

PROTOCOLS & REGULATIONS

VOLUME FOUR OF THE SASP STANDARD ISSUED HANDBOOK



SAN ANDREAS STATE POLICE

EMPLOYEE HANDBOOK



SAN ANDREAS STATE POLICE

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4.1 - RESPONDING & DEALING WITH COMMON SITUATIONS

4.1.1 Responding & Dealing with common situations explained

The Responding & Dealing with common situations section of the handbook is one that shall explain the basics to servicing as a general patrol officer within the Field of Operations within the San Andreas State Police. This section explains departmental guidelines for Law Enforcement Officers within the agency to ensure they're operating to the most professional and safest standard within the line of duty. We advise all employees to take into consideration the way they undertake the following tasks and refer to the guidelines to ensure that they're mirroring the procedures and precautions the department suggests. This section mainly covers the basics to field servicing that most officers should acknowledge.

4.1.2 Guidelines for responding to an emergency situation

The term responding to a situation is quite simplistic, we advise that before heading out on duty you ensure that you've got all the vital standard issued equipment you need to undertake your daily duties. When responding to an emergency situation there are difference Code responses as you're aware of that you can respond to situations with. The departments standard guidelines requests that you yield at intersections and are fully alert of your surroundings and traffic within the area. Never just go straight over an intersection without checking both left and right otherwise you may find yourself facing disciplinary action or even criminal charges if a court case is pressed against you. Remember to have your lights and sirens on at the correct given times and use your megaphone to alert people within the area to clear the roads and yield accordingly.

4.1.3 Guidelines for handling a crime scene/investigation

When handling a crime scene you're required to cordon off the scene and lock it down from the general public. This can vary however as you could have a homicide case or simply a male that's failed to comply and is now under arrest, therefore you have to assess each situation individually. For example with the homicide situation you wouldn't want any of the evidence to be tampered with and you would want to cordon the perimeter off from the general public therefore you would cordon off the area with some form of physical blockade such as cones/barrier or tape. However for the male failing to comply you'd perhaps have a colleague assisting you in pushing back anyone coming close to the area of the scene. It's vital however that evidence is not tampered with in regards to felony cases and that you leave all objects in their place for the Special Investigations Division (Delta) units to handle and pick up. Investigations must be carried out by Delta units unless it's only over petty crime, in which case you'd still follow the same methods SID use and record all interviews conducted and ensure that suspects are given their rights during questioning or detention.



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4.1 - RESPONDING & DEALING WITH COMMON SITUATIONS

4.1.4 Guidelines for declaring and responding to a Code 0

When declaring a Code 0 think about the situation at hand, is it life threatening to more than one individual and if so what could be the potential outcome if it was to spiral further. Run a basic route cause analysis in your brain and think wisely. Calling in Code 0 situations is not just something you can freely do, it wastes resources and pulls all units within the agency from their current duties to aid you. If you can handle EMERGENCY backup response then call in a 10-60 Code 3. Remember Code 0 is Mayhem and State Panic.

A few examples of Code 0 situations:

- Two officers standing, two officers down and Five suspects armed with SMG's.
- A state wide riot wide scale (10-40,10-41)
- A terrorist threat (Bomb scare)

Remember Code 0 means drop what you're doing and respond, this doesn't however mean let a suspect go that you've detained for murder. It means process any suspect you have that's wanted and deal with any injured or endangered individuals that you're dealing with and then respond. However officers dealing with petty traffic stops and on breaks are required to respond with full urgency to the distress.

4.1.5 Guidelines for handling license suspensions or driver warnings

License suspensions can be issued to people whom have a consistently bad driving record therefore several penalty fines and warnings or it can be issued to drivers whom heavily endanger civilian's lives. It's down to the officer to make the judgement on not only suspensions but driver warnings. Driver warnings come in two forms VERBAL/OFFICAL, an official warning is one which will class as penalty points against the driver every driver only has a select amount of points on their license before its revoked and thus this is the heaviest penalty warning. The second is the Verbal warning which can be issued by any officer basically keeping a log of the drivers errors or wrong doings and then keeping a twenty four hour log on them, therefore If they see them conduct the same wrong doing again they will follow it through with a more strict and binding punishment.



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4.1 - RESPONDING & DEALING WITH COMMON SITUATIONS

4.1.6 Guidelines for establishing who's the victim and the suspect in the scenario

When dealing with a situation with two or more parties you must truly get both accounts and remain fully impartial when hearing them. Remember the person whom looks like the victim may not always be the victim. Remember to take into account any form of evidence that you may have to conclude whom is the guilty party and whom is the victim in the situation. For example Traffic Collisions you're advised to check surrounding areas for any form CCTV camera or witnesses that will testify and commit to a statement. Once you've gathered all the evidence you can you must then decide what actions necessary to be taken and declare whom the guilty party is. Remember in situations like Traffic Collisions you're not obliged to take on scene sides, you can get both parties to exchange details and then tell them to take it to the civil claims court.

4.1.7 Guidelines for ensuring yours and others safety around you

Remember that Health & Safety is vital and we supply you with all of the equipment necessary to undergo your daily duties safely. Be wary of others around you and their safety, therefore always try and spot any form of health and safety hazards before accidents occur. Therefore prime example of field based observations would be incorrectly parked vehicles or unsafe scenes. Your role is to protect and serve and therefore it's mandatory that you ensure the safety of the people whom you sworn to protect.

4.1.8 Guidelines for establishing and engaging in a vehicle/foot pursuit

Engaging in a pursuit is vital to detain and apprehend non-compliant suspects. There are various things you have to be wary of however before and during engaging in a pursuit. First of all think about current situations that are ongoing and field support that's available, if there's a Code 0 in place as a prime example then you shouldn't be engaging in a pursuit of any kind and should respond to that situation as quick as possible. However when backup is available and the situation is safe for you to engage in a pursuit then you should always transmit the call in correctly. There's two ways of calling in a pursuit, the first is over voice communication and the second is over text transmission. The key rules are if you're transmitting over text transmission you must include as much detail as possible such as 'suspects ethnicity' and detailed descriptive of any vehicle they're operating (EX – 1-CHARLE-283, 10-57 requesting 10-60 Code 3 to COM1, 10-17 Black Sultan, Two BMA's, Red Shirts, current 10-20 Blueberry Scrapyard,over.). The second is over voice communication also known as central, when communicating over central you must transmit quickly and clearly therefore calling in the situation and the response required. Upon units entering your tactical communication frequency you must brief them of the 10-17 and be consistent with updates.



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4.1 - RESPONDING & DEALING WITH COMMON SITUATIONS

4.1.9 Guidelines for when to request Special Weapons & Tactics deployment

When requesting the deployment of SWAT you've got to be very clear and precise that SWAT is required. Many people either miss call SWAT or don't call them in the first place, either way it's detrimental and can cause serious consequences if you don't know when and when not to request SWAT's assistance. The department finances the Counter Terrorism Bureau for a reason and their tactical mindset and heavily coordinated units are there for a reason. Remember that if there's more than three armed suspects or if a suspect is barricaded then SWAT must be requested. SWAT may not always be available however the call must be put forward. SWAT must only be requested by an on duty supervisor that means any in service ALPHA unit can deploy Special Weapons & Tactics to be deployed. If a Supervisor is not in active service then the OIC of the situation may request the deployment of Metropolitan Division services.

4.1.10 Guidelines for when to open fire on a suspect

Mainly you only open fire on subjects/suspects if they're armed (firearm/lethal object) and are dangerous (intent to kill). You've got the right to open fire on a suspect if they raise or draw a firearm at you or any civilian. Note that subjects whom are wanted for armed murder of an LEO in active situations can be shot to kill irrespective of if they're armed or not however the OIC may request that you don't shoot to kill if the suspect is unarmed and may request that he/she is detained.

4.1.11 Guidelines for dealing with minors

Minors are a difficult subject to touch on at times and Troopers must be extra cautious when dealing with minors. If a minor has committed a crime they must be arrested regardless of age, however their parents must be informed of them being placed under arrest, this however won't stop you from processing them in the meantime. Children of the ages of twelve and above are held responsible for their actions. When communicating with minors remember that mentally they're not as developed and lack communication skills that an adult has therefore we advise all Troopers to speak to them professionally and remain friendly and approachable.

4.1.12 Guidelines for frisking an opposite gender

Legally every civilian regardless of sex has the right to request not to be frisked by someone of the opposite gender. However if we don't have anyone of the opposite sex available then troopers can frisk them regardless of gender but must make them aware. If they make the request you must show signs that you're trying to adhere to it.



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4.1 - RESPONDING & DEALING WITH COMMON SITUATIONS

4.1.13 Guidelines for dealing with a Road Traffic Incident/Vehicle Collision

When dealing with a Road Traffic Collision alike a Crime Scene you have to section of the road accordingly if it's required, if not you may move vehicles to the side of the road and investigate the scene. As a law enforcement officer if the crash is between two vehicles it's your legal obligation to ensure that both parties are satisfied that they've got enough information to make a civil claims court case against the other party. Remember that you must be operationally aware of traffic and pedestrians around you at all given times. Take both sides to the story and gather any evidence you find and then build your conclusion and act on it accordingly.

4.1.14 Guidelines for detaining a suspect

When detaining a suspect you must ensure that first of all they've been frisked/searched fully, you must be aware of the charges placed against them so that you can process them fully and lawfully. You must then place both the suspects hands behind their backs and cuff them in place. Then proceed to place them in the vehicle and make sure the doors are locked and there's a roll cage in the vehicle so that the suspect can't harm you, if no roll cage is available then have an LEO sit in the back of the vehicle with the suspect.

4.1.15 Guidelines for restraining a suspect

Alike explained in 4.1.14 you can cuff suspects behind their backs which is the usual process of restraining non complaint suspects. However remember that if suspects are compliant that handcuffs may not be warranted and will come down to the severity of the crime committed. If the situation is still active then you've got to follow the force continuum accordingly.

4.1.16 Guidelines for who can and can't interrogate suspects

Interrogating suspects is a very serious form of business, it's all dependent on the situation at hand. However it's advised a Detective is called to investigate the situation and interrogate the suspect unless the situation is deemed for supervisory units and above to handle only. If detectives aren't available it's advised you report the situation to a Detective and get them to investigate at a later matter unless the situation demands immediate action in which case the OIC/On duty supervisor must handle the situation accordingly.



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4.2 - COMMUNICATIONS

4.2.1 Communicating with colleagues

Communicating with colleagues is a very touchy subject at times and it's advised that overall when communicating with your fellow colleagues you do so in a friendly and approachable manner. Remember that not everyone reviews/interprets things in the same way that you do therefore what you believe might be harmless may be seen as harmful in a different persons perspective.

4.2.2 Communicating with other agencies

Communicating with other agencies is a vital and mandatory part of the job, you'll often have to call in and handle calls for other governmental agencies. We handle calls for the SACFD and Aperture as well as can request their services. It's mandatory that only supervisory units respond to departmental requests from other agencies. Units may request medical assistance however at their own discretion for situations which need the other agencies attention. Note that calling for Aperture however is to be handled by a Supervisor only, any violations of the departmental communications guidelines will result in serious disciplinary action being taken against a trooper. Remember that when conversing with other agencies to be clear and professional at all given times!

4.2.3 Communicating with civilians

Communicating with civilians is a very touchy subject alike it is for all of the other following communication guidelines. You're there to support and help the public and protect them whilst upholding the law. It's a mandatory regulation that you don't inform any civilian of any ongoing operation that a supervisor hasn't given the green light for. You're advised to always be friendly and supportive but whilst doing so ensure that it doesn't distract you from your daily duties. If a civilian is not being friendly then there's not a great deal you can do about it, however if they begin to provoke you and so on forth ensure you're aware of the penal code as they may be breaching a penal reference for breaching the peace etc. It's vital that you uphold our professional and friendly image at all given times, failure to do so will result in investigation and disciplinary action being taken where necessary.

4.2.4 Communicating with suspects

Suspects can be very emotional and touchy so it's advised that you keep communication to a very minimum. Only inform them of what they need to know and don't provoke them on purpose or engage in open conversation with them where it's not deemed as being necessary. Remember that you're still obliged to be professional at all given times.



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4.2.5 Communicating with injured victims

Reassurance is key when dealing with injured civilians, be supportive and aid them in any form possible. Remember that you shouldn't perform medical acts unless you're qualified in that sector. Always try and inform the victim that we're there to support them and that medical attention is not far away. Never inform an injured victim that they don't look 'good' or could possibly have a fatal injury. Remember to be extra friendly and supportive and uphold our professional but open approach to policing.

4.2.6 Communicating with your supervisors

When communicating with supervisors it's advised to follow the Chain of Command at all given times therefore ensuring that you're going via the correct channels. Remember to be professional and direct with information you're relaying at all given times. Your supervisors are your superior officers and have received the rank to back their placement within the agency. Remember to always refer to your supervisors directly as Sir/Ma'am or by their Rank. Using first names and failing to acknowledge the prior operating standard may lead to disciplinary action (field/service). Note that you don't have to salute employees within the Sergeants Team branch however it's advised that you still follow the communication protocols at all given times. It's not mandatory that you salute members of the Command Team in the field however it's advised you salute them in and when around the station.

4.2.7 Communicating with your CO's

Commissioned Officers are members of the Command & High Command team and therefore hold a prestigious title within the San Andreas State Police. Remember that it's mandatory to salute them in and around stations and follow direct CoC channels. Never speak over a Commissioned Officer and ensure you're polite and respectful when approaching them.

4.2.8 When to directly contact/approach a supervisor

It's vital you don't interrupt a Supervisor whom is busy in the field with a situation. Always radio in or approach them if they're free and aren't dealing with a situation and are seen as being stationary. Follow the CoC and ensure that you contact 5-ALPHA first and let them follow the direct channels if a higher ranked supervisor is required.



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4.2.9 Handling a colleagues violation or wrong doing

If a colleague is breaking protocols & regulations and you're with them you will be investigated accordingly if you fail to bring up their violation of our operating standards, it's essential you report anyone whom is breaking P&R directly to Internal Affairs or an on duty supervisor. If the person is of higher stature than you then you remove yourself from that active unit and contact a supervisor directly. Make sure however you try and stop them from committing the violation and inform them of their wrong doing. Don't fear their response, the wrath of your career coming to an end and supervisors coming down on you is far scarier than having a Trooper against you. Any form of bullying however is not tolerated therefore don't feel scared to speak of a troopers wrong doing to supervisors and internal affairs.

