

What is MO8?

The Roads and Transport Policing Command or more commonly known as MO8 specialise in the roads, they respond to serious and fatal collision and incidents on fast roads. They assist teams with technical or specialist skills, advice or equipment. They work towards reducing road casualties by enforcing road traffic legislation.

What Will this training Consist of?

This training will cover the TOR process, collisions, road closures, fast roads training, breathalyser tests, Drug Wipes, basic vehicle examinations, speed detection, legislations and the use of stingers.
(Please note that the driving portion of this training is separate)

National Decision Model

Police decision making is often complex. Decision are required in difficult circumstances and are often made based on incomplete or contradictory information. In addition, police officers are often required to make decisions in circumstances where those involved deliberately mislead them or try to mislead them. It is, therefore not surprising that sometimes the decision does not achieve the best outcomes. Being Part of MO8 requires you to constantly be assessing the NDM.



What is a traffic offence report (TOR) ?

When an officer identifies a minor traffic offence and considers that further action is appropriate the matter should be dealt with by way of an electronic Traffic Offence Report (TOR).

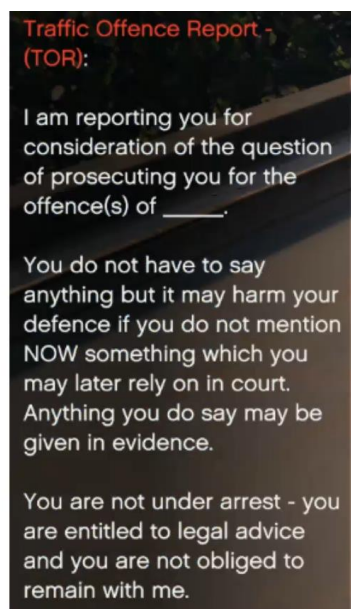
What can you issue a TOR for?

TOR's are given for traffic offences which does not constitute an arrest following the means of disposal scale. Some examples of TOR offences include, driving whilst on a mobile phone, driving through a red light and careless driving. Every single tor can be found on this website. Please use this. [Offence Code](#)

How do you issue a TOR?

After you have decided that the driver will receive a TOR you must read them the caution found on the right hand side. You do not need to remember this although it is helpful, use the /tor command ingame to bring it up. ' Prosecuting you for the offences of ... ' There is no official wording for this bit, so you will say 'driving whilst using a handheld mobile phone' for example. The legislation is then given to you with the appropriate action underneath.

Example of a TOR



Why would you seize a vehicle ?

Police can seize a vehicle for a few reasons, for example under [section 165A of the RTA 1988](#) a vehicle can be sized if the driver has driven without a license or insurance.

Section 59 Police Reform Act 2002

This act allows police officers to give warnings to the vehicle and/or driver/rider of vehicles 'used in a manner to cause alarm, distress or annoyance' such as an aftermarket exhaust which exceeds the 80 decibel limit.

Where an officer is considering seizure of a motor vehicle under Section 59 of the police reform act of 2002 they will obtain prior authorisation from a police sergeant who will ensure that:

- "Section 34 Road Traffic Act 1988 offence has been committed
- The use of the vehicle is causing/likely to cause alarm, distress or annoyance to members of the public
- The vehicle and/or driver is currently subject of a warning issued under section 59 Police Reform Act 2002 within the preceding 12 months

Section 3 and Section 34 RTA

Section 3 Road Traffic Act 1988 is careless, and inconsiderate driving.

Section 34 Road Traffic Act 1988 is the prohibition of driving mechanically propelled vehicles elsewhere other than on roads.

Loud Exhaust Offence Procedure

In accordance to Section 59 Police Reform Act 2002 a vehicle being used to cause alarm/distress with an exhaust exceeding the 80 DB limit must be proven with the **NTI XL2 Audio Analyser** this device is **not** to be used for testing motorcycles due to the fact it will pick up vibrations in the engine as well as other moving parts. This is a type-approved device and you will learn how to use it.

Operating the audio analyser

Simple place the probe inside of the exhaust, once the engine is running at idle speed.

