

San Andreas State Police

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES



For official use only

This is the official SOP of the San Andreas State Police. Contains information that is aimed towards our staff as a guide for common practice and code of conduct, and also as a reference for applicants and the public who wish to have knowledge about us.



Introduction

Welcome to the SAN ANDREAS STATE POLICE

Congratulations, your efforts and merit has granted you a spot in the SASP.

As an Officer you have an important job working for the San Andreas State Police. While being on duty you serve as a peacekeeper, a mentor and a helper. All calls are to be handled with the utmost professionalism and be investigated to its fullest. While patrolling you must operate your department issued patrol vehicle with safety in mind.

Keep in mind, you are an immediate reflection of the department and we are counting on YOU to make a difference. If you joined the San Andreas State Police for the sole purpose of ranking up and gaining powers, then the San Andreas State Police may not be for you. Take the rank as a medal, as an achievement to the duties that you perform. Being within the San Andreas State Police doesn't give you the ability to be above the law, it gives you the ability to enforce the law.

This S.O.P. The document is here to remove any confusion or questions you might have regarding your new position, but don't let that hold you back from asking your fellow officers about anything.

Disobeying any of the rules mentioned within the SOP document during your time as an officer may result in either a strike or expulsion from the force.



Amendments to the Constitution and Justice

- **The First Amendment** prevents Congress from making any law respecting an establishment of religion, impeding the free exercise of religion, abridging the freedom of speech, infringing on the freedom of the press, interfering with the right to peaceably assemble or prohibiting the right to petition the government. (i.e. No religious discrimination)
- **The Second Amendment** protects the right to keep and bear arms. (i.e. you have the right to keep and carry weapons with proper paperwork)
- **The Third Amendment** places restrictions on the quartering of soldiers in private homes. (i.e. Without any warrant LEO can not enter anyone's property)
- **The Fourth Amendment** prohibits unreasonable searches and seizures of property by the government. It protects against arbitrary arrests and is the basis of the law regarding search warrants, stop-and-frisk, safety inspections, wiretaps, and other forms of surveillance. (i.e. Without warrant LEO can not search and seize private property)
- **The Fifth Amendment** protects against self-incrimination and forbids "double jeopardy". It also requires that "due process of law" be part of any proceeding that denies a citizen "life, liberty or property" and requires the government to compensate citizens when it takes private property for public use. (i.e. Without proper evidence and proof LEO can not incriminate any civilian through interrogations and threats directly or indirectly)



-
- **The Sixth Amendment** guarantees the rights of criminal defendants, including the right to a public trial without unnecessary delay, the right to a lawyer and the right for the accused to know who the accusers are and the nature of the charges and evidence against them. (i.e. Every suspect have their rights to an attorney)
 - **The Seventh Amendment** provides for the right to trial by jury in certain civil cases, according to common law.
 - **The Eighth Amendment** prohibits cruel and unusual punishments, which are not limited to excessive fines.
 - **The Ninth Amendment** protects rights not enumerated in the Constitution.
 - **The Tenth Amendment** states that the federal government possesses only those powers delegated, or enumerated, to it through the Constitution.



10-Codes

10-Codes marked in **red** are more commonly used

PD 10 CODES

BASIC CODES

CODE 0 - GAME CRASH
CODE 1 - PATROLLING / NO LIGHTS NO SIREN
CODE 2 - ONLY LIGHTS / NO SIREN
CODE 3 - LIGHTS ON / SIREN ON
CODE 4 - ALL CLEAR
CODE 6 - SEARCHING THE AREA
CODE 7 - STAY AWAY FROM CURRENT SITUATION

10 - CODES

10-1 - UNABLE TO COPY
10-2 - LOUD AND CLEAR
10-3 - SILENCE ON RADIO
10-4 - AFFIRMATIVE
10-5 - RELAX
10-6 - BUSY AND UNLESS URGENT
10-7 - OUT OF SERVICE
10-8 - BACK IN SERVICE
10-9 - REPEAT
10-10 - NEGATIVE
10-11 - TRAFFIC STOP
10-13 - SHOTS FIRED
10-14 - OFFICER DOWN
10-15 - SUSPECT IN CUSTODY
10-19 - RETURNING TO STATION
10-20 - LOCATION
10-22 - DISREGARD
10-23 - ARRIVED AT SCENE
10-25 - REPORTING PERSON
10-28 - CHECK VEHICLE REGISTRATION
10-29 - WARRANT CHECK
10-31 - CRIME IN PROGRESS
10-32 - PERSON WITH GUN INVOLVED

10-38 - DRUG SALES
10-41 - COMING ON DUTY
10-42 - GOING OFF DUTY
10-47 - INJURED PERSON
10-50 - CAR ACCIDENT
10-52 - REQUEST EMS
10-55 - INTOXICATED DRIVER
10-56 - INTOXICATED PEDESTRIAN
10-57 - HIT AND RUN
10-60 - STOLEN VEHICLE
10-66 - SUSPICIOUS PERSON
10-67 - GTA / CAR HIJACK
10-71 - SHOOTING
10-72 - HOSTAGE SITUATION
10-76 - EN-ROUTE
10-77 - NEED BACKUP (NON EMERGENCY)
10-78 - NEED BACKUP (EMERGENCY)
10-79 - ESTIMATED TIME OF ARRIVAL
10-80 - CHASING SITUATION
10-90A - ROBBERY SITUATION
10-90B - JEWELLERY STORE ROBBERY SITUATION
10-90C - STORE ROBBERY SITUATION
10-90D - HOUSE ROBBERY SITUATION
10-91 - ADDITIONAL TRANSPORT UNIT
10-94 - RECKLESS DRIVING
10-98 - PRISON BREAK
10-99 - EVERYONE RESPOND