4.2.9.1 Confront them on their wrong doing

As stated above, it's advised you confront them and try and counter their actions at hand. You as an officer must stop them from violating any laws accordingly. If they get hostile towards you or are seen to be deemed as AWOL/Threatening then call for a Supervisory unit urgently. If a Supervisory Unit is not present then call for the highest ranking Trooper in active service and report the incident via the correct channels. If a Trooper is breaking the law openly on duty and no supervisors are present then you and a fellow colleague are allowed to arrest the officer in active service and must immediately contact a Supervisor.

4.2.9.2 If they fail to understand their wrong doing

Take action and follow the correct channels as advised in 4.2.9 it's your duty to ensure the safety of yourself and others and therefore it's down to you to deem what necessary action is relevant as to the current situation you face.

4.2.9.3 Reporting a serious violation, and how it will affect you both

If you report a serious violating for instance where a Trooper has committed a Felony crime or has accepted a Bribe then you must directly contact IA and an on duty supervisor and request that the Trooper is called in from their patrol operations at once. If the Trooper is deemed to be violating his contact of service and you've acted upon his wrongdoing then you can be entitled to a reward/bonus for your bravery and supervision.



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4.3 - RELATIONSHIPS WITH COLLEAGUES & PATROL PARTNERS

4.3.1 Bygones be bygones policy

If you've had an incident with a Trooper where you've come to a disagreement or you've had previous issues then we fully stand by the fact that it shouldn't affect your terms of servicing alongside them. In your professional career you're required to set aside personal views and take on a professional view as a law enforcement officer and therefore it's vital to ensure that every trooper within the field is able to support their colleagues 110% at all given times. Failure to drop previous issues and reoccurring grudges won't be tolerated at the highest of levels and will result in necessary dismissals. If you've had issues with a select trooper then you should bring it up directly to a supervisor. You then may request not to patrol with that select employee however you must have a valid reason to do so, even then the Supervisory unit may decide to decline your request.

4.3.2 Dating

It's against protocol and regulation to engage in dating with fellow law enforcement officers. If you however were dating prior to joining the agency then exemptions are made accordingly. Any reports of relationships being formed internally can lead to employee reviews taking place to evaluate a trooper's placement within the San Andreas State Police.

4.3.3 Respect for race & diversity

As a law enforcement officer you're already informed and almost defiantly should be aware that you've got to respect people of different races and backgrounds at all given costs. The same applies to communicating and working alongside your colleagues, any form of racial profiling made whilst operating either on or off duty against a colleague won't be tolerated and will result in the selective troopers contract being terminated.

4.3.4 Respect

Respect your fellow colleagues, remember we're a tight knitted agency and it's advised you respect your elders and superiors within the field whilst also being friendly at all given times. Respect goes a long way within the San Andreas State Police and if you can't respect others you should expect not to receive any back.



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4.3.4.1 Explanation of what we expect from you

As a San Andreas State Trooper we advise that you follow the Protocols & Regulations and uphold the law accordingly as stated in your contract of employment. You're to follow PRIDE & CPR guidelines and service as professionally as you possibly can whilst ensuring to be committed and impartial towards your line of service and the many that you serve.

4.3.4.2 Treat others alike you'd like to be treated

It's very simple and it's easy to do, don't treat anyone in a way which you wouldn't like to be treated. We're all brothers and sisters within the San Andreas State Police and anyone seen not adopting this approach shall not last long within the agency. We work tightly as a team and we aim to build an effective networking platform between colleagues/troopers.

4.3.4.3 Departmental relationships

In this agency you'll deal with various different units, divisions and bureaus. With this it's advised you respect other sections jurisdictional grounds and operational standards/ongoing operations. It's advised that different units try and come together where necessary and help the agency top performance standards.

4.3.4.4 Treating colleagues fairly and friendly

Alike pointed out in the previous regulations, supervisors and troopers alike must not be seen to be against a select individual. Friendship groups shall not be tolerated where the purpose is to overrule fellow colleagues and determine/push an influence within the agency. Anyone seen going against this guideline shall be seriously punished!

4.3.4.5 Showing supervisors respect for their positioning

Supervisors are just alike all other LEO's within the San Andreas State Police, they've worked hard to climb the ranking infrastructure and have been handpicked due to their skills and attributes. Supervisors are figure heads that ensure this agency conforms to standards set by the department heads. It's mandatory that alike all other employee's you show supervisors respect and treat them as your superiors. That means acknowledging their orders and following them if they're seen as your OIC or superior in accordance to your operational placement.



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4.3 - OFF DUTY RULING

4.4.1 Firearm usage off duty

As it states within the ranking authority troopers of the rank of Trooper First Class and above can use and carry their sidearm service pistol off duty. If service pistols are discharged whilst being off duty you must report so to a Watch Sergeant whom must file a discharge report in accordance to departmental policy to ensure that we're legally covered. Remember that using your firearm off duty is a serious thing to do, you must have valid reasoning and it's only given to you on the grounds that you use it wisely to defend others and yourselves in times of urgent need. Using your pistol without a valid and legal reason shall result in you either having it removed therefore being suspended from active service or at worse you may face criminal charges.

4.4.2 Acting when off duty

When acting off duty it's advised that you report all your doings to your Watch Commander/Watch Sergeant or Troop Commander. It's mandatory that you do so therefore we can log all situations and you might even end up being rewarded for your service. You must however always identify yourself as an off duty officer when acting and you can only perform a civilian arrest and call for on duty colleagues to come and deal with the situation.

4.4.2.1 When to intervene when off duty

Acting off duty can be a risky game to play, you're not on sworn service? Technically every LEO has a duty if they're on or off duty to stop crime. Therefore you must always report crimes you witness and if you believe it's safe for you to handle then you must act upon what you see. Failure to report crime and try to act upon it whilst being off duty will result in you being investigated.

4.4.2.2 Off duty assessment before engagement

Off duty assessments are vital, alike the subject 4.4.2.1 you must look into a situation and do a risk assessment before engaging. Ensure the situation is safe, remember to think about the lives and safety of others.

4.4.3 Reporting a crime when off duty

Reporting a crime when off duty must be done via 9-1-1 and you must identify as an off duty officer either referring to the dispatcher by your name or badge number. Never call in a situation over the radio as you shouldn't have one on you off duty.



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4.4.4 What you can't take home with you from the workplace

Taking items home from the workplace is a very serious topic for discussion. You may take your service pistol home with you if you meet the ranking criteria set in place. Remember that things like company vehicles aren't allowed to be taken home and neither is your uniform. The only LEO's whom are granted to take their uniform and vehicle home with them are members of the Command Team and above and even then they're not to act as sworn officers or use the equipment for personal use.

4.4.5 What happens if you are arrested

If you're arrested you'll be suspended prompting investigation by an Internal Affairs Officer or member of the Command Team. If you commit a felony crime you'll be dishonorably discharged from the San Andreas State Police. For all other charges the Command & High Command team shall commit themselves to investigating the situation and the arrest and shall then conclude an end result.

4.4.6 Documentations & Confidentiality/Secrecy act

All documentation must be kept secret and confidential which is released by members of the High Command team and is to be kept for departmental eyes only. Releasing documentation shall result in a permanent dishonorable discharge and even can end up in you being prosecuted/arrested for doing so.

4.4.7 Associating with criminals outside of the work place

Associating with criminals outside the work place will result in you being investigated by Internal Affairs in regards to your relationship with them.



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4.5 - DRIVING & VEHICLES

4.5.1 Yielding at junctions

Every vehicle must yield at junctions, it's a law in place and it seems like many of the State of San Andreas aren't aware of this. Remember to look left and right before pulling out of an intersection.

4.5.1.1 In an emergency

In an emergency you must still yield and follow all traffic laws apart from section 4.5.2 which specifies a section where you're allowed to 'BREAK' civil law with a legal exemption.

4.5.1.2 In general

Remember that you're a Law Enforcement Officer within the San Andreas State Police, you're sworn to protect and serve and therefore you must drive with the utmost professionalism.

4.5.2 Speed limit

You must follow the Speed Limit at all given times, Troopers whom fail to comply in following traffic enforcements/restrictions shall be disciplined accordingly and it's a serious offence that can cost the department and our image a great deal.

4.5.2.1 Circumstances when speed limits don't apply

When responding to a situation if it be Code 0 or 3 you're allowed and authorized to go over the set speed limit in accordance to responding to an emergency situation as an LEO.

4.5.2.2 Circumstances when speed limits do apply

When you're not responding to an emergency situation you should follow the Speed Limit.

4.5.3 Blocking and cordoning off a road or junction

Blocking and cordoning off roads is a common part of the job, if it be for a Vehicle Traffic Collision or a Crime scene. At all times you must secure the scene and ensure that the blockades are safe and sufficient for the situation which is before you. You must ensure that nobody other than government officials whom have been called to the situation pass the blockades. Remember that you shouldn't block off a whole road if you can just block off one lane.



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4.5.4 Speed traps & checkpoints

Speed Traps & Checkpoints are to be authorized by Alpha units only or must be scheduled by Unit Commanders and have been accepted by a member of the Command Team or above. No other unit or LEO has the authority to set up a speed trap unless there is a set monthly objective set in place.

4.5.5 What you can and can't drive/fly/operate

Alpha Units – Are supervisory vehicles that are only to be driven by members of the Sergeants Team and above. There can only be one Alpha unit of each of the five categories on duty at one given time. Alpha One is for members of the High Command Team only, Alpha Two is for Captains and Commanders only, Alpha Three is for Lieutenants only, Alpha Four is for Master Sergeants and Staff Sergeants and Alpha Five is for Sergeants. Anyone whom doesn't follow these guidelines shall face suspension.

Bravo – Bravo units are only to be used if an Alpha Unit authorizes so, you must have the correct maritime license whilst also operating the vessel.

Charlie – Charlie units are general patrol units, they're allowed to be driven and operated by employees of the rank of Trooper and above.

Delta – Detective units are authorized to patrol if there is a 5:1 patrol ratio. Remember that Alpha Units can re-assign and assign people from Delta duties if there aren't sufficient Charlie units to deal with the current operations the agency is dealing with.

Echo – Tow Trucks can be operated by any employee of the agency unless a supervisor states otherwise.

Foxtrot – Foxtrot is only to be authorized by a supervisory unit, LEO's that go on foxtrot must be from the Public Affairs Unit or are approved to do so by a monthly objective.

Sierra - Aviation based Units must only be operated by people with full flight wings, Sierra must be authorized by an OIC and is only to be used by employees of the rank of Senior Trooper and above.

TAC – Tactical units are only authorized to be deployed by the Metropolitan Commander or if requested by a Supervisory Unit on duty.

Zulu – Prisoner Transportation is authorized to be used by Cadets, Probationary Troopers and members of the Detention Division unless a supervisor states otherwise.

Hotel – Only to be used by members of the High Speed Interception Unit.

Oscar – Only to be used if granted to do so by a Supervisory Unit.

Mike – Only to be used if granted to do so by a Command Team employee.

4.5.6 Rules when behind the wheel

Always ensure that you follow traffic regulations and follow the according regulations and guidelines.

(It's your duty to restock cruisers if you take items from them, note you also have to refill cruisers and leaving them unattended without a valid reasoning or without notifying a supervisor will result in disciplinary action being taken against yourself!)



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4.6 - FIREARMS & GENERAL SERVICING EQUIPMENT

4.6.1 Restrictions for ranks & specialized units

For restrictions of ranks and specialized unit authorization you must see the Ranking Authority set in place by the San Andreas State Police High Command Team.

4.6.2 Equal or lesser force policy

Any Trooper seen not following the equal or lesser force policy shall be disciplined. You may be asking what does this policy mean, how do you know if you're following it? Simply the policy doesn't mean that if the suspect has a bolt action rifle that you also have to have a bolt action rifle. What it means is that if the suspect has used lethal force then you're permitted to do so also. However that doesn't mean that you can openly beat suspects.

4.6.3 When to wield & use your sidearm

Following the force continuum, you must only draw your sidearm if the force level requires it or if the situation is a hostile officer down situation. You can wield your sidearm to tactically scare large groups and push them back however. Remember that you can open fire on a suspect if they've openly attempted to murder an LEO if that be with their bare hands or a weapon.

4.6.4 When to wield & use your baton

If the situation is hostile and a suspect is showing to be non-compliant and are forcefully trying to go against you or break away for your lawful request then you can use necessary force to detain and apprehend a suspect. If the situation is a 10-40,10-41 then you're also allowed to do so if it's used as a tactical scare technique.

4.6.5 When to wield & use your pepper spray

Alike 4.6.3 and 4.6.4 you can tactically deploy it if it follows the force continuum. Remember that you should wield and deploy pepper spray if there are multiple targets over using your baton.

4.6.6 When to wield & use a rifle

Rifles can be chest holstered by employees of the rank of Staff Sergeant and above. Rifles can be issued and authorized by only a member of the Command Team unless the member is a SWAT Member in which they're allowed to carry a AR-15/M4 in the gun rack of their patrol cruiser.



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4.6.7 When to wield & use the Non-lethal Shotgun/Taser

You can use a Non-Lethal Shotgun & Taser to bring a suspect to compliance or to stop them in a large riotous activity. Employees of the rank of Trooper can use the Non-Lethal Shotgun.

4.6.8 How to cuff a suspect

Suspects must always be cuffed/zip-cuffed from behind, never should they be cuffed from the front.

4.7 - FORCE CONTINUUM

4.7.1 Force Continuum explained

The San Andreas State Police pride themselves in protecting and serving the citizens of San Andreas and its surrounding counties, it is our job to monitor crime and do our best to prevent it using the resources and equipment that have been made available to us. Whilst performing your day-to-day duties as a patrol officer within the State Police, you will come across several different types of suspects and you will need to know how to control with these suspects in a way that is effective but also just. Within the San Andreas State Police, we follow a strict set of guidelines known as the force continuum or force matrix, which categorises the types of suspects that you will encounter and explains how they should be dealt with appropriately.

