

COSTA MESA POLICE DEPARTMENT
Field Operations Division

APPROVED
CMDR: _____
DATE: _____
PSU: _____ (if required by Training)

Training Lesson Plan

Topic: City Orientation – Area 1

Time: 2 hours

Training Aides: Patrol vehicle, city map

COURSE OVERVIEW

INSTRUCTIONAL GOAL:

To provide new patrol officers with basic knowledge of the city including the major thoroughfares, hundred blocks, high crime areas, and locations of interest in Area 1.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE(S):

Familiarization with the city, specifically Area 1

LOGISTICS:

Teaching aids: City map

Equipment: Patrol vehicle

Training Outline:

1. Major thoroughfares
2. Multi-tasking
 - Driving
 - Actively listening to Radio
 - RMS
 - Mapping system
 - Surroundings
 - Current location
 - Officer Safety
 - Block numeration

3. Hundred blocks
 - 600-1000 block of Wilson St
 - 300 -1100 block of Victoria St
 - 400-1000 block of W. 19th St

Prepared or Updated 9/21/19
DATE

- 100-400 block of E. 19th St
- 1800-2200 block of Harbor Blvd
- 1500-2100 block of Newport Blvd

4. 19th Street Corridor

5. Bars

6. High Crime areas

7. Fire Stations

8. Schools

9. Parks

10. Unusual Landmarks

- Barricades
 - Monrovia, Continental, Federal/Oak, 20th,
 - Placentia / Swan,
 - Paularino Ave / Cheyenne St

11. Alternative routes

- Joann Bike Trail
- Santa Ana River trail

COSTA MESA POLICE DEPARTMENT
Field Operations Division

APPROVED	
CMDR:	_____
DATE:	_____
PSU:	_____
	<small>(if required by Training)</small>

Training Lesson Plan

Topic: City Orientation – Area 2

Time: 2 hours

Training Aides: Patrol vehicle, city map

COURSE OVERVIEW

INSTRUCTIONAL GOAL:

To provide new patrol officers with basic knowledge of the city including the major thoroughfares, hundred blocks, high crime areas, and locations of interest in Area 2.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE(S):

Familiarization with the city, specifically Area 2

LOGISTICS:

Teaching aids: City map

Equipment: Patrol vehicle

Training Outline:

1. Major thoroughfares
2. Multi-tasking
 - Driving
 - Actively listening to Radio
 - RMS
 - Mapping system
 - Surroundings
 - Current location
 - Officer Safety
 - Block numeration
3. Hundred blocks
 - 2150-3500 block of Harbor Blvd
 - 2200-2600 block of Newport Blvd
 - 2700-3400 block of Bristol St
 - 1100-300 block of Bristol St

Prepared or Updated 9/21/19
DATE

- 600-1600 block of Baker St
- 2200-3400 block of Fairview Rd

South Coast Plaza

4. Bars
5. Fire Stations
6. Schools
7. Parks
8. High Crime areas

COSTA MESA POLICE DEPARTMENT
Field Operations Division

APPROVED	
CMDR:	_____
DATE:	_____
PSU:	_____
	<small>(if required by Training)</small>

Training Lesson Plan

Topic: Search and Seizure

Time: 1 hr

Training Aides:

COURSE OVERVIEW

Instructional Goal:

To provide patrol officers with a review of the search and seizure procedures.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE(S):

Review with officers the differences between consensual encounters and detentions. Review common cases associated to search and seizure laws. Go over what steps to take and when to detain a subject in order to conduct a lawful search and properly seize evidence.

At the completion of the training, officers will demonstrate an acceptable knowledge of critical subject stop principles. An acceptable level of competency will be measured by course instructors during guided discussions, practical application, and scenario-based exercises.

Search & Seizure Outline

1. The Fourth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution
 - a. Parallel language in California Constitution, Art I, § 13
 - b. The Exclusionary Rule
2. Search & Seizure Defined
 - a. Expectation of Privacy
 - b. "Standing"

Prepared or Updated 9/21/19
DATE

3. Search Warrants
4. Warrantless Searches
3. Consensual Encounter
 - a. Test: "Free to terminate"
 - b. Documentation of contact
 - c. Demeanor & content of conversation
 - d. DAR
4. Detention ; "*Criminal Activity is Afoot*"
 - a. Articulate Specific Facts leading to Conclusion
 - b. Specific Violation Suspected & "Reasonable Officer"
5. Arrest
 - a. Probable Cause – Specific observations
 - b. Functional Equivalent of Arrest
 - c. Miranda
 - i. Adult
 - ii. Juvenile
6. Search of the Person
 - a. Consent – Specific Conversation
 - i. DAR
 - b. Pat- down
 - i. Articulate specific: armed/dangerous
 - ii. Weapons
 - iii. "Plain Feel"
 - c. Parole Search
 - d. Probation Search
 - e. Incident to lawful arrest
 - i. " within arm's reach"
7. Search of Vehicles
 - a. Mobility
 - b. Less expectation of privacy
 - i. Consent
 - ii. Probation/Parole
 - iii. Impound search
 - iv. Instrumentality of crime
 - c. Areas of search
 - d. "Containers"
8. Residence and building Search
 - a. Consent – DAR
 - i. Apparent authority
 - b. Plain sight/view– non-search
 - c. Search Warrant
 - d. Arrest Warrant
 - e. Protective Sweeps

9. Abandoned Property

10. Exigencies

COSTA MESA POLICE DEPARTMENT

Field Operations Division

Arrest and Control Training

Recommended Presentation:

Classroom, tactical debriefs and practical application exercises.

Time: 8 hours.

Safety Issues: None – Unless a field practical application segment is conducted. If so, consult Training Safety Overview and Safety Briefing.