Rules and informations

1. Professionalism Policies

- 1.1. Respect your Command & fellow PD members.
- 1.2. Aggressive/threatening behavior towards ANY member of PD will result in severe consequences up to and including immediate termination.
- 1.3. If you have an issue with something that is going on in the SASP please convey these thoughts in a respectful, appropriate manner to a Sergeant of SASP Management or if it's a department issue towards department Supervisors. Failure to do so will result in disciplinary action.
- 1.4. You are required to give your badge number to people that ask for it, their past actions don't matter!
- 1.5. Bossing high ranked officers or not following the chain of command/cross chain of command (hierarchy system across all the departments of SASP) on dispatch is not allowed. Always remember that they're your superiors and keep the respect going on.
- 1.6. Always have the correct uniform on when you are on duty! Do not make your own sheriff/sasp/highway patrol uniforms without authorization, seek out any of the fto!
- 1.7. No Fancy Hairstyles, Accessories are not allowed.
- 1.8. Persistent talking over others in dispatch will lead to strike. Please respect others when talking no matter what the rank.
- 1.9. PD Command reserves the right to hand out disciplinary action when you ask for a promotion or complain about your rank. It shows you are working for just a rank and not for the community.

2. Standard Procedures when you come on Duty

- 2.1. When on/off-duty and not clocked in/out will have to face disciplinary actions
- 2.2. You must be stacked up when you come on duty.



- 2.3. As soon as you come on Duty you have to Join Dispatch/Radio
- 2.4. Non emergency calls such as 10-41, 10-42, 10-8, 10-7 etc. shall be given on departmental communication chat (e.g. P chat/911/311)

3. Vehicle Policies

- 3.1. Drive the authorized car only. Breaking Cars SOP will be leading to Strike
- 3.2. Make sure your vehicle is fueled up and repaired fully before you park it in the garage
- 3.3. Your vehicle should have your call sign on Roof of the Vehicle (Mandatory IF SYSTEM ALLOWS YOU TO DO)
- 3.4. Don't overuse your car to crash into other cars, ramming is also prohibited.
- 3.5. Don't steal local's cars! You are supposed to show the public how to act at all times.
- 3.6. you can Commandeer (Borrow) a Vehicle from Civilians only in case of emergency. in case anyone found misusing this, will have to face disciplinary actions
- 3.7. ALWAYS make sure to lock your car/door(s),
- 3.8. Always abide by the traffic rules.
- 3.9. When you go Code 2 you're **NOT ALLOWED** to drive top speed! You can drive a little bit faster than the max speed limit but **NOT** top speed!. Also you can not Jump signals while being on Code 2
- 3.10. When on Code 1 you are not allowed to break any traffic Rules
- 3.11. When on Code 3 you are **allowed to Speed** and Jump the traffic lights, however if you found being on Code 3 without situation will be leading to the **disciplinary actions**
- 3.12. SWAT Truck is restricted for **SWAT** members only if you don't have special permission from **SWAT Command or High Command**. Failing to follow this protocol will result in immediate disciplinary actions
- 3.13. After you have your AIR-ONE training, you are still supposed to ask other higher ups in order to take it out for patrol when we have more than 5 cops on. *You can take out AIR ONE if you are certified when there are 5 cops on and there is no command with you on duty (ONLY EMERGENCY).*



4. Evidence Policies

- 4.1. Taking out anything from the evidence storage is strictly prohibited! Taking out drugs or anything may result in a strike! We have logs for everything, always do your job in an honest manner.
- 4.2. Tampering with evidence is a punishable offense and Charges will be pressed against you.
- 4.3. Evidence Stash is not to be used as Personal stash.
- 4.4. When confiscating suspect items you must log them in the mdt section -> Items Taken along with Items to be returned.
- 4.5. Evidence collected from the scene shall be verified by forensics (e.g. Suspicious electronic devices, Bullet Shells, Suspicious Mechanical parts) with forensics certificate.
- 4.6. Evidence Items to be sent to Medical Team (Suspicious plants, DNA, Blood Sample, Biometrics, unidentified substance)
- 4.7. Evidences as per 4.6 to be certified by EMS officials
- 4.8. Bonafide witness : Officers, Civilians, informants, Government Officials
- 4.9. Non Bonafide witness : Based on Reasonable suspicion

5. Robbery

- 5.1. 10-90 is the code used to define a **ROBBERY** situation. Eg- **bank robbery/jewelry store robbery/store robbery** situation.
- 5.2. First step will be to keep a pistol in your hand before you proceed on foot towards the 10-90 situation.
- 5.3. Introduce yourself firstly before proceeding any further.
- 5.4. Only 2 officers will be available on the negotiation point.
- 5.5. After introducing yourself, ask what's happening.
- 5.6. Demand to see the hostage. **Proof of life** is extremely important to witness in a robbery situation by the police officers.
- 5.7. After witnessing the hostage, call the ems and ask for their assistance to be there and inform them to wait a little far till the situation will be a code-4.
- 5.8. Ask the robbers, how many of them are available excluding the hostage and what's their escaping vehicle. Perform 10-28 on the vehicle.



-
- 5.9. Not more than 2 demands will be allowed to robbers.
- 5.10. After all the details are known to the negotiating officer, he/she will inform on the dispatch as: *(Eg- On the 10-90A/10-90B/10-90C there are 3 robbers and 1 hostage. Their escape vehicle is a Pfister Neon and it belongs to Shahrukh Khan. Their demands are no spikes and free passage.)*
- 5.11. PD vehicles used in 10-90 situations will be maximum 5 and it will be used according to the escaping vehicle of the robbers.
- 5.12. When 10-90 will be converted to 10-80 only 4 PD vehicles are allowed.
- 5.13. 1 officer will stay behind to protect the hostage while the robbers leave and hand the hostage safely to the EMS while other officers will chase the robbers. In case of no EMS, drop the hostage to a safe place.
- 5.14. On a robbery, do not go for breach or shoot on robbers unless the hostage is secured and authorized from high command.
- 5.15. On a robbery, if breach authorization is granted then officers are allowed for breach as per SOP only.
- 5.16. **Negotiation Policy Requirements Listed Below:**
- (i) Suspect(s) must have a physical hostage, and proof of life must be shown to the negotiator.
 - (ii) Scene Command must assign units to stay at the scene, remaining units may pursue the Suspect(s)
 - (iii) Scene Command can join the pursuit at their discretion, they must make sure that the negotiator is assigned to gather up evidence from overall inside the Bank.
 - (iv) If the suspects are in custody, all units must regroup with the Scene Command for further orders on how they will be proceeding.