4.7.1.1 Suspects actions

Compliant - Suspect is complying with any lawful order that is presented and is being courteous.

Verbal Assault - Suspect is taunting or insulting you, their tone of voice may seem aggressive.

Verbal Threats - Suspect is threatening to harm yourself or others, they are speaking aggressively.

Assault/Battery - Suspect is attempting to harm yourself or others via their body or a non-lethal weapon.

Brandishing a Firearm - Suspect is brandishing a lethal weapon and has the means of injuring another.

Vehicular Assault - Suspect is attempting to ram yourself or others with a vehicle.

Armed Assault - Suspect is firing or aiming a lethal weapon at yourself or others.

Hostage - Suspect has a hostage and is placing the life of yourself or others in danger.



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4.7.1.2 Officers response

Simple presence - Officer is preventing crime by their mere presence.

Verbal Dominance - Officer is attempting to verbally take control of the situation.

Hands-on Approach - Officer is using empty-handed techniques to control the suspect.

Verbal Orders - Officer is issuing lawful orders to the suspect.

Non-Lethal Force - Officer is utilizing the taser, mace, baton or beanbag Shotgun to subdue a suspect.

Backup - Officer is requesting assistance from fellow units at their location.

Taking Aim - Officer is taking aim at the suspect and issuing him verbal orders.

Opening Fire - Officer is using deadly force upon the suspect to disable him or his vehicle.

4.7.2 Level One – Compliant

In this situation, simple police presence and non-verbal communication is all that is being used to help deter crime. The Law Enforcement Officer is utilizing professional and non-threatening body language and gestures. This is the most ideal way to resolve any situation that a State Trooper might come across during their career with the San Andreas State Police.

4.7.2.1 Suspects actions

At this point in time, crime is being deterred by the Officer's mere presence, no means of force or aggression is being shown towards the Officer and the 'suspect' is acting within the law and their constitutional rights as a citizen of the United States of America.

4.7.2.2 Officers response

The Officer has control and is actively deterring crime by showing their presence on the streets as an on-duty Law Enforcement Officer. They are able to effectively deter crime by their use of professional body language and non-verbal communication.



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4.7.3 Level Two – Verbal Commands

The most common way that a State Trooper within the San Andreas State Police can deal with a suspect is via the use of verbal commands. This ties in nicely with Level One of the continuum and is the most effective way to deal with any on-going situation or crime.

4.7.3.1 Suspects actions

The suspect is currently being issued verbal commands by a Law Enforcement Officer and at this moment in time, they are being compliant and are not showing any signs of aggression or force towards the Officer.

4.7.3.2 Officers response

In situations like this, effective communication is key. The Officer must remain calm but firm, ensuring that they're not coming off as threatening towards the suspect. The use of short commands such as "Stop!" or "Show me some ID!" should only be used when the situations calls for it, remain polite and courteous unless a situation has escalated to a point where short and slightly aggressive commands are necessary. Officers at this stage should act professional and be courteous with their requests, longer commands such as "Good afternoon sir, have you got any ID on you today?" should be used as an alternative to short and slightly aggressive commands that will only escalate a situation further.

4.7.4 Level Three – Resistant

Certain situations will escalate and the Officer will no longer be able to remain in control with just the use of their presence and verbal commands. This is the stage where a physical, hands-on response can be used by an Officer in order to effectively defuse the situation at hand and remain in control of the suspect.

4.7.4.1 Suspects actions

The suspect is being non-compliant towards any of the Officers lawful requests, they are showing aggression in their tone of voice, posture and body language.



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4.7.4.2 Officers response

This is where the Law Enforcement Officer will use short and firm commands to remain in control of the situation, they will be using their bare hands in order to guide or restrain a suspect, the Officer does not need to utilize any kind of specialist equipment but an extra unit could be called in (CODE 2) for support in dealing with the non-compliant suspect. The Officer is authorized to use minimal impact take down techniques to secure the suspect. In the case where a suspect is still being threatening or causing distress, Officer's can use 'harder' hands-on techniques to secure them, this includes using pressure-points or making contact with key motor points.

4.7.5 Level Four - Physical Aggression

At this point, the Officer is authorized to use non-lethal equipment that is available to him in order to stun or subdue a suspect. This equipment is only to be used in situations that require it, like if the suspect is being violent or very threatening. All other methods of less-lethal force should have been attempted before resulting to Level Four.

4.7.5.1 Suspects actions

The suspect is portraying threatening behavior to the safety of the Law Enforcement Officer and the citizens of the state, the suspect is continuing to show signs of resistance and aggression. Previous attempts at resolving the situation and/or subduing the suspect have failed.

4.7.5.2 Officers response

In this stage, the Officer is authorized to use less-lethal equipment that is made available to him by the San Andreas State Police. The Officer should use their intuition when reaching this level of force and use the equipment that they feel would best resolve the situation with lesser force being required of them. It is recommended that the Officer first issues a verbal warning to the suspect before they use methods of less-lethal force. For example; "Sir, if you continue being aggressive and threatening then I will use force." In most situations, a suspect will cease all aggressive or threatening behavior after you have issued this warning but if they do not, then the Officer is authorized to use the following equipment to their best judgement...

Baton/Nightstick.
CS Spray/Mace.
X26 Taser
Beanbag Shotgun



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4.7.6 Level Five - Deadly Force

This is a level of force that Officers dread the most, one that requires the use of their firearm. Situations like this are rather unlikely and Trooper's within the San Andreas State Police will rarely come across situations that require the use of a firearm but when the situation calls for it, they must always be ready. Every other level of force must have been attempted before an Officer reaches Level Five of the Force Continuum.

4.7.6.1 Suspects actions

During the final level of the Force Continuum, the suspect has brandished a firearm and may be aiming it at an Officer or members of the public. The suspect is showing resistance to all previous levels of the continuum and is becoming a severe threat to not only the Officer but also the citizens of the state.

4.7.6.2 Officers response

In this scenario, the Officer is authorized to unholster their sidearm, disengage any safety mechanism and take aim at the suspect whilst in some-form of cover (if at all possible). If the weapon is by the suspect's side and is NOT being aimed, then the Officer must issue the suspect a verbal warning to drop the weapon and inform them that if they do not then force may be used against them. After five warnings, if the suspect does NOT drop the weapon then the Officer is authorized to open fire and shoot to stop. In certain situations such as a hostage situation, the fifth warning rule may not necessarily apply.

If the suspect raises their aim towards a member of the public or towards the Officer, then the Officer is not obliged to issue any warning and is allowed to open fire in order to protect themselves and the general public.

4.7.7 Conclusion

The San Andreas State Police strives to serve with PRIDE and CPR at heart and this means that the Force Continuum should be followed from the moment an Officer marks the start of their shift. An Officer must always follow the Force Continuum and ensure that they use the least amount of required force that is possible when dealing with day-to-day scenarios that they will encounter during their line of service. Supervisors will punish those who fail to follow the continuum.



4.8 - RADIO COMMUNICATION

4.8.1 Ten Codes

- 10-1 - Responding (Specify Code 1,2,3)
- 10-2 - Arrived at scene
- 10-3 - Negative
- 10-4 - Acknowledgement
- 10-5 - Repeat
- 10-6 - Stand-by
- 10-7 - Report to location
- 10-8 - Suspect lost (usually followed by a 10-17)
- 10-9 - Prisoner secured
- 10-10 - Report current status / Location.
- 10-11 - Police operation (Specify)
- 10-12 - Police officer needs assistance (Specify)
- 10-13 - Requesting off road vehicle
- 10-14 - Requesting Four door vehicle for suspect transport
- 10-15 - Requesting ambulance
- 10-16 - Requesting tow truck
- 10-17 - Description of suspect(s)
- 10-18 - Requesting background check (MDC)
- 10-19 - Response to background check(MDC)
- 10-20 - Location
- 10-21 - SWAT Needed
- 10-22 - All Available Agencies Required
- 10-24 - Stop transmitting; halt radio chatter
- 10-27 - Switching units
- 10-28 - Suspect with warrant
- 10-29 - Found Code 7 vehicle/suspect
- 10-30 - Resuming normal patrol
- 10-31 - Returning to HQ (Specify)
- 10-32 - Roll call (Specify)
- 10-34 - Riot
- 10-40 - Lots of people in the area
- 10-41 - Possible illegal activity
- 10-42 - Ending Tour of Duty (Used as Last Call)
- 10-45 - Found Stolen Vehicle (Specify 10-20)
- 10-50 - Traffic Collision
- 10-51 - Hit and run
- 10-55 - Foot Pursuit.
- 10-57 - Vehicle Pursuit
- 10-58 - Calling off Pursuit; Too dangerous
- 10-60 - Back up required (Specify Code 1,2,3)
- 10-61 - Disregard Back up request (Specify)
- 10-95 - Requesting Air Support
- 10-98 - Requesting Traffic Interception Unit
- 10-99 - Assignment complete

4.8.2 Response codes

- Code 0 - Absolute Panic/Extreme Terror.
(Drop everything and respond immediately)
- Code 1 - Responding without Lights or sirens
- Code 2 - Responding With lights but no sirens
- Code 3 - Responding with lights and sirens
- Code 4 - Condition Stable / Clear
- Code 5 - Traffic Stop
- Code 6 - No more units required
- Code 7 - B.O.L.O. (Be On Look Out.) / APB
- Code 8 - Felony stop
- Code 9 - Out of vehicle investigation



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4.8.3 Identity codes

BMA - Black Male
SMA - Spanish Male
WMA - White Male
IMA - Indian Male
AMA - Asian Male

BFA - Black Female
SFA - Spanish Female
WFA - White Female
IFA - Indian Female
AFA - Asian Female

4.8.4 Phonetic alphabet

A Alpha
B Bravo
C Charlie
D Delta
E Echo
F Foxtrot
G Golf
H Hotel
I India
J Juliet
K Kilo
L Lima
M Mike

N November
O Oscar
P Papa
Q Quebec
R Romeo
S Sierra
T Tango
U Uniform
V Victor
W Whiskey
X X-ray
Y Yankee
Z Zulu

4.8.5 Unit phonetic references

Alpha - Supervisory patrol for Sergeant's and above. The tan and white cruisers are utilized for this patrol.

Bravo – Marine support; designated for any trooper manning a police-issued boat.

Charlie – General patrol unit; designated for 1-2 troopers patrolling in the green and white cruisers.

Delta - Used by detectives within SIU when conducting investigative work. Unmarked vehicles are generally used for this patrol.

Echo - Used by tow truck operators.

Foxtrot - Used by any state trooper patrolling the streets on foot or BMX.

Hotel - Used by any HSIU certified state trooper patrolling in a pursuit interception vehicle.

Mike – Used by any state trooper on a marked road bound or unmarked off-road police bike.

Oscar – Used by any state trooper in a police ranger or SUV with adequate permission.

Sierra – Used by any ASU certified state trooper patrolling in a department airship.

TAC – Designated as a patrol for a tactical team of two or more S.W.A.T. operatives

Zulu – Prison/Detention Processing Duties operating one of the department's enforcers.



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4.8.6 Word short cuts

ATL - Attempt to Locate
TKS - Thanks
RO - Registered Owner
COA - Clear on arrival
VC - Visual Contact
OIC - Officer in Charge
RTC - Road Traffic Collision
187 - Homicide
211 - Armed Robbery

348 - Kidnapping
417 - Man or woman with a gun
503 - Auto Theft
586 - Illegal Parking
ETA – Estimated time of arrival
DND – Do not disturb
WC – Watch Commander
WS – Watch Sergeant

4.8.7 Think push talk

THINK: Think your transmission through and ensure that it is necessary for central; if not then use /r instead. Central is to be used for ONLY code 3 and code 2 high callouts (i.e. pursuits, shots fired, code 8's, etc). Code zeros obviously permit a code 3 response and should, at all times, be transmitted over central.

PUSH: Push down your key after careful deliberation and wait half a second before beginning your transmission. This allows for the latency between yourself and the TeamSpeak server to pass and means that there is less chance of you being misheard or parts of your callout being left out.

TALK: Say what you need to say, keeping your transmission clear and concise. The general rule for speaking over central is to give neither too much nor too little information; it is good to find a middle ground and transmit only what is needed so that central and any pre-active COMM channels can continue their regular communications. Remember that further information can always be given from within the COMM channels.

Note that failure to remain professional or IC within communication frequencies can result in disciplinary action being taken against yourself from supervisory units.

4.8.8 Radio transmission

It is always good to keep your transmissions short and sweet, which is primarily why we utilize radio codes. The format for transmissions over central may vary contingent on many factors, but the following should be enforced whenever applicable:

“Who am I, what do I need, where do I need it, how do I need it.”



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WHO AM I: Who are you? List off your call sign (i.e. 5-CHARLIE).

WHAT DO I NEED: What do you need? An example of this would be 10-60 Code 3.

WHERE DO I NEED IT: Where do you need it? State your 10-20 (i.e. Blueberry Skate Park).

EXAMPLE TRANSMISSION: 5-CHARLIE-210, 10-57 on a Black Huntley, northbound Monty Main, 10-60 Code 3 to COMM1.

4.8.9 Usage of the departmental radio

The departmental radio is a state-wide frequency allowing the SASP direct communication with various other government organizations. From Aperture to the Fire Department, they are all tuned in and listening. As such, it is crucial that our conduct and usage of this frequency remains punctual and sensible at all times; you are directly representing the SASP when speaking over departmental, and as a general rule of thumb only Sergeant's and above should transmit unless it is an emergency or you are granted permission. The general format for radio transmissions (4.8.8) still applies to the departmental radio.

Note that only Sergeants and above in the field can grant and authorize the request of backup from Aperture, in their absence from the field if it's a Code 0 situation troopers may request backup over the departmental radio however they must put up a situation report and advise a supervisor of the situation whilst following the CoC (Chain of Command).

4.8.10 Keeping frequent updates

Supervisors will often request 10-10's (also known as status updates) from on duty units, and as such you should **ALWAYS** respond; If you do not then it will be assumed that you are either downed or in grave danger. Aside from responding to ALPHA requests, you should practice common sense and state your status every fifteen minutes and when exiting your vehicle, entering an establishment, and so on and so forth.



