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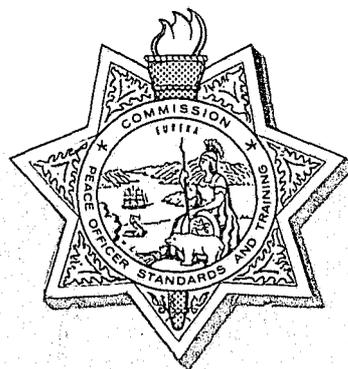


BASIC COURSE INSTRUCTOR UNIT GUIDE

21

PATROL TECHNIQUES

July 1993



THE COMMISSION
ON PEACE OFFICER STANDARDS AND TRAINING

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

The curricula contained in this document is designed as a *guideline* for the delivery of performance-based law enforcement training. It is part of the POST Basic Course guidelines system developed by California law enforcement trainers and criminal justice educators in cooperation with the California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training.

The training specifications referenced herein express the required minimum content of this domain.

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UNIT GUIDE 21

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PREVENTIVE PATROL METHODS

Given a direct question, the student will identify the following basic preventive patrol methods used by Officers:

- A. Frequent checks of business/residential premises
- B. Frequent checks of suspicious persons
- C. Varying patrol patterns
- D. Maintenance of visibility

Performance Objective 8.1.1

CURRICULUM

- A. Basic duties of police patrol
 - 1. This can be summed up in two words: Protection and service.
 - 2. Preventive enforcement
 - a. Preventive enforcement falls under the heading of protection.
 - (1) It is a statistical fact that in areas where police have made their presence known continually, there is a reduction in offenses.
 - b. Preventive enforcement was first presented by Sir Robert Peel just prior to 1829 when he suggested the formation of the Metropolitan Police to Parliament.
 - c. Prevention of crime is the soundest of all criminological theories.
 - (1) By being seen, the patrol officer can and does reduce criminal activity.
 - (2) Professional criminals, especially burglars, will often admit that they will avoid an area or community where their "casing" has indicated heavy and thorough police patrols.
 - d. Preventive enforcement normally includes the following tactics:
 - (1) Frequent checks of business/residential premises
 - (2) Looking for and talking to suspicious persons
 - (3) Varying the patrol pattern

(4) High visibility in the area

DIRECTED ENFORCEMENT

Given a direct question, the student will identify the following components of directed enforcement.

- A. It is generally directed to specific violations or circumstances
- B. It may be based upon geographical considerations

Performance Objective 8.1.2

CURRICULUM

A. Directed enforcement

1. Patrol officers cannot completely cover all of their assigned areas. The logical solution is to go where the trouble is or where the trouble is likely to occur.
2. Thus, directed enforcement deals with specific violations or circumstances and is basically reactive.
3. To be able to respond where trouble is more likely to occur, the patrol officer should be aware of the following:
 - (a) Knowledge of beat.
 - (b) Statistical research supplied to the patrol division.
 - (c) Directed enforcement has proven to be a very effective technique in patrol procedures.
 - (d) Directed enforcement, when combined with preventive enforcement and used in accident prevention, has proven itself quite well.
 - (e) An officer working a normal shift can -not formulate the overall picture of criminal trends.
 - (f) Statistical charts and maps can be of great help in this matter because they show trends that occur 24 hours a day, seven days a week.
 - (g) By using directed enforcement, an agency is able to better utilize its resources. These resources can be used the majority of the time in high crime areas.
 - (h) Personnel can also be assigned dependent upon the crime that is occurring. For example: Prostitution--assignment of vice squad personnel; muggings--Stakeout with decoy officers.

(i) Some directed enforcement may be determined by geographical considerations

(1) Rural crimes call for a different type of patrol assignment in some incidents and may require a particular type of personnel or equipment. Theft of livestock may require mounted patrol of an area. Therefore, specialized manpower assignment is required. Terrain may require special equipment, etc.

ADVANTAGES OF FOOT PATROL V. MOTORIZED PATROL

Given a direct questions, the student will identify the following as advantages and disadvantages of "foot patrol" and "motorized patrol."

- A. Advantages of foot patrol:
 - 1. Close public contact
 - 2. More accessible to the public
 - 3. Easier movement in large crowds
 - 4. More familiar with the beat
 - 5. Closer beat inspection
- B. Disadvantages of foot patrol:
 - 1. Limited patrol area
 - 2. Limited pursuit capabilities
 - 3. Limited communications
- C. Advantages of motorized patrol:
 - 1. Most economical
 - 2. Greater speed and mobility
 - 3. Preventive enforcement
 - 4. Officer protection
- D. Disadvantages of motorized patrol:
 - 1. Lack of close public contact
 - 2. Expense of improperly handled equipment
 - 3. Lack of close beat inspections

Performance Objective 8.1.4

CURRICULUM

- A. Types of patrol
 - 1. Patrol assignment to a particular area is called a patrol beat
 - a. Size of the beat is determined by
 - (1) Type of patrol technique used (foot, motorized, boat, airplane, horse, etc.).
 - (2) Type of area cover, i.e., high density apartments to rural farmland
 - (3) The type of criminal activity in the area
 - (4) Crime frequency
 - (5) Personnel available
 - (6) Frequency of calls for service

- b. Shifts are determined by
 - (1) Number of personnel available
 - (2) Frequency of calls for police service
 - (3) Time factors based on frequency of occurrence
 - c. Shifts are constantly reevaluated according to need.
2. There are numerous types of patrol techniques in police work today. The type of techniques used will be dependent upon the locality in which it will be needed. The various types of patrol are:
- a. Foot patrol: This is the oldest type of patrol. It is still a highly effective way of combatting crime. It is especially effective in crimes of burglary, robbery, purse snatching, street muggings that occur in highly congested areas, etc.
 - (1) This type of patrol puts the officer into direct contact with the public. The officer is able to know their beat more thoroughly and inspect it closely.
 - (2) However, the officer is unable to conduct extensive patrol because of the lack of mobility.
 - (3) Foot patrol is relatively expensive. However, this expense may be offset by the fact that the officer is in close contact with the public and is, therefore, more accessible to them.
 - b. Advantages of foot patrol:
 - (1) Close contact with the public;
 - (2) More accessible to the public;
 - (3) Can move around easily in congested areas with large crowds;
 - (4) Can be more familiar with their beat,
 - (5) Can inspect their beat more closely.
 - c. Disadvantages of foot patrol:
 - (1) Unable to participate in extensive patrol over a large geographical area;
 - (2) Officer can easily be kept under observation;
 - (3) If suspects have transportation, it becomes easy for them to escape apprehension;

(4) A lack of effective communications equipment will further hamper the officer's effectiveness.

(a) Even though modern radio equipment is utilized, the range of the equipment may have an effect upon its use. The cost of the equipment is of prime importance, also.

d. Conducting foot patrol (compared to motorized patrol)

(1) Basic techniques of patrol are much the same whether it is done on foot or in a vehicle; however, a much more detailed inspection is possible on foot than from a car.

(a) Observations between buildings or in narrow passageways ordinarily cannot be made satisfactorily from a vehicle.

1) A radio car officer should spend a good deal of time patrolling on foot in the areas where crimes are most prevalent and where detailed, close observations are suggested.

2) Officers on motorized patrol can often use the spotlight of their cars to good advantage in lighting the areas while they are making inspections of premises.

(b) During the daytime, an officer on foot patrol should be conspicuous. This is dependent upon whether or not the type of patrol conducted requires nonexposure.

(c) Because of the disadvantages of foot patrol, it is not used as much as it formerly was. However, it can be very effective when combined with motorized patrol.