APPROVED
TRNG: _____
DATE: _____
PSU: _____ (if required by Training)

COURSE OVERVIEW

TITLE: SCENARIO-BASED INTEGRATED USE OF FORCE COURSE

COURSE GOAL: The course will provide the trainee with the minimum topics of Arrest and Control required in the POST Perishable Skills Training Program (PSP). The trainee will develop the necessary tactical knowledge and skills to safely and effectively arrest and control a suspect.

The course consists of a hands-on/practical skills arrest and control training for in-service officers.

COURSE OBJECTIVES: The student trainee will:

1. Demonstrate knowledge of the departmental Force Policy and Shooting Policy.
2. Demonstrate a minimum standard of arrest and control skills with every exercise and practical scenario, to include:
 - A. Judgment and decision making
 - B. Officer safety
 - C. Body balance, stance and movement
 - D. Searching/handcuffing techniques
 - E. Control holds/takedowns
 - F. Counter-assault/transitional force tactics
 - F. De-escalation, verbal commands
 - G. Effectiveness under stress conditions
 - H. Equipment/restraint device(s) use
 - I. Verbal commands
 - J. Use of force considerations
 - K. Recovery/First Aid (as applicable)

EXPANDED COURSE OUTLINE:

TOPIC OUTLINE

CATEGORY

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| I. Registration and Course Overviews | III, b |
| A. Introduction, registration and orientation | |
| B. Course objectives, exercises, and evaluation | |

- II. Safety orientation and warm-up** **III, a**
 - A. Review of safety policies and injury precautions
 - B. Students will participate in warm-up/stretching exercises

- III. Force Policy and Shooting Policy / Legal Issues** **III, g,j**
 - A. Departmental policies
 - 1. Force policy
 - 2. Shooting policy

 - B. Guiding Case Law
 - 1. Graham v. Conner (reasonable force standard)
 - 2. Tennessee v. Gardner (force consistent with severity of crime)
 - 3. Deorle v. Rutherford (use of appropriate force tool)
 - 4. Forrester v. San Diego (passive resistive force)

 - C. Levels of Force
 - 1. Controlling Force
 - 2. Injurious Force
 - 3. Lethal Force

- IV. Body Physics and Dynamics** **III, h**
 - A. Physical demonstration of compliance
 - 1. No resistance at all
 - 2. Verbal commands generally sufficient to gain compliance
 - B. Passive resisting force
 - 1. Not actively resisting/holding ground
 - 2. Generally requiring verbal commands to controlling force
 - C. Actively resisting force
 - 1. Physically resisting/fighting stance/fleeing/fighting
 - 2. Generally requiring verbal commands to controlling or injurious force
 - D. Violently resisting force – fighting/displaying weapon/using weapon
 - 1. Fighting/displaying weapons/using weapons
 - 2. Generally requiring verbal commands to controlling, injurious, or lethal force

- V. Control/Take downs/Counter-assault skills** **III, d**
 - A. Counter-Assault Skills Review
 - 1. Counter-assault techniques
 - a. Blocks
 - b. Strikes
 - c. Kicks
 - 2. Transitional force options from counter-assault techniques
 - a. Less-lethal force options
 - i. O.C. spray
 - ii. Baton
 - iii. Taser
 - b. Lethal force options

- i. Baton (can be applied as lethal force)
 - ii. Firearm
 - B. Takedowns
 - a. Arm-bar
 - b. Two person arm-bar

VI. Impact Weapon Review **III, l**

- A. Strikes
 - 1. Weapon side strike
 - 2. Reaction side strike
 - 3. Straight strike

VII. Weapon Retention/Takeaway Review **III, m**

- A. Weapon Retention
 - 1. From front
 - 2. From rear
- B. Weapon Takeaway
 - 1. From front
 - 2. From rear

VIII. Electronic Stunning Devices Review **III, o**

- A. Controlling force per policy
 - 1. Actively resisting subject
- B. Deployment modes
 - 1. Firing probes
 - 2. Drive stun
- C. Arrest team role

IX. Integrated Use of Force Scenarios

- A. Class exercises/student evaluation/testing **III, b**
 - 1. Scenarios confront various force issues/requiring students to apply a spectrum of force options.
 - 2. Students will be evaluated by Staff as well as a Peer Jury
 - 3. Scenarios act as test and students will remediate as necessary
- B. Searches **III, c**
 - 1. Quadrant search technique
 - a. Standing
 - i. Handcuffed
 - ii. Unsecured
 - b. Prone
 - i. Handcuffed
- C. Use of Force considerations **III, g**
 - 1. Backdrop
 - 2. Number of suspects
 - 3. Available weapons to suspect

4. Available weapons to officer
 5. Suspect influence/intoxication
 6. Age of suspect
 7. Severity of crime
- D. Body balance/stance/movement patterns **III, i**
1. Interview stance
 2. Combat stance
 - a. Strong foundation
 - b. Ability to move laterally, forward/backward
 - c. Hands in front protecting head
 3. Officer movement to contact
 - a. Hands in front protecting head
 - b. Shuffle step toward suspect
 4. Suspect who charges officer
 - a. Check
 - i. From combat stance, hand check to suspect's chest
 - ii. Safe separation
 - iii. Transitional force
 - b. Redirect
 - i. From combat stance, slide step to side and push away
 - ii. Safe separation
 - iii. Transitional force
- E. Recovery/First Aid (as applicable) **III, k**
1. Students will assess post-force application first aid as necessary
 2. First aid should not be considered until the situation has stabilized and officer safety has been achieved
 3. Timely first aid will be essential in situation where injurious, even lethal force, has been applied.