6. Processing Suspects

- 6.1. When putting people in jail use the back entrance.
- 6.2. ALWAYS read people their rights when they get handcuffs on/make sure you tell them why they have been handcuffed.
- 6.3. When you are Jailing person more than 20 Month you should convey to DOC officers by going on their radio
- 6.4. While escorting suspects to prison, at least 2 DOC officers shall be available with help of LSPD/BSCO if required.
- 6.5. Transport for Prison Escort to be arranged by DOC
- 6.6. MDT shall be prepared after arrest (within 48 hours Only in exceptional conditions)
- 6.7. Bail Shall be provided as **mentioned in Bail section**
- 6.8. Plead guilty shall be recorded before Jailing suspect
- 6.9. If the suspect does not pleads guilty, shall not be jailed unless his lawyer shows up, neither set to be free
- 6.10. If the lawyer does not shows within Max 20 minutes of putting request, suspect shall be processed, irrespective of pleading guilty/ not guilty

7. Bail Policies

- 7.1. If a criminal wishes to pay bail it is an option for them, but this is down to the officers discretion.
- 7.2. The price of bail is set firm and will not be up for negotiation.
- 7.3. Bail can be paid by using /fine [ID] [AMOUNT].
- 7.4. You are not allowed to force that arrested person to take the bail as an option.
- 7.5. When bail is paid the person will be released
- 7.6. **Bail shall not be granted for Felony crimes**



-
- 7.7. Bail is the amount of money defendants must post to be released from custody until their trial.
 - 7.8. Bail is not a fine.
 - 7.9. It is not supposed to be used as punishment.
 - 7.10. The purpose of bail is simply to ensure that defendants will appear for trial and all pretrial hearings for which they must be present.
 - 7.11. Bail is returned to defendants when their trial is over, in some cases minus a processing fee.
 - 7.12. **Conditions :**
 - 7.12.1. All charges are bailable except for the charges **highlighted in red in the [Penal Code](#)**.
 - 7.12.2. The bail amount will be **thrice the total fine**
 - 7.12.3. After bail is granted, the person has **48 hours** to appear in court with his/her lawyer. If they fail to do so, an arrest warrant will be issued in their name and a charge of "Failure to Appear" will be added along with the original charges.
 - 7.13. **Process :**
 - 7.13.1. Police officers can approve the bail for 24 hours for a person to call his / her lawyer . The commanding officers have to collect the bail amount and need to hand it over to any of the FTO's . It's the responsibility of the FTO's to hand over the bail amount to the state employee as soon as possible . If the person fails to appear within 24 hours the officers are authorized to go ahead and take out a warrant with respectable charges and proper report .
 - 7.13.2. It is the responsibility of the arresting officer to ensure that an arrest warrant is issued and the required charges are added, if the defendant fails to appear with his/her lawyer within 48 hours of the initial arrest.
 - 7.13.3. If the officer fails to do so, he/she will be punished according to established guidelines.



BAIL AGREEMENT

I agree here today to post bail for the charges I am facing. The monetary amount posted will be [insert amount] for the charges I am contesting in court. The charges are as followed: [insert charges].

I agree to the following requirements and restrictions and I understand that any violation of the terms and agreements will result in my immediate imprisonment awaiting trial as well as forfeiture of the bail amount.

Below is the list of terms and agreements.

- You are not to leave the State of San Andreas. Doing so will have a warrant issued for your immediate arrest.
- You are not to conspire, aid, commit, or similar in any criminal action. Doing so will have a warrant issued for your immediate arrest.
- You are to show up to the designated court date. Failure to do so will result in a warrant issued for your immediate arrest.
- If you are caught conspiring, aiding, committing, or similar in regards to criminal activity and subsequently arrested and charged. You will lose the ability to fight the charges in court and will be immediately sentenced for crimes committed as well as for the charges contested.

8. Weapon Policies

- 8.1. Don't overuse guns, especially automatic weapons such as SMG. They should only be used in emergency situations.
- 8.2. Do not use any equipment that is not PD-issued unless you are a certified SWAT member or authorized by a higher up.
- 8.3. Every one shall use authorized weapon only, failure to Do so will lead to strict action



- 8.4. Use of Illegal firearm is prohibited, if found will be leading to removal from the Department
- 8.5. Use of unapproved attachments on the weapons is not allowed.
- 8.6. Bullets and Armors shall be limited to 10 rounds of bullets with fully loaded Gun and 1 heavy armor wore, 3 normal Armor in Vehicle Trunk
- 8.7. SWAT weapons shall be used only when SWAT is inbound
- 8.8. Force of Escalation shall be done only when PD officers Responding are not enough.

9. Police Pursuit

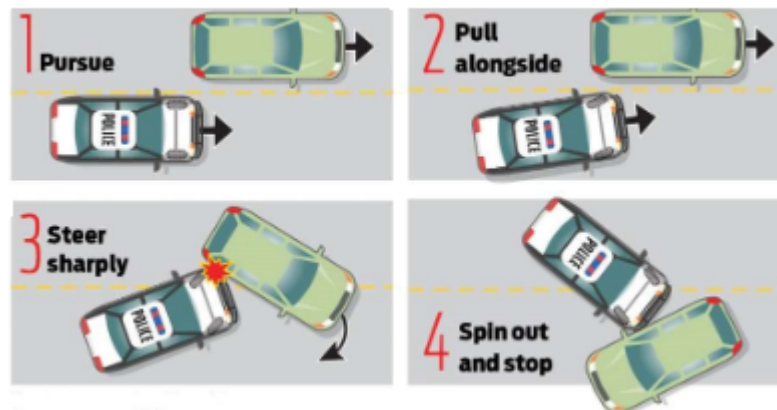
- 9.1. If you see a criminal that has committed a crime run into a business or private residence you ARE allowed to pursue them into the building. You can only do this if you SEE them go in.
- 9.2. Brake prior to corners. Place yourself at intersections and at forks in the road. Always keep an eye on your surroundings.
- 9.3. Drive as fast as you can, not as fast as you want to go. Meaning: Do NOT crash. Brake appropriately before corners and intersections.
- 9.4. Try to warn people before tazing them so they can have a chance to stop, for example: Stop or You will be tazed! And if he proceeds to continue running, taze him after the 3rd warning!+

