

SECTION **16**
Traffic

16.1 – 16.5 **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.

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SECTION 16 TRAFFIC

CHECK ONE ONLY: PHASE 1 PHASE 2 PHASE 3 PHASE 4 PHASE 5

Trainee

FTO

16.1 VEHICLE CODES								
16.1.01 Vehicle Code Laws								
The trainee shall discuss the California Vehicle Code laws that pertain to the operation of motor vehicles and shall be able to recognize violations.								
<i>Reference(s):</i>							Case # (If applicable)	Incident #
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
		Signature	Date	Signature		Date	Signature	
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:								

Additional Information:

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

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

Traffic law enforcement begins with knowing what constitutes a violation of the California Vehicle Code. Peace officers must study the Vehicle Code to learn what types of conduct and conditions are violations. Recognition of the unlawful acts or conditions is only the first step. When writing a citation, the officer must identify the particular section and subsections of the Vehicle Code that have been violated. Peace officers are not expected to memorize section numbers. They are expected to be able to find the appropriate sections in the Vehicle Code. Statutes in the Vehicle Code fall within four categories according to their content. Each section (i.e., statute) must be carefully read as it may fall within one or more of the categories. Only punitive sections and subsections are citable

16.1.02 Vehicle Code Terminology

The trainee shall define the following terms as used in the California Vehicle Code:

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| A. Crosswalk | G. Motor vehicle |
| B. Darkness | H. Roadway |
| C. Driver | I. School bus |
| D. Highway | J. Sidewalk |
| E. Intersection | K. Vehicle |
| F. Limit line | L. Pedestrian |

<i>Reference(s):</i>					<i>Case # (If applicable)</i>	<i>Incident #</i>		
	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:								

Additional Information:**16.1.02 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable** (600 characters maximum) N/A**16.1.02 Part B - Agency Training Details** (field will expand automatically)

- Crosswalk: Portion of a roadway included within the prolongation or connection of the boundary lines of a sidewalk at an intersection where the road meets at approximate right angles, or portion of a roadway distinctly indicated for pedestrian crossing by lines or other markings on the surface.
- Darkness: Any time from ½ hour after sunset to ½ hour before sunrise, or when visibility is not sufficient to see a person or vehicle at a distance of 1,000 feet.
- Driver: A person who drives or is in actual physical control of a vehicle.
- Highway: Publicly maintained, open to public for vehicular travel; extends from property line to property line.
- Intersection: Area within prolongation of lateral curb lines, where vehicles on different highways may come into conflict.
- Limit Line: Solid white line (12-24 inches wide) indicating point at which traffic is required to stop.
- Motor Vehicle: A device that is self-propelled by which any person or property may be drawn upon a highway, except a device moved exclusively by human power or used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks.
- Roadway: Portion of a highway improved, designed, or ordinarily used for vehicular travel.
- School Bus: Any motor vehicle used for transporting school pupils at or below the 12th grade level to or from a public or private school or school activities.
- Sidewalk: Portion of a highway set apart for pedestrian travel.
- Vehicle: A device by which any person or property may be propelled or drawn upon a highway, except a device moved exclusively by human power or used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks.
- Pedestrian: Any person who is afoot or is using a means of conveyance propelled by human power other than a bicycle; any disabled person operating a self-propelled wheelchair

16.1.03 Vehicle Code Authority to Arrest The trainee shall review and explain the elements of vehicle code sections giving authority to arrest.								
Reference(s):						Case # (If applicable)	Incident #	
FTO:	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	Signature	Date	Signature	Date		Signature	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:								

Additional Information:

16.1.03	Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum) Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(ies): 500 (Traffic Function and Responsibilities)	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
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16.1.03 Part B - Agency Training Details *(field will expand automatically)*

40300.5 VC: A peace officer may, without a warrant, arrest a person when the officer has reasonable cause (i.e., probable cause) to believe the person had been driving under the influence. Vehicle Code §40300.5 gives a peace officer the authority to take a person into custody without an arrest warrant if the person:

- is involved in a traffic accident
- is observed in or about a vehicle that is obstructing a roadway
- will not be apprehended unless immediately arrested
- may cause injury to himself or herself or damage property unless immediately arrested, or
- may destroy or conceal evidence of the crime unless immediately arrested

NOTE: This is an exception to the general rule that a misdemeanor violation must occur in the officer's presence.

40300.6 VC: An arrest without a warrant can be made within a reasonable time and distance from the accident scene. There is no requirement that the officer be present at the time of the offense, but the officer must have reasonable cause to believe the person committed the offense of driving under the influence.

40301 VC: Arrest for a felony violation of the Vehicle Code

40302 VC: Under certain conditions, an arrested person shall be required to appear before a magistrate. The magistrate must have jurisdiction in the county where the alleged offense was committed and be the nearest and most accessible to the place where the arrest was made. This appearance shall be made without unnecessary delay (Vehicle Code §40302).