(2) Motorized patrol is the most economical type of patrol. It provides the greatest mobility and flexibility of operation.

(a) Wider coverage is possible.

(b) Considerably more incidents can be handled.

(c) Vehicle serves primarily as a means of communications and transportation.

(d) Vehicle allows officers to contend with the more mobile offenders and permits increased speed.

(e) Allows officers to carry more special equipment with them during a tour of duty.

- (f) Excellent means of preventive enforcement because vehicle is more conspicuous over a larger area.
 - (g) Officer protection
 - (a) Weather
 - (b) Traffic
 - (c) Criminal
 - (h) Increases transportation capability by providing officer a method of transporting prisoners, evidence, and partner.
 - (i) Motorized patrol should be combined with foot patrol for effective use.
- (3) Disadvantages of motorized patrol:
- (a) Lack of direct contact with public,
 - (b) Expense incurred when equipment not handled properly.
- e. Types of patrol to be used will be determined by:
- (1) Size of beat, determined by:
- (a) Type of area--The geographical area will be a determining factor of the type of patrol that will be employed. It is more practical to use foot patrol in the middle of a business district that is made up of large buildings, alley-ways, and areas that are not accessible by auto.
 - (b) The type of criminal activity will determine the type of patrol employed. A motorized unit would not be used to patrol an area that is being worked by con-men for a pigeon drop. If a park area has high crime activity, it more than likely would be worked by foot patrol backed up by motorized units.
 - (c) Frequency of crime will determine the amount of time and manpower assigned to a particular area.
- (2) Shifts, determined by:
- (a) Number of personnel available. The amount of personnel in a department and in a division will determine the manpower assigned to shifts. This will be dependent upon the personnel that are available

(taking into consideration injuries, illness, vacation and holidays).

- (b) Frequency of calls for police service will require proper manpower utilization. The amount of personnel assigned to a particular beat or shift is dependent upon caseload. If an increase in caseload occurs, shifts may need to be adjusted. Special events will call for extra help.

B. Activities of a patrol officer

1. Basic patrol and observation

- a. Basic patrol is usually referred to as "routine", although the object is to avoid any semblance of routine as much as possible.
- b. Basic patrol uses both preventive and directed enforcement techniques.
- c. Once officers have established a predictable patrol pattern, their effectiveness in suppressing crime is virtually eliminated.
 - (1) Criminals are not stupid; they check your patrol pattern.
 - (2) Once they know your pattern or "routine," they can avoid arrest.
 - (3) If you do not have a pattern or "routine," criminals must take their chances against being caught.
- d. All officers should strive to insure that they avoid developing a "routine" or pattern of patrol.
- e. This varying patrol pattern is primary in preventive patrol.
- f. This flexibility also increases the visibility of your patrol in that it gives you the effect of being seen more often by more people. This is good PR as well, as it opens you up to more information.

2. Frequent checks of business premises and property are a preventive patrol or enforcement technique.

- a. A necessary function of patrol is to conduct frequent security checks of businesses and buildings and note the following:
 - (1) Broken windows
 - (2) Open doors
 - (3) Pry marks
 - (4) Suspicious vehicle/persons

- (5) Property damage
 - (6) Lights off normally on (vice versa)
 - (7) Unusual groups
 - (8) Access to roof
- b. Security checks of buildings within a beat area have a threefold objective:
- (1) Making the officer more knowledgeable about the beat, e.g., layout of businesses.
 - (2) May discover open business or burglary.
 - (3) Employing effective crime prevention and public relations tools.
- c. When performing security checks, the officer should accomplish the following:
- (1) Cover as much of the commercial area as possible
 - (2) Be constantly varied to avoid a pattern known to offenders
 - (3) Be thorough
 - (4) Emphasis in crime-prone areas
 - (5) Include foot patrol checks
 - (6) Include proper use of flashlight and spotlight
 - (7) Include F.I.'s when called for
 - (8) Check suspicious vehicles in area
 - (9) Include alleys and streets, cars, pedestrians, unusual conditions
- d. Discovering an open business (forced entry)
- (1) Notify radio communications center.
 - (2) If possibility of suspect still inside, await assistance, maintain surveillance, and contain situation.
 - (3) Upon handling the situation, search and secure the building.
 - (a) Return to service as soon as possible.

- (b) Discovering officer makes reports and notifications.
- e. Discovering an open business (no forced entry)
 - (1) Use same precautions as discussed in forced-entry situation.
 - (2) Secure and leave if owner has been notified and premises secured. Note time of discovery and date.
 - (3) If premises cannot be secured, leave a note if owner cannot be notified or does not wish to come to scene.
 - (4) Maintain frequent checks throughout shift. Pass information on to next shift.
- f. Frequent check of suspicious persons is another important part of preventive enforcement techniques.
 - (1) This is known as field interview.
 - (2) Problems may arise when officers:
 - (a) Do not have reasonable cause to stop,
 - (b) Do not take the time to explain why they stopped an individual,
 - (c) Do not take the time to explain authority for stop,
 - (d) Act officiously when their authority is challenged
 - (3) Officer should use want/warrant checks
 - (a) Should not request criminal history check if person is to be arrested.
 - (b) Use phone when possible to avoid excess radio traffic.
- g. Provide the following information:
 - (1) Full name (last name first)
 - (2) Race and sex
 - (3) Date of birth
 - (4) Height
 - (5) Weight
 - (6) Any information needed for further check on subject such as NCIC, DMV, wants in other counties

FACTORS AFFECTING PERCEPTION

Given a direct questions, the student will identify the following as factors which affect perception:

- A. Past experiences
- B. Maturity
- C. Mental condition
- D. Emotional Involvement
- E. Physical condition
- F. Environmental conditions present
- G. Training
- H. Cultural and ethnic background
- I. Personal prejudices and bias

Performance Objective 8.2.1

CURRICULUM

- A. Perception defined
 - 1. In order to interpret our sensations, we must organize them and attach meaning or significance to them. This process is called perception and it is a personal analysis derived from observation. Obviously, people differ in their perception of objects and events.
 - 2. There are key factors that affect one's perception. These include:
 - a. Past experience
 - b. Maturity
 - c. Mental condition
 - d. Emotional involvement
 - e. Physical conditions
 - f. Environmental conditions present
 - g. Training
 - h. Cultural and ethnic background
 - 3. Examples of the factors:
 - a. A witness who is unfamiliar with firearms will not recognize the difference between the sound of a shotgun and that of a pistol.
 - b. A witness who is extremely prejudiced against

a man because he is blond, a teenager, or a member of a different race, religion or ethnic group, will tend to perceive the man's actions in an unfavorable light.

- c. An emotionally overwrought victim of a vicious crime might be temporarily incapable of giving any useful information whatsoever.

B. Introduction

1. An officer is constantly faced with the question of evaluating the reliability of witnesses. It is understandable that two witnesses observing an accident can develop different impressions.
 - a. A man who observes the accident from 150 yards down the street will not necessarily give the same report as one standing on the sidewalk just a few feet away.
 - b. Similarly, a witness who saw the situation developing and who realized that an accident was going to happen will give a different story from that of a witness whose attention was first attracted by the crash.
 - c. Also, a witness who is a close friend of one of the parties to the accident very likely will provide an account that is significantly different from that of a neutral witness.
 - d. Yet, each of these witnesses may feel that they are describing the situation in a complete and truthful manner.
2. It is through our eyes, ears, and other sense organs that we get information from the outside world.
 - a. What we do with the information and how we interpret it depends not only on what we actually see or hear but also on how it fits with our past experiences, our attitudes, and our needs.
 - b. In order for the sensations we receive through our sense organs to be useful, they must first make an impression on us.
 - c. We must be conscious of their existence.
 - d. In everyday language, we must pay them some attention.
 - (1) Of course, the degree of attention with which a sensation is received may range all the way from nothing or a very faint or vague awareness of its existence to the most intense concentration of which we are capable.

