



FIELD OPERATIONS ADVISORY

OCFA Active Shooter Plan

In response to recent Active Shooter Incidents the Orange County Fire Authority (OCFA), working in conjunction with all other Fire Departments in the County, has created the Orange County Fire Services Active Shooter Incident Operational Plan (The Plan). The purpose of this advisory is to make you aware of their plan so you will understand how fire personnel will respond as well as how they expect us to respond and can plan your response accordingly. The enhanced mutual awareness by both organizations should result in much greater effectiveness should we encounter an incident of this type.



FIELD TRAINING BUREAU

The goal of the Field Training Bureau is to provide training to enhance the safety of all personnel working in the Field Operations Command and to manage a Field Training Program to help further the professional development of our people and create the highest caliber patrol deputies.

Terms & Abbreviations

The Plan uses several terms that responding firefighters will likely use at the scene of an incident. You should familiarize yourself with these terms to improve communications between all of the first responders.

Active Shooter Hot Zone

This is the area where the shooter is believed to be. Law Enforcement will normally be actively working to locate and eliminate the threat in this zone. Fire personnel will not intentionally be working in this zone.

Active Shooter Warm Zone

This area has been cleared and deemed safe for rescue operations by Rescue Groups (RG's) protected by Force Protection Groups (FPG's).

Active Shooter Cold Zone

This area has been deemed totally safe and is the location dedicated for locating the Incident Command Post, medical treatment area, staging area, etc.

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Casualty Collection Point (CCP)

This is a receiving area where injured people are kept and can be given basic medical care until they can be moved to the medical treatment area. The CCP should be set up in the Cold Zone whenever possible, but may need to be set up in the Warm Zone depending on the circumstances.

Contact Team (CT)

This is a law enforcement team assigned to identify, locate, and apprehend the suspect(s) in the Hot Zone. There may be multiple CT's deployed.

Force Protection Group (FPG)

This is also a law enforcement team assigned specifically to protect a designated Rescue Group comprised of fire personnel. There may be multiple FPG's operating with one FPG for each RG.

Rescue Group (RG)

This is a team of fire personnel operating under the protection of an FPG. The RG's will primarily be used to move victims from the CCP to the medical treatment area.

Treatment Area (TA)

This is the designated area within the Cold Zone where victims are brought to from the CPP to receive medical treatment.

Expectations of Law Enforcement

Fire personnel (Fire) have the following expectations of law enforcement first responders (LE):

- LE will provide Fire with the location of the LE Command Post and a safe route to it.
- LE will attempt to establish a perimeter around the hot zone.
- LE will form one or more CT's to attempt to locate and eliminate the threat.
- LE will form one or more FPG's to protect Fire RG's operating within the Warm Zone.
- LE will take command of the incident until a Unified Command structure can be established.



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Deployment Plan

- Whenever possible the CT's working in the Hot Zone should evacuate casualties to the CCP in the Warm Zone.
- FPG Team Leaders should provide a briefing for RG's to convey the objective and direction of movement the team will use to move casualties.
- Operationally the RG will be working for the FPG Team Leader.
- The FPG/RG Teams will rapidly move casualties from the CCP (Warm Zone) to the TA (Cold Zone).
- If a CT discovers a victim in the Hot Zone they cannot move to the CCP due to extent of injuries then a FPG/RG Team will enter the Hot Zone to rescue the victim after the CT renders that immediate area safe.

How to use this information

Any incident involving an active shooter would likely be a very complex incident requiring the first few deputies on scene to assess the situation and make some quick decisions as well as take some quick actions. Every situation is unique and it is not possible to create one plan that addresses every aspect of every incident. The Deputies and Sergeants who arrive first at an Active Shooter Incident should take whatever actions are immediately necessary as dictated by the circumstances. As soon as safely possible, use the information in this advisory to help you take the following actions that will allow the fire personnel to safely begin rescue operations:

- Establish a perimeter around the Hot Zone.
- Establish a CCP in the Warm Zone immediately outside the Hot Zone.
- Establish a Command Post location in the Cold Zone and communicate the location to responding Fire Personnel.
- Form one or more CT's to search the Hot Zone for the suspect and evacuate casualties to the CCP.
- Form one FPG for each Fire RG to provide protection while they begin moving victims from the CCP to the TA.
- Each FPG Team Leader will brief the RG about the objective and plan to accomplish that.



FIELD OPERATIONS ADVISORY

Citizen's Right to Record Police Activity

Generally the public has the right to videotape police activity unless they are actually interfering with the deputy. You may be inclined to consider such videotaping to be an interference with your duties and want to command the person to stop and/or arrest the person. Unfortunately, such cases are rarely successfully prosecuted and commonly lead to civil rights lawsuits against the deputy, the Department, and/or the County. The purpose of this advisory is to educate you on when citizens can videotape police activity as well as provide you some factors to consider when dealing with the public.

Senior Deputy County Counsel Wendy J. Phillips prepared the following information and guidelines for your review.

Background

Generally law enforcement cannot require someone to stop recording something that is occurring in the public unless the person is interfering with law enforcement's ability to perform their duties. Regarding the ability to seize the recording as evidence, normal Fourth Amendment analysis would apply. Thus, if there is probable cause to believe that the recording contains evidence of a crime and there is a likelihood that the evidence will be destroyed, i.e., exigent circumstances exist, then the recording and/or device may be seized. But remember, even if you seize a recording device, most commonly a cell phone in this day and age, you will typically need a warrant before you can search the device unless an exception to the warrant requirement applies. (See Field Training Bureau Legal Update Issue 6 — Warrantless Cell Phone Searches).





FIELD OPERATIONS ADVISORY

Citizen's Right to Record Police Activity—Applicable Case Law

Deputies should proceed with the same caution that they do in any given seizure situation.

- The right to record (both audio and visual) matters of public interest is well settled. See *Fordyce v. Seattle*, 55 F.3d 436, 439 (9th Cir. 1995). The right is grounded in the First Amendment freedom of speech. *Fordyce* at 439. Because the right is grounded in the First Amendment it applies to individual citizens as well as news media. *Glik v. Cunniffe*, 655 F.3d 78, 83 (1st Cir. 2011)
- Although a law enforcement officers' ability to limit filming/recording in a public forum is strictly limited, if the recording interferes with the performance of an officer's duties, then the person may be ordered to cease recording. See generally, *Glik, supra*, 655 F.3d at 82 (filming or videotaping government officials engaged in their duties in a public place, including officers performing arrest, is protected by First Amendment). See also, *Smith v. City of Cumming*, 212 F.3d 1332, 1333 (11th Cir. 2000) ("The First Amendment protects the right to gather information about what public officials do on public property, and specifically a right to record matters of public interest.")
- *Glik* is probably the most recent published case from a Federal Court of Appeals on this issue. *Glik* was video and audio taping an arrest in Boston Commons, using a mobile phone device. Although it is from the First Circuit, based on the *Fordyce* case, *supra*, and other cases in the 9th Circuit, I would anticipate if the same issue were to be presented for review to the 9th Circuit, the result would be the same. *Glik* was arrested for violating Massachusetts wiretapping law, and subsequently charged for other violations. Ultimately all charges were dismissed and *Glik* sued for violation of his First and Fourth Amendment rights. The 1st Circuit held in favor of *Glik* on all claims and even held that the officers were not entitled to "qualified immunity" finding that a citizen's right to videotape police officers in a public setting is well settled law, thus the officers could be held liable for the First and Fourth Amendment violations alleged in the complaint.
- However, there is no right to violate the law in order to exercise your First Amendment right. See e.g., *Chavez v. City of Oakland* 2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 46250 (N.D. Cal. June 2, 2009) (no first amendment right to exit car on freeway to take photograph of accident). Thus, if during the course of recording law enforcement activity the person violates a law, then they may be arrested. For example, if a person is videotaping and interfering with the course of law enforcement activity and the person is given a direct and lawful order to stop interfering, and the person continues to interfere the person could be arrested for violation of CPC 148(a) (1) at which point the recording could be confiscated as evidence of the crime. HOWEVER, based on the *Glik* case your officers need to be VERY sure that it is a crime that is independent of the videotaping, there must be actual interference for a lawful order to issue that can form the basis for a PC 148 charge. *Luong v. City and County of San Francisco*, 2012 WL 5519210 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 14, 2012).



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In *Luong* the police pursued a possible stabbing suspect to an apartment. Upon gaining entry to the apartment, where the suspect lived with his family, various members of the family recorded the events inside the apartment as the officers searched for and arrested the suspect as well as searched for evidence. The officers directed the family to give them the camcorder because it has evidence of a crime. The family members apparently played “keep away” with the camera but an officer ultimately was able to get the camcorder by force from them. The family members were variably charged with violations of CPC 148(a)(1) and one member was charged with CPC 243(b). The family filed a civil rights suit against the officers. In granting defendants’ motion for summary judgment on the claim of unlawful arrest, and seizure of the videotape, the District Court wrote:

Because the officers were entitled to seize the camcorder [as evidence of a crime], their commands to plaintiffs to give up the camcorder should have been obeyed. When plaintiffs failed to comply with the officers’ unequivocal instructions, the Officers developed probable cause to arrest them for violation of CPC 148(a)(1) since they were willfully delaying and obstructing the officers’ duties.

Operational Impact

Based on the foregoing authorities we conclude that if a citizen is recording (either video or audio) OCSd deputies in the execution of their duties, i.e., during an arrest, service of a warrant, etc. that unless the person’s activity is actually interfering with the deputies’ fulfilling their duties, then the citizen should be left to do what he/she is doing. The question of recording inside of a residence is not as clear as recording in a public area as there are fewer cases on this subject, but the same analysis would likely apply, unless the owner of the home objects to the recording. Because courts have held that recording matters of public concern to be a First Amendment right, and have included public officials performing their public duties within the concept of “matters of public concern,” the fact that the public duty is being performed in a private residence would likely not change the First Amendment analysis. In other words, a private citizen who records a law enforcement official performing an official duty inside private property arguably has a free speech right to do so unless their conduct interferes with law enforcement’s ability to execute their duties. The recording and/or device may be seized on normal Fourth Amendment grounds, but otherwise a warrant should be sought.



FIELD OPERATIONS ADVISORY

Responding to Persons With Mental Illness

Assisting individuals who are known or suspected to be mentally ill is always difficult as it carries the potential for violence. It requires deputies to make difficult judgments about the mental state and intent of the individual. This requires the employment of specialized law enforcement skills and techniques to effectively and legally assist persons in crisis. The goal for law enforcement is to avoid unnecessary violence and the potential for civil litigation while maintaining a professional demeanor and respecting the rights of those we are tasked with serving. Given the unpredictable and potentially violent nature of the mentally ill, deputies should take precaution to never compromise their safety or the safety of others when assisting with individuals displaying symptoms of mental illness.

The purpose of this Field Operations Advisory is to provide guidance and identify resources available to deputies of the Orange County Sheriff's Department when assisting with suspected mentally ill persons.

Emergency Detention W&I 5150

When any person is a danger to themselves or others, or gravely disabled as a result of a mental disorder, a peace officer, member of the attending staff (as defined by regulation) or an evaluation facility, or other professional designated by the county, may, upon reasonable cause, take or cause to be taken, the person into custody and place them in a county designated and State Department of Mental Health approved facility for 72 hour treatment and evaluation.



Detention can only be justified when it is necessary to prevent injury to the subject or others or when the individual is so gravely disabled that they are unable to care for themselves. In all W&I 5150 commitment cases, the detention must be supported by mental illness.



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FIELD OPERATIONS ADVISORY

PET/CAT Teams

Psychiatric Evaluation Team (PET):

College Hospital, in the city of Costa Mesa, is a Designated Mental Health Facility. This hospital has a Psychiatric Evaluation Team (PET) called the Crisis Response Team (CRT). This team is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week. They are authorized and designated by the County to complete 5150 evaluations in hospital emergency rooms, police departments, and also at College Hospital. They can also complete evaluations on medical floors of contracted hospitals upon authorization by the County. Their phone number is **(800)773-8001**.