10. Force of Escalation on Vehicle

- 10.1. During Chase, you are allowed Perform Static Block, for the third unit in chase.
 - 10.1.1. You need to get approval from Command
 - 10.1.2. You will have to go at least 500 meters ahead to perform static block, you should break checking by any means under name of static block
- 10.2. During Chase, you are allowed Perform Roadblock only on highways mainly on 3 lane roads.



-
- 10.3. During Chase, if suspects change the vehicle, you are not allowed to pop the tires.
 - 10.4. During Chase, you are allowed to deploy spikes on below conditions
 - 10.4.1. Spike shall not be used on one way Road
 - 10.4.2. Cadets, Probationary Officer can not deploy spikes, only officer and above
 - 10.4.3. Not to be deployed in a highly populated area.
 - 10.5. During Chase, if any third vehicle interferes and PITs PD vehicle then you can seek the permission from Seniors.
 - 10.5.1. Soft PIT inside the city
 - 10.5.2. Hard PIT is the only exception when the suspect is dangerous for the surrounding.
 - 10.5.3. A Hard PIT can only be done after authorization from the Commanding officer.
 - 10.5.4. Not allowed for PIT in Populated area
 - 10.5.5. PIT is to be performed by Heavy enforcement Unit, i.e. Explorer, Tahoe, Dodge Charger.
 - 10.5.6. PIT to be Performed on speed limit max 80 inside City, 120 outside city, more than specified speed limit PIT is not allowed.
 - 10.5.7. If all conditions are not followed and PIT is still be performed, then Disciplinary actions will be taken



10.5.8.

10.5.9. **DO NOT SLAM INTO A SUSPECT'S VEHICLE AT A HIGH SPEED THIS IS NOT "PITTING"**

- 10.6. The PIT maneuver (Pursuit Intervention Technique) is a pursuit tactic by which a pursuing car can force a fleeing car to abruptly turn sideways, causing the driver to lose control and stop.
- 10.7. Please make use of the proper PIT maneuver by delivering a LIGHT TAP on the rear end of a vehicle on either the left or the right side when appropriate.
- 10.8. If the vehicle is not getting immobilized by PIT Maneuver then lastly tires can Popped with the Authorization of Senior

11. Use of Radio Communications

- 11.1. If you are On-Duty as a LEO, you must be in the appropriate Discord channel for dispatch, if not this can be grounds for a strike.
- 11.2. When you are at the end of your shift, otherwise known as End of Tour (EOT), please be sure to announce yourself to the other Peacekeeping Officers.
- 11.3. Try to keep your Vital Information communications short and precise. There are four (4) major things we need to know when receiving or transmitting communications:

<Your Callsign>

<What is going on: 10-Codes>

<Who: Description of Vehicles/Persons/ETC>

<Where: Current location(10-20), or direction of travel>



- 11.4. Additional information may be fine ("Additional Units Needed", etc), but especially in times of heavy communications flow we need to be precise.
- 11.5. The Dispatch channels are only for police radio communication. Chatting about your personal life is not acceptable. Please move that chat into the Off-Duty room.
- 11.6. **ANY** Officer that has an issue with hearing vital information regarding the Police Radio may call in for Tac-Comms. During Tac-Comms people will strictly have to talk about police related stuff ONLY!

12. Searching

- 12.1. If you have Probable Cause you may search an individual without their consent.
- 12.2. You are allowed to search a civilian if one of the following criteria is met:
 - 12.2.1. · You have probable cause.
 - 12.2.2. · You are given consent by the civilians in question.
 - 12.2.3. · They've committed any crime that warrants arrest.
- 12.3. If you do not have Probable Cause you may ask the individual if you may search their person. If the individual gives you consent, you are free to search them.
- 12.4. Obviously, if they have something illegal on them, they may not consent. Even though you may suspect they have illegal substances you cannot search them without their consent or probable cause.
- 12.5. With approval from higher ups, you are allowed to conduct a search of a suspect that is known to be affiliated with an illegal organization whether you have reasonable suspicion or not. This however is **ONLY** to be used with prior authorisation, failure to do so may result in a temporary suspension or could result in a strike.
- 12.6. Just inform them you are going to perform a search based on your observations. Once you have probable cause, a method to obtain information from your subject(s) is to let them tell you what they're carrying ahead-of-time.



- 12.7. "Sir, anything on you I should be aware of before I perform my search on you?" This can also create more dynamic and satisfying Police-Civilian Roleplay Interactions.

13. Frisk

- 13.1. Frisk is defined as Looking for Lethal/Non lethal weapons which are visible on the suspect

13.2. Conditions to frisk

- 13.2.1. when you have Reasonable suspicion.
- 13.2.2. Deference in Frisk and Search
 - 13.2.3. You can Only Search for lethals in frisk
 - 13.2.4. You will search everything in suspect pocket
(ooc: you can not search inventory of anyone when you frisk)

14. Reasonable Suspicion

14.1. Reasonable Suspicion (RS)

- 14.1.1. A reasonable presumption that a crime has been, is being, or will be committed.
- 14.1.2. It is a reasonable belief based on facts or circumstances and is informed by the LEO's training and experience.
- 14.1.3. Reasonable Suspicion is seen as **more** than a guess or hunch, but **less** than Probable Cause (PC). Having Reasonable Suspicion (RS) is grounds for Suspect Detainment & Questioning (SDQ), but not Search & Seizure.

