



SAN ANDREAS STATE POLICE RECRUITMENT & TRAINING DIVISION HANDBOOK

By Blandon

Message from the Chief



Let me, Luis Bandon, the Chief of the SASP, be the first one to welcome you into the San Andreas State Police. As the San Andreas State Police, we are here to protect and serve the citizens of San Andreas. This is a job that requires a high amount of patience, tolerance, strength and agility. As you do your job, you will be faced with a number of situations, ranging from giving directions to being involved in a shootout. That is why this manual is here - to help you in your day-to-day operations and to prepare you for all kinds of situations that you may encounter as a part of your job.

This manual covers most of the situations that you might face, but if you're uncertain what to do in a specific situation, do not be afraid to look into the departmental manual for guidance, or ask your colleagues using your radio for assistance. Study the manual well, memorize it, because one day that knowledge will save your, and a citizen's life.

Kind regards,
Luis Bandon,
Chief of Police
San Andreas State Police

Bandon

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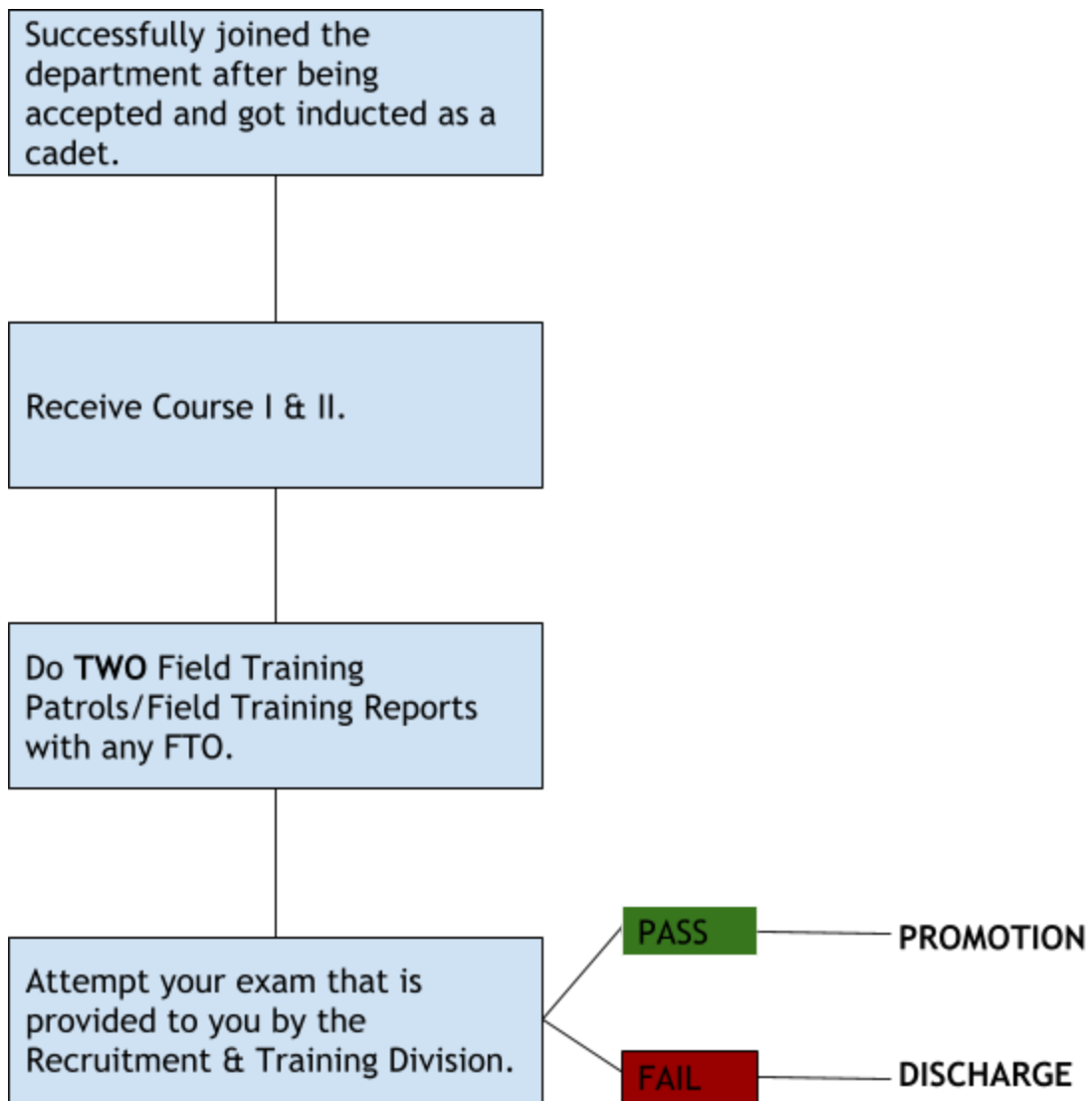
Introduction to the Recruit Stage

As a Recruit, most part of your job will be learning and a bit of doing. The rank Recruit is considered to be a part of the Civilian Staff tier of the San Andreas State Police, meaning that as a Recruit, you **do not** represent the San Andreas State Police, meaning that you are not allowed to address people or civilians as if you are a Law Enforcement Officer. You do not have any official standing however, this does not at any cost mean that you are free to indulge in any kind of criminal activities while being a part of the San Andreas State Police. We keep a strict check on our Recruits, any discrepancies can and will vouch for your removal from the department, you are expected to act disciplined & professional.

Moving on, basically, as a Recruit you are to receive **two** sets of courses. These courses are to be provided to you by the Recruitment & Training Division of the department. To be able to arrange these courses, you are required to contact a Training Officer either by 311 or schedule a day and time by e-mail or fax. ((**Discord**))

After you appear for Course I and Course II, you will then have to complete **2 Field Training Reports** with any officer that has attained a rank of Probationary Trooper1 or above. You should also remind the officer that takes you to fill in your Field Training Reports. After you have done the **two Field Training Patrols** and successfully completed **2 Field Training Reports**, you will then be given your exam. If you pass your exam, you will be promoted to State Trooper, else in case you fail, you will be discharged from the department and will be allowed to apply again for the department in **2 weeks**.

This system is described with the help of a diagram on the next page.



Chapter 1 - Introduction



The San Andreas State Police's Handbook is a tool utilized for standardization of police procedures as well as ensuring that all officers are capable of correctly enforcing the law throughout the community.

San Andreas State Police: San Andreas State Police is the law enforcement agency (LEA) within the county. Its duties are to enforce law, reduce crime, and keep order.

The department strides to work with the public and the public work with the department.

Core Values: The Core Values of the San Andreas State Police are intended to guide and inspire us in all we say and do. Making sure that our values become part of our day-to-day work life is our mandate, and they help to ensure that our personal and professional behavior can be a model for all to follow.

Service to Our Communities

We are dedicated to enhancing public safety and reducing the fear and the incidence of crime. People in our communities are our most important customers. Our motto "To Protect and To Serve" is not just a slogan - it is our way of life. We will work in partnership with the people in our communities and do our best, within the law, to solve community problems that affect public safety. We value the great diversity of people in both our residential and business communities and serve all with equal dedication.

Reverence for the Law

We have been given the honor and privilege of enforcing the law. We must always exercise integrity in the use of the power and authority that have been given to us by the people. Our personal and professional behavior should be a model for all to follow. We will obey and support the letter and spirit of the law.

Commitment to Leadership

We believe the San Andreas State Police should be a leader in law enforcement. We also believe that each individual needs to be a leader in his or her area of responsibility. Making sure that our values become part of our day-to-day work life is our mandate. We must each work to ensure that our co-workers, our professional colleagues, and our communities have the highest respect for the San Andreas State Police.

Integrity in All We Say and Do

Integrity is our standard. We are proud of our profession and will conduct ourselves in a manner that merits the respect of all people. We will demonstrate honest, ethical behavior in all our interactions. Our actions will match our words. We must have the courage to stand up for our beliefs and do what is right. Throughout the ranks, the San Andreas State Police has a long history of integrity and freedom from corruption. Upholding this proud tradition is a challenge we must all continue to meet.