CRITERIA FOR SELECTING A PATROL STRATEGY

Given a direct question, the student will identify the following as criteria an officer should consider when determining a patrol strategy for covering the beat area:

- A. Location of police hazards
- B. Population distribution
- C. Directed enforcement
- D. Recent crime activity
- E. Geography

Performance Objective 8.4.1

CURRICULUM

- A. Profiling beat characteristics
 - 1. Officer must be aware of beat characteristics (patrol according to needs)
 - a. Aware of beat problems
 - b. Knowledge/understanding of beat population
 - c. Knowledge of community resources
 - d. Must develop awareness and accountability
 - 2. Specific beat information
 - a. Population information
 - (1) How many people live in the area?
 - (2) What are the racial characteristics?
 - (3) What is the general age displacement?
 - (a) Juvenile
 - (b) Elderly - retired
- NOTE: Optional outside assignment: Student practice gathering beat data, and student locate and/or identify major streets, etc., emergency facilities, crime hazards.
- b. Geographic data
 - (1) Thoroughfares

- (2) Freeways
- (3) Railroads
- (4) Mountains, canyons, etc.
- (5) Lakes, reservoirs, dams
- c. Locations of emergency facilities
 - (1) Hospitals
 - (2) Fire stations
 - (3) Community mental health
- d. Crime hazards
 - (1) Burglary-prone businesses and residences
 - (2) Robbery-prone establishments
 - (3) Areas attractive to auto theft suspects
 - (4) Areas prone to acts of petty theft or malicious mischief
 - (5) Narcotics activity, i.e., "safe houses," "hype pads"
- e. Community habits:
 - (1) Traffic patterns,
 - (2) Seasonally oriented community
 - (a) Beaches
 - (b) Mountains
 - (3) Retirement community
 - (4) Sponsors sporting events
 - (1) Night football games

PREPARING FOR A PATROL SHIFT

Given a direct question, the student will identify the following as duties a field officer must perform in order to properly prepare for a patrol shift:

- A. Being properly uniformed and equipped
- B. Gathering information through crime analysis, reports, and briefings
- C. Gathering needed materials, i.e., report forms, citation books, etc.
- D. Obtaining and inspecting equipment i.e., shotgun, vehicle, etc.

Performance Objective 8.4.2

CURRICULUM

- A. Preparation for duty
 - 1. Proper uniform and equipment (dependent upon agency policy)
 - a. Full uniform
 - (1) Shirt, pants, shoes, socks
 - (2) Other options - weather or season
 - b. Equipment
 - (1) Leather gear
 - (2) Gun
 - (3) Mace
 - (4) Baton
 - (5) Flashlight
 - (6) Badge and name plate
 - (7) Clipboard
 - 2. Gathering information through reports and briefings
 - a. Reports
 - (1) Daily incident log
 - (2) Daily crime log
 - (3) Computer printouts

- (4) Officer's journals
- (5) Crime desk
- (6) Investigations unit

Note: Optional exercises: A. Student will demonstrate how they would gather information through reports and briefings; B. Student will acquire the required materials for patrol duty.

b. Briefings

- (1) Squad conferences
- (2) Detective briefings
- (3) In-service training
- (4) Inter-squad/intra-squad information exchange

3. Gathering of required materials (Instructor describes where and how to obtain each)

- a. Crime report forms
- b. Arrest report forms
- c. Citation book
- d. Traffic warning book
- e. Journals
- f. Impound and recovery forms
- g. Juvenile contact/arrest forms
- h. Misdemeanor arrest citation form

4. Obtaining and checking equipment (dependent upon agency policy)

- a. Vehicle
- b. Shotgun
- c. First-aid gear
- d. Helmet and baton
- e. Handi-talkie
- f. Binoculars

B. Determinants for directed patrol

1. Make-up of beat area

a. Take a look - what do you see?

(1) Growing population

(2) Youth problems

(3) Residential/commercial

BEAT LOCATIONS WHICH WARRANT FREQUENT CHECKS

Given a direct question, the student will identify the following locations and/or situations which normally exist in a "beat area" and warrant frequent checks on the part of an officer:

- A. Those that are likely to produce a breach of the peace or criminal act
- B. Those that are hazardous to the public safety

Performance Objective 8.4.3

CURRICULUM

- A. Location of police hazards
 - 1. Knowledge of one-way streets
 - 2. Knowledge of dead-end streets/road conditions
 - 3. Abandoned buildings
 - 4. Areas of congregation
 - 5. Crime-prone areas
 - (a) All-night stores
 - (b) Areas with poor security
 - (c) Businesses with night money deposits
 - (d) Problem bars
- B. Population distribution
 - 1. Ethnic groups
 - 2. Retirement community
 - 3. Large, compact groups
 - (a) Apartments
 - (b) Low-rent housing
- C. Directed enforcement (enforcement based on identified need)
 - 1. Identified traffic problem areas
 - 2. Congregating youth gangs

3. Robbery series
 4. Burglary series
- D. Recent crime activity
1. Car thefts
 2. Purse snatches
 3. Robbery/burglary series
 4. Vandalism
 - (a) Homes
 - (b) Construction problems
 - (c) Businesses
- E. Geographic considerations
1. Canyons
 2. Hills, mountains
 3. Inadequate access or egress routes
 4. Hub of activity
 - (a) Recreational
 - (b) Traffic
 - (c) Commercial
- F. Identification of patrol areas requiring directed attention

NOTE: Sight and sound slides depicting a variety of sites pertaining to instructional subject: A. Shopping center; B. School grounds; C. Central business district (bars); D. Poor road conditions; E. Abandoned property.

1. Sites likely to produce criminal acts
 - a. Shopping centers
 - (1) Purse snatches
 - (2) Auto burglaries
 - b. School grounds

- (1) Narcotics activities
 - (2) Child molesters
 - c. Areas having night-life activities
 - (1) Bars/after hours
 - (2) Night clubs
 - (3) Gambling activities
 - d. Areas with poor lighting and pedestrian traffic
 - (1) Bus stops
 - (2) Isolated restaurants
 - (3) Isolated bars
 - (4) Convenience stores
2. Locations likely to produce breaches of the peace
- a. Youth congregations
 - (1) Recreation centers
 - (2) School dances
 - (3) The local drive-in
 - (4) Favorite drinking spots
 - (5) Amusement centers
 - (6) Public parks
 - (7) Sporting events
 - b. Adult congregations
 - (1) Popular bars
 - (2) Sporting events
 - (3) Concerts
 - (4) Favorite gathering places
 - (a) Beaches

- (b) Parks
- (5) Community meetings
 - (a) Emotional issue
 - (b) Negative public sentiment (against issue)
 - (c) Public political debates
- 3. Locations hazardous to public safety
 - a. Poor road conditions
 - (1) Dirt roads
 - (2) Dead-end streets--not properly marked
 - (3) Inferior/inadequate lights or signs
 - (4) Roads with chuck-holes or rocks
 - b. Property susceptible to arson/fire potential
 - (1) Abandoned building
 - (2) Open fields
 - c. Areas with collections of water
 - (1) Ponds used for fishing and swimming
 - (2) Back bays (areas that breed mosquitoes)
 - (3) Man-made dams (susceptible to seepage and erosion)
 - d. Poorly lighted residential and commercial districts

PREVENTIVE AND APPREHENSIVE PATROL STRATEGIES

Given a patrol technique, the student will identify whether the technique is used primarily for "preventive patrol" or apprehension" patrol.