15. Probable Cause

- 15.1.1. Probable cause is the logical belief **supported by evidence** and or fact that a crime has or will be committed and **allows officers to perform an arrest or request a warrant.**

16. Being a subject to liability

- 16.1. As an active LEO you must be prepared to deal with people that are not happy as your job is to keep the streets of Los Santos safe - not fun. Therefore you will be met with constant expressions of dissatisfaction whilst on your duties.



- 16.2. People will act on anything you do and some will even threaten to have you removed from the police force or report you. These are only examples - you must not be held back by these lies people utter. Instead go ahead and fine them for providing "false information" and tell them to feel free to report you if they'd like. However, make sure that you are NOT subject to these liabilities people claim to want to use against you.
- 16.3. It's your job to know what you are allowed to do and not and stay within our own rules and laws. So if people complain about things such as being searched, make sure you actually have the right to search them (don't hesitate to ask higher-ups) - if they still continue to complain, feel free to ignore it.

17. Suspect Detainment & Questioning (SDQ)

17.1. Confronting Criminals

One of your primary duties as a Police officer will involve handling civilians. There are several important points to remember when approaching a civilian who is considered a Person Of Interest:

- 17.1.1. As a Police Officer your primary weapon is your **VOICE**. You must always speak first and use your weapon second. Do not deny or be afraid of the power of your own **VOICE**.
- 17.1.2. **ALWAYS** announce yourself as a Police Officer when confronting a suspect, ie: "SASP, can I speak with you?" If possible, try to identify your suspect by their attire or anything identifiable.
- 17.1.3. **ALWAYS** speak with a suspect before restraining. Never run up behind a suspect and restrain them without first making verbal contact. Unless during an extreme case that you have absolutely no choice in regards to safeguarding yourself, the suspect and potential civilians in the area.
- 17.1.4. If a suspect flees you are allowed to use non-lethal force to stop them. We would like to bring everyone alive.
- 17.1.5. If the suspect(s) is a friend of yours, please call for another officer to handle the case and brief the officer on any and all the knowledge you have obtained regarding the case. If another officer is not available proceed normally.



- 17.1.6. If a suspect requests to speak with a superior officer you **MUST** respect their request and get in contact with an Higher Ranking Officer (HRO). If one is not available you can get in contact with a Supervising Officer (SRO). If neither are available you may proceed with your duties as you would have otherwise.

18. Use of Force

18.1. The use of Restraints is justified when:

- 18.1.1. An individual is a threat to themselves or others.
- 18.1.2. A suspect has caused you to have Reasonable Suspicion (RS) to be involved with illegal activities.
- 18.1.3. You witness a suspect(s) commit a crime.
- 18.1.4. Civilian(s) are interfering with Police Investigations - obstruction of justice (warn them first).

18.2. The use of Less-Than-Lethal Force and restraints is justified when:

- 18.2.1. An individual is evading police on foot and or ignoring verbal commands.
- 18.2.2. An individual is evading police in a vehicle and ignoring verbal commands.
- 18.2.3. An individual is openly carrying a firearm.
- 18.2.4. An individual is confirmed to be robbing a location or another individual without any weapons.

18.3. The use of Lethal Force is justified when:

- 18.3.1. Ordered by the highest ranking officer involved on scene that is **Sergeant or higher.**
- 18.3.2. If there are no SGT+ on the server, then the Officer on scene must take a **unanimous vote** to go lethal.



- 18.3.3. To neutralize individual(s) on foot or in vehicles who are opening fire on other individuals.
- 18.3.4. To neutralize a SUSPECT that is in the process of robbing a location and has opened fire on the responding officers.

You may use lethal force as a tactical choice if you with good judgment deem it appropriate and "worth it" to shoot a suspect. Example: someone stops posing a threat to a hostage for a second, you can deem it appropriate if you are skilled enough to take the shot and take out the hostage-taker.

19. Crowd Control

- 19.1. Oftentimes when you are questioning a suspect, you will have other civilians attempt to annoy, distract or in other words remove you from your duties.
- 19.2. It is acceptable to restrain (even arrest but don't let that stop you from your current task) nearby civilians who are interfering or committing Obstruction of Justice.
- 19.3. The best solution would be to conduct your investigation in a less populated area, especially if you intend on only issuing a warning or fine.

The best recommendation if you are sure you will be arresting your suspect(s) is to transport your suspect(s) to the nearest SP facility and further conduct your interview or investigation there.

- 19.4. Our Precincts are Controlled Environments with Secure Areas, whereas you are vulnerable if you remain in the open outdoors' Uncontrolled Environment. Also trespassing on the State Police areas, other than the reception warrants jail time, but please give the people a chance to leave.

Sometimes this is not possible. If that is the case, use the procedure below for crowd control:

- 19.4.1. Notify the individual(s) that they are interfering with police work and may be restrained if they do not immediately leave the area.
- 19.4.2. After a verbal warning and adequate time, you may restrain anyone impeding you from performing your duties or interfering with police investigations.



- 19.4.3. If multiple suspects are restrained and you are alone, it will likely be necessary to call in backup as civilians will sometimes attempt to escort each other away from the Police or hold you at gunpoint and demand the release of suspect(s).
- 19.4.4. Continue with your questioning of the original suspect and warn/ticket/jail them accordingly.
- 19.4.5. Then, additionally speak with detained suspects about their interference with Police Operations. It is your choice to warn, ticket or arrest them for interfering with police business.



20. Arresting and Jail Sentences

20.1. The first thing you should be doing before ever arresting someone is questioning yourself if you read the criminal their Miranda rights.

20.2. The miranda rights read as:

“You have the right to remain silent. Anything you say can and will be used against you in a court of law. You have the right to an attorney. If you cannot afford an attorney, one will be provided to you by the state, if available.

- Do you understand the rights I have just read to you?”

20.3. **When jailing someone you will pick the highest crime and add 5 months for each additional jailable offense.**

Example: Fleeing/Evading + reckless + driving without a license + Resisting Arrest

$20 + 5 + 5 + 5 = 35$ months.