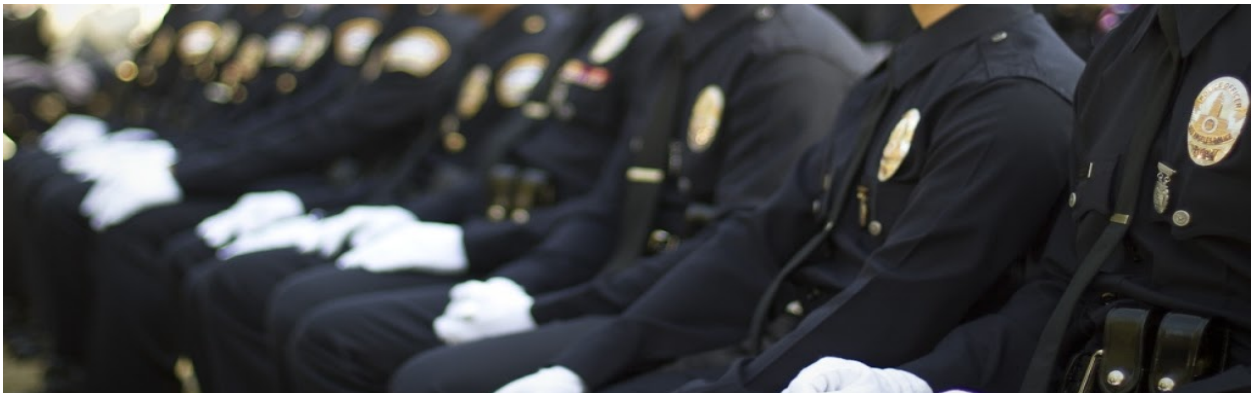
Respect for People

Working with the San Andreas State Police should be challenging and rewarding. Our people are our most important resource. We can best serve the many and varied needs of our communities by empowering our employees to fulfill their responsibilities with knowledge, authority, and appropriate discretion. We encourage our people to submit ideas, we listen to their suggestions, and we help them develop to their maximum potential. We believe in treating all people with respect and dignity. We show concern and empathy for the victims of crime and treat violators of the law with fairness and dignity. By demonstrating respect for others, we will earn respect for the San Andreas State Police.

Quality Through Continuous Improvement

We will strive to achieve the highest level of quality in all aspects of our work. We can never be satisfied with the "status quo." We must aim for continuous improvement in serving the people in our communities. We value innovation and support creativity. We realize that constant change is a way of life in a dynamic state like San Andreas, and we dedicate ourselves to proactively seeking new and better ways to serve.

Chapter 2 - Departmental Structure & Ranks



Department Structure: The San Andreas State Police contains out of three Services Beneath each Service lies certain Bureau's. Beneath each Bureau lies certain Divisions and units. Below will be a list of all Bureaus/units.

Rank Structure & Authority:

Chief of Police (SASP Executive Staff)

The highest rank possible in the San Andreas State Police. It is the duty of the Chief of Police to ensure the needs of the Department are being met. They oversee directly the Executive Staff Officers.

Other Roles:

- Responsible for overseeing and approving all Department-wide proposed rules and regulations.
- Liaison between other Government Establishments
- Responsible for overseeing Internal Affairs cases.
- May appoint a date and time for High Command, Command, Supervisory, and Department-wide meetings.

Assistant Chief of Police (SASP Executive Staff)

Second highest rank in the San Andreas State Police, who will assist the Chief of Police with their duties. Additionally responsible for overseeing the Internal Affairs Bureau.

Other Roles:

- Liaison between other Government Establishments.
- Expected to attend all High Command, Command and Supervisory meetings.
- May appoint a date and time for a Department Meeting any given time.

Captain (SASP Command Staff)

Captains are senior, experienced Command Team members who have earned the autonomy to operate their Bureau without direct Executive oversight. They have expanded authority to act within their Bureau.

Other Roles:

- Ensure their assigned Bureau functions effectively.
- Ensure that their goals, set by the Assistant Chief of Police or Chief of Police are met.
- Suggest course of action to the Assistant Chief of Police or Chief of Police.
- Direct control over their Bureau members.
- Interpret the Executive Offices orders and in cooperation with their Sergeants/Supervisors, set out a course of action. (goals & deadlines + direct action)
- Can discipline ANY subordinate ranks in the department.
- May be promoted to Sergeant without Executive approval.
- May issue a verbal warning, fine up to \$4,000, suspension up to 7 days, honorably/dishonorably discharge Sergeants and below.

Lieutenant (SASP Command Staff)

Lieutenant is the base entry rank for command positions. Lieutenants are assigned to command a Bureau, under the oversight of the Commander, until they gain enough seniority and experience to be promoted to Captain.

Other Roles:

- Ensure assigned Bureau functions effectively.
- Expected to attend all Command and Supervisory Meetings.
- May issue a verbal warning, fine up to \$3,000, honorably discharge, and suspend (for up to 5 days) any subordinate officer without Executive approval.
- May seek authorization from Commander+ to act beyond their rank restriction.
- Direct control over their Bureau members.
- Work in cooperation with their Sergeants/Supervisors to ensure the they meet the standards set by the Executive Office.

Staff Sergeant (SASP Supervisory Staff)

Staff Sergeant is an advancement in pay grade with supervision of the Sergeants team. Staff Sergeants are to ensure that Sergeant's are fulfilling their tasks, and supervising accordingly. If issues appear within the Sergeants Team, the Staff Sergeant must inform the Lieutenant of his division. They are not to punish fellow Sergeants.

Other Roles:

- Expected to attend all Sergeant Meetings.
- May suspend (for up to 48 hours) anyone up to the rank of Master Trooper.
- May seek authorization from Command Staff to act beyond their rank restriction.
- Entitled to supervisory patrol.
- Ensure their assigned group functions correctly..
- Responsible for their subordinate Troopers & supervisors.
- SUGGEST action to higher ranks regarding lower ranks (bridge function)
- May issue a verbal warning/fine up to \$2,000 as a disciplinary action to Master Trooper and below.

Sergeant (SASP Supervisory Staff)

Sergeant is the basic supervisor with many types of roles within the department. A Sergeant is given patrols duties as well as administrative duties. All sergeants are assigned to a small group of Troopers to manage.

Other Roles:

- Expected to attend all Sergeant Meetings.
- May suspend (for up to 48 hours) anyone up to the rank of Master Trooper.
- May seek authorization from Command Staff to act beyond their rank restriction.
- Entitled to supervisory patrol.
- Ensure their assigned group functions correctly.
- Responsible for their subordinated Troopers & supervisors.
- SUGGEST action to higher ranks regarding lower ranks (bridge function)
- May issue a verbal warning/fine up to \$2000 as a disciplinary action to Probationary TrooperII+1 and below.

Master Trooper (SASP Staff)

Master Trooper is a Field Supervisor, this means they have authority over subordinates in the Patrol Bureau in a manner that gives them field control, they can instruct other officers to take actions. This is considered another bump in pay grade for the extra work and dedication that has been provided.

Other Roles:

- Same as State Trooper First Class.

- May appoint him or herself as the Scene Commander until a Sergeant or above is on scene.
- Is expected to liaise with their assigned Group Sergeant as an Assistant Supervisor.

State Trooper First Class (SASP Patrol Officers)

State Trooper First Class is yet another advancement in payment, and is no different from the other State Trooper ranks. They do however have more seniority within the department.

Other Roles:

- Same as State Trooper.
- Has more seniority on the field than State Trooper.

State Trooper (SASP Patrol Officers)

State Trooper is an advancement in payment, and is eligible to apply for every interdepartmental unit.

Other Roles:

- May utilize the motorcycles with permission from a Sergeant+
- May utilize the Remington 870 AE if a situation arises and you absolutely need it. You may still utilize the beanbag shotguns.
- Is entitled to solo patrol.
- Is entitled to bringing Cadets on ride alongs.
- Is entitled to a promotion after one month of service as a State Trooper, after all criteria of a promotion set by Administration is met.

Probationary State Trooper (SASP Patrol Officers)

State Trooper is the base entry rank once the applicant has completed all Recruit related procedures. Probationary State Trooper(s) are not eligible to apply for interdepartmental units such as Firearms Licensing Division. They are also not eligible to apply for the Sergeants' Training Scheme.

