

106290

LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

DEPUTY ORIENTATION PROGRAM

FIELD TRAINING OFFICERS MANUAL

106290

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FIELD OPERATIONS DIVISIONS

DEPUTY ORIENTATION PROGRAM

Our overall mission is to protect life and property. This mission is accomplished through our ever presence and, wherever necessary, the enforcement of laws within carefully prescribed constitutional and community-inspired guidelines.

To accomplish this mission, the requisite knowledge and skills must be developed through training. For economic reasons, fundamental law enforcement training can be administered in an academic setting. However, whenever a new Field Operations Deputy attempts to put theory into practice he/she requires close personal guidance and supervision until his/her performance meets our acceptable minimum standards.

This guidance is not happenstance, rather it is a carefully designed program requiring a one trainer to one trainee ratio; a separate training chain of command; periodic review of progress; and separate and distinct evaluations for the duration of the orientation period; and intensive remediation when trainee performance falls below minimum standards identified in the Deputy Orientation Program.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The purpose of the Deputy Orientation Program is to provide instruction to individuals who are recently assigned to patrol stations and who lack the knowledge and experience to perform law enforcement functions as required by their new assignment. This orientation training will be accomplished as a result of:

- A program designed to teach the trainee all aspects of radio car patrol.
- Assignment to an experienced Field Training Officer (F.T.O) capable of imparting the necessary knowledge and experience to the trainee.
- Management and supervision of the program and process to ensure uniform application of the program from station to station.

The orientation training program will include:

- An orientation meeting.
- Formal instruction.

- Practical application.
- Standardized examinations.
- Documentation of progress.
- Feedback.
- Remediation

The program is specific and controlled in nature. It is designed to economize time and effort based on years of successful useage in this Department, yet it is flexible enough to allow for individualized learning patterns based on the trainee's personal style and the sequence of police problems presented to the trainee for the duration of the Orientation Training period.

EVALUATION OF TRAINEE PROGRESS

There are five evaluation devices to measure the trainee's progress. They are:

1. STANDARDIZED EVALUATION FORM

There are minimum standards each trainee must attain prior to release from a trainee status. For administrative purposes they are categorized into six general categories (appearance, attitude, knowledge, report writing, performance and relationships).

2. DEPUTY ORIENTATION CHECK LIST

A key component of the program is the Deputy Orientation Check List. It is arranged in priority fashion and to be used as a guide to the progress of the trainee. It should be used in conjunction with the monthly counselling session between the trainee, training officer, and training sergeant.

The check list contains more than one hundred categories of items and events which a trainee may be called upon to handle during his/her Orientation Training period. Not all trainees will handle all events and items on the list. It will be the determination of the training sergeant, combined with the recommendation of the training officer whether the trainee has competently handled a sufficient number of items and events to be deemed competent to handle those items and events which have not been covered through no fault of the trainee. An alphabetical cross-reference index has been included.

3. WRITTEN TESTS

There are eight written tests to measure the trainee's knowledge of the Department and Station Procedures, the law and radio codes. These tests must be completed during on-duty time.

4. PERFORMANCE TESTS

There are four performance tests to test the trainee's ability to handle simulated crime-in-progress, suspicious person, felony pullover and approach and disturbance situations. Each trainee is required to demonstrate proficiency in these four areas. Demonstrated competence occurring in actual field situations may be accepted in lieu of a performance test. Such performance should be noted on the performance test form and include the date and time of the actual incident.

5. PRACTICE REPORTS

There are over two dozen Practice Reports or "word pictures" from which a trainee must decide whether to write a report. If a report is required, the trainee must determine the crime which has occurred, the appropriate form to use and complete the report during on-duty time.

USE OF THE STANDARDIZED FORM

The Standardized Evaluation Form is unique to the Deputy Orientation Program. It shall be completed every four weeks at a minimum. It may be prepared more frequently depending upon the need to provide a trainee with feedback on his or her progress.

Instructions for completing the form are listed on it. The form is in two basic parts. The first part requires a numerical evaluation of the thirty traits comprising the six categories of standards. The second part consists of narrative evaluations prepared by the F.T.O. and the Training Sergeant. Space is provided for an optional response by the trainee.

The F.T.O. and the Training Sergeant are required to sign both the numerical evaluation and their respective written comments. The trainee is required to acknowledge the overall rating and the written comments with his or her signature.

PATROL MANUAL

Upon assignment to a Field Operations Division Station, each trainee shall be given a Patrol Manual to be used as a resource document. The Manual shall contain basic information which is important to the newly assigned deputy.

The training lieutenant shall ensure that the manuals are periodically updated and complete.

DURATION OF TRAINING

In general, the duration of the deputy orientation program will be six months. Some trainees will be able to complete training in less than six months, based on the knowledge, skills and abilities of the trainee and his/her performance in the five evaluation areas. However, the training will not exceed six consecutive months without specific written justification and approval by the Area Commander. Typically, the formal training would be completed within five months; one additional month should be spent working in a single deputy car for final evaluation purposes. It is generally desirable that the trainee be exposed to more than one Field Training Officer during the six month training period.

During the one month single deputy car, a supervisor will closely scrutinize the trainee's ability to work as a competent patrol deputy by reviewing reports and logs, talking to deputies in adjacent districts and riding with the trainee for one or more shifts.

The trainee should also have the opportunity to work at least one tour as Assistant Jailer and Complaint Desk during this period to expose him/her to the inner workings of the station and telephone courtesy. If possible, the trainee should be exposed to the Station Detective Bureau and learn the rudiments of filing and the court deputy's function.

PROGRAM SCHEDULE

The following is a suggested training schedule which may be modified to fit station needs:

Pre-Arrival Preparation

Assemble training packet and file
Assignment of training officer and schedule

Arrival of Trainee (Orientation)

Explanation of program and standards, including the DOP-Intensive program for Patrol School graduates with learning deficiencies. The intensified training program may be initiated at any point in the training process where it will benefit trainee development.
Introduction to F.T.O. and station staff
Introduction to appropriate city and County officials as available.
Station tour

First Week

Training Examination #1 due
*Other optional training

Second Week

Training Examination #2 due
*Other optional training

Third Week

Training Examination #3 due
*Other optional training

Fourth Weekend of Training Month #1

Training Examination #4 due
*Other optional training
First evaluation due
Review of check list
Counselling session with Field Training Officer and Training Sergeant

Fifth Week

Training Examination #5 due
*Other optional training

Sixth Week

Training Examination #6 due
*Other optional training

Eighth Week - End of Training Month #2

Radio Code test due (Test #7)
Second evaluation due
*Other optional training
Review of check list
Counselling session with Field Training Officer and Training Sergeant

Ninth Through Twelfth Week - End of Training Month #3

Performance tests
*Other optional training
Third evaluation due
Review of check list
Counselling session with Field Training Officer and Training Sergeant
Personnel action on Patrol School graduates initially assigned to DOP-Intensive status

Thirteenth through Sixteenth Week - End of Training Month #4

Performance tests
*Other optional training
Fourth evaluation due
Completion of check list
Counselling session with Field Training Officer and Training Sergeant

Seventeenth Through Twentieth Week - End of Training Month #5

Field problems
Traffic training (optional)
*Other optional training
Counselling session with Field Training Officer and Training Sergeant

Twenty-first through Twenty-fourth Week - Final Month of Training

Assigned to a single Deputy unit
*Other optional training
Final counselling session with Field Training Officer and Training Sergeant
Final evaluation/recommendation to Training Lieutenant
End of trainee status

*Optional Training includes: desk operations, detective, court deputy and jail orientation, practice reports, shooting box, baton, C.P.R. and first aid, officer survival, etc.

TRAINEES WITH PERFORMANCE AND/OR LEARNING DIFFICULTIES

It should be understood that the Field Operations Divisions' Deputy Orientation Program (DOP) is a one-on-one tutorial relationship between a trainer and a trainee and that trainees are subject to stringent scrutiny under difficult conditions not routinely found in other, less demanding assignments. Therefore, it is not uncommon for performance or learning deficiencies to be discovered during Patrol School or patrol training even though the employee was previously rated "Competent".

Any deputy who fails to successfully complete all phases of Patrol School or any station trainee not showing learning or performance progress on a weekly basis during the course of the Deputy Orientation Program shall be identified as an individual experiencing difficulty in the learning process. Concerned trainees, irrespective of whether their performance at Patrol School or in the Deputy Orientation Program was the cause of their encountering difficulty shall be placed in a DOP-Intensive status. Further, the concerned trainees' station will develop a DOP-Intensive program of assistance for them. Trainees whose overall orientation includes an "intensive" period shall be exposed to two or more training officers.

The DOP-Intensive program shall be instituted for a period of two months. The program begins on the day a trainee is furnished written notice of: (1) a failure to successfully complete Patrol School; or (2) a failure to maintain satisfactory performance during the course of the Deputy Orientation Program. Station training staffs should use the DOP's Standardized Evaluation form to document and advise of a trainee's failure to maintain satisfactory performance. Each trainee placed on a DOP-Intensive status shall be given a copy of the document initiating this status.

The station-developed DOP-Intensive program will aid the trainee providing: Learning assignments and examinations in deficient areas; weekly evaluations to chart progress; close monitoring of the trainee's performance by the shift or station training sergeant; complete documentation of trainee's performance; and feedback to the trainee. By no later than the end of the second month, a determination shall be made as to whether or not the trainee has returned to a normal rate of progress and is performing in a competent or satisfactory manner. Trainees in a DOP-Intensive status who demonstrate improved learning and performance may be taken off the DOP-Intensive program and returned to routine training status for the duration of the regular Deputy Orientation Program. Authorization for release from DOP-Intensive status shall be made by the Station Training Lieutenant. If at the end of the two month period a trainee has

demonstrated sufficient progress to predict successful completion of the intensive program within one additional month, extension for up to one additional month may be authorized by the Area Commander.

If new performance deficiencies are observed during the term of a DOP-Intensive status, additional written notification describing those deficiencies will be made to the trainee by the station training staff. The DOP-Intensive status may be extended, but in no instance shall that extension exceed 30 additional days.

Trainees in a DOP-Intensive status who fail to achieve a return to normal training status within the time provided may be categorized in one of two ways:

1. Those who demonstrate unsatisfactory performance which is a potential threat to community safety, a threat to officer safety and/or whose performance constitutes a grave civil liability; or
2. Those who have a temporary inability to complete the Deputy Orientation Program. This may be due to a demonstrated need for remedial training in a non-safety related skill area, a need for education, or to gain time to mature in a less demanding assignment. It may, in exceptional circumstances, be due to a need to resolve a calamitous personal life problem over which the employee has no control.

Those in the first category shall be placed on "Improvement Needed" program, under Civil Service rules, unless the deficiency appears to be so grave as to require an immediate "Unsatisfactory" performance evaluation.

Those in the second category may be transferred to the Custody Division. The potential for positive results from an additional training exposure may also require consideration of assignment to a second station.

In 1983, the Department changed its policy with respect to the assignment of deputy personnel. The current policy is that all deputy personnel graduating in Academy Class 214 and subsequent classes will be required to complete assignments in both Custody and Field Operations Divisions.

Should they be transferred to Custody Division as outlined in the above paragraph, they shall be required to remain there for one (1) year. This period of time is to be used to remedy the problem that formed the basis for the transfer. These deputies shall then be returned to the Field Operations Divisions and must successfully complete the Deputy Orientation Program. Performance shall be evaluated per Civil Service rules.

TRAINING RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE DEPUTY ORIENTATION PROGRAM

CAPTAIN

To establish an effective program in the Field Operations Division, the Captain of each station shall have the ultimate responsibility to ensure that his/her station's program is in compliance with the guidelines set forth herein. Indeed, he/she has the flexibility to improve upon and add to the program as required to fulfill the unique responsibilities of his patrol area or clientele.

The Captain must be committed to the program to such an extent he/she makes available the time and resources necessary to ensure the program's success; his/her commitment must extend down through the lieutenants, sergeants, and field training officers of the station.

The Captain shall ensure that the DOP is conducted in a manner which is in compliance with the overtime provisions of the current Deputy Sheriff MOU.

TRAINING LIEUTENANT

Wherever possible, a lieutenant shall be given the full-time responsibility for training and station scheduling. A significant part of his/her overall training responsibility will include the Deputy Orientation Training Program.

The lieutenant's role in the training program is one of direction. He/she is responsible for the program's overall effectiveness. His/her responsibilities include:

1. Selecting a qualified and enthusiastic training sergeant(s);
2. Acting in a liaison role between training and scheduling to ensure that trainees are matched with compatible training officers and are assigned to the appropriate shift and area to maximize learning;
3. Participating in the selection of training officers as required by Department Bonus selection procedures;
4. Monitors each trainee's progress by review of evaluations and other documentation;
5. Instructs sergeants and training officers regarding the policy mission and the objectives of program;

6. Becomes involved with training sergeant and training officer regarding problem trainees, the DOP-Intensive program and performance evaluations and documentation;
7. Makes final determination for release from training status;
8. Monitors the conduct of training sergeants and training officers and supportive atmosphere for learning.
9. Sets up and schedules performance tests.

TRAINING SERGEANT

Whenever possible, a sergeant shall be given full-time responsibility for training.

This sergeant is the "hands-on" manager of the program. He maintains the records and is the one person who has the most personal contact with all participants: lieutenant, training officer and trainee. For this reason, he is the key ingredient in the feedback process. His main responsibility is to keep his finger on the pulse of the program, offer recommendations for change and act as middleman between the lieutenant and the training officer and trainee. Some of his responsibilities are:

1. Provides input in the selection of Field Training Officers;
2. Initial station indoctrination of trainees;
3. Monthly progress interviews;
4. Monthly testing;
5. Maintenance of trainee records;
6. Training and development of training officers;
7. Monitors each trainee's progress and, with the training officer, designs a specific course of instruction for the DOP-Intensive designated trainee.
8. Writes all trainee yearly performance evaluations, be they in the normal course of the training program or as a result of learning problems;
9. Conducts counselling sessions;
10. Provides functional supervision over both Field Training Officer and trainee;
11. Makes recommendation to training lieutenant for trainee's release from trainee status.

FIELD TRAINING OFFICER

The Field Training Officer is the critical link in imparting the requisite skills that will enable the trainee to successfully complete the training program. He is a teacher who will help the trainee through this difficult period. While the training officer's relationship with his trainee must be positive and supportive, it does not mean the training program is, or should be, made easy. The training officer must be the trainee's supervisor, evaluator, instructor and partner. He must develop and accept only the highest standard of performance possible from the trainee. This must be accomplished through positive discipline, patience, understanding and leadership by example.

The training program, although difficult and demanding, will not include harassment or actions designed to belittle or humiliate the trainee. The program's purpose is to develop well trained highly motivated deputies who have a realistic concept of the job and who display initiative. In short, the trainee should become the type of deputy you would want to respond if you were in a tight spot requesting assistance. Hazing, harassment and humiliation do not produce that type of deputy. It can produce a deputy who endures the negative aspects of this type training. He may fail to learn as much as he should if he is afraid or reluctant to ask questions. For the same reason he may conceal weaknesses, which can be corrected in training if the relationship allows for open lines of communication, and carries them into the field.

Field Training Officers must be selected from the group of experienced, competent deputies at each station. The qualities which set the training officer apart from the others is superior:

- Appearance
- Communications
- Field Performance
- Initiative
- Loyalty
- Patience
- Police Knowledge
- Relations with the community, peers and superiors
- Training desire and ability,

The duties of the Field Training Officer include:

1. Provides an example for the trainee to emulate;
2. CAREFULLY AND PATIENTLY following the timetable of progress, instructs the trainee in the rudiments of police practices and procedures, supports positive behavior;

3. Gives feedback on the trainee's performance;
4. Evaluates the trainee's progress. An objective, positive critique shall be submitted by the Field Training Officer to the Training Sergeant at least once a month. Evaluations once a week may be required depending on the status of the individual being trained. This evaluation process is the most critical aspect to the training program. Reports of any critical or consistent deficiency must be brought to the immediate attention of the training sergeant.

TRAINEE

The program is totally directed to help the trainee achieve success in the Field Operations Divisions. However, the program provides an opportunity to succeed, NOT A GUARANTEE. It is incumbent upon the trainee to capitalize on the opportunity and become successful. Therefore, the trainee shall:

1. Achieve a minimum rating of acceptable in all six Deputy Orientation Program Standards.
2. Achieve an acceptable score on Deputy Orientation Examinations #I - VIII.
3. Achieve an acceptable score on Deputy Orientation Performance Tests.
4. Complete and be rated as acceptable on the Deputy Orientation Check List.
5. Complete other assignments and tests as deemed necessary by the training sergeant and training officer.

EVALUATION OF THE PROGRAM

Training is dynamic. As conditions change, training must change to reflect the current needs. Therefore, the following shall be the minimum requirements for evaluating a station's Deputy Orientation Program:

- Twice per year the Training Lieutenant, Training Sergeants and Field Training Officers of the concerned station shall meet to discuss improving the program and new training techniques.
- Twice per year the Training Lieutenant and Training Sergeants shall meet to discuss the management, operation and supervision of the program.

DEPUTY ORIENTATION PROGRAM

FIELD TRAINING OFFICERS MANUAL

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GENERAL KNOWLEDGE
TRAINING EXAM I

1. Name the Station's Commander.
2. List telephone numbers of the following:
Station Desk: _____
Station Watch Sgt: _____
3. Indicate the car you are now working _____, and list the name and address of the hospital and fire station servicing this area.
4. Describe what the radio car is checked for prior to going on duty.
5. What are the three most important things you do when you have brought a prisoner into the station for booking?
 1. Secure all weapons and batons.
 2. Search prisoner and remove all property and contraband.

3. Review all arrests with Watch Sergeant and all felony and juvenile arrests with Watch Commander after advising Watch Sergeant.

6. Indicate the chain of command used when you wish to see the Captain.

(1) Training Officer, (2) Watch Sergeant or Training Sergeant, (3) Watch Commander, (4) Administrative Lieutenant, (5) Captain.

7. Give the make, model, and gauge of the shotgun used at _____ Station.

Ithica, Deerslayer, .12 gauge.

8. The safety button on the shotgun has two positions. Describe these positions and indicate what they mean.

Safe on--knurled botton to right of trigger guard;
Safe off--Button to left of trigger guard.

9. Describe the proper seating arrangement used by a two-man unit when transporting a prisoner (with and without screen).

With screen: Both officers in front; bookman watch prisoner.
No screen: Driver in front; bookman in rear, behind driver.
Prisoner on right rear seat.

10. Explain handcuffing procedures when making an arrest in the field.

Suspect in position of disadvantage. Place hands (one at a time) in small of back, palms out, handcuffs double-locked.

11. Who can void a citation?

The rank of Lieutenant or above.

12. The Penal Code is divided into four parts. Name these parts.

Part I: Crimes and Punishment;

Part II: Criminal Procedures;
Part III: Imprisonment and the Death Penalty;
Part IV: Prevention of Crimes and Apprehension of Criminals.

13. What Penal Code section gives you authority as a Peace Officer?

830.1 PC.

14. What are the three (3) categories that crimes are divided into?

Felonies, misdemeanors and infractions.

15. Define a felony.

A felony is a crime which is punishable with death or Imprisonment in state prison.

16. Define a misdemeanor.

Any crime or public offense not classified as a felony or infraction. A misdemeanor is punishable by up to one year in the County Jail or by a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or by both such fine and imprisonment.

17. Define an infraction.

A crime not punishable by imprisonment. A citable offense only. Defendant not entitled to a jury trial or public defender.

18. Using the attached field report (SH-R-49), write a report covering the following circumstances. (Report will be corrected by Training Officer or Training Sergeant.)

On the southeast corner of Avalon Blvd. and Carson St., a drunk man falls off a bus bench. You arrest him.

19. What is the Department's code three (3) and pursuit policy?
See Section 5-09/190.00 Policy and Procedures Manual.

20. What is the Division's policy on use of force?
Division Order #3.

DEPARTMENT POLICY - In all situations, members shall use force only when necessary and fully justified by circumstances. They are not to be restricted in the lawful discharge of their duties and have a positive duty to use force when the necessity exists. When force has been used, the deputy shall make an oral report to his watch commander and shall include all of the details in his field report (Manual of Policy and Procedures Section 3-01/030.20 and 3-01/030.25).

FIELD OPERATIONS DIVISIONS' POLICY - Deputies shall use only that degree of force necessary to protect themselves and others, or to overcome resistance to an arrest.

Personnel shall employ those defensive and control techniques including the use of Departmentally approved equipment whenever possible. These humane techniques and devices have been developed to provide maximum effectiveness with minimum force.

REPORTING PROCEDURES - In all cases where personnel are required to use physical force, the following procedures will be strictly adhered to:

1. DEPUTIES - Deputies involved will, as soon as practical, make an oral report to the watch commander.
 - (a) If the incident in question would normally require the submission of a field report, details regarding the use of force, such as why it was necessary, the type and degree applied and where it occurred (street, radio car, etc.) will be included in such report, and no additional memoranda are necessary.

In cases involving the assistance of additional deputies wherein multiple arrests are made, assisting crews will account for their activities by the submission of supplemental reports.

- (b) Incidents which involve force but do not require a field report, i.e., altercations in jail cells, recalcitrant outside bookings, etc., must of necessity be reported orally to the Watch Sergeant and Watch Commander immediately.

21. What is the Division's policy on use of firearms?

Division Order #2.

Public Safety: Bearing in mind the population factor and the high concentration of vehicles in Los Angeles County, it becomes the duty of all enforcement officers to exercise extreme care in the use of firearms. In many situations wherein it becomes the responsibility of an officer in the field to utilize firearms, there is the danger that the bullet, if it does not strike the target, may possibly result in injury or death to an innocent person.

Under some circumstances, it will become necessary for personnel to fire at a suspect even in situations where there are innocent persons in the area. Extreme care and caution should be in mind. Unless clear and present danger to the deputy or to other innocent persons exists, other means including later apprehension should be the alternative.

Occasionally, there are circumstances in crowded areas where if a deputy fails to take positive actions the suspect may kill or injure the officer or some innocent persons. In these instances, it becomes the positive duty of the officer to take whatever steps are necessary in order to prevent death or injury from occurring to himself or other innocent people.

Department directives require regular qualification at the range in order to maintain proficiency in the use of firearms.

Safety of the Officer Involved: We do not intend, by this order or by any other order issued by this Department, to instruct deputies to place themselves in clear and present danger by hesitating to take the positive action that is necessary under some circumstances. If it is apparent to the officer, and if he feels there is a clear and present danger to his physical well-being or the well-being of another, and if he further feels that some action must be

TEK 1-6

immediately taken by him in order to dissipate that danger, it is his positive duty to take that action. Decisions made in the field based on actual circumstances are the responsibility of the individual involved. You are expected to use your judgment (based upon training and experience) in evaluating the situation and then to act in accordance with that evaluation. We do not expect you to hesitate when that hesitation would result in death or serious injury to you or to some other innocent victim. Our mentality, physical condition, training and skill should prevail over our adversary.

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TEST II

PENAL CODE

TRAINING EXAM II

1. Describe the contents of 537e P.C.

Any person who knowingly buys, sells, receives, disposes of, conceals, or has in his possession certain mechanical or electrical devices (i.e. radio, typewriter, phonograph, etc.) from which the serial number or identification mark has been removed, defaced, covered, altered or destroyed is guilty of the misdemeanor.

2. List the three conditions under which a Peace Officer may make an arrest without a warrant.

A peace officer may arrest per 836(3)P.C. without a warrant when:

1. He has reasonable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a public offense in his presence.
2. A person arrested has committed a felony although not in his presence.
3. He has reasonable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a felony whether or not a felony has in fact been committed.

3. Define Section 836.3 of the Penal Code.

Section 836.3 states when a person who while charged with a misdemeanor or convicted of a misdemeanor, escapes by not using force or violence, a peace officer may make an arrest in obedience to a warrant delivered to him, or may without a warrant arrest a person who has escaped from any county or city jail, prison, industrial farm, or road camp or from the custody of the officer or person in charge of him, while engaged on any county road or other county work or from the custody of any officer or person in whose lawful custody he is when such escape is not by force or violence.

4. Define Section 844 of the Penal Code.

844P.C. says to make an arrest, a private person, if the offense is a felony, and in all cases, a peace officer, may break open the door or window of the house in which the person to be arrested is or have reasonable grounds for believing him to be, after having demanded admittance and explained the purposes for which admittance is desired.

5. State the elements of 459 P.C.

The elements of 459 P.C. are: Entry of a structure, tent, vessel, railroad car, trailer coach, housecar, inhabited camper, or any of such vehicle when the doors are locked; with specific intent to steal or commit any felony.

6. Define Murder.

Murder 187 P.C. - the unlawful killing of a human being or fetus with malice aforethought.

7. What constitutes first degree murder?

189 P.C. -- All murder which is perpetrated by means of a destructive device or explosives, knowing use of ammunition designed to penetrate metal or armor, poison, or lying in wait, torture or by any other kind of willful, deliberate, and premeditated killing, or which is committed in the perpetration of, or attempt to perpetrate arson, rape, robbery, burglary, mayhem, or any act punishable under Section 288 is murder of the first degree.

8. Define Section 192 of the Penal Code.

Manslaughter is the unlawful killing of a human being without malice. There are three kinds:

1. Voluntary - sudden quarrel or heat of passion.
2. Involuntary - in the commission of an unlawful act not amounting to a felony or in the commission of a lawful act which might produce death in an unlawful manner, or with due caution and circumspection provided that this subdivision shall not apply to acts committed in the driving of a vehicle.

3. In the driving of a vehicle an unlawful act not amounting to a felony with gross negligence or without gross negligence.

9. Give the elements of Excusable Homicide.

Elements of excusable homicide:

1. When committed by accident and misfortune in lawfully correcting a child or servant or in doing any other lawful act by lawful means with usual and ordinary caution, and without any unlawful intent.
2. When committed by accident and misfortune in the heat of passion upon any sudden and sufficient provocation or upon a sudden combat when no undue advantage is taken nor any dangerous weapon used, and when the killing is not done in a cruel or unusual manner.

10. When is Homicide justifiable?

Justifiable homicide (196 PC):

- (1) Homicide is justifiable when committed by public officers and those acting by their command in their aid and assistance, either
 1. in obedience to any judgment of a competent court; or
 2. when necessarily committed in overcoming actual resistance to the execution of some legal process or in the discharge of any other legal duty; or
 3. when necessarily committed in retaking felons who have been rescued or have escaped, or when necessarily committed in arresting persons charged with a felony and who are fleeing from justice or resisting such arrest.

- (2) Justifiable homicide by other person (197 PC):

1. Resisting any attempt to murder any person or to commit a felony or to do some great bodily injury upon any person; or

2. when committed in defense of habitation property or person against one who intends violence;
3. when committed in lawful defense of such person or of a wife or husband, parent, child, etc., of such person when there are reasonable grounds to believe one intends to commit a felony or to do some great bodily injury;
4. when necessarily committed in attempting by lawful ways and means to apprehend any person for any felony committed or in lawfully suppressing any riot or in lawfully keeping and preserving the peace.

11. Define mayhem.

203 PC - Mayhem: Every person who unlawfully and maliciously deprives a human being of a member of his body or disables or cuts the tongue or puts out an eye or slits the nose, ear, or lip is guilty of mayhem.

12. Give the elements of Section 211 of the Penal Code.

211 PC elements: Felonious taking of the personal property of another while in his possession or immediate presence by means of force or fear.