The test must be conducted following the **ISO standard 5130:2006**, if this is not met the following must be considered;

- Readings are always rounded down to the nearest whole number whereas the standard allows rounding up or down
- The lowest reading is used only never the highest or average readings.

Where a vehicle is suspected of driving with an excessively loud exhaust the driver can be dealt with in the following ways.

- Verbal Warning
- Non-Endorsable fixed penalty notice for the offence of 'Silencer/exhaust system altered to increase noise' (RC86068) (£50)
- Non-Endorsable fixed penalty notice for the offence of 'Avoidance of excessive noise (RC86092) (£50)

In extreme cases this can lead back to section 59 Police Reform Act 2002 and link to vehicle seizures once authorised by a sergeant.

Disqualification under the 'totting-up' system

Under [section 35 RTOA 1988](#) if the driver builds up 12 or more penalty points within three years, they are liable to be disqualified under the 'totting up system'. The length of disqualification is dependant on how many times you are disqualified.

Six months for 12 points within three years
12 months for a second disqualification within three years
2 years for a third disqualification

This will be automatic however this happens **AFTER** you have been issued a TOR. You must seize the vehicle under 165A RTA as shown earlier.

[Section 103 RTA](#) provided the offense of any person driving a motor vehicle whilst disqualified from holding or obtaining a full UK License.

How to deal with these offences

Court Summons: Report Driver to court & Seize the vehicle 165A RTA 1988

Arrest: Arrest Driver and take to custody for relevant interviews & Seize the vehicle 165A RTA 1988

Drink Driving Basics

The legal alcohol limit in England, Wales and Northern Ireland for driving is 80 milligrams of alcohol per 100 millilitres of blood or 35 micrograms of alcohol per 100 millilitres of breath.

(0.80/100) (0.35/100)

Under Section 6 RTA a constable has the power to administer preliminary tests if and or the conditions are met:

- You think the person is in control of a motor vehicle whilst intoxicated
- The person has committed a moving traffic offence
- The person has been involved in a road traffic collision

If the person refuses to provide a sample of breath after a reasonable number of attempts that person can be arrested under [Section 7 RTA](#) or [Section 4 RTA](#) for "failing to provide a sample of breath" or Driving, or being in charge, when under the influence of drink or drugs". Once at the station you provide them one last chance to use the intoxilyzer, after this they will be charged.

If the person has a 'reasonable excuse' as to why they won't provide breath. A reasonable excuse should be a genuine physical or mental condition stopping you from giving a sample; in this case you may be required to have a blood test.

Instant Disqualification

There are a few instances in which the driver can be disqualified on the spot; the most notable ones are.

Drunk Driving, Drug Driving and Dangerous Driving. "Drivers disqualified on conviction for driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs are subject to a minimum ban of one year for a first offence, and three years for a second conviction within 10 Years"

Drug Driving Basics

You can stop and conduct a roadside screening test or a field impairment test, both of which may result in your arrest if:

- You think the person has taken drugs
- The person has committed a moving traffic offence
- The person has been involved in a road traffic collision

You can test for cannabis and cocaine at the roadside, and screen for other drugs - including ecstasy, LSD, ketamine and heroin- at the police station.

Even if the person passes the roadside check you can still arrest the person if the police suspect that your driving is impaired by drugs and you can be taken to a police station for further tests.

Both of these offences are arrestable. "Driving whilst under the influence of drugs/alcohol" [Section 4 RTA](#). This comes with a instant disqualification from driving for one year, refer to [Slide 6](#).

Ingame Commands

/drugalyser - gives player drugalyser, press e on a person to use it.

/breathalyser - gives player a breathalyzer, press e on a person to use it.

What is a PG9?

A prohibition Notice (PG9) is a ban on the use of a vehicle on a public Road. A prohibition will normally be issued where a vehicle is found by an officer to be, or likely to become, unfit for use or where driving the vehicle would involve a risk of injury to any person.

When a prohibition is in force it is an offence to drive a or tow a vehicle on the road unless an exemption notice has been issued.