Other Roles:

- May utilize standard department issued equipment. (Smith & Wesson Handcuffs, Motorola Radio, Pelican Flashlight, 26" ASP Baton, OC Pepper Spray, Spit/Bite Mask, Standard Leg Irons, Standard Kevlar Armor, Zip Ties, X-26 Taser, Duty Belt, Dispatch Device, and a Glock 22, Beanbag Shotgun)
- Is entitled to a promotion from the trial stage after seven Field Training reports have been filled out and have passed their written examination.
- Entitled to complete their Final Evaluation Patrol with a Senior Training Officer or above of the Recruitment & Training Division to be eligible for promotion to Probationary State Trooper.

Police Recruit

Recruit is a rank that is attained after having passed your department interview. Whilst being a Recruit, you will need to do their academy courses. Once completed, an Academy Examination shall be delivered to you. The Academy Examination will determine whether you are promoted to the rank of Probationary State Trooper.

Other Roles:

- Is entitled to a promotion to Probationary State Trooper after completion of the academy and passing the cadet exam.

Bureau/Divisional/Unit Authority:

Internal Affairs Director

The Director of Internal Affairs is an experienced member of the department tasked with overseeing and leading the department's Internal Affairs Board. (S)He is the person managing the Internal Affairs account and is in the end responsible for the managing of Internal Affairs

Other Roles:

- Anything their departmental rank allows/requires them to do.
- Ensure that Internal Affairs' goals, set by Executive Officers and/or the Director him/herself are met.
- Suggest course of action to Executive Officers.
- Direct control over their Bureau's members.
- Interpret the Executive Office's orders and in cooperation with Internal Affairs' Command/Supervisory team, set out a course of action. (goals & deadlines + direct action)

- ❑ May issue a verbal warning, reprimand, fine up to \$4,000, indefinite suspensions and honorably/dishonorably discharge Captains and below with permission from the Chief of Police and/or Assistant Chief of Police.
- ❑ May indefinitely suspend any officer up to the rank of Staff Sergeant without Executive approval when appropriate for investigations conducted by Internal Affairs
- ❑ May seek permission from Executive Staff to exceed beyond rank authority.
- ❑ In the event there is no Internal Affairs Director, these roles will fall upon the Deputy Director if applicable.

Chapter 3 - Divisions and Bureaus



Air Support Division

"San Andreas State Police's airborne law enforcement program began with one helicopter in 1956. Today, the Air Support Division (ASD) is the largest municipal airborne law enforcement operation in the United States, and operates from the San Andreas State Police HQ."

Canine Unit

"Canine Unit covers multiple exciting situations with a life long friend. The Canine Unit will focus on handling skills, comprehension skills, active listening skills as well as critical thinking, strategy skills, people skills and joint operation skills."

Detective Bureau

"The Detective Bureau is responsible for investigating larger and considerably more serious crimes that occur in the state ranging from murder to gangs. Furthermore, the Detective Bureau is actively investigate missing persons reports, hate crime, threats, prostitution, human trafficking and more."

Firearms Licensing Division

"The FLB forms the San Andreas State Police Licensing desk. Our unit is tasked with assessing Concealed Carry Weapon Permit (CCWP) applications filed by individuals that feel the need for concealed carry of a firearm for personal reasons, but due to the nature of weapon laws in the State of San Andreas are required to go through the application process which includes a full background check, and extensive monitoring to make sure only those eligible for Concealed carry receive their permit."

Internal Affairs Bureau

"The Internal Affairs Bureau is an essential component to the San Andreas State Police due to it's hard duties. The Internal Affairs Bureau is there to ensure everything is running as smoothly as possible and to punish the people that are trying to stain our reputation. Within this bureau you will find only the best of the best and the most trusted people in the San Andreas State Police."

Public Relations Division

"The Public Relations division is an essential component to the San Andreas State Police. We work externally and create a foundation to involve the community with what the department does internally. With that being said, it is our duty to plan and execute events, monthly newsletter, funerals for the fallen, and find new methods of involving the community with what we do on a daily basis."

Recruitment and Training Division

"The Recruitment and Training Division (R&T) is one of the key components to the San Andreas State Police, as it's our responsibility to review applications, conduct interviews, evaluate physical conditions and train the Academy Students to ensure that they have the proper skill set to become a State Troopers after the Academy."

Special Weapons and Tactics

"Special Weapons and Tactics unit is the most elite division in the whole department. This platoon requires hours of dedication to training, and being able to communicate effectively. You will be trained in a manner of tactical skills to defuse dangerous situations that patrol is not equipped for."

Traffic Enforcement Division

“The Traffic Enforcement Division is primarily dedicated to strict enforcement and education which aims to prevent and minimize traffic related risks on the streets. This unit is made up of numerous *qualified officers* and *two command staff members*. Officers holding traffic enforcement qualifications are exactly comparable to patrol officers. However we crack down on things such as excessive speeding, traffic violations and aggressive driving. Our role is not limited as we also conduct traffic collision investigations, operations which focus on specific hazards such as reckless drivers, drunk drivers, and much more.”

Chapter 4 - Chain of Command



Chain of Command: As a police officer you will report to a Master Trooper and that Master Trooper will report to a Sergeant and that Sergeant will report to a Staff Sergeant. This is an example of Chain of Command. It is designed to delegate work and problems within the department. Failure to follow the chain of command may result in a punishment.

**Recruit → Probationary State Trooper → State Trooper → State Trooper First Class
→ Master Trooper → Sergeant → Staff Sergeant → Lieutenant → Captain →
Assistant Chief of Police → Chief of Police**

Chapter 5 - Promotional Guidelines



To be promoted to the rank of State Trooper:

- Serve at least 4 weeks ((OOC Time)) as a Probationary State Trooper.

To be promoted to the rank of State Trooper First Class:

- Serve at least 4 weeks ((OOC Time)) as a State Trooper.
- Time may be reduced to 2 weeks with special merits, commendations or recommendations from Sergeants+.

To be promoted to the rank of Master Trooper:

- Serve at least 2 weeks ((OOC Time)) at the rank of State Trooper First Class.
- Must be a part of an operational or administrative bureau or division.

To be promoted to the rank of Sergeant:

- Serve at least 2 weeks ((OOC Time)) at the rank of Probationary Trooper or above.
- Must be a part of an operational and administrative bureau or division within the department.
- Must take, and pass, the Sergeant Application provided by the Patrol Bureau Commanding Officer.

To be promoted to the rank of Staff Sergeant:

- Serve at least 4 weeks ((OOC Time)) at the rank of Sergeant.
- Time may be reduced to 2 weeks with special merits, commendations or recommendations from Command Officers+.

- Must be a part of an operational and administrative division or bureau within the department.
- Must complete all tasks and assignments provided in the Sergeant Training Scheme.

To be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant:

- Serve at least 6 weeks ((OOO Time)) at any Police Officer rank.
- Time may be reduced to 4 weeks ((OOO Time)) if served at any Sergeant rank.
- Time may be reduced to 2 weeks with special merits, commendations or recommendations from Staff Officers+.
- Must hold at least a mid-level rank in the division that you are seeking to lead.
- Must take, and pass, the Lieutenant Application provided by Staff Officers.

To be promoted to the rank of Captain:

- Serve at least 4 weeks ((OOO Time)) at the rank of Lieutenant.
- Time may be reduced to 2 weeks with special merits, commendations or recommendations from Staff Officers+.
- Rank is offered by Staff Officers to Lieutenant's whom have shown exceptional behavior and performance in their role.

To be promoted to the rank of Assistant Chief of Police:

- Serve at least 4 weeks ((OOO Time)) at the rank of Captain.
- Time may be reduced to 2 weeks with special merits, commendations or recommendations from the Chief of Police.
- Rank is offered by the Chief of Police.

To be promoted to the rank of Chief of Police:

- Serve at least 8 weeks ((OOO Time)) at the rank of Lieutenant or Captain.
- Time may be reduced to 2 weeks ((OOO Time)) if served at the rank of Assistant Chief of Police.
- Rank is offered by the State of San Andreas Governor. ((If no commissioner is in place, Command / Executive Officers and/or Server Staff will elect a new Chief of Police.))