ONLY MAJOR OFFENSES ARE STACKABLE.

20.4. **Example:** Attempted murder on LEO + assault of an LEO(with a weapon)
 $45 + 40 = 85$ months

20.5. [Here](#) is where you will find the jail times of the main arrestable offenses. If you are jailing a suspect and their sentence is not on the list, ask a higher up for a fitting jail time.

Max jail time is 60 months.

Assuming you've done that and all is correct, you can now go ahead and send the criminal to jail.

21. Detainment and Arrest

21.1. Detainment

- In criminal law, detainment occurs whenever a police officer accosts an individual and restricts his/her freedom to walk away, or approaches and



questions an individual, or stops an individual suspected of being personally involved in a criminal activity

- Detainment is only done on the basis of reasonable suspicion
- Detainment is NOT a formal arrest
- Miranda Rights are NOT read during a detainment
- If the person is cooperative and willingly comes in for questioning, he is not cuffed or physically restrained in any manner. If they try and run away, or are uncooperative, then the individual can be cuffed

21.2. Arrest

- An arrest is the act of apprehending and taking a person into custody, usually because they have been suspected of or observed committing a crime. They can be questioned further and/or charged after being taken into custody.
- Probable cause is necessary to make an arrest
- Miranda Rights ARE read during an arrest
- The officer cuffs and searches the person before and confiscates any weapons and illegal items (and also keeps a record of what was taken), before further questioning.

22. Warrants

22.1. Arrest warrants

Definition:

- An arrest warrant gives law enforcement officers permission to take an individual accused of a crime into custody

Conditions:

- Probable cause must exist and be demonstrated before an arrest warrant can be issued.

Identification:

- The suspect must be completely identified visually. The identification is rendered invalid even if the face is partially obscured. An officer or witness must be able to view the individual's entire face. Video footage where the suspect can be identified completely is also admissible.
- Fingerprints, DNA evidence and other such irrefutable proofs are also acceptable for arrest warrants.



- Individuals cannot be identified via voice, hairstyle, or clothing only.

Evidence Required:

- Name of the suspect
- Chargesheet
- Evidence (pictures, video footage, witnesses, etc.) establishing probable cause that the suspect has committed the crime.

Validity period:

- An arrest warrant is valid for a maximum of 7 days from the date of issue

Process:

- Arrest warrants are part of public record and MUST be disclosed to defense attorneys if they request it.
- Arrest warrants must be presented to the person who is the suspect or to their lawyer upon request during or after the execution of the warrant.
- The person against whom the warrant was issued can be arrested at any time when he is spotted in the city.
- A maximum of 6 officers are allowed to be present during an arrest warrant execution.
- Arrest Warrants can only be obtained from the District Attorney's Office or Court after fulfilling the criteria listed above.

22.2. Search warrants

Definition:

- A search warrant is a document issued by the DA's office giving law enforcement officers the authority to search a specified place (property/vehicle) for specific items that are particularly described in the warrant. This does not allow them to take or remove any additional illegal items found outside of the scope of what's defined in the warrant.



Conditions:

- There must exist probable cause which clearly indicates that a specific piece of evidence is to be found within the residence or vehicle being searched.
- Each property or vehicle that is to be searched must be clearly mentioned, with addresses and plate numbers, on the warrant along with the evidence which supports the request.
- Officers are NOT permitted to remove or search any vehicle / property / item that is not mentioned explicitly in the approved Search Warrant.
- If any items are found which must be confiscated but are not mentioned in the original warrant, then officers can request for a new warrant including these items along with any additional property to be searched, attaching pictures of the items in the property as evidence.

Evidence Required:

- The name of the suspect against whom the search warrant is being issued
- The address and name of the specific property/ plate number of the vehicle that is to be searched
- A list of specific item(s) which are to be confiscated as part of the search along with evidence establishing probable cause that they are to be found in the property to be searched.

Validity period:

- A search warrant is valid for a maximum of 7 days.

Process:

- Search warrants are NOT visible to the public.
- It is NOT required that search warrants be disclosed to defense attorneys.
- A maximum of 6 officers are allowed to be present during a search warrant execution.



- A state witness should ideally be present during the execution of the warrant (depending on whether his/her safety can be assured)
- Search warrants can only be obtained from the District Attorney's Office after fulfilling the criteria listed above.

22.3. Raid warrants

Definition:

- Permission to access and search the residence including vehicle and seize any and all illegal items contained inside.
- Illegal Items Include:
All firearms (apart from Walther P99) are to be confiscated. If the individual does not possess a valid weapon license, then even the Walther P99 is to be confiscated.

List (to be updated) :

Conditions:

- Probable cause (pictures, witnesses, video footage, and other items which might be counted as evidence depending on the DOJ's discretion) to show that the residence or vehicle contains illegal items.
- A raid warrant is to be requested only in the case of severe or repeated offenses by an individual.

Evidence Required:

- Name of homeowner who is being raided
- List of properties / owned vehicle(s) to be targeted
- Evidence demonstrating probable cause that the residence/vehicle contains illegal items
- A list of prior convictions of the suspect should also be provided for the raid warrant.

Validity period:

- Maximum 7 days



Process:

- Raid warrants are NOT visible to the public, and are not to be disclosed to any non-involved parties. The police should ensure that there are no leaks of information.
- Raid warrants are NOT required to be disclosed to defense lawyers.
- Officers should ensure that all civilians have been cleared from the vicinity of the property. In case any person refuses to comply, then officers have the right to detain them and forcefully remove them from the scene.
- Maximum 8 officers present during a raid warrant execution.
- Raid warrants can only be obtained from the District Attorney Office after fulfilling the criteria listed above.

22.4. Kill on sight (KOS) warrant

Definition:

- A warrant which authorizes law enforcement officials to shoot down the suspect(s) if they are resisting/ fighting the arrest.