X. Tactical Communications

- A. Class Exercises/Student Evaluation/Testing **IV, a**
1. Scenarios require students to de-escalate suspects using verbal commands – role playing suspects will react accordingly depending on the student's ability to control and diffuse an escalating situation.
 2. Students will be evaluated by Staff as well as a Peer Jury
 3. Scenarios act as test and students will remediate as necessary
- B. Tactical/Communications Elements/Officers Safety **IV, b-f**
III, f
1. Scenario exercises
 - a. Differing communication tactics with suspects and non-suspects
 - b. De-escalation of force via tactical communication with suspects
 - c. Body language/stance that indicates assertive authority
 - d. Clear and distinct instructions to direct and redirect suspects and citizens as needed to maintain control and safety
 - e. Maintain professional demeanor, not escalating the situation with Derogatory and/or inflammatory language

f. Display physical postures that indicate active listening, empathy, and promotes dialogue with suspects that both diffuses and de-escalates heightened emotions

COSTA MESA POLICE DEPARTMENT
Field Operations Division

APPROVED
CMDR: _____
DATE: _____
PSU: _____ (if required by Training)

Training Lesson Plan

Topic: Policies

Time: 2 hours

Training Aides: Handouts of Policies, Pursuit video

COURSE OVERVIEW

INSTRUCTIONAL GOAL:

To provide new police officers with fundamental knowledge of the City of Costa Mesa Search and Seizure policy, Use of Force policy, Pursuit policy, and Discriminatory Harassment policy.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE(S):

Familiarization with the City of Costa Mesa Search and Seizure policy, Use of Force policy, Pursuit policy, and Discriminatory Harassment policy.

LOGISTICS:

Teaching aids: Policy handouts

Equipment: Computer and pursuit video

Training Outline:

1. Search and Seizure Policy

2. Use of Force Policy

3. Pursuit Policy
 -Video

4. Discriminatory Harassment Policy

Prepared or Updated 9/21/19
DATE

COSTA MESA POLICE DEPARTMENT
Field Operations Division

APPROVED	
CMDR:	_____
DATE:	_____
PSU:	_____
	<small>(if required by Training)</small>

Training Lesson Plan

Topic: Patrol Procedures

Time: 1 hours

Training Aides: Patrol Vehicle

COURSE OVERVIEW

INSTRUCTIONAL GOAL:

To provide police officers with the required steps to prepare a patrol vehicle at the beginning of a patrol shift.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE(S):

Familiarization with the CMPD patrol vehicles and requirements to prepare the vehicle to go on-duty.

LOGISTICS:

Teaching aids: Police vehicle

Training Outline:

1. Pre-Shift Vehicle Inspection
 - Vehicle is in working condition
 - All lighting and emergency equipment
 - Visual inspection for new vehicle damage or contraband left in the vehicle
2. B/O vehicle procedure
3. B/O vehicle in field
4. Familiarization with
 - Door locks
 - Trunk and hood release
 - Shotgun release
 - Emergency lights and siren
 - Radio
5. Inspect vehicle for required equipment
 - see attached list

Prepared or Updated 9/21/19
DATE

COSTA MESA POLICE DEPARTMENT

Field Operations Division

APPROVED
TRNG: _____
DATE: _____
PSU: _____ (if required by Training)

Training Lesson Plan

Class: Stinger Spike Strip Certification
Instructor(s): Authorized Stinger Spike Strip Instructors
Time: 2 hours
Location: Classroom and Practical Application at OC Fairgrounds

COURSE OVERVIEW

INSTRUCTIONAL GOAL: Certify attendees on proper use and application of the Stinger Spike Strip.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE(S):

1. Review Costa Mesa Police Manual requirements for pursuit intervention tactics.
2. Provide instruction on manufacture recommendation for evaluating situation to determine if spike strips are viable and selecting an appropriate location to deploy.
3. Discuss necessity of communications when spike strips are used.
4. Instruct and have students demonstrate the two deployment techniques: Pull and Curbside Deployment.

LOGISTICS:

Teaching aids: Overhead display, video, tests, spike strip unit
Safety Equipment: 1st Aid Kit / AED / Evac Route to ER / Code 3 equipped vehicle for emergency transportation
Munitions: None
Equipment: Two patrol cars, 1 or more set of training spike strips

COURSE DETAILS

SAFETY BRIEFING: Prior to practical application portion, instructors will discuss safety as it relates to personnel driving the two vehicles in close relations to those practicing deployment of spike strips. Drivers will only travel in a straight line and travel at target speeds indicated by instructor. At no time, should drivers swerve to avoid a twisted or improperly deployed spike strip. Each student deploying spike strips will have a safety officer nearby to ensure they are not wrapped or twisted in the attached rope and to identify any other potential hazards. If a hazard is observed by anyone, it will be immediately verbalized and training will stop until the situation can be deemed safe.

Instructors will ensure that a first aid kit and AED are present at the practical application. In the event of a serious injury Station 84 will be utilized for treatment and transportation. If an immediate transportation of an injured officer is necessary, the injured officer will be transported Code-3 via police car to OC Global Hospital via the 55 freeway, exit 4th Street.

PRESENTATION:

1. Overview of the Stinger Spike Strip Unit

- a. Nomenclature, spike replacement, inspection and storage.
 - b. Where CMPD stores units.
2. Review and discuss CMPD Manual 2560.28: Pursuit Intervention Standards
3. Discuss hazards related to being the deploying officer during a pursuit.
4. Identify proper cover areas to deploy from.
 - a. Considering time of day, visibility, traffic, school zone, curve or grade changes in roadway, etc.
 - b. Locate a safe area providing cover/concealment, as well as an avenue of retreat.
5. Discuss hazards of using a patrol car as cover.
6. Discuss the importance of proper communication between deploying officer and pursuing units.
7. Review two deployment techniques: pull and curbside deployment
8. Watch provided video to review all points.
9. Provide written test and review answers.
10. Respond to OC Fairgrounds for practical application.

APPLICATION:

Each student will deploy the spike strip utilizing the two methods, pull and curbside deployment. Each student will utilize the two methods at a minimum of three different speeds ranging from 15, 40, and 60 mph. The goal is for students to gain confidence with the equipment.

TEST and VERIFICATION (written and/or practical application):

A written test will be given at the end of the class room portion to ensure students understand required information.