Centralized Assessment Teams (CAT):

Orange County Health Care Agency/Behavioral Health Services Centralized Assessment Team(s) (CAT) are available 24/7. The Countywide CAT phone number is **(866)830-6011**.

Deputies should use a CAT team anytime they need a clinical intervention that requires a mental health assessment. CAT personnel will respond to the deputy's location as long as the deputy remains at the location until it is safe for the CAT personnel to leave, with or without the patient.

CAT personnel may respond to the field, however, may not go into a medical facility with the exception of an emergency room in both designated and non-designated facilities. CAT personnel will not physically handle a combative patient and rely on the deputy or hospital security for this function.

W&I 5585 Children's Civil Commitment

Once an initial assessment is made and the determination is a 5585 juvenile commit, contact CAT (866) 830-6011. CAT will then contact a "Juvenile Specialist" member to contact you while in the field. If there is no immediate need for medical treatment, CAT will respond to the home for an evaluation. If there is an immediate need for medical treatment, take the juvenile to the nearest ER and contact them. CAT will respond to the hospital to conduct an evaluation. CAT prefers a 5150/5585 hold **not** be placed on the juvenile, however if the deputy feels it is necessary, one can be completed.

The main difference between an adult and minor is the W&I code (5150/5585) as well as the facilities contracted to provide juvenile care.

- Provide prompt evaluation and treatment of mentally disordered minors, with particular priority given to seriously emotionally disturbed children and adolescents
- Safeguard the rights to due process for minors and their families through judicial review
- Provide individualized treatment, supervision, and placement services for gravely disabled minors
- Prevent severe and long-term mental disabilities among minors through early identification, effective family service interventions, and public education



FIELD OPERATIONS ADVISORY

O.C.S.D. Commitment Protocol

Orange County Deputy Sheriff's should introduce adult mental health patients who are, or may be 5150's into the mental health system **in the following order:**

1. Contact CAT for response to the field – *24 hours a day, 7 days a week at (866)830-6011.*
2. Additionally, deputies may take the mental health patient to one of six Orange County Health Care Clinics throughout the county or to one of the eight health care facilities listed below. *This is a separate service from the CAT Teams.*
3. If the CAT Team is unavailable, contact the Orange County Health Care Agency Evaluation and Treatment Services (ETS) at **(714)834-6913/6900** and inquire if they can accept the subject.
4. If ETS is unable to accept, they will assist in identifying the nearest designated psychiatric facility.

ORANGE COUNTY DESIGNATED MENTAL HEALTH FACILITIES AND CLINICS

COLLEGE HOSPITAL / COSTA MESA (Adult/Adolescent)
301 Victoria Street, Costa Mesa, CA. 92627
(800)773-8001

CHAPMAN MEDICAL CENTER (Geriatric)
2601 E. Chapman Ave, Orange, CA. 92869
(714)633-0011

LOS ALAMITOS MED. CNTR. (Adult/Geriatric)
3751 Katella Avenue, Los Alamitos, CA. 90720
(562)598-1311

WESTERN MED. CNTR. SANTA ANA (Adults)
1001 North Tustin Ave., Santa Ana, Ca. 92705
(714)953-3500

MISSION HOSPITAL LAGUNA BEACH
(Adults)
Inpatient Psychiatric Program
31872 Pacific Coast Highway, Laguna Beach, CA.
92651 (949)499-1311

ST. JOSEPH HOSPITAL (Adult) "Rush Center"
1100 W. Stewart Drive, Orange, CA. 92668
(714)633-9111

WESTERN MED. CENTER ANAHEIM (Adult)
1025 S. Anaheim Blvd, Anaheim, CA. 92805
(714)563-2805

UCI MEDICAL CENTER
(Adult, Geriatric & Adolescent)
Psychiatry Department / Route 88
101 The City Drive South, Orange, CA. 92868
(714)456-5801/5878

CLINICS:

Mon-Thurs(0800-1800)/Fri(0800-1700)

Royale Health Care Center

23228 Madero, Mission Viejo
(949)454-3940

Program for Assisted Community Treatment (PACT)

211 W. Commonwealth Ave., Fullerton
(714)447-7000

Anaheim Mental Health

2035 E. Ball Road Ste. 200, Anaheim
(714)517-6300

Behavioral Health Services

1200 N. Main Street Ste. 200, Santa Ana
(714)480-6767

Behavioral Health Services

14140 Beach Blvd. Ste. 223, Westminster
(714)896-7566

Costa Mesa Health Care Agency

3115 Redhill Ave., Costa Mesa
(714)850-8463



FIELD OPERATIONS ADVISORY

W&I 5157 DETAINMENT ADVISEMENT (MUST BE READ TO THE DETAINED)

My name is _____. I am a deputy with the Orange County Sheriff's Department. You are not under criminal arrest, but I am taking you for examination by mental health professionals at _____.

If taking them from their residences: You may bring a few personal items with you which I will have to approve. Please inform me if you need assistance turning off any appliance or water. You can make a phone call and/or leave a note to tell friends and/or family members where you have been taken.

There is a new box for listing the language modality used in giving the advisement. This box MUST be filled in for each advisement.

LAURA'S LAW

On May 13, 2014, the Orange County Board of Supervisors unanimously adopted Laura's Law. Implementation of the new law is expected to occur sometime in 2014/15. This law will allow for court ordered assisted outpatient treatment or forced anti-psychotic medication to be administered in most cases.

In order for an individual to qualify for Laura's Law, they must have a serious mental illness and a recent history of psychiatric hospitalizations, incarcerations, or acts, threats, or attempts of serious violent behavior towards themselves or others.

Immediate family members; adults residing with the person; the director of the treating agency, organization, facility or hospital; treating licensed mental health professional; *peace officer, or the parole/probation officer supervising the person* may request screening for assisted outpatient treatment (AOT).

The eligibility criteria for assisted outpatient treatment includes, but is not limited to: Must be 18 years of age or older; suffering from a mental illness; unlikely to survive safely in the community without supervision; has a history of lack of compliance with treatment; condition is substantially deteriorating; participation in AOT would be the least restrictive placement.

In addition, *ONE* of the following must be met: The person, within the last 36 months, has required two psychiatric hospitalizations or placement in a correctional facility due to their mental illness; or, the person's mental illness has resulted in one or more attempts or threats of serious and violent behavior toward themselves or another within the last 48 months.

- If the person meets the requirement for AOT, and there is no appropriate and feasible less-restrictive alternative, the court may order the person to meet with the AOT Team
- It is a civil, not criminal court process
- There are no civil or criminal penalties for violation of an AOT order and treatment plan
- AOT Program Director informs the court each 60 days of the patient's progress
- Patient is entitled to a hearing every 60 days challenging the need for an AOT order



FIELD OPERATIONS ADVISORY

Barricaded Suicidal Subjects

In 2013, deputies responded to 48 suicides, 650 attempted suicides, and 5,333 welfare checks (many of which involved a 914A component). We are currently on pace to match or exceed those numbers in 2014. The potential to encounter an armed, barricaded, suicidal subject is significant. This advisory will provide you with guidelines for handling these situations and introduce the Special Weapons and Tactics - Tactical Support Element (SWAT-TSE).



FIELD TRAINING BUREAU

Suspect vs. Subject

The Mission of the Field Training Bureau is to provide Exceptional Law Enforcement Training and Mentoring to our current and future patrol deputies assigned to the Field Operations Command.

It is extremely important to understand the distinction between a barricaded **SUSPECT** and a barricaded **SUBJECT**. At the most basic level, a suspect typically has committed a crime whereas a subject has not. A barricaded suspect is defined as *any person who has committed a crime and is armed or reasonably believed to be armed with a weapon, explosives, or any other destructive or dangerous device, who occupies and/or fortifies a fixed location, and violently, or by threat of violence, resists apprehension by law enforcement officers.* A barricaded subject is defined as *a person who has not committed a crime and is reasonably believed to be armed with a weapon or dangerous device, who occupies a fixed location and refuses to come out.*

It is not a crime to be a barricaded suicidal subject in your own home, armed or not. Your 4th Amendment protection against unlawful searches and seizure does not change. Absent a crime, there are only two legal methods of entry into a subject's home when we are checking on the welfare of a person: an emergency (someone who needs immediate medical attention other than mental health alone), and/or consent.

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FIELD OPERATIONS ADVISORY

Operational Considerations

Barricaded subject calls can be extremely complex and unique. It is imperative we gain as much information and intelligence as we can. Applying C.A.R.E.S. tactics and the “Priority of Life Model” can help us gain clarity.

If an armed suicidal subject is home alone and refuses to come out, refuses help, and is not a threat to others, leaving the scene is a consideration. This is not an easy call. We will have to come to terms with determining how much risk is involved and how much time can be committed to the situation while balancing that with the public’s expectations and perception.

If the Incident Commander chooses to proceed, our approach needs to be controlled, cautious and thorough. We do not want to escalate the situation; we want to defuse it. Recent court decisions show the courts will scrutinize tactics and decisions by law enforcement leading up to a use of force; *Hayes v. County of San Diego*, 57 Cal.4th 622 (2013). Depending on the facts, any breaching or entry tactic may be seen as an escalation of the danger created by law enforcement, which may result in an unconstitutional seizure.

C.A.R.E.S.

- Containment
- Available Assets
- React Teams
- Evacuations
- Subject Information

PRIORITY OF LIFE MODEL

Establishing priorities of life by understanding how the lives of hostages, deputies and suspects are balanced against each other.

Special Weapons and Tactics—Tactical Support Element (SWAT-TSE)

The FOM is very clear regarding SWAT activations for barricaded suspects in Section 73, II, B, 2, B, which states the following:

SWAT shall be activated for barricaded **suspect** situations if one or more of the following situations exist:

- The suspect is armed or is suspected to be armed.
- The suspect is wanted for a felony or a violent misdemeanor.
- The suspect has made threats against law enforcement officers.
- The suspect has discharged a weapon at law enforcement officers.
- The suspect has discharged a weapon inside or outside of the structure or vehicle.

It is not as clear regarding a barricaded suicidal **subject**. For this reason SWAT has created the SWAT-TSE. SWAT-TSE is comprised of SWAT personnel trained in handling critical incidents. If the Deputy or Sergeant on scene needs further assistance to determine the objectively reasonable course of action, they can contact the Department Commander and request the SWAT-TSE to respond. They will help to assess the situation to determine if a more technical, tactical approach should be used to resolve a situation. This may include the Crisis Negotiation Team (CNT), Hazardous Devices Squad (HDS), and the Special Weapons and Tactics Team (SWAT).



FIELD OPERATIONS ADVISORY

Measles (MMR)

On January 23, 2015, the Orange County Health Care Agency reported that Measles has been confirmed in 23 Orange County Residents, signaling continued transmission in the community. Most of these cases are part of an ongoing outbreak linked to Disneyland Amusement Park. Additional cases are expected in Orange County. This advisory is to assist our “First Responders” assigned to Field Operations with recognizing the symptoms of Measles and protecting themselves from infection.

Measles Symptoms

The symptoms of measles generally appear about 7 to 14 days after a person is infected. Measles typically begins with:

- High fever
- Cough
- Runny nose
- Red, watery eyes

Three to five days after symptoms begin, a rash breaks out. It usually begins as flat red spots that appear on the face at the hairline and spread downward to the neck, torso, arms, legs, and feet. Small raised bumps may also appear on top of the flat red spots. When the rash appears, a person’s fever may spike to more than 104° Fahrenheit.



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FIELD OPERATIONS ADVISORY

How Measles Spreads

Measles is a highly contagious virus that lives in the nose and throat mucus of an infected person. It can spread to others through coughing and sneezing. Also, measles virus can live for up to two hours on a surface or in an airspace where the infected person coughed or sneezed. If other people breathe the contaminated air or touch the infected surface, then touch their eyes, noses, or mouths, they can become infected. Infected people can spread the measles virus from four days before to four days after the rash appears.