4.9 - ((TEAMSPEAK))

4.9.1 How to setup your binds

Within the San Andreas State Police it is mandatory that you have binds to switch between frequencies and to contact all units over the Central Frequency.

The link below shall show you how to setup your Unit & COM hotkey binds.

<http://sasp.redcountyrp.com/viewtopic.php?f=131&t=7005>

Once on teamsepak click on 'Settings' then go to 'Options' there should be a dialogue list on the right hand side, click on 'Whisper' a new box shall open and you should see 'Whisper Lists' click on it and a new menu shall open up. At the bottom Right hand side you should see a button stating 'New' click on that, it shall now ask you to assign a hot key that you're going to use for your Central Bind (Make sure it's not something you may accidently click). Once you've assigned a key you should notice that it has assigned that hotkey and has brought up the previous menu. You want to click on 'Whisper to' and select 'Groups' once you've done that head below on 'Group Whisper Type' and select 'Channel Commander' then below that on Group Whisper Target select 'All Channels' once you've done this your Central Bind is now complete.

4.9.2 How to use Central Com & when to

Central Frequency is to be used for high priority transmissions only, that meaning calling in situations to 'COM' frequencies for backup or either for Supervisory Units under the unit 'ALPHA' to give key updates and commands to on duty personnel. Using the Central Frequency for anything other than this will result in you facing disciplinary action.

4.9.3 Unit channels

Unit channels are only to be occupied by the serving officers under that set assignment. This means the maximum units in one frequency is set to 'TWO' unless they're accompanied by a 'Cadet or Ridealong' and have been given authorization to do so by an Alpha unit. Specialized deployments for units such as EX: 'TAC-1' and 'Delta Ops' can be occupied by more than one unit however the officers present must all serve under that assigned unit and it must be authorized by on duty supervisory units. Note that Unit channels are fully In Character but you may speak to your partner OOC'ly within that frequency unless the High Command team have specified that 'Duty Channels are strictly IC'.



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4.9.4 Teamspeak rulings

In teamspeak we require that you remain professional whilst serving the San Andreas State Police, note that other Agencies such as the San Andreas County Fire Department also use our teamspeak and we must respect them and their members. Note that any imagery that is pornographic or is seen as provocative/racist shall result in you facing server punishment and faction based punishment. Remember that whilst serving as a member in the SASP you must respect all your colleagues irrespective of your personal views on them.

4.9.5 Respect and language

In the San Andreas State Police as you've been made aware our Unit Frequencies are strictly IC and we also require OOC respect from Troopers within the agency. This means that if a Supervisor gives you an IC order you must acknowledge it and follow through with it. Respect your superior officers and refer to them as their rank or 'Sir/Ma'am' and don't over speak Supervisory Units. This also means that you're to respect colleagues of the same stature. Watch your language when communicating in frequencies and refer from going 'OOO' as you'll face suspension.

If you're seen to have rudely talked down an officer of a Supervisory Stature you shall face a Seven Day suspension without question. You must respect all Supervisory Units and Supervisors requests. This goes to even Troopers if a Corporal issues you with an order.

4.9.6 CoC policy

As talked about in 4.9.5 we require a high level of respect from Troopers whom serve within the Agency and that also reflects the Chain of Command. The Chain of Command also stands for not just IG relations but also Teamspeak. You're not to bother select individuals of senior statures in relation to queries/events unless you've followed through with the Chain of Command procedure. If you contact someone and don't follow the CORRECT CoC channels then you may be disciplined. Exemptions may come into play when 'INFORMATION' is only to be acknowledged by the senior employees or if it requires there undivided attention.

4.9.7 COM channels usage & when to clear out

COM Channels are called forward by Supervisory units of either that Specialized Division or by an Alpha unit in active deployment. If the situation has finished and your assignment has come to an end then you're required to switch back to your standard patrol units. The only exemption is if you're on an Operation that has been authorized or have been told by a Supervisory unit to remain on active deployment.



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4.10 VEHICLE & FOOT PURSUITS

4.10.1 Vehicle Pursuit guidelines

San Andreas State Police Protocols enforce that strictly only THREE cruisers (units) should be deployed to a standard pursuit. Units should call in over the radio frequency when they're responding to the situation. If more units respond the first three units should remain in active pursuit whilst others break off from the chase. Note only Alpha Units can deploy further units to assist and aid in pursuits. Hotel & Sierra units can be requested but only Alpha units can authorize them, in the case of no response the highest ranking officer (OIC) can authorize a Sierra unit however the situation has to warrant one being deployed otherwise disciplinary action may be taken against the officers involved due to wasting departmental resources. Hotel units must only be used by HSIU staff and they should acknowledge via unit protocols as to if it's necessary to deploy a unit after a specific vehicle.

In vehicle pursuits situations may get very risky and the suspect and you may be at risk of endangering the public. So please refer to 4.10.7 as to what to do if a situation gets to this status.

If you have a Traffic/Vehicle collision whilst you're in a pursuit you must remain still and allow other units to overtake unless you're the leading unit and have massive lee-way over other units in the pursuit.

4.10.2 Foot Pursuit guidelines

When suspects decamp from their vehicles it's advised that if there are multiple units that one remains in a vehicle at all given times to try and chase and block the suspect where possible not to mention that the suspect may acquire a getaway vehicle. Remember that you should only taze suspects in open zones where there are not any other civilians in a close proximity to avoid unnecessary casualties. You must always inform colleagues when a Vehicle pursuit turns into a Foot pursuit.



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4.10.3 PIT maneuver

The PIT Maneuver is one that helps save lives and bring pursuits to an end. It should be the first and priority method to disabling and bringing a suspect to a halt. The PIT maneuver is when you pull your vehicle in-front of the suspects' vehicle in an attempt to force them to come to a stop or force them from the road. Remember that you should never conduct a PIT maneuver in a populated area where individuals may be harmed by the actions of the PIT, which means attempting to PIT vehicles outside of town centers and key locations. If you feel that a vehicle is going to endanger the public and it is approaching a town or is out of the vicinity of one you should refer to section 4.10.4.

4.10.4 Disabling a vehicle

Disabling vehicles requires authorization from an active on duty Supervisory Unit, the OIC must contact an Alpha unit over the Central or Radio frequency dependent on the urgency of the situation and request authorization to disable vehicles. In the absence of an Alpha unit the OIC (Highest ranking) of the situation will have authorization to decide if the vehicle should be disabled.

Only the MP5K/AR15 (MP5/M4) should be used when attempting to disable vehicles tires, due to the burst of the shotgun using this could lead to casualties and its range is not effective thus meaning it's not a reliable firearm and if you're caught using it you may be disciplined.

4.10.5 Overtaking in a pursuit

Units should not take over in pursuits unless a unit is taken off the road or if they have a valid reasoning to overtake such as operating a HOTEL unit or are a partnered unit aiming to disable the vehicle. When overtaking units you must state that you're overtaking them and what side you're overtaking them on. Note if you're overtaking the lead you should call in that your specific unit is overtaking lead unit status in the pursuit.

4.10.6 Updating protocol

If you're the lead unit you must update at all given times, giving out key locations and directions (North,East,South,West) without failure. Failing to update in pursuits will lead to you being suspended and potentially evaluated in your placement and will raise questions in regards to if you're qualified to operate within the field.



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4.10.7 Risk assessment

Risk assessments fall in line with disabling vehicles and PIT'ing them, you must evaluate your circumstances at all given times when attempting to bring a suspect to a halt. Remember that it's not just about you disabling them but it's about the danger they pose to you and other road users. Think about the circumstances and evaluate if you have enough evidence to prosecute them before proceeding to engage into a pursuit. For example if the State Police has higher priorities elsewhere or on scene then evaluate the circumstances you face and only engage if it's necessary. Remember action needs to be taken to bring suspects to a stop if they are dangerous and that reverts back to 4.10.3 and 4.10.4.

4.10.8 When to call off a pursuit

If you believe a pursuit is risky and various people have been injured whilst pursuing the vehicle you must call off the pursuit unless we've got enough man power to continue to pursue the vehicle. Remember to prioritize circumstances. Only the OIC of the situation should call of the pursuit.

4.11 TRAFFIC & FELONY STOPS

4.11.1 Traffic Stop

A traffic stop is a standard procedure you'll do day to day in your career as a Trooper within the San Andreas State Police which means we expect all Troopers to be competent in performing one to a professional standard. Traffic Stops are a vital part of our operation to challenge people whom commit traffic violations. It's also vital you make sure Traffic Stops are held in unrestricted parking zones.

4.11.1.1 How to initiate a traffic stop

Firstly you should inform the driver to pull over by using the Megaphone and your Lights/Siren. Once the vehicle has complied and has pulled over ensure that the vehicle is not parked in a restricted zone referencing 4.11.1 – otherwise proceed to inform them to turn their engine off and prepare their paperwork (License/Registration) for inspection. If you're partnered the passenger should exit the vehicle and proceed to do the inspection whilst the officer driving leaves the engine on and runs the plates of the vehicle. Note it's vital to run the plates first if you're partnered or un-partnered just in case the vehicle/suspect is linked to an APB or potentially may have felony charges or previous convictions which may alter the way you respond to the situation. Once you've ran the plates proceed to approach the driver and ask for the driver's license and registration. If you're partnered request an MDC check or alternatively proceed back to your vehicle and proceed to run checks.



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Remember to refer to the Penal Code in accordance to Traffic Violations and the penalties referenced to each specific charge.

4.11.1.2 Positioning your vehicle

Unlike a Felony stop we just require you to place your vehicle simply slightly away from the sidewalk, your cruiser should be able to block you from oncoming traffic whilst you're out of your vehicle speaking to the driver of the vehicle that you've pulled over, it's essential this is done to ensure you're safe to operate and conduct a traffic stop.

4.11.1.3 Departmental procedure

Inform the driver to pull over using the Megaphone, Inform them to Turn their engine off and prepare relevant driving documentation, Run the plates of the vehicle, Proceed to make contact with the driver, Request their license and proceed to run an MDC check on the driver, Issue any penalty reference and inform them of what they did wrong. Ensure to add charges via the MDC and issue driver warnings where necessary. Note suspects with recent/consistent occurring traffic violations can warrant you suspending their license or even revoking it if their record is not to a set standard.

4.11.2 Felony Stop

A felony stop is a high risk traffic stop where suspects are either wanted felons or it poses a danger to the officer to handle alone. Felony stops are very tactical and require units to be very strategic in regards to their positioning and their communications need to be on point throughout the situation. This means that we require a great deal of professionalism when units attend felony stops. Ensure that you've always got enough units present to conduct a felony stop and are not endangering yourself or any of the local population when proceeding to do the felony stop.

A good text-book reference to how traffic stops are conducting is shown in the video link below for your educational use.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xDj32pQ6ohY>

4.11.2.1 How to initiate a felony stop

When proceeding to initiate a Code 8 (Felony Stop) you must proceed to pull the vehicle over the same way you would in a general Traffic Stop however once the vehicle has pulled over and the suspects have turned the engine off you must inform the driver to throw the keys out of the window. Then inform them to remain seated and keep their hands visible at all given times and not make any sudden movements.



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Once you've done the above instructions you must proceed to call in the Code 8 over the Central Radio Frequency so that units can come and assist you as a priority. Once units have arrived (advised three units) you should begin to proceed to instruct the suspects as you'll be informed to do so in 4.11.2.2, ensure all vehicles are in the correct formation and if any further backup is needed that they're positioned as advised in 4.11.2.3. Note that it's vital you've got enough units available to attend to the number of suspects you've got present in the Code 8, that meaning don't conduct a Code 8 if you've only got two officers present to four potential suspects. Ensure that your emergency lights and sirens are on for other drivers to visibly see.

4.11.2.2 Departmental procedure

Once 4.11.2.1 has been completed you must begin to assign roles, the primary unit whom initiated the Code 8 shall continue to control the communications of the Felony Stop and shall issue instructions. You must ensure all officers are in the correct formation and have cover before instructing the first individual to exit the vehicle. The first suspect to be instructed to exit the vehicle should be the 'Driver' as he's the primary and by doing so you avoid the potentials of him exiting the vehicle to pick the keys back up and try and make any sudden getaway.

Ask him to exit the vehicle facing away from the officer and cruisers and proceed to take several steps back towards the sound of the officer's voice or the cruisers location. Once he has took several steps back inform him to stop and lift his shirt whilst rotating three hundred and sixty degrees, by doing so you're able to see if he may have any potential firearms strapped around his waistline. Once you've ensured they're not armed in that region inform them to place their hands behind their back and a Second/Third contact officer should be instructed to approach the suspect and cuff them accordingly.

Once the suspect has been cuffed proceed to take them back to the cruiser and place them against it and conduct a frisk. Once you've removed anything vital or have ensured the suspect is clean proceed to place them in the back of one of the cruisers and proceed to follow the same procedure on the passengers until all potential suspects have been detained accordingly. Once you've detained them you're then free to proceed to search and operate safely (inspecting the vehicle or proceeding to jail them).

4.11.2.3 Formation for a felony stop

The first and primary unit should be in the same position that they would be in a Code 5 (Traffic Stop) the Secondary unit should pull up next to the primary unit and then the third should pull up against the Secondary unit thus blocking the road entirely for safety purposes. Any additional units should take position behind the three primary units or should aid in blocking the road off further down to ensure no traffic are oncoming towards the Felony stop. The cruisers however should be



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positioned in a straight line, for safety extra precautions can be put forward by maneuvering the cruisers to face inwards performing a triangle shape which allows officers to have safer cover during the felony stop.

4.12 SECURING & DETAINING SUSPECTS

4.12.1 Ensuring suspects are frisked and cuffed from behind

It's crucial officers ensure that suspects are always cuffed from behind their backs. Allowing suspects to be cuffed from the front increases the risk of you being struck or them being able to flee from you. Note by cuffing them from behind it makes them less mobile and reduces the risk of them being able to attempt to assault anyone with their arms/wrists. It's also essential you frisk every suspect before placing them in the back of your vehicle or leaving them unattended. Failure to comply with these simple standards can lead to you being forced to retake the academy or even can lead to you being suspended/fired from active service.