Band	Period Of Delay	Severity of defects listed on PG9
A	Maximum 10 Days	Less than 5 defects in non critical areas
B	4-7 Days	1 Defect in a safety critical area or 5 or more defects in non critical areas
C	Up To 3 Days	More than 1 defect in a safety critical area

Tyre Tread

All tyre depth of vehicle and motorcycles within the UK have a legal requirement for the tread to be a certain 'mm'. Below are the examples set for Cars, Light vans, Motorcycles and Scooters;

Cars/Light Vans (1.6mm)
Motorcycles/Scooters (1.0mm)
Heavy goods vehicles (1.0mm)

Anything below the requirements and the driver should be reported for the relevant offences these are;

[RC86027](#) - Use of a passenger vehicle with tyres with Less than 1.6mm Tread.

[RC86556](#) - Use of a motorcycle with tyre less than 1mm tread.

PG9 Notices

Under [Section 69 RTA](#) an officer has the power to issue a PG9 Notice. This is the last resort and is not recommended unless necessary.

Period of Delay

You will select one of the following periods of delay, which has been grouped together in three bands according to the number and severity of the defects listed below.

Driving whilst having a PG9

Driving in contravention of a Prohibition, (Section 71(1)RTA 1988), which itself carrier unlimited fines. This is a TOR.

RR84020 - [TOR](#)

Window Tint

Across the Uk window tint requirement is a mandatory law and has to be followed;

Front Windshield: <75% of Visible Light Transmission

Side Passenger and Driver Windows: <70% of Visible Light Transmission

Rear Passenger windows and windshield: Any % of Visible Light Transmission

Below these mandatory VLTs the driver should be reported for the relevant offenses;

[RC86980](#) - Use of a motor vehicle on a road when there was insufficient transmission of light through the vehicle glass.

Below 30% of Visible Light Transmission the vehicle should be given a PG9.

If you can remove the tint on the roadside, you don't have to give a PG9.

Every person driving a motor vehicle on a road must have a driving license issued by the Driver and vehicle licensing Agency (DVLA). The license can be either;

- A full license, which allows a person to drive without restriction
- A provisional license, which enables a person to learn to drive while observing some restrictions.

A full driving license may also contain an entitlement for a person to use certain classifications of vehicles as a learner driver. A common example of this is the holder of a full license to drive a car who may apply for the license to be amended to permit them to learn to ride motorcycles. When dealing with driving offenses, examination of a driving license is important, as it not only identifies the driver or rider, but also identifies the categories of vehicle they can drive.

[Regulation 16 of the Motor Vehicles \(Driving Licenses\) Regulations 1999](#) provide information applicable to driving whilst being the holder of a provision license. The main points of the regulations are that a person (subject to some conditions stated in the regulations) who holds a provisional license is not allowed to drive a vehicle of a class which he is not authorized to drive by virtue of that (provisional) license, unless the following conditions are met:

- He/She must be supervised by a qualified driver who is present with him/her in the vehicle at all times, Furthermore is over the age of 21 and has been driving for 3 years or more.
- The vehicle must display distinguishing marks (L Plates) in such a manner as to be clearly visible to other persons using the road from within a reasonable distance from the front and from the back of the vehicle
- The vehicle is not to be used to draw a trailer.

There are a number of specific rules relating to riders of motorcycles, namely;

- The condition set out above relating to a supervisor being present, does not apply
- The holder of a provisional motorcycle license must not carry passengers.



Driving without valid insurance

Section 143 RTA requires every person who uses, or causes and permits another person to use, a motor vehicle on a road or other public place to have a policy of insurance in respect of third party risks or is liable to prosecution

Action - Seize vehicle under 165A RTA and report driver
TOR [RA88001](#) - Use of a motor vehicle on a Road/Public Place with no insurance.

Red Light Offences

The public have a mandatory requirement to stop at a traffic signal which is stated (RED)

Anyone that goes through it is making a moving traffic offense and is liable for prosecution.

TOR [RT88975](#) - Drive on a Road other than motorway and fail comply with red Traffic Light/Signal

No Front Registration Plate

There is a law to state all vehicles must show a front registration plate at all times when on public roads. This is to ensure our ANPR Cameras can read the plate if necessary.

TOR [VE 94148](#) - Driving on a road with no front registration plate.

Exceeding Motorway Speeds

The speed limit on motorways is 70 MPH we have to obey these at all times, If these speeds are not met you can be liable for prosecution.