** Measles is a human virus and is not spread by any other animal species.

Measles Vaccination and Post-Exposure Recommendations

Both the Center for Disease Control and the Orange County Health Care Agency state that measles can be prevented by the combination MMR (Measles, Mumps, Rubella) vaccine. The MMR vaccine is widely available throughout the community. It is recommended that children ages 12 months to 17 years receive two doses at least 28 days apart. For adults 18 years or older, at least one dose of MMR is recommended.

According to the Orange County Health Care Agency, the risk of developing infection after brief encounters with persons with measles is low, but as a precaution, people who think they have been exposed to an individual with measles should:

- Review their vaccination history if they have not previously had the measles; people who have not had measles or the measles vaccine are at higher risk after an exposure, so they should talk with a health care provider about receiving MMR vaccination.
- Monitor themselves for illness with fever and/or an unexplained rash from 7 days to 14 days after their exposure (the time period when symptoms may develop); if symptoms develop, call your health care provider immediately.

For additional information, see the links below.

www.ochealthinfo.com/phs/about/dcepi/epi/disease/measles

www.cdc.gov/measles/index.html



FIELD OPERATIONS ADVISORY

WAZE Application

The Waze application is a smartphone based program intended to help drivers determine the quickest route to their intended destination. The application is available on common smart device platforms such as Android, iPhone, and Blackberry. The application includes several features to assist users with a variety of resources. It resembles Google Maps except the application is set up so individuals can report driving hazards such as traffic jams, traffic accidents, road closures, and law enforcement locations. Non-hazard items such as gas prices, map issues, and places of interests are also available.

The application includes a police prompt allowing users to identify locations of law enforcement personnel or patrol units and locations of traffic cameras. The purpose of this Field Operations Advisory is to provide patrol deputies with a brief overview of the Waze Application, in an effort to promote situational awareness.

Police Locator Feature — Concerns

The Police Locator feature on the Waze Application can be used to pinpoint deputies' locations. If criminals can observe deputy locations in real-time, they can strategize effective ways to extend deputy responses to crimes in progress, or in extreme cases, target individual deputies. A major concern with this feature is for the safety of deputies working in Field Operations and protecting themselves against potential "lone wolf" attacks.



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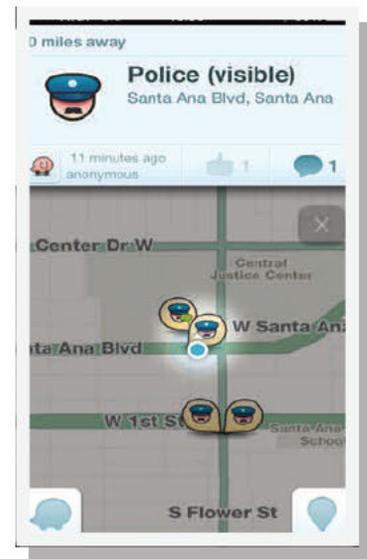
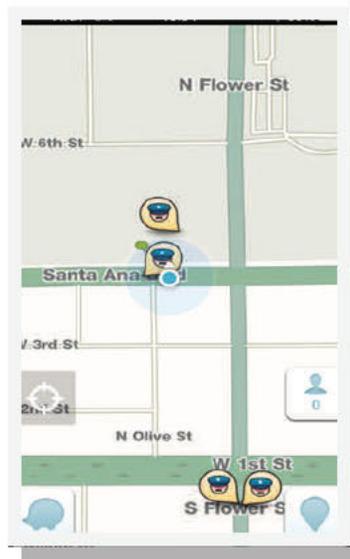
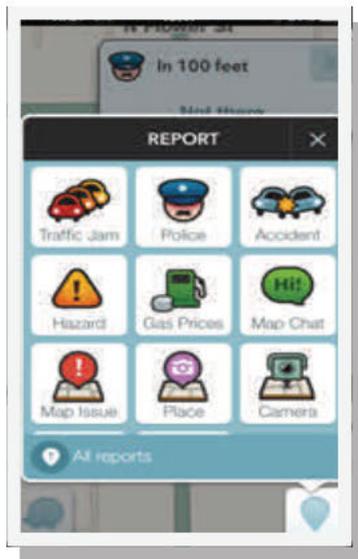
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FIELD OPERATIONS ADVISORY

WAZE Application — Police Report Feature



The screen shots displayed above illustrate the method by which patrol deputies can be tracked by the Waze Application. It provides users the ability to add text and provide specific details and locations of individual deputies.

Users navigating through an area have the ability to update the application to include reporting that a deputy's location, or activity no longer exists. These features are what allows the application to remain updated and track a deputy's movement in real-time.

Officer Safety

When you are in public, and in uniform, you are a target for the criminal element. It does not matter if you are surrounded by fellow deputies, or parked in a remote location in your patrol unit. Department personnel are reminded to practice vigilance and avoid complacency in identifying potential threats. Maintaining situational awareness should be of the utmost importance in reducing potential violence in your environment. Always be prepared to meet the challenges presented to you... at any moment.





FIELD OPERATIONS ADVISORY

NEW FORD EXPLORER PPV

The department is pleased to announce the arrival of our newest patrol vehicle, the Ford Explorer Police Patrol Vehicle (PPV). The All-Wheel Drive Explorer PPV is equipped with many advanced safety features. Some of these features can alter the driving characteristics of the vehicle when compared to patrol vehicles currently in service. The purpose of this advisory is to familiarize Field Operations personnel with the Explorer PPV and provide some basic understanding of it's features.

- ◆ **Electronic Stability Control (ESC):** ESC uses sensors to determine which direction the driver wants the vehicle to go, and compares that to which way the car is actually going. If the system senses that a skid is imminent or has already started, ESC can apply the brakes on individual wheels to bring the vehicle back under control.
- ◆ **Anti-Lock Brake System (ABS):** ABS allows the wheels to maintain traction with the road surface when brakes are applied, preventing the wheels from locking up (ceasing rotation) and avoiding uncontrolled skidding.
- ◆ **Traction Control System (TCS):** The TCS uses sensors to determine whether any of the wheels have lost traction during acceleration. If the TCS senses that a wheel is slipping, it is capable of pulsing the brakes like the ABS.



FIELD TRAINING BUREAU

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VEHICLE SPECS / UPDATED EQUIPMENT

<u>Vehicle Specifications</u>	<u>Updated Equipment</u>
◆ 3.7 Liter V-6	◆ Directional LED Light Bar
◆ 304 Horsepower	◆ Digital Light Bar Controller
◆ All-Wheel Drive	◆ LED Spot Lights
◆ Top Speed of 130 MPH (Governed)	◆ Metal Security Bars on Rear Passenger Windows
◆ 6-Speed Automatic Transmission	◆ Rifle and Shotgun Racks
◆ Electronic Stability Control	◆ Deck Lights in Tailgate
◆ Traction Control	◆ Push Bars with Intersection Clearing Lights and PIT Bars
◆ Anti-Lock Braking System	◆ Back-up Camera and Sensor
	◆ Rifle Deployment Alert

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FIELD OPERATIONS ADVISORY

PATROL RIFLE/SHOTGUN DEPLOYMENT INDICATOR

The Ford Explorer PPV features a new Patrol Rifle/Shotgun Deployment Indicator. When a patrol rifle or shotgun rack is unlocked and opened (**Fig.1**), the vehicle's light bar will immediately display a steady blue light on the passenger side of the vehicle (**Fig. 2**). This will serve as an alert to approaching deputies that a patrol rifle or shotgun has been deployed. When tactically necessary, this feature can be disabled by activating the "Blackout" feature on the digital light bar controller.



(Fig.1) Shotgun/Patrol Rifle Rack Unlocked and Opened



(Fig.2) Steady Blue Light

There is a 10 minute video on the OCS D Intranet Homepage which provides a more in-depth look at the Ford Explorer PPV and it's special features. The Field Training Bureau encourages all Field Operations personnel to view the video before taking the vehicle into service.

SAFETY REMINDER

Please be aware of your driving habits. Your **SAFETY** is paramount; always wear your seatbelt. Collisions account for more peace officer deaths than firearms. Your duty is to safely arrive at each call for service. Your obligation to your family is to arrive home safely at the end of each shift.



FIELD OPERATIONS ADVISORY

California Penal Codes 69 & 148(a)(1)

Recently, there has been an increase in incidents in which deputies have arrested suspects for CPC § 148(a)(1) and CPC § 69. The purpose of this advisory is to serve as a general guide to all Field Operations personnel in deciding whether to arrest a subject for either of these offenses.

It is important to be familiar with the elements of each crime as they are very similar, yet different under the law. Also, arrests for CPC § 148(a)(1) that do not lead to prosecution and/or conviction are one of the most common underlying events leading to civil rights lawsuits against the Sheriff, the County and individual deputies. Thus, it is important to understand the nuances of the crimes before making an arrest.

It is a crime to interfere with or delay a public officer (peace officer, firefighter, paramedic or emergency medical technician, EMT) while they are performing duties in their official capacity. This interference can take many forms including: resisting arrest (violent or non-violent), flight from lawful detention, deterring or attempting to deter a public officer from performing their official duties through force, violence or threat of violence, or delaying an officer's attention to other duties.

Interfering with a public officer is generally defined in two California Penal Code Sections: CPC § 148(a)(1) or CPC § 69.

CPC § 148(a)(1) Resisting or Obstructing Public Officer (Misdemeanor).

- * The elements of this crime are that the suspect must engage in conduct that **resists, delays, or obstructs** a public officer, peace officer or emergency personnel **in the performance of official duty**.
- * Usually involves: passive resistance, disobedience to lawful orders, delaying or distracting an officer from performing their official duties. This section applies when the person being delayed is a Peace Officer, Firefighter, Paramedic or Emergency Medical Technician (EMT).



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FIELD OPERATIONS ADVISORY

California Penal Codes 69 & 148(a)(1) continued

A CPC § 148(a)(1) charge is appropriate only “when no other punishment is prescribed” for the underlying conduct. If another law prescribes a punishment for the conduct that is the basis for the CPC § 148(a)(1) arrest, the subject should be charged under the more specific law and NOT be charged with CPC § 148(a)(1).

* See People v. Quiroga (Page 3)

CPC § 69 Resisting or Deterring an Executive Officer (Felony or Misdemeanor)

- * The elements of this crime are: an attempt by threat or violence to deter an executive officer from performing official duty or resisting by force or violence an executive officer in the performance of official duty.
- * The threat of future violence is sufficient to arrest for this section.
- * An executive officer is a: “public employee whose lawful activities are in the exercise of a part of the sovereign power of the governmental entity employer, and whose duties are discretionary, in whole or in part. Any employee charged with the responsibility of enforcing the law is an executive officer.” Police officers and deputy sheriffs are considered executive officers.

CPC § 69 vs. CPC § 148(a)(1)

Below are some examples of incidents Field Operations Personnel may encounter involving violations of either CPC § 69 or CPC § 148(a)(1).

CPC § 148(a)(1)

CPC § 69

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ A suspect flees from your lawful detention or arrest. ◆ A suspect blocks a doorway and refuses to let firefighters, paramedics or EMT’s pass through to treat someone in need of immediate medical attention. ◆ A suspect delays your lawful investigation by interrupting or distracting you or failing to obey your lawful directives. ◆ A suspect attempts to dissuade a witness from cooperating with peace officers conducting a lawful investigation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ A suspect threatens you or your partner(s) with physical violence while you are in the performance of your official duties. ◆ A suspect threatens you or your partner(s) with future physical violence in order to dissuade you from carrying out your official duties. ◆ A suspect uses violence to resist your efforts to arrest them. ◆ A suspect uses or attempts to use force or violence to escape from your lawful detention or arrest. ◆ A suspect sends an E-Mail threatening violence in order to dissuade an executive officer from performing their official duties.
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FIELD OPERATIONS ADVISORY

Case Law

Re: Manuel G. (1997) 16 Cal. 4th

In April of 1994, an Orange County Deputy Sheriff initiated a consensual encounter with a known gang member (Manuel G.) and began asking him questions about a recent gang-related shooting. During the course of the conversation, Manuel G. told the deputy that he was tired of being contacted by law enforcement. Manuel G. went on to say to the deputy, "Me and my home boys are going to start killing you and your friends." Manuel G. made several other similar threats and was arrested and charged with CPC § 69. The California Supreme Court upheld the conviction.