4.12.2 Vehicles for transportation

It's essential that vehicles with cages are used to detain suspects, never try and detain someone in a vehicle that does not have a cage in them. All Alpha, Charlie and Delta units have cages in them and can be operated to transport suspects/prisoners. Note that also Zulu units can be called for to proceed to transport a suspect from your location to the Green Palms Prison Facility. You shall be held accountable for any accidents that happen if you fail to call in for a correct unit to detain a suspect. Note that Alpha units can proceed to detain suspects and imprison them however Charlie units may be assigned to take priority to allow supervisory units to attend to other matters.

4.12.3 Suspects legal rights

Suspects once safely secured are authorized to call someone, they have one call and it can be made to anyone apart from Emergency Hotlines or Restricted Hotline Numbers. All suspects must be read their Miranda Rights before being transported, it's vital you do this to ensure that we're able to prosecute them if they say anything that may incriminate them or be provided as evidence against their wrong doings/crimes. It's however not against the law to not read a suspect their rights however it means we can't use their words against them in a court of law. This however doesn't mean that they're allowed to escape imprisonment and it doesn't mean you'll be held accountable in a court case it just means the agency have potentially less evidence to prosecute a suspect with. Suspects will be given the chance to request a lawyer if they've been processed in the Green Palms Prison. However if they're processed into the County Jail they'll not be given that right unless they're to be



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Interviewed in which both cases you must inform them that they're allowed to have a certified lawyer present.

4.12.4 Lawyers

Lawyers must be registered and approved in accordance with the SCSA's standards and guidelines. Lawyers must be registered/compliant with the State Bar and have a State Bar Number otherwise they'll not be authorized to enter our facility or proceed to attend any interviews held. Note that suspects are allowed to have a Lawyer provided on their behalf by the San Andreas State Police and the Government of San Andreas however this also means a lawyer has to be available to do so. If there are no lawyers present then you may proceed to interview a suspect with their permission otherwise you're allowed to hold them for twenty four hours until one becomes available or have the right to call them back in regards to the interview/interrogation.

4.12.5 Miranda rights

As stated in 4.12.3 it's quite vital you read a suspect their Miranda rights when you proceed to place them under arrest/detainment. The Miranda Rights are to be read accordingly as shown below.

*'You have the right to remain silent
Anything you say can and will be used against you in a court of law
You have the right to an attorney
If you cannot afford an attorney, one will be appointed to you.'*

4.13 PLACING APB'S & CWB'S

4.13.1 Explanation of what an APB/CWB is

An APB stands for All-Points Bulletin which is a broadcast issued to all units operating within the State of San Andreas. It's used to point out key suspects that have evaded or are wanted by the agency or government of San Andreas. A CWB is a County-Wide 'Be on the lookout' which is used for a specific location and is mainly issued to all agencies when you've just lost a primary suspect and want to alert all other agencies to lookout for the specific suspect or descriptive.



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4.13.2 How and when to place an APB

When to place an APB is a key thing, the suspect has either had to evade you or has either been linked to a crime and that means you've not had a visual. If you know who the suspect is and the suspects not a high risk then you can request a warrant to be issued against them rather than proceeding to try and alert all units attention to the specific individual. Mainly APB's are placed for suspects whom are wanted felons and pose a threat or are posing a threat to the general public of the State, this is when the APB should be put forward. This includes reckless drivers whom have evaded you. To place the APB you must access the MDC system if that be via your cruiser or on the SASP MDC Website. Ensure that you write key descriptions, so what race the suspects were, what vehicle they were driving, where they were last seen and any clothing they were wearing and not to mention what they're 'WANTED FOR'.

4.13.3 When to alert other agencies of a CWB

You should only alert other agencies of a CWB when it's a priority suspect whom poses a threat to the State. Never distract alternative agencies attention if it's not an urgent requirement.

4.14 CIVILIAN RIDE ALONGS

4.14.1 Criteria & Eligibility

Civilian Ride Alongs must be approved by the Public Affairs Unit and thus have completed an application to be attached with an officer on their general patrol duties. This means they've had to undergo background checks to ensure that they're mentally safe to go out into the field with an officer and don't pose a threat to the officer in his duties. Applications that are accepted are only authorized to go on attachments for five days before the grant expires. Ensure you check the Ride-along section before accepting individuals to come on attachments with you.

<http://www.sasp.redcountyrp.com/viewforum.php?f=512>

Note that Cadets are allowed to go on ride-along attachments without completing an application however the same procedures must be conducted from 4.14.3.

4.14.2 Safety awareness form & Criminal Background check form

As stated in 4.14.1 ensure that all forms are completed and are authorized - <http://www.sasp.redcountyrp.com/viewtopic.php?f=512&t=3290>. Extra safety precautions however are set in place currently which means that Ride-Alongs whom are not Cadets within the State



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Police are to sign a Safety Awareness form which basically states that they acknowledge they're to remain within the Cruiser at all given times unless instructed otherwise and acknowledge the risks of coming on a ride-along and failing to comply with orders issued by State Troopers whom are attached with them. (This is to be roleplayed by you just issuing it them and getting them to sign the form accordingly). Note you must always check their record to ensure that it's clean irrespective of them passing background checks as within the five day span anything can happen and we need to ensure their records are clean at all given times.

4.14.3 Greeting a ride along and frisking them

It's essential you introduce yourself to the ride along and inform them of what general duties you're going to be performing in the field. You've got to be a Trooper First Class to proceed to handle a Ride-Along. Ensure that you frisk them before they proceed to go out on patrol with them and ensure that you speak to them in a friendly manner whilst assisting in answering their questions when possible, remember these can potentially be the next Academy Students to join the State Police or they can potentially be press which means we must show that we're professional and friendly at all given costs.

4.14.4 Time span & communication

We've set a max time span of an HOUR for ride-alongs whom are not Cadets within the State Police and so ensure you inform them that it's only for an hour. Remember to proceed in communicating with them in a professional and approachable manner as briefed on in section 4.14.3.

4.15 RESPONSE TYPES

4.15.1 Code 0 Response

Absolute Panic and Extreme Terror means that it's a State Emergency, you're to drop everything you're doing and respond to the situation at once. This means dropping non priority duties such as Traffic Stops to attend the situation. Note that it's down to you to make the judgement, after all if you're at a situation with a civilian down on the ground with a GSW we don't expect you to leave them alone. However remember that CODE 0's are urgent requests and normally are linked to multiple shootings or multiple armed individuals where an officer is sending out a distress call. It's a priority that we ensure our units in the field are safe, drop your duties and attend with lights and sirens whilst also yielding at stop signs still. It's vital you attend the situation at once, units found not responding without valid reasoning shall be PUNISHED ACCORDINGLY.



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4.15.2 Code 1 Response

A Code One response is responding without lights and sirens and is usually a request put forward for Tow Trucks or Prisoner Transportation Units. It means that you're in no urgent rush for that unit to assist you and it's not a vital priority for them to urgently rush to assist you. So if we'd review this alike a Traffic Light System it'd reference Red in which you'd comply safely and stop at intersections and follow the speed limit.

4.15.3 Code 2 Response

Responding with Lights is what Code 2 means, which means using your Emergency Light Modification and visible siren however without audio which just alerts other drivers you're responding to an emergency situation. A code two response references Amber in a traffic light system which means a Trooper requires your assistance quite urgently but it's not an emergency situation in which anyone is at harm's way.

4.15.4 Code 3 Response

A code three response is an emergency response which would reference Green in a traffic light system. This means that a Trooper is requesting you to respond to their request with lights and sirens and thus it being an emergency. It's vital you assist them in your duties if you're available to do so however it doesn't mean that you should drop your current situation unless units are short spanned and your current situation isn't really classed as a slight priority. When responding Code Three you're allowed to break the set speed limit to assist a unit accordingly.

4.16 WARRANTS & REPORTS

4.16.1 Requesting a warrant

Requesting a Warrant must be done through the San Andreas State Police forum and must be authorized and reviewed by the Supreme Court of San Andreas. In the case of emergencies warrants can be authorized by the High Command Administration of the San Andreas State Police however this means the agency are fully liable and are held accountable for anything that may potentially go wrong. Warrants must be authorized and confirmed before they're allowed to be conducted lawfully.



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4.16.2 Completing a warrant

Upon completing a warrant a report must be issued with a statement as to how the warrant was executed, full lists of informative details must be submitted for SCSA/SASP referencing/filing.

4.16.3 Handling a warrant

Warrants will have priority requests, Divisions may request warrants or may be assigned to handle warrants or they can either be actioned and conducted by general patrol units that are supervised. However it's vital that they are authorized, the authorizing Command Operative shall assign and delegate operational duties to operatives to ensure that the warrant is supervised and is reported in full without failure.

4.16.4 Duty reports

Duty Reports are vital to you and your role, it helps assist you in your progression within the agency and provides us of an accurate log as to when you've been on active patrol which is beneficial to yourself to ensure you keep a hold of your placement within the agency. However numerous officers in the past have lied about their active patrol logs and have been caught, we check duty reports and so if you are caught lying you shall face disciplinary action. Remember that Duty Reports are beneficial for you as it allows you to keep a track of your progression and allows your Supervisory units to acknowledge what you've been doing in the field and is a reference to Troopers activity within the Agency which shows dedication! Failing to keep Duty Reports up to date and failing to complete them WILL lead to you being dishonorably discharged for inactivity. Remember if you're going away for a period of time to request an LOA (Leave of Absence).

4.16.5 Keeping up to date

It's your job to ensure you're up to date with Departmental Standards and Protocols, note that any operational changes shall be announced to the department in notifications that you are tagged in or can visibly see on the forums or MOTD's, failing to keep up to date with new enforcements or regulations means that you may be disciplined, it's not our duty to individually inform you and pull you aside and so ensure you're aware of the agencies operational aspects and alterations.

4.16.6 Filling in situation reports

It's essential that you fill in situation reports as it acts as a reference to your progression within the agency, note it's optional apart from in Code 8's and Code 0's in which the OIC or Primary Unit is requested to do a mandatory report and file it within twenty four hours or they can face disciplinary action.



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4.16.7 Search warrants

Alike in 4.16.1 all Warrants must be requested by the SCSA/SASP HC administration unless you've got probable cause to proceed to search a premises or vehicle on the spot in which you can void requesting a warrant. Search Warrants are normally conducted by the Special Investigations Division or General Patrol Units (Charlies).

4.16.8 Roll Call Report

All Supervisory Units whom hold Roll Calls must ensure that RCR's are submitted after they've finished their shift. Note to take down all the Troopers present and Units assigned. It's required that if you take on the assignment as an Alpha unit that units are assigned and are organized, thus meaning you're requested to hold roll calls if units are disorganized, it also may go against you if units aren't in fine line.

4.17 MDC USAGE

4.17.1 Rules of using the MDC

Using the Mobile Data Computer is what all LEO's within the agency are required to do on a day to day and minute to minute basis when serving in active deployment. This means that there has to be tight guidelines on what you should and shouldn't be doing! The Mobile Data Computer is soon to receive new additions so that all Troopers can assign themselves to situations and can add extensive notes in regards to situations. Once this is implemented it shall be mandatory that all Troopers add notes to explain what happened in the situation and the OIC or main call handler must be the person to do this.

Units are required to assign themselves as responding when accepting and handling a call and the same goes for concluding it, you must always clear calls once they've been dealt with. Failing to do both of these things can lead to you being disciplined for failing to update other units and supervisors of ongoing operations and deployments.

The same procedure applies to adding and removing criminals charges, ENSURE you clear them otherwise other units may proceed to try and arrest them twice for the same situation which will lead to you being suspended if you're caught not clearing charges.

You must only use the MDC if you're on duty serving as an active unit.



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4.17.2 Updating information correctly

As touched on in 4.17.1 it's mandatory that you update information correctly on the MDC system to ensure that we're operating professionally at all given times, failing to update information can mislead other units in deployment which WILL lead to errors being made, if you're consistently failing to update information correctly on the Mobile Data Computer you can expect to face disciplinary action.

4.17.3 Keeping information confidential

All information on the MDC system must remain confidential unless they've requested a background check in which the PAU shall handle the check and will provide the results from the MDC system. You may never give out any personal details in relation to an individual to ANYONE whom is not a sworn officer of the San Andreas State Police. (Note it's also against departmental standards to leak information OOC'ly, if you dare do so you'll be fired on the spot without any warning.)

4.18 FOLLOWING & ISSUING ORDERS

4.18.1 When to follow orders

You should always follow orders from OIC's at situations, this means that even if you're a Trooper First Class and the individual issuing the order is a Corporal you must comply in doing so unless you believe it breaches protocols & regulations or H&S standards. OIC's can issue orders at their free will as they are the OFFICER IN CHARGE. The same stands for Supervisory Units, irrespective of if a Supervisor is deployed as Alpha if they're your Superior Officer then you must follow their orders when given to you. If you're being given two orders then you must listen to the Highest Ranking Officer unless they're of the same Stature then you'd distinguish your response based on urgency or as to what unit they're serving under therefore a Staff Sergeant on Alpha would take key priority over a Staff Sergeant deployed under a General Patrol Unit.

Note that failure to follow orders issued to you by Supervisory Units is classed as you being disobedient which will result in you facing a potential suspension or discharge. It's vital you listen to supervisors at all costs, they're above your stature for a reason and have been issued with a set power for valid reasoning.



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4.18.2 When to issue orders

If you're an OIC of a situation you're allowed to issue orders to operational units assisting you in the situation. Ensure that all instructions and orders given are for operational purposes (vantages) and don't breach protocols and regulations. Supervisory Staff however should acknowledge when to issue orders automatically following their training and manuals for reference.

4.18.3 When you're eligible to decline an order or request

As stated in 4.18.1 you may decline to follow through with an order or request if you're currently deployed in a High Priority Situation and the request is coming from a Supervisory Unit not deployed in your situation and that request is a Non Priority. You're also allowed to decline an order for example if you're a Higher Specialized Rank within a situation for example a Bomb Threat and you're a SWAT Captain, you can refuse to follow through with instructions given to you by a Non Alpha 3 and above unit. You must have valid reasoning's to decline orders and it must not be personal-related otherwise you'll face extreme punishment as disobedience is not allowed within the San Andreas State Police and shall not be tolerated.