TOR [RR84019](#) - Exceeding 70 MPH Motorway Limit

Driving without a valid MOT

[Section 47 RTA](#) states any driver driving on a motor vehicle without a valid MOT test certificate can be liable for prosecution.

Action - Seize vehicle under 165A RTA and Report Driver

TOR [RT88096](#) - Use of a motor vehicle on a Road without a valid test certificate (MOT)

No Seatbelt offence

You have a mandatory requirement to wear a seatbelt as a driver and passenger with a few exemptions. Licensed Cab's carrying passengers do not have to wear their seatbelt.

TOR [RT88509](#) - Driving on a road in a motor vehicle whilst not wearing a seatbelt

Using a handheld Device

Section 41D RTA states it is an offense to use a mobile phone or similar electronic devices in a handheld capacity whilst driving a motor vehicle on public roads.

TOR [RC86820](#) - Use a handheld mobile phone/Handheld device while driving a motor vehicle on a road

Pro Laser 4

Within the Met we use the ProLaser 4 to detect speed, any other means of speed detection is not sufficient enough to issue a TOR, Please find attached the guidelines on how to use the ProLaser 4 ([PDF](#))

Breakdown of Points:

You can do speed detection in a vehicle providing the device's beam is not projected through glass.

To read more about how we use the ProLaser 4 in accordance to the NPCC please read ([PDF](#))



Speed gun can be accessed via the boot menu



Speed

License Plate

Distance to vehicle



What is an Ink device?

All roads policing team officers carry an ink device. An ink device is a fingerprint scanner that can be used to assist with ascertaining the identification of a person. There are many scenarios where it can be used such as at the roadside when a driver has no proof of identification or to assist with identifying a person after a fatal collision.

How it works?

An app on an officer's phone connects to a handheld scanner. Once the finger is scanned it will check the fingerprints against both criminal and immigration records by connecting to the two live databases (IDENT1 and IABS) via the new Biometric Services Gateway.

How to use it

Enter 'Lantern' this will take out the Ink device where you will press 'E' to initiate the scan on the closest person.









What are they ?

Fast roads are roads defined based on the enhanced risks and the training required to perform your duties on these roads. These are roads with two or more lanes with a speed limit above 40MPH.

All staff are reminded that all roads, whether they be fast road or a 30MPH route have inherent risks. The same core principles apply to any road regardless of its speed / design. These being: Always wear issued High visibility clothing, never turn your back on traffic, utilise early warning through signage, and always call for assistance if an incident is getting beyond your capacity and capability.

Working on the 'Fast Road' network is recognised as being a high risk operational deployment, and one which places police officers and staff at risk of injury or incident. All actions taken by officers and staff whilst operating in these conditions should be dynamically risk assessed in line with the NDM and all officers and staff must be able to justify their actions, including the speed travelled, ensuring they are necessary and proportionate in the circumstances.

Speed Limits

Type of vehicle	Built-up areas*	Single carriageway	Dual carriageway	Motorways
	mph (km/h)	mph (km/h)	mph (km/h)	mph (km/h)
 Cars & motorcycles (including car-derived vans up to 2 tonnes maximum laden weight)	30 (48)	60 (96)	70 (112)	70 (112)
 Cars towing caravans or trailers (including car-derived vans and motorcycles)	30 (48)	50 (80)	60 (96)	60 (96)
 Buses, coaches and minibuses (not exceeding 12 metres in overall length)	30 (48)	50 (80)	60 (96)	70 (112)
 Goods vehicles (not exceeding 7.5 tonnes maximum laden weight)	30 (48)	50 (80)	60 (96)	70 [†] (112)
 Goods vehicles (exceeding 7.5 tonnes maximum laden weight) in England and Wales	30 (48)	50 (80)	60 (96)	60 (96)
 Goods vehicles (exceeding 7.5 tonnes maximum laden weight) in Scotland	30 (48)	40 (64)	50 (80)	60 (96)

*The 30 mph limit usually applies to all traffic on all roads with street lighting unless signs show otherwise.
†60 mph (96 km/h) if articulated or towing a trailer.