Appearance before a magistrate is mandatory if a person has been arrested for a non-felony Vehicle Code violation and when a person:

- fails to present a driver's license or other satisfactory evidence of identity for examination
- refuses to give a written promise to appear in court
- demands an immediate appearance before a magistrate, or
- is charged with violating Vehicle Code VC 23152 (DUI)

16.1.04 Common Vehicle Code Violations
 The trainee shall identify common California Vehicle Code violations by code number and classification. These violations shall minimally include those dealing with:

A. Vehicle registration and insurance requirements	J. U-turns
B. Theft of and tampering with vehicles	K. Stopping, standing, and parking
C. Driver’s license and identification cards including suspensions	L. Driving under the influence
D. Hit and run	M. Equipment violations
E. Traffic control signals	N. Fleeing/evading an officer
F. Other traffic control devices	O. Reckless driving
G. Driving, overtaking, and passing	P. Seatbelt violations
H. Right of way	Q. Other public offenses
I. Pedestrians	

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:

Additional Information:

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

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

California Vehicle Codes:

4000-9554.2, 16020-16560 – Vehicle Registration and Insurance Requirements

22100.5-22105 – U-Turns

10501-10855 – Theft of and Tampering with Vehicles

22500-22526 – Stopping, Standing, and Parking

12500-15275 – Driver's License and ID Cards, including Suspensions

23136-23229.1 – Driving Under the Influence

20001-20002 – Hit and Run

24002-29000 – Equipment Violations

21450-21463 – Traffic Control Signals

2800-2800.4 – Fleeing/Evading an Officer

21465-21468 – Other Traffic Control Devices

23103-23104 – Reckless Driving

21650-21759 – Driving, Overtaking, and Passing

27305-27317 – Seatbelt Violations

21800-21809 – Right of Way

23103-23135 – Other Public Offenses

21950-21971 – Pedestrians

16.1.05 Enforcement Options The trainee shall discuss enforcement options after observing a traffic violation, including: A. Verbal warning B. Issuing a citation C. Physical Arrest								
Reference(s):						Case # (If applicable)	Incident #	
FTO:	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	Signature	Date	Signature	Date		Signature	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:								

Additional Information:

16.1.05	Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum) Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(ies): 500 (Traffic Function and Responsibilities)	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
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16.1.05 Part B - Agency Training Details *(field will expand automatically)*

Traffic in California is more complex and voluminous than any other state and most nations. This presents a challenging environment for peace officers who are responsible for enforcing the traffic laws. The California Vehicle Code is an indispensable tool in proactive law enforcement. In addition, knowing the vehicle code gives the peace officer the ability to stop, detain, and investigate additional criminal activity.

Effective enforcement of the laws results in the following:

- an opportunity to build positive contacts with the public
- the reduction of collision rates, saving lives, and reducing economic loss
- a reduction of crime rates in general
- encouraging voluntary compliance with the law
- providing peace officers with probable cause to conduct enforcement stops which may lead to the discovery of additional vehicle code violations or criminal offenses

The peace officer’s role in traffic enforcement can be summed up in the three “E’s” of traffic:

- Education – educate the public regarding traffic laws (Verbal Warning)
- Enforcement - enforce traffic laws, control traffic (Issue a Citation, Make a Physical Arrest)
- Engineering – submit recommendations to the City of Antioch Public Works and/ or Engineering Department.

16.1.06 Completing a Citation

The trainee shall properly and legibly complete a citation for an observed traffic offense within a reasonable amount of time.

<i>Reference(s):</i>						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:								

Additional Information:

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

16.1.06 Part B - Agency Training Details (field will expand automatically)
 The trainee shall appropriately complete a citation for a traffic offense in a reasonable amount of time in the presence of his/ her FTO.

16.1.07 Promise to Appear
 The trainee shall explain that the required signature of a violator on a citation is not an admission of guilt, but a promise to appear.

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:								

Additional Information:

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

Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(ies):

500 (Traffic Function and Responsibilities)

16.1.07 Part B - Agency Training Details *(field will expand automatically)*
 Signing a citation is not an admission of guilt but a promise to appear (853.5 VC).

16.2 IMPOUNDING/STORING VEHICLES

16.2.01 Agency Policy Regarding Tows
 The trainee shall review and explain the agency’s policy regarding towing procedures.

Reference(s):					Case # (If applicable)	Incident #		
FTO:	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	Signature	Date	Signature	Date		Signature	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:								

Additional Information:

16.2.01 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable *(600 characters maximum)* N/A
 Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(ies):
 504 (Vehicle Towing and Release Policy), 505 (Administrative Tow Fee for Vehicle Releases)

16.2.01 Part B - Agency Training Details *(field will expand automatically)*
 The trainee will review and explain Antioch Police Department policy 504- Vehicle Towing and Release Policy and 505- Administrative Tow Fee for Vehicle Releases.

16.2.02 Towing Authorities
 The trainee shall identify and explain situations where he or she may have the authority to remove, store, and/or impound vehicles, including:

- A. Abandoned vehicles – [VEH 22669\(a\)](#)
- B. Traffic hazards– [VEH 22651\(b\)](#)
- C. Incident to an arrest– [VEH 22651\(h\)](#)
- D. Stored for safekeeping – [VEH 22651\(g\)](#)
- E. Stolen, recovered, and not released in the field – [VEH 22651\(c\)](#) and [VEH 22653\(a\)](#)
- F. Held for investigation –[VEH 22655.5](#)
- G. Involved in hit and run – [VEH 22655](#) or [VEH 22653\(b\)](#)
- H. VIN removed – [VEH 10751](#)
- I. Held for operation by unlicensed driver – [VEH 22651\(p\)](#)

<i>Reference(s):</i>					<i>Case # (If applicable)</i>	<i>Incident #</i>		
	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:								

Additional Information:

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

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

When circumstances permit, for example when towing a vehicle that has been reported as abandoned, the handling officer shall, 72 hours prior to having the vehicle towed, affix an abandoned vehicle abatement sticker to the windshield (not obstructing the driver's visual area of the windshield) which warns the owner of the vehicle's removal. If a vehicle presents a hazard on the roadway, it may be towed immediately. The responsibilities of those officers towing, storing, or impounding a vehicle are listed below:

- 22669(a) VC: Abandoned vehicle
- 22651(b) VC: Traffic hazard
- 22651(h) VC: Incident to arrest
- 22651(g) VC: Stored for safekeeping
- 22651(c) & 22653(a) VC: Stolen, recovered and not released in the field
- 22655.5 VC: Held for investigation
- 11544 or 11653(b) VC: Involved in hit & run
- 10751 VC: VIN removed
- 22651(p) VC: Held for operation by licensed driver

16.2.03 Impounds from Public or Private Property

The trainee shall discuss the legal authorities and instances, which permit an officer to remove, impound, and/or store a vehicle from public and/or private property.