13. Define Section 220 of the Penal Code and the sections to which it applies.

Every person who assaults another with intent to commit mayhem, rape, sodomy, oral copulation, or any violation of Section 264.1, 288, or 289 P.C.

14. State the elements of 240 of the Penal Code.

Unlawful attempt, coupled with present ability, to commit a violent injury on the person of another.

15. State the elements of 242 of the Penal Code.

Willful and unlawful use of force or violence upon the person of another.

16. Define Section 245 of the Penal Code and the wording for the two types of 245 PC.

245(a)(1) P.C. -- Every person who commits any assault upon the person of another with a deadly weapon or instrument other than a firearm or by any means of force likely to produce great bodily injury; 245(a)(2) P.C. -- Every person who commits an assault upon the person of another with a firearm; 245(b) P.C. -- Every person who commits an assault with a deadly weapon or instrument or by means likely to produce great bodily injury upon the person of a peace officer or fireman and who knows, or reasonably should know, that such victim is a peace officer or fireman engaged in the performance of his duties when such peace officer or fireman is engaged in the performance of his duties.

17. Define Section 246 of the Penal Code.

Any person who shall maliciously and willfully discharge a firearm at an inhabited dwelling house or occupied building, occupied motor vehicle or inhabited house car, or inhabited camper is guilty of a felony.

18. Give the elements of 261 of the Penal Code.

Act of sexual intercourse with a person not the spouse of the perpetrator:

1. Where the person is incapable because of mental disease or defect or because of physical disability to give consent.
2. Where it is accomplished by means of force or fear of immediate unlawful bodily injury on the person of another.
3. Where a person is prevented from resisting by any intoxicating, narcotic, or anesthetic substance.
4. Where a person is at the time unconscious of the nature of the act, and this is known to the accused.
5. Where a person submits under the belief that the person committing the act is the victim's spouse and this belief is induced by the accused.

6. Where against the victim's will by threatening to retaliate in the future against victims or any other person.

19. Describe Sections 273a PC, 273d PC, 273g PC.

273a PC (1) Any person who, under circumstances or conditions likely to produce great bodily harm or death, willfully causes or permits any child to suffer, or inflicts thereon unjustifiable physical pain or mental suffering, or having the care or custody of any child and willfully causes or permits the person or health of such child to be injured or willfully causes or permits such child to be placed in such situations that its person or health is endangered.

(2) Any person who, under circumstances or conditions other than those likely to produce great bodily harm or death, willfully causes or permits any child to suffer or inflicts thereon unjustifiable physical pain or mental suffering, or having the care or custody of any child and willfully causes or permits such child to be placed in such situations that its person or health may be endangered.

273d PC: Any husband who willfully inflicts upon his wife corporal injury resulting in a traumatic condition, and any person who willfully inflicts upon any child any cruel or inhuman corporal punishment or injury resulting in a traumatic condition.

273g PC: Any person who, in the presence of any child, indulges in immoral practices or habitual drunkenness is guilty of a misdemeanor.

20. Describe the differences between Section 69 and 148 of the Penal Code (if any).

Section 69 PC: Attempts by means of any threat or violence to deter or prevent an executive officer from performing his duties or any person who resists an executive officer by use of force or violence is guilty of a felony.

Section 148 PC: Every person who willfully resists, delays, or obstructs any public officer in the performance of his duties.

In 69 PC resisting can be by threat of, or actual force or violence, whereas in Section 148 PC there must be willful delay, obstruction, or resistance, not necessarily by force or violence.

21. Define Section 288 of the Penal Code.

Any person who shall willfully and lewdly commit any lewd and lascivious act, including any of the acts constituting other crimes provided for in part one of this code, upon or with the body, or any part or member thereof, of a child under the age of 14 years with the intent of arousing, appealing to, or gratifying the lust or passions or sexual desires of such person or of such child.

22. Define Section 288a of the Penal Code.

Sex perversion--act of copulating the mouth of one person with the sexual organ of another. It is legal between consenting adults.

23. Give the elements of Section 415 of the Penal Code.

1. Unlawfully fights in a public place or challenges another person in a public place to fight.
2. Maliciously and willfully disturbs another person by loud and unreasonable noise.
3. Use of offensive words in a public place which are inherently likely to provoke an immediate violent reaction.

24. Can you, as a police officer, be the victim of 415 PC?

A police officer can be a victim of a 415 if he is challenged to a fight; however, he may not be a victim of other elements of 415. Per County Counsel opinion on May 1, 1979, deputies can be victims of loud parties.

25. Define Section 416 of the Penal Code.

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 to do so by a public officer, the persons so offending are severally guilty of a misdemeanor.

26. Define Section 405a PC and give example.

The taking by means of a riot any person from the lawful custody of any peace officer is a lynching. An example would be: if deputies were to arrest someone, and his friends tried to free him from their custody by threats or use of force or violence.

27. Define "arson" per the Penal Code Section 451.

A person is guilty of arson when he willfully and maliciously sets fire to or burns or causes to be burned or who aids, counsels or procures the burning of, any structure, forest land or property.

28. Give the elements of Section 470 of the Penal Code.

Every person who, with intent to defraud, signs the name of another person or fictitious person, knowing he has no authority to do so, or falsely makes, alters, forges, etc., any deed, lease, writing obligatory, will, bond, note, check, etc., is guilty of forgery.

29. Give the elements of Section 487 PC of the Penal Code.

1. When the money, labor, or property taken is of value exceeding \$400; domestic fowls, avocados, olives, citrus or deciduous fruits, nuts and artichokes exceeding \$100; or when the labor, money, or real or personal property is taken by an employee, valued at \$400 or more in a 12-month consecutive period.

2. When the property taken is from the person of another.

3. When the property taken is an automobile, firearm, horse, mare, gelding, any bovine animal, and caprine animal, mule, jack, jenny, sheep, lamb, hog, sow, boar, gilt, barrow, or pig.

30. Define Section 496.1 of the Penal Code.

Every person who buys or receives any property which has been stolen or which has been obtained in any manner constituting theft or extortion, knowing the property to be so stolen or obtained, or who conceals, withholds, or aids in concealing or withholding any such property from the owner, knowing the same to be so stolen or obtained.

31. Define "embezzlement."

503 PC - Embezzlement: The fraudulent appropriation of property by a person to whom it has been entrusted.

32. Define "extortion."

518 PC - Extortion: Obtaining property from another with his consent or obtaining of an official act of a public officer, induced by a wrongful use of force or fear or under color of authority.

33. Define Section 591 of the Penal Code.

Section 591 PC: A person who unlawfully and maliciously takes down, removes, injures, or obstructs any line of telegraph or telephone, or any other line used to conduct electricity, or any part thereof, or appurtenances or apparatus connected therewith, or severs any wire thereof, or makes any unauthorized connection with any line other than a telegraph or telephone line used to conduct electricity, or any part thereof, or apparatus connected therewith, is guilty of a felony.

34. Define Section 594 of the Penal Code.

Every person who maliciously (1) defaces with paint or any liquid, (2) damages or (3) destroys any real or personal property not his own is guilty of vandalism.

35. Define Section 653k of the Penal Code.

Every person who carries upon his person or offers for sale, exposes for sale, loans, transfers, or gives to any other person a switchblade knife having a blade over two inches in length is guilty of a misdemeanor.

36. What are the elements of 12020 of the Penal Code?

12020 PC elements: Manufacture, sale, or possession of certain weapons such as blackjacks, slingshot, billy, nanchaku, sandclub, sandbag, sawed-off shotgun (meaning a barrel or barrels less than 18 inches and a rifle less than 16 inches in length), metal knuckles; or carries concealed upon his person any explosive substance or any dirk or dagger.

37. What are the elements of 12025 of the Penal Code?

12025 PC elements: Any person who carries concealed upon his person or within any vehicle which is under his control or direction any pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon his person, without having a license to carry same.

38. What are the elements of 12031 of the Penal Code?

12031 PC elements: Carrying of a loaded firearm in a public place or public street or in a vehicle while in any public place or on any public street in an incorporated city or in any public place or on any public street in a prohibited area of unincorporated territory. This does not apply to police officers or security guards acting within the scope of their duties, military force, etc.

39. Give the elements of 467 of the Penal Code.

467 PC: Having upon your person a deadly weapon with the intent to assault another.

40. What are the elements of 587 of the Penal Code?

587 PC: Every person who maliciously either:

1. removes, displaces, injures, or destroys any part of any railroad or any track of any railroad or any branch or branchway, switch, turnout, bridge, viaduct, culvert, embankment, station house, or other structure or fixture, or any part thereof, attached to or connected with any railroad;
2. places any obstruction upon the rails or tracks of any railroad or of any switch, branch, branchway, or turnout connected with any railroad.

41. Define Section 647(g) of the Penal Code.

647(g) PC: Any person who loiters, prowls, or wanders upon the private property of another in the night-time without visible or lawful business with the owner or occupant thereof.

42. Give the elements of 602 of the Penal Code.

602 PC: every person who willfully commits a trespass by any of the following acts is guilty of a misdemeanor:

- (A) Cutting down, destroying, or injuring any kind of wood or timber standing or growing upon the lands or another.
- (B) Carrying away any kind of wood or timber lying on such lands.
- (C) Maliciously injuring or severing from the free-hold of another anything attached to it, or its product.
- (D) Digging, taking, or carrying away from any lot situated within the limits of any incorporated city, without the license of the owner or legal occupant thereof, any earth, soil, or stone.
- (E) Digging taking or carrying away from land in any city or town laid down on the map or plan of such city, or otherwise recognized or established as a street, alley, avenue, or park without the license of the proper authorities, any earth, soil, or stone.

- (F) Maliciously tearing down, damaging, mutilating, or destroying any sign, signboard, or notice placed upon, or affixed to, any property belonging to the state, or to any city, county, city and county, town or village, or upon any property of any person, by the state or by an automobile association, which sign, signboard, or notice is intended to indicate or designate a road or roads; or relates to fires, fire control, or any other matter involving the protection of the property of putting up, affixing, fastening, printing, or painting upon any property belonging to the state, etc.
- (G) Entering upon any lands owned by any other person whereon oysters or other shellfish are planted or growing; or injuring, gathering, or carrying away any oysters, or other shellfish.
- (H) Willfully opening, tearing down, or otherwise destroying any fence on the enclosed land of another, or opening any gate, bar, or fence of another and willfully leaving it open without the written permission of the owner, or maliciously tearing down, mutilating, or destroying any sign, signboard, or other notice forbidding shooting on private property.
- (I) Building fires upon any lands owned by another where signs forbidding trespass are displayed at intervals not greater than one mile along the exterior boundaries and at all roads and trails entering such lands without first having obtained written permission from the owner of such lands or his agent or the person in lawful possession thereof.
- (J) Entering any lands, whether unenclosed or enclosed by fence, for the purpose of injuring any property or property rights or with the intention of interfering with, obstructing, or injuring any lawful business or occupation carried on by the owner of such land, his agent, or by the person in lawful possession.
- (K) Entering any lands under cultivation or enclosed by fence, belonging to, or occupied by, another; or entering upon uncultivated or unenclosed lands where signs forbidding trespass are displayed at intervals not less than three to the mile along all exterior boundaries and at all roads and trails entering such lands without the written permission of the owner of such land, his agent, or of the person in lawful possession, and

1. refusing or failing to leave such land immediately upon being requested by the owner of such land, his agent, or by the person in lawful possession, to leave such lands, or
 2. tearing down, mutilating, or destroying any sign, signboard, or notice forbidding trespass or hunting on such lands, or
 3. removing, injuring, unlocking, or tampering with any lock on any gate on or leading into such land, or
 4. discharging any firearm.
- (L) Entering and occupying real property or structures of any kind without the consent of the owner, his agent, or the person in lawful possession thereof.
- (M) Driving any vehicle, as defined in Section 670 of the Vehicle Code, upon real property belonging to or lawfully occupied by another and known not to be open to the general public, without the consent of the owner, his agent, or the person in lawful possession thereof.
- (N) Refusing or failing to leave land, real property, or structures belonging to or lawfully occupied by another and not open to the general public, upon being requested to leave by a peace officer and the owner, his agent, or the person in lawful possession thereof.
- (O) Entering upon any lands declared closed to entry, as provided in Section 4256 of the Public Resources Code, provided such closed areas have been posted.
- (P) Refusing or failing to leave a public building of a public agency during those hours of the day or night when the building is regularly closed to the public, upon being requested to do so by a regularly employed guard, watchman, or custodian of the public agency owning or maintaining the building or property, if the surrounding circumstances are such as to indicate to a reasonable man that such person has no apparent lawful business to pursue.

VEHICLE CODE
TRAINING EXAM III

1. State the elements of Vehicle Code Section 31 and what actions you may take against violator of same section.

No person shall give, either orally or in writing, information to a peace officer while in the performance of his duties under provisions of this code when said person knows that the information is false.

You may cite the person.

2. What are the requirements of Section 4000(a) of the Vehicle Code?

No person shall drive, move, or leave standing upon any highway any motor vehicle, trailer, semi-trailer, pole, or pipe dolly, lugging dolly, or auxilliary dolly unless it is registered and the appropriate fees paid.

3. Explain "implied consent" as it is stated in the Vehicle Code.

13353 CVC: Anyone who drives upon a highway shall be deemed to have given his consent to a chemical test of his blood, breath, or urine for the purpose of determining the alcoholic content of his blood if lawfully arrested for any offense allegedly committed while the person was driving a motor vehicle under the influence of intoxicating liquor. Failure to submit--suspension of license for six (6) months.

4. Under what circumstances may a police officer use his own discretion concerning the arrest of a Vehicle Code violator (per Sections 40303-4)?

10852; 10853; 23103; 23104; 2800; 20002; 20003; 14601; 23332; 23109; 2813; 21461.5; 2800.1.

5. State the elements of Vehicle Code Section 23152(a).
- (a) It is unlawful for anyone under the influence of an alcoholic beverage or any drug, or under the combined influence of an alcoholic beverage, and any drug, to drive a vehicle.
 - (b) It is unlawful for any person who has 0.10 percent or more, by weight, of alcohol in his or her blood to drive a vehicle.
6. What are the differences between the Vehicle Code's basic speed law (22350) and prima facie speed limits (22352)?

22350 CVC: No one shall travel at a speed faster that is reasonable or prudent, having due regard for weather, visibility, the traffic on the surface and width of the highway.

22352 CVC: Administrative section setting statutory speed limits for specified zones.

7. Explain Vehicle Code Section 21453.

Red alone or "stop" on an official traffic control signal means:

- (a) Vehicular travel facing signal shall stop at limit line or before entering crosswalk or before intersection.
- (b) After stopping, he may make a right turn (must yield right-of-way).
- (c) May make a left from one-way street intersecting another one-way street.
- (d) No pedestrian may enter roadway.

8. What is a limit line?

A solid white line not less than 12 inches nor more than 24 inches wide, extending across a roadway or any portion thereof, to indicate the point at which traffic is required to stop in compliance with legal requirements.

9. Explain Vehicle Code Section 2806.

Any peace officer or deputy sheriff having reasonable cause to believe that any vehicle, or combination of vehicles, is not equipped as required by this code, or it is in such unsafe condition as to endanger any person, may require the driver to stop and submit the vehicle, or combination of vehicles, to an inspection and test.

10. What are the elements of Vehicle Code Section 10851?

Any person who drives or takes a vehicle not his own without consent of owner and with intent to permanently or temporarily deprive the owner of his title or possession of vehicle, with or without the intent to steal the same, or any person who is a party or accessory to or an accomplice in the driving or unauthorized taking or stealing is guilty of a public offense.

Optional felony or misdemeanor.

11. What action may you take against a person who is in violation of Vehicle Code Section 12951?

A citation may be given or an arrest made if the violator does not have in his possession adequate identification (authority 40302(a) CVC).

12. Under what condition may a narcotic addict not receive a driver's license in the State of California?

23202(a) CVC upon conviction of any narcotic controlled substance offense when a motor vehicle was involved or incidental to the offense.

13. Give the elements of Vehicle Code Section 14601?

No person shall drive a motor vehicle upon a highway at any time when his driving privilege is suspended or revoked, and person has knowledge of such suspension or revocation.

14. Explain Vehicle Code Section 20001.

The driver of any vehicle involved in an accident resulting in injury to any person, other than himself, or death of any person shall immediately stop the vehicle at the scene of the accident and fulfill the requirements of 20003 CVC and 20004 CVC.

15. What is the fastest speed a vehicle may legally travel in the State of California?

55 MPH.

16. Explain Vehicle Code Section 22502.

A car parked parallel to a curb shall stop with the right-hand tires parallel with and within 18 inches of right-hand curb, except motorcycles shall park with at least one wheel or fender touching the curb.

17. Give the authorities for a policeman to impound a vehicle.

A. California Constitution Article 1, Sect. 13: for investigation of a crime (must have evidentiary value).

B. 22651(i): vehicle with foreign registration or without current California registration on highway with 5 or more parking violations issued over a period of 5 or more days.

C. 22651(j) VC: Illegally parked with no license plates or other evidence of registration.

D. 22651(o) VC: Unattended vehicle on highway with registration expired over one year.

E. 22651(p) VC: Vehicle driver has never been issued a driver's license or is in violation of 14601 CVC.

F. 22655 VC: For hit and run violation.

18. What is the youngest age a person can apply and obtain an instruction permit?

Age 15 years

A. What Vehicle Code section applies? 12509(a)(3) CVC.

B. What circumstances have to exist? Person is enrolled in both driver education and training in the same semester.

19. Give the elements of Vehicle Code Section 14606(a).

No person shall hire another to drive a motor vehicle nor knowingly permit or authorize the driving of a motor vehicle owned by him or under his control unless the person is licensed for appropriate class vehicle to be driven.

20. As a peace officer, can you legally have blood withdrawn from a suspected drunk driver without his consent? Explain.

Yes; under 13353(a)(5) CVC, if the person is dead, unconscious, or otherwise in a condition rendering him incapable of refusal shall be deemed not to have withdrawn consent.

21. When can a citizen remove a vehicle from private property? List circumstances and Vehicle Code section.

A citizen can remove a vehicle from private property when there is a sign displayed in plain view on the property prohibiting public parking and stating the telephone number of the local policing agency. Section 22658(a) CVC.

22. While on patrol you stop a drunk driver who pulls his vehicle onto a private parking lot. State the authority (if there is one) for you to store this vehicle. Explain.

This section gives police officers authority to store cars when arresting the driver; it does not specify whether the car is on public or private property. Section 22651(h) CVC.

23. Explain Vehicle Code Section 24004.

No one shall operate a vehicle (or combination of vehicles) after notice by a traffic officer that the vehicle is in an unsafe condition or not equipped as required, except as may be necessary to return vehicle to residence or place of business of owner, or to a garage for repair.

24. You make a vehicle stop and ascertain that the person driving is under the influence of marijuana. What Vehicle Code section can you arrest him for? Why?

23152(a) CVC. Unlawful for anyone to drive under the influence of any drug.

25. Give the elements of Vehicle Code Sections 23121, 23122, 23123.

23221 CVC: No person shall drink any alcoholic beverage in any motor vehicle when such vehicle is upon any highway.

23222 CVC: No person shall have in his possession or on his person, while in a motor vehicle upon any highway, any open bottle or can or container containing an alcoholic beverage which has been opened, seal broken, or contents partially removed.

23225 CVC: Unlawful for registered owner (or driver if R/O is not present) to keep open container of an alcoholic beverage in a vehicle unless in the trunk.

26. State twenty (20) Vehicle Code equipment violations that you, as a policeman, could observe without actually making a stop of the vehicle. Give section and short explanation. Do not give similar offenses or included offenses.

24250 CVC: No lights.
26708(a) CVC: Stickers or objects blocking view on windows.
27153 CVC: Excessive smoke.
27465(b) CVC: Unsafe tires.
28071 CVC: Bumper required.
26709 CVC: Rear view mirror.
27459 CVC: Tire chains required.

- 24604 CVC: Cargo projecting over 4 ft. beyond (front or rear) of bumper, flag or red lights (night time) required.
- 27150(a) CVC: (In) adequate muffler on registered vehicle.
- 26700 CVC: (In) adequate windshield.
- 27155 CVC: Fuel tank cap (not) secured.
- 27600 CVC: Mudguard or fenders required.
- 24601 CVC: License plate lamp.
- 24951(b) CVC: Turn signals required.
- 25250 CVC: Unlawful display--flashing amber lights.
- 25803(c) CVC: Operating overwidth vehicle without lamp or flag.
- 24401 CVC: Dimmed lights on parked vehicle.
- 24600 CVC: Lighted tail lights (when dark) mounted to the rear.
- 24615 CVC: Slow moving vehicle emblem.
- 25104 CVC: Red flag on wide vehicle.

27. State the elements of Vehicle Code Section 23103.

Anyone driving in willful or wanton disregard for the safety of persons or properties is guilty of reckless driving.

28. State the elements of Vehicle Code Sections 23109(a) and 23109(b).

23109(a) CVC: No person shall engage in any motor vehicle speed contest (or aid and abet) on a highway.

23109(b) CVC: No person shall engage (or aid and abet) in an exhibition of speed on a highway.

29. State the elements of Vehicle Code Sections 23110(a) and 23110(b).

23110(a) CVC: Any person who throws any substance at a vehicle or any occupant thereof on a highway is guilty of a misdemeanor.

23110(b) CVC: Anyone with intent to do great bodily harm maliciously and willfully throws any projectile (brick, rock, bottle, etc.) at a vehicle on a highway, and such substance is capable of causing serious bodily harm, is guilty of a felony.

30. Identify nine (9) felony sections of the Vehicle Code.
1. 10851 CVC - Auto Theft
 2. 23153(a) CVC - Driving under influence of drugs causing death or injury.
 3. 23110(b) CVC - Throwing substances at vehicles with intent to do great bodily harm.
 4. 4463(a) CVC - False evidence of registration.
 5. 20001 CVC - Hit and run with death or injury.
 6. 21464(c) CVC - Interference with traffic devices causing death or injury.
 7. 23153(b) CVC - Driving under influence of alcohol causing death or injury.
 8. 383189b) CVC - Throwing substances at off highway vehicle.
 9. 38318.5 CVC - Malicious placement of cable, chain, or rope.

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TEST IV

JUVENILE AND NARCOTICS
TRAINING EXAM IV

1. List the elements of:

A. 300 WIC

300 WIC: Person under jurisdiction of juvenile court--
dependent child.

- (1) In need of proper and effective parental care;
- (2) Is destitute or not provided suitable place of abode;
- (3) Is physically dangerous because of mental or physical deficiency;
- (4) Home is unfit due to neglect, cruelty, depravity, or physical abuse.

B. 601 WIC

A person subject to adjudication as ward of court who:

- (a) Refuses to obey proper and reasonable orders of parent(s), guardian(s), or custodian; or, one who is beyond the control of such person(s).
- (b) Habitual truant.

C. 602 WIC

A person under 18 years who:

violates any law or ordinance (other than curfew).

D. 625 WIC

- (1) Reasonable cause to believe that minor is a person as described under 601 WIC or 602 WIC.
- (2) Violates an order of juvenile court.
- (3) Requires medical treatment.

2. What is reasonable cause?

Reasonable cause is such knowledge by arresting officer, at the time of arrest, of facts which would lead an ordinarily reasonable and prudent man to entertain an honest and strong suspicion that the person he was arresting had committed a felony.

3. What is a reasonable cause arrest?

When a peace officer has reasonable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a felony, whether or not a felony has, in fact, been committed.

4. What is a public place?

Open to common or general use by the public.

5. List the elements of the following narcotics violations and what special forms need to be filled out, if any.

A. 11350 H&S

Possession of controlled substance as classified in Schedule III, IV, V, which is a narcotic drug.

B. 11357(a) H&S

Possession of concentrated cannabis.

C. 11357(b) H&S

Possession of not more than 28.5 grams of marijuana.

D. 11364 H&S

Possession of any device, contrivance, instrument, or paraphernalia used for injecting or smoking of narcotic drugs (marijuana not included).

E. 11550 H&S

Using, or under influence of, controlled substance--narcotic drugs.

F. 11377 H&S

Possession of a controlled substance which is classified in schedule III, IV, or V which is not a narcotic.

G. What is venue and in what cases should it be established?

Venue means that a person should be tried in the county where crime occurred (now broken down to judicial districts). Venue must be established in 11550 H&S cases.

TEST V

TRAINING EXAM V

SITUATIONAL NARRATIVES

1. What section in the Vehicle Code gives you authority to store a vehicle when the driver is arrested?

22651(h) CVC.

2. You locate a vehicle, which has been reported stolen, in the "Food Giant" market parking lot. What section in the Vehicle Code gives you authority to impound the vehicle?

22653(a) CVC.

3. You locate a vehicle, unoccupied, which was used in a Lennox Station armed robbery. You are instructed to impound the vehicle for fingerprints. What is your authority to do so?

Article I, Section 13, California Constitution.

4. What is your authority to arrest a suspect you have stopped for speeding who has no driver's license or identification?

40302(a) CVC.

5. You stop a vehicle for a Vehicle Code violation. The driver is the sole occupant. On the right front seat is an unloaded "Rohm" .38 caliber revolver with the serial number scratched over and unreadable. Is this a violation of the law? If so, what section?

12090 PC.

6. What constitutes a "sawed-off shotgun?"

Any shotgun with a barrel length less than 18 inches or a rifle with a barrel length less than 16 inches or an overall length of less than 26 inches.

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7. You have arrested a suspect for suspected drunk driving. A breathalyzer test shows .01% B.A.; however, the suspect appears too intoxicated for that reading. What would your next course of action be?

Investigate for illness, drug abuse, illegal use of narcotics. Possible charges of 11550 H&S, illegal use of or under the influence of a narcotic, and 23152(a) CVC, driving under the combined influence of alcohol and drugs.

8. In writing an arrest report for 11550 H&S, how would you show the suspect has engaged in the illegal use of narcotics?

Specify the symptoms he exhibited that made you believe he was under the influence of a narcotic.

9. While booking a suspect for 647(f) PC, you find a "Standard Oil" credit card in his wallet. The name on the credit card is not that of the suspect. The suspect states the card was loaned to him. Later, you find two (2) additional gasoline cards in his possession, each with a different name. The suspect states he does not know where he got the cards. Do you have the basis for an additional charge? If so, what section?

Yes. 484(E)2 PC.

10. While booking a 647(f) PC suspect, you find a hypodermic needle in his right front pants pocket. Is this a violation of the law? If so, what section?

Yes; if he doesn't have a prescription for it.
Violation of 4143 B&P.

11. Explain "Probable Cause."

Probable cause is being in possession of fact or circumstances that, if given to a reasonable and prudent man, would lead him to believe that a crime has been committed or is being committed.

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12. Explain "Reasonable Cause."

Reasonable cause is the same as probable cause.

13. You are contacted by a 14-year-old male at Firestone Boulevard and Compton Avenue who states he had just left school and was waiting for a bus when an unknown MN/30 approached him and stating "I love you," placed both arms around his waist and hugged him. The unknown MN/30 then walked away. The informant is a victim of what crime?

647(a) PC.

14. While booking a suspect for 647(f) PC, you find a "silencer" for a revolver in his pocket. Is this a violation of the law? If so, what section?

Yes. 12520 PC.

15. While patrolling the "Food Giant" parking lot at 73rd Street and Compton Avenue, you observe a MN/35 standing in the parking lot with what is obviously a handgun concealed beneath his coat. Investigation reveals a .45 caliber automatic in the suspect's waistband. The suspect states he is working as a security guard for the market; you confirm this with the manager. Is the suspect in violation of the law? If so, what section?

