

# Luke Hopper's Cadet Sheet

(This does not replace the main PD SOP document but is meant to provide supplemental information, refer to the main SOP document for up to date information)

(If information in here and main SOP document conflict each other, follow those listed in the main SOP document)

## 10-Codes

Most Commonly Used 10-Codes   EchoRP			
10-2 Signal Good	10-20 Location	10-52 Request for Fire / Ambulance	Code 1 - No Lights or Sirens
10-3 Stop Transmitting	10-22 Disregard	10-60 Gunshots	Code 2 - Lights On - No Sirens
10-4 Affirmative	10-23 On Scene	10-69 Drug Trafficking	Code 3 - EMERGENCY - Lights and Sirens On
10-6 Busy (unless urgent)	10-25 Report to	10-76 Enroute	Code 4 - Scene is Clear
10-7 Out of Service (unavailable)	10-32 ATM Robbery	10-77 Need Additional Unit (Not Urgent)	Code 5 - Felony Traffic Stop
10-8 In Service (available)	10-33 Breaking and Entering	10-78 Need Additional Unit (Urgent)	Code 6 - Investigating the Area
10-9 Repeat Last Transmission	10-41 Beginning Tour of Duty	10-80 Pursuit of Vehicle / Foot Chase	Code 7 - Standard Traffic Stop
10-10 Fight in Progress	10-42 Ending Tour of Duty	10-81 Vehicle Theft	Code 8 AFK
10-11 Routine Traffic Stop	10-43 Hospital Lockdown	10-86 High Risk Prison Transport	Code 10 - Transporting Subject(s)
10-13A OFFICER DOWN (Urgent)	10-44 Brandishing	10-90 Robbery	Signal 99 - Emergency
10-13B Officer Down (Not Urgent)	10-42 Ending Tour of Duty	10-95 Suspect in Custody	Signal 100 - Priority Comms Only
10-14A MEDIC DOWN (Urgent)	10-43 Hospital Lockdown	10-98 Jail Break	
10-14B Medic Down (Not Urgent)	10-44 Brandishing		
10-15 Suspicious Activity	10-50 Vehicle Accident		

## Chain of Command

- Chief of Police
- Assistant Chief
- Captain
- Lieutenant
- Sergeant
- Corporal
- Senior Officer
- Officer
- Probationary Officer
- Cadet

## Code Amber and Red

### Code Amber:

- called by Senior Officer+
- shoot out 2 tires (ideally the back 2 tires)
- stolen emergency vehicles are automatically ambered
- may only amber off of **Pac Standard, Paleta Bank, G6, Fleecas, Vangelicos**
- warned for amber at the 2nd vehicle swap
- the 3rd swap vehicle and after is ambered

### Code Red:

- called by Sergeant+
- automatically cleared if being actively shot at

## **Definitions for Law Enforcement**

### **Law Enforcement Officer (LEO):**

Sworn member of the Los Santos Police Department responsible for enforcing the law.

### **Reasonable Suspicion:**

A reasonable belief based on facts and or circumstances that a crime has been, is being, or will be committed.

Allows for detainment but not search and seizure.

### **Detention/Detainment:**

Brief holding and questioning based on reasonable suspicion.

Must be conducted via the least intrusive means necessary.

### **Probable Cause:**

Sufficient belief based on facts, circumstances, and evidence that a crime has been, is being, or will be committed.

Allows for arrest and/or search and seizure.

### **Arrest:**

Taking a person into custody through significant restraint on movement, such as using handcuffs or restraints.

Made with probable cause.

### **Violent Crime:**

a crime in which a victim is harmed by or threatened with violence.

### **OIS:**

(Officer Involved Shooting) a shooting where officers were shot at.

### **BOLO:**

(Be On the Look Out) used to alert other officers about a suspect or individual that needs to be located for questioning.

Is not a warrant and doesn't allow for arrest, inform them that they are going to be detained for questioning.