Performance Objective 8.5.1

CURRICULUM

A. Introduction

1. This lesson deals mainly with two basic types of patrol depending on whether your objective is to prevent crime or violations, or to apprehend criminals or violators.
2. It also discusses some of the factors you must consider in what you do, depending on which of these two types of patrol your department selects; how you can make yourself highly visible or reduce your visibility.
3. Finally, we will discuss some general principles involved in effective patrol.

B. Types of problem area patrol

1. There are two basic types of patrol that can be employed in dealing with problem areas: "Preventive" and "apprehension". Your choice of one or the other will depend on a number of factors, including the type of problem you are dealing with.
2. Basically, the difference between the two has to do with whether or not you want to be visible to the public and/or the criminal element.
 - a. In preventive patrol, your aim is to be highly visible in order to discourage the occurrence of the problem you are seeking to control.
 - b. In apprehension patrol, your objective is to apprehend the violator or criminal in the act.
3. Preventive patrol
 - a. Preventive patrol can be very effective in combating certain kinds of problems. Once you have identified a problem in your beat, your plan may very well be to be seen as much as possible. Preventive patrol has two distinct advantages:
 - (1) It increases citizen confidence in the police, and

- (2) It reduces the opportunity for crime, thereby reducing citizen anxiety and dissatisfaction and the costs of prosecution.

4. Apprehension patrol

- a. Apprehension patrol may be used for the more difficult or serious problems such as burglaries, robberies, and narcotics or sex offenses. For example, take the case of an informant who has told you of regular meetings between a narcotics dealer and young high school customers in a parking lot. In this case, you would park your vehicle where you could observe the events without being seen yourself. You witness a "sale" and make an arrest, or call the situation to the attention of narcotics specialists.

5. Preventive or apprehension patrol--a decision

- a. Traffic violations are a case in point. More persons are killed in automobile accidents each year than in any other way. For this reason, a great deal of your attention may be given to traffic regulation and investigation.

- (1) Your planning will call for a decision on which type of patrol to initiate.

- (2) You may decide to be highly visible in order to reduce the speed and carelessness of drivers and, thus, the frequency of accidents;

- (3) You may choose to apprehend violators with the same objective in mind.

- b. If your decision is preventive, you should patrol the high frequency location in a highly visible manner expecting that, before long, the problem will be reduced or eliminated because of the extra caution exhibited by drivers. The effect will probably even last beyond the time you actually spend on patrol, since people will come to expect to see you there and may even imagine your presence long after you've gone.

- c. If the traffic problem is of an unusual nature, you may decide to take the apprehension approach and locate yourself out of sight of motorists in the area. Not only will you discourage the violators you catch, but the experience of seeing numerous citations being issued will also stimulate caution in others who pass by.

- d. The decision to use preventive or apprehension patrol may be made after you consult with your partner and supervisor, based on your area's particular needs.

- e. The decision you (or your department) makes will also depend on the seriousness of the crime involved. If the crime is serious, you'll want to apprehend the criminal to stop him from committing

the same crime again. If the crime is less serious (misdemeanor infraction), your presence may be enough to discourage or prevent the activity from occurring.

C. Factors affecting awareness

1. We've discussed two general types of patrol and their effects on the occurrence of crimes or violations. Let's now consider some of the finer points involved in citizen awareness of police presence.
2. Other factors
 - a. In addition to the sight and sound of your vehicle, there are other factors that will determine how aware others are of your presence. These deal with the way you handle your vehicle.
 - b. One of these is the use of lights. If you plan to patrol without headlights, you must avoid actuating stop lights, interior lights, spotlights, and your flashlight.
 - c. Any unexpected flash of light can betray your presence. On night patrol, the use of light is usually advisable, for safety sake, and to reassure citizens of your presence.
 - d. Where you drive and how you drive can also betray or disguise your presence. We'll talk about the use of lights and vehicle operation in more detail now, as we discuss some basic patrol techniques appropriate to problem area patrol.

NOTE: Comment on department policy and liability concern.

PATROL TACTICS WHICH INCREASE CRIME DETECTION

Given a direct question, the student will identify the following vehicle patrol techniques which increase the effectiveness of crime detection.

- A. Drive at a slow to moderate speed
- B. Use the curb lane
- C. Park in an unobtrusive location
- D. Patrol in an unpredictable pattern
- E. Lower the windows of the patrol vehicle for better perception and hearing
- F. Concentrate on residential areas in the daytime, and commercial areas at night
- G. Use recent crime reports and related data to target areas to be patrolled

Performance Objective 8.5.2

CURRICULUM

A. Techniques of patrol

1. We've discussed two basic types of patrol and the factors of citizen awareness that bear on how effective these patrol activities might be. Now we'll get a little more detailed and talk about some specific patrol techniques appropriate to problem area patrol.
2. Patrol speeds
 - a. For normal street patrol, most authorities agree that approximately 20 miles per hour is the most effective.
 - (1) It provides maximum opportunity to observe while maintaining effective control of the vehicle
 - (2) This speed also contributes to citizen awareness of your presence and maintains a good police image.
3. In general, parking location should be selected to accommodate your plan of patrol activity
 - a. Do you want your vehicle to be visible or do you want to park where it cannot be seen?
 - (1) If the plan is preventive, any legal location within view is desirable;
 - (2) If the plan is apprehension, your selection must be made after considering the legal, as well as the visibility, factors.

BASIC PATROL PATTERNS: CIRCULAR, RANDOM, etc.

Given a direct question, the student will identify the following as being basic patrol patterns:

- A. Circular
- B. Double back
- C. Random

Performance Objective 8.5.4

CURRICULUM

A. Patrol patterns

1. As you'll learn when you get into the field, there is more to covering your beat than simply driving through it in your vehicle and responding to radio calls
 - a. In order to achieve the goals of citizen awareness, crime prevention, and apprehension, you'll have to have many different plans.
 - b. One of these is the pattern of movement you use in driving through your assigned area.
2. The basic reasons for planned movement through your area are:
 - a. To be certain that you cover all streets assigned to you; and,
 - b. To be certain that your arrival at any given point in your beat is not predictable
3. The lack-of-predictability objective is obviously aimed at keeping potential criminals off balance--uncertain whether, if you just passed, you'll be back in five minutes or an hour.
4. Lane selection
 - a. You must also make appropriate decisions about which lane to drive in.
 - (1) The number one lane (nearest the center of the roadway) lends itself to effective observation.
 - (2) You have a clearer view between buildings on both sides of the street.
 - (3) You can also observe oncoming traffic more effectively;

- (4) However, there will be times when you will want to drive in the lane nearest the curb, especially if you're traveling at a decreased speed.
- (5) You can stop at the curb more readily, and it affords a better view of street -front windows, sides of buildings, and potential hiding places.
- (6) If you are near the curb, you can also focus your attention on one particular area longer than if you had to worry about traffic coming toward you in one lane and from the rear, on your blind side, in another.

5. Parking the patrol vehicle

- a. Parking is also an important consideration while on patrol. For one thing, it can influence the citizen's attitude toward the police.

6. Once in the field, you will gradually develop a patrol plan which provides complete coverage without predictability. When you do, it will probably be some combination of three basic patrol patterns--circular, double-back, and random.