Re: Muhammed C. (2002) 95 Cal. App. 4th 512

A Police Officer had arrested a subject on drug charges and placed him in the back seat of his patrol car. While the officer was across the street from his patrol car processing the arrestee's vehicle, Muhammed C. walked up to the patrol car and began talking to the arrestee through the partially open window. The officer gave Muhammed C. several verbal warnings to step away from the patrol car, which were ignored. The officer then arrested Muhammed C. for CPC § 148(a)(1) because he had to stop processing his arrestee's car to address Muhammed C. Muhammed C. was convicted of CPC § 148(a)(1) and his conviction was upheld.

People v. Bernal (2013) 222 Cal. App. 4th

In October of 2011, Bernal and a fellow gang member were detained by Police Officers for being on a closed bike path in an area subject to a gang injunction. As one of the officers was attempting to handcuff Bernal, he pushed the officer in the chest and attempted to flee. The officer was able to wrap his arms around Bernal's torso in an attempt to tackle him. Bernal jerked his hips several times, trying to break free of the officer's grasp. He eventually fell and was handcuffed. Bernal was arrested for and convicted of CPC § 69 along with several other offenses. His conviction was upheld on appeal.

People v. Quiroga (1993) 16 Cal.App. 4th 961

Quiroga was arrested and refused to identify himself to the arresting and booking officers. This delayed Quiroga's booking process and he was additionally charged with CPC § 148(a)(1). His conviction was over-turned on appeal because the punishment for refusing to identify himself to arresting or booking officers is more specifically outlined in CPC § 853.5 and CPC §853.6(i)(5).

Considerations

Typically, when a case involving an arrest for CPC § 69 or CPC § 148(a)(1) is received by the District Attorney's Office, the filing DA will take into account multiple factors when deciding what specific criminal charges to file. Those factors include: the background of the suspect, the magnitude of their conduct, and the extent of injuries (if any). Therefore, detailed documentation is essential for the successful prosecution of these cases.

All Field Operations personnel are reminded to use discretion when choosing to place someone under arrest for CPC § 69 or CPC § 148(a)(1); adhering to the concept of "Spirit of the Law vs. Letter of the Law."



FIELD OPERATIONS ADVISORY

FENTANYL

Recently, there has been a significant increase in the amount of Fentanyl encountered by law enforcement officers as well as, deaths from accidental Fentanyl overdose. The purpose of this advisory is to provide guidance to Sheriff's personnel who encounter Fentanyl in the field.

Fentanyl is a Schedule II synthetic opioid that is approximately 80 to 100 times stronger than morphine and up to 40 times more potent than heroin. Medically, it is used as part of anesthesia and as a chronic pain management drug. It comes from pharmaceutical companies as: an injectable (Fig. 1), a trans-dermal patch (Fig. 2) or an oral lozenge (Fig. 3). Due to its potency, it is prescribed in microgram doses. Fentanyl can be absorbed via inhalation or skin contact and exposure to this drug, even in small quantities, can be fatal.

Fentanyl is being illicitly produced in powder and pill form by clandestine laboratories. Fentanyl closely resembles cocaine and is frequently added to low-grade heroin to enhance the drug's effect. It is also mixed with diluents to be sold as "synthetic heroin."



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Fig. 1. Injectable Liquid



Fig. 2. Trans-Dermal Patch



Fig. 3. Oral Lozenge

Effects of Fentanyl

The biological effects of Fentanyl are nearly indistinguishable from those of heroin, with the exception that Fentanyl may be hundreds of times more potent. Fentanyl is most commonly used intravenously. But like heroin, it may also be smoked or snorted. Some of the common side-effects of Fentanyl are:

- ◆ Depressed Respiration
- ◆ Perspiration
- ◆ Euphoria
- ◆ Nausea
- ◆ Blurred vision
- ◆ Muscle stiffness
- ◆ Confusion
- ◆ Loss of consciousness
- ◆ Chest pain
- ◆ Coma/Death

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FIELD OPERATIONS ADVISORY

Recognizing and Handling of Fentanyl in the Field



Fentanyl in its powder form closely resembles cocaine; however, it will not test positive for cocaine using a NIK Presumptive Test kit. Like MDMA, there is no universally recognized shape, color, imprint, scoring or other markings on illicitly produced Fentanyl pills.

Any controlled substances, including Fentanyl, should be handled with caution. Gloves should be worn whenever handling any controlled substances in order to avoid direct contact with the skin or mucous membranes. Additionally, the wearing of a surgical or painter's mask is highly recommended to avoid accidentally inhaling of Fentanyl. Report any direct contact with Fentanyl to your supervisor and seek immediate medical attention. A microgram level exposure could have severe medical consequences.

If it is discovered that a subject you have in custody is wearing a Fentanyl trans-dermal patch, do not touch or attempt to remove it. Transport the subject to a hospital and have the patch removed by medical personnel prior to transporting them to the Intake-Release Center.

Booking Controlled Substances into Evidence

In order to avoid accidental exposure to any controlled substance, including Fentanyl, Sheriff's personnel shall adhere to the following procedures when booking controlled substances into a department evidence locker. The substance should be left in its original packaging if possible. Additionally, the substance should be sealed in a secondary plastic bag. Heat sealers (Fig. 4) and plastic evidence bags have been purchased and placed at all Sheriff's Department evidence booking facilities. The Property and Evidence Bureau also requests that anytime known or suspected Fentanyl is booked into evidence, the booking deputy/investigator write "POSSIBLE FENTANYL" in the comment section of the evidence tag (Fig. 5).



Fig. 4. Heat Sealer

The safety of Sheriff's personnel is of the utmost importance. Therefore, department members are reminded to use all necessary safety precautions when handling controlled substances.

OS14-123456.31		
EVIDENCE		
Description: POSSIBLE FENTANYL		
Narcotics		UNIT: 4-123456
Narcotics		TYPE: BKS
Narcotics		TYPE: BKS 11866
ORANGE COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT		
Where Obtained From:		
Owner Information:		
Title/Position:		
Deputy Information: Multiple Suspects? No		
Date:		
Time:		
Scale #:		
Cabin:		
Assigned: PK99/EVID		
Collector: TEST/MOORE		
Transfer/Collected: 6/15 12:00 pm		
Date Booked: 6/15/2015 10:02 AM		
Booked By: MOORE/DW1		
Transfer/Booked: BCP97541(D)		
Initials:		
PIN: FR		Item

Fig 5. Evidence Tag



FIELD OPERATIONS ADVISORY

OFFICER-INVOLVED SHOOTINGS: WHAT HAPPENS NEXT?

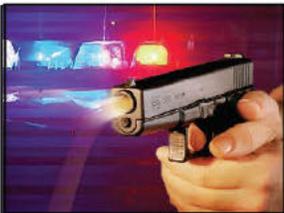
Most deputies will go their entire career without having to fire their weapon outside of training. For those deputies who need to resort to the use of deadly force in defense of themselves or others, the weeks and months after the incident can be a period of anxiety and uncertainty. The purpose of this advisory is to inform deputies of what they may expect as the officer-involved shooting investigation progresses.



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OFFICER-INVOLVED SHOOTING FLOW CHART



You are involved in a shooting

When an OIS occurs, the following actions will be taken:

- ◆ The scene is secured
- ◆ Sergeant will ask for your "Public Safety Statement."

Public Safety Statement: As outlined in Section 51 of the Field Operations Manual, your sergeant will ask you questions pertaining to: how many rounds were fired, the direction of fire, the suspect description, are there any outstanding suspects, are there any hazards, any other question which may help in apprehending the suspect or ensure the safety of deputies and citizens. You will not be asked to explain your actions in deciding to fire your weapon.



The on-scene supervisor will contact the Department Commander, who will make notifications per protocol.

- * The Department Commander will contact AOCDS



You will be transported to a safe secondary location away from the shooting scene (Generally a sub-station or City Hall).



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FIELD OPERATIONS ADVISORY

OFFICER-INVOLVED SHOOTING FLOW CHART (CONTINUED)



At the Secondary Location:

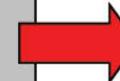
- ◆ Your immediate needs will be addressed; food, drink, time to call your family, restroom, etc.
- ◆ Your AOCDS representative will meet with you. Your representative will be acting on behalf of the attorney AOCDS has on retainer for you. Any conversations you have with your rep are considered privileged communication.
- ◆ A contracted licensed mental health professional will meet with you.
- ◆ OCSD Range staff will take your duty weapon and immediately provide you with a replacement (N/A if the weapon used was a shotgun or patrol rifle).
- ◆ Investigators will respond and schedule an interview with you (Generally three days after the shooting).
- ◆ OCSD Peer Support will respond and offer their assistance.

*Speaking with Peer Support is strictly voluntary. However, Peer Support Team members are **NOT** licensed mental health professionals and any conversations you have with them will **NOT** be considered privileged communication.



Who Responds to an Officer-Involved Shooting?:

- ◆ OCSD Homicide
- ◆ OCDA Investigators
 - * If the suspect is hit by gunfire, the OCDA's Office is the lead investigative agency. If the suspect is fired upon, but **NOT** hit, the entire OIS is handled by OCSD Homicide.
- ◆ OC Crime Lab
- ◆ OCSD Internal Affairs
- ◆ OC Coroner (If suspect dies)
- ◆ OCSD Public Affairs/Media Relations
- ◆ Office of Independent Review
- ◆ AOCDS Representative
- ◆ Contracted Licensed Mental Health Professional
- ◆ OCSD Peer Support



What to expect in the days following the shooting:

- ◆ You will be off work for 3 days after the shooting.
- ◆ You will be interviewed by the investigative team. The investigation into the shooting is considered a criminal investigation and your constitutionally protected rights apply.
- ◆ You will meet with a mental health professional and, barring any extraordinary circumstances you will be cleared to return to work.
- ◆ OCSD Special Operations Bureau investigators will meet with you and initiate a threat assessment.



FIELD OPERATIONS ADVISORY

THE ROLE OF OCSD HOMICIDE AND INTERNAL AFFAIRS AFTER AN OFFICER-INVOLVED SHOOTING

HOMICIDE: In all officer-involved shootings where the suspect is hit, OCSD Homicide investigators respond and initiate a separate and parallel investigation to that of the District Attorney's Office. The focus of Homicide's investigation is the criminal conduct of the involved suspect(s) that led to the shooting. If the suspect dies as a result of the shooting, Homicide will not conclude their investigation until the DA's Office has concluded theirs. If the suspect is shot, but survives, then Homicide's investigation may be concluded before the DA's.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS: A Personnel Investigation (PI) is generated for all officer-involved shootings. The focus of the PI is to verify that OCSD policy was adhered to during the shooting. This is an administrative investigation and you will be required to answer questions pursuant to *Lybarger v. City of Los Angeles* (40 CAL. 3d 822, 1985). However, the one-year time limit for the conclusion of internal affairs investigations outlined in the Peace Officer's Bill of Rights (POBAR) is suspended for officer-involved shootings, while the criminal investigation is pending.

THE ROLE OF OCSD SPECIAL OPERATIONS BUREAU AFTER AN OFFICER-INVOLVED SHOOTING

The OCSD Special Operations Bureau is responsible for investigating threats against county employees and assessing their validity. After you are involved in a shooting, Special Operations Bureau investigators will meet with you to discuss the potential for threats and provide recommendations to you in regards to your general safety and your use of social media. They will also check social media and open-source information for threats against you, your family or other law enforcement officers. The Special Operations Bureau's role is to keep you and your family safe. They are not involved in the investigation of the shooting and will not discuss the shooting with you.