Include a license plate number or citizen ID of the person when issuing a BOLO.

### **VCB:**

(Visual Contact Broken) used to tell other officers you have lost visual of the vehicle and or suspect being pursued.

Allows for other officers to immediately begin searching the area of where the suspects were last seen, if you were unable to regain visual.

### **UTL:**

(Unable to Locate) used when clearing a call after officers have spent time searching the area around where the suspects were last seen as well as any possible locations they may have gone to.

**PBS:**

(Pit Box Spikes) used as a short form when clearing pits, boxes and spikes on a vehicle.

**Case Laws**

**Tennessee v. Garner (Fleeing Felon):**

Can shoot a fleeing suspect if you believe they may kill or injure officers or others. Cannot shoot fleeing non-violent suspects.

You have probable cause to shoot someone if you feel like a suspect is going to endanger others so you can use deadly force

**Terry v. Ohio (Terry Frisk):**

With reasonable suspicion, you can stop and frisk a suspect if you believe they are armed and dangerous.

**Pennsylvania v. Mimms (Get Out Me Mimms Car):**

During a traffic stop, can order the occupants out of the vehicle and frisk them for weapons.

**Carroll v. United States (Car Rolls):**

With probable cause, you can search a vehicle capable of moving without a search warrant due to the fact the vehicle can be hidden.

IF YOU BELIEVE THERE ARE CONTRABAND

**Wyoming v. Houghton (Houghton Handbags):**

With probable cause to search a car, you can search passengers' belongings that are capable of concealing the object of the search. (belongings found both in the vehicle and on their persons)

(Searching duffle bags)

**Miranda v. Arizona (Miranda Rights):**

While in police custody, statements made by suspects during questioning can only be used in court if they were read their Miranda Rights before questioning and their rights were exercised or waived in a knowing, voluntary and intelligent manner.

Spontaneous utterance (Yapping) is an expectation

**Maryland v. King:**

May collect a suspect's DNA and keep it on file if charging them with a violent crime.

**De-Luca v. State of San Andreas (Double Jeopardy Exception):**

Allows for a second prosecution after someone was previously convicted of battery or something greater and then the person dies as a result of the injuries.

(You can charge someone for attempted murder and delayed death)

**Brady v. Maryland (Brady Violation):**

Withholding evidence that may prove guilt or innocence of a criminal defendant violates their constitutional right to due process.

**Amendments - (Don't Need to Know)**

**1st Amendment:**

- Freedom to Religion, Assembly, Protest, Press, Speech

**4th Amendment:**

- Protect citizens against unreasonable searches and seizures

**5th Amendment:**

- Right to not testify against themselves
- Prevents double jeopardy
- Right to compensation for private property taken for public use

**6th Amendment:**

- Right to legal counsel
- Right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury
- Right to face their accuser
- Right to subpoena witnesses in their favor

**7th Amendment:**

- Right to a jury

**Miranda Rights**

Before questioning that may result in self-incrimination, officers must advise the suspect of their Miranda Rights. This applies to detained and arrested suspects. Failure to do so could result in their statement to become inadmissible in court.

**Miranda Rights:**

*"You have the right to remain silent. Anything you say or do can and will be used against you in a court of law. You have the right to an attorney. If you can not afford one, one will be appointed to you by the state if there is one available. Do you understand these rights as I have read them to you?"*

- Must confirm the suspect's understanding of their rights with a clear "Yes" or "No".
- Must clarify and repeat their rights as needed.
- If the suspect deliberately refuses to acknowledge their rights or declines to answer, note it in the arrest report.

**Use of Force**

- Use of force refers to the level of effort needed to make an unwilling subject comply.

- Goal is to use the least amount of force necessary.
- Should try to use verbal warnings and persuasion before resorting to force.
- Force should be immediately decreased as resistance decreases.
- Should allow individuals time to submit to arrest before using force to gain compliance.
- Don't stand directly in front of moving vehicles.
- Must not shoot from a vehicle when suspects are on foot unless as a means of immediate self defense.
- Consider the severity of the crime, immediate threat posed, suspect's mental health and other factors when deciding what force to use.