Guidelines:

- The department and its officers recognize the value of all human life. While the majority of officer/citizen interactions are peaceful, the department recognizes there are limited circumstances when officers will face resistance to their lawful orders and efforts. When officers are engaged in any response to a resistance encounter, they're responsible for making the preservation of human life their first priority and using only the amount of force objectively reasonable to effectively bring the situation under control.

Conditions:

- Probable cause that the Suspect is a terrorist or a threat to the civilians.

Evidence Required:

- Suspects name
- Chargesheet
- Evidence establishing probable cause that the suspect has committed the crime.

Validity period:

- Indefinite

Process:

- KOS warrants ARE visible to the public and MUST be disclosed to defense attorneys upon request.
- Officers may enforce a KOS warrant any time the individual is seen within the city.



- Commission of a new crime is not necessary to enforce a KOS warrant.
- Maximum 8 officers present during a KOS warrant execution.
- Kill On Sight (KOS) warrants can only be obtained from the District Attorney Office after fulfilling the criteria listed above.

23. Vehicle Seizure

Definition :

When a vehicle is seized by the State, in most cases by a peace officer

Conditions :

24. For Seizure :

- The vehicle may be alleged or suspected to have been stolen or which may be found under circumstances which create suspicion of the commission of any offense.
- The vehicle is persistently used in criminal incidents or it is used for any extreme offense
- used in Felony Crime
- used in misdemeanor
- Same vehicle is used in more than 3 robberies.

Evidence Required :

- A picture/video of the license plate of the vehicle in the situation
- A picture/video of the license plate when it is being impounded
- Basis of probable cause that the vehicle is being repeatedly used for criminal offenses or for any extreme offense.

Process :

- The vehicle should be brought to the PD and a search warrant should be obtained before the vehicle is seized

Validity :

- 2-15 days

Category

- Basic Seize (used in misdemeanor)
- Repossession of Vehicle (Permanent Seize)(used in Felony Crime and Given by DOJ)

25. MDT

Definition :

The MDT (Mobile Data Terminal) is a device where an FIR/Charge Sheet is made by the investigating officer before or after a suspect has been apprehended for a crime.



Content :

- A MDT Report should have the date of the incident, the incident number, the name of the suspect and the most severe charge
- It should consist of a brief incident report, containing all essential details, along with the names of the officers involved, items confiscated and items to be returned, the total jail time and fine along with a list of all the charges
- It should also say whether the suspect pleads guilty or not guilty to the charges
- It is also necessary to mention whether the investigation is still ongoing or is over
- The email of the suspect should also be mentioned at the end of the report, in case he needs to be called to court for a trial

Conditions :

- An MDT Report has to be completed within 48 hours from the time of arrest and it cannot be edited once the 48 hour period is over
- If the investigating officer requires more time to carry out the investigation, he needs to put in a request with the court/DA which can be challenged by a private attorney

26. Confronting Criminals

- 26.1. Always have your weapon holstered if the situation isn't life threatening.
- 26.2. One of your primary duties as a Police Officer will involve handling civilians. There are several important points to remember when approaching a civilian who is considered a Person of Interest.
- 26.3. As a Police Officer your primary weapon is your VOICE. You must always speak first and use your weapon second. Do not deny or be afraid of the power of your own VOICE.
- 26.4. Always announce yourself as a Police Officer when confronting a suspect: "I'm officer (Name), can I speak with you?" If possible, try to identify your suspect by their attire or anything identifiable.
- 26.5. Always speak with a suspect before restraining. Never run up behind a suspect and restrain them without first making verbal contact. Unless in the Extreme Case that you have absolutely no choice, in regards to safeguarding yourself, the suspect and potential civilians in the area.
- 26.6. If a suspect flees, you are allowed to use NON-LETHAL force to stop them unless the suspect opens fire on officer's or civilians.



- 26.7. If a suspect requests to speak with a superior officer, you MUST respect their request and get in contact with a Higher Ranking officer.
- 26.8. If one is unavailable you may proceed with your duties as you would have otherwise.

27. Traffic Stops

- 27.1. Make sure the people you pull over are in a safe place, you do not want to obstruct traffic!
- 27.2. Always call for backup or additional units if necessary or if you feel unsafe by the situation.
- 27.3. If the suspect's vehicle is carrying more than one person, it is advised for you to call in for backup if you are the only one in your vehicle, but this is NOT mandatory.
 - 27.3.1. Turn on your code 2 when you are close enough to see what the occupants do with their hands, use the horn/siren to signal the driver.
 - 27.3.2. Call dispatch that you are performing a 10-11 (traffic stop).
 - 27.3.3. Description of the vehicle.
 - 27.3.4. Location and direction.
 - 27.3.5. If you need any additional units or backup.

An example:

- Dispatch this is 101 performing a 10-11, on a red Audi RS7, near Legion Garage, no additional needed.
- If requesting backup, it is recommended for the secondary/backup unit to place his vehicle in front of the suspect's vehicle effectively "sandwiching" the suspect between both police vehicles. This is to prevent evasion.
- Once they've pulled over, before you step out from your vehicle inform the driver to turn off their engine.
- When you step out and talk to the driver/suspect please introduce yourself with your rank & name. Also never tell the suspect what they've done. Always ask them: "Do you know why I pulled you over today?". This question gives them the opportunity to confess to what they've done.
- After reaching a conclusion in the scenario, give the person their respective fines or arrest if necessary. After that head back to your patrols.
- If someone drives recklessly, does over-speeding or breaks signals then you will have to stop their vehicle.
- You will have to go after them with code 3 and if they slow down their vehicle you will have to tell them to pull over to the side of the road till their car stands on half on the footpath and half on the road.
- Stop your vehicle exactly behind them in the same position and inform them to turn off their car engines.



- After their car engine has been turned off, step out of your vehicle and introduce yourself to them. Inform them on why their car has been stopped and ask for their driver's license and Identity card. Perform 10-28 on the car. Let them go if they have any emergency. If not an emergency in any situation then proceed further with charges and give them a ticket according to it.