<i>Reference(s):</i>					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:								

Additional Information:**16.2.03 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable** (600 characters maximum) N/A

Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(ies):

504 (Vehicle Towing and Release Policy)

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

Under certain circumstances, peace officers have the legal authority to remove unattended vehicles from a highway to a garage or any other place. California Vehicle Code 22655.5 states that a peace officer may also remove a vehicle from the highway or from public or private property if the peace officer has probable cause to believe that the vehicle:

- Was used in the commission of a public offense
- Is itself evidence showing that a crime has been committed
- Contains evidence which cannot be readily removed

Many of the vehicle codes referenced in Section 16.2.02: Towing Authorities only allow for towing from public property; however, there are some exceptions in addition to the ones listed above that allow for the removal of vehicles from private property. Those exceptions include the following:

- Abandoned vehicles – 22669(a) VC
- Stolen or embezzled vehicles previously reported stolen or embezzled – 22653(a) VC
- Hit and run on private property open to the general public – 22655(a) VC
- Hit and run and no owner available to grant permission to remove the vehicle – 22653(b) VC

All private property abandoned vehicle abatements are handled by City of Antioch Code Enforcement

16.2.04 Handling a Vehicle Impound/Storage Given an incident in which a vehicle is to be impounded or stored, the trainee shall impound or store the vehicle in an authorized manner. This shall minimally include: A. Compliance with state law B. Compliance with agency policy C. Completion of all required reports in a satisfactory manner								
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:								

Additional Information:

16.2.04	Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A
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16.2.04	Part B - Agency Training Details (field will expand automatically)	
Given the opportunity, the trainee shall demonstrate to his/ her FTO they are able to store or impound a vehicle in the appropriate manner and complete all related paperwork.		

16.3 VEHICLE COLLISIONS								
16.3.01 Preventing Accidents								
The trainee shall discuss an officer’s responsibilities in preventing accidents in the community, including:								
A. Education				E. Environmental factors that detract from traffic safety				
B. Enforcement				F. Development of positive inter-agency relationships with road/street department, public works, planning, and traffic safety commission.				
C. Proactive engineering recommendations								
D. Patrol awareness (including assisting stranded motorists)								
<i>Reference(s):</i>						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:								
Comments:								

Additional Information:

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

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

Traffic in California is more complex and voluminous than any other state and most nations. This presents a challenging environment for peace officers who are responsible for enforcing the traffic laws. The California Vehicle Code is an indispensable tool in proactive law enforcement. In addition, knowing the vehicle code gives the peace officer the ability to stop, detain, and investigate additional criminal activity.

Effective enforcement of the laws results in the following:

- an opportunity to build positive contacts with the public
- the reduction of collision rates, saving lives, and reducing economic loss
- a reduction of crime rates in general
- encouraging voluntary compliance with the law
- providing peace officers with probable cause to conduct enforcement stops which may lead to the discovery of additional vehicle code violations or criminal offenses

The peace officer’s role in traffic enforcement can be summed up in the three “E’s” of traffic:

- Education – educate the public regarding traffic laws (Verbal Warning)
- Enforcement - enforce traffic laws, control traffic (Issue a Citation, Make a Physical Arrest)
- Engineering – submit recommendations to the City of Antioch Public Works or the City Engineering Department.

16.3.02 Primary Duties at Traffic Accident Scene

The trainee shall explain the primary duties of an officer at any traffic accident scene, including:

- | | |
|--|---|
| A. Determining injuries and need for emergency first aid treatment | D. Ascertaining the need for medics/ambulance service |
| B. Protecting the scene, including persons and property involved | E. Considering the need for tow services |
| C. Appropriate use of flares (away from flammable materials, spilled fuel, etc.) | F. Determining the need for further assistance |

<i>Reference(s):</i>						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:								

Additional Information:**16.3.02 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable** (600 characters maximum) N/A

Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(ies):

501 (Traffic Collision Reporting)

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

When responding to a vehicle collision, peace officers have multiple enforcement responsibilities. Peace officers must manage the collision scene in order to care for injured or involved parties and protect the collision scene to preserve potential evidence. Peace officers must perform the investigative tasks necessary to gather information from individuals and collect evidence regarding the collision for reporting purposes. Peace officers must also document the collision using a standardized reporting format.

The initial responding peace officer must take control of the scene and is responsible for supervising all facets of the scene and collision investigation until officially relieved of those responsibilities. Peace officers should develop a plan of action once they are notified and before arriving at the accident scene. The plan may include ascertaining the numbers of vehicles involved and the severity of the damage, injured parties, types of resources that may be needed, coordinating planned actions between the primary unit and responding units, and consequences of the accident (traffic backups, road closures, etc.).