Yes. Carrying a concealed weapon. 12025 PC.

16. While making a routine traffic stop, you observe the driver throw a cellophane bag out of the vehicle's window. You stop the vehicle and retrieve the bag. The bag contains 15 small white pills which you are unable to identify. The driver (sole occupant of the vehicle) states he has never seen the pills before. Is the driver subject to arrest? If so, what charge(s)?

Yes. 11377(a) H&S.

17. An arrest is made for 11550 H&S. In obtaining the file number, what is the retention period?

Four years.

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18. You arrest a suspect for 12031 PC. Once at the station you decide to also charge him with robbery (reasonable cause). For what charge(s) would the suspect be booked?

211 PC.

19. A suspect is arrested for possession of 15 small pills that you believe to be LSD. The correct charge would be what?

11377(a) H&S.

TEST VI

TRAINING EXAM VI
ELEMENTS OF CRIMES

According to the following Penal Code sections, define the term (example: Accessory, P.C. 32), or outline the elements of the crime--whichever is applicable.

1. 31 PC Principals:

All persons concerned in the commission of a crime, whether it be a felony or misdemeanor, and whether they directly commit the act constituting the offense, or aid and abet in its commission or, not being present, have advised and encouraged its commission, and all persons counseling, advising or encouraging children under the age of 14 years, lunatics, or idiots to commit any crime, or who compels another to commit any crime, are principals in any crime so committed.

2. 32 PC Accessories:

Every person who, after a felony has been committed, harbors, conceals, or aids a principal in such felony, with the intent that said principal may avoid or escape from arrest, trial, conviction, or punishment, having knowledge that said principal has committed such felony or convicted thereof, is an accessory to such felony.

3. 118 PC Perjury:

Every person who, having taken an oath that he will testify, declare, depose, or certify truly before any competent tribunal, officer, or person, in any case then pending or thereafter to be instituted, in any particular manner, or to any particular fact, and in such affidavit willfully and contrary to such oath states as true any material matter which he knows to be false, is guilty of perjury . . .

4. 127 PC Subornation of Perjury:

Every person who willfully procures another person to commit perjury is guilty of subornation of perjury, and is punishable in the same manner as he would be if personally guilty of the perjury so procured.

5. 134 PC Preparing False Evidence:

Every person guilty of preparing any false or antedated book, paper, record, instrument in writing, or other matter or thing, with intent to produce it, or allow it to be produced for any fraudulent or deceitful purpose as genuine or true, upon any trial, proceeding, or inquiry whatever, authorized by law, is guilty of a felony.

6. 146 PC(a) Impersonating an Officer:

Any person who falsely represents himself to be a public officer, or investigator, inspector, deputy, or clerk in any state department and in such assumed character arrests or detains or threatens to arrest or detain or otherwise intimidates any person, or obtains money or property, or other thing of value, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the County Jail not exceeding six months, or by a fine not exceeding \$2,500 or by both.

7. 146 PC(d) Courtesy Cards:

Every person who sells or gives to another a membership card, badge, or other device, where it can be reasonably inferred by the recipient that display of the device will have the result that the law will be enforced less rigorously as to such person than would otherwise be the case is guilty of a misdemeanor.

8. 147 PC Inhumane Treatment of Prisoners:

Every officer who is guilty of willful inhumanity or oppression toward any prisoner under his care or in his custody is punishable by fine not exceeding \$4,000 and by removal from office.

9. 148 PC Resisting:

Every person who willfully resists, delays, or obstructs any public officer, in the discharge or attempt to discharge any duty of his office, when no other punishment is prescribed, is punishable by a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one (1) year, or by both.

10. 148.3 PC False Reports:

- (a) Any individual who reports, or causes any report to be made, to any city, county, city and county, or state department . . . that an "emergency" exists, knowing that such report is false, is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punishable by imprisonment in the county jail, not exceeding one (1) year, or by a fine, not exceeding \$1,000 or by both.
- (b) Any individual who reports or causes any report to be made, to any city, county, city and county . . . that an "emergency" exists, knowing that such report is false, and great bodily injury or death is sustained by a person as a result of such false report, is guilty of a felony and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punishable in the state prison, or by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by both.
- (c) "Emergency" as used in this section means any condition which jeopardizes, or could jeopardize, public safety and results in, or could result in, the evacuation of any area, building, structure, vehicle, or any other place which any individual may enter.

11. 148.4 PC False Reports:

- (1) Any person who willfully and maliciously tampers with, molests, injures, or breaks any public fire alarm apparatus, wire or signal, or willfully and maliciously sends, gives, transmits, or sounds any false alarm of fire . . . is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punishable by imprisonment in the county jail, not exceeding one (1) year, or by fine, not exceeding \$1,000, or by both.

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(2) Any person who willfully and maliciously sends, gives, transmits, or sounds any false alarm of fire, by means of any public fire alarm system or signal, or by any other means or methods, and great bodily injury or death is sustained by any person as a result thereof, is guilty of a felony and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punishable in the state prison for not less than one (1) year nor more than five (5) years, or by a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$10,000 or by both.

12. 148.5 PC False Reports:

Every person who reports to any police officer (etc.) that a felony or misdemeanor has been committed, knowing such report to be false, is guilty if a misdemeanor.

13. 149 PC Assaults by Peace Officers:

Every public officer who, under color of authority, without lawful necessity, assaults or beats any person, is punishable by a fine, not exceeding \$10,000, or by imprisonment in the state prison, or in a county jail, not exceeding one year, or by both . . .

14. 171 PC Loaded Firearms:

171(c) PC Bringing. . . loaded firearm into State Capitol. .

Any person, except a duly appointed (California) peace officer . . . a full time paid peace officer of another state, or the Federal government who is carrying out official duties . . any person summoned by any such officer to assist in making arrests or preserving the peace while he is actually engaged in assisting such officer, a member of the military forces or this state or the United States engaged in the performance of his duties, or a person holding a valid license to carry the firearm . . . who brings a loaded firearm into, or possesses a loaded firearm within the State Capitol, any legislative office, any office of the governor . . shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not more than one year, a fine of not more than \$1,000, or both such imprisonment and fine, or by imprisonment in the state prison.

15. 181 PC Slavery:

Every person who holds, or attempts to hold, any person in involuntary servitude, or assumes or attempts to assume rights of ownership over any person, who sells or attempts to sell any person to another or receive money or anything of value, in consideration of placing any person in the custody, or under the power or control of another, or who buys or attempts to buy any person or pays money, or delivers anything of value to another, in consideration of having any person placed in his custody, or under his power or control, or who knowingly aids or assists in any manner anyone thus offending, is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years.

16. 182 PC Conspiracy:

If two or more persons conspire:

- (1) To commit any crime;
- (2) Falsely and maliciously to indict another for any crime, or to procure another to be charged or arrested for any crime;
- (3) Falsely to move or maintain any suit, action, or proceeding.
- (4) To cheat and defraud any person of any property, by any means which are in themselves criminal, or to obtain money or property by false pretense or by false promises with fraudulent intent not to perform such promises.
- (5) To commit any act injurious to the public health to public morals, or to pervert or obstruct justice, or the due administration of the laws.
- (6) To commit any crime against the person of the president or vice president of the United States, the governor of any state or territory . . .

They are punishable as follows: . . . by various state prison terms.

17. 187 PC Murder:

Murder is the unlawful killing of a human being, or a fetus, with malice aforethought.

18. 192 PC Manslaughter:

Manslaughter is the unlawful killing of a human being, without malice. It is of three (3) kinds:

- (1) Voluntary: Upon a sudden quarrel or heat of passion;
- (2) Involuntary: In the commission of an unlawful act, not amounting to a felony; or in the commission of a lawful act which might produce death in an unlawful manner, or without due caution and circumspection; provided that this subdivision shall not apply to acts committed in the driving of a vehicle; shall not apply to acts committed in the driving of a vehicle;
- (3) In the driving of a vehicle.

19. 207 PC Kidnapping:

Every person who forcibly steals, takes, or arrests any person in this state, and carries him into another country, state, or county, or who forcibly takes or arrests any person, with a design to take him out of this state without establishing a claim according to the laws of the U.S. or to this state . . . any person contrary to the law of the place where such act is committed, and brings, sends, or conveys such person within the limits of the state, and is afterwards found within thereof, is guilty of kidnapping.

20. 211 PC Robbery:

The felonies taking of personal property in the possession of another, from his person or immediate presence, and against his will, accomplished by means of force or fear.

21. 220 PC Assault:

Every person who assaults another with intent to commit mayhem, rape, sodomy, oral copulation, or any violation of section 264.1, 288, or 289, is punishable by imprisonment in state prison for two, four or six years.

22. 236 PC False Imprisonment:

Unlawful violation of the personal liberty of another.

23. 240 PC Assault:

Unlawful attempt, coupled with a present ability, to commit a violent injury on the person of another.

24. 242 PC Battery:

Willful and unlawful use of force or violence upon the person of another.

25. 243 PC Battery against Peace Officer:

A battery is punishable by fine, not exceeding \$2,000, or by imprisonment in the county jail, not exceeding six (6) months, or both. When it is committed against the person of a peace officer or fireman and the person committing the offense knows, or reasonably should know, that such victim is such and engaged in the performance of his duties, the offense shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not exceeding one (1) year, or by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months, or two, or three, if any injury is inflicted.

26. 245 PC Assaults:

Every person who willfully and maliciously places or throws, or causes to be placed or thrown, upon the person of another any vitriol, corrosive acid, or caustic chemical of any nature, with the intent to injure the flesh or disfigure the body of such person is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three or four years.

27. 246 PC Shooting at Inhabited Dwelling:

Any person who shall maliciously and willfully discharge a firearm at an inhabited dwelling house or occupied building, occupied motor vehicle, inhabited housecar, or inhabited camper, is guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year.

28. 261 PC Rape:

An act of sexual intercourse accomplished with a person not the spouse of the perpetrator:

- (1) where a person is incapable because of mental disorder or physical defect or giving legal consent, and this is known to the person committing the act.
- (2) where it is accomplished by means of force or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the person of another.
- (3) prevented from resisting by any intoxicating narcotic, or anesthetic, or controlled substance administered by or with the privity of the accused;
- (4) where a person is at the time unconscious of the nature of the act, and this is known to the accused;
- (5) where a prson submits under the belief that the person committing the act is the victim's spouse, and this belief is induced by any artifice, pretense, or concealment practiced by the accused, with intent to induce the belief.
- (6) Where the act is accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to retaliate against the victim or any other person and there is a reasonable possibility that the perpetrator will excute the threat.

29. 271 PC Desertion of Children:

Every parent of any child under the age of 14 years, and every parent to whom any such child has been confided for nurture, or education, who deserts such child in any place

whatever, with intent to abandon it, is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison or county jail not exceeding one (1) year or by fine not exceeding \$1,000 or by both.

30. 273(d) PC Corporal Injury:

Any person who willfully inflicts upon any child any cruel or inhuman corporal punishment or injury resulting in a traumatic condition, is guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison or in the county jail not more than one (1) year.

31. 278 PC Child Stealing:

Every person who maliciously, forcibly, or fraudently takes or entices away any minor child with intent to detain and conceal such child from its parent, guardian, or other person having the lawful charge of such child is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years, a fine of not more than \$10,000 or both, or imprisonment in a county jail for a period of not more than one year, a fine of not more than \$1,000 or both.

32. 288 PC Lewd Acts:

Any person who shall willfully and lewdly commit any lewd or lascivious act, including any of the acts constituting other crimes provided for in part one of this code, upon or with the body, or any member thereof, of a child under the age of 14 years with the intent of arousing, appealing to, or gratifying the lust or passions or sexual desires of such person or of such child shall be guilty of a felony and shall be imprisoned in the state prison for a term of three, six or eight years.

33. 288(a) PC Lewd Acts:

Oral copulation is the act of copulating the mouth of one person with the sexual organ of another person.

(b)(1) Except as provided in Section 288, any person who participates in an act of oral copulation with another person who is under 18 years of age shall be

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punished by imprisonment in the state prison, or in a county jail for a period of not more than one year.

(2) Any person over the age of 21 who participates in an act of oral copulation with another person who is under 16 years of age shall be guilty of a felony.

(c) Any person who, while voluntarily acting in concert with another person who is under 14 years of age and more than 10 years younger than he, or who has compelled the participation of another person in an act of oral copulation by force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of unlawful bodily injury, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.

34. 314 PC Indecent Exposure:

Every person who willfully and lewdly either:

(1) exposes his person or private parts in any public place or where there are present any other persons to be offended or annoyed;

(2) procures, counsels, or assists any person so to expose himself or take part in any model exhibition which is offensive to decency or is adapted to excite to vicious or lewd thoughts or acts, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

35. 369(i) PC Trespass on Railroad Property:

Any person who enters or remains upon the property of any railroad without the permission of the owner of such land and whose entry or presence or conduct upon which, if allowed to continue, would hinder the safe and efficient operation of any locomotive, railway car, or train, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

36. 370 PC Public Nuisance:

Anything which is injurious to health, or is indecent, or is offensive to the senses, or an obstruction to the free use of property, so as to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property by an entire community or neighborhood

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or by any considerable number of persons, and unlawfully obstructs the free passage or use, in the customary manner, of any navigable lake, or river, bay, stream, canal, or basin, or any public park, square street, or highway is a public nuisance.

37. 374(a) PC Littering:

Littering means the willful or negligent throwing, dropping, placing, depositing, or sweeping, or causing any such acts, of any waste matter on land or water in other than appropriate storage containers or areas designated for such purposes.

38. 374(c) Shooting on Public Highway:

Every person who shoots any firearm from, or upon, a public road or highway is guilty of a misdemeanor.

39. 381 PC Inhaling Poison Fumes:

Any person who possesses toluene or material containing same, etc., with intent to breathe, inhale, or inject for the purpose of causing intoxication or who knowingly and with intent to do so is under the influence of same is guilty of a misdemeanor.

40. 402(b) PC Refrigerators:

Any person who ... leaves in any place accessible to children any refrigerator, ice box, or deep freeze locker, having a capacity of 1 1/2 cubic feet or more, no longer in use, which has not had the door removed or latch mechanism to prevent locking of the door, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

41. 404 PC Riots:

Any use of force or violence, disturbing the public peace, or any threat to use such force or violence, if accompanied by immediate power of execution, by two (2) or more persons acting together, and without authority of law, is a riot.

42. 404.6 PC Riots:

Every person who, with the intent to cause a riot, does an act or engages in conduct which urges a riot, or urges others to commit acts of force or violence or burning or destruction of property, and has the time and place and ability, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

43. 405(a) PC Lynching:

The taking by means of a riot of any person from the lawful custody of any peace officer is a lynching.

44. 406 PC Rout:

Whenever two (2) or more persons assembled and acting together make any attempt or advance toward the commission of an act which would be a riot if actually committed, such assembly is a rout.

45. 407 PC Unlawful Assembly:

Whenever two (2) or more persons assembled together to do an unlawful act, or do a lawful act in a violent, boisterous or tumultuous manner, such assembly is an unlawful assembly.

46. 409.5 PC Authority to Close Disaster Area:

Whenever a menace to the public health or safety is created by a calamity such as flood, storm . . . officers of the highway patrol, police departments, or sheriff's office may close the area where the menace exists for the duration thereof, by means of ropes, markers, or guards, to any and all persons not authorized by such officer to enter or remain within the closed area.

47. 415 PC Disturbing the Peace:

- (1) Any person who unlawfully fights in a public place or challenges another person in a public place to fight.
- (2) Any person who maliciously and willfully disturbs another person by loud and unreasonable noise.

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- (3) Any person who uses offensive words in a public place which are inherently likely to produce a violent reaction.

Any of the above persons shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than 90 days, a fine not more than \$200, or both.

48. 416 PC Unlawful Assembly:

If two (2) 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.

49. 417 PC Exhibiting a Firearm:

Every prson who exhibits a firearm, except in self-defense, in the presence of another, whether loaded or unloaded, or any other deadly weapon, in a rude or threatening manner is guilty of a misdemeanor.

50. 451 PC Arson:

Any person who willfully and maliciously sets fire to, or burns, or causes to be burned, or who aids, counsels, or procures the burning of any structure, forest land or property shall be guilty of arson.

51. 453(a) PC Possession of Flammables:

Every person who possesses any flammable, explosive, or combustible material or substance, or any device in an arrangement or preparation with intent to willfully and maliciously use such material, substance, or device to set fire to or burn any building or property mentioned in this chapter, is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison or county jail, not exceeding one (1) year.

52. 459 PC Burglary:

Every person who enters any house, room, apartment . . . with the intent to commit grand or petty larceny or any felony is guilty of burglary.

53. 466 PC Burglary Tools - Possession:

Every person having upon him or his possession a picklock, crow, key bit, or other instrument or tool with intent feloniously to break or enter into any building, or who shall knowingly make or alter, or shall attempt to make or alter any key to fit or open any lock of a building without being requested by person having right to open same or repairing or altering any instrument, believing it to be used for committing a misdemeanor or felony, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

54. 466.5 PC Motor Vehicle Key:

Every person who, with the intent to use it in the commission of an unlawful act, possesses a motor vehicle master key is guilty of a misdemeanor.

55. 467 PC Deadly Weapon - Possession with Intent to Assault:

Every person having upon him any deadly weapon with intent to assault another is guilty of a misdemeanor.

56. 470 PC Forgery:

Every person who, with intent to defraud, signs the name of another, knowing he has no authority or falsely makes, alters, forges, counterfeits any leases, deeds . . . legal document is guilty of forgery.

57. 484(a) PC Theft Defined:

Every person who shall feloniously steal, take, carry, lead, or drive away the personal property of another, or who shall fraudulently appropriate property which has been entrusted to him . . . is guilty of theft.

58. 484(g) PC Theft by Credit Card:

Every person who, with intent to defraud, uses for the purpose of obtaining money, goods, services, or anything else of value . . . by representing, without the consent of the cardholder, that he is the holder, is guilty of theft. If the total exceeds \$400 in a 6-month period, it shall be considered grand.

59. 487.1 PC Grand Theft:

(1) When the money, labor, or real or personal property taken is of a value exceeding \$400; domestic fowls, avacados, olives, citrus, or deciduous fruits, other fruit, vegetables, nuts, and artichokes or other farm crops exceeding \$100 in value.

60. 496 PC Receiving Stolen Property:

Every person who buys or receives any property which has been stolen . . . knowing the property to be so stolen or obtained, or who conceals, sell or aids in concealing from the owner, is punishable by imprisonment in state prison or in a county jail not more than one (1) year.

61. 496a PC Purchasing Metals:

Every person who being a dealer in, or collector of, junk buys or receives any wire, cable . . . which he knows, or should know, ordinarily belongs to a railroad . . . without using due diligence to ascertain that the person selling or delivering same has a legal right to do so is guilty of criminally receiving such property and is punishable in the state prison or in the County Jail not more than one (1) year or by a fine not more than \$250, or by both.

62. 499(b) PC Vehicle Theft:

Any person who, without permission of owner, takes any automobile, bicycle . . . for purpose of temporarily using or operating the same shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$400 or imprisonment not exceeding three (3) months, or both.

63. 502.7 PC Theft--Telephone Service:

A person who knowingly, willfully, and with intent to defraud a person providing telephone or telegraph service avoids or attempts to avoid, or aids, abets, or causes another to avoid lawful charge, in whole or in part, for service is guilty of a misdemeanor.

64. 503 PC Embezzlement:

Fraudulent appropriation of property by a person to whom it has been entrusted.

65. 514 PC Embezzlement--Punishment:

Punishment in the same manner prescribed for theft of property of the value or kind embezzled. If embezzlement is against U.S., State or County, the offense is a felony and is punishable in the state prison, and the person convicted is ineligible thereafter to any office of honor, trust, or profit in this state.

66. 518 PC Extortion:

Obtaining of property from another with his consent, or obtaining of an official act of a public officer by a wrongful use of force or fear or under color of authority.

67. 532(d) PC False Representation--Solicitations:

Any person who solicits or attempts to solicit or receives money or property of any kind for a charitable or religious purpose, and either orally or in writing utters false statements concerning the purpose of the organization or use of the donation is guilty of a misdemeanor.

68. 537 PC Defrauding Innkeepers:

Any person who obtains any food or accommodations at a hotel inn . . . without paying, and with the intent to defraud the manager, removes any of his baggage without paying for his food or accommodation is guilty of a misdemeanor.

69. 538(d) PC Impersonating an Officer:

Any person other than one who by law is given the authority of a peace officer, who willfully and fraudulently represents himself as a peace officer is guilty of a misdemeanor.

70. 588(a) PC Injurious Substances on Highway:

Any person who throws or deposits any oil, glass . . . or any substance likely to injure any person or animal or vehicle upon a highway is guilty of a misdemeanor. If the person has the intent to cause great bodily injury he is guilty of a felony.

71. 594 PC Vandalism:

Any person who maliciously injures or destroys any real or personal property not his own is guilty of vandalism. Over \$1,000 damage, charge is felony.

72. 596 PC Poisoning Animals:

Every person who, without the consent of the owner, willfully administers poison to any animal is guilty of a misdemeanor.

73. 597 PC Cruelty to Animals:

Every person who maims, wounds, tortures, or mutilates a living animal which is the property of another, or maliciously kills an animal which is the property of another, is punishable in the state prison not more than five (5) years or county jail not more than one (1) year.

74. 597(f) PC Abandonment of Domestic Animals:

Every person who willfully abandons any domestic dog or cat is guilty of a misdemeanor.

75. 602.5 PC Unauthorized Entry:

Every person other than a public officer or employee acting within the scope of employment who enters or remains in any non-commercial dwelling without consent of owner is guilty of a misdemeanor.

76. 603 PC Vandalism:

Any person other than a peace officer acting in the line of duty who damages, injures, or destroys any property of value in, around, or appertaining to such dwelling is guilty of a misdemeanor.

77. 647 PC Disorderly Conduct:

Misdemeanor:

- (a) Solicits or engages in lewd conduct in public;
- (b) solicits or engages in any act of prostitution;
- (c) begging or soliciting alms in public;
- (d) loiters around public toilet for purposes of engaging in or soliciting any unlawful act;
- (e) refuses to identify self to police officer;
- (f) under the influence of liquor, drug, toluene, and unable to care for self.
- (ff) place person who violated Section (f) under protective custody.
- (g) loiters, prowls, wanders, upon property of another at night time.
- (h) same as (g) includes peeking into door or window
- (i) lodges in any building without permission of owner, manager.

78. 647(a) PC Vagrancy:

Every person who annoys or molests any child under 18-years-of-age is a vagrant, and upon first conviction, he is punishable by a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or in county jail not exceeding six (6) months or both.

79. 647(c) PC Obstruction of Street:

Every person who willfully and maliciously obstructs the free movement of any person in a public street, place . . . is guilty of a misdemeanor.

80. 653(k) PC Switchblades:

Every person who carries, sell, loans . . . a switchblade knife having a blade over two (2) inches in length is guilty of a misdemeanor.

81. 653(m) PC Annoying Telephone Calls:

Every person who, with intent to annoy, telephones another and addresses such other person in any obscene language or threatens the person or property of the person or any member of his family is guilty of a misdemeanor.

82. 835 PC Method of Making Arrest:

An arrest is made by the actual restraint of the person, or by submission to the custody of an officer. The person arrested may be subjected to such (reasonable) restraint for his arrest and detention.

83. 836 PC Grounds for Arrest:

A peace officer may make an arrest in obedience to a warrant, or pursuant to authority granted by provisions of Chapter 4.5 of Title 3 of Part 2 without a warrant, arrest a person when:

1. Reasonable cause to believe person committed public offense in presence.
2. Reasonable cause to believe felony committed in presence.
3. Reasonable cause to believe person committed felony, whether or not felony has in fact been committed.

84. 837 PC Private Person's Arrest:

- (1) Public offense committed in presence;
- (2) When a person has committed a felony although not in his presence.
- (3) When a felony has been committed, and the person has reasonable cause for believing the person arrested committed it.

85. 841 PC Arrest Formalities:

Person making arrest must inform the person to be arrested: of intention, reason, and authority to make arrest, unless person engaged in offense at time of arrest.

86. 844 PC Breaking Door:

After demanding entrance and explaining purpose for which admittance is desired, a door or window may be broken to make an arrest.

87. 12001 PC Pistol/Revolver Defined:

Pistol/revolver is a weapon from which is expelled a projectile by the force of an explosion and which has a barrel less than 12 inches.

88. 12020(d)(1) PC Sawed-Off Shotgun:

A shotgun having barrel(s) less than 18 inches in length or a rifle with barrel(s) less than 16 inches, or if overall length is less than 26 inches.

89. 12025 PC Carry Concealed Weapon:

Anyone who conceals upon his person or in vehicle under his control any pistol, revolver, or concealable firearm without license to carry same is guilty of a misdemeanor, or if previously convicted of felony he is guilty of a felony.

90. 12031 PC Loaded Firearms:

Every person who carries a loaded firearm on his person or in his vehicle in a public place, street . . . is guilty of a misdemeanor.

91. 12090 PC Alteration of ID Marks:

Any person who changes, alters, removes, or obliterates the name of the maker, model . . . or removing number without written permission from Department of Justice shall be punished in the state prison for not less than one (1) year nor more than five (5) years.

92. 12200 PC Machine Guns:

Any weapon which shoots or is designed to shoot automatically, more than one (1) shot without manual reloading, by a single function trigger, and includes any frame or receiver or any parts designed to convert a weapon to automatic.

93. 12301 PC Destructive Devices Defined:

- (1) Any projectile containing explosive or incendiary material.
- (2) Any bomb, grenade, or other launching device.
- (3) Any weapon of caliber greater than .60 caliber.
- (4) Any rocket or projectile device of a diameter greater than .060 inch.
- (5) Any breakable container which contains a flammable liquid with a flashpoint of 150 degrees F or less, with a wick or similar device for igniting.

94. 12303 PC Possession of Destructive Devices:

Any person, firm, or corporation who, within this state, possesses any destructive device, other than fixed ammunition of a caliber greater than .60 caliber is guilty of a felony.

TEK 6-22

95. 12420 PC Unlawful Possession of Tear Gas:

Any person, firm, or corporation who, within this state, knowingly sells or offers for sale . . . any tear gas weapon except with permit is guilty of a public offense.

96. 12500 PC Silencer Defined:

The term "silencer" shall apply to and include all devices or attachments of any kind designed, used, or intended for use in silencing the report of a firearm.

TEST VII

TEST VII

RADIO CODE TEST

1. Fill in the blanks for each letter to complete the phonetic alphabet:

A <u>D</u> <u>A</u> <u>M</u> _____	N <u>O</u> <u>R</u> <u>A</u> _____
B <u>O</u> <u>Y</u> _____	O <u>C</u> <u>E</u> <u>A</u> <u>N</u> _____
C <u>H</u> <u>A</u> <u>R</u> <u>L</u> <u>I</u> <u>E</u> _____	P <u>A</u> <u>U</u> <u>L</u> _____
D <u>A</u> <u>V</u> <u>I</u> <u>D</u> _____	Q <u>U</u> <u>E</u> <u>E</u> <u>N</u> _____
E <u>D</u> <u>W</u> <u>A</u> <u>R</u> <u>D</u> _____	R <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>E</u> <u>R</u> <u>T</u> _____
F <u>R</u> <u>A</u> <u>N</u> <u>K</u> _____	S <u>A</u> <u>M</u> _____
G <u>E</u> <u>O</u> <u>R</u> <u>G</u> <u>E</u> _____	T <u>O</u> <u>M</u> _____
H <u>E</u> <u>N</u> <u>R</u> <u>Y</u> _____	U <u>N</u> <u>I</u> <u>O</u> <u>N</u> _____
I <u>D</u> <u>A</u> _____	V <u>I</u> <u>C</u> <u>T</u> <u>O</u> <u>R</u> _____
J <u>O</u> <u>H</u> <u>N</u> _____	W <u>I</u> <u>L</u> <u>L</u> <u>I</u> <u>A</u> <u>M</u> _____
K <u>I</u> <u>N</u> <u>G</u> _____	X - <u>R</u> <u>A</u> <u>Y</u> _____
L <u>I</u> <u>N</u> <u>C</u> <u>O</u> <u>L</u> <u>N</u> _____	Y <u>O</u> <u>U</u> <u>N</u> <u>G</u> _____
M <u>A</u> <u>R</u> <u>Y</u> _____	Z <u>E</u> <u>B</u> <u>R</u> <u>A</u> _____

2. Which letter of the phonetic alphabet, used in addition to any call letter, indicates that the deputy using it is a one-man unit?