Chapter 6 - Report Writing

POLICE REPORT

Case No: _____ Date: _____
Reporting Officer: _____ Prepared By: _____
Incident: _____

Report Writing: This a very important task any Police Officer has to conclude after acting in the field. In order to keep a good and strong log, report writing is mandatory for everyone within the San Andreas State Police. In order to make the search of a report much easier, we have different report types, each used for different situations:

Arrest Reports:

Contains relevant information about the people we arrest, such as date of birth, name, residence, charges and evidence. This report type needs to be filled in for every suspect that has been arrested by the San Andreas State Police. It is extremely important that you accurately fill in the narrative section. The narrative section should explain what the situation entailed and justify all charges against an individual. After being submitted, the arrest report will be reviewed by your direct supervisor. They will then review it and refer back to you for clarification if needed. Failure to do so may result in disciplinary actions.

Evidence Reports:

Contains relevant information about items that have been confiscated by the San Andreas State Police, such as the name, type of items and evidence. This report type needs to be filled in for every item San Andreas State Police has confiscated.

Field Training Reports:

Contains relevant information about new officers that just joined the department, such as their process within the department. This report type needs to be filled in for every officer that went on duty during his Field Training Program stage.

Situation Reports:

Contains relevant information about situations that may require further investigation, such as evidence, involved people, statements. This report type needs to be filled in for every situation that may require further investigation or any situation that wasn't just a regular traffic stop, for example. All Probationary Troopers and above are required to submit a situation report after being involved in one of the following situations:

- *Officer involved in any fatal and non-fatal shooting*
- *Injury to an Officer in the line of duty*
- *Death of an Officer in the line of duty*
- *Confiscation of contraband or evidence over \$5,000*

Chapter 7 - Arrests



General arrest information: A maximum time of **one (1) hour** for major crimes (except for life sentences) has been agreed upon. Majority will remain under that. If a suspect has committed any crime and you wish to arrest them, place them inside of PD cells (Central Bureau HQ). Bear in mind that the arrest report must still be filed within a timely manner.

Chapter 8 - Basic Gun Safety



Basic Gun Safety: Firearms are pieces of equipment designed to stop and eliminate threats to life. This could be your life or someone else's. Here are basic rules to remember when it comes to firearm safety:

Treat every weapon as if it were loaded.

It's just like it sounds, treat every weapon as if it has a round in the chamber ready to fire.

Never point your weapon at anything you do not wish to destroy.

Always know what your muzzle is pointing at and what is directly behind it. If you happen to discharge your weapon in a public place and strike someone behind the suspect, you are responsible for their injuries and/or death.

Keep your finger off the trigger until ready to fire.

Example: If you are right handed, keep your trigger finger off the trigger unless you intend to fire.

Keep your weapon safe until ready to fire.

This rule does not qualify with weapons that have a trigger safety such as a Glock.

Chapter 9 - Firearm Protocols and Procedures



Firearm Protocols and Procedures: It is important that you understand how to use a firearm correctly, so this section will tell you everything you need to know about your Glock 22, Remington 870 and X-26 Taser.

Firearm Protocols and Procedures: Glock 22: LOADING THE FIREARM

Ensure that the firearm is within the grasps of your dominant hand, as switching firearms once the magazine is in place can make room for something bad to happen. Grab the magazine in your non-dominant hand, proceeding to use your index finger to ensure that the round within the magazine is seated properly. If the round is slightly sticking out, or generally not seated properly, it will not load into the firearm correctly.

Proceed to take a firm grasp of the firearm along with the magazine, slightly slamming it up the magazine well after making sure no body parts are in the way. Once the magazine is set in place appropriately, there are two ways to make the firearm slide forward. One way is to press down upon the magazine side lock/button with your thumb. Doing so will automatically slide the firearm forward. The second technique is slightly different, and will require your entire hand to do so. You want to grab the back of the firearm slide with your non-dominant hand, pull backwards and

proceed to let the slide move forward. The rounds within the firearm are now chambered.

UNLOADING THE FIREARM

The first step you want to proceed with is ensure the firearm is still within the grasps of your dominant hand.

Place your dominant thumb upon the magazine release, pressing inward. This will cause the magazine to slide out of the firearm.

As the magazine is sliding out from the firearm, make sure that it gently lands in your free hand. Do not let the magazine just drop into your hand, as you are not guaranteed to always catch it, and it demonstrates poor gun safety. All in all, it should never be done.

You want to place the magazine on a surface, kevlar pouch, or pocket. After you have done so, place your non-dominant hand upon the back of the slide, making sure that your hand is not covering the ejection port. Do not try to catch the round as it is flying out through the ejection port. Let it fall, then proceed to pick it back up. Proceed to closely inspect inside and down the magazine well and chamber, double checking to see if it is clear. Never cock the slide back, and proceed to pull the trigger to make sure it just clicks and there is no round loaded. Leave the slide cocked back, with your finger off of the trigger.

One thing you DO NOT want to do is unload the firearm in a backwards fashion. This means cocking the slide back before ejecting the magazine. The reason this should be avoided is because a new round has the ability to go into the firearm chamber. So if you try to cock back the slide once more once the magazine is already out, another round will go flying out of the ejection port.

Firearm Protocols and Procedures: Remington 870 Shotgun:

LOADING THE FIREARM

First step you want to proceed with is to make sure there is no ammunition in the shotgun to begin with. You want to cock the action backwards, and take a look inside of the chamber to make sure there is no ammunition. Proceed to roll the shotgun slightly down, just forward until you can see deep down into the chamber, to where the magazine tube will feed into the chamber, and make sure there is no ammunition in there. You can double check this by rolling the shotgun over and pressing down upon the shell elevator/loading port. If you see an orange magazine follower, that indicates that there is no ammunition left in the magazine.

Close the action, followed by rolling the shotgun completely over once more and making sure the trigger guard is pointing straight up. Grab onto a shell, placing it onto

the shell elevator, and sliding it right into the magazine tube. You may do this with the remaining shells.

Once all the rounds are inside of the magazine tube, roll the shotgun back over to its proper position. Place your support hand upon the action, followed by your trigger finger pressing down upon the action release lever and pulling back the action with your support hand

Push the action forward once more, and the shotgun is properly loaded.

UNLOADING THE FIREARM

Roll the shotgun completely over and press down upon the shell elevator/loading port. On the left side of the receiver, there will be a little claw on the inside called the shell latch. Proceeding to pinch down upon the shell latch will cause the shell to come right out of the magazine tube. Repeat this step until all the shells are out.

If you see the orange magazine once more, that means the magazine tube is empty.

Finalize your unloading process by following the first step on how to load the firearm.

Firearm Protocols and Procedures: X-26 Taser:

The X-26, just like any other firearm, has a safety switch that must be flicked in-order for it to be used.

Using the X-26 is fairly simple. If you want to remove the cartridge, all you simply do is place a finger on each side of it, pinching tightly as you pull it off of the taser. Simply grab onto a new cartridge, pressing it firmly against the end of the taser until it slides and locks into place.

Each time you pull the trigger on a taser, the time will increase by ten seconds. This time will reach a maximum of a 30 second taze. Of course, the taser may be stopped/interrupted by a small button located on the upper right side of the taser. There will be a small yellow button located on the top of the taser. Pressing it once will turn on a red laser. Pressing it twice will turn on a bright built-in LED flashlight. And pressing it for a third time will turn on both the laser and the flash light.

Firearm Protocols and Procedures: AR-15A4:

The .223 caliber AR-15 patrol carbine should be semi-automatic (and not select-fire) and have a barrel length between 14.5 inches and 16 inches. These barrel lengths give the .223 caliber cartridge the minimum velocity necessary to obtain the highly effective terminal wounding ballistics created by the .223 Rem caliber bullet.

Introductory information about the basic use and mechanics of an AR-15:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iFOD4LYxTRg>

ALL certified Officers (including SWAT Operators) shall ONLY deploy their AR-15 Rifles under the following circumstances:

- High-Risk Warrant Execution.
- Armed and Dangerous Pursuits.
- SWAT/CTSOB Operations.
- Active Threat Situation.

Please Note: After any of the aforementioned have been resolved, units responding shall be expected to "de-escalate" their response levels to that of "regular" patrol, returning the aforementioned equipment to their cruisers and not continually deploy them while conducting routine duties.

Officers found in violation of these orders may face revocation of their certifications, or face other disciplinary punishment.

Chapter 10 - Use of Force (Force Matrix)



Using the Force Matrix: The Force Matrix helps Law Enforcement Officers acknowledge which level of force they should be using against individuals. Law Enforcement Officers may use the same level, or one level higher, than the one that's used by the suspect. Law Enforcement Officers do not have to go through all levels of the Force Matrix gradually, it all depends on what level the suspect is using.