28. Gang War Handling

- 28.1. When You are in Gang war please follow the points mentioned in [GangWar SOP](#)



SASP Departments

1. LSPD

- a. Los Santos Police Department
 - i. use the same document as SOP

2. BSCO

- a. Blaine County Sheriff's Department
 - i. use the same document as SOP

Ranking structure of the LSPD

The ranking structure of the State Police is as follows:

Cadet

When someone joins the Police Academy for training he will be appointed as a Cadet . He/She will be supervised under FTO. The cadet is still in a learning phase so he / she always needs a high ranking officer (FTO's) to supervise him . and as he is in the learning phase he can't work solo in any case or take lead in a situation .

Probationary Officer

When one passes the Cadet exams they will be appointed as a Probationary Officer . He/She after getting Probationary rank, will be given badge, weapons, unit and other essentials.

OFFICER

When a solo cadet have spent enough time in the city and is now comfortable with handling situations by him/her self they can give the officer test and after passing the result they will be promoted to officer .

SENIOR OFFICER

Senior Officers who have complete several months of satisfactory or exceptional service are promoted to the rank of officer . It is a rank below senior officers, yet above officers.



CORPORAL

Corporals are required to be knowledgeable on criminal and traffic laws, skilled in the use of firearms and operation of an issued vehicle to be promoted to Senior officer.

SERGEANT

Sergeants who become leaders and differentiate themselves on the job might be promoted to Corporal as an official way to acknowledge their leadership on the force. A police corporal is generally employed as an officer as an entry level supervisor position.

LIEUTENANT

Lieutenant authenticating his leadership skills can be promoted to Sergeant .Sergeant's responsibilities are often a step up from the general supervision tasks of a corporal, as they also investigate internal complaints and looks for ways to improve their department.

CAPTAIN

Captain must posses experience as well as a demonstrated ability for leadership and strong public relations skills to be promoted to Lieutenant .They take broad direction from superiors and turn them into a plan of action for sergeants all the way to the front line officers and detectives.



Authorised Vehicles

Vehicles:

Student's are not authorized to take any vehicle out **or patrol** on their own.

No **cosmetic** upgrades to your marked patrol vehicles.

In order to change extras use /extra [number] [on/off] or /extra [all] [on/off].

****All marked units MUST have a Lightbar and a Ram Bar on the front of the vehicle.**

Corporals and above can choose to go slick top.**

SOON

Speed Enforcement Certification

Speed Enforcement Unit is only to be driven by those that have completed their training and are authorized.

If interested in applying and are an officer or **Above** , please feel free to contact Speed Enforcement Unit Head.

Police Motorcycles Certification

Police Motorcycle Unit is only to be driven by those that have completed their training and are authorized.

If interested in applying and are an officer or **Above** , please feel free to contact PMC Unit Head.



San Andreas State Police
United States Of America, Los Santos

Air One Certification

Helicopters are only to be piloted by those who have completed their **pilot training** and are authorized.

If interested in applying and are an officer or **Above** , please feel free to contact AIR-1 Head.

Undercover (unmarked) vehicles are reserved for Special Operations and Command. You can **only** use **Undercover (unmarked) vehicles** in regard to Special Operations and when approved by a higher up (LT and above).

At **no** point should any officer be using these vehicles to patrol in.

Riot Vehicles should only be brought out when necessary.



San Andreas State Police
United States Of America, Los Santos

Authorised Weapon

-
- 1) 3 Armor (Wear 1 carry 2)
 - 2) Teaser
 - 3) Guns which you Authorized



Appearance

The way the general public sees us as PD is crucial.

We require that all on-duty officers wear their uniform at all times according to where you patrol.

We also require that our officers do **NOT** have bright or flamboyant hairstyles, as we feel that allowing an officer to wear these in public may make it harder to identify ourselves from one another.

Glasses or visors are permitted assuming they are approved by a higher up.

Any kind of Bags are **NOT** permitted to be used by any member of SP.

Tattoo's are permitted, assuming that they hold no merit in terms of gangs or are affiliated with a group whose main goals are illegal.

Dismissal of duty will occur until the appearance of the officer changes to something which is acceptable or approved.

The only exception to these rules are the Command and detectives.



Public Relations & The Media

We want to keep a good image in the eyes of the citizens we “Serve & Protect.”. We are constantly stepping up our efforts to provide many examples of professionalism and respect not only amongst ourselves, but amongst our Citizens as well. We cannot properly do our duties if our citizens do not believe we are carrying ourselves in the best manner possible.

While we try to maintain a good image and proper representation of the Police Force to the general public, not everyone will be pleased with what we do.

We are combating crimes and arresting individuals, and at times confiscating illegal items they’ve worked hard for. No one is pleased to be caught and arrested. Their friends are likely to be just as displeased at times.

Please refrain from discussing Police matters in any chat room that is not our #Police-Main channel. If a citizen or citizens are upset about Police actions or rulings let them either speak to any available SRO in-game or allow them to make a written report that will be reviewed by our leaders.

If a situation just ended in-game and they are asking you via in-game chat, with good judgment you can respond in-game.

By no means should any Police actions/incidents/situations be responded to by our Police in any chat that is not **OUR** chat. *Just bite your tongue and remain quiet.*

Discussing in open chat details prior police actions or current events/affairs usually leads nowhere. Again, just bite your tongue and remain quiet. Show restraint and professionalism.

If needed, you as LEO’s can also contact The Management - the Chief and Assistant Chiefs. Should the need arise in regards to any/every situation you may encounter.

So let’s try and keep our Public Relations image as good as it can be!



Have fun

This is the most important section to this handbook. All the above is aimed at everyone enjoying themselves. If you are not having fun you need to ask yourself why and then contact the relevant staff member to get help. Constructive Criticism goes a long way. Moaning will just get you removed from the force.

For example: You have an issue on how you have to deal with a repeat offender. Instead of rage quitting and moaning on TeamSpeak you come to a member of staff and say "Hey, I have seen an issue and have a suggestion on how to fix it, because right now I'm not having fun dealing with it. "

So remember to have fun and stay safe!