King.

3. What is the code used to request a routine clearance to make a warrant check in the field?

10-38.

TEK 7-2

4. In the space provided below, give the proper format for running a subject and vehicle.

(1) Unit, driver's license no., state, last name, first name, middle name, address, city. Sex, race, hair, eyes, height, weight, DOB.

(2) State license no.

5. In your own words, why must you give the RTO your location before running a subject or vehicle in the field?

So that back-up may be sent to the unit prior to requesting it, depending upon how the call comes back; also, so that if the unit has problems, the RTO and dispatcher know where to send other units.

6. If you need to make an emergency broadcast during heavy radio traffic, what radio code do you use to request a priority clearance?

10-33.

7. The Radio Code Book lists nine (9) areas to include in an emergency crime broadcast. Those nine (9) areas or topics are:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Type of crime. | 6. Description of Suspect #2. |
| 2. Location of crime. | 7. What was obtained. |
| 3. Time occurred. | 8. Weapon used. |
| 4. Last seen (direction) | 9. Vehicle description. |
| 5. Description of Suspect #1. | |

8. When requesting fire equipment, it is important to advise type of fire and/or severity.

9. In your own words, explain why it is important to provide the nature of a "Code 4" over the air.

So that other units do not need to continue to roll or so that they can slow down their speed while continuing to respond.

TEK 7-3

10. If you cannot think of the proper code, speak in plain English and your radio message will be relayed.
11. If you do not remember the proper sequence for various broadcasts, you can find broadcast procedures and formats in the Radio Code Book.
12. Give the proper code number for the following:

<u>187</u>	Murder
<u>207</u>	Kidnapping
<u>211</u>	Robbery
<u>220</u>	Assault with Intent to Rape
<u>242</u>	Battery
<u>261</u>	Rape
<u>273-A</u>	Child Neglect
<u>288</u>	Sex Crimes Against Children
<u>314</u>	Indecent Exposure
<u>390</u>	Drunk
<u>415</u>	Disturbance
<u>417</u>	Man with a Gun
<u>447</u>	Arson
<u>459</u>	Burglary
<u>459A</u>	Burglar Alarm-Audible
<u>459S</u>	Burglar Alarm-Silent
<u>483</u>	Hit and Run--Parked Vehicle
<u>481</u>	Hit and Run--Misdemeanor
<u>480</u>	Hit and Run--Felony

TEK 7-4

<u>487</u>	Grand Theft
<u>502</u>	Drunk Driving--Misdemeanor
<u>503</u>	Auto Theft
<u>503A</u>	Recovered Vehicle
<u>504-A</u>	Car Strippers
<u>510</u>	Speeding or Racing
<u>586</u>	Illegal Parking
<u>594</u>	Vandalism (Malicious Mischief)
<u>601</u>	Incorrigible
<u>602</u>	Trespassing
<u>604</u>	Throwing Missiles
<u>647</u>	Vagrant
<u>647A</u>	Vagrant; Loitering near School or Public Place
<u>653M</u>	Lewd or Threatening Phone Calls
<u>901N</u>	Ambulance Needed
<u>902</u>	Person Sick or Injured
<u>902H</u>	Enroute to Hospital
<u>902R</u>	Rescue Responding
<u>903</u>	Airplane Accident--No Details
<u>904</u>	Fire
<u>904I</u>	Illegal Fire
<u>904S</u>	Structural Fire
<u>904T</u>	Fire--Trash
<u>905B</u>	Animal Bites

TEK 7-5

<u>905D</u>	Dead Animal
<u>905N</u>	Noisy Animal
<u>905V</u>	Vicious Animal
<u>905S</u>	Stray Animal
<u>909A</u>	Hot Wires Down
<u>909T</u>	Traffic Hazard
<u>911-A</u>	Contact Informant
<u>911C</u>	Contact Citizen
<u>912</u>	Are we Clear?
<u>913</u>	You are Clear
<u>914N</u>	Concerned Party Notified
<u>916</u>	Officer Holding Misdemeanor Suspect
<u>916B</u>	Citizen Holding Misdemeanor Suspect
<u>917A</u>	Abandoned Auto
<u>917S</u>	Suspicious Auto
<u>918</u>	Insane Person
<u>919</u>	Keep the Peace
<u>920</u>	Missing Adult
<u>920A</u>	Found Adult
<u>921</u>	Prowler
<u>921P</u>	Peeping Tom
<u>922</u>	Illegal Peddling
<u>923</u>	Illegal Shooting
<u>924</u>	Station Detail

TEK 7-6

<u>925</u>	Person Acting Suspiciously
<u>926</u>	Tow Truck Needed
<u>926A</u>	Tow Truck Dispatched
<u>927A</u>	Suspicious Circumstances--Person Pulled from Phone
<u>927B</u>	Suspicious Circumstances--Open Door or Window
<u>928</u>	Found Property
<u>928L</u>	Lost Property
<u>929</u>	Person Down
<u>930</u>	See the Man
<u>930A</u>	See the Manager
<u>996B</u>	Bomb Explosion
<u>996T</u>	Bomb Threat
<u>997</u>	Officer Needs Help Urgently--District Cars Only

13. Fill in the proper definition for each of the following codes:

<u>207-A</u>	<u>Attempt kidnap</u>
<u>211-S</u>	<u>Robbery--Silent</u>
<u>245</u>	<u>Assault with a Deadly Weapon</u>
<u>246</u>	<u>Shooting at Inhabited Dwelling</u>
<u>261-A</u>	<u>Attempt Rape</u>
<u>273-D</u>	<u>Wife Beating--Felony</u>
<u>330</u>	<u>Gambling</u>
<u>374-B</u>	<u>Illegal Dumping</u>
<u>390</u>	<u>Drunk</u>
<u>415-A</u>	<u>Disturbance--Auto</u>

TEK 7-7

- 415-B Disturbance--Business
- 415-C Disturbance--Party Crashers
- 415-D Disturbance--Drunk
- 415-E Disturbance--Music or Party
- 415-F Disturbance--Family
- 415-G Disturbance--Gang
- 415-J Disturbance--Juvenile
- 415-N Disturbance--Neighbors
- 417-A Man with Knife
- 488-B Bicycle Theft
- 502 Drunk Driving--Misdemeanor
- 504 Tampering with Auto
- 510 Speeding or Racing
- 586-E Illegal Parking--Blocking Driveway
- 901-S Ambulance Dispatched--Sick or Injured
- 901-T Ambulance Dispatched--Traffic
- 902-A Attempt Suicide
- 902-N Traffic Accident--No Injuries
- 902-T Traffic Accident--No Details
- 903-L Low Flying Aircraft
- 904-A Auto Fire
- 904-B Fire Brush or Grass
- 905-D Dead Animal
- 905-N Injured Animal
- 905-S Stray Animal

- 905-V Vicious Animal
- 911-A Contact Informant
- 911-B Contact Officer
- 911-N Do Not Contact Informant
- 914-N Concerned Party Notified
- 916-A Officer Holding Felony Suspect
- 916-C Citizen Holding Felony Suspect
- 918-V Violently Insane Person
- 920-C Missing Child
- 920-F Found Child
- 921-P Peeping Tom
- 925 Person Acting Suspiciously
- 925-A Person Acting Suspiciously in Auto
- 927 Suspicious Circumstances
- 927-D Suspicious Circumstances--Possible Dead Body
- 927-S Suspicious Circumstances--Woman Screaming
- 928-B Found Property--Bicycle
- 929-A Person Down in Auto
- 931 See the Woman
- 996-B Bomb Explosion
- 998 Officer Involved in Shooting
- 999 Officer Needs Assistance Urgently

14. Fill in the proper Ten Code Below:

10-1 Receiving Poorly

TEK 7-9

<u>10-2</u>	Receiving Well
<u>10-4</u>	O.K.
<u>10-5</u>	Relay
<u>10-6</u>	Busy
<u>10-7</u>	Out of Service
<u>10-8</u>	In Service
<u>10-9</u>	Repeat
<u>10-10</u>	Out of Service, Subject to Call
<u>10-11</u>	Dispatching Too Rapidly
<u>10-13</u>	Advise Weather and Road Conditions
<u>10-15</u>	Prisoner in Custody
<u>10-16</u>	Pick Up Prisoner
<u>10-17</u>	Pick up Papers
<u>10-19</u>	Return to Your Station
<u>10-20</u>	What is Your Location?
<u>10-21</u>	Call Station by Phone
<u>10-22</u>	Take no Further Action Last Information
<u>10-23</u>	Stand By
<u>10-27</u>	Any Return on Number or Subject?
<u>10-28</u>	Full Registration or Record
<u>10-29</u>	Check for Wanted
<u>10-29F</u>	Subject is wanted for a felony. Use caution, advise when subject is in custody and you are ready for crime information.

TEK 7-10

10-29FD Subject is wanted for a felony. Considered armed and dangerous; use extreme caution. Advise when in custody and ready for information.

10-29M Subject is wanted for misdemeanor crime.

10-29T Subject is wanted on traffic warrants. Arrest subject. Warrant abstracts are being sent to your station, or warrant is at your station.

10-29H Confidential information regarding your subject; remove subject out of hearing range or radio and advise when ready for information.

10-31 Request Unit--on Frequency "C".

10-33 Request Emergency Clearance

10-34 Request Routine Clearance

10-36 Correct Time

10-37 Identify Operator on Duty

10-38 Request Clearance to Run Subjects

10-97 Arrived at Scene

10-98 Finished with Last Assignment

15. Provide the proper definition for the following codes:

Code 1 Acknowledge receipt of message.

Code 3 Emergency--use red lights and siren.

Code 4 No further assistance needed.

Code 5 Stake-out. All units stay clear unless emergency or in response to a call.

Code 6 Out for investigation.

Code 7 Out of service to eat.

TEK 7-11

- Code 8 Fire Alarm.
- Code 9 One (1)-man unit out for investigation.
- Code 14 Resume normal operations.
- Code 20 Unit requests press be notified of newsworthy incident.
- Code 77 Possible ambush--use caution.

TEST VIII

EMERGENCY DRIVING POLICIES - TEST #8

Select the best answer.

1. Exemptions from criminal and civil liability are in effect.
 - A. During an authorized Code 2 response.
 - B. Only when an authorized emergency vehicle is being operated with red lights and siren.
 - C. Only when an authorized emergency vehicle is being operated with red lights and siren and then only when due regard for the safety of others is exercised.
 - D. When an authorized police officer for the State of California determines that an emergency response is mandatory.
 - E. During all emergency responses.

2. Under the revised Emergency Driving Policy of our Department, Code 3 responses have been
 - A. Eliminated.
 - B. Restricted.
 - C. Encouraged.
 - D. Discontinued except for "Officer Needs Assistance" responses.
 - E. When necessary.

3. Personnel initiating pursuits must broadcast them
 - A. When emergency circumstances dictate such action.
 - B. Immediately upon inception.
 - C. When existing circumstances allow such action.
 - D. When the public safety requires such action.
 - E. When necessary.

4. What is the first requirement when initiating a Code 3 response in non-pursuit situations.
 - A. Request assistance.
 - B. Obtain a frequency restriction.
 - C. Obtain Watch Commander approval.
 - D. Identify yourself.
 - E. Identify yourself and receive acknowledgement prior to going Code 3.

TEK 8-2

5. Code 2 and Code 2 1/2 responses are
 - A. Defined as urgent but not an emergency.
 - B. No longer recognized by our Department.
 - C. Still recognized as an emergency situation.
 - D. Initiated when Code 3 is not justified.

6. Based on the following information, which of the situations below may not justify a Code 3 response.
 - A. Officer needs assistance.
 - B. Blood run.
 - C. 211 just occurred.
 - D. T/C with injuries.
 - E. 211 just occurred, suspect in area.

7. It is imperative that under circumstances indicating the possible need of emergency services Code 3 emergency driving policies be employed. Any doubt concerning emergency circumstances should be resolved by
 - A. Responding Code 3.
 - B. The Watch Commander.
 - C. Discontinuing a Code 3 response.
 - D. The Watch Deputy.
 - E. Responding Code 2 until additional information justifies a Code 3 response.

8. Which of the following is in the best position to determine if a Code 3 response is necessary to a call for service.
 - A. Field Personnel.
 - B. Desk Personnel.
 - C. Watch Commander.
 - D. Field Sergeant.
 - E. S.R.C.

9. It is the intelligent Deputy who knows when to call off the chase. A pursuit shall be discontinued: Choose the incorrect answer
 - A. When the violator can be identified.
 - B. When suspects are known or suspected of G.T.A.
 - C. When another police agency is travelling through our jurisdiction in pursuit and have requested our assistance.
 - D. When speeds dangerously exceed the normal flow of traffic.

TEK 8-3

10. Speed limits cannot be set that will apply to all pursuits due to wide variations in conditions. However, consideration should be given to abandoning a pursuit when urban surface street speeds approach
 - A. 70 M.P.H.
 - B. 80 M.P.H.
 - C. 90 M.P.H.
 - D. 60 M.P.H.
 - E. 50 M.P.H.

11. Speed limits cannot be set that will apply to all pursuits due to wide variations of conditions. However, consideration should be given to abandoning a pursuit when rural or freeway speeds approach
 - A. 90 - 100 M.P.H.
 - B. 80 - 90 M.P.H.
 - C. 100 - 110 M.P.H.
 - D. 70 - 80 M.P.H.

12. Who can authorize more than 3 units to be in an active Code 3 pursuit
 - A. Primary pursuit unit.
 - B. Desk Sergeant.
 - C. Field Sergeant.
 - D. Watch Commander.
 - E. C and D.
 - F. B, C and D.

13. Who is in overall command of a pursuit situation
 - A. Watch Commander.
 - B. Field Sergeant.
 - C. The handling unit.
 - D. The primary unit that has visual contact with the pursuit.

14. In the absence of immediate information from the field, the Watch Commander shall
 - A. Consider abandoning the pursuit.
 - B. Utilize all available resources to obtain required information.
 - C. Order abandonment of the pursuit.
 - D. All the pursuit to continue no longer than 3 minutes.

TEK 8-4

15. The Deputy initiating a pursuit shall, in all cases, immediately provide his Watch Commander with 6 specific pieces of information. What are they?
 - A. Unit identification.
 - B. Location, speed, direction of travel.
 - C. Reason for the pursuit.
 - D. Vehicle description.
 - E. Number of occupants.
 - F. Traffic conditions.

16. Once an aero unit is in position to maintain visual contact with the pursued vehicle, he shall notify S.R.C. and
 - A. Assist the primary unit.
 - B. Control then shifts to the aero unit.
 - C. Control remains with the primary unit.
 - D. All units will discontinue their immediate pursuit.

17. When an aero unit is in position to maintain visual contact with the pursued vehicle all ground units
 - A. Will discontinue their immediate pursuit.
 - B. Except the primary unit, will discontinue their Code 3.
 - C. Except the primary and secondary units will discontinue Code 3 and assume a posture of surveillance under the direction of the aero unit.

18. Once a Code 4 has been broadcast on a pursuit, assisting units will
 - A. Continue their response until a "definitely Code 4" is broadcast.
 - B. Make a visual check of the terminating point of the pursuit and immediately return to service.
 - C. Not respond to the terminating point of a pursuit unless specifically requested.
 - D. Stay in the immediate area.

19. Which of the following is an accepted offensive tactic during a pursuit
 - A. Boxing the suspect vehicle in.
 - B. Heading off.
 - C. Ramming.
 - D. All of the above.
 - E. None of the above.

TEK 8-5

20. When can a deputy pass other radio cars involved in the pursuit
- A. When visual contact shows that one unit is losing ground.
 - B. Anytime.
 - C. Never.
 - D. When authorized by the lead car.
21. When can a roadblock be used to stop a pursuit
- A. Anytime.
 - B. Never.
 - C. When necessary as an absolute last resort.
22. The use of radio cars as a roadblock has been found to be
- A. Ineffective.
 - B. Effective.
 - C. Effective only when additional support units are positioned at the roadblock.
23. Our policy concerning the use of firearms in a pursuit is
- A. Deputies shall not use firearms against a moving vehicle.
 - B. Deputies shall not, under most conditions fire upon a pursued vehicle.
 - C. Deputies shall make strategic use of their weapons.
24. If fired upon during a pursuit, deputies
- A. May return fire when appropriate.
 - B. May return fire.
 - C. Shall not discharge their weapons.
25. Notification by another jurisdiction of a pursuit in progress shall
- A. Be accepted as a request to join the pursuit.
 - B. Not be construed as a request to join the pursuit.
 - C. Be referred to the Watch Commander immediately.

TEK 8-6

26. If a deputy observes another agency in pursuit in our area, he may join the pursuit if
- A. The Watch Commander specifically authorizes him to do so.
 - B. It is clearly demonstrated that a lone unit from an outside agency is unable to request our assistance.
 - C. The emergency nature of the situation dictates the need for our assistance.
 - D. A and C.
 - E. All of the above.
27. The phrase "Request Assistance" means
- A. Emergency.
 - B. Routine.
 - C. Code 2 response.
28. The phrase "Request Backup" means
- A. Emergency request for assistance.
 - B. Routine request for assistance.
 - C. Code 2 response necessary.
29. If a deputy is involved in a shooting, a 998 should be broadcast
- A. In all such incidents.
 - B. If the situation warrants.
30. When a deputy in the field is involved in a situation where help is needed, he must be aware that a non-specific request will result in an uncoordinated response. He must minimize the hazards by giving 5 specific points of information
- A. Unit number.
 - B. Exact location.
 - C. Reason for request.
 - D. Specify "assistance" or "backup".
 - E. Specify number of units requested.

DEPUTY ORIENTATION PROGRAM

TRAINEE'S MANUAL

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FIELD OPERATIONS DIVISIONS

DEPUTY ORIENTATION PROGRAM

Our overall mission is to protect life and property. This mission is accomplished through our ever presence and, wherever necessary, the enforcement of laws within carefully prescribed constitutional and community-inspired guidelines.

To accomplish this mission, the requisite knowledge and skills must be developed through training. For economic reasons, fundamental law enforcement training can be administered in an academic setting. However, whenever a new Field Operations Deputy attempts to put theory into practice he/she requires close personal guidance and supervision until his/her performance meets our acceptable minimum standards.

This guidance is not happenstance, rather it is a carefully designed program requiring a one trainer to one trainee ratio; a separate training chain of command; periodic review of progress; and separate and distinct evaluations for the duration of the orientation period; and intensive remediation when trainee performance falls below minimum standards identified in the Deputy Orientation Program.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The purpose of the Deputy Orientation Program is to provide instruction to individuals who are recently assigned to patrol stations and who lack the knowledge and experience to perform law enforcement functions as required by their new assignment. This orientation training will be accomplished as a result of:

- A program designed to teach the trainee all aspects of radio car patrol.
- Assignment to an experienced Field Training Officer (F.T.O) capable of imparting the necessary knowledge and experience to the trainee.
- Management and supervision of the program and process to ensure uniform application of the program from station to station.

The orientation training program will include:

- An orientation meeting.
- Formal instruction.

- Practical application.
- Standardized examinations.
- Documentation of progress.
- Feedback.
- Remediation

The program is specific and controlled in nature. It is designed to economize time and effort based on years of successful useage in this Department, yet it is flexible enough to allow for individualized learning patterns based on the trainee's personal style and the sequence of police problems presented to the trainee for the duration of the Orientation Training period.

EVALUATION OF TRAINEE PROGRESS

There are five evaluation devices to measure the trainee's progress. They are:

1. STANDARDIZED EVALUATION FORM

There are minimum standards each trainee must attain prior to release from a trainee status. For administrative purposes they are categorized into six general categories (appearance, attitude, knowledge, report writing, performance and relationships).

2. DEPUTY ORIENTATION CHECK LIST

A key component of the program is the Deputy Orientation Check List. It is arranged in priority fashion and is to be used as a guide to the progress of the trainee. It should be used in conjunction with the monthly counselling session between the trainee, training officer, and training sergeant.

The check list contains more than one hundred categories of items and events which a trainee may be called upon to handle during his/her Orientation Training period. Not all trainees will handle all events and items on the list. It will be the determination of the training sergeant, combined with the recommendation of the training officer whether the trainee has competently handled a sufficient number of items and events to be deemed competent to handle those items and events which have not been covered through no fault of the trainee. An alphabetical cross-reference index has been included.

3. WRITTEN TESTS

There are eight written tests to measure the trainee's knowledge of the Department and Station Procedures, the law and radio codes. These tests must be completed during on-duty time.

4. PERFORMANCE TESTS

There are four performance tests to test the trainee's ability to handle simulated crime-in-progress, suspicious person, felony pullover and approach and disturbance situations. Each trainee is required to demonstrate proficiency in these four areas. Demonstrated competence occurring in actual field situations may be accepted in lieu of a performance test. Such performance should be noted on the performance test form and include the date and time of the actual incident.

5. PRACTICE REPORTS

There are over two dozen Practice Reports or "word pictures" from which a trainee must decide whether to write a report. If a report is required, the trainee must determine the crime which has occurred, the appropriate form to use and complete the report during on-duty time.

USE OF THE STANDARDIZED FORM

The Standardized Evaluation Form is unique to the Deputy Orientation Program. It shall be completed every four weeks at a minimum. It may be prepared more frequently depending upon the need to provide a trainee with feedback on his or her progress.

Instructions for completing the form are listed on it. The form is in two basic parts. The first part requires a numerical evaluation of the thirty traits comprising the six categories of standards. The second part consists of narrative evaluations prepared by the F.T.O. and the Training Sergeant. Space is provided for an optional response by the trainee.

The F.T.O. and the Training Sergeant are required to sign both the numerical evaluation and their respective written comments. The trainee is required to acknowledge the overall rating and the written comments with his or her signature.

PATROL MANUAL

Upon assignment to a Field Operations Division Station, each trainee shall be given a Patrol Manual to be used as a resource document (see Appendix D). The Manual shall contain basic information which is important to the newly assigned deputy.

The training lieutenant shall ensure that the manuals are periodically updated and complete.

DURATION OF TRAINING

In general, the duration of the deputy orientation program will be six months. Some trainees will be able to complete training in less than six months, based on the knowledge, skills and abilities of the trainee and his/her performance in the five evaluation areas. However, the training will not exceed six consecutive months without specific written justification and approval by the Area Commander. Typically, the formal training would be completed within five months; one additional month should be spent working in a single deputy car for final evaluation purposes. It is generally desirable that the trainee be exposed to more than one Field Training Officer during the six month training period.

During the one month single deputy car, a supervisor will closely scrutinize the trainee's ability to work as a competent patrol deputy by reviewing reports and logs, talking to deputies in adjacent districts and riding with the trainee for one or more shifts.

The trainee should also have the opportunity to work at least one tour as Assistant Jailer and Complaint Desk during this period to expose him/her to the inner workings of the station and telephone courtesy. If possible, the trainee should be exposed to the Station Detective Bureau and learn the rudiments of filing and the court deputy's function.

PROGRAM SCHEDULE

The following is a suggested training schedule which may be modified to fit station needs:

Pre-Arrival Preparation

Assemble training packet and file
Assignment of training officer and schedule

Arrival of Trainee (Orientation)

Explanation of program and standards, including the DOP-Intensive program for Patrol School graduates with learning deficiencies. The intensified training program may be initiated at any point in the training process where it will benefit trainee development.
Introduction to F.T.O. and station staff
Introduction to appropriate city and County officials as available.
Station tour

First Week

Training Examination #1 due
*Other optional training

Second Week

Training Examination #2 due
*Other optional training

Third Week

Training Examination #3 due
*Other optional training

Fourth Weekend of Training Month #1

Training Examination #4 due
*Other optional training
First evaluation due
Review of check list
Counselling session with Field Training Officer and Training Sergeant

Fifth Week

Training Examination #5 due
*Other optional training

Sixth Week

Training Examination #6 due
*Other optional training

Eighth Week - End of Training Month #2

Radio Code test due (Test #7)
Second evaluation due
*Other optional training
Review of check list
Counselling session with Field Training Officer and Training Sergeant

Ninth Through Twelfth Week - End of Training Month #3

Performance tests
*Other optional training
Third evaluation due
Review of check list
Counselling session with Field Training Officer and Training Sergeant
Personnel action on Patrol School graduates initially assigned to DOP-Intensive status

Thirteenth through Sixteenth Week - End of Training Month #4

Performance tests
*Other optional training
Fourth evaluation due
Completion of check list
Counselling session with Field Training Officer and Training Sergeant

Seventeenth Through Twentieth Week - End of Training Month #5

Field problems
Traffic training (optional)
*Other optional training
Counselling session with Field Training Officer and Training Sergeant

Twenty-first through Twenty-fourth Week - Final Month of Training

Assigned to a single deputy unit
*Other optional training
Final counselling session with Field Training Officer and Training Sergeant
Final evaluation/recommendation to Training Lieutenant
End of trainee status

*Optional Training includes: desk operations, detective, court deputy and jail orientation, practice reports, shooting box, baton, C.P.R. and first aid, officer survival, etc.

TRAINEES WITH PERFORMANCE AND/OR LEARNING DIFFICULTIES

It should be understood that the Field Operations Divisions' Deputy Orientation Program (DOP) is a one-on-one tutorial relationship between a trainer and a trainee and that trainees are subject to stringent scrutiny under difficult conditions not routinely found in other, less demanding assignments. Therefore, it is not uncommon for performance or learning deficiencies to be discovered during Patrol School or patrol training even though the employee was previously rated "Competent".

Any deputy who fails to successfully complete all phases of Patrol School or any station trainee not showing learning or performance progress on a weekly basis during the course of the Deputy Orientation Program shall be identified as an individual experiencing difficulty in the learning process. Concerned trainees, irrespective of whether their performance at Patrol School or in the Deputy Orientation Program was the cause of their encountering difficulty shall be placed in a DOP-Intensive status. Further, the concerned trainees' station will develop a DOP-Intensive program of assistance for them. Trainees whose overall orientation includes an "intensive" period shall be exposed to two or more training officers.

The DOP-Intensive program shall be instituted for a period of two months. The program begins on the day a trainee is furnished written notice of: (1) a failure to successfully complete Patrol School; or (2) a failure to maintain satisfactory performance during the course of the Deputy Orientation Program. Station training staffs should use the DOP's Standardized Evaluation form to document and advise of a trainee's failure to maintain satisfactory performance. Each trainee placed on a DOP-Intensive status shall be given a copy of the document initiating this status.