- a. Circular. In this pattern the car is driven either from the approximate center of the beat in ever-increasing "circles" or from the outside of the beat in ever-decreasing circles. Obviously, the pattern is not truly circular, but approximately so.
- b. Double Back. This plan is methodical and is also helpful in learning the beat. Like the circular plan, lack of predictability can be provided by varying the starting point and occasionally either looping a block or making a double-back run on the same street just covered. Double-back runs are particularly helpful in problem areas or in cases where you've spotted something on your regular run that you want to take another look at. You may even want to stake out for a while on the opposite side of the street from where you were first seen.
- c. Random. There are as many ways of achieving a random pattern as there are beats to be covered and officers to patrol them. For example, an officer may choose to build his random approach around the type of problem he is trying to resolve. In any case, remember that whichever pattern is selected, it must provide for complete coverage of the beat and lack of predictability.

HAZARDS OF "SILHOUETTING"

Given a direct question, the student will identify the following hazards of "silhouetting" and how to avoid them.

- A. Hazards:
 - 1. Provides suspects with an officer's exact location
 - 2. Makes officer an easy target if suspect is armed
- B. Avoiding hazards:
 - 1. Position patrol vehicle away from street lights and other sources of back lighting
 - 2. Hold your flashlight so that you do not illuminate yourself or other officers
 - 3. Do not stand in doorways, hallways or in front of windows

Performance Objective 8.6.1

CURRICULUM

- A. Introduction
 - 1. Definition - Patrol hazards
 - a. Any circumstances that increase the degree of danger to the officer, unit, or others.
- B. Silhouetting
 - 1. Definition
 - a. Placing yourself, your unit or others in a position so as to provide the suspect(s) with a definite identifiable target.
 - 2. Hazard (Question class for examples)
 - a. Provides suspect(s) your exact location and a subsequent target.
 - b. Provides suspect(s) with knowledge of how many officers are present, fire power, and approach.
 - c. Allows suspect(s) to plan alternate courses of action.
 - d. Transfers valuable lag time from officers to suspect.
 - 3. Avoidance procedure (Question class for examples)
 - a. Attempt to select location for vehicle stop
 - (1) Off main traffic route (lights from oncoming vehicles)

(2) Away from street lights

- b. Back-up units secure headlights, reds and ambers upon approach of primary unit.
- c. Hold your flashlight in such a way that you will not illuminate yourself or others.
- d. Do not stand in doorways and hallways or peer openly through windows.

WAYS TO AVOID MAKING UNNECESSARY NOISE

Given a direct question, the student will identify the following ways to avoid making unnecessary noise.

- A. Place keys in your pocket
- B. Park the patrol vehicle away from the scene
- C. Secure the seat belts quietly
- D. Shut car doors quietly
- E. Turn down the radio so that only you can hear it
- F. Communicate only when necessary

Performance Objective 8.6.2

CURRICULUM

- A. Tell-tale noises

NOTE: Instructor should review current officer survival techniques prior to teaching this section.

1. Definition
 - a. Those sounds distinctive of police officers that when made would indicate your presence and possible location
2. Types
 - a. Vehicle, engine, seat belts, doors
 - b. Police radio
 - c. Keys and whistles, and baton
 - d. Unnecessary conversation
3. Hazard (Question class for examples)
 - a. Provides suspect(s) with your exact location and subsequent target.
 - b. Provides suspect(s) with knowledge of how many officers are present, fire power, and approach.
 - c. Allows suspect(s) to plan alternate courses of action.
 - d. Transfers valuable lag time from officers to suspect.
4. Avoidance procedure (Question class for examples)

- a. Pocket keys
- b. Don't park unit too close to scene
- c. Carefully secure seat belts
- d. Don't let unit door slam shut
- e. Turn radio down to level that can only be heard by officers.
- f. Communicate only when necessary

B. Suspects' hands

1. Full view of officers

- a. Hazards (Question class for reasons)
 - (1) Possibly hiding contraband (evidence) in pockets.
 - (2) Possibly hiding contraband under arm pit area
 - (3) Possibly hiding weapon
 - (4) Possibly hiding identifiable marks, scars, or tattoos

2. Preventions

- a. Always keep suspect's hands in sight.

C. Stopped vehicles

1. Use proper vehicle stop techniques

2. Approach on foot

- a. Hazards
 - (1) Possible attack by occupants
 - (2) Danger of being hit by passing traffic
- b. Prevention

OFFICERS'S BEHAVIOR WITH PLAINCLOTHES OFFICER

Given a direct question, the student will identify how a field officer should behave when encountering a plainclothes officer in the field

- A. A field officer should not greet or otherwise show that he recognizes a plainclothes officer, unless the plainclothes officer initiates the contact
- B. If the plainclothes officer sees but does not acknowledge a field officer, the field officer should treat the plainclothes officer like any other private person with whom he is not acquainted

Performance Objective 8.6.3

CURRICULUM

- A. Plainclothes officer (provide examples of "burning" undercover officers)
 - 1. Acknowledgment of presence
 - a. Display no other form of behavior than you would to a regular citizen until your presence is FIRST acknowledged by the plainclothes officer.
 - b. If plainclothes officer sees you and does not acknowledge you, complete your activity in a normal manner and depart from area.

FACTORS INVOLVED IN STOPPING A PEDESTRIAN

Given a direct question, the student will identify those variables which must be considered in making the following determinations when confronted with a pedestrian:

- A. Tactical considerations
- B. Where to stop the person
- C. Method to use in stopping the person

Performance Objective 8.7.1

CURRICULUM

- A. Introduction
 - 1. Police officers will often experience the need to initiate various contacts with pedestrians they observe on their beat.
 - 2. The officers must be mindful of variables to consider in making their determination on how to confront a person who is on foot:
 - a. When to stop the person
 - b. Where to stop the person
 - c. Method to use in stopping the person
 - 3. Without proper knowledge and understanding of the principles behind these determinations, the officer will be unable to conduct lawful pedestrian contacts.
 - a. Improper contacts will result in improper arrests or detentions
 - b. Improper contacts will lead to unsuccessful court prosecutions.
- B. Tactical considerations to evaluate prior to stopping the pedestrian.
 - 1. Officers shall evaluate the following factors before making the approach:
 - a. The person's appearance: Do they generally fit the description of a person wanted for a known offense? Does he/she appear to be suffering from a recent injury or to be under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or other intoxicants?
 - b. The person's action: Are they running away from an actual or possible crime scene? Is he/she otherwise behaving in a manner indicating possible criminal conduct? If so, in what way?
 - c. Prior knowledge of the person: Do they have an arrest record or

conviction record, or is he/she otherwise known to have committed a serious offense? If so, is it for offenses similar to the one that has just occurred, or which it is suspected is about to occur?

- d. Area of the stop: Is the person near the area of a known offense soon after it occurred? Is the area known for criminal activity (a high crime area)? If so, is it the kind of activity the person is thought to have committed, be committing, or about to commit?
- e. Time of day: Is it a very late hour? Is it usual for people to be in the area at this time? Is it the time of day during which criminal activity of the kind suspected usually occurs?

2. Officers shall carefully evaluate the need for a back-up unit.

C. Where to stop the pedestrian

- 1. The officer must bear in mind that the fact that they have selected a particular subject for contact is indicative that something appeared to be wrong.
- 2. Therefore, officers should take care in selecting the proper location at which to stop the subject.
- 3. The officers must know where they are in order to report their location to the radio dispatcher.
- 4. Another basic concern is in finding a place that has the least number of:
 - a. Escape routes (avoid intersections, use well lit areas, etc.)
 - b. Number of people that could be injured
 - c. Number of people that could be used for hostages
 - d. Locations that produce additional risks to officers:
 - (1) Known trouble spots, bars, etc.