As a peace officer approaches the scene of the vehicle collision, they should be aware of and begin looking for indicators of potential safety hazards related to the collision. Such hazards include conditions related to the collision, the presence of hazardous materials, and fleeing vehicles or persons.

Peace officers are required to care for injured or involved parties at a vehicle collision scene. Peace officers should check for possible injuries that may not otherwise be obvious, identify the nature and extent of injuries, administer first aid, determine if there are any trapped victims, and request additional emergency medical or specialized units.

Peace officers must also protect the collision scene and preserve and collect potential evidence. Peace officers can accomplish this by using the appropriate equipment to isolate the area, take the necessary action(s) to maintain spectator control and safety as well as prevent interference with other responding units, direct traffic away from the area including establishing alternate traffic routes if necessary, and request additional resources as required.

16.3.03 Agency Policy Regarding Collision Investigations								
The trainee shall review and explain the agency’s policy regarding traffic collision investigation and reporting.								
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:								

Additional Information:

16.3.03	Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum) Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(ies): 501 (Traffic Collision Reporting), 403 (Modified Service Guidelines)	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
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16.3.03	Part B - Agency Training Details (field will expand automatically) The trainee will review and explain Antioch Police Department policy 501- Traffic Collision Reporting and 403- Modified Service Guidelines.
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16.3.04 Removing Vehicles from the Highway The trainee shall discuss advantages and disadvantages of immediately removing (or having removed) from the highway all vehicles involved in a traffic accident.								
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:								

Additional Information:

16.3.04 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A
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16.3.04 Part B - Agency Training Details (field will expand automatically) There are advantages and disadvantages associated with immediately removing, from a highway, all vehicles involved in a traffic collision. The advantages include clearing the highway to allow traffic to pass, reduced exposure of peace officers and involved parties to other traffic, and reduce the risk of additional collisions. Disadvantages may include further injury to involved parties, incomplete or erroneous evidence collection, destruction of physical evidence, and potential hazardous material exposure due to improper clean-up methods

16.3.05 Mandatory Investigations
 The trainee shall discuss the instances when a traffic accident must be investigated by law and agency policy. These instances shall minimally include any:

A. Injury accidents
 B. Hit and run accidents
 C. Accidents involving suspected drunk drivers
 D. Accident involving city, county, or state property

<i>Reference(s):</i>						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:								

Additional Information:

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

Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(ies):

501 (Traffic Collision Reporting), 403 (Modified Service Guidelines)

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

The trainee will review and explain Antioch Police Department policy 501- Traffic Collision Reporting and 403- Modified Service Guidelines.

16.3.06 Collision Investigation Terminology
 The trainee shall review and discuss the terms relevant to traffic collision investigations, to include:

- A. **Accident or Collision** – An unintentional event that causes damage, injury, or death
- B. **Area of Impact** – The geographical location at which the involved parties came into contact, as a result of the vehicle collision, with one another, another object, or a surface
- C. **Classification of Injuries** – Complaint of pain, fatal injury, severe injury, and other visible injuries
- D. **Coefficient of Friction** – Measure of adhesion between two surfaces (e.g., a tire and the roadway); the lower the coefficient of friction, the more slippery the road surface
- E. **Deliberate Intent** – An intentional act that directly or indirectly involves a motor vehicle in transport that purposely causes damage to property or injury to any person
- F. **In Transport** – The state or condition of a vehicle when it is in use primarily for moving persons or property (including the vehicle itself) from one to place to another
- G. **Other Parties** – A person other than the operator of the motor vehicle (includes driverless vehicle, a vehicle being towed by other than a rigid tow bar or tow truck, animal drawn conveyances, injured equestrians, injured parties in a train, airplane or cable car, or in highway construction equipment not in transport, injured parties in or upon a structure)
- H. **Primary Collision Factor** – The one element or driving action, which in the officer’s opinion best describes the primary or main cause of the collision
- I. **Witness** – A person other than an involved party or a passenger who can provide information relevant to the accident

Reference(s): Case # (If applicable) Incident #

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

Additional Information:

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

Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(ies):

501 (Traffic Collision Reporting), 403 (Modified Service Guidelines)

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

Accident or Collision: An unintentional event that causes damage, injury, or death.

Area of Impact: The geographical location at which the involved parties came into contact, as a result of the vehicle collision, with one another, another object or a surface.

Classification of Injuries: Complaint of pain, fatal injury, severe injury, and other visible injuries.

Coefficient of Friction: Measure of adhesion between two surfaces (e.g., a tire and a roadway); the lower the coefficient of friction, the more slippery the road surface.

Deliberate Intent: An intentional act that directly or indirectly involves a motor vehicle in transport that purposely causes damage to property or injury to any person.

In Transport: The state or condition of a vehicle when it is in use primarily for moving persons or property (including the vehicle itself) from one place to another.

Other Parties: A person other than the operator of the motor vehicle; includes driverless vehicle; vehicle being towed by rigid tow bar or tow truck; animal drawn conveyances; injured equestrians; injured parties in a train, airplane or cable car or in highway construction equipment not in transport; injured parties in or upon a structure.

Primary Collision Factor: The one element of driving action which, in the officer's opinion, best describes the primary or main cause of the collision.