Level 0 - Marked Law Enforcement Presence

The simple presence of a uniformed Probationary Troopers considered an influence to the citizens or subjects in their vicinity and/or line of view.

Level 1 - Verbal Contact

Verbal Contact done by a Probationary Troopers defined as the police officer addressing to a subject or civilian, without issuing them orders, but with the purpose of acquiring the required information for completing an assignment or making requests.

Level 2 - Verbal Commands

For a Police Officer to engage a Level 2 type use of force, the said police officer must have a reason to issue the said command to a citizen or subject. The reasons may vary depending on the situation, but they mostly regard the safety of either subjects, citizens or Troopers. This level of force is used when a Probationary Troopers authorized to request identification documents of a said subject or citizen.

Level 3 - Physical Contact

For any police officer dealing with a noncompliant citizen or subject is authorized to use physical contact to either get the civilian out of the area or to make them leave. This force should only be very little to none. If the subject becomes resistant, then you are authorized to move into Physical Containment.

Level 4 - Physical Containment

This level of force shall be used in the case of an noncompliant person that is subject to detainment or arrest. This asks for the police officer to use physical immobilization techniques in order to contain the subject and safely put him under arrest. The Physical Containment level includes wrist locks and other immobilization techniques that can be made with the police officer bare hands.

Level 5 - Enhanced Containment

This level of force allows the police officer to use his non-lethal equipment in order to contain an noncompliant suspect that is subject of arrest or detainment. The non-lethal equipment should be picked reasonably, depending on the circumstances of the situation and physical factors of the subject.

Level 6 - Lethal Deployment

This level of force represents the stage where the police officer's brandish their lethal firearms and attempt to hold the subject to a gunpoint. This level should be reached in the scenario where the Troopers are dealing with an armed subject. This does not mean you may open fire.

Level 7 - Lethal Force

This is the very last level of force a police officer can use against a subject. This level allows the police officer to use his lethal firearm on a subject with the intent of completely disabling the subject. Situations that escalate to this level are usually caused by the immediate threat to a citizen's life and/or a law enforcement officers. Lethal firearms should not be fired from and to a vehicle in motion unless the life of a officer is directly endangered or permission has been granted from a supervisor. Bear in mind that when using lethal force, you shoot to kill, not shoot to injure.

Use of Force: Use of Deadly force vs Non-Deadly Force: You are to take the use of force very seriously and must familiarize yourself with the use of force. Failing to comprehend how the use of force works will lead to major mistakes happening.

Use of Force: Dealing with people with disabilities or mental problems: When it comes to dealing with a mental case, Troopers should not only rely on equipment, but communication with the person. Remain neutral with the person at all times, and once the situation has subsided, call in for FD to evaluate said person.

Use of Force: Use of force during a protest v. riot: During a lawful protest, Troopers should simply keep the protesters in an orderly area, protecting their safety, and your own. Troopers should never order citizens to disperse during lawful protests. During a protest that contains uncontrollable amounts of violence, the protests may be declared unlawful, and considered a riot. At that point, the officer in charge should follow instructions from SWAT once they have been called in.

Chapter 11 - Officer Safety



Officer Safety: Officers Safety is defined as the steps in which a Trooper takes to protect themselves and others in any variety of situations they may come across. This is the most important aspect of being a law enforcement officer.

Chapter 12 - Equipment



Equipment: When joining the San Andreas State Police, the equipment you possess is issued to you by the San Andreas State Police after successfully completing the Academy Program.

Equipment: Lethal Equipment:

- Glock 22 Gen 4 Standard Issued ((Handgun/Pistol))
- PSA 10.5" CARBINE-LENGTH 5.56 NATO 1/7 NITRIDE CLASSIC MFT ((AR-15))
- Remington 870 Shotgun ((Shotgun))

Equipment: Non-Lethal Equipment:

- X-7 Taser
- OC Pepper Spray
- ASP Baton (26")

Equipment: Vehicle Equipment:

- HD 720p dashcam w/ sound recording
- In-car speed radar system
- LIDAR speed gun
- Emergency lights system
- Assortment of zip-ties
- Spike strips

- Standard leg irons
- Three (3) traffic cones
- Two (2) expandable barriers

Equipment: Miscellaneous Equipment:

- Pair Of Smith & Wesson Handcuffs
- Heavy Kevlar
- Standard Kevlar
- A Motorola Radio
- Duty Belt
- Leather Gloves
- Flashbang (SWAT)
- Smoke Grenade (SWAT)
- Teargas (SWAT)
- Snakecam (SWAT)

Chapter 13 - Callsigns and Dispatch



Callsigns and Dispatch: As a Probationary State Trooper, you will be assigned a call sign. Partnered patrol is mandatory. Once you have attained the patrol certification, you will be able to solo-patrol. Below will be a list of all available call signs within the department.

[SECTOR ASSIGNMENT]-[UNIT TYPE]-[CALLSIGN]

For example: 01-S-300

- 01 - PATROL BUREAU**
- 02 - DETECTIVE BUREAU**

- 03 - COUNTER TERRORISM AND SPECIAL OPERATIONS BUREAU;**
- 04 - SUPERVISOR - SUPERVISORY STAFF;**
- 05 - SUPERVISOR - COMMAND STAFF;**

and...

ALPHA (A): Partnered Troopers patrol unit;

AIR: Helicopter unit;

BRAVO (B): Bicycle patrol unit;

CHARLIE (C): Crime Suppression unit;

DAVID (D): Special Weapons and Tactics Unit;

FOXTROT (F): Footbeat patrol unit;

GEORGIA (G): Partnered detective unit;

HOTEL (H): Single detective unit;

KILO (K): Canine unit;

SIERRA (S): Single Police Officer patrol unit;

MARINE: Boat patrol unit;

MARY (M): Motorcycle patrol unit;

PETER (P): Paired "LINCOLN" patrol units;

TANGO (T): Marked Traffic Unit;

UNIFORM (U): Unmarked Traffic Unit;

WHISKEY (W): High-Speed Interception Unit;

When going on duty, you need to set your status to on duty. ((By signing in at PD))
Once you do so, you will appear in the list on the MDT. ((/mdt))

Chapter 14 - Reasonable Suspicion & Probable Cause



Probable Cause: Probable cause is a requirement found in the Fourth Amendment that must usually be met before officers make an arrest, conduct a search, or receive a warrant. Courts usually find probable cause when there is a reasonable basis for believing that a crime may have been committed (for an arrest) or when evidence of the crime is present in the place to be searched (for a search). Under exigent circumstances, probable cause can also justify a warrantless search or seizure. Whenever a breach is conducted under probable cause, usually meaning that there is no time to fill out a warrant, scene command or whoever initiated said situation is responsible for filling out a posterior search warrant immediately after the situation is over. Failure to file a posterior search warrant request will therefore be considered a malicious violation of this rule and leads to a criminal investigation on the individuals responsible for the search and might have further severe consequences.

Reasonable Suspicion: Reasonable suspicion is a standard used in criminal procedure. It is looser than probable cause. Reasonable suspicion is sufficient to justify brief stops and detentions, but not enough to justify a full search. Bear in mind that a pat down may still be conducted. When determining reasonable suspicion, courts consider the events leading up to the brief stop and decide whether these facts, viewed from the standpoint of an objectively reasonable police officer, amount to reasonable suspicion. (Law - Cornell.edu) Think: “Are they going to commit a crime, have they committed a crime.”

Chapter 15 - Beginning Tour of Duty



Beginning Tour of Duty: Uniform and Equipment: Enter the locker room and put your uniform on. Ensure that all of your equipment is working. Refer to the Equipment Chapter for more information about this.

Beginning Tour of Duty: Radio your status: Once you are in full uniform and all your equipment has been determined to be operational, you can begin to call yourself in status one. The proper method of doing so is utilizing the following format:

" [BADGE] for dispatch, [CALLSIGN], [SPECIFY IF AVAILABLE FOR CALLS OR NOT], over. "

EXAMPLE:

1117 for dispatch, In Service under 01-L-80, state wide patrol.

Narrative: *This is the case in which 1117 is available for calls. In a case where 1117 is not available for calls, 1117 will use Out of Service instead of In Service and SPECIFY their reason.*

EXAMPLE 2:

1117 for dispatch, In service under 01-L-80, Out of Service for Recruitment and Training duties, over.