The station-developed DOP-Intensive program will aid the trainee providing: Learning assignments and examinations in deficient areas; weekly evaluations to chart progress; close monitoring of the trainee's performance by the shift or station training sergeant; complete documentation of trainee's performance; and feedback to the trainee. By no later than the end of the second month, a determination shall be made as to whether or not the trainee has returned to a normal rate of progress and is performing in a competent or satisfactory manner. Trainees in a DOP-Intensive status who demonstrate improved learning and performance may be taken off the DOP-Intensive program and returned to routine training status for the duration of the regular Deputy Orientation Program. Authorization for release from DOP-Intensive status shall be made by the Station Training Lieutenant. If at the end of the two month period a trainee has

demonstrated sufficient progress to predict successful completion of the intensive program within one additional month, extension for up to one additional month may be authorized by the Area Commander.

If new performance deficiencies are observed during the term of a DOP-Intensive status, additional written notification describing those deficiencies will be made to the trainee by the station training staff. The DOP-Intensive status may be extended, but in no instance shall that extension exceed 30 additional days.

Trainees in a DOP-Intensive status who fail to achieve a return to normal training status within the time provided may be categorized in one of two ways:

1. Those who demonstrate unsatisfactory performance which is a potential threat to community safety, a threat to officer safety and/or whose performance constitutes a grave civil liability; or
2. Those who have a temporary inability to complete the Deputy Orientation Program. This may be due to a demonstrated need for remedial training in a non-safety related skill area, a need for education, or to gain time to mature in a less demanding assignment. It may, in exceptional circumstances, be due to a need to resolve a calamitous personal life problem over which the employee has no control.

Those in the first category shall be placed on "Improvement Needed" program, under Civil Service rules, unless the deficiency appears to be so grave as to require an immediate "Unsatisfactory" performance evaluation.

Those in the second category may be transferred to the Custody Division. The potential for positive results from an additional training exposure may also require consideration of assignment to a second station.

In 1983, the Department changed its policy with respect to the assignment of deputy personnel. The current policy is that all deputy personnel graduating in Academy Class 214 and subsequent classes will be required to complete assignments in both Custody and Field Operations Divisions.

Should they be transferred to Custody Division as outlined in the above paragraph, they shall be required to remain there for one (1) year. This period of time is to be used to remedy the problem that formed the basis for the transfer. These deputies shall then be returned to the Field Operations Divisions and must successfully complete the Deputy Orientation Program. Performance shall be evaluated per Civil Service rules.

TRAINING RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE DEPUTY ORIENTATION PROGRAM

CAPTAIN

To establish an effective program in the Field Operations Division, the Captain of each station shall have the ultimate responsibility to ensure that his/her station's program is in compliance with the guidelines set forth herein. Indeed, he/she has the flexibility to improve upon and add to the program as required to fulfill the unique responsibilities of his patrol area or clientele.

The Captain must be committed to the program to such an extent he/she makes available the time and resources necessary to ensure the program's success; his/her commitment must extend down through the lieutenants, sergeants, and field training officers of the station.

The Captain shall ensure that the DOP is conducted in a manner which is in compliance with the overtime provisions of the current Deputy Sheriff MOU.

TRAINING LIEUTENANT

Wherever possible, a lieutenant shall be given the full-time responsibility for training and station scheduling. A significant part of his/her overall training responsibility will include the Deputy Orientation Training Program.

The lieutenant's role in the training program is one of direction. He/she is responsible for the program's overall effectiveness. His/her responsibilities include:

1. Selecting a qualified and enthusiastic training sergeant(s);
2. Acting in a liaison role between training and scheduling to ensure that trainees are matched with compatible training officers and are assigned to the appropriate shift and area to maximize learning;
3. Participating in the selection of training officers as required by Department Bonus selection procedures;
4. Monitors each trainee's progress by review of evaluations and other documentation;
5. Instructs sergeants and training officers regarding the policy mission and the objectives of program;

6. Becomes involved with training sergeant and training officer regarding problem trainees, the DOP-Intensive program and performance evaluations and documentation;
7. Makes final determination for release from training status;
8. Monitors the conduct of training sergeants and training officers and supportive atmosphere for learning.
9. Sets up and schedules performance tests.

TRAINING SERGEANT

Whenever possible, a sergeant shall be given full-time responsibility for training.

This sergeant is the "hands-on" manager of the program. He maintains the records and is the one person who has the most personal contact with all participants: lieutenant, training officer and trainee. For this reason, he is the key ingredient in the feedback process. His main responsibility is to keep his finger on the pulse of the program, offer recommendations for change and act as middleman between the lieutenant and the training officer and trainee. Some of his responsibilities are:

1. Provides input in the selection of Field Training Officers;
2. Initial station indoctrination of trainees;
3. Monthly progress interviews;
4. Monthly testing;
5. Maintenance of trainee records;
6. Training and development of training officers;
7. Monitors each trainee's progress and, with the training officer, designs a specific course of instruction for the DOP-Intensive designated trainee.
8. Writes all trainee yearly performance evaluations, be they in the normal course of the training program or as a result of learning problems;
9. Conducts counselling sessions;
10. Provides functional supervision over both Field Training Officer and trainee;
11. Makes recommendation to training lieutenant for trainee's release from trainee status.

FIELD TRAINING OFFICER

The Field Training Officer is the critical link in imparting the requisite skills that will enable the trainee to successfully complete the training program. He is a teacher who will help the trainee through this difficult period. While the training officer's relationship with his trainee must be positive and supportive, it does not mean the training program is, or should be, made easy. The training officer must be the trainee's supervisor, evaluator, instructor and partner. He must develop and accept only the highest standard of performance possible from the trainee. This must be accomplished through positive discipline, patience, understanding and leadership by example.

The training program, although difficult and demanding, will not include harassment or actions designed to belittle or humiliate the trainee. The program's purpose is to develop well trained highly motivated deputies who have a realistic concept of the job and who display initiative. In short, the trainee should become the type of deputy you would want to respond if you were in a tight spot requesting assistance. Hazing, harassment and humiliation do not produce that type of deputy. It can produce a deputy who endures the negative aspects of this type training. He may fail to learn as much as he should if he is afraid or reluctant to ask questions. For the same reason he may conceal weaknesses, which can be corrected in training if the relationship allows for open lines of communication, and carries them into the field.

Field Training Officers must be selected from the group of experienced, competent deputies at each station. The qualities which set the training officer apart from the others is superior:

- Appearance
- Communications
- Field Performance
- Initiative
- Loyalty
- Patience
- Police Knowledge
- Relations with the community, peers and superiors
- Training desire and ability,

The duties of the Field Training Officer include:

1. Provides an example for the trainee to emulate;
2. CAREFULLY AND PATIENTLY following the timetable of progress, instructs the trainee in the rudiments of police practices and procedures, supports positive behavior;

3. Gives feedback on the trainee's performance;
4. Evaluates the trainee's progress. An objective, positive critique shall be submitted by the Field Training Officer to the Training Sergeant at least once a month. Evaluations once a week may be required depending on the status of the individual being trained. This evaluation process is the most critical aspect to the training program. Reports of any critical or consistent deficiency must be brought to the immediate attention of the training sergeant.

TRAINEE

The program is totally directed to help the trainee achieve success in the Field Operations Divisions. However, the program provides an opportunity to succeed, NOT A GUARANTEE. It is incumbent upon the trainee to capitalize on the opportunity and become successful. Therefore, the trainee shall:

1. Achieve a minimum rating of acceptable in all six Deputy Orientation Program Standards.
2. Achieve an acceptable score on Deputy Orientation Examinations #I - VIII.
3. Achieve an acceptable score on Deputy Orientation Performance Tests.
4. Complete and be rated as acceptable on the Deputy Orientation Check List.
5. Complete other assignments and tests as deemed necessary by the training sergeant and training officer.

EVALUATION OF THE PROGRAM

Training is dynamic. As conditions change, training must change to reflect the current needs. Therefore, the following shall be the minimum requirements for evaluating a station's Deputy Orientation Program:

- Twice per year the Training Lieutenant, Training Sergeants and Field Training Officers of the concerned station shall meet to discuss improving the program and new training techniques.
- Twice per year the Training Lieutenant and Training Sergeants shall meet to discuss the management, operation and supervision of the program.

STANDARDIZED EVALUATION FORM
STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE

The following minimum standards of performance are required of each deputy:

Uniform Appearance

Uniform appearance, grooming and hygiene must be in compliance with department policy.

Attitude

Constructive criticism must be accepted and demonstrated by corrected behavior in compliance with department policy.

Knowledge

Knowledge of the following must be demonstrated to the extent that competent performance is achieved:

- All state codes and local ordinances
- Case law and criminal procedures
- Department policy and procedures
- Department resources

Report Writing

Routine Forms - Accuracy/Completeness

All departmentally utilized forms and reports must be accurately completed in a timely manner consistent with the complexity of the task.

Report Writing - Organization/Details

Reports must be written that contain properly sequenced statements, observations, and actions. Such reports shall contain adequate detail to accurately describe the original events, actions taken, and decisions made.

Report Writing - Grammar/Spelling/Neatness

Reports must be neat and legible with minimal spelling, punctuation, and grammatical errors.

Performance

Driving Skills

The ability to safely operate a radio car within the scope of the Vehicle Code and department policy must be demonstrated under: (1) Non-stress conditions; and (2) Stress/emergency conditions.

Location Awareness

The ability to know and relate one's location, read maps, and determine best routes for response must be demonstrated.

Field Performance

The ability to assess field situations accurately and to take appropriate actions must be demonstrated.

Coordinated Responses

The ability to efficiently coordinate multi-unit responses to high-risk situations must be demonstrated.

Self-Initiated Field Activity

The ability to recognize and investigate suspicious and/or unusual activity must be demonstrated.

Officer Safety

The ability to control persons and situations while minimizing danger to self and others in areas such as: (1) Weapons control; (2) Prisoner/suspect control; (3) Proper use of force; and (4) Proper use of equipment, must be demonstrated.

Investigative Skills

Investigative skills must be demonstrated to the extent that available information pertinent to the investigation is identified, gathered, and reported, i.e. (1) The ability to identify the appropriate crime or to determine whether a crime has occurred; (2) The ability to interrogate and/or interview persons to obtain necessary information; (3) The ability to initiate crime broadcasts and teletypes; and (4) The ability to take accurate notes.

Court Testimony

Testimony in court must demonstrate advance preparation and the ability to accurately relate the facts and circumstances of a case.

Evidence

The ability to identify, gather, and store physical evidence in compliance with department policy must be demonstrated.

Common Sense and Judgement

The ability to reason through problems and make appropriate decisions must be demonstrated.

Use of Radio

Thorough knowledge of radio codes and procedures and the ability to comprehend radio transmissions and transmit in a clear and articulate manner must be demonstrated.

Relationships

Behavior that is consistent with department policy on dealing with peers, supervisors and the public must be demonstrated.

Newly assigned Field Operations Division deputies will be rated against each of the forgoing standards. Each of these standards must be fully satisfied before these deputies can be regarded as successfully completing the Deputy Orientation Program. The standards are absolute. A deputy can only be rated as acceptable or above if his/her performance meets or exceeds each of the standards. Both the field training officer and the station training staff must be cautioned not to rate a deputy acceptable based solely on tenure and/or in comparison with the "typical" inexperienced deputy. Many of these standards may not be satisfied until the deputy is well into the program.

Each standard will be rated on a scale of #1 to #5, #3 and above being acceptable. The rating scale value definitions are as follows:

1. The deputy's demonstrated behavior/performance is well below the standard.
2. The deputy's demonstrated behavior/performance has not yet satisfied the standard, but is improving.
3. The deputy's demonstrated behavior/performance satisfies the standard.
4. The deputy's demonstrated behavior/performance exceeds the standard.
5. The deputy's demonstrated behavior/performance greatly exceeds the standard.

FIELD OPERATIONS DIVISION
DEPUTY ORIENTATION PROGRAM

EVALUATION

RATING INSTRUCTIONS: The evaluation is to be completed by the training officer. The trainee's name and employee number shall be placed on the designated line. The date shall be the date the evaluation was completed. The rating period is the first date of the rating period and last date of the rating period. The training period rated is the month number of training, i.e., "first month".

Ratings are broken down into five (5) levels of performance. The training officer shall determine the proper rating, based on documented behavior, and circle the proper number on the left hand side of the page. An overall rating is to be made at the end of the rating form. The overall rating is not an average of the individual ratings, but an assessment of the trainee's total performance.

Ratings shall be made based on the observed performance and documentation and not in comparison to others, either real or imaginary. Performance in individual situations shall be judged as to the trainee's competency to handle it to conclusion.

The five ratings are:

- 1 - The deputy's demonstrated behavior/performance is well below the standard.
- 2 - The deputy's demonstrated behavior/performance has not yet satisfied the standard, but is improving.
- 3 - The deputy's demonstrated behavior/performance satisfies the standard.
- 4 - The deputy's demonstrated behavior/performance exceeds the standard.
- 5 - The deputy's demonstrated behavior/performance greatly exceeds the standard.

_____ UNIFORM APPEARANCE

_____ ATTITUDE

_____ KNOWLEDGE/codes & ordinances

_____ KNOWLEDGE/case law & procedures

- _____ KNOWLEDGE/dept. policy & procedures
- _____ KNOWLEDGE/dept. resources
- _____ REPORT WRITING/forms
- _____ REPORT WRITING/organization
- _____ REPORT WRITING/grammar
- _____ REPORT WRITING/non-stress
- _____ DRIVING SKILLS/stress
- _____ LOCATION AWARENESS
- _____ FIELD PERFORMANCE
- _____ COORDINATED RESPONSES
- _____ SELF-INITIATED ACTIVITY
- _____ OFFICER SAFETY/general
- _____ OFFICER SAFETY/weapons
- _____ OFFICER SAFETY/prisoners & suspects
- _____ OFFICER SAFETY/force
- _____ OFFICER SAFETY/safety equipment
- _____ INVESTIGATIVE SKILLS/general
- _____ INVESTIGATIVE SKILLS/crime identification
- _____ INVESTIGATIVE SKILLS/interrogation
- _____ INVESTIGATIVE SKILLS/broadcasts
- _____ INVESTIGATIVE SKILLS/notes
- _____ COURT TESTIMONY
- _____ EVIDENCE
- _____ COMMON SENSE & JUDGEMENT
- _____ USE OF RADIO
- _____ RELATIONSHIPS

AVERAGE RATING (total score divided by 30) _____
Rev. 03/85

FIELD OPERATIONS DIVISION
DEPUTY ORIENTATION PROGRAM EVALUATION
STANDARDIZED EVALUATION FORM

TRAINEE: _____ DATE: _____

RATING PERIOD: _____ TO _____ TRAINING PERIOD RATED: _____

RATINGS: 1 - UNSATISFACTORY 2 - IMPROVEMENT NEEDED 3 - COMPETENT
 4 - SUPERIOR 5 - OUTSTANDING

UNIFORM APPEARANCE

1 2 3 4 5 Uniform appearance, grooming and hygiene must be in compliance with department policy.

ATTITUDE

1 2 3 4 5 Constructive criticism must be accepted and demonstrated by corrected behavior in compliance with department policy.

KNOWLEDGE

Knowledge of the following must be demonstrated to the extent that competent performance is achieved:

1 2 3 4 5 All state codes and local ordinances

1 2 3 4 5 Case law and criminal procedures

1 2 3 4 5 Department policy and procedures

1 2 3 4 5 Department resources

REPORTING WRITING

ROUTINE FORMS - Accuracy/Completeness/Timeliness

1 2 3 4 5 All departmentally utilized forms and reports must be accurately completed in a timely manner consistent with the complexity of the task.

REPORT WRITING - Organization/Details/Thoroughness

1 2 3 4 5 Reports must be written that contain properly sequenced statements, observations, and actions. Such reports shall contain adequate detail to accurately describe the original events, actions taken, and decisions made.

REPORT WRITING (Cont'd)

REPORT WRITING - Grammar/Spelling/Neatness

- 1 2 3 4 5 Reports must be neat and legible with minimal spelling, punctuation, and grammatical errors.

PERFORMANCE

DRIVING SKILLS

The ability to safely operate a radio car within the scope of the Vehicle Code and department policy must be demonstrated under:

- 1 2 3 4 5 Non-stress conditions
1 2 3 4 5 Stress/emergency conditions

LOCATION AWARENESS

- 1 2 3 4 5 The ability to know and relate one's location, read maps, and determine best routes for response must be demonstrated.

FIELD PERFORMANCE

- 1 2 3 4 5 The ability to assess field situations accurately and to take appropriate actions must be demonstrated.

COORDINATED RESPONSES

- 1 2 3 4 5 The ability to efficiently coordinate multi-unit responses to high-risk situations must be demonstrated.

SELF-INITIATED FIELD ACTIVITY

- 1 2 3 4 5 The ability to recognize and investigate suspicious and/or unusual activity must be demonstrated.

OFFICER SAFETY

- 1 2 3 4 5 The ability to control persons and situations while minimizing danger to self and others must be demonstrated.
1 2 3 4 5 The ability to control weapons must be demonstrated.
1 2 3 4 5 The ability to control prisoners and suspects must be demonstrated.
1 2 3 4 5 The proper use of force must be demonstrated.

PERFORMANCE (Cont'd)

1 2 3 4 5 The proper use of safety equipment must be demonstrated.

INVESTIGATIVE SKILLS

1 2 3 4 5 Investigative skills must be demonstrated to the extent that available information pertinent to the investigation is identified, gathered, and reported.

1 2 3 4 5 The ability to identify the appropriate crime or to determine whether a crime has occurred must be demonstrated.

1 2 3 4 5 The ability to interrogate and/or interview persons to obtain necessary information must be demonstrated.

1 2 3 4 5 The ability to initiate crime broadcasts and teletypes must be demonstrated.

1 2 3 4 5 The ability to take accurate notes must be demonstrated.

COURT TESTIMONY

1 2 3 4 5 Testimony in court must demonstrate advance preparation and the ability to accurately relate the facts and circumstances of a case.

EVIDENCE

1 2 3 4 5 The ability to identify, gather, and store physical evidence in compliance with department policy must be demonstrated.

COMMON SENSE AND JUDGMENT

1 2 3 4 5 The ability to reason through problems and make appropriate decisions must be demonstrated.

USE OF RADIO

1 2 3 4 5 Thorough knowledge of radio codes and procedures and the ability to comprehend radio transmissions and transmit in a clear and articulate manner must be demonstrated.

RELATIONSHIPS

1 2 3 4 5 Behavior that is consistent with department policy in dealing with peers, supervisors and the public must be demonstrated.

FIELD OPERATIONS DIVISIONS
DEPUTY ORIENTATION PROGRAM

TRAINEE CHECK LIST

		Initials
TRAINEE _____	TRAINING OFFICER _____	
DATE ASSIGNED TRAINING _____	DATE ASSIGNED TRAINEE _____	
	TRAINING OFFICER _____	
	DATE ASSIGNED TRAINEE _____	
	TRAINING OFFICER _____	
	DATE ASSIGNED TRAINEE _____	

This check list shall be completed by the training officer and submitted to the training sergeant upon completion. This check list shall be kept up to date and submitted to the training sergeant at the end of each training month for review.

Enter date and place initials in first box when a subject is explained to the trainee; when the trainee is competent in handling the necessary paperwork or report, so indicate by the date and initials in the second box. When the trainee has demonstrated competency in the tactics or techniques necessary in the subject (may be demonstrated practically or verbally), so indicate in the third box in a like manner.

Necessary comments should be made on the attached comment sheet. Such subjects should be asterisked. Failure in any area will be documented on the comment sheet and the appropriate evaluation form.

Some items do not require a date or initials (e.g. Assistance non-emergent does not need a report); place a N/A in the appropriate box.

This document will become a permanent part of the trainee's station training records.

DATE OF COMPLETION _____

TRAINING SERGEANT _____

TRAINING LIEUTENANT _____

TRAINING CHECK LIST

	Date/Initials Explained	Date/Initials Competent in Report	Date/Initials Competent in Techniques
1. DEPARTMENT WEAPONS			
GIVING UP WEAPONS TO SUSPECTS		N/A	
SHOTGUN FAMILIARIZATION		N/A	
SHOOT-DON'T SHOOT SIMULATION		N/A	
SHOTS FIRED BY DEPUTIES			
WEAPONS MAINTENANCE		N/A	
WEAPONS RETENTION		N/A	
WEAPONS QUALIFICATIONS		N/A	N/A
2. FORCE AND FIREARMS			
LAWS RELATING TO USE		N/A	
DEPARTMENT POLICY		N/A	
REPORTING PROCEDURES			
3. ASSISTANCE REQUESTS			
BACK-UP REQUESTS		N/A	
EMERGENT REQUESTS		N/A	
NON-EMERGENT REQUESTS		N/A	
997		N/A	
998		N/A	
999		N/A	

TRAINING CHECK LIST

	Date/Initials Explained	Date/Initials Competent in Report	Date/Initials Competent in Techniques
4. SEARCHES OF SUSPECTS			
<u>FEMALES</u>		N/A	
<u>KNEELING SEARCH</u>		N/A	
<u>NARCO/CONTRABAND FIELD SEARCH</u>		N/A	
<u>NARCO/CONTRABAND STATION SEARCH</u>		N/A	
<u>USE OF HANDCUFFS</u>		N/A	
<u>USE OF FLEXCUFFS</u>		N/A	
<u>PRONE SEARCH</u>		N/A	
<u>WALL SEARCH</u>		N/A	
5. PULLOVER AND APPROACH ****			
<u>FELONY-STOP</u>		N/A	
<u>TRAFFIC STOP</u>		N/A	
6. DEPUTIES DAILY WORKSHEET			
<u>LOG CLEARANCES</u>		N/A	
7. RADIO PROCEDURES			
<u>GENERAL OPERATIONS</u>		N/A	
<u>FELONY BROADCAST</u>		N/A	
<u>MISSING PERSONS BROADCAST</u>		N/A	
<u>RECENT STOLEN BROADCAST</u>		N/A	
<u>VEHICLE WANTS/REGISTRATION</u>		N/A	
<u>WARRANT CHECKS</u>		N/A	

*** Additional performance test form must be completed

TRAINING CHECK LIST

	Date/Initials Explained	Date/Initials Competent in Report	Date/Initials Competent in Techniques
8. PURSUITS AND CODE 3 OPERATIONS			
DEPARTMENT POLICY		N/A	
DRIVING CODE 3		N/A	
DRIVING IN A PURSUIT		N/A	
9. RADIO CAR MAINTENANCE			
MECHANICAL BEEF SHEET			
PRE-SHIFT CHECK			
POST-SHIFT CHECK		N/A	
RADIO BEEF PROCEDURES			
10. CRIMES IN PROGRESS ****			
BURGLARY ALARM			
CODE 77			
MAN WITH A GUN/KNIFE			
ROBBERY / ALARM			
11. BARRACADED SUSPECTS			
12. HOSTAGE SITUATIONS			

TRAINING CHECK LIST

	Date/Initials Explained	Date/Initials Competent in Report	Date/Initials Competent in Techniques
13. LAWS OF ARREST			
<u>FELONY</u>		N/A	
<u>MISDEMEANOR</u>		N/A	
<u>REASONABLE CAUSE</u>		N/A	
<u>JUVENILES</u>		N/A	
14. BOOKING PROCEDURES			
<u>ADDITIONAL HOLD FORMS</u>			
<u>ARREST REVIEW/APPROVAL</u>			
<u>BOOKING SEARCH & INVENTORY</u>			
<u>**short form**</u>			
<u>EMERGENCY FIELD BOOKING</u>			
<u>EXCESS PROPERTY/MONEY</u>			
<u>FEMALE BOOKINGS</u>		N/A	
<u>JAIL WARD BOOKINGS</u>		N/A	
<u>JUVENILE BOOKINGS</u>		N/A	
<u>MALE BOOKINGS</u>		N/A	
<u>MEDICAL ATTENTION REQ.</u>		N/A	
<u>PHONE CALLS</u>			
<u>PROCESSING OF BOOKING SLIP</u>			
15. <u>SEARCH AND SEIZURE</u>		N/A	
16. <u>OFFICERS NOTEBOOK TECH.</u>			
17. <u>REPORT FORMS</u>		N/A	

TRAINING CHECK LIST

	Date/Initials Explained	Date/Initials Competent in Report N/A	Date/Initials Competent in Techniques
18. FILE NUMBERS		N/A	
19. CASE ASSIGNMENT MANUAL		N/A	
20. EVIDENCE			
CHAIN OF CONTROL		N/A	
EVIDENCE LOCKER/SAFE		N/A	
EVIDENCE LEDGER			
FIREARMS		N/A	
HANDLING IN FIELD		N/A	
HANDLING IN STATION		N/A	
MARKING EVIDENCE		N/A	
MONEY & VALUABLES		N/A	
NARCOTICS		N/A	
PROPERTY TAG			
21. ROBBERY			
LAWS			N/A
ARREST			
ARREST, REASONABLE CAUSE			

TRAINING CHECK LIST

	Date/Initials Explained	Date/Initials Competent in Report	Date/Initials Competent in Techniques
22. BURGLARY			
LAWS			N/A
ARREST			
ARREST, REASONABLE CAUSE			
TYPES: AUTO			
BUSINESS			
BUSINESS, SAFE			
RESIDENCE			
SHOPLIFTING TYPE			
23. SEARCH OF BUILDINGS		N/A	
24. SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES CALLS			
OPEN DOOR			
PERSON PULLED FROM PHONE			
SUSPICIOUS PERSONS ****			
SUSPICIOUS PERSONS IN AUTO			
25. CARRYING A CONCEALED WEAPON			
26. RAPE			

*** Additional performance test form must be completed

TRAINING CHECK LIST

	Date/Initials Explained	Date/Initials Competent in Report	Date/Initials Competent in Techniques N/A
27.	ASSAULTS, FELONY, LAW WITH A DEADLY WEAPON CHILD BEATING ON A PEACE OFFICER WITH INTENT TO ROB/RAPE UPON INHABITED DWELLING WIFE BEATING		
28.	ASSAULTS, MISD., LAW ASSAULT BATTERY, SUSPECT UNKNOWN BATTERY, COURT REFERRAL BATTERY, CITIZEN'S ARREST		N/A
29.	PROWLER CALLS		
30.	NOTIFICATIONS, LATE-SICK EMERGENCY		
31.	GRAND THEFT LAWS ARREST ARREST, REASONABLE CAUSE PERSON PROPERTY VEHICLE/JOYRIDING		N/A

TRAINING CHECK LIST

	Date/Initials Explained	Date/Initials Competent in Report	Date/Initials Competent in Techniques N/A
32. PETTY THEFT - LAWS			
ARREST			
SHOPLIFTING			
DEFRAUDING AN INNKEEPER			
33. RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY			
34. NARCOTICS & DANGEROUS DRUGS			
ARREST			
FOUND			
TYPES		N/A	
SALES			
35. CHILD MOLESTING			
36. CHILD NEGLECT			
37. EMERGENCY AID PLAN			
THEORY OF PLAN		N/A	N/A
EAP SLIPS			
38. RESCUE REQUESTS		N/A	

TRAINING CHECK LIST

	Date/Initials Explained	Date/Initials Competent in Report	Date/Initials Competent in Techniques
39. DEAD BODIES			
ACCIDENTAL/NATURAL			
HOMICIDE			
SUICIDE			
40. DISTURBANCES ****			
BAR FIGHT			
FAMILY DISPUTE			
GANG FIGHT			
JUVENILE			
LANDLORD-TENANT			
NEIGHBOR DISPUTE			
PARTY			
PARTY CRASHERS			
REPOSSESSION DISPUTES			
41. DRUNKS			
LAWS			
PROCEDURES			
ARREST			
42. SUPPLEMENTAL REPORTS			