Use of the hard shoulder

Officers using the hard shoulder for a policing purpose and utilising the exemption to Regulation 9 of The Motorway Traffic (England and Wales) Regulations 1982. You must use the NDM before and during its use, to ensure actions are justified and proportionate.

On roads with no hard shoulder when stopping under 163 RTA the usage of "FOLLOW ME" signage should be considered to guide the other road user to a safer location



- You must enter the hard shoulder at a speed that you can stop in the distance you can see to be clear.
- Lights must be used at all times unless there is a justified and proportionate reason for not doing so when balanced with the risk of being on the hard shoulder.
- Speed should be kept to a minimum so any risk can be reduced.
- Do not enter the hard shoulder from behind a large vehicle as this limits your view ahead.
- Be aware that your lights and sirens may cause other motorists to pull onto the hard shoulder into your path.
- Tyre grip is not as effective on the hard shoulder as it is on the carriageway.
- Debris can cause damage to the police vehicle and other motorists' vehicles hence the need for less speed. Be aware of the increased risk of punctures.
- In darkness be aware of hazards on the hard shoulder especially stranded vehicles which may not be lit, or pedestrians who may be walking from or to such a vehicle. Remember to check the police vehicle as soon as possible for any damage and punctures

What do you do ?

If you arrive at an RTC that is a Road Fatal or life changing injury you must conduct an Initial Assessment and immediately send a situation report the the Met Control Room. They will if necessary, coordinate the deployment of supervisors and additional resources to the incident., Collision Investigation Unit (CIU). Effective Communication is paramount at this stage . Along with consideration of potential Safety Issues at scene.

The 'initial assessment' should consider;

'CLEAR' Principles in the early stages and management of the 'RTC'

'Collision' - Is that your only collision site?

'Lead' Who is taking RTC Management Lead?

'Evaluate' Considering the factors of the RTC? (Conditions)

'Act' Consider the factors and get the results (Why did it happen)

'REOPEN' Get traffic flow moving again with a full initial assessment done.

This is only covered briefly within the MO8 training and further information on collision investigation is done during training for Collision investigation unit (CIU).

When to request CIU

If you arrive at an RTC that is a Road Fatal or is deemed to involve life changing injuries the CIU must be requested.

To determine if a party has life changing injuries or will be fatal you must ask a doctor / paramedic three questions.

Are they likely to die?

Are they likely to lose a limb?

Are they likely to lose independence?

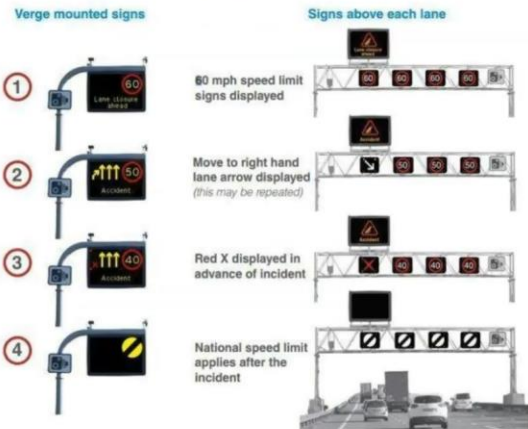
If any of these questions are answered with a yes the CIU must be requested.

Smart Motorways

Motorways are fitted with electronic signage which can be changed to reflect speed limits, lane closures and move over signage.

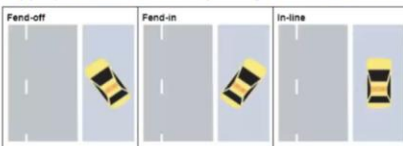
When placing lane or road closures Highways should be contacted to have the smart signage changed to reflect the closures that are being put in place. This is to give warning to drivers and lower the risk of accidents due to unexpected closures.

Red X signs on a smart motorway - what you'll see



Positioning of Police Vehicles

When a vehicle is required to stop on a public carriageway to deal with an incident, particularly a traffic stop, Consideration should be given to the appropriate orientation of parking when on the side of a carriageway.



Vehicles in in-line position

Advantages;

- Rear facing warning lights are most visible
- Rear vehicle markings most visible
- Drivers not exposed to Direct Impact

Disadvantages

- May appear that the vehicle is moving
- Does not fill the lane, therefore only offering a limited line of defence
- If vehicle is struck it will travel forward and may breach safety zone.