Narrative: *This shows that 1117 is not available for calls and IS NOT patrolling.*

Chapter 16 - Communications



Communications: You need to be able to communicate properly with your fellow police officer. Being able to communicate is one thing, but communicating effectively is where people have problems. Doing this will ensure faster response, and fast radio messaging, subsequently increasing the chance of a life being saved, and decreasing the chance of a life being harmed.

Communications: Effective Communication: Effective communication in the field is the key to success. Radio communication has to be clear, concise and proper in order to ensure that the day-to-day duties are fulfilled correctly. Cadets are expected to learn how to properly radio the following:

- Radio Status/Identity/Situation Codes & Phonetics
- Going on duty / off duty
- Radioing in traffic stops / felony stops / vehicle pursuits / foot pursuits
- Responding to 911/311/departmental calls
- Requesting or responding to assistance
- Radioing in when off-duty

Communications: Radio procedures: Radio procedures are self explanatory and are easy to remember over time. When announcing something over your radio, always start with your unit number and or call sign. Follow up with the initial reasoning of the broadcast, ensuring appropriate codes are actively used. Examples of using the radio correctly will be listed below.

Standard procedure:

CALLSIGN, CURRENT ACTION, DETAILS, LOCATION, BACKUP? / STATUS, over.

Traffic Stop:

“01-Lincoln-231, Traffic on a black two door lamborghini gallardo , XXX XXX, Liverpool Road, no further assistance required/code 4”

Completed Traffic Stop:

“01-Lincoln-231 ,citation/warning issued, In Service,”

Felony Stop:

“01-Lincoln-231, Felony stop on a black and white dodge charger, XXX XXX, San Andreas BLVD , requesting additional units,code three”.

Calling in a pursuit:

“01-Lincoln-231 vehicle pursuit with a blue four door sedan, plates, additional units needed code three!”

Requiring Backup:

“01-Lincoln-231 requesting units to my location, Liverpool road/postal. Suspect is armed and shouting, respond code 3!”

Responding to another units request:

“01-Lincoln-231 to 01-Lincoln-11, responding to your backup request from Downtown with an ETA of two minutes, code 2.”

Communications: Situation Codes:

Code 0: Drop all activities and respond. Generally Officer down.

Code 1: Non-emergency. If you're doing something, deal with it first. Respond without lights or sirens.

Code 2: Non-emergency. If you're doing something, drop it and respond. Respond with lights only.

Code 3: There is an emergency. Respond with lights and sirens.

Code 4: No assistance required, situation under control.

Communications: Phonetics:

A: Alpha

B: Bravo

C: Charlie

D: David

E: Echo

F: Foxtrot

G: Gulf

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

Chapter 17 - Traffic Stops



Traffic Stops: Traffic stops are one of the many things you do as a Law Enforcement Officer and happen quite frequently. When conducting a traffic stop you want to make sure you are careful and are always focused. Traffic stops are statistically the most dangerous aspect of a law enforcement officer's daily duties. It is imperative that you remain vigilant and professional at all times.

Traffic Stops: Initiating the Traffic Stop: The procedure for conducting a traffic stop starts by turning your sirens and strobe lights. This will make it so the person you are pulling over knows you are a law enforcement officer. Upon making your presence known, ensure you park your cruiser at an angle of 45 degrees towards the roadway. The purpose of this action is to ensure that your vehicle does not potentially strike you in the event of a rear-end collision. Furthermore, your engine block serves as a potential shield should your vehicle be fired upon as you are exiting.

Traffic Stops: Radioing in a Traffic Stop: In order to properly radio in a traffic stop, you must ensure that you know the following:

- ★ *Your callsign*
- ★ *Color, year, make, model and plate of the vehicle you are stopping*
- ★ *The street you are AND a nearby cross street OR landmark ((Postal Code))*
- ★ *Whether you require additional units and what code*

[CALLSIGN] for dispatch, Traffic on a [COLOR] [YEAR] [MAKE] [MODEL], [PLATE] on [STREET] and [CROSS-STREET]

Traffic Stops: Initial Contact: At this point you can proceed to make your way towards the driver's window. As you approach the vehicle, you should touch the taillight of the vehicle with your thumb. The purpose for this is to leave a fingerprint on the vehicle in the event that an emergency occurs and the vehicle flees. If that is the case, evidence technicians can confirm you came in contact with that vehicle. As you are approaching the driver, you should stand at the B-pillar of the vehicle, ensuring that a gun cannot be pointed at you from the driver's seat. Ensure that the windows are rolled down and introduce yourself accordingly.

" Hello, [sir/ma'am/mister/etc.], my name is Officer [NAME] and I am with the San Andreas State Police. May I have your license and registration?"

Traffic Stops: Initial Contact after receiving the documents: Once you have received all of the requested documents, you may inform the individual of the reason for the stop and prompting whether they understand their infraction. If the vehicle driver fails to provide you with a driver's license, request another unit and begin to escalate the situation once an additional unit has arrived to cover you in case of a pursuit or an arrest.

Traffic Stops: MDT Check: Upon establishing the individual's identity, you should request that they remain in the vehicle. At this point, return to your vehicle while remaining cautious of the occupants of the vehicle you are stopping. Once you have returned you should conduct an MDT check on the individual. Make sure you check the APB and warrants list, ensure that they are not present on these lists. If they are, initiate a felony stop. If the individual checks out and has no outstanding warrants, it is to your discretion what you choose to do in regards to whether they are to be cited, officially warned or verbally warned. Once you have made a decision for what you want to do, you may return to the vehicle you are stopping.

Traffic Stops: Final Contact: Once you have made your decision on what you wish to do, you must approach the driver a final time. Upon your approach, please make them aware of the action taken against them, whether they are receiving a warning or a citation. If you are giving them a warning, make them aware of it, return the documents and inform them that they may continue on their way once your emergency lights on your cruiser go off. If you are citing them, please have them sign

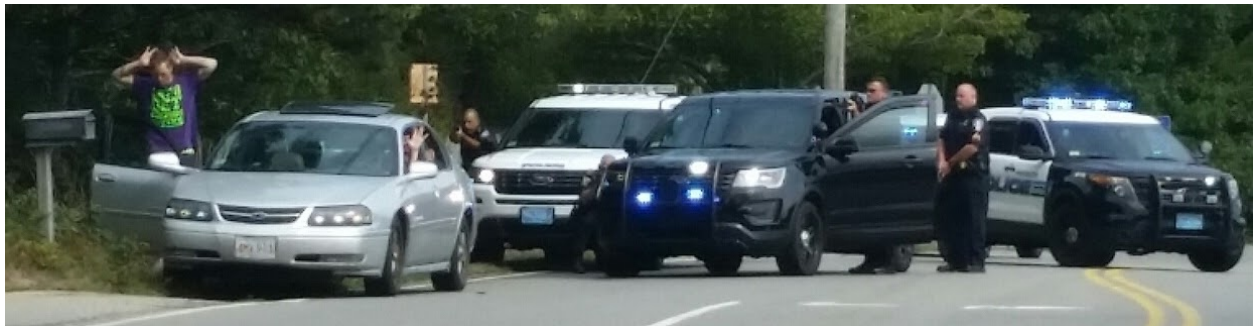
the citation before you release them. If they fail to sign the citation, you can assure them that it will be mailed to their address of residency.

Traffic Stops: Radioing in the finish of your Traffic Stop: Once the above is complete, you may return to your vehicle upon wishing the driver a safe commute. From there, you may radio in that your traffic stop has come to a close, and resume your patrol by saying the following:

" [CALLSIGN] for dispatch, In service "

Note: In a Traffic stop, as a general rule, please do not hesitate to call for backup. If you think a person is suspicious, call for backup. No one will say anything to you for that. That should be done, for your safety and for the safety of the citizens in that area.

Chapter 18 - Felony Stops



Felony Stops: A Felony Stop or "high-risk" traffic stop occurs when there is a strong reason to believe the vehicle contains a driver or passenger suspected of having committed a felony/serious crime, especially of a nature that would lead the officer to believe the suspect(s) may be armed (such as an armed robbery, assault with a weapon, or an outstanding felony warrant for the registered owner). The Felony Stop method is best suited to ensure driver, State Trooper, and civilian safety to when you activate your lights and sirens to indicate a pull over, all the way to when you've returned to your cruiser and are returning to patrol.