**** Additional performance test form must be completed

TRAINING CHECK LIST

	Date/Initials Explained	Date/Initials Competent in Report	Date/Initials Competent in Techniques
43. WARRANTS			
ARREST			
FELONY			
MISDEMEANOR			
SEARCH			
44. JUVENILE PROCEDURES			
SHAD 477 REQUIREMENTS			
JUVENILE INFO FORM			
SPECIAL DETENTION REQ			
STATUS OFFENDERS			
RUNAWAYS			
45. TRANSPORTATION OF FEMALES			
46. INTERROGATIONS			
ADMONITION OF RIGHTS			
EXCLAMATIONS			
INTERROGATION TECHNIQUES		N/A	
47. INTERVIEWS		N/A	

TRAINING CHECK LIST

	Date/Initials Explained	Date/Initials Competent in Report	Date/Initials Competent in Techniques
48. COURT			
COURTROOM PROCEDURES		N/A	
DEMEANOR		N/A	
TESTIFYING		N/A	
EVIDENCE PROCEDURES			
49. RADIO CAR OPERATIONS		N/A	
CONSPICUOUS PATROL		N/A	
COVERT PATROL		N/A	
50. KIDNAPPING			
51. MISSING PERSONS			
ADULT			
CRITICAL			
JUVENILE			
52. RELEASE OF PRISONERS			
849(B)1 PROCEDURES			
849(B)2 PROCEDURES			
53. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS			

TRAINING CHECK LIST

	Date/Initials Explained	Date/Initials Competent in Report	Date/Initials Competent in Techniques
54.	<u>HOT WIRES DOWN</u>	N/A	
55.	<u>SAFETY HAZARDS</u> <u>PUBLIC NUISANCES</u>		
56.	<u>USE OF FLARES</u>		
57.	<u>CAR STRIPPERS</u>		
58.	<u>MENTALLY ILL PERSONS</u>		
59.	<u>MENTAL HEALTH CALL OUT</u>	N/A	
60.	<u>DOMESTIC REFERRAL AGENCIES</u>	N/A	
61.	<u>SEARCH OF VEHICLES</u>	N/A	
62.	<u>TEAR GAS USAGE</u>	N/A	
63.	<u>SUICIDE ATTEMPTS</u>		

TRAINING CHECK LIST

	Date/Initials Explained	Date/Initials Competent in Report	Date/Initials Competent in Techniques
64. CITATIONS - FORM			
BICYCLE VIOLATION			
CITE RELEASE IN FIELD			
EQUIPMENT VIOLATION			
JAIL CITE RELEASES			
MOVING VIOLATIONS			
NARCOTIC VIOLATIONS			
PARKING VIOLATIONS			
REFUSAL TO SIGN			
65. FIREARMS HELD FOR SAFEKEEPING			
66. FIELD INTERVIEW REPORT			
67. PRIVATE PERSONS ARRESTS			
68. FINGERPRINT REQUESTS		N/A	
69. DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE			
ARREST AND REPORT			
FIELD SOBRIETY TEST/REPORT			
BREATH TEST			
BLOOD-ALCOHOL TEST			
URINE TEST		N/A	
TEST REFUSAL FORMS			

TRAINING CHECK LIST

	Date/Initials Explained	Date/Initials Competent in Report	Date/Initials Competent in Techniques
70. FIRES - GENERAL			
ALARM		N/A	
ARSON			
AUTO			
BRUSH			
DEATH INVOLVED			
STRUCTURE			
71. VEHICLE			
ABANDONED			
IMPOUNDED			
STOLEN			
STORED			
72. LICENSE PLATE REPORT			
73. TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS			
FATALITY			
HIT AND RUN			
INJURY			
NON-INJURY			
PUBLIC PROPERTY INVOLVED			
TRAFFIC ACCIDENT INF FORM			

TRAINING CHECK LIST

	Date/Initials Explained	Date/Initials Competent in Report	Date/Initials Competent in Techniques
74. FIRST AID			
EXTERNAL HEART MASSAGE			
LEGAL REQUIREMENTS		N/A	
MASSIVE BLEEDING		N/A	
MOUTH TO MOUTH RESUCITATION		N/A	
75. PERSON INJURED - REPORT			
CALL		N/A	
JUVENILE			
ON COUNTY PROPERTY			
PRISONER			
76. INJURY TO COUNTY EMPLOYEE			
77. DAMAGE TO COUNTY PROPERTY			
78. DAMAGE TO PERSONAL PROPERTY			
79. EXPLOSIONS			
80. EXPLOSIVES			

TRAINING CHECK LIST

	Date/Initials Explained	Date/Initials Competent in Report	Date/Initials Competent in Techniques
81. FIREBOMBS			
82. EMBEZZLEMENT			
83. VANDALISM - REPORT			
FELONY			
MISDEMEANOR			
84. ILLEGAL ALIENS			
85. PRESS RELEASES			
CODE 20			
RELATIONS WITH PRESS		N/A	
86. PROPERTY - LOST			
FOUND			
RECEIPT			
87. LOITERING			
88. BICYCLES - STOLEN			
FOUND			
RECOVERED			

TRAINING CHECK LIST

	Date/Initials Explained	Date/Initials Competent in Report	Date/Initials Competent in Techniques
89.	<u>INDECENT EXPOSURE</u>		
90.	<u>CANINE CALL-OUT</u>	N/A	
91.	<u>NON-PAYMENT</u> <u>AUTO REPAIR</u> <u>GASOLINE</u> <u>RESTAURANT BILL</u> <u>TAXI FARE</u>		
92.	<u>DEATH NOTIFICATIONS</u>	N/A	
93.	<u>CREDIT CARDS - LOST</u> <u>STOLEN</u> <u>UNLAWFUL USE</u>		
94.	<u>CHECK REPORT</u>		
95.	<u>COUNTERFEITING</u>		
96.	<u>FORGERY</u>		

TRAINING CHECK LIST

	Date/Initials Explained	Date/Initials Competent in Report N/A	Date/Initials Competent in Techniques
97.	<u>USE OF HANDHELD RADIOS</u>		
98.	<u>AIRCRAFT ACCIDENTS</u>		
99.	<u>ABORTIONS</u>		
100.	<u>ANIMALS - ABUSE</u>		
	<u>BITE/HEALTH CARD</u>		
	<u>DEAD/INJURED</u>		
	<u>LEASH LAWS</u>		
	<u>NOISY</u>		
	<u>POISONED</u>		
	<u>STRAY</u>		
	<u>VICIOUS</u>		
101.	<u>ILLEGAL, BURNING</u>		
	<u>DUMPING</u>		
	<u>SHOOTING</u>		
102.	<u>A.B.C. VIOLATIONS</u>		
103.	<u>CAFE INCIDENT CARDS</u>		

TRAINING CHECK LIST

	Date/Initials Explained	Date/Initials Competent in Report	Date/Initials Competent in Techniques
104. CONTRACT CITIES		N/A	N/A
THEORY OF PROGRAM			
105. HELICOPTER ASSISTANCE		N/A	
GROUND SIGNALS		N/A	
106. LABOR DISPUTES			

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FIELD OPERATIONS DIVISIONS

DEPUTY ORIENTATION PROGRAM

Written Examinations

All trainees are to complete six training exams and one radio code test prior to being released from a trainee status. The tests are to be "open book" and done at the trainee's convenience, but before the assigned due date.

The purpose of the test is to be instructive rather than evaluative; to help the trainee learn rather than evaluate progress.

Various items from these tests can be used as a "closed book" test to measure a trainee's knowledge should the trainee show marked deficiency in an area or used as a diagnostic test to determine areas of deficiency if a trainee is not progressing at a normal rate.

- TEST #1 - Basic knowledge of the station operations - 18 questions.
- TEST #2 - Basic Penal Code sections - 42 questions.
- TEST #3 - Basic Vehicle Code sections - 31 questions.
- TEST #4 - Basic W.I.C. and H & S sections and "Reasonable Cause" - 5 questions.
- TEST #5 - "Word Pictures" describing police situations - 19 questions.
- TEST #6 - Penal Code sections - 96 questions.
- TEST #7 - Radio Code test - 15 questions.
- TEST #8 - Emergency Driving Procedures/Policy - 30 questions.

TEST I
General Knowledge

DATE ISSUED _____

DATE DUE _____

TRAINEE COMPLETED TEST

_____ DATE _____

_____ TRAINEE SIGNATURE _____

T/OFFICER DISCUSSED TEST W/TRAINEE

_____ DATE _____

_____ TRAINING OFFICER SIGNATURE _____

TRAINING SERGEANT DISCUSSED TEST W/TRAINEE

_____ DATE _____

_____ SERGEANT SIGNATURE _____

RETURN TO TRAINING SERGEANT PRIOR TO

_____ DATE _____

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE
TRAINING EXAM I

1. Name the Station's Commander.
2. List telephone numbers of the following:
Station Desk: _____
Station Watch Sgt: _____
3. Indicate the car you are now working _____, and list the name and address of the hospital and fire station servicing this area.
4. Describe what the radio car is checked for prior to going on duty.
5. What are the three most important things you do when you have brought a prisoner into the station for booking?

6. Indicate the chain of command used when you wish to see the Captain.

7. Give the make, model, and gauge of the shotgun used at Station.

8. The safety button on the shotgun has two positions. Describe these positions and indicate what they mean.

9. Describe the proper seating arrangement used by a two-man unit when transporting a prisoner (with and without screen).

10. Explain handcuffing procedures when making an arrest in the field.

11. Who can void a citation?

12. The Penal Code is divided into four parts. Name these parts.

13. What Penal Code section gives you authority as a Peace Officer?
14. What are the three (3) categories that crimes are divided into?
15. Define a felony.
16. Define a misdemeanor.
17. Define an infraction.
18. Using a field report (SH-R-49), write a report covering the following circumstances. (Report will be corrected by Training Officer or Training Sergeant.)
On the southeast corner of _____ and
a drunk man falls off a bus bench. You arrest him.
19. What is the Department's code three (3) and pursuit policy?
20. What is the Division's policy on use of force?

21. What is the Division's policy on use of firearms?

TEST II
Penal Code

DATE ISSUED _____

DATE DUE _____

TRAINEE COMPLETED TEST

_____ DATE _____

_____ TRAINEE SIGNATURE _____

T/OFFICER DISCUSSED TEST W/TRAINEE

_____ DATE _____

_____ TRAINING OFFICER SIGNATURE _____

TRAINING SERGEANT DISCUSSED TEST W/TRAINEE

_____ DATE _____

_____ SERGEANT SIGNATURE _____

RETURN TO TRAINING SERGEANT PRIOR TO

_____ DATE _____

10. When is Homicide justifiable?

(2) Justifiable homicide by other persons (197 PC):

11. Define mayhem.

12. Give the elements of Section 211 of the Penal Code.

13. Define Section 220 of the Penal Code and the sections to which it applies.

14. State the elements of 240 of the Penal Code.

15. State the elements of 242 of the Penal Code.

16. Define Section 245 of the Penal Code and the wording for the three types of 245 PC.

17. Define Section 246 of the Penal Code.

18. Give the elements of 261 of the Penal Code.

19. Describe Sections 273a PC, 273d PC, 273g PC.

20. Describe the differences between Section 69 and 148 of the Penal Code (if any). (continue next page)

Sections 69 and 148 of the Penal Code (continued)

21. Define Section 288 of the Penal Code.

22. Define Section 288a of the Penal Code.

23. Give the elements of Section 415 of the Penal Code.

24. Can you, as a police officer, be the victim of 415 PC?

25. Define Section 416 of the Penal Code.

26. Define Section 405a PC and give example.

27. Define "arson" per the Penal Code Section 451.

28. Give the elements of Section 470 of the Penal Code.

29. Give the elements of Section 487 PC of the Penal Code.

1.

2.

3.

30. Define Section 496.1 of the Penal Code.

31. Define "embezzlement."

32. Define "extortion."

33. Define Section 591 of the Penal Code.

34. Define Section 594 of the Penal Code.

35. Define Section 653k of the Penal Code.

36. What are the elements of 12020 of the Penal Code?

37. What are the elements of 12025 of the Penal Code?

38. What are the elements of 12031 of the Penal Code?

39. Give the elements of 467 of the Penal Code.

40. What are the elements of 587 of the Penal Code?

41. Define Section 647(g) of the Penal Code.

42. Give the elements of 602 of the Penal Code.

(A)

(B)

(C)

602 PC elements (continued)

(D)

(E)

(F)

(G)

(H)

(I)

(J)

602 PC elements (continued)

(K)

(L)

(M)

(N)

(O)

(P)

TEST III
Vehicle Code

DATE ISSUED _____

DATE DUE _____

TRAINEE COMPLETED TEST

_____ DATE _____

_____ TRAINEE SIGNATURE _____

T/OFFICER DISCUSSED TEST W/TRAINEE

_____ DATE _____

_____ TRAINING OFFICER SIGNATURE _____

TRAINING SERGEANT DISCUSSED TEST W/TRAINEE

_____ DATE _____

_____ SERGEANT SIGNATURE _____

RETURN TO TRAINING SERGEANT PRIOR TO

_____ DATE _____

7. Explain Vehicle Code Section 21453.

8. What is a limit line?

9. Explain Vehicle Code Section 2806.

10. What are the elements of Vehicle Code Section 10851?

11. What action may you take against a person who is in violation of Vehicle Code Section 12951?

12. Under what condition may a narcotic addict receive a driver's license in the State of California?

13. Give the elements of Vehicle Code Section 14601?

14. Explain Vehicle Code Section 20001.

15. What is the fastest speed a vehicle may legally travel in the State of California?

16. Explain Vehicle Code Section 22502.

17. Give the authorities for a policeman to impound a vehicle.

18. What is the youngest age a person can apply and obtain a driver's license?
 - A. What Vehicle Code section applies?
 - B. What circumstances have to exist?

19. Give the elements of Vehicle Code Section 14606(a).

20. As a peace officer, can you legally have blood withdrawn from a suspected drunk driver without his consent? Explain.

21. When can a citizen remove a vehicle from private property? List circumstances and Vehicle Code section.

22. While on patrol you stop a drunk driver who pulls his vehicle onto a private parking lot. State the authority (if there is one) for you to store this vehicle. Explain.

23. Explain Vehicle Code Section 24004.

24. You make a vehicle stop and ascertain that the person driving is under the influence of marijuana. What Vehicle Code section can you arrest him for? Why?

25. Give the elements of Vehicle Code Sections 23121, 23122, 23123.

26. State twenty (20) Vehicle Code equipment violations that you, as a policeman, could observe without actually making a stop of the vehicle. Give section and short explanation. Do not give similar offenses or included offenses.

27. State the elements of Vehicle Code Section 23103.

28. State the elements of Vehicle Code Sections 23109(a) and 23109(b).

29. State the elements of Vehicle Code Sections 23110(a) and 23110(b).

30. Identify nine (9) felony sections of the Vehicle Code.

- | | |
|----|----|
| 1. | 6. |
| 2. | 7. |
| 3. | 8. |
| 4. | 9. |
| 5. | |

TEST IV
Juvenile and Narcotics

DATE ISSUED _____

DATE DUE _____

TRAINEE COMPLETED TEST

_____ DATE _____

_____ TRAINEE SIGNATURE _____

T/OFFICER DISCUSSED TEST W/TRAINEE

_____ DATE _____

_____ TRAINING OFFICER SIGNATURE _____

TRAINING SERGEANT DISCUSSED TEST W/TRAINEE

_____ DATE _____

_____ SERGEANT SIGNATURE _____

RETURN TO TRAINING SERGEANT PRIOR TO

_____ DATE _____

JUVENILE AND NARCOTICS
TRAINING EXAM IV

1. List the elements of:

A. 300 WIC

B. 601 WIC

C. 602 WIC

D. 625 WIC

2. What is reasonable cause?

3. What is a reasonable cause arrest?

4. What is a public place?

5. List the elements of the following narcotics violations and what special forms need to be filled out, if any.
 - A. 11350 H & S

 - B. 11357 H & S

 - C. 11357(B) H & S

 - D. 11364 H & S

 - E. 11550 H & S

 - F. 11377 H & S

 - G. What is venue and in what cases should it be established?

TEST V
Situational Narratives

DATE ISSUED _____ DATE DUE _____

TRAINEE COMPLETED TEST _____ DATE _____ TRAINEE SIGNATURE _____

T/OFFICER DISCUSSED TEST W/TRAINEE _____ DATE _____ TRAINING OFFICER SIGNATURE _____

TRAINING SERGEANT DISCUSSED TEST W/TRAINEE _____ DATE _____ SERGEANT SIGNATURE _____

RETURN TO TRAINING SERGEANT PRIOR TO _____ DATE _____

TRAINING EXAM V
Situational Narratives

1. What section in the Vehicle Code gives you authority to store a vehicle when the driver is arrested?
2. You locate a vehicle, which has been reported stolen, in the "Food Giant" market parking lot. What section in the Vehicle Code gives you authority to impound the vehicle?
3. You locate a vehicle, unoccupied, which was used in a Lennox Station armed robbery. You are instructed to impound the vehicle for fingerprints. What is your authority to do so?
4. What is your authority to arrest a suspect you have stopped for speeding who has no driver's license or identification?
5. You stop a vehicle for a Vehicle Code violation. The driver is the sole occupant. On the right front seat is an unloaded "Rohm" .38 caliber revolver with the serial number scratched over and unreadable. Is this a violation of the law? If so, what section?
6. What constitutes a "sawed-off shotgun?"
7. You have arrested a suspect for suspected drunk driving. A breathalyzer test shows .01% B.A.; however, the suspect appears too intoxicated for that reading. What would your next course of action be?

8. In writing an arrest report for 11550 H&S, how would you show the suspect has engaged in the illegal use of narcotics?

9. While booking a suspect for 647(f) PC, you find a "Standard Oil" credit card in his wallet. The name on the credit card is not that of the suspect. The suspect states the card was loaned to him. Later, you find two (2) additional gasoline cards in his possession, each with a different name. The suspect states he does not know where he got the cards. Do you have the basis for an additional charge? If so, what section?

10. While booking a 647(f) PC suspect, you find a hypodermic needle in his right front pants pocket. Is this a violation of the law? If so, what section?

11. Explain "Probable Cause."

12. Explain "Reasonable Cause."

13. You are contacted by a 14 year-old male at _____ who states he had just left school and was waiting for a bus when an unknown MN/30 approached him and stating "I love you," placed both arms around his waist and hugged him. The unknown MN/30 then walked away. The informant is a victim of what crime?

14. While booking a suspect for 647(f) PC, you find a "silencer" for a revolver in his pocket. Is this a violation of the law? If so, what section?

15. While patrolling the "Food Giant" parking lot at _____, you observe a MN/35 standing in the parking lot with what is obviously a handgun concealed beneath his coat. Investigation reveals a .45 caliber automatic in the suspect's waistband. The suspect states he is working as a security guard for the market; you confirm this with the manager. Is the suspect in violation of the law? If so, what section?

16. While making a routine traffic stop, you observe the driver throw a cellophane bag out of the vehicle's window. You stop the vehicle and retrieve the bag. The bag contains 15 small white pills which you are unable to identify. The driver (sole occupant of the vehicle) states he has never seen the pills before. Is the driver subject to arrest? If so, what charge(s)?

17. An arrest is made for 11550 H&S. In obtaining the file number, what is the retention period?

18. You arrest a suspect for 12031 PC. Once at the station you decide to also charge him with robbery (reasonable cause). For what charge(s) would the suspect be booked?

19. A suspect is arrested for possession of 15 small pills that you believe to be LSD. The correct charge would be what?

TEST VI
ELEMENTS OF CRIMES

DATE ISSUED _____ DATE DUE _____

TRAINEE COMPLETED TEST _____
DATE TRAINEE SIGNATURE

T/OFFICER DISCUSSED TEST W/TRAINEE

DATE TRAINING OFFICER SIGNATURE

TRAINING SERGEANT DISCUSSED TEST W/TRAINEE

DATE SERGEANT SIGNATURE

RETURN TO TRAINING SERGEANT PRIOR TO

DATE

11. 148.4 PC False Reports:

12. 148.5 PC False Reports:

13. 149 PC Assaults by Peace Officers:

14. 171 PC Loaded Firearms:
171(c) PC bringing. . .loaded firearm into State Capitol. . .

15. 181 PC Slavery:

16. 182 PC Conspiracy:

17. 187 PC Murder:

18. 192 PC Manslaughter:

19. 207 PC Kidnapping:

20. 211 PC Robbery:

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21. 220 PC Assault:

22. 236 PC False Imprisonment:

23. 240 PC Assault:

24. 242 PC Battery:

25. 243 PC Battery against Peace Officer:

26. 245 PC Assaults:

27. 246 PC Shooting at Inhabited Dwelling:

28. 261 PC Rape:

29. 271 PC Desertion of Children:

30. 273(d) PC Corporal Injury:

31. 278 PC Child Stealing:

32. 288 PC Lewd Acts:

33. 288(a) PC Lewd Acts:

34. 314 PC Indecent Exposure:

35. 369(i) PC Trespass on Railroad Property:

36. 370 PC Public Nuisance:

37. 374(a) PC Littering:

38. 374(c) Shooting on Public Highway:

39. 381 PC Inhaling Poison Fumes:

40. 402(b) PC Refrigerators:

41. 404 PC Riots:

42. 404.6 PC Riots:

43. 405(a) PC Lynching:

44. 406 PC Rout:

45. 407 PC Unlawful Assembly:

46. 409.5 PC Authority to Close Disaster Area:

47. 415 PC Disturbing the Peace:

48. 416 PC Unlawful Assembly:

49. 417 PC Exhibiting a Firearm:

50. 451 PC Arson:

51. 453(a) PC Possession of Flammables:

52. 459 PC Burglary:

53. 466 PC Burglary Tools - Possession:

54. 466.5 PC Motor Vehicle Key:

55. 467 PC Deadly Weapon - Possession with Intent to Assault:

56. 470 PC Forgery:

57. 484(a) PC Theft Defined:

58. 484(g) PC Theft by Credit Card:

59. 487.1 PC Grand Theft:

60. 496 PC Receiving Stolen Property:

61. 496a PC Purchasing Metals:

62. 499(b) PC Vehicle Theft:

63. 502.7 PC Theft--Telephone Service:

64. 503 PC Embezzlement:

65. 514 PC Embezzlement--Punishment:

66. 518 PC Extortion:

67. 532(d) PC False Representation--Solicitations:

68. 537 PC Defrauding Innkeepers:

69. 538(d) PC Impersonating an Officer:

70. 588(a) PC Injurious Substances on Highway:

71. 594 PC Vandalism:

72. 596 PC Poisoning Animals:

73. 597 PC Cruelty to Animals:

74. 597(f) PC Abandonment of Domestic Animals:

75. 602.5 PC Unauthorized Entry:

76. 603 PC Vandalism:

77. 647 PC Disorderly Conduct:

78. 647(a) PC Vagrancy:

79. 647(c) PC Obstruction of Street:

80. 653(k) PC Switchblades:

81. 653(m) PC Annoying Telephone Calls:

82. 835 PC Method of Making Arrest:

83. 836 PC Grounds for Arrest:

84. 837 PC Private Person's Arrest:

85. 841 PC Arrest Formalities:

86. 844 PC Breaking Door:

87. 12001 PC Pistol/Revolver Defined:

88. 12020(d)(1) PC Sawed-Off Shotgun:

89. 12025 PC Carry Concealed Weapon:

90. 12031 PC Loaded Firearms:

91. 12090 PC Alteration of ID Marks:

92. 12200 PC Machine Guns:

93. 12301 PC Destructive Devices Defined:

94. 12303 PC Possession of Destructive Devices:

95. 12420 PC Unlawful Possession of Tear Gas:

96. 12500 PC Silencer Defined:

TEST VII
RADIO CODE TEST

DATE ISSUED _____ DATE DUE _____

TRAINEE COMPLETED TEST _____
DATE _____ TRAINEE SIGNATURE _____

T/OFFICER DISCUSSED TEST W/TRAINEE

DATE _____ T/OFFICER SIGNATURE _____

TRAINING SERGEANT DISCUSSED TEST W/TRAINEE

DATE _____ SERGEANT SIGNATURE _____

RETURN TO TRAINING SERGEANT PRIOR TO

DATE _____

TEST VII
RADIO CODE TEST

1. Fill in the blanks for each letter to complete the phonetic alphabet:

A _____	N _____
B _____	O _____
C _____	P _____
D _____	Q _____
E _____	R _____
F _____	S _____
G _____	T _____
H _____	U _____
I _____	V _____
J _____	W _____
K _____	X _____
L _____	Y _____
M _____	Z _____

2. Which letter of the phonetic alphabet, used in addition to any call letter, indicates that the deputy using it is a one-man unit?
3. What is the code used to request a routine clearance to make a warrant check in the field?
4. In the space provided below, give the proper format for running a subject and vehicle.

5. In your own words, why must you give the RTO your location before running a subject or vehicle in the field?

6. If you need to make an emergency broadcast during heavy radio traffic, what radio code do you use to request a priority clearance?

7. The Radio Code Book lists nine (9) areas to include in an emergency crime broadcast. Those nine (9) areas or topics are:

8. When requesting fire equipment, it is important to advise _____ and/or _____.

9. In your own words, explain why it is important to provide the nature of a "Code 4" over the air.

10. If you cannot think of the proper code, speak in _____ and your radio message will be relayed.

11. If you do not remember the proper sequence for various broadcasts, you can find broadcast procedures and formats in the _____.