INSTRUCTIONAL SOURCES (Attach Materials if possible):

1. Stinger Spike Strip Training Manual
2. Stinger Spike Strip Certification Test
3. Costa Mesa Police Manual 2560.28: Pursuit Intervention Standards

Prepared by: Sgt. Bryan Wadkins

COSTA MESA POLICE DEPARTMENT

Field Operations Division

APPROVED
TRNG: _____
DATE: _____
PSU: _____ (if required by Training)

Building Searches

Recommended Presentation:

Classroom, tactical debriefs and practical application exercises.

Time: 4 hours.

Training Aids: PowerPoint

Videos: Yes

Safety Issues: None – Unless a field practical application segment is conducted. If so, consult Training Safety Overview and Safety Briefing.

COURSE OVERVIEW

Instructional Goal:

1. To provide patrol officers with a standardized method of searching residential and commercial buildings.
2. To increase patrol officer awareness of critical techniques, tactics and strategies to plan and successfully execute building searches as safely as possible.

Learning Objective:

1. At completion of this training, officers will be able to organize in a standard [REDACTED] fluidly search structures that are routinely encountered in field operations. Officers will be able to [REDACTED] as needed. Officers will appropriately [REDACTED].
2. Officers will demonstrate an acceptable knowledge of critical building search skills. An acceptable level of competency will be measured by course instructors during guided discussions, tactical debriefs, practical application and scenario based exercises.

COURSE

Introduction:

LEOKA (Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted) statistics show that officers were killed as a result of [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

While building search tactics may vary, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Communication:

Communication between team members [REDACTED]

Entry/Search Concepts:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

It is recommended that after a search has occurred, a [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Contacting a Suspect(s):

- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]

Stairs:

During a building search, officers may encounter stairs. Stairs come in a wide variety of configurations (multi-level commercial and high occupancy residential structures and staircases in single family style homes).

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Generally speaking, [REDACTED]

Officers should also be aware that [REDACTED]

Air Support Recommendations:

Air support is also a resource that can be used to [REDACTED]

K9 Deployment:

Police Service Dogs (PSDs) are [REDACTED]

Do not let the presence of the PSD influence your decision to use deadly force on a suspect. [REDACTED]

Officers conducting building searches should [REDACTED]

The K9 handler will coordinate with [REDACTED]

In the event a PSD bites a suspect, the [REDACTED]



Suspect Runaways without a PSD Onscene:

In the event a suspect(s) flees or moves from one location in the building to another, or flees the building, officers should be [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Legal Considerations:

PC 844/PC 1531 should be complied with before [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Tactical Considerations:

Operational Weapons Safety:

- | [Redacted]
- | [Redacted]
- | [Redacted]
- | [Redacted]
- | [Redacted]

[Redacted]

- | [Redacted]
- | [Redacted]
- | [Redacted]
- | [Redacted]
- | [Redacted]

[Redacted]

- | [Redacted]
- | [Redacted]

Use resources available to you:

- | [Redacted]
- | [Redacted]
- | [Redacted]
- | [Redacted]

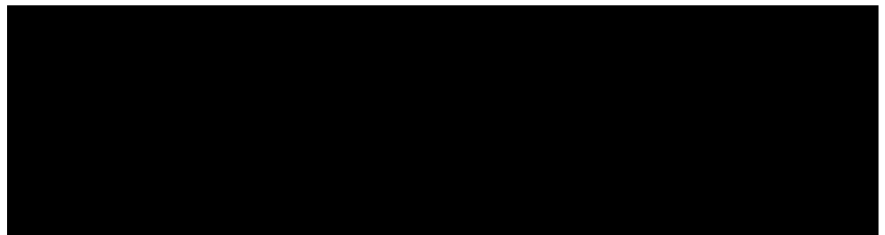
[Redacted]

- | [Redacted]

Communicate:

- [Redacted]
- | [Redacted]

3 Officer Search Formation Diagrams



[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

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

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

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

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

- [Redacted]

- | [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
- | [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

- | [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
- | [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

- | [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

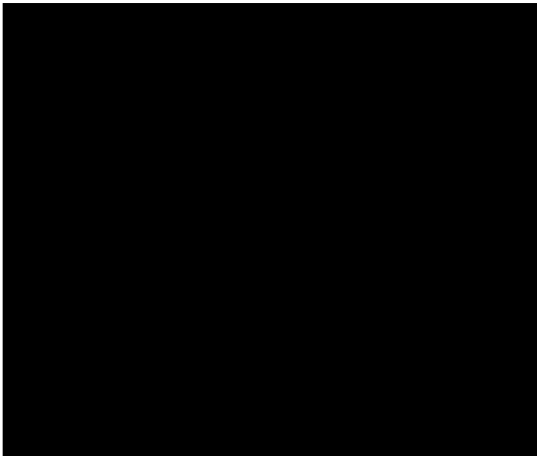
[Redacted]