Felony Stops: Initial contact: Activate your emergency lights and your sirens momentarily to indicate to the driver of the vehicle to pull over, using your megaphone if needed. Once the vehicle has pulled over you must now call in a Felony

Stop over your radio and proceed to a TAC channel for communications. Further assistance will be required to conduct a safe Felony Stop. While you wait for units to arrive, remain inside of the vehicle and do not attempt to execute the felony stop.

Felony Stops: Radioing in a Felony Stop: In order to properly radio in a felony stop, you must ensure that you know the following:

- ★ *Your callsign*
- ★ *Color, year, make, model and plate of the vehicle you are stopping*
- ★ *The street you are AND a nearby cross street OR landmark OR Postal*

[CALLSIGN] for dispatch, Felony Stop on a [COLOR] [YEAR] [MAKE] [MODEL], [PLATE] on [STREET] and [CROSS-STREET] or [POSTAL], need units code 3.

Felony Stops: Giving instructions: Once at least one cruiser has arrived, two ideally, get the secondary unit out of the vehicle and aim. You as the primary unit should be sitting inside your cruiser, giving orders to the suspect. Order the suspect to turn off their engine and roll down their window, remove the keys from the ignition and for the suspect to throw the keys out of it into the roadway whilst still keeping one hand visible. This prevents any attempts at a possible escape route. You can now start to order each suspect out of the vehicle individually, following a set process for each. Starting with the driver, get them to exit the vehicle by reaching outside their window with their right hand and opening it from the outside, whilst facing away from the cruiser when stepping out. You will now order them to reach for the collar of their shirt with their left hand and pull outwards, causing their waistband to be revealed as the shirt to block their field of vision as it will be overlapping their head. After doing so, have them slowly do a full 360 degree turn. You can now tell them to pull their shirt down and to take four steps back towards the cruisers whilst still facing away and placing their hands behind their head, interlocking their fingers. Then have them lower themselves down to their stomach and lay their arms and legs out wide. A Trooper will then slowly approach the suspect as the other Trooper keep an eye on the suspect who is planted upon the ground, and the remaining ones, if applicable, still seated in the vehicle. The Trooper will then secure the suspect, bringing him back towards one of the cruisers whilst the assisting Troopers keep an eye out on the vehicle. Once the suspect has been searched and placed into the back of the cruiser, move onto the next suspect within the vehicle and perform the same steps. Do this for each individual, remember, one at a time. Once all suspects have been

apprehended, proceed to thoroughly search the vehicle and have it seized afterwards along with a radio over RTO to inform other units that scene is currently code 4.

Felony Stops: Positioning:



Chapter 19 - Vehicle Pursuits



Vehicle Pursuits: Vehicle pursuits are undertaken when a suspect attempts to flee from police officer's in a vehicle. These are very dangerous, and can lead to bodily harm from crashes, causing death and destruction in their path.

Vehicle Pursuits: Radioing in a vehicle pursuit: In order to properly radio in a vehicle pursuit, you must ensure that you know the following:

- *Your callsign*
- *Color, year, make, model and plate of the vehicle you are pursuing*
- *Your location*

[CALLSIGN] for dispatch, Vehicle pursuit, [LOCATION], Description

Vehicle Pursuits: RTO: Once the pursuit has been initiated, announce over RTO that you are engaging in a pursuit. Provide units with specific details about the vehicle, along with how many occupants and which direction it is heading in. You should have emergency backup on route to your location and you should be CONSTANTLY updating and pursuing the suspect from a safe distance until backup arrives, at which time you may begin attempting to bring the suspect to a halt; initially using methods such as the Pursuit Immobilisation Technique (PIT). Do NOT attempt a PIT unless you have a unit behind you who will be able to become the lead unit should your attempt fail. In a vehicular pursuit, whilst you will ultimately be trying to apprehend the suspect, your primary aim is to ensure that the potential risk to yourself, pedestrians, and motor vehicles is as low as possible. As a Law Enforcement Officer you are expected to follow road laws where possible, no-one is above the law. This means that you should not always directly follow an evading vehicle; for example, a DUI suspect may be driving along the incorrect lane of traffic, in which case it is not wise for you to stay directly behind them. You should of course remain vigilant in case they make any sharp turns, however, the general rule of thumb is to stick to road laws where possible.

Vehicle Pursuits: Scene Commander: The scene commander, or the highest rank involved, is now responsible for ensuring that only the necessary amount of resources are utilized for the pursuit. You are not expected to engage in every single vehicle pursuit that is called in. Wait for a moment to gauge how many units are responding. If you feel there is still a need for additional units, then change your frequency to the relevant communications channel and enquire as to whether any further assistance is required. When driving through a pursuit, you should remember that it is not a race in any aspect and therefore, you should not attempt to overtake a unit without a valid reason. If you need to take over a unit within a pursuit, you must announce it over the radio. Once a request has been granted, proceed to do so.

Vehicle Pursuits: Use of firearms: The use of your firearm to take out the tyres of a vehicle should only be authorized by the scene commander or the duty supervisor if there is no-one of the rank Sergeant or above in the pursuit. Without this officer's permission you are unauthorized to engage the suspect using your firearm. There are, with any situation, exceptions to this rule but in the case of vehicle pursuits these will only be tolerated when Troopers are under extreme circumstances. The use of firearms in pursuits should be treated as the last possible resort. Which means, you should only use it if the pursuit has gone on for too long, or it is the safest option away from the civilian population.

Vehicle Pursuits: Pursuit Immobilization Technique (PIT):

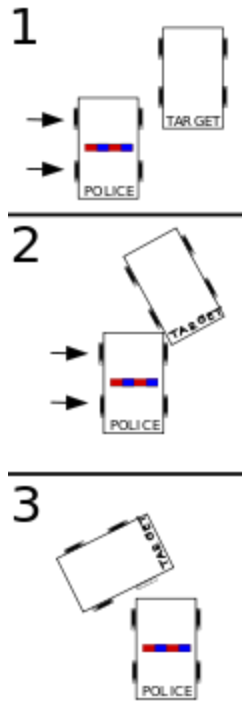
- ★ *Consult with your fellow Troopers in pursuit and obtain advice regarding the situation. It's very important to be certain of your actions and location. Performing a PiT in a location with dense objects close, could cause a lot of harm to the suspect or you.*

- ★ *After obtaining advice and having notified all other units within the pursuit that you are attempting a PIT maneuver, place your cruiser South-West of the suspect's vehicle and drive at or around the same speed.*

- ★ *When the front of your cruiser is aligned properly, gently make contact at the rear wheels of your suspect's vehicle and accelerate speed, steering sharply into an eastern direction (the side of where the suspect's vehicle is) to put power and friction between the bumper and the suspect's rear end.*

- ★ *Meanwhile, the suspect will begin to lose control over the rear end of the vehicle, with the front of the suspect's vehicle gliding in front of your cruiser. Therefore it is very important to keep steering into the direction of the suspect's vehicle's original location to succeed the PiT and in order to keep clear of the suspect's car.*

- ★ *Maintain your speed after the suspect's vehicle glides away. When you're not sure whether you performed the PiT successfully, keep driving as other units will be following you, stopping could cause danger to everyone within the situation. After the suspect has been successfully PiT'ed, units may begin to box them in and perform a felony stop. Remember that you are not allowed to PIT motorcycles or bicycles.*



Chapter 20 - Foot Pursuits



Foot Pursuits: Foot pursuits are initiated on a suspect who is evading by ground means, on foot, who has committed any infraction, misdemeanor or felony and is evading to escape a sanction such as a citation or imprisonment. Foot pursuits most commonly occur following vehicle pursuits, after the suspect's vehicle has been immobilized.

Foot Pursuits: Radioing in a vehicle pursuit: In order to properly radio in a vehicle pursuit, you must ensure that you know the following:

- ★ *Your callsign.*
- ★ *Description of who you are pursuing.*
- ★ *Your location.*
- ★ [CALLSIGN] for dispatch, Foot Pursuit, [LOCATION]

Foot Pursuits: RTO: The same protocols apply as if you were going to call in a pursuit. Announce it over the RTO that you are in a foot pursuit. Foot pursuits may be called off depending on the situation at hand. If the suspect is running across a very busy intersection, it would not be wise for you to continue. You should stop in your tracks, and proceed to radio it over RTO. Perhaps request for an air unit if one is not currently active, along with giving an in-depth description of the suspect.