In the days after an officer-involved shooting, the department can expect Public Records Act (PRA) requests for release of the name(s) of the deputy or deputies involved in the shooting. Absent a credible threat to your safety, the department will release your name to the media. Special Operations Bureau investigators will continue to monitor the situation and investigate any threats made. If necessary, Special Operations Bureau investigators will help facilitate moving you and your family to a safe location until the threat has been mitigated.

THINGS TO REMEMBER

An officer-involved shooting can be the most stressful event of a deputy's career and the investigation that follows can be lengthy. Deputies need to be aware of the fact that their actions prior to, during and after a shooting will be scrutinized by the media and the public. Deputies are reminded to respect the investigative process and refrain from discussing the incident with uninvolved parties and use common sense when using social media.



FIELD OPERATIONS ADVISORY

INCLEMENT WEATHER EMERGENCY VEHICLE OPERATIONS

The National Weather Service has forecast that the southern California region will experience higher than normal amounts of rainfall from now until late spring 2016 due to El Niño conditions in the Pacific Ocean.



FIELD TRAINING BUREAU

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Combined with our severe drought, the likelihood of roadway flooding, hillside collapses and debris flows from our local mountains during this period is great.

The ability of our patrol personnel to safely respond to calls for service and engage in preventative patrol will be affected by this weather phenomena and the purpose of this advisory is to remind personnel of the dangers associated with driving in inclement weather.

TIPS FOR DRIVING IN INCLEMENT WEATHER

- ◆ At the start of your shift, check your unit's tires for adequate tread depth and inflation and check your windshield wipers.
- ◆ Drive in the tracks of the vehicle ahead of you.
- ◆ Do not use cruise control.
- ◆ Slow down and increase the distance between your unit and the vehicle in front of you.
- ◆ Wear your seatbelt.
- ◆ Increase your braking distance.
- ◆ Turn on your headlights, even during the day.
- ◆ Avoid sudden braking, acceleration or turning.
- ◆ Avoid wet roadways or flooded intersections where you cannot accurately gauge the depth of the water.

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FIELD OPERATIONS ADVISORY

HYDROPLANING

Hydroplaning is the skidding or sliding of a car's tires across a wet surface. Hydroplaning occurs when a tire encounters more water than it can scatter. Water pressure in the front of the wheel pushes water under the tire, and it becomes separated from the road surface by a thin film of water and loses traction. The result is loss of steering, braking and power control. Hydroplaning can occur on any wet road, however, the first 10 minutes of a light rain can be the most dangerous due to the water bringing up the oil residue on the road surface. Even with properly inflated tires with sufficient tread, hydroplaning can occur at speeds as low as 35 MPH.



To avoid hydroplaning: check your patrol unit's tire condition before going out into the field, reduce your speed, avoid using the cruise control or any sudden turning, braking or acceleration. If your vehicle does hydroplane, the most important thing to remember is not to panic. Do not brake or accelerate suddenly. Sudden braking can cause a spin out and sudden acceleration could pull the vehicle straight ahead which could be dangerous depending on which direction the vehicle is pointing. Instead, continue to lightly accelerate and turn the steering wheel in the direction of the spin.

THE FORCE OF FAST-MOVING WATER

Patrol personnel should not attempt to drive across a flooded roadway where the water depth cannot be determined. According to the National Weather Service, fast-moving water with a depth of six inches carries enough force to knock down an adult. Twelve inches of fast-moving water carries enough force to move a small automobile and twenty-four inches or more of fast-moving water carries enough force to move a full-size automobile. Your safety and the safety of the public is the department's utmost priority. If you can't get to the call safely, then you can't help your partners.





FIELD OPERATIONS ADVISORY

Ambushes of Law Enforcement Officers

Total ambushes on law enforcement officers has declined in the last 20 years. However, deaths of law enforcement officers from ambushes has risen. Of the 50 firearms related line of duty deaths in 2014, 15 of them were due to ambushes. 82% of ambushed officers were alone at the time. 55% were assigned to single-man units. One in four of the assailants had some sort of prior contact or relationship with the targeted officer. 83% of the assailants acted alone. Studies show that wearing body armor, taking cover and returning fire offer your best chances for surviving an ambush.



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Tactics to Prevent Ambushes

- ♦ **Heightened Situational Awareness:** Don't put yourself in a position of disadvantage. Maintain 360° situational awareness.
- ♦ **Maintain a Position of Advantage:** Sitting in your unit in a public place is a position of disadvantage. Deputies should avoid sitting in their patrol units writing reports unless another deputy is present to provide "over watch."
- ♦ **Taking Breaks:** If you choose to take your "Code 7" in a restaurant, be cognizant of all entry points and position yourself so you can monitor them. Always have a plan.
- ♦ **Tactical Edge:** recognize your escape routes and possible ambush points.
- ♦ **Read the Public:** Scan people around you and determine who is a possible threat. Read the social climate and potential threats.
- ♦ **Don't Hesitate:** Respond quickly in a lawful and appropriate manner. Hesitation kills.
- ♦ **Proper Force:** Respond to a threat with the same level of force or higher. If less than lethal force is considered, have lethal cover.

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FIELD OPERATIONS ADVISORY

Fighting Through an Ambush



On January 7, 2016 Philadelphia Police Officer Jesse Hartnett was ambushed by a lone gunman while he sat in his patrol car. The suspect fired multiple rounds from a stolen handgun, hitting Officer Hartnett three times in the arm. Officer Hartnett was able to return fire, wounding the suspect.

Although the best way to survive an ambush is to prevent it through use of officer safety and sound tactics, sometimes they are unavoidable. There are tactics officers can use to increase survivability.

- ◆ [Redacted]
- ◆ [Redacted]
- ◆ [Redacted]

- ◆ [Redacted]
- ◆ [Redacted]

Plan, Discuss, Train

It is extremely important to have the correct mindset for survival. An ambush is a dynamic situation that can unfold quickly. Discuss with your partners how you would react before it happens. Think outside the box. Throughout an incident, communication is imperative. Always keep your partners and dispatch updated as to your location and activity. That way, if an ambush or other dynamic event occurs, dispatch already knows where you are and you can get help sent to you by simply pushing the emergency button on your unit radio or pac-set.



FIELD OPERATIONS ADVISORY

Maintaining Vigilance

In light of recent events both locally and on a national level, it is more important to remain focused on our primary mission and to remain vigilant both on and off duty. Readiness and situational awareness are paramount. Included in this state of readiness is the necessity to have all safety gear properly maintained, in working order, and properly secured when not in use. It is important to remain prepared through keeping skills, training and knowledge up to date which will ensure the highest job performance possible.



FIELD TRAINING BUREAU

Reminders

Safety Equipment:

Inspect issued and privately owned equipment to ensure it is functional, properly maintained, and ready for deployment. This is to include riot/ballistic helmet, baton, Sam Browne and attached equipment, holster, ballistic vest, uniforms, handcuffs, firearms, magazines, ammunition, and other duty related equipment. "Bail-out Bags" are also recommended. Key items to be included in a bail-out bag would be extra ammunition, first aid supplies, food and water.

Vigilance:

Due to recent events such as the terrorist attack in San Bernardino and Philadelphia, maintaining vigilance is a necessary tool for survival. Some segments of the public have expressed negative opinions towards law enforcement in general. While we must be professional while performing our duties, we must also be aware of the threat environment. Vigilance is a key ingredient to officer safety and survival in the field environment.

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FIELD OPERATIONS ADVISORY

Reminders Continued

Firearms:

All primary and secondary firearms shall be properly maintained, inspected and approved by department armorers, and shall be carried in department authorized holsters. When not in use, those firearms shall be properly secured in a locked safe or department authorized storage facility. Members of the Critical Incident Response Team shall adhere to the guidelines set forth in Section 67 of the Field Operation Manual. Section 67 states "Assigned Deputies shall take their individual weapons to the field whenever assigned to field duties. The weapon shall be secured at all times, except when deployed for an official purpose. Personnel assigned to Court Operations shall keep their assigned weapon secured in the designated location within their assigned work location unless it is being deployed for an official purpose". When off duty, all firearms shall be stored in a locked container compliant with regulatory gun safe standards as set forth by the State of California Department of Justice Office of the Attorney General. All department owned weapons shall be stored in a manner compliant with Department Policy.

Rest/Nutrition:

One of the most dangerous and often overlooked aspects of working in law enforcement is sleep deprivation. A lack of quality sleep can cause serious long term health issues and impaired decision-making. Deputies are more prone to vehicle accidents and impaired decision-making when they are sleep deprived. Proper nutrition combined with rest and exercise will promote long term health and better decision making under stress.

Readiness:

Keeping these points in mind, you will be better prepared to face the demands of your duties. Proper mindset, proper equipment, enough rest, safe firearms handling and attention to detail make for a winning combination for a successful shift. Challenging incidents happen when we least expect them. It is up to us, as individual deputies, to keep ourselves ready for whatever presents itself throughout our careers. Maintaining our skill-sets, properly maintaining and storing our equipment, remaining vigilant and healthy will provide us the building blocks to perform at a high level.





FIELD OPERATIONS ADVISORY

Tactical Support Element "TSE"

Over the past years, we have experienced an evolution in police work in terms of operations, training and tactics. In the same patrol shift, a patrol deputy can save a life, give a presentation at a school, and become involved in a critical incident requiring life and death decisions. Patrol is considered "general" police work because the patrol deputy is required to have a broad knowledge base and skill set. The *Tactical Support Element* (TSE) is in place to assist patrol deputies with incidents requiring specialized tactical and technical skills. This team consists of Sheriff's SWAT supervisors and operators who can respond to the scene of a tactical incident to provide tactical and legal assessment, tactical support, and SWAT deployment if needed. The TSE will respond directly to the incident.



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What does TSE do?



When TSE is requested, SWAT personnel will arrive and assess the incident. Minimally, SWAT personnel will assist with command post operations and logistics. Team Leaders or other SWAT personnel will assist with placement of perimeter personnel and other duties as needed. TSE personnel will make the determination whether or not the incident requires a SWAT activation. Most often, incidents where TSE is deployed are handled in their entirety by the first responders. In the case of a SWAT activation, it benefits the outcome of the incident if SWAT is on scene from the inception of the call as it decreases delays in briefing and requesting additional resources. TSE will not take control of the incident from patrol personnel. In the event SWAT is activated, SWAT personnel will assume control over the tactical component of the incident only. Patrol and/or Investigations will remain in control of non-tactical components of the incident.

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FIELD OPERATIONS ADVISORY

When should I contact TSE?

In any dynamic incident there is unpredictability and danger. There is no absolute list of incidents where the TSE should be contacted. Consider contacting TSE for incidents which have the likelihood of expanding beyond the tactical capabilities of patrol personnel. Several examples of incidents where TSE should be contacted would include:



- Critical Incident Response Team responses
- Barricaded suspects or subjects
- High risk open area searches
- Large complex searches
- Incidents involving armed and dangerous subjects at large
- Active shooter threats or incidents
- Incidents requiring specialized tactics or equipment

How do I contact the TSE?

The TSE is coordinated through the full time SWAT sergeant. To consult with TSE, contact the SWAT Sergeant at [REDACTED] the TAT Sergeant at [REDACTED] or the Department Commander at 714-628-7170. The Department Commander shall be notified if TSE is deployed.

As law enforcement becomes more complex and demanding, specialization is needed more than ever. This delivers focused specialization to a specific challenge. The TSE can serve a broad range of needs through personnel with highly specialized skills and experience. TSE deployment does not mean patrol or investigations relinquish control of an incident or investigation. TSE provides technical and tactical support to enhance capabilities to bring a peaceful resolution to a potentially life threatening situation.





FIELD OPERATIONS ADVISORY

Crime Scene Preservation

The preservation, protection and integrity of a crime scene are of the utmost importance for the successful apprehension of criminals, successful prosecution and reconstruction of the incident. The first deputy at the scene of a crime is generally responsible for the preservation, protection and integrity of the scene. Deputies shall also consider officer and public safety issues including rendering/obtaining medical aid for any injured parties. Once a deputy has assumed or been assigned to maintain a crime scene they shall not leave the scene unattended until properly relieved.