Vehicles in Fed-Off Position

Advantages

- Fills the lane and therefore provides a line of defence
- Provides a forewarning that a vehicle is stationary
- Visually the vehicle gets larger as approaching vehicles draw nearer.
- When parked on the hard shoulder the vehicle appears though it could be emerging from the hard shoulder and is more likely to arouse caution from an approaching motorist.

Disadvantages

- Rear lights and markings aimed towards hard shoulder
- Driver is exposed to direct impact from a vehicle
- If the vehicle is struck it is likely to be projected into live lanes, the vehicle then may breach the safety zone.

Vehicles in fend-in position

Advantages

- Fills the lane and therefore provides a line of defence
- Provides forewarning that a vehicle is stationary
- Driver not exposed to driver impact when exiting
- If struck the vehicle will be projected into the barrier and not live lanes

Disadvantages

- Rear lights and marking aimed towards central reservation
- If struck vehicle is more likely to collide with the barrier and continue to travel into the safety zone.
- Visually the vehicle gets smaller as approaching vehicles draw nearer.
- The presence of a near side ditch or embankment may cause the vehicle to turn over if struck.

Signs and placement

Sign and cone placement for road closures is critical for maintaining public safety and controlling traffic flow. The placement of signs and cones should be clearly visible to motorists, pedestrians and cyclists to ensure they are aware of the closure and can navigate around safely. Proper sign and cone placement is essential to prevent accidents, reduce traffic congestion and ensure safety.

When closing roads, it's important to try and do so at junctions whenever possible. This allows motorists to safely leave the road before encountering the closure which can help prevent confusion and reduce the risk of accidents. Additionally this may help to reduce congestion and disruption of traffic flow.

Your vehicles must be equipped with the following: one road closed sign, one accident sign, one slow sign, one left arrow sign, one right arrow sign, two beacons and six cones.

You can access these via the boots equipment menu.



Examples of Road Closures (IRL)



Junction closure

Clear signage



Examples of Road Closures (Ingame)

These examples depict road closures in game. Vehicles don't require deflection as there cones are responsible for redirecting road users.



Junction Closure

Clear Signage



Examples of Road Closures (Ingame)

Where it is not possible to place a closure at a junction this means that the road itself must be closed. An example of how this would look is below.



Traffic Nodes

Traffic nodes allow us to control the routes AI choose to drive. This is found within the traffic menu which can be key binded under FiveM keybinds - Traffic manager



Open the traffic menu



Once in the sky editor you will see green and red nodes. Green indicates a route AI will take and red a route they won't take.



Enter sky editor



To change the route it is as simple as left clicking on a red node to turn it green and left clicking on a green node to turn it red. To save the changes right click with the mouse.

Traffic Nodes

It is best practice to use this traffic node system when implementing road closures, where a diversion route is available. If not available to do so use a speed zone which is also under the traffic manager menu. REMEMBER TO REVERT DIVERSIONS ONCE FINISHED.

Before



After



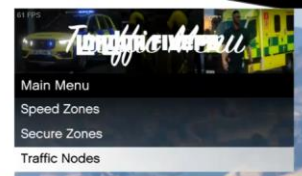
Useful script

Within Server we have the traffic node script which allows us to edit the traffic nodes this means if we close a road or set up a diversion the AI traffic will follow it.

If you do `/trafficmenu` then it opens the menu (seen on left)
From there select traffic Nodes
(This can also be keybinded via FiveM keybinds found in Settings menu)

For ease of access if you open the sky editor you can toggle the nodes quicker. If you select Enter Sky Editor it will look something like the screenshot on the left. Hover your mouse over a green node and left click to turn it on and off. Once done right click to exit the editor.

Please note once done on the incident try your best to fix the traffic nodes if you are unsure which ones to turn back on do `/report` and a staff member in game will help you.



S1 | Causing the death of another person by driving a mechanically propelled vehicle on a road or other public place.

S1[A] | Causing serious injury to another person by driving a mechanically propelled vehicle on a road or other public place.