D. What conventional method is to be used in stopping the pedestrian?

- 1. No one conversational approach is always appropriate.
- 2. Avoid the "Hey you, come here" approach.
- 3. The most important communication aspects for police officers must reflect command and courtesy.

REASONS FOR APPROACHING A PEDESTRIAN ON FOOT

Given a direct question, the student will identify the following reasons for approaching a pedestrian suspect on foot.

- A. Officers driving a patrol car must divide their attention between operating the vehicle and observing a suspect
- B. Officers seated in a patrol car do not have easy access to their weapons or a clear line of fire
- C. Officers seated in a patrol car may have their view of a suspect partially blocked by parts of the vehicle
- D. Officers seated in a patrol car have no readily available cover
- E. Officers seated in a patrol car are not close enough to physically detain and search a suspect

Performance Objective 8.7.2

CURRICULUM

- A. Officers should approach the pedestrian on foot
 - 1. Officer safety demands that they exit from the patrol vehicle.
 - 2. To do otherwise would place the officer at serious tactical disadvantage.
 - 3. Officers shall NEVER initiate a suspect contact while seated in the patrol car.
 - 4. Depending on various tactical situations, officers may elect to conduct a stop from the front or the rear. Officers should always be mindful of the following:
 - a. Suspect's hands
 - b. Furtive movements
 - c. Bulges in clothing
 - d. Behavior

POSITIONS OF SAFETY FOR 1 OR 2 OFFICERS

Given a direct question, the student will identify the most effective positions of safety one or two officers can take when conducting a field interview of a suspect.

- A. One officer - one person
 1. Place the weak foot forward and stand approximately one arm's length, plus a foot from the suspect with the weapon away from the suspect
 2. The strong hand (gun hand) should initially be kept free
 3. Watch suspect's hands
 4. Be mindful of the surroundings
- B. One officer - two or more persons
 1. Place the weak foot forward and stand approximately one arm's length, plus a foot from the suspects with the weapon away from the suspects
 2. The strong hand (gun hand) should initially be kept free
 3. Watch suspects' hands
 4. Be mindful of the surroundings
 5. Do not allow suspects to close in or surround
- C. Two officers - one person
 1. The primary (interviewing) officer should place the weak foot forward and stand approximately one arm's length, plus a foot from the suspect with the weapon away from the suspect
 2. The strong hand (gun hand) should initially be kept free
 3. Watch suspect's hands
 4. Be mindful of the surroundings
 5. The second (cover) officer should be positioned to form a triangle with the first officer and the person being interviewed to avoid a crossfire
- D. Two officers - two or more persons
 1. The officer initiating the contact (i.e., the primary or interviewing officer) should place the weak foot forward and stand approximately one arm's length, plus a foot from the suspects with the weapon away from the suspects
 2. The strong hand (gun hand) should initially be kept free
 3. Watch suspects' hands
 4. Be mindful of the surroundings
 5. The cover officer should separate the remaining suspects from the primary (interviewing) officer and assume a position which allows maximum visibility of all suspects
 6. The cover officer should place the weak foot forward and stand approximately one arm's length, plus a foot from the suspects with the weapon away from the suspects
 7. The cover officer should keep both hands free
 8. The cover officer should keep conversations with the suspects brief to avoid being distracted
 9. Both officers should communicate any threats or hazards to the other officer
 10. Both officers should be aware of crossfire hazards

Performance Objective 8.7.3

CURRICULUM

A. Positions for interviewing persons

NOTE: This should be done in two steps, first in the classroom. The instructor may wish to use a student to review these positions. It should be noted they are covered elsewhere and these are for re-enforcement.

1. One officer--one person
 - a. The Standard Field Interview Position requires the officers to place their weak foot forward and stand approximately one arm's length from the suspect with the weapon away from the suspect.
 - b. The strong hand (gun hand) should remain free.
 - c. Watch suspect(s) hands.
 - d. Be mindful of the officer's surroundings.
2. One officer--two or more persons
 - a. Assume the Standard Field Interview Position, directing yourself to the "dominant suspect personality".
 - b. Strong hand free
 - c. Watch suspect(s) hands.
 - d. Do not allow suspects to close in or surround
3. Two officers--one person
 - a. The officer initiating the contact should exercise all previously stated precautions.
 - b. The second officer should be positioned to form a triangle with the first officer and person being interviewed.
4. Two officers--two or more persons
 - a. The officer initiating the contact should proceed as previously stated.
 - b. The second officer assumes a position which allows maximum visibility of the subjects
 - (1) Adopt the Standard Field Interview Position
 - (2) Both hands are free
 - (3) Gets involved in no lengthy conversations with the persons

which would detract from their cover responsibility;

- (4) Communicate any observations of threat or hazard to the primary officer.
- (5) Beware of crossfire hazards.

LAWS REGULATING MEDIA ACCESS TO CLOSED AREAS

Given a direct question, the student will identify the provisions of California law pertaining to the authorization of news media representatives to enter areas otherwise closed to the public. (Penal Code Section 409.5)

Performance Objective 8.41.3

CURRICULUM

A. Disaster areas

1. According to State Law, duly authorized representatives of any news service, newspaper, radio, or television station or network, may enter any area closed because of a menace to the public health or safety.
 - a. Authorization of such entry is based upon the possession of a Temporary or Permanent News Media Pass.
 - b. The decision to assume the risk of danger lies with the individual newsperson involved. It is not the responsibility of officers to provide for the safety of these news media representatives who voluntarily choose to subject themselves to danger.

(1) Penal Code Section 409.5

- (a) 409.5 Police authority to close area during calamity. Whenever a menace to the public health or safety is created by a calamity such as flood, storm, fire, earthquake, explosion, accident or other disaster, officers of the California Highway Patrol, California State Police, police departments marshal's office or sheriff's office, any officer or employee of the Department of Forestry designated a peace officer by sub-division (f) of Section 830.3 and any officer or employee of the Department of Parks and Recreation designated a peace officer by subdivision (i) of Section 830.3, may close the area where the menace exists for the duration thereof by means of ropes, markers, or guards to any and all persons not authorized by such officer to enter or remain within the closed area. If such a calamity creates an immediate menace to the public health, the local health officer may close the area where the menace exists, pursuant to the conditions which are set forth above in this section.
- (b) Officers of the California Highway Patrol, California State Police, police departments or sheriff's office or officers of the Department of Forestry designated as

peace officers by subdivision (i) of Section 830.2 may close the immediate area surrounding any emergency field command post or any other command post activated for the purpose of abating any calamity enumerated in this section or any riot or other civil disturbances to any and all unauthorized persons pursuant to the conditions which are set forth in this section whether or not such field command post or other command post is located near to the actual calamity or riot or other civil disturbance.

- (c) Any unauthorized person who willfully and knowingly enters an area closed pursuant to subdivision(a) and (b) and who willfully remains within such area after receiving notice to evacuate or leave shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.
- (d) Nothing in this section shall prevent a duly authorized representative of any news service, newspaper, or radio or television station or network from entering the areas closed pursuant to this section. Amended Stats. 1969, Chap. 1096.