Witness: A person other than an involved party or a passenger who can provide information relevant to the accident

16.3.07 Factual Diagram
 The trainee shall identify the basic elements necessary to complete a factual diagram and/or sketch when investigating the scene of a traffic collision. The elements are:

A. Indications of compass direction
 B. Measurement of the scene in proportion, but not necessarily to scale
 C. Use of appropriate illustrations
 D. Determining the area of impact and the point of rest

Reference(s): Case # (If applicable) Incident #

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

Comments:

Additional Information:

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

Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(ies):

501 (Traffic Collision Reporting), 403 (Modified Service Guidelines)

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

Sketches and diagrams made by the investigating peace officer provide a visual representation of that peace officer's opinion as to the factual elements of the scene. Each can be used to reinforce the narrative portion of the investigation or report. A collision sketch is an illustration of the collision scene that reflects the investigating peace officer's opinions as to how the vehicle collision occurred. Collision sketches are included with all collision investigation reports and collision reports. A factual diagram is a drawing of the collision scene that represents the scene as it was found upon the peace officer's arrival. It contains factual information only, rather than any opinions of the investigating peace officer. Factual diagrams are included with the collision documentation under the following circumstances:

- The collision involves a serious injury or fatality
- A diagram would assist in a prosecution
- A diagram would assist a peace officer in clarifying a point in the narrative portion of the report.

All collision sketches and factual diagrams shall include the following:

- A compass direction (North is typically indicated with an arrow pointing to the top of the page)
- Reference points and directions
- Fixed objects and elements (appropriately labeled) that are relevant to the investigation or are relevant to collision factors
- The identity of all highways, roadways and alleys

Collision sketches and factual diagrams should be proportional, but need not be to scale. Collision sketches illustrate the investigating peace officer's opinion regarding the travel pathways of the involved vehicles and parties and the area of impact that have been expressed in the narrative summary of the report. Factual diagrams illustrate only the facts of the collision regarding the location of physical evidence, points of rest of involved vehicle(s), dead or injured parties, and other critical features observed by the investigating peace officer that have been expressed in the narrative summary of the report.

Basic guidelines for drawing collision sketches are as follows:

- Official route numbers or names should be used to identify all highways.
- When there is more than one area of impact, each should be numbered consecutively, beginning with the initial impact.
- Vehicle pathway prior to the area of impact should be identified using solid lines. Each line should be numbered as necessary to identify vehicles.
- Identify the pathways of pedestrians or animals using dashed lines. Each line should be numbered as necessary.

Basic guidelines for drawing factual diagrams are as follows:

- When the diagram is drawn to scale, a scale bar or scale ratio should be clearly stated.
- Measurements should include the scene, physical evidence, and vehicles.
- All vehicles and parties should be clearly identified.
- If vehicles or objects were moved from their point of rest prior to the investigating peace officer's arrival, they need not be shown in the diagram.
- Identify all physical evidence with numeric or alpha symbols.

Legends should be included on a separate page to avoid confusion. Legends may include measurements indicating vehicle location identified with a minimum of four measurements, measuring the vehicle at right angles from a reference point to the center of each wheel. The location of each piece of evidence can also be indicated with a minimum of two measurements at right angles or with triangulation. Scene integrity should be maintained. Vehicle position(s), wheel locations and physical evidence should be marked with spray paint or chalk prior to removal.

16.3.08 Types of Physical Evidence The trainee shall identify types of physical evidence used to determine the cause of a collision, including: A. Locked wheel skid, critical speed scuff, impending skid, side skids, and acceleration scuff B. Debris, glass, vehicle parts, fluids, and other related property damage C. Photographs of the scene								
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:								

Additional Information:

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

Locked Wheel Skid: A mark left by a nonrotating wheel. Friction causes rubber to melt onto the road surface. Darker edges with a lighter center usually indicates a front wheel skid. Lighter edges with a darker center usually indicates a rear wheel skid. Each mark should be measured individually from beginning to end.

Impending Skid: A mark left by a braked wheel rotating slower than the forward motion of the vehicle that is traveling in a straight or curved line. Made before the vehicle wheel lock up. Rubber is not melted onto the road surface. Mark may be perishable. Starts lighter and ends darker. End of an impending skid mark will generally be the beginning of a locked wheel skid mark. Each mark should be measured individually from beginning to end.

Skip Skid: A mark that occurs when a locked wheel bounces off the roadway. Marks are usually uniform in length. Spaces between marks are usually two to three feet in length. Mark should be measured from the beginning of the first mark to the end of the last mark, including all spaces in between.

Gap Skid: A mark left by a locked wheel that is released and locked again. Each mark is preceded by an impending skid mark. Gaps between marks are typically ten feet or more in length. Each mark should be measured separately.

Side Skid: A mark left by a rotating or nonrotating tire that is sliding or slipping sideways to its original direction of travel. Can be wider than a locked wheel skid mark. Brush marks parallel to the skid mark. Each mark should be measured individually from beginning to end.

Acceleration Scuff: A mark created by a propelling force or thrust generated in an amount exceeding the pavement efficiency. Usually caused by no more than one or two wheels. May not be in a straight line. Marks usually start out dark, gradually lightens, then dissipates. Each mark should be measured individually from beginning to end.

Critical Speed Scuff (Centrifugal Skid Mark): A mark left by a rotating wheel rounding a curve or turning at such a speed that centrifugal force entirely or partially overcomes frictional resistance. In the form of an arc. Starts very narrow and broadens. Striation marks are at oblique angles. Must be a rotating wheel. Each mark should be measured using a chord and mid-ordinate.

Collision Scrub: A mark made during engagement of the vehicles involved in a collision. Usually caused by extreme downward pressure. Start abruptly. Short and usually broad. Usually dark color. Often angles off from original skid mark. Each mark should be measured individually from beginning to end.