12. Give the proper code number for the following:
_____ Murder
_____ Kidnapping
_____ Robbery
_____ Assault with Intent to Rape

- Battery
- Rape
- Child Neglect
- Sex Crimes Against Children
- Indecent Exposure
- Drunk
- Disturbance
- Man with a Gun
- Arson
- Burglary
- Burglar Alarm-Audible
- Burglar Alarm-Silent
- Hit and Run--Parked Vehicle
- Hit and Run--Misdemeanor
- Hit and Run--Felony
- Grand Theft
- Drunk Driving--Misdemeanor
- Auto Theft
- Recovered Vehicle
- Car Strippers
- Speeding or Racing
- Illegal Parking
- Vandalism (Malicious Mischief)
- Incurrigible
- Trespassing
- Throwing Missiles

- Vagrant
- Vagrant; Loitering near School or Public Place
- Lewd or Threatening Phone Calls
- Ambulance Needed
- Person Sick or Injured
- En Route to Hospital
- Rescue Responding
- Airplane Accident--No Details
- Fire
- Illegal Fire
- Structural Fire
- Fire--Trash
- Animal Bites
- Dead Animal
- Noisy Animal
- Vicious Animal
- Stray Animal
- Hot Wires Down
- Traffic Hazard
- Contact Informant
- Contact Citizen
- Are we Clear?
- You are Clear
- Concerned Party Notified
- Officer Holding Misdemeanor Suspect
- Citizen Holding Misdemeanor Suspect

_____ Abandoned Auto
_____ Suspicious Auto
_____ Insane Person
_____ Keep the Peace
_____ Missing Adult
_____ Found Adult
_____ Prowler
_____ Peeping Tom
_____ Illegal Peddling
_____ Illegal Shooting
_____ Station Detail
_____ Person Acting Suspiciously
_____ Tow Truck Needed
_____ Tow Truck Dispatched
_____ Suspicious Circumstances--Person Pulled from Phone
_____ Suspicious Circumstances--Open Door or Window
_____ Found Property
_____ Lost Property
_____ Person Down
_____ See the Man
_____ See the Manager
_____ Bomb Explosion
_____ Bomb Threat
_____ Officer Needs Help Urgently--District Cars Only

13. Fill in the proper definition for each of the following codes:

207-A _____

211-S _____

245 _____

246 _____

261-A _____

273-D _____

330 _____

374-B _____

390 _____

415-A _____

415-B _____

415-C _____

415-D _____

415-E _____

415-F _____

415-G _____

415-J _____

415-N _____

417-A _____

488-B _____

502 _____

504 _____

510 _____

586-E _____

901-S _____

- 901-T _____
- 902-A _____
- 902-N _____
- 902-T _____
- 903-L _____
- 904-A _____
- 904-B _____
- 905-D _____
- 905-N _____
- 905-S _____
- 905-V _____
- 911-A _____
- 911-B _____
- 911-N _____
- 914-N _____
- 916-A _____
- 916-C _____
- 918-V _____
- 920-C _____
- 920-F _____
- 921-D _____
- 925 _____
- 925-A _____
- 927 _____
- 927-D _____
- 927-S _____

- 928-B _____
- 929-A _____
- 931 _____
- 996-B _____
- 998 _____
- 999 _____

14. Fill in the proper Ten Code Below:

- _____ Receiving Poorly
- _____ Receiving Well
- _____ O.K.
- _____ Relay
- _____ Busy
- _____ Out of Service
- _____ In Service
- _____ Repeat
- _____ Out of Service, Subject to Call
- _____ Dispatching Too Rapidly
- _____ Advise Weather and Road Conditions
- _____ Prisoner in Custody
- _____ Pick Up Prisoner
- _____ Pick up Papers
- _____ Return to Your Station
- _____ What is Your Location?
- _____ Call Station by Phone
- _____ Take no Further Action Last Information
- _____ Stand By

_____ Any Return on Number or Subject?

_____ Full Registration or Record

_____ Check for Wanted

_____ Subject is wanted for a felony. Use caution, advise when subject is in custody and you are ready for crime information.

_____ Subject is wanted for a felony. Considered armed and dangerous; use extreme caution. Advise when in custody and ready for information.

_____ Subject is wanted for misdemeanor crime.

_____ Subject is wanted on traffic warrants. Arrest subject. Warrant abstracts are being sent to your station, or warrant is at your station.

_____ Confidential information regarding your subject; remove subject out of hearing range or radio and advise when ready for information.

_____ Request Unit--on Frequency "C".

_____ Request Emergency Clearance

_____ Request Routine Clearance

_____ Correct Time

_____ Identify Operator on Duty

_____ Request Clearance to Run Subjects

_____ Arrived at Scene

_____ Finished with Last Assignment

15. Provide the proper definition for the following codes:

Code 1 _____

Code 3 _____

Code 4 _____

Code 5 _____

Code 6 _____

Code 7 _____
Code 8 _____
Code 9 _____
Code 14 _____
Code 20 _____
Code 77 _____

EMERGENCY DRIVING POLICIES TEST

TRAINEE COMPLETED TEST

DATE

TRAINEE SIGNATURE

T/OFFICER DISCUSSED TEST W/TRAINEE

DATE

T/OFFICER SIGNATURE

TRAINING SERGEANT DISCUSSED TEST W/TRAINEE

DATE

SERGEANT SIGNATURE

RETURN TO TRAINING SERGEANT PRIOR TO

DATE

EMERGENCY DRIVING POLICIES - TEST #8

Select the best answer.

1. Exemptions from criminal and civil liability are in effect.
 - A. During an authorized Code 2 response.
 - B. Only when an authorized emergency vehicle is being operated with red lights and siren.
 - C. Only when an authorized emergency vehicle is being operated with red lights and siren and then only when due regard for the safety of others is exercised.
 - D. When an authorized police officer for the State of California determines that an emergency response is mandatory.
 - E. During all emergency responses.

2. Under the revised Emergency Driving Policy of our Department, Code 3 responses have been
 - A. Eliminated.
 - B. Restricted.
 - C. Encouraged.
 - D. Discontinued except for "Officer Needs Assistance" responses.
 - E. When necessary.

3. Personnel initiating pursuits must broadcast them
 - A. When emergency circumstances dictate such action.
 - B. Immediately upon inception.
 - C. When existing circumstances allow such action.
 - D. When the public safety requires such action.
 - E. When necessary.

4. What is the first requirement when initiating a Code 3 response in non-pursuit situations.
 - A. Request assistance.
 - B. Obtain a frequency restriction.
 - C. Obtain Watch Commander approval.
 - D. Identify yourself.
 - E. Identify yourself and receive acknowledgement prior to going Code 3.

5. Code 2 and Code 2 1/2 responses are
 - A. Defined as urgent but not an emergency.
 - B. No longer recognized by our Department.
 - C. Still recognized as an emergency situation.
 - D. Initiated when Code 3 is not justified.

6. Based on the following information, which of the situations below may not justify a Code 3 response.
 - A. Officer needs assistance.
 - B. Blood run.
 - C. 211 just occurred.
 - D. T/C with injuries.
 - E. 211 just occurred, suspect in area.

7. It is imperative that under circumstances indicating the possible need of emergency services Code 3 emergency driving policies be employed. Any doubt concerning emergency circumstances should be resolved by
 - A. Responding Code 3.
 - B. The Watch Commander.
 - C. Discontinuing a Code 3 response.
 - D. The Watch Deputy.
 - E. Responding Code 2 until additional information justifies a Code 3 response.

8. Which of the following is in the best position to determine if a Code 3 response is necessary to a call for service.
 - A. Field Personnel.
 - B. Desk Personnel.
 - C. Watch Commander.
 - D. Field Sergeant.
 - E. S.R.C.

9. It is the intelligent Deputy who knows when to call off the chase. A pursuit shall be discontinued: Choose the incorrect answer
 - A. When the violator can be identified.
 - B. When suspects are known or suspected of G.T.A.
 - C. When another police agency is travelling through our jurisdiction in pursuit and have requested our assistance.
 - D. When speeds dangerously exceed the normal flow of traffic.

10. Speed limits cannot be set that will apply to all pursuits due to wide variations in conditions. However, consideration should be given to abandoning a pursuit when urban surface street speeds approach
 - A. 70 M.P.H.
 - B. 80 M.P.H.
 - C. 90 M.P.H.
 - D. 60 M.P.H.
 - E. 50 M.P.H.

11. Speed limits cannot be set that will apply to all pursuits due to wide variations of conditions. However, consideration should be given to abandoning a pursuit when rural or freeway speeds approach
 - A. 90 - 100 M.P.H.
 - B. 80 - 90 M.P.H.
 - C. 100 - 110 M.P.H.
 - D. 70 - 80 M.P.H.

12. Who can authorize more than 3 units to be in an active Code 3 pursuit
 - A. Primary pursuit unit.
 - B. Desk Sergeant.
 - C. Field Sergeant.
 - D. Watch Commander.
 - E. C and D.
 - F. B, C and D.

13. Who is in overall command of a pursuit situation
 - A. Watch Commander.
 - B. Field Sergeant.
 - C. The handling unit.
 - D. The primary unit that has visual contact with the pursuit.

14. In the absence of immediate information from the field, the Watch Commander shall
 - A. Consider abandoning the pursuit.
 - B. Utilize all available resources to obtain required information.
 - C. Order abandonment of the pursuit.
 - D. All the pursuit to continue no longer than 3 minutes.

15. The Deputy initiating a pursuit shall, in all cases, immediately provide his Watch Commander with 6 specific pieces of information. What are they?
 - 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
 - 5.
 - 6.

16. Once an aero unit is in position to maintain visual contact with the pursued vehicle, he shall notify S.R.C. and
 - A. Assist the primary unit.
 - B. Control then shifts to the aero unit.
 - C. Control remains with the primary unit.
 - D. All units will discontinue their immediate pursuit.

17. When an aero unit is in position to maintain visual contact with the pursued vehicle all ground units
 - A. Will discontinue their immediate pursuit.
 - B. Except the primary unit, will discontinue their Code 3.
 - C. Except the primary and secondary units will discontinue Code 3 and assume a posture of surveillance under the direction of the aero unit.

18. Once a Code 4 has been broadcast on a pursuit, assisting units will
 - A. Continue their response until a "definitely Code 4" is broadcast.
 - B. Make a visual check of the terminating point of the pursuit and immediately return to service.
 - C. Not respond to the terminating point of a pursuit unless specifically requested.
 - D. Stay in the immediate area.

19. Which of the following is an accepted offensive tactic during a pursuit
 - A. Boxing the suspect vehicle in.
 - B. Heading off.
 - C. Ramming.
 - D. All of the above.
 - E. None of the above.

20. When can a deputy pass other radio cars involved in the pursuit
 - A. When visual contact shows that one unit is losing ground.
 - B. Anytime.
 - C. Never.
 - D. When authorized by the lead car.

21. When can a roadblock be used to stop a pursuit
 - A. Anytime.
 - B. Never.
 - C. When necessary as an absolute last resort.

22. The use of radio cars as a roadblock has been found to be
 - A. Ineffective.
 - B. Effective.
 - C. Effective only when additional support units are positioned at the roadblock.
23. Our policy concerning the use of firearms in a pursuit is
 - A. Deputies shall not use firearms against a moving vehicle.
 - B. Deputies shall not, under most conditions fire upon a pursued vehicle.
 - C. Deputies shall make strategic use of their weapons.
24. If fired upon during a pursuit, deputies
 - A. May return fire when appropriate.
 - B. May return fire.
 - C. Shall not discharge their weapons.
25. Notification by another jurisdiction of a pursuit in progress shall
 - A. Be accepted as a request to join the pursuit.
 - B. Not be construed as a request to join the pursuit.
 - C. Be referred to the Watch Commander immediately.
26. If a deputy observes another agency in pursuit in our area, he may join the pursuit if
 - A. The Watch Commander specifically authorizes him to do so.
 - B. It is clearly demonstrated that a lone unit from an outside agency is unable to request our assistance.
 - C. The emergency nature of the situation dictates the need for our assistance.
 - D. A and C.
 - E. All of the above.
27. The phrase "Request Assistance" means
 - A. Emergency.
 - B. Routine.
 - C. Code 2 response.
28. The phrase "Request Backup" means
 - A. Emergency request for assistance.
 - B. Routine request for assistance.
 - C. Code 2 response necessary.

29. If a deputy is involved in a shooting, a 998 should be broadcast
- A. In all such incidents.
 - B. If the situation warrants.
30. When a deputy in the field is involved in a situation where help is needed, he must be aware that a non-specific request will result in an uncoordinated response. He must minimize the hazards by giving 5 specific points of information
- 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
 - 5.

FIELD OPERATIONS DIVISIONS
DEPUTY ORIENTATION PROGRAM

D-2

Performance Test*

Crime-In-Progress

INSTRUCTIONS TO EVALUATOR: 1) Choose either scenario and fill in the blanks with the appropriate time, location and description; 2) rate the Trainee's performance based on the #1 to #5 scale.

SCENARIO #1: Call: _____ hours, possible 459 now at _____ parked in front of closed business/parked in driveway of home where residents are on vacation (open door at location. Vehicle has no occupants but contains property, e.g., TV, appliances, papers, etc., taken from inside location. Suspect hiding inside with keys to vehicle, screw driver and vice grips. Vehicle is a signed stolen.)

SCENARIO #2: Call: _____ hours, possible 459 now at _____ . Vehicle described as a _____ parked in front of closed business/parked in driveway of home where residents are on vacation (open door at location. Vehicle has one occupant who cannot adequately explain his presence. Vehicle contains property, e.g., TV, applicances, papers, etc., taken from inside location. Second suspect hiding inside with keys to vehicle, screwdriver and vice grips.)

Scenario # _____ used Date _____

Trainee _____ Evaluator _____

Overall Rating: PASS
(Circle) FAIL

COMMENTS: _____

*If actual incident is used to evaluate performance, note date and time in comments section.

APPROACH OF SUSPECT VEHICLE

1. Unacceptable: Poor positioning of vehicle. Vehicle too far from suspect vehicle to allow control of the situation. Vehicle too close to suspect vehicle which jeopardizes officer safety. Approach to suspect vehicle is not cautious or is so overly cautious that there is a significant delay in contacting the suspect, if applicable.
2. Performance between #1 and #3.
3. Acceptable: Positioning of vehicle provides for officer safety. Vehicle positioned 10-15 feet from suspect vehicle to aid in containing the suspect if applicable and facilitates the use of the radio. Approach to suspect vehicle is cautious in general.
4. Performance between #3 and #5.
5. Superior: Positioning of vehicle provides for maximum officer safety. Vehicle positioned 10-15 feet from suspect vehicle and at an angle which provides a position of advantage for the officer. Vehicle location facilitates containment of the situation and maximizes the officer's ability to use radio and retreat for cover and concealment if necessary. Where appropriate, the suspect is ordered to approach the deputies. Where appropriate, the approach to the suspect is efficient, safe and timely.

OFFICER SAFETY

1. Unacceptable: Fails to pat down suspect for weapons, fails to control suspect movements. Does not maintain a position of advantage. Exposes gun to suspect.
2. Performance between #1 and #3.
3. Acceptable: Understands the principles of officer safety and generally applies them. Maintains a position of advantage.
4. Performance between #3 and #5.
5. Superior: Always keeps in a safe position. Maintains a position of advantage and is alert to changing conditions.

PROBABLE CAUSE AND LAW VIOLATIONS

1. Unacceptable: Does not know whether he has the P.C. to stop, detain and/or pat down suspect. Doesn't know the elements of the appropriate basic law sections or cannot relate them to the situation.
2. Performance between #1 and #3.

3. Acceptable: Recognizes whether he has P.C. to stop, detain and/or pat down suspect. Recognizes the elements of the appropriate basic law sections and related them to the situation.
4. Performance between #3 and #5.
5. Superior: Immediately recognizes whether he as P.C. to stop, detain and/or pat down suspect. Complete grasp of the basic law sections and the ability to apply them to the situation.

COMMUNICATIONS WITH SUSPECT

1. Unacceptable: Abrupt, belligerent and overbearing; or introverted and uncommunicative. Solicits little information from the suspect.
2. Performance between #1 and #3.
3. Acceptable: Courteous but firm. Communicates in a professional and unbiased manner. Solicits information which assists the investigation.
4. Performance between #3 and #5.
5. Superior: Establishes a rapport but is firm. Appears at ease in person-to-person situations. Solicits all information necessary in the investigation.

CONTROL OF SITUATION (VOICE AND PHYSICAL)

1. Unacceptable: Improper voice inflection, either too soft or too loud. Gives confused directions or acts indecisively. Poor officer bearing. Uses too much or too little force.
2. Performance between #1 and #3.
3. Acceptable: Speaks with authority in a calm, clear voice. Maintains control without excessive force.
4. Performance between #3 and #5.
5. Superior: Gives the appearance of complete command through voice tone and bearing. Superior knowledge and ability to restrain or contain suspect as necessary.

DECISION MAKING

1. Unacceptable: Confused as to what action should be taken. Becomes emotional and visibly shakes. Unable to function. Loses temper. Acts without thought or is indecisive.
2. Performance between #1 and #3.

3. Acceptable: Able to assess the situation and takes the proper action. Exhibits calm and controlled behavior. Does not allow the situation to deteriorate. Does not react to verbal provocations. Good perception and ability to make decisions.
4. Performance between #3 and #5.
5. Superior: Immediately assesses the situation and takes the proper action. Maintains control of self and the situation. Demonstrates patience and empathy. Foresees potential problems and arrives at solutions in advance.

SEARCH FOR SUSPECT AND EVIDENCE

1. Unacceptable: Fails to observe evidence in vehicle. Fails to locate open door. Haphazard search for suspect inside location. Does not search cautiously. Fails to locate suspect inside location. Fails to connect suspect to vehicle. Where applicable, fails to determine vehicle is stolen. Does not arrest suspect(s).
2. Performance between #1 and #3.
3. Acceptable: Observes evidence inside vehicle. Locates open door. Thorough search of location. Locates suspect inside location. Connects suspect inside location to vehicle. Where applicable, determines vehicle is stolen. Arrests suspect(s).
4. Performance between #3 and #5.
5. Superior: Quickly and quietly observes evidence inside the vehicle. Detains and secures suspect inside vehicle where applicable. Locates door quietly and cautiously. Searches location systematically and cautiously. Locates suspect inside location. Completes search of location for other possible suspects. Connects suspect inside location with vehicle. Where applicable, determines vehicle is stolen. Arrests suspect(s).

FIELD OPERATIONS DIVISIONS
DEPUTY ORIENTATION PROGRAM

D-6

Performance Test*

Suspicious Person

INSTRUCTIONS TO EVALUATOR: 1) Choose either scenario and fill in the blanks with the appropriate time, location and description; 2) rate the Trainee's performance based on the #1 to #5 scale.

SCENARIO #1: Call: _____ hours, 925 at _____ (location) _____, looking into windows; suspect described as _____.
('Suspect' actually works/lives at the location. Has lost his keys. No weapons.)

SCENARIO #2: Call: _____ hours, 925 at _____ (location) _____, looking into windows; suspect described as _____.
('Suspect' actually works/lives at the location. Has lost his keys. Carrying a handgun in his waistband for self-protection.)

Scenario # _____ used Date _____

Trainee _____ Evaluator _____

Overall Rating: PASS
(Circle) FAIL

COMMENTS: _____

*If actual incident is used to evaluate performance, note date and time in comments section.

APPROACH OF SUSPECT

1. Unacceptable: Poor positioning of vehicle. Vehicle too far from suspect to allow control of the situation. Vehicle too close to suspect which jeopardizes officer safety. Approach to suspect is not cautious or is so overly cautious that there is a significant delay in contacting the suspect.
2. Performance between #1 and #3.
3. Acceptable: Positioning of vehicle provides for officer safety. Vehicle positioned 10-15 feet from suspect to aid in containing the suspect and facilitates the use of the radio. Approach to suspect is cautious in general.
4. Performance between #3 and #5.
5. Superior: Positioning of vehicle provides for maximum officer safety. Vehicle positioned 10-15 feet from suspect and at an angle which provides a position of advantage for the officer. Vehicle location facilitates containment of the situation and maximizes the officer's ability to use radio and retreat for cover and concealment if necessary. Where appropriate, the suspect is ordered to approach the deputies. Where appropriate, the approach to the suspect is efficient, safe and timely.

OFFICER SAFETY

1. Unacceptable: Fails to pat down suspect for weapons. Fails to control suspect movements. Does not maintain a position of advantage. Exposes gun to suspect.
2. Performance between #1 and #3.
3. Acceptable: Understands the principles of officer safety and generally applies them. Maintains a position of advantage.
4. Performance between #3 and #5.
5. Superior: Always keeps in a safe position. Maintains a position of advantage and is alert to changing conditions.

PROBABLE CAUSE AND LAW VIOLATIONS

1. Unacceptable: Does not know whether he has the P.C. to stop, detain and/or pat down suspect. Doesn't know the elements of the appropriate basic law sections or cannot relate them to the situation. Where applicable, does not find weapon.
2. Performance between #1 and #3.

3. Acceptable: Recognizes whether he has P.C. to stop, detain and/or pat down suspect. Recognizes the elements of the appropriate basic law sections and relates them to the situation. Where applicable, finds weapon.
4. Performance between #3 and #5.
5. Superior: Immediately recognizes whether he has P.C. to stop, detain and/or pat down suspect. Complete grasp of the basic law sections and the ability to apply them to the situation. Where applicable, finds weapon.

CONTROL OF SITUATION (VOICE AND PHYSICAL)

1. Unacceptable: Improper voice inflection, either too soft or too loud. Gives confused directions or acts indecisively. Poor officer bearing. Uses too much or too little force.
2. Performance between #1 and #3.
3. Acceptable: Speaks with authority in a calm, clear voice. Maintains control without excessive force.
4. Performance between #3 and #5.
5. Superior: Gives the appearance of complete command through voice tone and bearing. Superior knowledge and ability to restrain or contain suspect as necessary.

COMMUNICATIONS WITH SUSPECT

1. Unacceptable: Abrupt, belligerent and overbearing; or introverted and uncommunicative. Solicits little information from the suspect.
2. Performance between #1 and #3.
3. Acceptable: Courteous but firm. Communicates in a professional and unbiased manner. Solicits information which assists the investigation.
4. Performance between #3 and #5.
5. Superior: Establishes a rapport but is firm. Appears at ease in person-to-person situations. Solicits all information necessary in the investigation.

DECISION MAKING

1. Unacceptable: Confused as to what action should be taken. Becomes emotional and visibly shakes. Unable to function. Loses temper. Acts without thought or is indecisive. Where applicable, does not arrest for C.C.W. violation.
2. Performance between #1 and #3.
3. Acceptable: Able to assess the situation and takes the proper action. Exhibits calm and controlled behavior. Does not allow the situation to deteriorate. Does not react to verbal provocations. Good perception and ability to make decisions. Where applicable, makes arrests for C.C.W.
4. Performance between #3 and #5.
5. Superior: Immediately assesses the situation and takes the proper action. Maintains control of self and the situation. Demonstrates patience and empathy. Foresees potential problems and arrives at solutions in advance. Where applicable, makes arrests for C.C.W.

FIELD OPERATIONS DIVISIONS
DEPUTY ORIENTATION PROGRAM

D-10.

Performance Test*

Pullover and Approach

INSTRUCTIONS TO EVALUATOR: 1) Fill in the blanks with the appropriate time, location and description: 2) rate the Trainee's performance based on the #1 to #5 scale.

SCENARIO #1: Call: _____ hours, 10-29 Victor, 10-29 Frank David, vehicle seen in the vicinity of _____.
Vehicle described as a _____ . Vehicle used in a 211 P.C. of a _____ market (driver is armed with a handgun in waistband. Shopping bag from market, with money inside, on front seat.)

Trainee _____ Date _____

Evaluator _____

Overall Rating: PASS
(Circle) FAIL

COMMENTS: _____

*If actual incident is used to evaluate performance, note date and time in comments section.

PULLOVER AND APPROACH OF SUSPECT

1. Unacceptable: Poor positioning of vehicle. Vehicle too far from suspect to allow control of the situation. Vehicle too close to suspect which jeopardizes officer safety. Approach to suspect is not cautious or is so overly cautious that there is a significant delay in contacting the suspect. Does not use the P.A. system to contact suspect.
2. Performance between #1 and #3.
3. Acceptable: Positioning of vehicle provides for officer safety. Vehicle positioned 10-15 feet from suspect to aid in containing the suspect and facilitates the use of the radio. Approach to suspect is cautious in general. Uses P.A. system to control suspect movements.
4. Performance between #3 and #5.
5. Superior: Positioning of vehicle provides for maximum officer safety. Vehicle positioned 10-15 feet from suspect and at an angle which provides a position of advantage for the officer. Vehicle location facilitates containment of the situation and maximizes the officer's ability to use radio and retreat for cover and concealment if necessary. Where appropriate, the suspect is ordered to approach the deputies. Where appropriate, the approach to the suspect is efficient, safe and timely. Use of P.A. system is concise and clear.

OFFICER SAFETY

1. Unacceptable: Fails to pat down suspect for weapons, fails to control suspect movements. Does not maintain a position of advantage. Exposes gun to suspect.
2. Performance between #1 and #3.
3. Acceptable: Understands the principles of officer safety and generally applies them. Maintains a position of advantage.
4. Performance between #3 and #5.
5. Superior: Always keeps in a safe position. Maintains a position of advantage and is alert to changing conditions.

PROBABLE CAUSE AND LAW VIOLATIONS

1. Unacceptable: Does not know whether he has the P.C. to stop, detain and/or pat down suspect. Doesn't know the elements of the appropriate basic law sections or cannot relate them to the situation.
2. Performance between #1 and #3.

3. Acceptable: Recognizes whether he has P.C. to stop, detain and/or pat down suspect. Recognizes the elements of the appropriate basic law sections and relates them to the situation.
4. Performance between #3 and #5.
5. Superior: Immediately recognizes whether he has P.C. to stop, detain and/or pat down suspect. Complete grasp of the basic law sections and the ability to apply them to the situation.

CONTROL OF SITUATION (VOICE AND PHYSICAL)

1. Unacceptable: Improper voice inflection, either too soft or too loud. Gives confused directions or acts indecisively. Poor officer bearing. Uses too much or too little force.
2. Performance between #1 and #3.
3. Acceptable: Speaks with authority in a calm, clear voice. Maintains control without excessive force. Some confusion in commands, but is successful overall.
4. Performance between #3 and #5.
5. Superior: Gives the appearance of complete command through voice tone and bearing. Superior knowledge and ability to restrain or contain suspect as necessary. Directions are clear and concise.

DECISION MAKING

1. Unacceptable: Confused as to what action should be taken. Becomes emotional and visibly shakes. Unable to function. Loses temper. Acts without thought or is indecisive.
2. Performance between #1 and #3.
3. Acceptable: Able to assess the situation and takes the proper action. Exhibits calm and controlled behavior. Does not allow the situation to deteriorate. Does not react to verbal provocations. Good perception and ability to make decisions.
4. Performance between #3 and #5.
5. Superior: Immediately assesses the situation and takes the proper action. Maintains control of self and the situation. Demonstrates patience. Foresees potential problems and arrives at solutions in advance.

SEARCH OF SUSPECT AND VEHICLE

1. Unacceptable: Search of suspect is superficial or haphazard. Does not find handgun. Search of vehicle is superficial or haphazard. Does not identify the bag and money as evidence.
2. Performance between #1 and #3.
3. Acceptable: Search of suspect is thorough. Finds handgun. Search of vehicle is thorough. Identifies the bag and money as evidence.
4. Performance between #3 and #5.
5. Superior: Search of suspect is systematic and thorough. Finds handgun. Search of vehicle is systematic and thorough. Identifies bag and money as evidence.

FIELD OPERATIONS DIVISIONS
DEPUTY ORIENTATION PROGRAM

D-14

Performance Test*

Disturbance

INSTRUCTIONS TO EVALUATOR: 1) Choose either scenario and fill in the blanks with the appropriate time and location 2) rate the Trainee's performance based on the #1 to #5 scale.

SCENARIO #1: Call: _____ hours, 415 family at _____
(husband-wife dispute over husband's drinking. Husband has struck wife though not serious. Wife wants husband arrested. At the end of call, wife will be non-desirous of prosecution.)

SCENARIO #2: Call: _____ hours, 415 family at _____
(husband-wife dispute over husband's drinking. Husband has struck wife though not serious. Wife wants husband arrested. Wife will be insistant on arrest throughout.)

Scenario # _____ used Date _____

Trainee _____ Evaluator _____

Overall Rating: PASS
(Circle) FAIL

COMMENTS: _____

*If actual incident is used to evaluate performance, note date and time in comments section.

APPROACH OF LOCATION

1. Unacceptable: Unsafe approach to door or so overly cautious that there is a significant delay in contacting the disputants. Does not listen for sounds of violence. Stands in front of door while knocking. Upon entering does not check for signs of violence (e.g., broken furniture, dishes, etc.) or obvious items which could be used as weapons.
2. Performance between #1 and #3.
3. Acceptable: Safe approach to door with no substantial delays. Listens before knocking. Knocks while standing to the side of the door. Checks for signs of violence and obvious item which could be used as weapons.
4. Performance between #3 and #5.
3. Superior: Safe approach to door, is quick and quiet. Listens before knocking. Knocks while standing to the side of the door. Checks for signs of violence and isolates obvious items which could be used as weapons.