B. News media rights and responsibilities

1. Your main concern, as a peace officer, is how to handle an encounter with a newsman successfully.
 - a. "Successfully" means giving him full cooperation without jeopardizing an investigation, compromising anyone's legal rights, embarrassing your department, etc.
 - b. There are basically three types of encounters to be prepared for:
 - (1) A request for information (newsperson wants to question or interview you or someone in your custody).
 - (2) A request to take pictures (newsperson wants to photograph the scene or the person(s) involved).
 - (3) A request to enter area (newsperson wants to enter closed area or cross police lines).
 - c. To help you prepare for such encounters and the problems they sometimes create, we will consider some of the rights and responsibilities of news media representatives.
 - (1) ALLOWING NEWSPERSONS TO ENTER AREA OF A SERIOUS POLICE INCIDENT OR CRIME SCENE.
Police lines may be established to prevent persons from entering the area of a serious police incident or crime scene. Dependent upon the tactical situation and the

likelihood of jeopardizing police operations, members of the news media may be allowed in such areas. Authorization for entry is normally dependent upon the possession of a permanent or temporary Department-issued news media pass; however, if the Department is not issuing temporary passes at the scene, and the opportunity of obtaining news coverage appears to be limited in duration, a news media pass issued by another law enforcement agency may be recognized.

(2) WHERE A NEWSPERSON IS NOT AUTHORIZED.

While a newsperson may be permitted in the area of a crime scene or a serious police incident, he does not have the authority to be within a crime scene or area which has been secured to preserve evidence or at any location where his presence jeopardizes police operations.

(3) NEWS MEDIA NOT EXEMPT FROM LAWS.

A newsperson's primary responsibility is to report the news by obtaining information and photographs of newsworthy incidents. His opportunity to do so is frequently momentary at an emergency scene. An officer sharing these circumstances with a newsperson should not obstruct the news-person in the performance of his duty; however, members of the news media are neither impliedly nor expressly exempt from any municipal, state or Federal statutes.

(4) REQUESTING WITHHOLDING OF PUBLICATION.

Newspersons may photograph or report anything they observe when legally present at an emergency scene. Where publication of such coverage would interfere with an official investigation, or place a victim, suspect, or others in jeopardy, the withholding of publication is dependent upon a cooperative press, not upon censorship by the Department. Under such circumstances officers should advise the newspersons or their superiors of the possible consequences of publication; however, officers may not interfere with newsperson's activities as long as that performance remains within the confines of the law.

IMPROPER RELEASE OF INFORMATION TO THE MEDIA

Given a direct question, the student will identify the following types of information as those which could prejudice the rights of an individual if furnished to the news media:

- A. Statements as to the character or reputation of an accused person or prospective witness
- B. Admissions, confessions, or alibis attributed to an accused person
- C. Results, performance, or refusal of a suspect or witness to take any test(s)
- D. The believed credibility of an accused person or witness
- E. The probability of an accused person entering a guilty plea
- F. The probative value of evidence against an accused person
- G. Information prohibited by agency policy
- H. Information that would be detrimental to the investigation of the case

Performance Objective 8.41.4

CURRICULUM

- A. Information that should not be released
 - 1. As a general rule, officers should cooperate with the news media unless there is good cause for withholding information.
 - a. An officer should answer appropriately, provided he has sufficient facts and is qualified to answer.
 - b. If in doubt, the newsperson should be referred to the designated Press Relations Officer or a supervisor.
 - 2. Generally, certain items of information must be withheld from the news media:
 - a. Information that would be detrimental to the investigation of the case,
 - b. Information that may jeopardize the rights of an individual,
 - c. Information that may injure the character and reputation of an individual,
 - d. Information prohibited by agency policy,
 - e. Information that is legally privileged.
 - 3. Some examples of information that would fall within these five categories would be:

- a. The name of a juvenile arrestee,
- b. Interviews of unarraigned suspects,
- c. Admissions, confessions, or alibis made by an individual,
- d. Opinions, rumors, uninformed answers,
- e. Statements as to character or reputation of individuals,
- f. Results, performance or refusal to take any test.

EXERCISES

OPERATE LAW ENFORCEMENT RADIO EQUIPMENT

The student will demonstrate the mechanical operation of law enforcement radio equipment including:

- A. On/Off Switch
- B. Proper hand/mouth microphone positions
- C. Antenna position
- D. Squelch/Volume control
- E. Frequency selection

Performance Objective 5.8.1

CURRICULUM

- A. Mechanical Operation
 - 1. Importance of effective radio operations
 - a. The radio system is the officer's lifeline.
 - b. Knowledge of system capabilities
 - (1) Only as good as the operator
 - (2) Range of operation
 - (3) Transmitters, receivers, voters, duplex/simplex systems
 - 2. Familiarization with field radios
 - a. Location of on/off switch
 - b. Volume control
 - c. Squelch
 - d. Channel selector
 - e. Microphone
 - f. Transmit button
 - (1) Depress firmly
 - (2) Pause before/after speaking
 - (3) Release
 - g. Transmitter indicator light
 - h. Hand-held radios

- (1) Antenna/position
- (2) Battery
- (3) Transmission strength

DEMONSTRATE RADIO TECHNIQUES

The student will demonstrate the proper procedures and techniques of radio communications, which will minimally include:

- A. ABC's of radio demeanor (accuracy, brevity, clarity/courtesy)
- B. Waiting until the air is clear before pressing the transmit button
- C. Pressing the transmit button firmly and speaking calmly and clearly into the microphone to ensure even modulation
- D. Understanding emergency traffic and saving routine and non-emergency transmissions until the termination of the emergency
- E. Knowing the purpose of call signs, their assignments, and beat locations
- F. Ensuring message acknowledgement
- G. Applicable FCC rules and regulations governing radio operations
- H. Commonly used radio codes

Performance Objective 5.8.2

CURRICULUM

- A. Radio Procedures and Techniques
 - 1. ABC's of radio demeanor
 - a. Accuracy is necessary in order to obtain the desired information.
 - b. Brevity is necessary to conserve air time.
 - (1) Think of what you need to say before transmitting
 - (2) Is it necessary to the event
 - c. Courtesy is necessary for efficient, rapid service; spell out names which are unusual or have difficult spelling.
 - 2. Wait until the air is clear before pressing the transmit button.
 - a. Limit transmission length
 - (1) Appropriate breaks to allow for emergency traffic
 - b. Monitor frequency before transmitting
 - c. Key the mike and wait one or two seconds prior to transmitting, allowing the repeater to engage
 - 3. Pressing the transmit button firmly and speaking calmly and clearly into the microphone to ensure even modulation.
 - a. Speak slowly

- b. Calm voice
 - (1) Use normal voice inflection
 - c. Normal speaking volume
 - (1) Unless background noise dictates
 - d. Enunciate clearly
4. Understand "emergency traffic" and saving routine and non-emergency transmissions until the termination of the emergency.
- a. Define emergency traffic
 - (1) Officer-involved shootings
 - (2) Officer needs help
 - (3) In-progress felonies
 - (4) Pursuits/failure to yield
 - (5) Agency standard operating procedures as applicable
 - b. Routine/non-emergency
 - (1) Status change
 - (2) APB's not related to the incident
 - (3) Non-emergency calls for service
5. Know the purpose of call signs, their assignments and beat locations. Use entire identifier to avoid mis-identification.
- a. Know who you are talking/listening to
 - b. Know unit functions
 - (1) Watch
 - (2) Assignment
 - (3) Rank
 - c. Knowledge of beats, zones, and sectors
6. Knowledge of applicable FCC rules and regulations. Non-compliance can result in stiff fines and/or loss of frequencies.
- a. Avoid profanity/humor/slang
 - b. Avoid familiar comments, including please and thank you

- c. No malicious interference
 - d. No unnecessary or unidentified transmissions
7. Ensuring message acknowledgement
- a. Listen for acknowledgement of unit transmission
 - b. Acknowledge dispatch transmissions
8. Radio codes
- a. 9 code, 11 code, as applicable
 - b. Clear text (talk)
 - c. Agency specific codes
 - d. Law Codes
 - (1) Penal Codes
 - (2) Vehicle Codes
 - (3) Health and Safety Codes
 - (4) Welfare and Institution
 - (5) County and Municipal
 - (6) Other applicable codes