Foot Pursuits: Backup and safety: As the foot pursuit continues, you should have emergency backup on route to your location and you should be updating and pursuing the suspect from a safe distance of approximately 3-5 meters in case he decides to pull a weapon. If you are at a moderate distance, you will also have time to withdraw your sidearm if not already unholstered. Once backup arrives, you can now utilize your taser without having to worry if the suspect pulls a firearm or not, as your fellow Troopers can provide lethal cover if necessary. You can, however, utilize your taser without backup if; the suspect is vulnerable. Suspects may be considered vulnerable if they jump over a fence or if they're about to enter a building. If a suspect enters a building do not follow them in as this may result in you being cornered and put you at a tactical disadvantage.

Foot Pursuits: End of pursuit: Once the suspect has been put to a stop, additional units will cover you with lethal and non-lethal force whilst you apprehend them. From here, standard arrest procedure follows through, and the arrest is made by the officer who initiated the pursuit.

Chapter 21 - Arrest Procedures



Arrest Procedures: Arresting someone is not as easy as it seems. It's not just cuffing the suspect and putting him behind bars. A police officer needs to think about several subjects when jailing someone.

Arrest Procedures: Arresting a suspect:

- ★ - *Secure the suspect with handcuffs.*
- ★ - *Before frisking the suspect, it is advised that you verbally communicate with them and ask if they have anything on them that may harm you during the search, even just poke.*
- ★ - *Frisk the suspect. Use latex gloves to do, or if allergic to latex, get non latex additions. Leather gloves will work as well.*
- ★ - *Any contraband that may have been found must be bagged and labeled, followed by it being placed inside the trunk of the cruiser.*
- ★ - *Transport the suspect to the rear of the cruiser, sticking him in the back seats.*
- ★ - *Upon arrival at the station, transport the suspect inside and take a mug shot. Ensure that you file all charges and a CO (Correctional Officer) will transport them to their cell. ((/jail))*

Arrest Procedures: [Penal Code](#)

Chapter 22 - ((Usage of MDT))



Chapter 23 - End Tour of Duty



End Tour of Duty: Uniform and Equipment: Get back to the locker room and put your uniform in your locker. Ensure that all of your equipment is working. Refer to the Equipment Chapter for more information about this.

End Tour of Duty: Radio your status: Once you are in plain clothes and all your equipment has been removed from you, you can begin to call yourself in status two. The proper method of doing so is utilizing the following format:

" [BADGE] for dispatch, status two under [CALLSIGN], [STATUS]"

((Chapter 24 - Radio Traffic Only))

Chapter 25 - Perimeter & Scene Security



KEY POINTS:

- ★ Always use your cruiser as your cover when making a perimeter.
- ★ Your cruiser should always be the first blockade when making up perimeters.
- ★ Always be vigilant when you're making perimeters.
- ★ Coordinate and cooperate with fellow officers and the scene supervisor effectively.
- ★ Make sure to act fully professional.
- ★ Do not be abusive, disrespectful towards the civilians. Be very respectful of them and always ask them nicely.

Chapter 26 - Case Studies

This chapter is completely devoted to situations that are high-risk. It will teach you how to perform effectively in said situations and be completely professional and follow officer safety.

CASE ONE

Alright, now since it is completely case studies, let's imagine that you are patrolling and notice like 5-6 people gathered around Pizza Stacks. In such a situation, you don't ever get out of the cruiser and go have a talk with them, they'll obviously feel offended as to if they were doing something wrong, you just stroll around and if you suspect anything bad is going to happen just drive over and park around the block. Let's say you decide to park up and moments after you hear and see those people shooting towards your cruiser. In such a situation, you are to call for backup immediately and flee the area if you don't have backup. **NEVER WAIT AND SHOOT BACK WITHOUT BACKUP.** You can also switch the 'backup' button on the radio, indicating that it's a stress call. Once you're out of the area and backup has arrived, you should go back in and give your statement to the officers investigating the scene.

CASE TWO

Alright, let's say that you are arresting someone and they are proving to be hard to arrest since they are resisting every move you make. You should be following the force matrix on this, if they continue to resist, use physical containment to make them stop and make them obey. It may happen that sometimes the subject might get out of control and start spitting on you or people passing by. You are in this case to use a spit mask, to stop the person. Sometimes the person might start biting, in such cases you are to use a bite mask. Both masks are provided to you in your cruisers as standard equipment. You will see further down what both masks look like. In some extreme cases it may happen that the person might stop banging himself in the cruiser windows, in such a situation, you are to contain them with plastic bite masks or if the situation calls for it, **taze the suspect** to make them comply.



SPIT MASK



BIT E MASK

Usually the spit mask would do the trick but you wouldn't want to take chances.

CASE THREE

Let's come to case three. One of the most common cases, usually, is when you're chasing a suspect and the suspect decides to lock himself up in a building or barricades himself. **BARRICADED SUSPECTS ALWAYS REQUIRE SWAT.** There's **LITTLE** exception to it and that's on the supervisor. However, breaching **always** require **SWAT.** **DO NOT** breach the house until **SWAT** is on scene.

CASE FOUR

Remember, when you're chasing someone on a Foot pursuit. **ALWAYS HOLSTER YOUR TASER OR YOUR HANDGUN AS YOU CHASE THE SUSPECT, DO NOT KEEP IT IN YOUR HAND AND DO SO.**

CASE FIVE

You are the first to respond to a shots fired incident and the person has locked themselves inside. Barricaded suspect like **CASE FOUR.** However, in such a case, you're the first one and a niner was made about it. The basic knowledge for a barricaded situation is that if you're responding to the call and are not **SWAT,** make a perimeter. You should be able to close the roads coming towards the place, and make

sure you are present there, once a supervisor is present, he/she can take scene control. The safest way to make a perimeter is to use your cruiser as your cover. Close down the roads, make sure no one passes and then let SWAT do their job.

Chapter 27 - Introduction to the Probationary Trooper Stage

After the completion of both of your courses in the Recruit stage, and passing your Cadet examination, you will be promoted to the rank of Probationary Trooper.

Before starting anything as a Probationary Trooper, the first thing that you will need to do is sign your employee records. That can be found [here](#).

Once a Recruit is promoted to Probationary Trooper, they are still in a probationary stage and they enter a scheme known as the Field Training Scheme. The purpose of the Field Training Scheme is to ensure all officers are well qualified to be a law enforcement officer and also to gain more experience as a new Police Officer on the field before being allowed to perform your duties solo. More experience on the field is always better to ensure quality among officers of the SASP, hence why it's a requirement in the Police Department.

In the field training scheme, Troopers I are required to patrol with a certified Field Training Officer (FTO), usually anyone who attains the rank of Probationary Trooper I or higher. After patrolling with an FTO, POs I are to post a Field Training Completion Report, and their FTOs are required to post a Field Training Report (FTR). After a PO I has received seven Field Training Patrols, they may contact a member of Recruitment and Training Division Command in order to receive their **evaluation patrol** with a Senior Training Officer or higher. **ALL Probationary Trooper I OR ABOVE ARE CONSIDERED TO BE FTOS.**

In case of passing the evaluation patrol, a Probationary Trooper is to be promoted to State Trooper, thus given the permissions to perform his or her duties solo.

In case of failure of the evaluation patrol, a Probationary Trooper is to be given a second chance to get three Field Training Reports before requesting his second evaluation patrol. If the Probationary Trooper fails their second evaluation patrol, they are to be discharged from the Police Department.

Chapter 28 - BOLO, APB and Warrants

BOLO

BOLO means “Be on (the) look out” (pronounced as Bo-Low). BOLOs are frequently used when you don’t have much specific information and/or description about the suspect(s). It is usually announced on the radio to let other officers know what they should be looking out for during their regular patrol.

APB

APB means “All Points Bulletin”. APB is a broadcast issued from any Law Enforcement Agency. It usually contains specific information and/or description about a wanted suspect who needs to be arrested or detained for further investigation.

Warrants

“Warrant is a document issued by a legal or government official authorizing the police or another body to make an arrest, search premises, or carry out some other action relating to the administration of justice.”