### **Use of Force Continuum:**

#### **Level 1: Officer Presence -**

No force is needed. The mere presence of a LEO deters crime and resolves the situation.

#### *Verbalization -*

Use verbal commands and persuasions to gain compliance.

#### **Level 2: Physical Control -**

Use physical force such as grabs, holds, and joint locks to control a resisting subject.

#### **Level 3: Less-Lethal Methods -**

Use less-lethal technologies such as asp/batons to control an aggressive subject.

#### **Level 4: Lethal Force -**

Use firearms in self-defense or defense of others.

### **Excessive Use of Force:**

- Use more force than necessary to gain compliance
- Evaluated on a case-by-case basis

### **EMS Interactions:**

- Only transport injured persons if told to by EMS or if there are none on-duty
- Must secure the scene and search all suspects, before transport, must escort EMS to Pillbox
- Cannot rush EMS, must allow them to do their job

## **Detainments, Arrests, Searches and Seizures**

### **Detainment**

1. Can detain people if you have reasonable suspicion
2. Detainment can only last as long as you have reasonable suspicion
3. Must read Miranda Rights before asking incriminating questions
4. Check to see if they have warrants
5. Resisting or leaving detainment may result in arrest
6. May use restraints to detain people for safety (i.e. handcuffs)
7. Can GSR Test if you have reasonable suspicion they shot a firearm

### **Person Searches**

May search people under two conditions:

1. Person gives consent
2. You have probable cause

### **Vehicle Searches**

LEOs may search vehicles under the following conditions:

1. The vehicle owner has given consent.
2. You have probable cause that there is evidence of a crime in the vehicle.
3. Vehicle search is related to arrest (such as searching for illegal drugs).
4. Vehicle is being legally impounded.
  - a. in which you're doing an inventory search and HAVE to impound the vehicle otherwise the inventory search would become illegal

### **Property Searches**

May search property under two conditions:

1. The owner has given consent.
2. A search warrant has been signed by a judge.
  - a. Hot Pursuit Example
    - i. You are chasing a suspect that you know is (and have proof of) possessing an illegal item(s), they then enter a property and lock the door behind them.
    - ii. When you breach the building and get them into custody they no longer have the illegal item(s), you would then need to lockdown the property once it has been cleared from any other suspects and then submit a search warrant to a judge.
  - b. Hot Pursuit Exception
    - i. The one exception is if you see them physically messing with a stash and there are illegal items missing from the suspect (i.e. money/gun(s)/drugs), you can search that stash only and only seize those missing items without a search warrant.

### **Arrests**

1. May arrest individuals if you have probable cause they're involved with a crime.
2. Should be made with the least force necessary.
3. Suspects must be told why they're arrested as soon as possible.
4. Don't question the suspect until they've been Mirandized.
5. Suspects may be searched and all illegal contraband and communication devices removed.
  - a. Should also remove items such as lockpicks that weren't used during the crime, due to the fact that they can be used to uncuff other suspects, should they get loose in the cells during processing.
  - b. Communication devices and all other legally owned items not being seized must be returned before being sent to prison.
    - i. The only exception to this is weapons (i.e. bats, knives, crowbars, etc.) due to the fact that local DOC may not remove the weapon.
    - ii. Place the weapon in the evidence locker and note that it can be returned to the suspect in the report.

6. The Arresting Officer is responsible for the suspects well-being while in police custody, including medical treatment.
7. Suspect must be transported to a PD for processing as efficiently as possible.
8. Must attempt to contact a lawyer if one is requested by the suspect and or a judge if they request a bench trial.