S2 | Driving a mechanically propelled vehicle dangerously on a road or other public place.

S3 | Driving a mechanically propelled vehicle on a road or other public place without due care, or attention.

S4 | Driving, or being in charge, whilst under the influence of alcohol or narcotics: A person who, when driving or attempting to drive on a road or other public place, is unfit to drive through alcohol and narcotics is guilty of an offence.

S5 | Driving or being in charge of a motor vehicle with alcohol concentration above prescribed limit: after consuming so much alcohol that the proportion of it in his breath, blood or urine exceeds the prescribed limit he/she is guilty of an offence.

S6 | Power to breathalyze: If a constable reasonably suspects that the person is driving, is attempting to drive or is in charge of a motor vehicle on a road or other public place, and has alcohol or a drug in his/her body or is under the influence of a drug.

S12 | A person who promotes or takes part in a race or trial of speed between motor vehicles on a public way is guilty of an offence.

S30 | A person who, when riding a cycle on a road or other public place, is unfit to ride through drink or drugs (that is to say, is under the influence of drink or a drug to such an extent as to be incapable of having proper control of the cycle) is guilty of an offence.

S35&36 | Drivers to comply with traffic directions and signs: the person is guilty of an offence if he neglects or refuses to comply with the direction.

S34 | If without lawful authority a person drives a mechanically propelled vehicle anywhere other than a road, he is guilty of an offence.

S40[A] | A person is guilty of an offence if he uses, or causes or permits another to use, a motor vehicle or trailer on a road when in ad dangerous conditions.

S41[D] | A person who contravenes or fails to comply with a construction and use requirement as to not driving a motor vehicle in a position which does not give proper control or a full view of the road and traffic ahead, or not causing or permitting the driving of a motor vehicle by another person in such a position, or as to not driving or supervising the driving of a motor vehicle while using a hand-held mobile telephone or other hand-held interactive communication device, or not causing or permitting the driving of a motor vehicle by another person using such a telephone or other device, is guilty of an offence

Pulling Over a Vehicle

Pulling over a vehicle is fairly simple;

Section 163 RTA permits any constable to pull over a vehicle, any vehicle not pulling over are committing an offence.

The stopping of a vehicle should take place in a suitable location such as lay-bys or other similar designated areas and in line with the drivers training and driving authority. The use of the hard shoulder or emergency refuge areas to stop a vehicle should only be done in circumstances that the driver can justify its use and manage the associated risks.

When working on ant road offices and staff will wear their force issued high visibility jacket.

Steps for pulling over a vehicle

- Find a suitable location where you and the suspect are safe
- Ask the vehicles driver for identification and proof of insurance 164 and 165 RTA gives you the rights to this
- Run PNC checks on the driver and vehicle
- If it comes back clean process the relevant information

S12[A] | Causing the death of another person by driving a mechanically propelled vehicle on a road or other public place without due care and attention.

S14 | A person who drives in a motor vehicle without wearing a seatbelt is guilty of an offence. Exceptions: the driver of or a passenger in a motor vehicle constructed or adapted for carrying goods, while on a journey which does not exceed the prescribed distance (50 Meters) and which is undertaken for the purpose of delivering or collecting any thing; the drivers of vehicles while performing a maneuver which includes reversing; any person holding a valid certificate signed by a medical practitioner to the effect that it is inadvisable on medical grounds for him to wear a seat belt.

S16 | A person who drives or rides on a motorcycle without the correct protective headgear is guilty of an offence.

S22[A] | A person is guilty of an offence if he intentionally and without lawful authority or reasonable cause causes anything to be on or over a road, or interferes with a motor vehicle, trailer or cycle, or interferes (directly or indirectly) with traffic equipment is guilty of an offence.

S28 | A person who rides a cycle on a road dangerously is guilty of an offence.

S29 | If a person rides a cycle on a road without due care and attention, or without reasonable consideration for other persons using the road, he is guilty of an offence.

S59 [POLICE REFORM ACT] | Driving a mechanically propelled vehicle in an anti-social manner on a road or other public place.

S87 | It is an offence for a person to drive on a road a motor vehicle of any class whilst otherwise than in accordance with a license authorizing him to drive a motor vehicle of that class.