FIELD TRAINING BUREAU

Responsibilities and Considerations

While each crime scene may present different circumstances dictating the order of actions generally, the list below describes the first responder's functions at a crime scene (homicides, violent assaults, and officer involved shootings):

- Secure the scene. Ensure no suspects are still within the area. Determine possible entry/exit points for suspect.
- Broadcast emergency information including all requests for additional assistance and resources.
- Be mindful of where you park your unit. Ensure entry/exit path is clear should SWAT, HDS, EMS or other specialty units respond.
- With officer safety in mind, provide first aid to injured parties and search area for additional victims.
- Establish inner as well as a substantial outer perimeter using crime scene tape and barriers. Take into consideration bullet trajectories, foot/tire prints and other evidence.
- Investigations will determine downsizing perimeter if necessary.
- Set up a single point of entry/exit for perimeter/crime scene.
- Preserve evidence at scene and check surrounding area for additional evidence and collateral damage.
- Establish media contact point. Direct media to Public Information Officer (PIO) for any statement releases. Request additional personnel for media/witness control. Be mindful of cameras.
- Identify, separate and collect witness information.
- Do not search the deceased (even for identification).
- Do not clear weapons, direct personnel to stand guard if necessary.
- Start a Crime Scene Log.

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FIELD OPERATIONS ADVISORY

Crime Scene Preservation– Special Considerations for Major Crime Scenes

Most crime scenes that deputies are dispatched to will not require such elaborate actions to preserve, protect and maintain their integrity. Such scenes may include burglaries, thefts and simple assaults. In these instances the deputy should contact the OC Crime Lab/CSI-Specialists to determine if they will respond for the collection of evidence. If so, the victim should be given instructions regarding areas to avoid in order to prevent contamination.

CRIME SCENE DO NOT CROSS
CRIME SCENE DO NOT CROSS

Searches

Deputies arriving at a crime scene are often faced with the immediate need to search for and locate suspects that are present and continue to pose a threat as well as victims possibly in need of medical attention. These exigent circumstances cease to exist once deputies are satisfied that no suspects or victims are within the crime scene. Arriving deputies should park a distance away from a decedent to avoid destroying evidence (i. e. tire tracks, shoeprints, and/or other evidence) that may be present. Deputies should secure the scene and not conduct any further searches until proper authority for the search is obtained, (warrant, consent). Hidden evidence in the form of shoeprints, barefoot prints, and/or tire tracks may be present. Whenever possible, walking the perimeter of the scene is advised to avoid destroying this type of evidence.



Mincey vs. Arizona

- Person with most knowledge of incident remains in the house pending search warrant or further instructions from investigations
- Protective sweep—limit scope of search to possible injured persons or suspects
- In the absence of exigent circumstances, obtain warrant



FIELD OPERATIONS ADVISORY

Critical Incident Awareness

According to the national Officer Down Memorial Page, Officer deaths by gunfire have increased by 50%, in 2016 from last year. Additionally, there have been a multitude of assaults and ambushes nationwide, including within our own county and department. Over the past few years, the Field Training Bureau has distributed advisories of related topics such as; Critical Incident Management, Critical Incident Response, Rapid Deployment Tactics, Ambush Resolution and Maintaining Vigilance. All of these topics involve situations referred to as, High Intensity/Low Frequency (HI/LF) events and their response deserves review. The following pages will address some of these topics.



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Situational Awareness

Congregate

When practical, avoid congregating in public view. Throughout the course of a shift we will get together to talk shop, have code 7, take a break, etc. and doing so is both reasonable and necessary. During those times, it is human nature to, albeit inadvertent, let our guard down somewhat. Conducting that type of activity in a place out of public view and for short durations of time will minimize our exposure to any potential threats.

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FIELD OPERATIONS ADVISORY

Situational Awareness continued

Cover vs Concealment

Cover is any substance or object capable of stopping bullets. Concealment is anything that masks our movement or location. Given the fact that most of our environment (vehicles, houses, offices, level IIIA body armor, etc.) may not stop rifle rounds, it is best to consider everything concealment. Keep these areas in mind when determining possible reactions to threats.

Background / Priority of Life

When formulating potential responses, keep backdrops in mind. When being fired upon or when firing back, do your best to position the angles of the fight to minimize innocent civilians from harm.



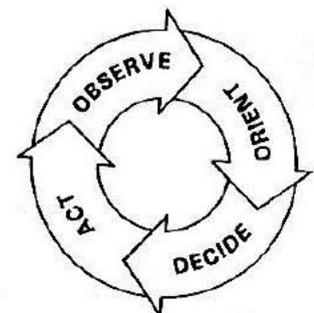
Action / Reaction

Standard Operating Procedures

Action will always beat reaction. Often the nature of our profession forces us to be on the reaction end of someone else's action. That being the case, when that action is life threatening, it is vital that we train regularly to react tactically to a variety of situations. Whether it's a gun fight or a physical altercation, when you are attacked, you need to have a forceful and effective response built into your muscle memory. It is through frequent training that that response will be created and it is incumbent upon each individual to seek out and attend additional relevant training.

Reaction

The term OODA loop refers to the decision cycle of Observe, Orient, Decide and Act. When attacked, both you and your opponent are experiencing this cycle. In order to disrupt his/her OODA loop and obtain the tactical advantage, as well as, overcome the lag time created by your reaction, your response needs to be smart, hard and fast. Maintain situational awareness so that you will not be overcome by events and will prevail.





FIELD OPERATIONS ADVISORY

Action/Reaction continued

Communicate

Communication is an essential component of our day to day job. Therefore, you must communicate your situation, as soon as possible; minimally: who you are, where you are, the threat, suspect location and description, resources needed, where they are needed and from where they should enter the location. Make it a habit to practice the communication of HI/LF scenarios. Discuss the communication of various scenarios with your area partners then practice saying them out loud in a calm, concise coherent manner. Under stress, Deputies will tend to speak louder and faster, to the point of being unintelligible. Practicing ahead of time will build a response memory that will mitigate or prevent it.

Response

Stay Focused

When responding to aid a fellow Deputy involved in a situation, pay attention to the information you are receiving; weapons used, the area, the suspects, areas of ingress and egress, other responding units. Is the information that is being put out complete or correct? The initiating Deputy might inadvertently give information you recognize as being incorrect or fail to request assets properly. Be prepared to adjust accordingly.

Look/Listen to Environment

Once on scene, make a quick assessment of the area. If the fight moved from the last position broadcasted by the initiating Deputy, look and listen for clues. Senses can be deprived by adrenalin, and when that happens, we must make a conscious effort to look and listen for even the obvious things can be missed.

Case Build

From the moment the first transmission of the incident is broadcasted, while responding to the location and upon arrival, you will be gathering information needed to make calculated decisions regarding your involvement in the solution of the problem; the positioning of your vehicle, force options, perimeter/containment needs, etc.

Fix Mistakes

With the exception of an accidental discharge, any mistake you make (bad positioning of your car, moving to poor cover or concealment, directing responding units to respond to/from a bad location, etc.) can be fixed. Just be quick about it.





FIELD OPERATIONS ADVISORY

Weapons and Equipment

Weapon Selection

We have two types of weapons; offensive and defensive. The AR-15 and the shotgun are offensive, everything else is defensive. If you know you are responding to a situation involving a suspect with deadly weapons, arm yourself with an offensive weapon and additional ammunition. Our goal is to end the problem as quickly and safely as possible. Practice deploying your rifle and/or shotgun everyday you work. We have a number of vehicle configurations in our fleet. On any given week, you could be driving a combination of vehicles, each requiring different techniques for getting your weapons out of the vehicle.



Personal Protective Equipment

As with your weapons, keep your Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) in a location you can quickly access and don and practice doing so. Your PPE consists of (at a minimum) a Kevlar helmet, plate carrier (w/armor). Additionally, you should also carry your Individual First Aid Kit (IFAK) and extra ammunition. There are numerous considerations when donning all of this gear, to include, possible repositioning of your radio and/or lapel mic., possibly removing of your patrol vest and getting in and out of your vehicle with it on. When responding to a HI/LF event, have it on before you get in the fight.

Recourses

It is the duty of every Deputy and Sergeant to stay current on law and policy. Some of the reference material used for this advisory was; *Graham v Conner*, OCS D policy Manual (Lexipol) sections 300 and 310, FOM sections 46, 51, 67, 74 and FTB Advisory Issues 7, 46 and 47. Please review all of the above.

Finally, we owe it to our families, the public we serve, our partners and ourselves to be the finest we can be at our profession; to hold ourselves to a higher standard and each other accountable to do the same.



FIELD OPERATIONS ADVISORY

Patrol K9 Unit

The Sheriff Department's Patrol Canine Unit was established to augment the Field Operations Division. It is comprised of highly trained deputies and canines. Canines can be used to search for and locate suspects, evidence and narcotics. Canines can also be utilized as a non-lethal force option and the majority of suspects encountered by a K9 search team will typically result in the suspect surrendering without a use of force.



The purpose of this advisory is to assist Patrol Deputies in determining when a K9 team should be requested and the protocols as to working together safely with a K9 team during an incident.

Locate / Apprehend

A canine may be used to locate and/or apprehend a suspect if the individual has either committed or threatened to commit a serious offense and some of the following conditions exist:

- a) There is a reasonable belief the individual poses an imminent threat of violence or serious harm to the public, any deputy, or the handler.
- b) The individual is physically resisting or threatening to resist arrest and the use of a canine reasonably appears to be necessary to overcome such resistance.
- c) The individual is believed to be concealed in an area where entry by other than the canine would pose a threat to the safety of the deputies.



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FIELD OPERATIONS ADVISORY

Patrol Canine Search Tactics

To maximize effectiveness in locating the suspect(s) and increase officer safety the following search tactics shall be utilized whenever appropriate.

- a) Swiftly establish a perimeter or containment of the search area.
- b) Organize a search team, including a K9 team. Define team member roles.
- c) Conduct a thorough and organized search.
- d) [REDACTED]
- e) [REDACTED]
- f) [REDACTED]
- g) K9's can be utilized to clear stolen vehicles or felony suspect vehicles.



K9 Safety Tips

Deputies should consider the following practices to be safe while working with the K9 Team.

- a) Do not yell, shout or make rapid movements in close proximity of the K9.
- b) Do not run after the suspect once the K9 has been deployed.
- c) Do not get in-between the suspect and the K9 while the K9 is searching.
- d) Do not attempt to grab the K9.
- e) If the K9 approaches you during the search calmly notify the handler.
- f) If you see the suspect in the search area notify the handler and develop a plan to safely take the suspect into custody.

Debrief

As a final point, fewer things are as crucial as a debrief. The Canine Unit is a support element that is a vital component to Operations and the more we learn from each other, the more proficient we will become. Make it a point to debrief with the Canine Handlers after each operation; tell them your assessment, ask them theirs' and determine what can be improved upon for the next event.



FIELD OPERATIONS ADVISORY

PIT for the Ford Explorer

The Pursuit Intervention Technique is a low speed intentional maneuver designed to cause the suspect vehicle to spin out and terminate the pursuit.