## Radio Communication

### Contacting Another Unit

1. Recommended to use the "hey **YOU** it is **ME**" format for contacting other officers/departments
2. May contact another unit by saying "unit number, my unit number Direct."
3. The other unit will respond with "go for unit number" or "Unit number, send it."
4. *Example: 300 Luke Hopper is myself and I'm trying to contact 799 Gabriel Reyka*
  - a. "799, 300"
  - b. "799, 300 direct"
  - c. "799 from 300"
  - d. *Reyka would respond with*
    - i. "Go for 799"
    - ii. "799 send it"
5. *Another example: I'm trying to contact another department on their radio*
  - a. "DOC from PD"
  - b. "EMS from PD"

### Traffic Stop

1. Reporting a traffic stop
  - a. "300 10-11 north Elgin Ave black Sultan Classic occupied 3 times need a 77"
2. Reporting that a traffic stop is clear
  - a. "300 10-11 Elgin Ave Code 4 10-8"

### Requesting Backup

1. To request for an additional officer(s)
  - a. "300, need 77's at Alta St & San Andreas Ave."
2. To request for urgent backup
  - a. "300, need 78's at Alta St & San Andreas Ave, male wearing red shirt and black pants pulled a gun"

### Requesting Medical

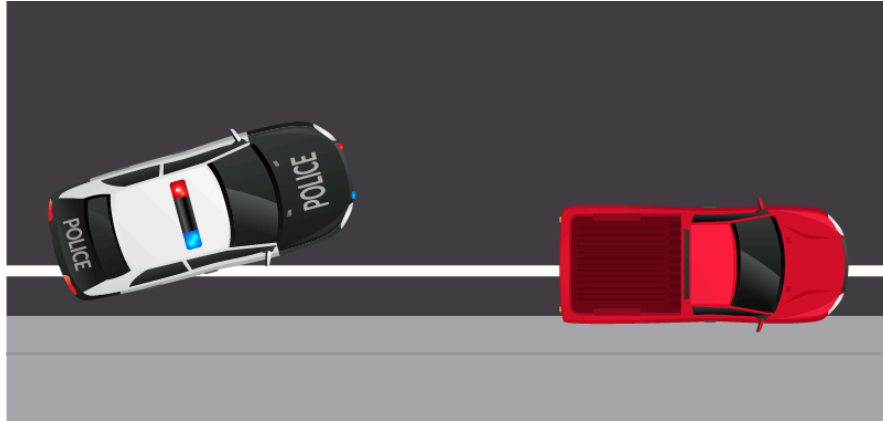
1. To request medical assistance swap to Channel 11
  - a. "EMS from PD, need 10-52's at Elgin Ave and Vespucci Blvd for (x amount) injured people."

## Traffic Stops

The following procedure applies to traffic stops:

1. You turn on your lights and sirens behind a vehicle
2. As the vehicle is pulling over, simultaneously
  - Radio over

- i. *callsign*
  - ii. *10-11*
  - iii. *cardinal direction*
  - iv. *street name*
  - v. *vehicle color*
  - vi. *vehicle type or model*
  - vii. *vehicle occupants*
  - viii. *"need a 77" or "no 77's needed"*
  - ix. *Ex. "300 10-11 north Elgin Ave black Sultan Classic occupied 3 times need a 77"*
- Position your cruiser at a 30-45° angle about 1 car length behind the vehicle.



3. Tell the driver to turn the engine off and roll down their windows.
4. Before getting out of your cruiser, also run the plate of the vehicle.
5. Get out of your cruiser and approach the vehicle.
6. Identify yourself to the driver.
  - "Hello Sir/Ma'am, I'm [Rank] [Last Name] with the [Department]."
7. Explain the reason for the stop and ask why they committed the violation.
8. Ask for their driver's license, they must have and show you a **physical** license.
9. Inform them to stay inside the vehicle and while you go run their information back inside of your cruiser.
10. Once complete, approach the vehicle and inform if they are getting a citation or warning.
  - If they are receiving a citation, ensure they are properly billed.
11. Once done, instruct them that they are free to leave once you are back in your cruiser and the lights are off.
12. Radio that your traffic stop is clear,
  - "300 10-11 Elgin Ave Code 4 10-8"