S143 | A person must not use a motor vehicle on a road or other public pace unless there is in force in relation to the use of the vehicle by that person such a policy of insurance or such a security in respect of third party risks.

S163 | Power to stop a vehicle (including cycles) driving on a public road.

S164 | Officers may request a person to produce documents such as a driving license or proof of insurance.

S165 | Power to obtain names and addresses of persons driving a vehicle on a public road.

S165[A] | Power to seize a vehicle not driven in accordance with a license or not insured.

S67 | An authorized examiner may test a motor vehicle on a road for the purpose of the requirement that the condition of the vehicle is not such that its use

ANPR

We use ANPR technology to help detect, deter and disrupt criminal activity. This includes travelling criminals (those using the road network to avoid being caught).

How it works ?

As a vehicle passes an ANPR camera, it's registration number is read and instantly checked against database records of vehicles of interest.

Police officers can stop a vehicle, speak to the occupants and, where necessary, issue a TOR or make an arrest.

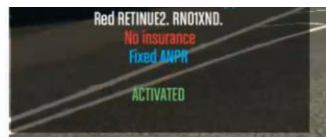
ANPR has proved to be important in the detection of many offences, including locating. For example, people wanted for arrest or missing, witnesses, stolen vehicles, uninsured vehicles and uncovering cases of major crimes.

You can read the number plate of the car in front of you by using the **/rp** command

How do I use anpr?

To use ANPR you simply do **/anpr**.

This will open up the anpr dashboard as shown on the right.



When a vehicle of interest is captured on an ANPR camera it will show under Fixed ANPR with a general Location. If Captured on a police ANPR equipped vehicle it will ping on the ANPR dashboard under vehicle ANPR it will either be front or rear.

To set ANPR information on a number plate of interest do **/setplateinfo**, type the number plate, followed by a semicolon (;) followed by the ANPR markers you wish to include.

For Example **/setplateinfo LG03 HTY; LOS**

(LOS stands for Lost or Stolen)



Warning Markers - Warning Markers are markers on a vehicle to warn officers these markers are not an indication of an offence.

VI - Violent Markers (This indicated the occupant of the vehicle is known to be violent)

ES - Escaper Markers (This indicates that the occupant may attempt to escape from custody should they be taken into it)

WE - Weapons Markers (This indicates the occupant may be in possession of a weapon)

CO - Contagious (May be a hazard to others as a carrier of disease eg. HIV)

SU - Suicidal Markers (Persons May attempt Suicide)

MN - Mental Markers(Occupant of Vehicle May Suffer from a mental disorder IE. PTSD)

AG - Alleges Markers (Occupant of the vehicle may make false allegations against Police)

FI - Firearms Markers (Occupant of the vehicle may possess firearms, Please leave these markers to MO19/CTSFO)

XP - Explosives Markers (Occupant of the vehicle may possess explosives, Please leave these markers for CTSFO and EXPO Officers)

Offence Markers - These markers indicate a offence that may of or is taking place

Stolen - This indicated that the vehicle has been reported stolen

Expired MOT - This indicated that the vehicle has an expired MOT

Expired Tax - This indicates that the vehicle does not have valid Tax

Expired Insurance - This indicates that the vehicle does not have a valid insurance policy.

Expired Licence - This indicates that the registered owner of the vehicle has an expired licence

FTS - Failure to stop - Indicates that the vehicle has previously failed to stop for police

W/M (Offence) - Indicated the known driver is wanted for an offence

Traffic officers have access to an array of vehicles including marked motorcycles. This slide is to provide awareness and information when carrying out your duties as a solo rider.

A motorcycle is a great way of targeting offenders on two wheels as you have the ability to go where they go, you can filter through traffic and go down narrow alleyways.

A solo motorcycle can engage in the initial phase of a pursuit however they can never engage in the tactical phase of a pursuit.

Whilst riding a motorcycle you are a vulnerable road user extra caution must be made when dealing with suspects due to the increased risk of being rammed as well as being less visible.

Motorcycles should not be used when conducting road closures on fast roads. In an emergency this can be done but they have to be swapped out at the earliest opportunity for a marked vehicle.