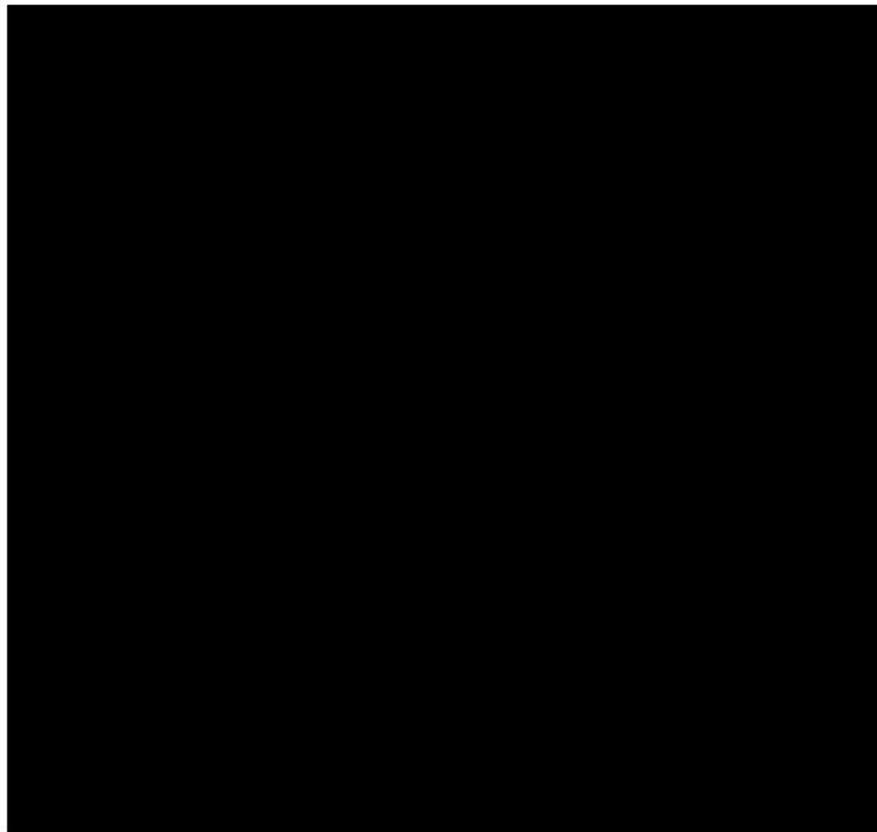
From the driver's perspective, the PIT maneuver with the Ford Explorer visually appears to be different from other vehicles used in the past, but the technique is the same.



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Technique



This maneuver will not exceed the speed of 35mph.

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FIELD OPERATIONS ADVISORY

Considerations

Deputies should consider the following per policy 314.7.4(f):

- 1) Only deputies trained and certified in the use of the PIT maneuver are authorized to use the technique.
- 2) The PIT maneuver is authorized when the deputy believes the continued pursuit would place the public in imminent danger or harm, and the danger of continuing the pursuit and the danger to the public outweigh the risk of using the PIT maneuver.
- 3) The PIT maneuver is authorized only after other means of apprehension have been considered, exhausted, or eliminated.
- 4) A Deputy must request permission from the Department Commander or Field Supervisor prior to execution the PIT maneuver.
- 5) Deputies should also consider and evaluate the following factors prior to using the PIT maneuver:
 - Weather conditions
 - The volume of vehicular and pedestrian traffic
 - The location where the PIT maneuver is to be attempted
 - Road conditions, such as line of sight, hills, curves, road surfaces, obstructions, and parked vehicles
 - The time of day and lighting conditions
- 6) Unauthorized Use of PIT Maneuver
 - Application at speeds in excess of 35mph
 - Not authorized when the pursued vehicle is a pickup truck or similar type of vehicle with subjects occupying the open bed portion of the vehicle
 - Not authorized on motorcycles
 - The Deputy is not trained in the PIT Maneuver



FIELD OPERATIONS ADVISORY

NARCOTICS TESTING AND COLLECTION

EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY, FIELD PRESUMPTIVE TESTING FOR ALL SUSPECTED CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES WILL BE DISCONTINUED

Recent drug trends necessitate a change in how controlled substances are collected and tested. This is due largely to the drug, fentanyl. Fentanyl is an extremely dangerous synthetic opiate and is frequently mixed with heroin and other controlled substances. The presence of fentanyl may be difficult to immediately detect. In powder form it can resemble cocaine or heroin. It may be mixed with other substances, altering its appearance. Fentanyl can be found in pill, liquid, tar, patch, and other forms. Fentanyl may be easily absorbed through the skin or eyes or inhaled through the nose or mouth. **Exposure to a small amount of fentanyl can cause serious health-related complications or death.**



Law enforcement officers, first responders, deputy coroners, crime scene investigators, and evidence collection personnel should not handle suspected fentanyl or any suspected controlled substance without proper personal protective equipment (PPE). The minimum PPE includes two (2) pair of nitrile (not latex) gloves, face mask (N95) and eye protection.

Handling/Collection Procedures

The following protocols shall be followed when handling, collecting and booking **ALL CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES**:

Handling Instructions

1. **EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY, FIELD PRESUMPTIVE TESTING FOR ALL SUSPECTED NARCOTICS WILL BE DISCONTINUED.**
2. Prior to handling any substance that may contain fentanyl, don two (2) pair of nitrile gloves, eye protection and a N95 mask (available through your division).
3. If the substance is already in a sealed container, **DO NOT OPEN.**
4. **Communicate** with other first responders when fentanyl or other unknown substances are present.

Collection, Packaging and Booking Instructions

1. **Package all narcotics** and other unknown substances in two (2) clear Ziploc plastic bags or clear plastic heat sealed bags of appropriate size. The evidence can then be placed into an envelope and sealed. (EXCEPTION: *Plant material will mold in plastic and therefore can be placed in paper bags and/or envelopes.*)
2. When doffing PPE, remove the outer set of gloves before touching **ANYTHING** else. Once the outer gloves are off, you can then remove the rest of your PPE.





FIELD OPERATIONS ADVISORY

Handling/Collection Procedures

3. All PPE utilized during the collection of any suspected narcotics or unknown substances shall be disposed of after use. **Do NOT retain or reuse any part of your PPE.** If you believe your PPE or other equipment has been contaminated with fentanyl, notify your supervisor immediately and follow the protocols described in Sheriff's Department Policy 1016.3.1.
4. All narcotics or suspicious material shall be packaged prior to being transported to minimize the risk of exposure.
5. All narcotics shall be transported in vehicle trunks or in the rear cargo area of SUV's.
6. Any substance believed to contain fentanyl shall be immediately booked into evidence at the Brad Gates Building.
7. If fentanyl or fentanyl-related substances is suspected, it must be noted on the WRCS evidence request and documented on the evidence envelope.
8. Personnel should not attempt to collect unidentified, loose substances suspected of containing fentanyl. Field Supervisors shall respond to these types of calls and notify a Narcotics Detail Supervisor.

Exposure Risk and Treatment

- **EXPOSURE:** Fentanyl can be ingested orally or inhaled through the nose. It can also be absorbed through the skin or eyes.
- **SYMPTOMS:** The onset of overdose symptoms due to fentanyl exposure usually occurs within minutes. Symptoms include difficulty breathing, drowsiness, sedation, disorientation, pinpoint pupils, skin rash and clammy skin.
- **IMMEDIATE ACTION:** If exposure occurs, remove the exposed individual from the contaminated environment and wash the exposed area of the individual with soap and water as soon as possible. **Do not use alcohol-based hand sanitizer.**
- **MEDICAL INTERVENTION:** Seek medical attention and monitor victim. Be prepared to administer naloxone. If the exposed individual exhibits overdose symptoms, immediately administer naloxone which is proven to be effective in counteracting fentanyl exposure. Be prepared to administer additional doses of naloxone every 2-3 minutes until EMS arrives or until the victim is breathing on their own for at least 15 minutes.
- **IF YOU HAVE BEEN EXPOSED TO FENTANYL, NOTIFY YOUR SUPERVISOR IMMEDIATELY.**

Examples of Fentanyl





FIELD OPERATIONS ADVISORY

Filing Procedures

Due to the discontinued use of field presumptive testing, initial case filing evaluations will be based upon the strength of the deputy's documented expert opinion. The Orange County District Attorney's Office has provided guidance in the following area:

Misdemeanor Violations - Citations and Bookings

- Specifically describe the controlled substance seized including the location, packaging, odor, etc.
- Document all evidence you considered in forming your opinion including, but not limited to, the presence of specific paraphernalia, writings, observations of the suspect, evidence of recent use, etc.
- Document suspect statements regarding the seized substances, their use patterns, their familiarity with the substance and recent ingestion, both pre and post Miranda advisement.
- Document witness statements regarding the substance and recent ingestion by the suspect.
- Describe your background, training and experience, specifically related to the identification and use of controlled substances, including the specific substance seized.
- If there is probable cause to believe the substance seized may be methamphetamine or cocaine or any other substance listed in H&S Code sections 11350 or 11377, both violations should be included on the citation. The filing deputy district attorney will have the option to wait for the forensic analysis before filing the case.
- Submit a WRCS request for all cases. Submit an URGENT WRCS request in any case in which the suspected controlled substance was not specifically identified.

Felony Violations

- Contact the respective narcotics detail.
- Narcotics investigators will provide additional expertise and respond as appropriate on a case-by-case basis.
- Specifically describe the controlled substance seized including the location, packaging, odor, etc.
- Document all evidence you considered in forming your opinion including, but not limited to, the presence of specific paraphernalia, writings, observations of the suspect, evidence of recent use, etc.
- Document suspect statements regarding the seized substances, their use patterns, their familiarity with the substance and recent ingestion, both pre and post Miranda advisement.
- Document witness statements regarding the substance and recent ingestion by the suspect.
- Describe your background, training and experience, specifically related to the identification and use of controlled substances, including the specific substance seized.
- Document your expertise, observations, suspect statements, and observations in the crime report and probable cause declaration.
- Deputies should be prepared to articulate their observations, training and expertise, and any other relevant information at the preliminary hearing.



FIELD OPERATIONS ADVISORY

Crime Lab Work Request

Booking Procedures for Crime Lab Work Request:

1. When logging on the evidence computers, make sure to sign in with your name and password.
2. The first field asks for Officer Booked and PIN number (see figure 1). Fill in your PIN then hit enter. It will auto populate your name.
3. Under Special Handling, select the drop down menu, then choose Narcotics or Prescription Medication. A Crime Lab work request window will appear and you will be required to answer the listed fields (see figure 2).
 - I. The first field will ask if you want to create a work request for drugs to be analyzed by the OC Crime Lab. Select YES or NO.
 - A. If you select No, click Exit at the bottom and the work request window will close.
 - B. If you select Yes, continue to the next field.
 - a. Enter your PIN number. (Make sure the PIN number belongs to the Officer writing and filing the case. The Lab will e-mail the results to the PIN number of the officer in the work request).
 - b. Type of request Normal or Rush. If you select Normal, you are not required to fill in Date Needed By nor the Remarks field. If you select Rush, you must fill in the Date Needed By and the Remarks field. In the Remarks field, explain why the rush is necessary, e.g., the DA (List DA name) has requested it / for filing purposes / possible fentanyl, etc.
 - c. The remaining fields are self-explanatory and must be completed before you click on the Submit Request button.
4. After the work request window closes, you need to finish the required fields (fig. 1) to complete the booking process.

Fig. 1

Fig. 2





FIELD OPERATIONS ADVISORY

Safekeeping Form

Safekeeping is non-evidentiary property that is temporarily stored with the Property-Evidence Unit for protection on behalf of the owner. In an attempt to reduce the volume of property stored at Property/Evidence, a new Safekeeping form and policy will be established reducing the retention period from one year to 90 days. Attached is a copy of the new Safekeeping form to be implemented.

DR# _____

**ORANGE COUNTY
SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT**
Property and Evidence Unit
320 North Flower Street, Santa Ana, Ca. 92703
(714) 834-6482

SAFEKEEPING FORM

The personal property listed below was taken from you for safekeeping and booked at the Orange County Sheriff's Department Property & Evidence Unit.

Property description: _____

Property held for safekeeping by OCSD at the time of your arrest will be disposed of if not claimed within **90 days** from the date it was booked. If you are still in custody and unable to claim your property, you may send written notification to the OCSD Property & Evidence Unit at the above address requesting that your property be retained for longer than **90 days**. Upon receipt of this written notification, the Property & Evidence Unit will hold the property for no longer than an additional nine (9) months. All property not claimed within the given timeframes will be disposed of.

Arrestee Name: _____ D.O.B. _____
Arrestee Signature: _____ Date: _____

To authorize someone else to pick up your property, you must put in writing the name of the person and the above DR number, along with your signature and date. If you wish to designate a representative at a later date, the authorized person must bring with them your letter of authorization and valid picture identification.