4.19 FORUM RULES

4.19.1 Respect and language

We request that you don't swear and respect the forum rules and community members/groups whilst using the forms for the San Andreas State Police anyone seen failing to comply with this may be subject to punishment, read 4.19.3 for further reference.

4.19.2 Private messages

Note that Private Messages should not be sent to people of a certain stature if it isn't authorized or deemed applicable to do so following the Chain of Command, individuals may be warned or punished if they break the CoC. Note that Private Messages don't mean that forum rules are disregarded and any foul reports will mean that your account may be reviewed in accordance to investigation.



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4.19.3 Employee slander/disrespecting colleagues

Respecting others is key when using the San Andreas State Police forums if that be IC or OOC'ly, we operate as a family orientated environment that work closely beside one another. We class one another as team mates and thus no foul language is required to be used on the forums at any given cost. Any members seen disrespecting the department or any individuals or groups within it will be punished and their posts will be subject to removal/filtering. Forum bans may be issued where an individual has broken server rules or is banished from the faction for stating something majorly-disrespectful or foul/racist.

4.19.4 Data act & ruling

All information you submit is classed as property of the San Andreas State Police's on Red County Roleplay and therefore we uphold the right to copyright documentation submitted where necessary. This also means that your data shall be secured and your IP's shall only be handled by Administrative Staff from the Red County Roleplay Administration Team and shall not be submitted to any individuals out of that set group.

4.20 FACTION CHAT RULES

4.20.1 What to use faction chat for

Faction Chat is a 'FACTION' orientated chat room for faction members to use, try to keep it faction and duty related. Any spam topics or posts made may lead to the faction chat being toggled. Note that you use faction chat to develop OOC rapport between members and discuss events OOC'ly. It's also a way to contact individuals within the faction on an OOC note. When you're off duty refrain from using faction chat unless it's in relation to the department.

4.20.2 What you can't say

Please don't swear or use vulgar language whilst you're typing in the faction chat, disciplinary action may be taken where seen fit. Remember that the faction chat is not to be used to metagame or plan things IC'ly with. You must not insult any individuals within the faction or disrespect any ethnic groups, this is a SERVER rule not only a FACTION rule.



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4.21 INACTIVITY

4.21.1 What you should do if you're going inactive or away on vacation

It's essential you make us aware if you're going to be inactive over a set period of time or if you're going away on a vacation/holiday. Please make all requests via the correct LOA (Leave of Absence) form <http://www.sasp.redcountyrp.com/viewforum.php?f=216>. Note that if you're looking to go inactive for more than two weeks you may be told to resign from your post and reinstate when you're ready to come back to the San Andreas State Police.

4.21.2 What happens if you fail to notify us

Failing to notify us can lead to you being dishonorably discharged which will mean that further attempts in the future to reinstate will see you being potentially denied or accepted at a lower rank than the one you were discharged at.

4.22 WEARING YOUR UNIFORM

4.22.1 Badge

Every qualified Law Enforcement Officer at the rank of Probationary Trooper and above is issued with a badge to identify that they're a law enforcement officer serving the San Andreas State Police and the State of San Andreas as a whole. You're to have your badge visible on you at all given times when on duty and it should be attached above your top left pocket on your standard trooper uniform. Note that Detective units operating in Delta must also have a visible badge shown and it can be worn around the Waistline, exemptions are made to Under Cover units however all units must have their badge on them at all given times and are authorized to take it home. You must however give your badge number if someone requests it, failing to do so will lead to you being disciplined.

4.22.2 Suited uniform

The San Andreas State Police uniform is something that's unique and suited to the agency. The uniform we issue and the standards we set when wearing it are something which represent the department as a whole. Troopers of set ranking placements are assigned with specific uniforms tailored to the rank and stature. It's vital all Troopers comply in wearing the following uniforms appointed to their rank below. Failure to do so will lead to disciplinary action being taken.



All Troopers are equipped with a Utility Belt, Boots, Gloves and a Badge that are to be worn when in active service. (These can be seen below)

Probationary Troopers (Below is an image of a State Police Probationary Troopers Uniform)



Probationary Troopers are assigned to wear Blue Hats which allow colleagues and the general public to acknowledge them as LEO's in training whom are not fully pledged Troopers. Probationary Troopers wear Blue T-Shirts and dark trousers as displayed in the photo.



Troopers to Corporal SiT (Below is an image of State Police - Non Commissioned Officers Uniform)



Troopers to the rank of Corporal SiT can wear the above uniforms, all of the above are given a Black Standard issue Trooper hat as well as rank insignias to match their NCO rank which they are assigned to wear on their lower sleeves as displayed in the top images. The Troopers hat must be on at all given times and can only be removed when they're on their break.



This uniform on the left hand side is specifically assigned for Master Troopers and above to use only. Note that females can still use their primary skins above and the same goes for people of different ethnicities. You'll find that the same shall stand for Female Sergeants and above up to the rank of Lieutenant.



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This specific uniform is for LEO's at the rank of Sergeant up to Master Sergeant. Members of the Supervisory Team also known as the Sergeants Team wear dark tanned shirts with light tanned trousers. This signifies that they're a member of the Supervisory Team. Unlike Non Commissioned Officers however Sergeants wear a dark brown trooper's hat.

Sergeants also distinguished in rank by their ranking insignias in the same placement as they appear for Non Commissioned Officers. (Female Sergeants will wear one of the default NCO uniforms with a brown trooper hat however they'll roleplay their uniform as being the same as the Male's in the Supervisory Team).



This specific uniform is for LEO's at the rank of Lieutenant up to Commander. Members of the Command Team also known as Command Staff wear light tanned shirts with dark green tanned trousers. This signifies that they're a member of the Command Team. Alike the Supervisory Team members of the Command Team also wear dark brown trooper hats to signify their ranking placement.

Unlike NCO's and Sergeants members of the Command Team wear insignias as metal pins that are attached to their collars of their issued uniform.



This specific uniform is for members of the High Command tier which ranges from the ranks of Deputy Chief of Police to Commissioner. Alike the Command team the uniform is the same color reference however instead of having pinned insignias members of the Command Team have shoulder ranking insignias which display their stars. Deputy Chief has three stars assigned whilst Chief of Police has four and Commissioner having five. They also wear ceremonial helmets for public display and recognition which displays them to be heads of the law enforcement agency.



(Below are specialized uniforms for selective operatives within the agency that are described below.)



The first uniform on the far left is for the Commissioners personal use and for the use of the selective individual appointed as the 'Chief of Staff' it's a fully tanned uniform. However the Ceremonial hat is only to be used by members of the High Command team thus if the individual appointed as Chief of Staff is a member of the Command Team or is at the rank of Master Sergeant they must wear the appropriate head attire for their designated rank.

The second uniform is for the use of the Internal Affairs Unit and Special Investigations Division only.

The third uniform is used for the Metropolitan Division and signifies that individuals are within the Special Weapons & Tactics Unit, however the uniform is only to be used for tactical situations and SWAT operatives are aware of what the uniform consists of. Tactical gear however can be authorized by the Command Team and High Command Team for state of emergency situations. Off Duty SWAT operatives however have the right to wear a 'Barret' which is issued to them and is 'Dark Green' instead of wearing their Troopers Hat.

The fourth uniform is to be used by officers operating our Air Fleet and Motorcycle units and is mainly assigned for ceremonial purposes.

Detectives are authorized to wear plain clothes when on Under Cover Delta duties however they must always have their badge present.

BADGES – Note Gold Badges are only to be used by the Command Team and above, Silver badges are to be worn by employees within the NCO & ST bracket.



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4.22.3 Service gear

In this section we shall explain to you which service gear is assigned for general patrol operatives in the field and which firearms and service pistols are available to you within the department, however please ensure that before using the equipment that you're authorized to do so within the ranking authority guidelines stated further down in the P&R listing. (4.35)



All LEO's are issued with a pair of Handcuffs which are attached to your utility belt.



All employees deployed in the Field are issued with a tactical bullet proof vest, going on patrol without one is against Health & Safety protocols and can lead to you being discharged. Remember that if you're shot in a situation to replace your Kevlar vest before redeploying/reassigning yourself back into the field.



All employees within the State Police are issued with a standard issue radio which is assigned to the 9112 Frequency.



All employees are issued with a standard pelican flashlight.



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Service pistols that are authorized to be used in deployment are the following.

Beretta 92 (all models), Glock 17 & 22, Smith & Wesson 4566.



Remington 870 shotguns are issued in every GP gun rack.



Non-Lethal Bean Bag shotguns are issued in every gun rack.



X26 standard issued taser.



Standard issued Mace.



Standard issued baton.



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MP5K issued in every vehicles gun rack.



Standard issued M4's/AR15's are located in every vehicles trunk for heavy suppression.

Remember to ensure that you're authorized to use the equipment enlisted above, all other gear are related to specialized units and are not to be used by general patrol officers. Specialized equipment issued to operatives within selected divisions are covered within the training program and protocols & guidelines for operating within them units.

4.22.4 Posture & Stance

When in active deployment you may not even think about it but individuals are always evaluating and building a profile in regards to you and the department based on your posture and stance. Remember to stand straight, don't lean around against cruisers when at scenes and be on your feet to ensure that the department doesn't look bad in the eyes of the public. No operative should be leaning around or slacking unless they're on a standard issued break and therefore if you're seen being lazy you may be disciplined accordingly or warned.

4.22.5 Tidiness

Ensure that your uniform is always tidy, in times linked to 4.22.6 your uniform should not have any marks, your shirts should be ironed to a professional and smart standard and your boots should be polished. Proceeding to head on duty looking out of line in regards to the departmental standards can lead you into being disciplined. It's key you are tidy when you proceed out into the field!

4.22.6 Ceremonial uniform

Supervisors will inform you as to when to wear your ceremonial uniform. You will be informed as to when to wear your ceremonial hats. Don't just presume that due to it being a ceremony that you can wear the ceremonial hat.



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4.23 ROLL CALLS

4.23.1 Responding to a roll call

All units are required to respond to Roll Calls when they're called in unless the highest on duty Supervisor authorizes for you not to attend and to continue with your duties. When responding to a roll call you must ensure you report in over the radio stating that you're 10-1 to the 10-32 (RC) and state your ETA or notify the roll call organizer of any reasoning's as to why you may be late. You respond to a roll call in a Code 1 response without failure.

(Units seen leaving because a Roll Call has been called in may face disciplinary action unless they specify a reason as to why they're going off duty.)

4.23.2 How to act in a roll call

In the Roll Call Frequency you're required to remain silent unless addressing/saluting a senior member of staff and are greeting them. Failure to remain silent may lead to disciplinary action being taken. You may confer with other LEO's however before the Roll Call begins but you still may be asked to remain silent and if asked to do so you must follow the order without failure. Remember to listen and follow orders alike you would in the field as key announcements and assignments will be made.

4.23.3 Being assigned

When being assigned you're allowed to request for a specialized unit but you may be declined, if you're assigned to a set unit you're expected to 10-27 to it accordingly and undertake your duties as requested. Remember to update your Unit Tags and report in when you clear from the Roll Call and proceed to undertake active patrol duties again.

4.24 CORRUPTION

4.24.1 OOC Corruption policy

It's against departmental regulations to go OOC'ly corrupt that means this means going against the agency by leaking information that may tarnish the department's standards or image. Selling weapons and issuing licenses OOC'ly all face server/faction related punishments and you'll be permanently black listed from joining the State Police.



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4.24.2 IC Corruption policy

Officers are allowed to commit minor corruption from an OOC stand point that said it doesn't mean that you won't be disciplined if you're caught in the act or are reported. However minor corruption won't lead to you being permanently discharged. Acts of minor corruption can be seen as you issuing someone an excessive ticket, roughening them up slightly or either falsifying charges against them. Anything above that would be deemed as a serious felony is strictly against faction rules unless it has been authorized under 4.24.3.

4.24.3 Extreme corruption grant

The High Command team uphold the right to allow LEO's to take part in Extreme Corruption however the same stand point as in 4.24.2 stands that operatives whom take part may be held accountable for their actions IC'ly. The Commissioner himself however can exempt individuals whom have been corrupt and have been caught in the act following an OOC procedure but this is a 'RARE' thing to happen and shouldn't be reviewed as being a 'COMMON' thing.

4.25 DEALING WITH DIFFERENT TYPES OF SCENARIOS

4.25.1 Dealing with complaints from the public

Dealing with complaints from the general public will happen on a day to day basis. It's best to distinguish if they're looking to make a formal complaint or an informal complaint. Note that if they want to make a report on an officer or yourself you should reference your badge number and inform them to contact Internal Affairs and proceed to our website where they can get access to the complaint form. Secondly if they're asking to speak to a Supervisory unit or are unsatisfied with the way a situation is being dealt with then you can contact a Supervisor or they make request one to be present at the situation (if they're available). Irrespective of if the complaint is on you or isn't about you it's required that you remain professional, approachable and friendly throughout conversing with the individual. Remember the department's image is on your shoulders, you must be able to handle constructive criticism.

4.25.1.1 What to do with them complaints

As stated there are several channels that complaints can be dealt with. You must always ensure that the individual is pointed in the right direction or is given reassurance that their complaint shall be handled. Remember that if you're a Supervisory unit whom is handling the complaint then you must always ensure that an end result is met. It's hard to satisfy everyone but you must always tell the truth to ensure the department's image is kept to a high standard.



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4.25.2 Dealing with reports of crime

Civilians may come up to you regarding a report of criminal activity rather than reporting it over the phone, if this is the case you must ensure you take down all relevant information related to the incident. Remember that it's key to get a description of the suspect's ethnicity, clothing, vehicle and the story linked to the event and the actions that were performed. Once you've got all the information you can personally call in and report the crime and inform units that it has been added to the MDC or you can raise an APB/CWB in accordance to the priority of the situation. Ensure that you inform other units of the report to ensure we've got as many operatives in the field aware of the situation that has recently occurred (if the situation warrants it).

Remember to note down the civilian (reporters) name, telephone number and address. It's also crucial that you get to see their license to ensure that you can reference the report back to them if it's a false call or requires further investigative work to be put forward.