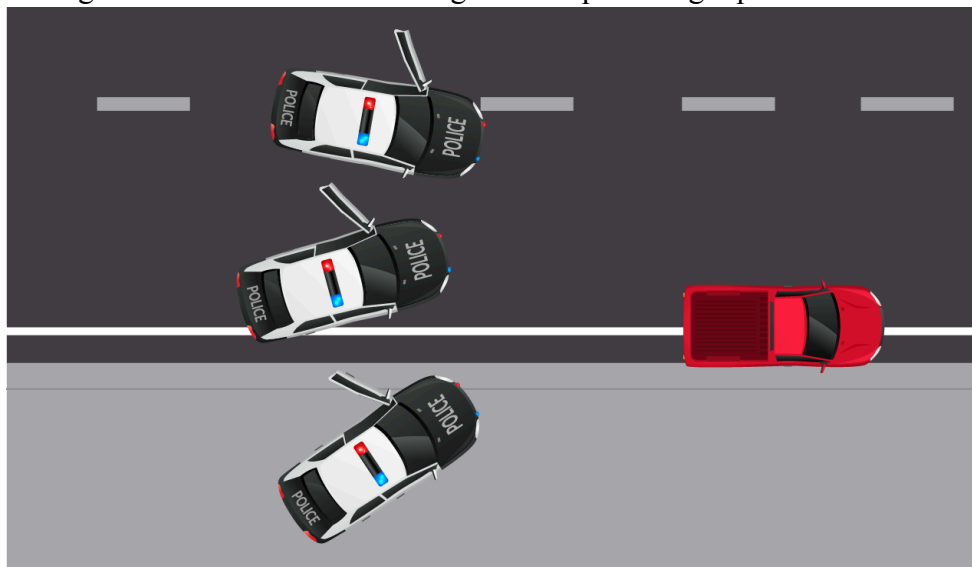
## **FELONY STOPS**

High priority call, communication on the radio is held for officers conducting a felony stop until it is called Code 4.

1. Two ways felony stops are initiated
  - a. Wait for backup and tail the vehicle before initiating the stop



b. Pulling over the vehicle and holding the occupants at gunpoint



2. Like a standard traffic stop order the driver to turn off the engine and roll down their windows
3. Assign which unit is going to hold less-lethal (taser) and which unit(s) are going to hold lethal
  - a. May also opt to have one of the three units stay mobile if you do not have a fourth unit
4. Order commands to the driver to throw the keys out of the vehicle and for all occupants to put their hands up
5. Order commands for the driver to step out of the vehicle.
6. Tell the driver to look through their eyes and step back to the sound of voice until you tell them to stop.
  - a. You may use words such as “walk, walk, walk” while they’re stepping back to you, then tell them to “stop”
  - b. You may need to tell the suspect to take “x” amount steps to the left or the right in order to get them to yourself without leaving cover
7. Place the driver into cuffs and then place them in the back of your vehicle.
8. Repeat steps 5-7 for all of the passengers
9. Once all occupants are detained, shout for anyone else in the vehicle to make themselves known
10. Then officers should approach the vehicle from one side of the vehicle to avoid crossfire
  - a. Preferably approach the vehicle from the side where if you have to shoot, your backstop would not be towards any civilians (i.e. opposite lanes of travel, towards a business, etc.)
11. First clear the cabin of the vehicle, look for suspects leaning down in the back seat(s)
12. Once the cabin is clear, then have an officer pop the trunk while another officer(s) holds the trunk at gunpoint to clear it
13. Once the felony stop is over, radio that it is Code 4 and to resume regular traffic