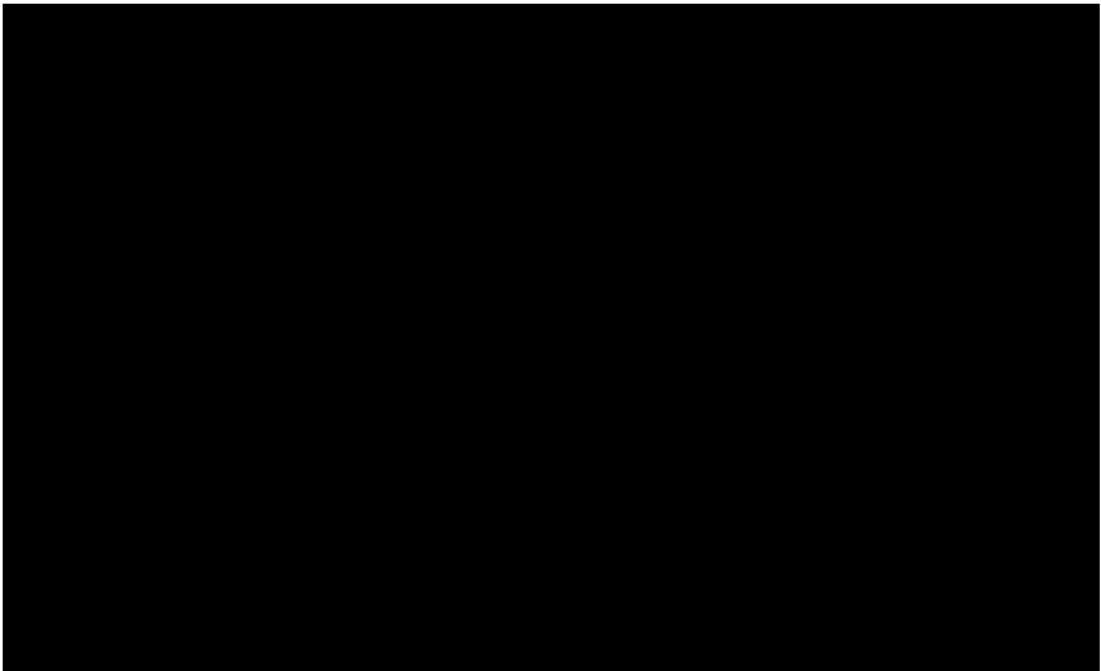
Lead

Cover

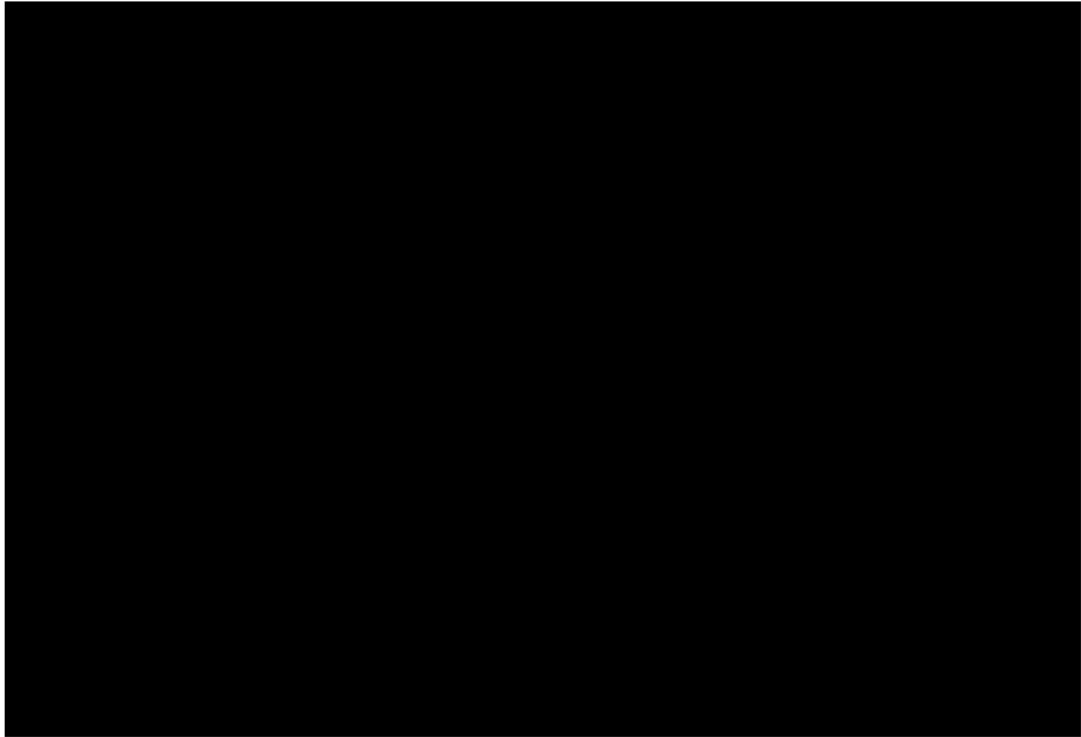
Long Cover



- █ [REDACTED]
- █ [REDACTED]
- █ [REDACTED]
- █ [REDACTED]
- █ [REDACTED]
- █ [REDACTED]
- █ [REDACTED]
- █ [REDACTED]
- █ [REDACTED]
- █ [REDACTED]
- █ [REDACTED]
- █ [REDACTED]
- █ [REDACTED]
- █ [REDACTED]
- █ [REDACTED]
- █ [REDACTED]
- █ [REDACTED]



- [REDACTED]



COSTA MESA POLICE DEPARTMENT
Field Operations Division

APPROVED	
CMDR:	_____
DATE:	_____
PSU:	_____
	<small>(if required by Training)</small>

Training Lesson Plan

Topic: Dispatch

Time: 2 hours

Training Aides: Computer at CMPD Dispatch

COURSE OVERVIEW

INSTRUCTIONAL GOAL:

To provide police officers with basic knowledge of the requirements and duties of CMPD dispatch officers.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE(S):

Familiarization with the requirements and duties of CMPD dispatch. Knowing what events look like from the perspective of a dispatcher and what Dispatch needs to assist Police Officers with their job.

LOGISTICS:

Teaching aids: Tour of CMPD Dispatch

Training Outline:

Radio responsibility as [REDACTED]

Call taking

[REDACTED]

Obtaining descriptions

[REDACTED]

Address vs location

[REDACTED]

Prepared or Updated 9/21/19
DATE



COSTA MESA POLICE DEPARTMENT
Field Operations Division

APPROVED
CMDR: _____
DATE: _____
PSU: _____ <small>(if required by Training)</small>

Training Lesson Plan

Topic: Ped Checks/Bike Stops

Time: 4 hours

Training Aides: H&S Props

COURSE OVERVIEW

Instructional Goal:

To instruct trainee officers on how to conduct consensual encounters and detentions stops in order to develop legal arrests from those encounters.