4.25.3 Dealing with injured

Dealing with injured individuals is a common occurrence when serving in the war on crime, you must be alert and prepared at all given times. We acknowledge that you're not medically trained however Troopers do have the option to be funded to sit Medical Training Sessions (BLS/ALS) with the San Andreas County Fire Department. It's essential that when reporting in a case however over the departmental radio that you give vitals and a clear descriptive as to what the injury is so that the SACFD can prioritize calls in reference to their urgency.

4.25.3.1 Suspects

Suspects with wounds must be attended to, however if they're minor wounds and you're fully aware that they won't be put in danger by you moving them then you can request medical staff to visit the suspect in a secure facility if that be County Jail or the High Facility Prison. Note that if a suspect has very serious wounds such as a GSW it's vital you ensure that you still provide medical support where necessary. If the SACFD transport suspects then it's the primary unit's duty to proceed with the medical unit to the hospital and wait for the suspect to be treated so that you can proceed to arrest them when they're discharged from the hospital. NOTE that we have an infirmary wing at the High Facility Prison for a reason however so you can request for PRIORITY suspects to be transported to that facility if they pose a risk to you or the state.



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4.25.3.2 Civilians

It's vital we assist civilians where necessary even if it's not linked to an event that requires your presence as a law enforcement officer. It's your duty however to protect the civilians and the states interest and therefore that includes being able to report in injured victims/civilians to the SACFD and assist them in anyway shape or form. Note that failing to assist injured civilians and suspects when you're able to do so can lead to you being disciplined or even investigated by Internal Affairs.

It's rather essential though that you don't attend to anyone's injuries unless you're certified to do so, if you proceed to do something medically which could harm them then you and the agency may be liable for their injuries if it's taken to the SCSA civil courts.

4.25.4 Dealing with rape victims

This is one of the touchiest subjects you'll come across in the field of service. It's advised that you tell rape victims not to wash themselves as the suspects DNA will still be present on the victim and thus we'd need to get swab's/samples to be able to pursue the criminal and proceed to declare justice in their name. Remember to comfort the individual and whilst informing them that it's best not to wash try and convince them that it's in their best personal interests if they wish to ensure that the individual is caught. If they've been raped in an open location it's best to take them to an environment that they'd feel safe in thus a hospital or police station. Remember to call for a Detective or if none are present then proceed to get a report. For samples it's best that you call the SACFD and get a colleague of the same sex to assist in doing any form of sampling. It's always advised also that if it's a female rape victim then it's always best to assign a female officer to handle the situation.

4.25.5 Dealing with assault victims

The same procedure applies as it does in 4.25.4 in terms of comforting the individual. Remember to take them away from the scene of the crime or remove the individual whom has assaulted the individual. It's essential that you call for an EMT unit over departmental if you believe their injuries are quite severe otherwise ask them if they'd like to be seen to medically.

4.25.6 Dealing with suicidal civilians/suspects

In these situations it's best to call for a Negotiation Unit from a specialized branch of either the SID/MET. However it's best to comfort individuals and call for a Supervisory Unit to be present.

4.25.7 Dealing with groups of people

Dealing with large groups of people can be rather intimidating at times and rather dangerous if they become hostile and you're out numbered. Ensure that you've always got a clear exit path and are not surrounded. If the situation is hostile, pull back, call for backup and then engage when you've got enough support to handle with the situation you face. Never purposely try and engage with large groups that may become hostile or are in 'renowned' gang areas.



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4.26 EMPLOYEE COMPLAINTS

4.26.1 Types of complaints

There are two types of complaints and one method to seriously report an individual. If an Officer has broken the law and has violated serious protocols & regulations then you must also file a Formal Complaint alongside of an Internal Affairs Complaint. In the Department we have two main methods of reporting colleagues whom step out of line or breach protocol, there's an informal method where you can contact an on duty supervisory unit or LEO of a set stature that can handle with the report or there is a formal written/staged interview process. These methods are explained below in 4.26.2 & 4.26.3.

4.26.2 Informal complaint process

Informal complaints are usually put forward to on duty supervisors and are related to incidents that you've witnessed whilst being in active service in that watch period. If an Alpha Unit is not available then you can direct complaints to a member of the Supervisory Team or above even if they're not under an Alpha unit. Supervisory Units have to handle complaints irrespective of if they're on Alpha or not. Remember this is an informal complaint in which the supervisory member of staff will sit down with you or shall pull you aside to speak in relation to the incident and report. They will decide then if you advise you to make a formal complaint or they may handle the issue then and there or proceed to forward the information on your behalf to relevant channels.

4.26.3 Formal complaint process

A formal complaint in the State Police is a more serious matter, it's one in which someone has broken protocols & regulations or is a consistent issue. A formal complaint as stated below in 4.26.1 can be done via a staged interview process which is generally what happens first. A supervisor will pull you into an office and take notes in relation to the situation and then shall either request for you to put the issue in writing to them and may even ask you to forward the complaint on to Internal Affairs. If you provide evidence however they may proceed to take action directly and shall do whatever is necessary to resolve the issue. To make a formal complaint you must request for an Alpha Unit over the radio frequency or contact the Supervisory Tiers in Written letters (PM's/TS).

4.26.4 When to post a complaint

It's against protocol and regulation to forward complaints without following the below procedures, doing so is seen as a violation of the Chain of Command. If you want your complaint to be seen to and no one is present then you must post an Internal Affairs Complaint. If you believe a member of staff may be bias to the situation then you're also welcome to forward the complaint to Internal Affairs and note that you believe selected supervisory units may be biased towards the situation, however be warned making rash accusations can lead to you being disciplined.



4.27 CHAIN OF COMMAND

4.27.1 Chain of Command explained

The Chain of Command is a simple thing to understand, simply we have brackets within the San Andreas State Police which are the following the JNCO & SNCO tier (Non Commissioned Officers) the ST tier (Sergeant Team/Supervisory Team) the CT tier (Command Team tier) and finally the HC tier (High Command tier).

For example if you're a Corporal then the chain of command for you would be contacting a member of the Sergeants Team first and they'd then decide if it needs to be pushed further up the ladder directly or if they should take the information and handle it on your behalf. Therefore you shall never go straight to a member of the High Command team as that would be violating the Chain of Command.

The one issue people get confused with is when to follow the Chain of Command, for example if you're on patrol and there are no Alpha 5 or 4 units available then you are allowed to contact the next in line so if there was a supervisor under Alpha 3 then you may contact them.

If it's out of the field and is related to the forums then you MUST not contact a supervisor above your Chain of Command unless it's of 'DEPARTMENTAL URGENCY' if you send a PM to someone above your direct CoC you may be disciplined if it's not necessary for you to disregard the Chain of Command.

4.27.2 Following the CoC at all times

There are no excuses for following the Chain of Command, irrespective of if it's in the field or via an administrative focus. As explained previously in this P&R listing you must respect your supervisors and their outlines.

4.27.3 Why we follow the Chain of Command

Without a Chain of Command the department would be very hectic and senior employees would never be able to proceed in completing their assigned duties or serious departmental related tasks/focuses. It's essential we follow the Chain of Command to ensure that the department operates to an efficient and effective standard at all COSTS!



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4.28 BREAKS & OTHER

4.28.1 Regulated break times

If you've not been in service for over an hour then you're not entitled to any break time ((Unless you go AFK)). If you've been in service for over an hour then you're entitled to a fifteen minute break, if you've been in service for over two hours then you're entitled to a half an hour break if you've not taken the fifteen minute allowance prior to that. The maximum break time is set at thirty minutes at one given time. You must ensure to report in when you're going on your break and be aware of operational deployment, supervisors may decline your breaks or ask you to place them on hold and take them at a later time. REMEMBER the enforcement and protection of the States interests come before all else!

4.28.2 How to act when on a break

When you're on duty on your break you're not allowed to RETURN to your home address in Uniform unless you've requested and have been authorized to do so by an On Duty Supervisory Unit. You're however allowed to proceed to relax and stop off for food. Remember that you're still in uniform and therefore you're being watched at every given time, never let your guard down and always report in your location as to where you're stationed for your regulated break to ensure we're operationally aware of where our units are deployed in the field in case of emergencies. It's also against departmental and government standards to work a secondary job on your dinner break.

4.29 OFFICERS LIABILITY IN SERVICE

4.29.1 Officers Liability in service explained

You've sworn your oath and have been given our mission statement and your operational outline and focus. It's your job to enforce the law of the State at all given costs. However you're also trained to a set standard and are certified to enforce the law as a representative of the San Andreas State Police and therefore we require you to follow protocols & regulations. Your actions in the field can lead us to being challenged in a judicial case and so it's key to understand when the department will take liability and when it's on your shoulders.

4.29.2 Why you may be liable

If you've been told not to do something by a Supervisory Unit then you may be held liable for any wrong doing or errors that come from doing so, the same with operating out of the protocols & guidelines. Not to mention giving medical attention when not certified to do so. You'll either have to accept liability and pay for any damages or costs brought forward by the case or you may end up being discharged for failure to take on responsibility. This can be done through disciplinary fines!



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4.29.3 When the department is liable

The department will accept liability where we've put you or a suspect/civilian in harm's way. If you've been told to do something by a Supervisory Unit and a case comes from your actions then the department will accept full liability. Note the department shall always represent employees in matters of judicial cases.

4.30 EVIDENCE HANDLING

4.30.1 Evidence handling explained

It's essential that LEO's in the field handle evidence correctly. Remember to wear gloves and bag all evidence where necessary to do so. Note that any seizures must be handled by a member of the Special Investigations Division or an on Duty Supervisory Unit. In the case of their absence seize the evidence and report it to a Supervisory unit or detail it in your duty report. Remember to secure the evidence in safe locations such as the vehicles trunk and ensure it's securely locked.

4.30.2 Why evidence must be handled correctly

We require evidence to prosecute individuals and we use seized evidence for vital departmental and government related reports. Every seizure must be recorded and handled with the utmost professionalism to ensure that we're legally secure and are safely on top of our policing standards.

4.31 EMPLOYEE CITATION PERIOD

4.31.1 Employee citations explained

Employees can receive disciplinary fines for breaking protocols & regulations. You'll be issued disciplinary citations by Supervisory units and they shall be logged and reported. You must pay disciplinary fines otherwise you may face further punishments.

4.31.2 What happens if you fail to meet the deadline

As briefly touched on in 4.31.1 failing to pay fines can lead to disciplinary action being taken and that ends up either being a lengthy suspension or discharge from the department. If you break regulating standards you're putting the department's legal standards on the line therefore accept the liability of your actions



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4.31.3 Steps the department takes

You're allowed to post a hearing referencing disciplinary fines if you believe that you've been wrongfully fined or have been over-fined. With all being said the San Andreas State Police train our Supervisory Staff to a high standard therefore Supervisors will have guides referencing the set fee for breaking certain references along with punishments that come with them. For more serious violations disciplinary fines will be discussed and the majority will be the verdict.

4.31.4 Support you can receive to repay the citation

If you've not got a sustainable or reasonable financial income to be able to afford to pay disciplinary fines then alternative methods of punishment can be enforced if the supervisor deems it necessary or either approves of it. However if Troopers are willing to pay disciplinary fines however they don't have a set surplus to repay the disciplinary fine instantly then bulk payment methods can be arranged and times can be extended if discussed with the handling Supervisor or their Seniors.

4.32 ASSOCIATING WITH DETECTIVES & IA

4.32.1 Keeping identities secretive

You must never disclose an Under Cover/Detective's name or descriptive to a member of the public under any circumstances. You also must never disclose an Internal Affairs Officers name under all circumstances, failure to follow either of these protocols will lead straight to you being dishonorably discharged from the State Police.

4.32.2 Documentation and case files

Case files & documentation must not be shown to any employee whom does not have the authority to review the material. All of our documentation is strictly prohibited to be shown to the public without authorization from the Command and High Command Team. Doing either of these will lead to SERIOUS disciplinary methods being taken.



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4.33 INSIDE THE DEPARTMENT & PRECINCTS

4.33.1 Rulings

You must never allow a civilian to enter the precinct without a valid and lawful reasoning to do so. This also includes members of other Government or Private agencies. When letting someone inside the department they must be supervised at all given times. The individuals whom have been granted must be frisked and have had background checks performed through the MDC and they must display clear and legal IDENTIFICATION. You must not grant access to a facility unless you have the authority to do so, that means if you're not in a specific specialized unit then you can't grant access to them facilities that'd come down to the Command Team or the specified Unit/Division Commander. Station Commanders are the only people whom can allow open days to be held at their facilities.

4.33.2 Granting access

As covered in 4.33.1 you must have authorization to allow people into the facility by a Supervisory Unit that would administer that facility or current watch. You must also ensure that you follow all safety precautions.

4.34 OFFICERS WELL BEING

4.34.1 Shots fired covering

Whenever shots are fired in a situation it's essential you take cover and don't stand out in the open, standing out in the open increases your risk of being hit and becoming a target to not only the suspect's bullets but potential friendly fire. Remember to use your cruiser and your surroundings to your advantage but put the civilian populous life before your own safety without failure.

4.34.2 In service injuries

In your length of service it's highly likely you may be injured on the job, this is expected due to the specified job role you uphold however it's vital you follow professional standards and guidelines set by the department to deuce risks of injuries. If you're injured on duty you'll be seen to medically and are authorized to take sick leave if the Command Team approve or are issued with a doctors note.



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4.34.3 Sickness & Illness

Alike 4.34.2 it's common to catch bugs and become sick on various occasions throughout your career and the department are aware of that matter and therefore allow LEO's to take leave where necessary. ((OOC'ly if you're sick/ill you can take an extended LOA))

4.35 RANKING AUTHORITY

4.35.1 Ranking Authority Explained

The ranking authority are the strict guidelines that inform all LEO's what they're capable to do at what assigned ranking placement within their career within the San Andreas State Police. These can be displayed below, note that these include a rank by rank basis authority guideline and are not linked to the individual in terms of if they may be in specialized units and therefore they must refer to them specialized units guidelines and raking authority.

(Note as stated, posts do hold more responsibilities/power than just the basic stated in the RA).