16.3.09 Collision Investigation Information The trainee shall identify information to be obtained during a collision investigation interview, including:								
A. Identity of the involved parties and vehicle information		C. Chronology of collision events		B. Time and location of collision events		D. Elements unique to hit and run collisions, if applicable		
Reference(s):						Case # (If applicable)	Incident #	
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	Signature	Date	Signature	Date		Signature	Date	
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Trainee:								
Comments:								

Additional Information:

16.3.09 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(ies): 501 (Traffic Collision Reporting), 403 (Modified Service Guidelines)	

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

The initial officer dispatched to the collision is deemed to be in charge of the scene unless that officer is relieved by a superior officer.

The officer conducting the collision investigation will be responsible for ensuring the following is accomplished:

- The interviewing of witnesses and principals
- Date and time of collision events
- Location of collision
- The examining and recording of vehicle damage and the effects of the collision on the roadway
- Taking required measurements
- Ensuring photographs are taken (when appropriate)
- Collecting and preserving evidence (when appropriate)
- Ensuring the exchange of information among involved parties
- Expedite the removal of vehicles and debris from the roadway
- If the traffic collision occurs on any Antioch roadway and involves injuries, the officer shall complete any required CHP 555 Forms and issue citation(s) if a driver does not produce evidence of vehicle insurance, regardless of the damage amount.

Hit and Run Cases

Misdemeanor and felony hit and run cases will be initially investigated by the responding officer and will be handled the same as other collision cases. If the hit and run has just occurred, the responding officer will check the area for the suspect vehicle. If there is a suspect or a lead in the case, the investigating officer will attempt to locate the vehicle and contact any witnesses, suspects, or investigative leads.

16.3.10 Handling a Traffic Collision

Given a traffic accident, the trainee shall respond in a safe, efficient, and effective manner, and shall properly and accurately report the accident according to agency policy, including identification of the primary collision factor, along with any associated collision factors.

<i>Reference(s):</i>					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:								

Additional Information:

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

Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(ies):

501 (Traffic Collision Reporting), 403 (Modified Service Guidelines)

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

The FTO shall make every effort to ensure the trainee has had the opportunity to investigate traffic collisions and/ or hit and run collision investigations. Trainee may also be assigned to an FTO Traffic Officer to further facilitate that experience.

16.4 TRAFFIC CONTROL/DIRECTION											
<p>16.4.01 Traffic Hand Signals</p> <p>The trainee shall demonstrate recognized traffic hand signals used to direct a driver to include:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; border: none;">A. Stop</td> <td style="width: 50%; border: none;">D. Turn right</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">B. Start</td> <td style="border: none;">E. Turn left</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">C. Keep moving</td> <td style="border: none;">F. Make a U-turn</td> </tr> </table>						A. Stop	D. Turn right	B. Start	E. Turn left	C. Keep moving	F. Make a U-turn
A. Stop	D. Turn right										
B. Start	E. Turn left										
C. Keep moving	F. Make a U-turn										
Reference(s):					Case # (If applicable)	Incident #					
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?			
		Signature	Date	Signature	Date		Signature	Date			
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Trainee:											
Comments:											

Additional Information:

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

N/A

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

When using hand signals to control or manage traffic, an officer should always remember to make eye contact with the driver and give only one direction at a time.

Stop – To stop a driver:

- Point with arm and fingers extended and look straight at driver
- Hold until driver sees signal or has had time to do so
- Raise pointing hand so palm is toward driver
- Hold this position until driver stops

Stop traffic from both directions in all lanes to give cross-street traffic the right-of-way:

- Stop traffic coming from one direction first, then the other
- After traffic has been halted with one hand, hold that hand in stop position, then turn to the other side and repeat process
- Do not lower either arm until cars coming from both directions are halted

Start – Place yourself so one side is towards traffic to be started:

- Point with arm and finger toward first car to be started
- Hold position until you get driver's attention
- With palm up, swing hand up and over chin, bending arm at elbow
- After traffic has started from one side, drop that arm and start traffic from other side in the same manner

Keep Moving: Continue to use the same signals for the slow and timid drivers

Turn Right: • If car approaches from right, point toward driver with right arm

- If car approaches from left, point with left arm
- Give driver time to see your gesture, then swing arm to point in direction the vehicle is to proceed
- Keep pointing in that direction until driver turns

Turn Left – May have to halt traffic in the lane(s) through which car is to cross:

If car approaches from left:

- Give stop signal with right arm to stop traffic in lane through which car is to cross
- Hold stop signal with right arm
- Give turning gesture with left arm

If car approaches from right:

- Turn around to face in direction the car is to go
- Halt traffic with right arm
- Give turning gesture with left arm

On a street with only one lane in each direction:

- One driver, turning left, can delay many cars behind unless the driver's movement is handled properly
- While driver is waiting, signal driver to move into intersection so cars behind can continue straight or make right turns
- Point finger at driver, motion to move forward and point to place where driver is to stop
- When vehicle begins to move, signal cars behind it to move straight through or turn right
- Permit the left turn where there is a natural break in opposing traffic, or stop opposing traffic, and signal for the left turn

U-Turn: Treated the same as a left turn, except signal for the driver to make a U-turn

16.4.02 Directing Traffic Using a Flashlight								
The trainee shall demonstrate a method for using the flashlight to direct traffic in the hours of darkness.								
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:								

Additional Information:

16.4.02 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A
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16.4.02	<p>Part B - Agency Training Details (field will expand automatically)</p> <p>A peace officer’s flashlight can be used to direct traffic in an emergency at night. When using a flashlight to direct traffic, a peace officer should be aware of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not stand directly in front of the approaching vehicle. • Avoid blinding motorists with the flashlight beam. • Use a fluorescent cone to enhance their own safety. <p>When using a flashlight to halt traffic, a peace officer should do the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slowly swing the flashlight at arm’s length across the path of the approaching vehicle. • Allow the flashlight beam to strike the pavement as an elongated spot of moving light that can be readily seen by the driver.
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16.4.03 Use of Flares								
The trainee shall explain flare patterns, and be able to safely light and extinguish a flare.								
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:								

Additional Information:

16.4.03 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A
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16.4.03 Part B - Agency Training Details (field will expand automatically)
<p>Flares can be used to warn oncoming traffic in situations where hazards are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expected to last long enough to warrant taking the time to use flares • On the shoulder or side of a road • In a traffic lane, day or night. <p>Some safety considerations a peace officer should take when using flares include providing sufficient advanced warning based on existing road conditions such as roadway configuration, lighting, posted speed limit, visibility, etc.</p> <p>Improper use of flares can add to the hazard in place. Flares should not be used under the following circumstances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Around flammable substance spills (gas, oil, etc.) • In hazardous environmental conditions (dry grassy fields, high winds)

16.4.04 Demonstrating Appropriate Traffic Control Given a handout or exercise depicting an accident scene, the trainee shall mark where to place particular types of traffic control devices that will best protect persons and property with regard to the presences of flammable materials and traffic flow.								
Reference(s):						Case # (If applicable)	Incident #	
	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	FTO:	Signature	Date	Signature		Date	Signature	
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:								

Additional Information:

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

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

A peace officer’s flashlight can be used to direct traffic in an emergency at night. When using a flashlight to direct traffic, a peace officer should be aware of the following:

- Do not stand directly in front of the approaching vehicle.
- Avoid blinding motorists with the flashlight beam.
- Use a fluorescent cone to enhance their own safety.

When using a flashlight to halt traffic, a peace officer should do the following:

- Slowly swing the flashlight at arm’s length across the path of the approaching vehicle.
- Allow the flashlight beam to strike the pavement as an elongated spot of moving light that can be readily seen by the driver.

Flares can be used to warn oncoming traffic in situations where hazards are:

- Expected to last long enough to warrant taking the time to use flares
- On the shoulder or side of a road
- In a traffic lane, day or night.

When using hand signals to control or manage traffic, an officer should always remember to make eye contact with the driver and give only one direction at a time.

16.5 DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE (DUI)

16.5.01 Recognizing Suspected DUI Drivers

The trainee shall recognize and explain the common behaviors and driving patterns of a person suspected of driving under the influence.

<i>Reference(s):</i>						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:								

Additional Information:

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

N/A

Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(ies):

502 (Drunk Driving and Evidence Collection)

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

Officers should always be alert for signs of impairment, even though the person's driving may not have indicated the probability of such influence. The behavior examples below may indicate that an individual is under the influence.

- General Appearance: Appearance associated with the lack of sleep (drooping eyelids, red and/or watery eyes, relaxed facial muscles)
- Eyes: Apparent difficulty focusing eyes upon an object – Refusal to look directly at the peace officer
- Speech: Odor of intoxicants on the breath – Poor enunciation, slurred speech
- Attitude: Signs of nervousness – Cockiness – Unusual cheerfulness or friendliness – Apparent hesitancy in complying with lawful orders or instructions: Appearing agitated – Other inappropriate behavior
- Actions: Impaired motor skills (poor balance and coordination) – Difficulty in understanding simple questions or instructions – Manner of getting out of the car – Tremor of the hands – Poor hand coordination

A driver operating a vehicle in any manner which would raise a doubt to the driver's sobriety or other abnormal condition should be stopped. The driving examples below may indicate that an individual is under the influence:

- Movement: Weaving – Swerving – Drifting – Turning with wide radius – Turning abruptly or illegally – Striking or almost striking an object or another vehicle – Driving into opposing or crossing traffic
- Speed: Low speed (more than 10 mph below) – Stopping without cause in a traffic lane – Accelerating or decelerating rapidly – Stopping inappropriately – Braking erratically
- Position: Straddling center lane or lane marker – Driving on undesignated roadway (shoulder, median) – Tires on center of lane marker – Following too closely
- Driver Action: Appearing to be impaired – Driving with headlights off – Slowly responding to traffic signals – Signaling inconsistent with driving actions

Additionally, officers should continue to make observations and gather evidence as the driver is being pulled over. The evidence collected will assist in proving or disproving, beyond a reasonable doubt, the element of "being under the influence." The actions below are observations officers might make during the traffic stop of a driver suspected of DUI.