To increase trainee officers awareness of critical techniques, tactics and strategies to enforce various codes as safely as possible.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE(S):

At completion of this training, officers will be able to conduct subject and bike stops safely. Officers will recognize commonly encountered criminal offenses and apply the appropriate section and possibly determine if the subject may be in possession of contraband.

Officers will demonstrate an acceptable knowledge of the laws of search and seizure and conduct radio transmissions while dealing with subjects who are being detained. An acceptable level of competency will be measured by course instructors during guided discussions, tactical debriefs, practical application, and scenario-based exercises

COURSE

Introduction:

Subject stops are one of the most frequent tasks conducted by police. They can be dangerous. An officer doesn't know if the subject to be stopped is person going home from work or a parolee who has vowed never to go back to prison. Many officers have been injured and even killed each year as a result of not using sound tactics during subject stops. Officers need to approach all encounters in a tactical manner.

Ped Stops/ Bike Stops

602/Skateboard – The overall intent is to get the responding officer to recognize the subject is in violation of PC 602 and they can legally detain them. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Park After Dark- The overall intent is to get the responding officer to recognize a CMMC has been violated and the subjects can be legally detained. Ask for consent to search. No wants or warrants and no contraband for one subject, PAWC, the other subject has drugs in possession.

Drinking in Public –The overall intent is to get the responding officer to recognize this is a detention because of the BP 25620(a) violation. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Run a records check and discover warrant. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

925 with gun- The overall intent is to get the officer to recognize the potential danger and practice good officer safety by requesting a Code 1 and patting the subject down and take appropriate action when a concealed gun is found. Shooting policy discussion.

11550 -The overall intent is to get the responding officer to recognize the subject may be under the influence of a controlled substance. They should detain the subject and investigate further, [REDACTED].

Consensual-The overall intent is to get the responding officer to recognize this is a consensual encounter and the subject cannot be legally detained. The officer's words or actions can quickly turn a consensual encounter into an illegal detention.

Bike Stop for CVC – The overall intent is to have the officer make a radio broadcast, conduct a bike stop, obtain information, and run a record check. PAWC

Bike Stop for CVC or CMMC - The overall intent is to have the officer broadcast a bike stop, safely contact the subject, learn of probation status, conduct a record check, and arrest for an outstanding warrant.

Bike Stop consent search with drugs- The overall intent is to have the officer broadcast a bike stop, conduct a consent search, and locate contraband.

What to Avoid:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Costa Mesa Police Department

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Principles of an Unknown Risk Car Stop:

The vast majority of car stops will fall into the "unknown risk" category. Officers should consider the type of stop (i.e. traffic violation or suspicious circumstances) and based on this should decide whether they should [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



[REDACTED]



[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

1

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

■

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted text block]

[Redacted text block]

[Redacted text block]

[Redacted text block]

[Redacted text block]

[Redacted text block]

[Redacted text block]

[Redacted text block]

[Redacted text block]



) [Redacted text]

[Redacted text block]

[Redacted text block]

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text block]

[Redacted text block]

)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

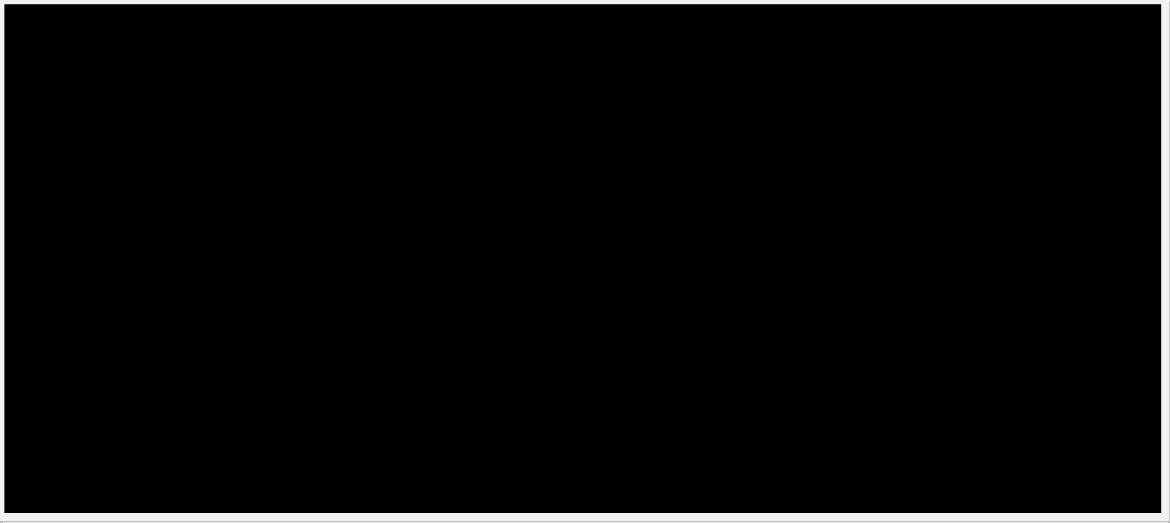
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]



[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted text block]

[Redacted text block]

[Redacted text block]

[Redacted text block]

[Redacted text block]

[Redacted text block]

[Large redacted text block]

[Redacted text block]