## Vehicle Pursuits Guidelines

1. Primary - keeps visual on the suspect's vehicle and provide important updates (braking, observation of weapons, on radio/phone, how many/positioning of occupants etc.).
2. Secondary - handles all radio comms unless primary has two officers in the vehicle, is ready to take over as primary in the event they get their ankles broken
3. Tertiary - ready to take over as secondary or primary incase they were to crash, pursue any vehicle the suspects were to swap to, pursue interfering vehicles, pursue any suspects that jump out of the vehicle, etc.
4. Quaternary - parallel the pursuit

## Pursuit Communications

### - Announcement of a pursuit

1. *callsign*
2. *10-80*
3. *cardinal direction*
4. *street name*
5. *vehicle color*
6. *vehicle type or model*
7. *vehicle occupants*
8. *"need a 78's" (if you don't already have sufficient units with you)*

### - Updating locations during the pursuit

1. *Turn (left or right)*
2. *Cardinal Direction (north, south, east, west)*
3. *Street Name (Elgin Ave, Vespucci Blvd, Calais Ave, etc.)*
4. *Attempt to update units of passing landmarks when continuing straight on a road for an extended period of time (buildings or intersecting roads)*
  - a. *Ex: Buildings on Vespucci Blvd traveling from east to west*
    - i. *Auto Exotic*
    - ii. *MRPD*
    - iii. *Legion Bank*
    - iv. *Red Garage*
    - v. *White Garage*
    - vi. *VPD*
5. *If you need to pass, advise the unit the side you're passing on (unit number, passing on left).*

## DNA Collection

1. May collect DNA from individuals with consent or if they committed a violent crime.
2. Must tell the person you are taking a DNA sample.
3. Collection and storage of DNA must be documented in a report and in their profile.
4. DNA will be removed if the collection was deemed illegal or if the individual is exonerated from the charges where the DNA collection stemmed from.

## Charges

- 1) Charge suspects fairly and avoid excessive charges/charge stacking.
- 2) Time and Fine Reductions

- a) Guidelines
  - i) CANNOT discuss reductions with suspects until they have pled guilty or you are negotiating with their lawyer
    - (1) Discussing reductions with suspects prior to a guilty plea is considered coercion by the State of San Andreas
- b) **Not Guilty / No Contest**
  - i) full time (can still give time served)
  - ii) full fine
- c) **Guilty Plea (did not request lawyer)**
  - i) up to 40% time reduction
  - ii) full fine
- d) **Guilty Plea (requested a lawyer but none available)**
  - i) up to 40% time reduction
  - ii) reach out to SAO first, if none are available then seek a Sgt+ for fine reduction approval
- e) **Guilty Plea (represented by lawyer)**
  - i) up to 40% time reduction
  - ii) up to 40% fine reduction
- 3) If the suspect disagrees with the charges, they may seek legal counsel
  - a) Alternatively if none are available and they want to waive their rights to legal counsel, also allow the suspects to attempt to fight their own charges or clarify any confusions they may have

### Arrest Warrants

- 1) When making an arrest warrant, you must get a Sgt+ to approve it.
- 2) Must have supporting evidence at the time of issuance.
- 3) If a suspect you're arresting has an active arrest warrant, they will also be booked on that.
  - a) The sentences of both the current incident and warrant will be added together and jailed for the total amount of time.
  - b) The fines of both the current incident and warrant will be billed separately.
- 4) Used to arrest individuals for crimes they committed but were not processed for.
  - a) Examples
    - i) they robbed a bank without a mask and identified themselves
    - ii) game crashed while in custody and are not able to come back

### Police Report Guidelines

- 1) All reports must be completed within 24 hours of the arrest or incident.
  - a) Evidence Photo(s)
  - b) Statement(s)
  - c) Seized Item(s)
- 2) Statements should follow these general guidelines:
  - i) Use plain speak (avoid callsigns, 10-Codes, technical lingo), list times in EST (Eastern Standard Time)
  - ii) Detail the entire process from when you responded until the time the suspect was sent to prison.