- Actions: An unusually fast compliance to the red light and siren ("screaming halt"), either on or off the roadway – Slowness or hesitancy to comply – Apparent ignorance of the attempts to stop the vehicle – An attempt to outrun the patrol vehicle
- Movement: Unusual activity or movement by the occupants within the vehicle that could indicate an attempt to change drivers while the vehicle is still in motion – An attempt to dispose of bottles or cans of alcoholic beverages by tossing them from the vehicle or hiding them in the vehicle – Selection of a poor parking location – Poor parking maneuver

16.5.02 Sobriety Tests								
The trainee shall explain and demonstrate the sobriety tests used by the agency.								
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:								

Additional Information:

16.5.02	Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum) Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(ies): 502 (Drunk Driving and Evidence Collection)	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
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16.5.02	Part B - Agency Training Details (field will expand automatically) The FTO shall instruct and demonstrate for the trainee acceptable sobriety tests and in the use of a Preliminary Alcohol Screening device and when it should be used.
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16.5.03 Chemical Tests								
The trainee shall explain the law and agency policy regarding chemical tests, including how, when, where, and by whom these tests may be given, and the acceptable level of force which may be used to obtain samples.								
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:								

Additional Information:

<p>16.5.03 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)</p> <p>Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(ies):</p> <p>502 (Drunk Driving and Evidence Collection)</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
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16.5.03 Part B - Agency Training Details *(field will expand automatically)*

The trainee will review and explain Antioch Police Department policy 502- Drunk Driving and Evidence Collection.

A person is deemed to have consented to a chemical test or tests under any of the following (Vehicle Code § 23612):

- a. The person is arrested for driving a vehicle while under the influence, pursuant to Vehicle Code § 23152.
- b. The person is under 21 years of age and is arrested by an officer having reasonable cause to believe that the person's blood alcohol content is 0.05 or more (Vehicle Code § 23140).
- c. The person is under 21 years of age and detained by an officer having reasonable cause to believe that the person was driving a vehicle while having a blood alcohol content of 0.01 or more (Vehicle Code § 23136).
- d. The person was operating a vehicle while under the influence and proximately caused bodily injury to another person (Vehicle Code § 23153).
- e. The person is dead, unconscious or otherwise in a condition that renders him/her incapable of refusal (Vehicle Code § 23612(a)(5)).

A person arrested for DUI has the choice of whether the test is of his/her blood or breath, and the officer shall advise the person that he/she has that choice. If the person arrested either is incapable, or states that he/she is incapable, of completing the chosen test, the person shall submit to the remaining test.

A blood sample may be obtained from a person who refuses a chemical test when any of the following conditions exist:

- a. A search warrant has been obtained (Penal Code § 1524); or
- b. The officer can articulate that exigent circumstances exist. Exigency does not exist solely because of the short time period associated with the natural dissipation of alcohol in the person's blood stream. Exigency can be established by the existence of special facts such as a lengthy delay in obtaining a blood sample due to an accident investigation or medical treatment of the person. If a person indicates by word or action that he/she will physically resist a blood draw, the officer should request a supervisor to respond.

The responding supervisor should:

- a. Evaluate whether using force to obtain a blood sample is appropriate under the circumstances.
- b. Ensure that all attempts to obtain a blood sample through force cease if the person agrees to, and completes a viable form of testing in a timely manner.
- c. Advise the person of his/her duty to provide a sample (even if this advisement was previously done by another officer) and attempt to persuade the person to submit to such a sample without physical resistance. This dialogue should be recorded on audio and/or video if practicable.
- d. Ensure that the withdrawal is taken in a medically approved manner.
- e. Ensure the forced withdrawal is recorded on audio and/or video when practicable.
- f. Monitor and ensure that the type and level of force applied is reasonable under the circumstances:
 1. Unless otherwise provided in a warrant, force should generally be limited to handcuffing or similar restraint methods.
 2. In misdemeanor cases, if the suspect becomes violent or more resistant, no additional force will be used and a refusal should be noted in the report.
 3. In felony cases, force which reasonably appears necessary to overcome the resistance to the blood being withdrawn may be permitted.
- g. Ensure the use of force and methods used to accomplish the blood sample draw are documented in the related report.

16.5.04 Chemical Test Refusals								
The trainee shall explain the law and agency policy regarding processing persons who refuse chemical testing.								
Reference(s):						Case # (If applicable)	Incident #	
FTO:	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:								

Additional Information:

16.5.04	Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
	Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(ies):	
	502 (Drunk Driving and Evidence Collection)	

16.5.04	Part B - Agency Training Details (field will expand automatically)
	When a person refuses to provide a viable chemical sample, officers should:
	a. Advise the person of the requirement to provide a sample (Vehicle Code § 23612).
	b. Audio-record the admonishment and the response if practicable.
	c. Document the refusal in the appropriate report.
	Upon refusal to submit to a chemical test as required by law, officers shall personally serve the notice of order of suspension upon the person and take possession of any state-issued license to operate a motor vehicle that is held by that person (Vehicle Code § 23612(e); Vehicle Code § 23612(f)).

16.5.05 DUI Report Forms								
T The trainee shall identify the report forms to be used for driving under the influence cases.								
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:								

Additional Information:

16.5.05 Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A
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16.5.05 Part B - Agency Training Details (field will expand automatically)
The trainee shall identify to his/ her FTO all report forms used in a DUI investigation.

16.5.06 Handling a Driving Under the Influence Case Given a situation where a vehicle operator may be driving under the influence, the trainee shall demonstrate the ability to conduct the field and chemical test(s) in a safe and effective manner and shall properly and accurately report the incident.								
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:								

Additional Information:

16.5.06	Part A - Reference Agency Policies/Procedures, if applicable (600 characters maximum) Reference the following Antioch Police Policy(ies): 502 (Drunk Driving and Evidence Collection)	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
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16.5.06	Part B - Agency Training Details (field will expand automatically) The FTO shall make every effort to ensure the trainee has had the opportunity to investigate a DUI case and can proficiently and safely conduct field and chemical test(s). The trainee shall also satisfactorily complete all reports and forms related to the DUI investigation.	
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See next page for Attestation

Part 5 – Section 16: Traffic

ATTESTATION FOR SECTION 16

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