OFFICER SAFETY

1. Unacceptable: Fails to control movements of disputants. Does not maintain a position of advantage. Exposes gun to disputant(s).
2. Performance between #1 and #3.
3. Acceptable: Understands the principles of officer safety and generally applies them. Maintains a position of advantage.
4. Performance between #3 and #5.
5. Superior: Always keeps in a safe position. Maintains a position of advantage and is alert to changing conditions.

PROBABLE CAUSE AND LAW VIOLATIONS

1. Unacceptable: Does not know whether he has cause to enter location. Doesn't know the elements of the appropriate basic law sections or cannot relate them to the situation. Where applicable, does not follow private person's arrest procedure.
2. Performance between #1 and #3.
3. Acceptable: Recognizes whether he has cause to enter location. Recognizes the elements of the appropriate basic law sections and relates them to the situation. Where applicable, follows the private person's arrest procedure.

4. Performance between #3 and #5.
5. Superior: Immediately recognizes whether he has cause to enter location. Complete grasp of the basic law sections and the ability to apply them to the situation. Where applicable, follows the private person's arrest procedure quickly and efficiently.

COMMUNICATIONS WITH DISPUTANTS

1. Unacceptable: Abrupt, belligerent and overbearing; or introverted and uncommunicative.
2. Performance between #1 and #3.
3. Acceptable: Courteous but firm. Communicates in a professional and unbiased manner.
4. Performance between #3 and #5.
5. Superior: Establishes a rapport but is firm. Appears at ease in person-to-person situations.

CONTROL OF SITUATION (VOICE AND PHYSICAL)

1. Unacceptable: Improper voice inflection, either too soft or too loud. Gives confused directions or acts indecisively. Poor officer bearing. Where applicable, uses too much or too little force.
2. Performance between #1 and #3.
3. Acceptable: Speaks with authority in a calm, clear voice. Where applicable, maintains control without excessive force.
4. Performance between #3 and #5.
5. Superior: Gives the appearance of complete command through voice tone and bearing. Superior knowledge and ability to restrain or contain suspect as necessary.

DECISION MAKING

1. Unacceptable: Confused as to what action should be taken. Becomes emotional and visibly shakes. Unable to function. Loses temper. Acts without thought or is indecisive.
2. Performance between #1 and #3.

3. Acceptable: Able to assess the situation and takes the proper action. Exhibits calm and controlled behavior. Does not allow the situation to deteriorate. Does not react to verbal provocations. Good perception and ability to make decisions.
4. Performance between #3 and #5.
5. Superior: Immediately assesses the situation and takes the proper action. Maintains control of self and the situation. Demonstrates patience and empathy. Foresees potential problems and arrives at solutions in advance.

FIELD OPERATIONS DIVISIONS
DEPUTY ORIENTATION PROGRAM

Practice Reports

The purpose of the "Practice Report" is to give the trainee experience in determining whether a crime has been committed, the appropriate crime, the selection of the correct report form and file number and writing the report and following the correct procedures for notification, teletypes and broadcasts.

These "Practice Reports" can be used to : 1) Supplement actual reports which are not forthcoming in sufficient quantity to train the trainee; 2) test the trainee's knowledge and report writing skills; and 3) specific reports may be utilized to help a trainee improve an identified deficient area from the "Check List".

After reading the "word picture", the trainee is to determine whether a crime has been committed and what action to take, if any. If a report is required, the trainee must write it on the appropriate form.

Most of the information needed to complete a report is given the "word picture." The trainee must decide whether teletypes and/or broadcasts must be sent and whether other persons and units must be notified. Therefore, the names of such persons and appropriate times must be made up by the trainee and entered on the report.

Any other information pertinent to the report which has been omitted should also be made up by the trainee and entered on the report.

Sequence numbers have been provided though the trainee must determine the complete file number and enter it on the report.

2152 CALL RE: 211 JUST OCCURRED

VICTIM: SANDY LEWIS PYERS MW/41

FILE #04857

ADDRESS:

TELEPHONE: BUS.

LOCATION:

ADDRESS:

TELEPHONE:

TIME: OCCURRED AT 2150 HOURS THIS DATE

PROPERTY TAKEN:

APPROXIMATELY \$250.00

SUSPECT: MW/24, 5-11, 190 lbs., long brown hair, wearing a blue shirt and blue jean pants, armed with a blue steel revolver with white grips and a 4-inch barrel.

CIRCUMSTANCES:

The victim is the owner of the liquor store. The above suspect entered the store and walked directly to the counter. He asked for a pack of "Camel Filter Cigarettes." When the victim rang up the price and opened the cash register, the suspect pulled the gun from his waistband under his shirt and stated "This is a stickup. Put all the bills in a bag and you won't get hurt." The victim complied and the suspect took the bag full of money from the victim with his right hand. The suspect left the location and was last seen by the victim running southbound on Avenue from Street.

OBSERVATIONS:

You see that the victim is extremely nervous. The cash register is open and there are no bills in it. The coin bins are still full of money. There is also a pack of "Camel Filter Cigarettes" laying on the counter.

0815 CALL RE: 488 R

VICTIM: GARY M. LANCE MW/27

FILE #00682

ADDRESS:

TELEPHONE: BUS.

LOCATION: ABOVE ADDRESS

TIME: BETWEEN 2230 LAST NIGHT AND 0800 THIS DATE

PROPERTY STOLEN:

The spare tire from the victim's 1969 Ford P/U truck, License #179-48C. The tire is a 850 x 15 black wall on a green rim.

CIRCUMSTANCES:

The victim stated that he had a tire repaired for his truck. He picked it up at the gas station yesterday and left it laying in the bed of his truck overnight. when he got up to go to work this morning the tire was gone. He stated that the truck was sitting in the driveway all night.

1947 CALL RE: 904S

VICTIM: _____ SCHOOL
ADDRESS: _____

File #79079

TELEPHONE:

CIRCUMSTANCES:

You arrive at the scene and observe the building at northeast corner of the yard burning. The following engine companies and captains are at the location: Capt. Aviani, Capt. Brooks, Capt. Allen, Capt. Odom. Engine Company is in charge at the scene. Battallion Chief Ardinger is also at the location. The fire is extinguished and losses are estimated at \$4,000.00 to the building and \$6,000.00 to the contents of the supply room inside the building. Capt. Aviani stated that he believed that the fire was an arson. He stated that the fire appeared to have started by a combustible substance being poured on the floor and walls in the supply room then ignited.

OBSERVATIONS:

After the fire is extinguished, you see that all of the books, papers, and other supplies in the supply room were destroyed by the fire. The ceiling of the room had collapsed and you could see the bare, burnt roof rafters. Ken Johnson, School Vice Principal, responded to the school to arrange security of the remaining structure.

1849 CALL RE: 415F

VICTIM: Helen Ethel Simon, FW/26
ADDRESS:

File #29701

TELEPHONE:

LOCATION AND TIME:

ABOVE ADDRESS AT 1830 HOURS THIS DATE

CIRCUMSTANCES:

Victim stated that she and her husband, John Allen Simon, DOB/2-26-41, were arguing about his drinking problem. Her husband became irate and struck her in the face with his left fist. He then got in his car and drove away. The victim stated that she is desirous of prosecution and will sign a complaint because this has happened on numerous past occasions.

OBSERVATIONS:

You see a swollen area which is turning purple below the victim's right eye.

1436 CALL RE: 928B

INFORMANT: Dion C. Walker, MW/11 DOB/7-18-
ADDRESS:

File #00222

TELEPHONE:

LOCATION AND TIME:

SAME ADDRESS AS ABOVE AT 1730 HOURS THIS DATE

PROPERTY FOUND:

"Schwinn" bike, stingray type, 20 inch wheels, pedal brake, seat, riser handle bars, no lights or reflectors, green paint with chrome trim.

CIRCUMSTANCES:

Informant stated that when he returned home from school, he found his stolen bike in his front yard. The bike's frame number is 3716492A.

1436 CALL RE: 488B

VICTIM: James L. Judd, MW/09 DOB/7-29-
ADDRESS:

File #28917

TELEPHONE:

LOCATION AND TIME:

BETWEEN 0900 AND 1500 AT _____ SCHOOL

PROPERTY TAKEN:

"Schwinn" bike, stingray type, 20 inch wheels, pedal brake, seat, riser handle bars, no lights or reflectors, green paint with chrome trim.

CIRCUMSTANCES:

Victim stated that he was at school when someone took his bike from the bike rack. He did not have a lock so anyone could have taken it.

2147 CALL RE: 459 R

VICTIM: Ronald Dixon, MN/41
ADDRESS:

File #08263

TELEPHONE:

BUS:

OCCUPATION:

LOCATION AND TIME:

ABOVE ADDRESS BETWEEN 1400 AND 2130 HOURS THIS DATE

PROPERTY TAKEN:

TV, "Motorola", 21 inch screen in a walnut finished metal cabinet, AM-FM clock radio in a white plastic case made by G.E.

CIRCUMSTANCES:

The victim advised that he was at work all day. When he returned home he notices that the front door to his house was open. When he went inside, he noticed that his TV was gone. He looked around the house and discovered that his clock radio was missing from the top of the refrigerator. The TV was missing from the livingroom.

OBSERVATION:

You see a bare antenna wire coming in from the livingroom window. The wire has been cut with an unknown cutting device. The front door knob has scratch marks on it as if it were gripped with a pipe wrench or some other such tool.

0125 OBS

647F PC ARREST

SUSPECT: Wilbur Bailey, MW/22
ADDRESS:

File #76294

TELEPHONE:

CIRCUMSTANCES:

You observe the suspect passed out on the sidewalk in front of his house. (Fill in all information necessary that is not given.)

2237 CALL RE: 488 JUST OCCURRED

VICTIM: John P. Whitaker, MN/36
ADDRESS:

File #39872

TELEPHONE: BUS.

LOCATION AND TIME:

MOBIL GAS STATION, _____, AT 2230
HOURS THIS DATE.

PROPERTY TAKEN:

17 GALLONS PREMIUM GRADE GAS

SUSPECT AND VEHICLE:

UNKNOWN M/N APPROX. 24 YEARS (NFD.)
1964 FORD S/W LIC. #JKJ235 BLUE

CIRCUMSTANCES:

Victim, owner of the gas station, stated that the above
vehicle entered the location and purchased a full tank of
gas. The driver asked to purchase three quarts of oil. As
the victim went to get the oil, the suspect drove away. The
vehicle left the location /B on
_____.

1349 CALL RE: 488R

VICTIM: Lemar White, MN/68
ADDRESS:

File #00017

TELEPHONE:

LOCATION AND TIME:

ABOVE ADDRESS BETWEEN 0800 AND 1330 THIS DATE

PROPERTY TAKEN:

50 FT. GREEN PLASTIC LAWN HOSE

CIRCUMSTANCES:

Victim stated that someone took the hose from his front yard while he was away at th doctor's office. He is not insured and is desirous of prosectuon.

0038 CALL RE: 594R

VICTIM: Eddie Mae Drake, FN/59
ADDRESS:

File #28648

TELEPHONE:

BUS:

LOCATION AND TIME:

ABOVE ADDRESS BETWEEN 1730 AND 2400 THIS DATE

CIRCUMSTANCES:

The victim advised that she spent the evening at her daughter's home in Compton. While she was gone, someone broke eggs all over the front of her house. She stated that she has trouble with nearly all of the children in the neighborhood because she does not allow them to use her yard as a shortcut.

OBSERVATION:

You see approximately one dozen eggs broken on the front of the house. They are on such places as the front door, the windows, and on the stucco walls of the house.

1559 CALL RE: 484R

VICTIM: Willie Wilson Brown, MN/37
ADDRESS:

File #81639

TELEPHONE:

BUS:

OCCUPATION:

CIRCUMSTANCES:

The victim advises you that he gave a going away party for his brother, Georgie, MN/35, who was moving his family to Texas. There were about 25-30 guests at the house last night between 8:00 and 3:00 this morning. When he awoke this morning, he discovered that his gun was missing from the top drawer of his dresser.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION:

22 Cal. automatic with a 3 1/2 inch barrel. The gun was a chrome plated "Llama" with a serial number of 47183. It had black plastic grips on it.

1853 CALL RE: 246 JUST OCCURRED

VICTIM: Joseph Melvin Carter, MW/28
ADDRESS:

File #61537

TELEPHONE:

BUS:

LOCATION AND TIME:

ABOVE ADDRESS BETWEEN 1845 HOURS THIS DATE

CIRCUMSTANCES:

The victim stated that he was in the house watching television when he heard the living room window break. He ran to the front door to see if he could see who broke his window but nobody was on the street.

OBSERVATIONS:

You observe the window is not completely shattered. You see three bullet holes in the same window. The holes are also in the curtains and you find three bullets laying on the floor on the opposite side of the room. They are copper jacketed bullets approximately 30 caliber.

1732 CALL RE: 920C

PERSON MISSION:

Robert Ashton Phillips, MW/6 DOB/2-7-

File #9622

ADDRESS:

TELEPHONE:

INFORMANT:

Hoyce Phillips, FW/30
Subject's mother

CIRCUMSTANCES:

Informant stated that her son was playing in the back yard with some unknown neighbor children. She called him in for dinner and discovered he was missing.

ACTION TAKEN:

You call for assisting units and handle as a critical missing. Make proper notifications. At 2200 hours the child walks home and advises that he was at a friends house watching television. He forgot to tell his mother that he was gong to someone else's house and did not realize that it was so late. He is unable to tell you anything except that his friend's name is Billy.

2238 OBS

647F PC ARREST

SUSPECT: Cleota White, DOB/4-28-48, F/N 5'4", File #00274
129 lbs., Blk/Brn

ADDRESS:

TELEPHONE:

CIRCUMSTANCES:

While S/B on _____ approaching _____
you observe the above suspect sitting on the curb with her
feet in the street. You approach the suspect and observe
that she is obviously unable to care for herself. You place
her under arrest. (Fill in any additional information
needed.)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO ABOVE:

While attempting to handcuff the above suspect, her twin
brother, Eugene, comes to her rescue. He takes the suspect's
right arm and tries to pull her away. You advise him that
his sister is under arrest and for him to go home. He does
not leave and continues to pull his sister's arm telling you
that you can't arrest his sister.

1600 DET

John Allen Richmond, MW/56, is in the station with his Rhom revolver, .22 caliber, chrome, with a two inch barrel. He wants the gun to be destroyed. It has a serial number of 62635.

0215 OBS

SUSPECT: Manuel Garcia Escobara, MW/20
ADDRESS:

File #83651

TELEPHONE:

CIRCUMSTANCES:

You see the suspect driving N/E on _____ at a speed of 20 MPH. It is posted at 30 MPH. The 62 Chevy, 2-door, license #BS1482 is weaving back and forth across the double line. It turns right at _____, from the number one lane and runs over the corner of the curb. You stop him on _____, east of _____ by the use of red lights and spotlight. The suspect is eventually arrested for drunk driving.

2130 CALL RE: 245 VICTIM 901S

VICTIM: Willie Jackson, MN/23
ADDRESS:

File #88987

TELEPHONE:

SUSPECT: UNKNOWN MALE NEGRO 24-25, 5-10, 190 LBS, BLK
NATURAL, WEARING A BLACK AND WHITE HAT, BLACK
LEATHER JACKET, AND BLUE JEAN PANTS.

VEHICLE: 64 CHEVY, 2-DOOR, RED WITH MAG WHEELS

LOCATION AND TIME:

2125 HOURS THIS DATE AT VICTIM'S RESIDENCE

CIRCUMSTANCES:

The suspect was driving northbound on _____ and
shouted an obscenity at the victim. The victim shouted back
and the suspect stopped his vehicle, got out, and an argument
followed. The suspect pulled a four inch switch blade knife
from his right front pants pocket and stabbed the victim in
the stomach.

OBSERVATIONS:

You see a 3/4 inch puncture wound in the left side of the
victim's stomach. The wound is slightly bleeding.

ACTION TAKEN:

The victim is transported to _____ hospital via
_____ ambulance, an EAP is issued. The victim
is treated by Dr. Jekyl for a puncture wound and is listed in
good condition. Necessary broadcasts and teletypes are sent
and notifications are made.

0215 OBS

SUSPECT: Enriquez Manuel Garcia MM/22
ADDRESS:

File #00900

TELEPHONE:

CIRCUMSTANCES:

You see the suspect driving N/B on _____ at a speed of 20 mph. It is posted at 39 mph. The 62 Chevy, 2-door, license #BS1482 is weaving back and forth across the double line. It turns right at _____ from the number one lane and runs over the corner of the curb. You stop him on _____ east of _____ by the use of red lights and spotlight. The suspect is eventually arrested for drunk driving. While storing suspect's vehicle, you find a gun under the front seat of his car. (Use your off duty weapon). The gun is loaded. While booking him, you find three doublescored white tablets in his right front pants pocket.

At the station you search the teletypes for a description of the suspect as a possible 211 suspect. You find three similar descriptions and book him for 211 P.C.

For all dead body reports in this book, you will use the same person. His description will be given here and the only variations will be the injuries listed in the report information. Unless stated otherwise, the body will always be in the position in the diagram below.

VICTIM: Mark Bryant Scott, MW/26
ADDRESS:

TELEPHONE:

The victim is clothed in a red shirt with white pinstripes. He is wearing blue jean pants with red socks and black loafer shoes. He is 6-3 and weighs 225 lbs. The victim has brown hair and eyes and a DOB of 1-21-XX.

The victim will always be lying face up. Lines A, B, C, and D, if needed as points of reference, will be explained in the example information for the report.

The first report with this victim is a 0001 Det to a 927D. The informant is the victim's mother, Louise Mary, FW/59, who states that the victim has had a history of heart trouble and was last seen by Dr. James Murphy two weeks ago. The victim is lying on the livingroom floor. Line B is the front of the house facing _____ Avenue. You observe no suspicious circumstances regarding the victim's death. Make all the proper notifications on your report.

2050 CALL RE: 245 VICTIM SHOTS FIRED

VICTIM: THE DEAD BODY ON THE PRIOR PAGE

File #77789

WITNESS: John William Austin, MW/33

ADDRESS:

TELEPHONE:

DIMENSIONS:

Line "B" is the front of the house. Line "A" has two bullet holes approximately four feet from the floor and five feet from line "D". The holes are approximately three inches apart.

STATEMENTS:

The witness stated that he heard the victim and a female voice arguing for approximately a half hour. He then heard what he thought was four gunshots. He saw a woman run from the house and get in a 68 Chevy, 2 door, light blue. It was dark and he was unable to get a better description of the woman. He was visiting friends across the street from the location who had left to go to the liquor store just prior to the shooting.

OBSERVATIONS:

You see one bullet hole in the victim's chest, in the center approximately four inches below the chin. The victim is dead. You make the proper notifications and they respond and perform their functions.

1947 CALL RE: 902A

VICTIM: THE DEAD BODY ON THE PRIOR PAGE
ADDRESS:

File #00111

TELEPHONE:

DIMENSIONS:

LINE "B" IS THE FRONT OF THE HOUSE.

STATEMENTS:

The witness stated that he heard what he thought was a gunshot. He was visiting friends across the street from the location who had left to go to the liquor store just prior to the gunshot.

OBSERVATIONS:

You see a 45 caliber Colt automatic pistol, government model, blue steel, serial number 45761 laying on the floor approximately two feet west of the victim's right hand. There are no bullet holes in the wall. Only one shot was fired. The bullet exited through the victim's back and is laying on the floor approximately four inches from wall "A" in the center of the wall.

0055 OBS

SUSPECT: James Paul Fredricks, MW/23
ADDRESS:

File #89778

TELEPHONE:

CIRCUMSTANCES:

As you drive past the _____ Market at
_____. You see the above suspect walking out
the back door of the closed market carrying a large box of
miscellaneous cuts of meat valued at \$87.56. A close look at
the door revealed that it had been pryed open. There was a
tire iron laying on the ground outside the door. The suspect
is not an employee of the market.

0423 OBS

SUSPECT: Paul J. Williams, MW/23
ADDRESS:

File #89778

TELEPHONE:

CIRCUMSTANCES:

As you drive past the _____ Market at _____, you see the above suspect walking out the back door of the closed market carrying a large box containing Security-Pacific Bank canvas bags full of money (\$4,857.33). A close look at the door revealed that it had been broken open. There was a tire iron laying on the ground outside the door. You look inside the store and discovered that the safe inside the courtesy booth had been broken into. Under the money in the box is a Black and Decker electric drill, a hammer and four long punches. The suspect is not an employee of the market.

0219 CALL RE: 261 JUST OCCURRED

VICTIM: Rhona Mae White, FW/22
ADDRESS:

File #77723

TELEPHONE:

SUSPECT: UNKNOWN MALE, WHITE, 34, 6-1, 220 LBS., NFD

LOCATION AND TIME:

0200 THIS DATE AT VICTIM'S RESIDENCE

CIRCUMSTANCES:

The victim stated that she was asleep when she heard the front door of her residence open. Moments later the above suspect entered her bedroom. He was completely naked and carrying a six inch butcher knife. He stated, "Don't make a sound or I'll cut your throat. I want some and I'm going to take it." The victim, fearing for her life, submitted to sexual intercourse. When the suspect was finished, he forced victim to perform an act of oral copulation on him. The suspect then left the room and was not seen again.

ACTION TAKEN:

The victim was taken to St. Francis Hospital and a vaginal smear was taken by Dr. O'Riordan.

1600 CALL RE: POSSIBLE 288R

VICTIM: Linda Sue Mc Nair, DOB 3-14-XX, FW/11
ADDRESS:

File #79998

TELEPHONE:

INFORMANT:

Martha Lynn Mc Nair, FW/34
Mother of victim

CIRCUMSTANCES:

The informant stated that her daughter confided in her that the suspect had been carrying on his activities for approximately two years. Her daughter was afraid to speak up before because she feared that her father would beat her. The informant stated that the suspect had been engaging in acts of sexual intercourse with the victim.

The victim stated that her father made her engage in sexual intercourse with him approximately once a week for the past two years. At times he would oral copulate her prior to the intercourse. Sometimes all they would do is oral copulate each other. She stated that most of the time the sexual intercourse was in the normal way but on occasion he would use her rectum.

1850 CALL RE: 273A

VICTIM: Jo Ann Watson, FW/3, DOB, 1-12-XX
ADDRESS:

File #92231

TELEPHONE:

SUSPECT: Marjory Watson, FW/22
Mother of victim

INFORMANT: ANONYMOUS

CIRCUMSTANCES:

The suspect answers the door when you knock and you observe that dirty clothes are stacked all over the floor. The entire interior of the house has the strong odor of urine. The victim is sitting on the couch in the livingroom wearing a diaper that is yellow with urine stains. The child was extremely skinny and appeared to be undernourished. The suspect allows you to look through the house. You see the only food is a half a quart of sour milk on the kitchen sink and a box of oatmeal on the stove. The suspect stated that she is on welfare and can't afford much food. You look in the refrigerator and see a stale loaf of bread, a package of rancid hamburger, and two six-packs of Coors beer. There is an open pint of whiskey on the sink. The kitchen floor has four shopping bags full of empty beer cans and empty whiskey bottles. The sink is full of dirty dishes and there is rubbish on the floor throughout the house.

1245 CALL RE: 905B

VICTIM: Bobby Newton, MN/8, DOB 6-29-XX
ADDRESS:

File #01101

TELEPHONE:

OWNER OF DOG: Arnold Jackson, MN/42
ADDRESS:

TELEPHONE:

The victim stated that he was playing in his front yard when the dog next door ran into his yard and bit him on the shoulder. The victim's mother, Phellissa Newton, FN/29, stated that she was going to take her son to their family doctor. Arnold Jackson stated that his German Shepard female was provoked by the victim. The dog had rabie shots but he does not know where the receipt is.

OBSERVATIONS:

You see that the victim has numerous puncture wounds on his right shoulder apparently caused by a dog bite.

1600 DET.

On one card write a lost license plate report from your car.
On a second card, write a report finding your license plates
in the dirt lot at

0045 OBS

SUSPECT: George Wilburn Masters, MW/24
Frank Wilson Masters, MW/21

File #84261

ADDRESS:

TELEPHONE:

EVIDENCE HELD:

One Zenith portable television, black and white, gray plastic cabinet, Serial #286171639

One Royal typewriter, black, NFD.

One Polaroid camera, Model 101, gray and white case, NFD.

One G.R. electric clock radio, black plastic case, NFD.

CIRCUMSTANCES:

You see the suspects driving northbound on _____ at _____. They are in a white 67 Ford, two-door, license #212AYX. The right rear taillight is burned out. You stop the vehicle with your red lights and spotlights. As you approach the driver, you see the above items in the back seat. In questioning the suspects, both state that they just bought the items from their friend, John Buckley who lives at _____. They both stated that they paid \$100.00 for the items. They did not have a receipt. Both suspects were separated when they made their statements. Neither one was able to give the brand names of the TV, typewriter, or radio. George knew the brand of camera but Frank didn't.

ACTION TAKEN: ,

You make the decision whether or not the brothers should be arrested. If you arrest them, write all of your reasonable cause into the report.

FIELD OPERATIONS DIVISIONS
DEPUTY ORIENTATION PROGRAM

Patrol Manual

A suggested "Table of Contents" of a Patrol Manual is:

Aircraft Accident Procedure
Airport Addresses
Alarm Company Telephone Numbers
Alcohol Related Licenses
A.B.C. Enforcement (Exerpts from B & P Code)
Arrests - Peace Officer
 Private Persons Arrests Procedure
 916 B Procedures
Bail Schedules
Bicycle I.D. Numbers
Body Search (Division Order 10 - 1979)
Bomb Scares
Booking Procedure Section 5-03/030.10
Business Licenses
Cafe Incident Card
Canine Patrol (Procedural Memo 80-14)
Check Report
Child Abuse (YSB Training Bulletin, TDO #304, 298)
Code 3 Driving (TDO #358)
Courts - Jurisdiction and Address(es)
Credit Card Offenses (Feb. 1976)
Dead Person - Non-Criminal Procedure and Report
Drunk Driving/Implied Consent
Embezzlement of Rental Equipment
Emergency Aid Plan
Emergency Response Teams (Procedural Memo 80-3)
Emergency Broadcast Procedure
Field I.D. of Suspects Procedures/Line Ups (Legal Section
 Jan. 1972)
Field Release of Misdemeanor Prisoner (5-03/105.03)
Fireworks Laws
Guns, Procedures for Handling
Hazardous Materials
Homicide Guidelines
Hospitals Jewellery Identification
Juvenile Information Forms
Juvenile, Emergency Medical Care
Landlord/Tenant Disputes
License Plate Reports
Maps, Reporting Districts
Maps of Special Locations (Mobile Home Lots, Shopping Malls,
 Schools, etc.
Mentally Ill Persons, TDO

Motorcycle, Equipment Violations
Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs
Ordinances (County and City)
Parks
Photographic Identification of Suspects
Physical Force (Division Order #3)
Police Agency Phone Numbers and Addresses
Prowlers
Radioactive Materials
Rape Investigations
RAPS Classification Codes
Referrals
Release of Prisoner
Report Writing
Repossessing Disputes
Restraining Orders, TDO #325
Riot and Crowd Control Laws
Robbery Detail
Social Security Numbers
Telephone Numbers (Phone Spots, Alarm Company, Emergency, etc.)
Telephonic Search Warrants
Shootings, Deputy Involved (TDO #379, #386, Division Order 2
(Revised) 1981)
Strikes
Traffic Accident Reports
Traffic Citations
Uniform Report Number (URN)
Vehicle Identification Numbers (VIN)
Vehicle Removal, Authority