Cadet (Academy Student)

As a Cadet (Academy Student) within the San Andreas State Police you're authorized to do/undertake/use the following equipment/units/roles within the Law Enforcement Agency,

- As a Cadet you're allowed to attach on a ride along with a Trooper First Class or above.
- As a Cadet you're allowed to operate within the High Facility Prison Wing if supervised/authorized to do so by an Alpha unit or Detention Division LEO.
- As a Cadet you're not allowed to have a radio that's tuned into the 9112 frequency unless authorized to undertake HFP duties.
- You're allowed to attend scheduled academy classes in accordance to the San Andreas State Police – Trooper Training Scheme.
- You're not allowed to take any equipment home with you.

Probationary Trooper

As a Probationary Trooper within the San Andreas State Police you're authorized to do/undertake/use the following equipment/units/roles within the Law Enforcement Agency,

- As a Probationary Trooper you're allowed to attach with a Field Training Officer.
- As a Probationary Trooper you're allowed to partner up with units of the rank of Trooper however it's advised you go with a Trooper First Class so that you can get training reports completed.



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- As a Probationary Trooper you're issued with a standard issued sidearm (Pistol) and general duty/service equipment (Mace, Tazer, Radio, Emergency Beacon, Batton).
- As a Probationary Trooper you're authorized to operate under ZULU (Prisoner Transportation duties).
- As a Probationary Trooper you're allowed to operate and serve within the High Facility Prison Wing.
- As a Probationary Trooper you're not given a full badge number however are allowed to reference your name and rank for report proof, you're also allowed to inform civilians of your FTO's badge number if they request to post a complaint linked to you.
- As a Probationary Trooper you're allowed to drive Charlie units if supervised by a Trooper First Class or above.
- As a Probationary Trooper you're not allowed to join or operate any specialized units.

Trooper

As a State Trooper within the San Andreas State Police you're authorized to do/undertake/use the following equipment/units/roles within the Law Enforcement Agency,

- As a Trooper you're allowed to operate Charlie units alone.
- As a Trooper you're allowed to join specialized units within the OoAS & OoFO - the Public Affairs Unit, Licensing Unit and Detention Division.
- As a Trooper you're allowed to use the Shotgun within the cruisers gun rack and beanbag shotgun.
- As a Trooper you're allowed to use the MP5 in the vehicle to 'DISABLE' tires of fleeing vehicles if permission is given from the OIC/Alpha unit.
- As a Trooper you're allowed to post disciplinary hearings and are given a full badge number.

Trooper First Class

As a Trooper First Class within the San Andreas State Police you're authorized to do/undertake/use the following equipment/units/roles within the Law Enforcement Agency,

- As a Trooper First Class you're allowed to operate Mike/Oscar Mike units if authorized to do so by an Alpha unit.
- As a Trooper First Class you're allowed to use the MP5 in shoot outs if the force matrix authorizes you to do so.
- As a Trooper First Class you're allowed to apply to become a Field Training Officer.
- As a Trooper First Class you can apply to join further specialized units as a JUNIOR member of staff such as the Recruitment Unit, Academic Training Unit, Field Training Unit, High Speed Interception Unit, Special Investigations Division, and the Metropolitan Division.



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Senior Trooper

As a Senior Trooper within the San Andreas State Police you're authorized to do/undertake/use the following equipment/units/roles within the Law Enforcement Agency,

- As a Senior Trooper you're allowed to operate the Bravo units if the situation warrants you to do so.
- As a Senior Trooper you're allowed to operate the Sierra unit.
- As a Senior Trooper you're allowed to become a Deputy Commander/Deputy Head of the following units – OoAS: Public Affairs Unit, Licensing Unit and within the OoFO: High Speed Interception Unit.
- As a Senior Trooper you're allowed to become a member of 'Command' of the following units – OoAS: Recruitment Unit, Public Affairs Unit, Licensing Unit, and Field Training Unit and within the OoFO: High Speed interception Unit, Detention Division.

Master Trooper

As a Master Trooper within the San Andreas State Police you're authorized to do/undertake/use the following equipment/units/roles within the Law Enforcement Agency,

- As a Master Trooper you're allowed to operate and authorize the deployment of Mike/Oscar Mike units if no Supervisory Units are present in deployment.
- As a Master Trooper you're allowed to authorize the deployment of a Sierra unit if no Supervisory Units are present in deployment.
- As a Master Trooper you're allowed to become a Deputy Commander/Deputy Head of the following units – OoAS: Field Training Unit.
- As a Master Trooper you're allowed to become a member of 'Command' of the following units – OoFO: Special Investigations Division, Special Weapons & Tactics (Metropolitan Division)

Corporal

As a Corporal within the San Andreas State Police you're authorized to do/undertake/use the following equipment/units/roles within the Law Enforcement Agency,

- As a Corporal you're allowed to authorize the deployment of a Sierra unit in an active situation if you're the OIC.
- As a Corporal you're allowed to apply for the Sergeant in Training scheme.
- As a Corporal you're allowed to request disciplinary strikes to be issued to JNCO's for insubordination.



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- As a Corporal you're allowed to become a Deputy Commander/Deputy Head of the following units – OoAS: Recruitment Unit, Academic Training Unit and within the OoFO: Special Investigations Division, Metropolitan Division.

Corporal SiT

As a Corporal SiT within the San Andreas State Police you're authorized to do/undertake/use the following equipment/units/roles within the Law Enforcement Agency,

- As a Corporal SiT you're allowed to issue punishments to JNCO's if operating under an Alpha Unit with a Supervisory Unit.
- As a Corporal SiT you're allowed to attach on patrols with Alpha Units if it's possible to do so.
- As a Corporal SiT you can authorize the use of MP5's if an Alpha Unit is not available or in active deployment with good reasoning.
- As a Corporal SiT you're allowed to write disciplinary action reviews.
- As a Corporal SiT you're allowed to hold Roll Calls if supervised by a Sergeant.

Sergeant

As a Sergeant within the San Andreas State Police you're authorized to do/undertake/use the following equipment/units/roles within the Law Enforcement Agency,

- As a Sergeant you're allowed to patrol under Alpha Five.
- As a Sergeant you're allowed to issue suspensions and disciplinary actions to LEO's of the ranks of Trooper to Corporal.
- As a Sergeant you're allowed to deploy Sierra/Hotel/Bravo/Mike/TAC and Delta units if you're under patrol as Alpha Five.
- As a Sergeant you're allowed to authorize the use of MP5's.
- As a Sergeant you're allowed to issue disciplinary fines of up to \$5,000.
- As a Sergeant you can suspend for a maximum of six hours, if the protocol or violation requires a more serious punishment you're to forward it up via the Chain of Command for further action to be taken.
- As a Sergeant you're assigned individuals within a squad to review, you're allowed to report and moderate their performance and are in control of ensuring their duty files are up to date.
- As a Sergeant you're allowed to become a Commander of the following units – OoAS: Public Affairs Unit, Licensing Department, Recruitment Unit, Field Training Unit. OoFO: High Speed Interception Unit, Detention Division.



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Staff Sergeant

As a Staff Sergeant within the San Andreas State Police you're authorized to do/undertake/use the following equipment/units/roles within the Law Enforcement Agency,

- As a Staff Sergeant you're allowed to patrol under Alpha Four.
- As a Staff Sergeant you're allowed to issue suspensions and disciplinary actions to LEO's of the ranks of Trooper to Corporal SiT.
- As a Staff Sergeant you're allowed to issue the disciplinary fines of up to \$10,000.
- As a Staff Sergeant you're allowed to become a Probationary Commander of the following units – OoAS: Academic Training Unit and of the OoFO: Special Investigations Division, Metropolitan Division.
- As a Staff Sergeant you're allowed to suspend for a maximum of twenty four hours, if the protocol or violation requires a more serious punishment you're to forward it up via the Chain of Command for further action to be taken.
- As a Staff Sergeant you can authorize the use of M4's in Code 0 situations if you're the OIC.
- As a Staff Sergeant you can apply for the Command in Training scheme.

Master Sergeant

As a Master Sergeant within the San Andreas State Police you're authorized to do/undertake/use the following equipment/units/roles within the Law Enforcement Agency,

- As a Master Sergeant you're allowed to become a Probationary Commander of the following units – OoAS: Academic Training Unit and of the OoFO: Special Investigations Division, Metropolitan Division.
- As a Master Sergeant you're allowed to suspend up to a maximum of 36 hours.
- As a Master Sergeant you're allowed to issue disciplinary fines of up to \$15,000.
- As a Master Sergeant you can apply for the Command in Training scheme and are eligible to be selected into the Command Team if a placement is vacant.
- As a Master Sergeant you're allowed to issue suspensions and disciplinary actions to LEO's of the ranks of Trooper to Corporal SiT.

Lieutenant

As a Lieutenant within the San Andreas State Police you're authorized to do/undertake/use the following equipment/units/roles within the Law Enforcement Agency,

- As a Lieutenant you're allowed to accept disciplinary hearings and conclude them.
- As a Lieutenant you're allowed to discharge LEO's up to the rank of Sergeant.



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- As a Lieutenant you're allowed to issue suspensions and disciplinary actions to LEO's of the ranks of Trooper to Staff Sergeant.
- As a Lieutenant you're allowed to take on the role as Chief of Staff.
- As a Lieutenant you're allowed to use the M4/Sniper rifle.
- As a Lieutenant you're allowed to authorize heavy armored vehicle & gear deployment in state of emergency situations.
- As a Lieutenant you're allowed to issue disciplinary fines of up to \$25,000.
- As a Lieutenant you're allowed to suspend up to a maximum of 3 days.
- As a Lieutenant you're allowed to handle reinstatements and accept them up to the rank of Corporal.
- As a Lieutenant you're allowed to promote individuals for exceptional performance up to the rank of Master Trooper without approval.
- As a Lieutenant you can take on the post as a Bureau Director.
- As a Lieutenant you're given a personal office when joining the Command Team.

Captain

As a Captain within the San Andreas State Police you're authorized to do/undertake/use the following equipment/units/roles within the Law Enforcement Agency,

- As a Captain you're allowed to issue suspensions and disciplinary actions to LEO's of the rank of Trooper to Master Sergeant.
- As a Captain you're allowed to take on the post of Acting Office Director.
- As a Captain you're allowed to issue disciplinary fines of up to \$35,000.
- As a Captain you're allowed to suspend up to a maximum of 5 days.
- As a Captain you're allowed to discharge LEO's up to the rank of Staff Sergeant.
- As a Captain you're allowed to promote individuals for exceptional performance up to the rank of Corporal without approval.
- As a Captain you're allowed to handle reinstatements and accept them up to the rank of Corporal SiT.
- As a Captain you're allowed to hold departmental drills.



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Commander

As a Commander within the San Andreas State Police you're authorized to do/undertake/use the following equipment/units/roles within the Law Enforcement Agency,

- As a Commander you're allowed to issue suspensions and disciplinary actions to LEO's of the rank of Trooper to Acting Lieutenant.
- As a Commander you're allowed to take on the post of Office Director.
- As a Commander you're allowed to issue disciplinary fines of up to \$45,000.
- As a Commander you're allowed to suspend up to a maximum of 7 days.
- As a Commander you're allowed to discharge LEO's up to the rank of Master Sergeant.
- As a Commander you're allowed to handle reinstatements up to the rank of Sergeant.
- As a Commander you're allowed to promote individuals to the rank of Corporal SiT without approval.

Deputy Chief

As a Deputy Chief within the San Andreas State Police you're authorized to do/undertake/use the following equipment/units/roles within the Law Enforcement Agency,

- Allowed to declare State of Emergencies
- Allowed to recall all units and deploy every unit available within the fleet.
- As a Deputy Chief you're allowed to handle reinstatements up to the rank of Lieutenant unless the rest of the High Command Team agrees on a higher placement.
- As the Deputy Chief of Police you're allowed to issue suspensions and disciplinary actions of LEO's of the rank of Trooper to Captain.
- As the Deputy Chief of Police you're allowed to suspend anyone indefinitely.
- As the Deputy Chief of Police you're allowed to issue disciplinary fines of up to \$80,000.
- As the Deputy Chief of Police you're allowed to discharge LEO's up to the rank of Captain.
- As Deputy Chief you're the third head of the agency.

Chief of Police

As a Chief of Police within the San Andreas State Police you're authorized to do/undertake/use the following equipment/units/roles within the Law Enforcement Agency,

- As a Chief of Police you're allowed to handle reinstatements up to the rank of Commander unless the rest of the High Command Team agrees on a higher placement.
- As the Chief of Police you're allowed to issue suspensions and disciplinary actions of LEO's of the rank of Trooper to Commander.
- As Chief of Police you're allowed to suspend anyone indefinitely.
- As the Chief of Police you're allowed to issue disciplinary fines of up to \$100,000.
- As Chief of Police you're allowed to discharge LEO's up to the rank of Commander.
- As Chief of Police you're the second in head of the agency but are the public head.



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Commissioner

As a Commissioner within the State Police you're authorized to issue, appoint, select, moderate and control the whole of the San Andreas State Police's operational focuses if that be field based or administrative without any interjection unless it be deemed at illegal in terms of operating standards.

- A Commissioner can handle reinstatements and appointments up to the rank of Chief of Police.
- A Commissioner can suspend and discharge any LEO without reason.
- A Commissioner can issue disciplinary fines of up to \$250,000.
- A Commissioner can overrule the majority of Command & High Command decisions if he believes it's in the department's best interests.
- The Commissioner is the internal head of the Law Enforcement Agency.

4.36 UNIT ASSIGNMENT & AUTHORITY

4.36.1 Patrolling under set units

Alpha units have the capability to re-assign and unit in their watch, if units however are permitted to be deployed for operational purposes by the Command Team & High Command team then this may rule over the Alpha unit's decision. It's vital to understand that specialized units have set requirements in terms of them being rolled out in the field. We have to ensure that we've always got General Patrol Units (Charlies) in the field, this meaning that if there are not Charlie units on or there are limited units then you must not go on a tactical deployment. Tactical assignments however vary down to the circumstances you face in the field therefore Sierra & Hotel can be deployed on a case by case basis and the same stands for SWAT. Each specialized field patrol unit has set assignments that are referenced in accordance to their unit's standards and guidelines therefore ensure that you're up to date with them.



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CREDITS SECTION

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