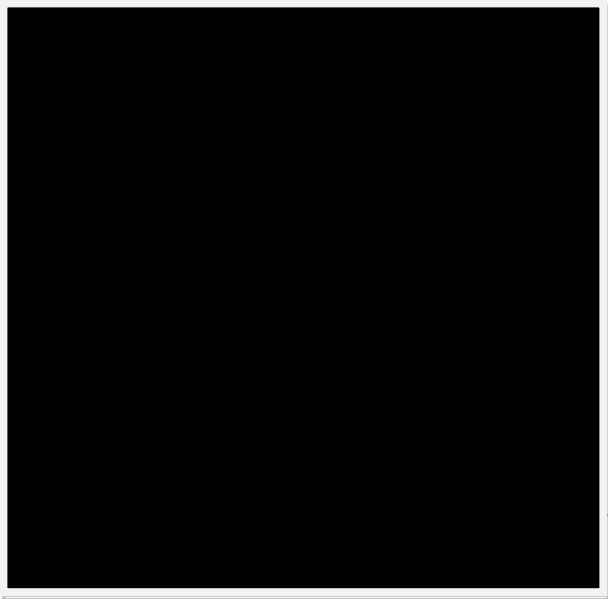
[Redacted text block]

[Redacted text block]

- [Redacted list item]
- [Redacted list item]
- [Redacted list item]
- [Redacted list item]



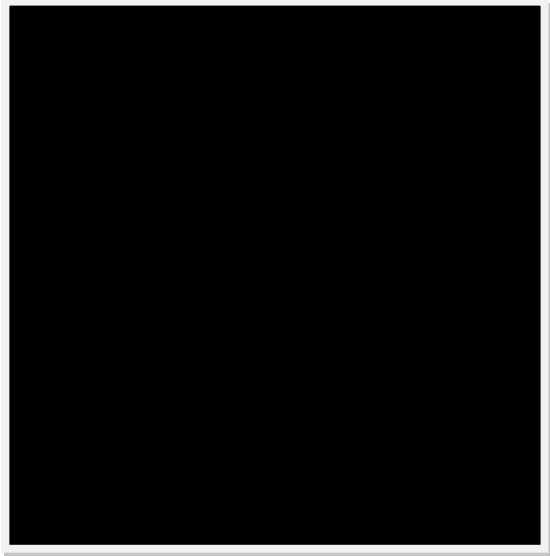
[Redacted text line]



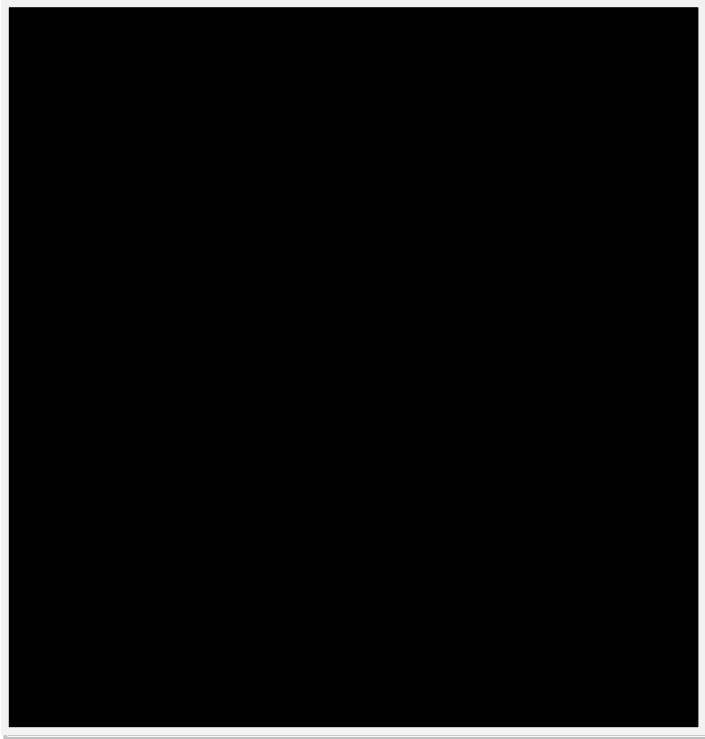
- [Redacted]
- [Redacted]



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



• [Redacted text]



)

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]



[Redacted text block]



I

[Redacted text block]

[Redacted text block]

[Redacted text block]

I

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

) [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]



)

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted text block]

[Redacted text block]

[Redacted text block]

[Redacted text block]

- [Redacted list item]

[Redacted text block]

- [Redacted list item]
- [Redacted list item]
- [Redacted list item]
- [Redacted list item]

[Redacted text block]

- [Redacted list item]
- [Redacted list item]

[Redacted text block]

- [Redacted list item]
- [Redacted list item]
- [Redacted list item]

[REDACTED]

COSTA MESA POLICE DEPARTMENT
Field Operations Division

APPROVED
CMDR: _____
DATE: _____
PSU: _____ (if required by Training)

Training Lesson Plan

Topic: Jail Procedures

Time: 1 hour

Training Aids: Computer/Forms

COURSE OVERVIEW

Instructional Goal:

To provide new police officers with fundamental knowledge of the City of Costa Mesa jail procedures.

Learning Objective:

Familiarization with the City of Costa Mesa jail, the booking procedures and forms involved with booking an arrestee.

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

If the arrestee is going to be transferred to Orange County Jail, the officer is required to complete the following document and provide the CMPD custody officer with the PC Dec tracking number.

[Redacted]

If the arrestee has personal property being placed in the metal cabinet in the Jail Sallyport, a property card must be completed.

The card will be given to a custody officer and attached to the property (tape or stapled).

If the arrestee is transferred to another facility (Hoag, Orange County Jail etc.), the arresting officer is required to book the property into a CMPD evidence locker immediately.

COSTA MESA POLICE DEPARTMENT
Field Operations Division

<i>APPROVED</i>	
CMDR:	_____
DATE:	_____
PSU:	_____
	<i>(If required by training)</i>

Training Lesson Plan

Topic: Intro to Report Writing

Time: 4 hours

Training Aides: Handouts

COURSE OVERVIEW

Instructional Goal:

1. To instruct trainee officers on how to write good police reports and learn about the MFR, CAD and ELETE systems.

Learning Objective:

1. At completion of this training, officers should know the characteristics of a well-written report that it is factual, accurate, objective, complete, thorough, and in chronological order. They should also have a working understanding of the different computer programs used by the police department.
2. Officers will demonstrate an acceptable knowledge of a well written report that has a complete and detailed account of the events. They should be able to navigate through the various police computer programs.