RADIO TECHNIQUES TO COMPLETE A CRIME BROADCAST

Given a classroom/field exercise or scenario in which there is one or more suspects, the student shall demonstrate the proper use of a law enforcement radio to complete a crime broadcast. This broadcast will minimally include:

- A. Type of incident and location
- B. Number of suspects with complete known description
- C. Description of loss, if any
- D. Weapon(s) used
- E. Time, direction of flight, and vehicle description

Performance Objective 5.8.3

CURRICULUM

- A. Practical Application
 - 1. Elements of a crime broadcast
 - a. Type of incident/location of occurrence
 - b. Number of suspects and complete description
 - (1) Physical description
 - (a) Race/complexion
 - (b) Sex
 - (c) Age
 - (d) Height
 - (e) Weight/build
 - (f) Hair color/style
 - (g) Eye color
 - (h) Facial hair
 - (2) Clothing description
 - (a) Head-to-toe
 - 1) Head gear
 - 2) Glasses
 - 3) Shirt

- 4) Coat
 - 5) Pants
 - 6) Shoes
- (3) Distinguishing characteristics
 - (a) Tattoos
 - (b) Scars
 - (c) Speech impediment
 - (d) Physical impairment
 - (4) Provide one complete suspect description before proceeding to the next suspect.
- c. Vehicle description
- (1) Color
 - (2) Year
 - (3) Make
 - (4) Body
 - (5) License/state
 - (6) Additional information
 - a) Vehicle damage
 - b) Camper shell
 - c) Loud muffler
- d. Weapon description
- (1) Handgun
 - (2) Shotgun/rifle
 - (3) Knife
 - (4) Other
- e. Direction/mode of flight
- f. Time of occurrence
- g. Description of loss

h. Miscellaneous

(1) Stop and arrest

(2) Field Interview

OBSERVATION TECHNIQUES

Given a simulated situation wherein the student observes a scene and/or activity for a period of time specified by the academy, the student will describe the scene and activity.

Performance Objective 8.3.2

PEDESTRIAN APPROACH TACTICS

Given a practical exercise, the student will demonstrate safe and effective tactics for approaching pedestrian suspects while in a patrol vehicle.

Performance Objective 8.7.4

CURRICULUM

- A. The safe and effective way for an officer to approach a pedestrian from a patrol vehicle includes:
 - 1. Positioning the patrol car to maximize officer and public safety.
 - 2. Positioning the patrol car to maximize the tactical advantage to the officer while keeping the pedestrian in view at all times.

TOPICAL LIST OF SUPPORTING MATERIALS AND
REFERENCES INCLUDED IN THIS SECTION

Illustrations of patrol concepts/techniques

Foot Patrol

Motorized Patrol

FOOT PATROL

1. Foot patrol is expensive and many departments have reduced foot patrols to a minimum.
2. Advantages of foot patrol
 - a. Immediate traffic control.
 - b. Person-to-person contact.
 - c. Officers can get to know the people on their beat better and can develop criminal informants more easily.
 - d. Officers can get to know the physical layout of their beat.
 - e. Officers can sneak up on a situation, where a patrol car would be noticed.
 - f. By use of walkie-talkies, officer can maintain communications with the department and mobile units.
3. Foot patrol procedures and techniques
 - a. Do not establish a predictable pattern of patrol.
 - b. When an open door is found, never enter alone. Call for assistance.
 - c. Use fire escapes to check roofs and to look over beat.
 - d. Look for possible burglar aids (boxes, ropes, ladders, etc.)
 - e. When checking doors for forced entry, use the flashlight to check for fresh or noticeable pry marks.
 - f. Occasionally step into alley or doorway and get out of the light as much as possible. By being quiet and listening, officers can often hear many things (i.e., locks being broken, windows being smashed, conversations, etc.)
4. Officers should make an effort to make friends on their beat
 - a. Good public relations.
 - b. Develop informants.
5. Officers should not ignore using all five senses while walking their beat.
6. When things are slow on beat, officers should spend their time planning strategies for handling calls.

I. MOTORIZED PATROL

A. Most economical and offers greatest tactical ability when used in numbers.

B. Advantage of the automobile patrol are:

1. Speed and mobility
2. Good means of preventive enforcement due to visibility
3. Officer protection
4. Permits officer to carry extra equipment:
 - a. Rain gear
 - b. Extra clothing
 - c. Shotgun
 - d. First-aid equipment
 - e. Forms and manuals

C. General techniques and procedures for automobile patrol:

1. Check car thoroughly before leaving garage.
2. Do not establish a predictable pattern of patrol.
3. Do not spend too much time in drive-ins or coffee spots.
 - a. If there is another patrol car there, do not stop
 - b. Public views it as a waste of manpower and police cars
4. Watch driving speed
 - a. Recommended speed for patrolling is 15 to 20 miles per hour
5. Observe rules of the road
6. License numbers of all strange or suspicious cars should be recorded.
7. Never leave the keys in the police car.
8. Officer should remain wide awake and prepared for an emergency.
 - a. In order to maintain above, it may be necessary for an officer not accustomed to the nightshift to use a combination of foot and vehicle patrol.
9. Use seat belt in the vehicle.
10. Officers should learn the whereabouts of all safes, safe lights, and outside locks on their beat.

11. Officers should keep record of beat activity, i.e., cars belonging to night personnel working at various companies, known criminals on their beat, cars that possible offenders drive.
12. Officers should know the types of products and merchandise handled by companies and stores on their beat.

II. OFFICERS SHOULD ALWAYS BE ON THE ALERT FOR POSSIBLE INFORMANTS

- A. Possible informants are..
 1. Service station attendants
 2. Custodians and maintenance personnel
 3. Window washers
 4. Newspaper vendors
 5. Delivery personnel
 6. Postal workers

III. ADVANTAGES OF TWO-OFFICER PATROL CARS

- A. Greater safety factor by doubling manpower and firepower.
- B. The mistake one makes may be caught by a partner. (A quality that one officer lacks is often a strong point of the partner.)
- C. Share driving duties.
- D. Two pairs of eyes are better than one.
- E. One officer can operate the radio while the other drives.

IV. ADVANTAGES OF ONE-OFFICER PATROL CAR

- A. Preventive enforcement is doubled by having twice as many police cars on the street.
- B. When the officer is alone full attention is devoted to driving and the beat, rather than to conversation with a partner.
- C. An officer alone develops self-reliance, rather than depending on a partner for back-up.
- D. A lone officer in a patrol car takes fewer chances.
- E. Personality clashes are reduced.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

"Approaching the Suspect", Module 183.01, Project MILE, Los Angeles Police Department.

"Crimes in Progress", AC-76, Motorola Teleprograms, Inc., Illinois.

"Enforcement Tactics Guides", California Highway Patrol. 1976.

"Field Inquiry", A-9-B, International Association of Chiefs of Police, Washington, D. C.

"How to Approach Suspect", Module 183.01, 188.01, .02, Project MILE, Los Angeles Police Department.

"Introduction to Vehicle Patrol", Module 201.01, Project MILE, Los Angeles Police Department.

"Municipal Police Administration", International City Managers' Association.

"Observation and Perception", AD-90, Motorola Teleprograms, Illinois.

"Orientation to Field Operations", Module 200.01, Project MILE, Los Angeles Police Department.

"Patrol and Observation", Module 202.01-04, Project MILE, Los Angeles Police Department.