(Optional) *I hereby authorize the Orange County Sheriff's Department to release my property to:*

Name of Authorized Person (Please Print): _____
Address: _____
Phone: _____

Office hours are Monday through Friday, between 6:00 am-4:30 pm (Excluding holidays). NO PROPERTY WILL BE RELEASED WITHOUT AN APPOINTMENT AND VALID PICTURE IDENTIFICATION. Please phone (714) 834-6482 during office hours to schedule an appointment.

SANDRA HUTCHENS, SHERIFF-CORONER

By _____
(Deputy's Name and Pin Number)

Date: _____ Time: _____

White – Records Yellow – Property Pink – Arrestee Goldenrod – Deputy





FIELD OPERATIONS ADVISORY

Bottom Line

- After receiving an arrestee's property, provide a description as detailed as possible, in the space provided
- Ensure the arrestee has signed the form
- If the arrestee opts to have a representative pick up the his/her property, make sure the name, address and phone number of the designee is filled out
- Make certain the arrestee is given the pink copy of the Safekeeping form
- All other copies will be distributed as listed at the bottom of the form, consistent with the Property Inventory Receipt
- Refer to FOM Section #44 for further Property/Evidence information
- Property/Evidence personnel will be distributing the new form throughout the Department, as well as, providing some informal briefing training after the posting of this bulletin

DR# _____

**ORANGE COUNTY
SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT**

Property & Evidence Unit
1000 N. Tustin Ave., Ana, Ca. 92703

Property will be held for longer than 90 days. Upon receipt of the property, the arrestee will hold the property for no longer than an additional 90 days. If the property is not claimed within the given timeframes will be disposed of.

The Sheriff's Department will hold the property for no longer than an additional 90 days. If the property is not claimed within the given timeframes will be disposed of.

Property & Evidence Unit, 1000 N. Tustin Ave., Ana, Ca. 92703

Arrestee Name: _____

Arrestee Signature: _____

Property & Evidence Unit, 1000 N. Tustin Ave., Ana, Ca. 92703

Property will be held for longer than 90 days. Upon receipt of the property, the arrestee will hold the property for no longer than an additional 90 days. If the property is not claimed within the given timeframes will be disposed of.

Arrestee Name: _____ D.O.B. _____

Arrestee Signature: _____ Date: _____

To authorize someone else to pick up your property, you must put in writing the name of the person and the above DR number, along with your signature and date. If you wish to designate a representative at a later date, the authorized person must bring with them your letter of authorization and valid picture identification.

(Optional) I hereby authorize the Orange County Sheriff's Department to release my property to:

Name of Authorized Person (Please Print): _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

Office hours are Monday through Friday, between 6:00 AM and 6:00 PM. PROPERTY WILL NOT BE RELEASED WITHOUT AN APPOINTMENT AND MUST BE SCHEDULED AT 6482 during office hours to schedule an appointment.

Date: _____

Pink - Arrestee

White - Records Yellow - Property



FIELD OPERATIONS ADVISORY

Future Field Training Bureau

Over the past few years, the Orange County Sheriff's Department and law enforcement throughout California have seen an extremely high turnover in personnel which has led to a significant loss of experience. This loss of experience has many times resulted in a degradation of quality in documentation, training and best practices.

The mission of the Field Training Bureau is to improve upon our quality of training by increasing the level of institutional knowledge while being consistent in our training and documentation. This will be accomplished by instilling an ethos of mastering the fundamentals through an emphasis on Field Training Officer (FTO) development and retention.

Effective April 13, 2018, the Department's Field Training Program will be restructured by consolidating the span of command and control from thirteen Lieutenants and thirteen Sergeants to one Lieutenant and four Sergeants. The Field Training Program, in its entirety, will be managed and overseen by the Field Training Bureau (FTB). Each Patrol Division (North, Southeast and Southwest) will have one FTB Sergeant stationed at their Division. They will oversee the entire Field Training Program within each division to include scheduling, assignments, ADORE, Master FTOs, FTOs and training teams.

Each of the Division FTB Sergeants will be in uniform and issued marked patrol vehicles. The FTB Sergeants will interact with every training team within their Division. These interactions will cover shifts on both sides of the week and will often times occur in the field. Ancillary to the mission, each Sergeant may, at their discretion, assist in unusual occurrences requiring additional supervision.

The FTB Sergeant call-signs will be 18-65-SAM-8 thru 18-65-SAM-11 and will remain under the command of the Training Division.





FIELD OPERATIONS ADVISORY

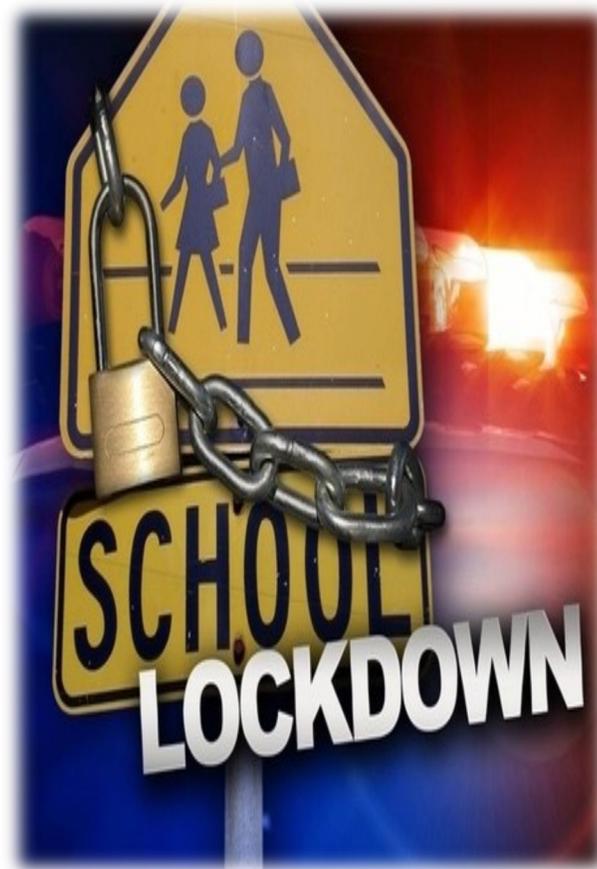
School Campus Alert Levels

National events regarding school active shooter scenarios have prompted OCSD to re-examine school safety procedures implemented by OCSD and the school districts we serve. The purpose of this advisory is to provide OCSD personnel with the standardized terminology, tactics and strategies being utilized by the school districts we serve during potential or confirmed threats to school campuses.

Lockdown vs. Shelter In Place

LOCKDOWN (Highest Level of Alert):

Used for any immediate internal or external threat to campus safety. Threats could include a violent person(s) attempting to enter the school, a perpetrator already inside the school, or a nearby criminal threat or terrorist activity. *(A lockdown is used when students are in immediate danger. Normal school operations stop and preservation mode begins.)*



Campus Lockdown Procedures:

- Direct all students to a position out of the line-of-sight of doors and windows.
- Close and lock all windows and doors.
- Cover windows on doors and close window blinds (cover windows with paper, etc.)
- Barricade the doors and windows (use desks, cabinets, etc.)
- Turn off room lights and remain quiet.
- Students outside of the school should move away from the school to a designated evacuation site or other appropriate safe location.





FIELD OPERATIONS ADVISORY

SHELTER IN PLACE (Raised Alert Level):

Used when there is activity nearby which could affect student safety, but is not an immediate threat at that time. Incidents such as active pursuits of an unrelated subject, chemical spills, or fires near a campus would warrant the Raised Alert Level of Shelter in Place. The goal is to keep students and staff away from other active scenes. *(Shelter in Place allows normal classroom activities/ instruction to continue, but limits movement and makes it easier to implement Lockdown Procedures if necessary.)*



Shelter in Place Procedures:

- Direct all students to shelter inside of a classroom or building.
- Lock all doors and windows.
- Proceed with classroom instruction as usual just do not allow students to leave until the shelter in place is lifted.
- Movement is restricted to the classroom unless escorted by school staff.
- Wait for further instructions.



S-I-P
Shelter - In - Place

**FIELD OPERATIONS ADVISORY****Electronic Report of Sale and Temporary License Plates**

Assembly Bill (AB) 516 requires the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV), effective January 1, 2019, to develop a system that requires a dealer or lessor-retailer, wholesale dealers, and auto auctions to electronically submit the Electronic Report of Sale (ROS) of a vehicle and produce and attach a Temporary License Plate (TLP) at the time of sale to a vehicle sold without permanent license plates.

The TLP expires 90 days from the date of sale, will be printed on special synthetic paper that includes two security features: a watermark featuring a silhouette of the State of California and a Quick Response (QR) Code. The TLP will display the following information: TLP Number (Configuration: AANNANN), ROS Number, Vehicle Identification Number, Vehicle Year Model and Make and TLP Expiration Date. The information displayed on the TLP will also be included in the QR Code. Autos, motorhomes, and commercial vehicles will be issued two TLPs. Motorcycles and trailers will be issued one TLP.

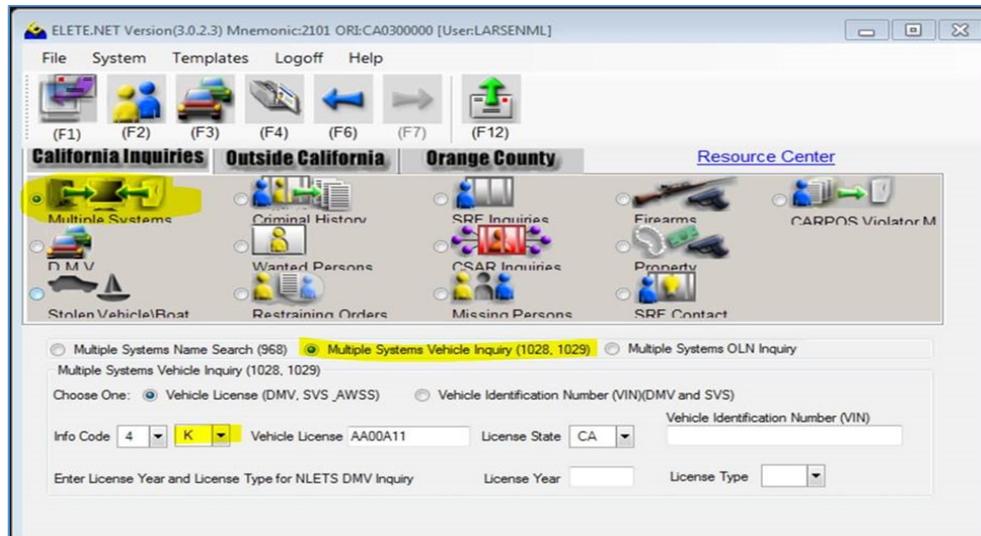
An example of a TLP is shown below:



To inquire on a Temporary License Plate:

- Login to ELETE
- Select (F3) from the input menu
- Type in or select the letter "K" in the 2nd Info Code drop down (shown on next page)
- Enter TLP number
- Transmit (F12)



**FIELD OPERATIONS ADVISORY****Electronic Report of Sale and Temporary License Plates**

The response will look something like this:

IV

IV

DATE: 01/04/19 TIME: 10:53

TLP VALID FROM: 12/21/18 TO 03/21/19

TLP#:ABC1234 YRMD:18 MAKE:NISS BTM:UT VIN :SAMPLEVIN123456778

R/O :NISSANINFINITI LT LSR,

CITY:CYPRESS ZIP#:90630

CITY: ZIP#:

L/O :NISSANINFINITI LT, PO BOX 258648

CITY:SACRAMENTO ZIP#:95865

SOLD:12/21/18

POWR:G

End

Note: If there is not a "K" in the drop down box (See image above), you need to update your version of ELETE.

To update the data tables: Go to System on the menu bar. Select Configuration
Click on the "Update" button, Now close out ELETE. Restart your ELETE.