COURSE

Introduction:

Accurate, clear, concise, factual and thorough reports are necessary to fulfill the Department's obligations to the public through the criminal and civil justice systems. They must have good written mechanics. They must be written in the active voice, have good sentence structure and be free of grammatical errors. The following shall serve as a guide for writing report narratives.

I. PURPOSE OF NOTE TAKING

- A. Accurately document victim/witness and suspect statements.
- B. Use to refresh memory at the time police report is written.

II. NOTE TAKING

- A. 3 Step process
 - 1. Subject tells you the story.
 - 2. Subject re-tells the story with the officer taking notes.
 - 3. Officers read back his notes to the informant/victim.
- B. Areas of Concern
 - 1. Officer should note inconsistencies with story and obtain clarification.
 - 2. Be aware of nonverbal queues.

III. CHARACTERISTICS OF A GOOD POLICE REPORT

- A. Accurate – Don't assume anything.
- B. Clear – Avoid confusing language and contradictions.
- C. Complete – Include all the elements of the crime. Also, the who, what, where, when, how and why.
- D. Factual – Facts are things an officer can prove or disprove.
- E. Objective – Police reports should not be influenced by emotion, personal prejudice or opinion.

IV. WHO READS THE POLICE REPORT

- A. Media personnel
- B. Other law enforcement agencies
- C. District Attorney/Public Defenders Office
- D. Judges

V. CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

- A. Reports should include, however not be limited to:
 - 1. Victim/suspect/witness statements
 - 2. Any notifications of field personnel such as the field sergeant, detectives, deputy coroner or other law enforcement agencies
 - 3. On-duty physician tending to suspect or victim
 - 4. Where victim was transported (hospital, mail jail)
 - 5. Injuries
 - 6. Crime scene condition
 - a. Lighting
 - b. Weather
 - c. Method of operation information
- B. Always try and locate the reporting party of a crime, they may have important information that may assist you in solving the crime or gaining additional witness or evidence.
- C. Place all the information in chronological order.

VI. USE THE ACTIVE VOICE WRITING STYLE WHEN COMPOSING THE POLICE REPORT.

- A. This means “I arrived on scene, I collected, I arrested, I transported”
- B. Insure the reader understands who did the action.

VII. MIRANDA INTERVIEW

- A. Knowing, Intelligent, Voluntary understanding of rights
- B. Implied versus expressed waivers
 - 1. Officer should request verbal acknowledgement of waiver. This acknowledgement should be written or recorded verbatim by the officer on the police report.

VIII. FINAL THOUGHTS

- A. Most defense attorney’s look for areas of weakness in the police reports and unfortunately officers tend to give them more than enough ammunition. Things to remember:
 - 1. Credibility – A commitment you make to yourself, your department and the citizens you serve. Easiest to lose, hardest to regain.
 - 2. Honesty – In your testimony and report writing.
 - 3. Articulate the elements to crimes, interview your suspects, victims and witnesses and compile a complete police report.
 - 4. Edit your final work product for content, spelling and typos.

COSTA MESA POLICE DEPARTMENT
Field Operations Division

APPROVED
CMDR: _____
DATE: _____
PSU: _____ <small>(if required by Training)</small>

Training Lesson Plan

Topic: Crime Scene Investigation

Time: 1 1/2 hrs

Training Aides: Crime Scene Investigation For Patrol Spiral booklet

COURSE OVERVIEW

INSTRUCTIONAL GOAL:

To provide patrol officers with basic knowledge of routine latent fingerprint collection, crime scene photography, and evidence collection.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE(S):

Familiarization with how to download scene/injury photographs, how to collect buccal swabs, swab an item for DNA, how to fingerprint process using black powder.

LOGISTICS:

Teaching aids: Handout/ CSI Training book

Equipment: Fingerprint kit, Swabs for DNA

Training Outline:

1. Photography
 - First photo of each case must have identifying information
 - ✓ DR
 - ✓ Date
 - ✓ Location
 - ✓ Photographer's name
 - ✓ Type of crime/incident
 - Overall, Mid- Range, Close Ups
2. Photo Download Instructions
3. Latent Fingerprint Processing
 - Using Proper PPE (Gloves, mask, eye protection)
 - Proper surfaces (Porous vs. Non Porous)
 - How to fill out latent card

4. DNA Collection

Prepared or Updated 12/11/19
DATE

- Buccal swab
 - Swab for DNA
5. Blood Drying Room
- What type of evidence (**Wet** with blood, urine, etc)
 - How to store item for drying purposes

COSTA MESA POLICE DEPARTMENT
Field Operations Division

APPROVED	
CMDR:	_____
DATE:	_____
PSU:	_____
	<small>(if required by Training)</small>

Training Lesson Plan

Topic: 40 MM Less lethal

Time: 2 hours

Training Aides: Power Point/40MM

COURSE OVERVIEW

INSTRUCTIONAL GOAL:

To provide patrol officers a review of the 40mm Less Lethal launcher, munition, and their capabilities.

To increase patrol officers' awareness in the 40mm Less Lethal launcher deployment criteria, critical techniques, tactics and strategies in deployment.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE(S):

1. At the completion of this training, patrol officers will be able to demonstrate acceptable knowledge on the following:
 - Less Lethal concepts
 - Case Law regarding Less Lethal deployments
 - Department Policy regarding the deployment of Less Lethal 40mm Less Lethal launcher
 - Deployment criteria
 - 40mm Less Lethal launcher nomenclature
 - Team deployment tactics
 - Post deployment action:
 - Medical Treatment - Unless the suspect(s) have fled the scene and can't therefore be treated?
 - Evidence Preservation
 - Documentation
 - Tactical Review
 - Internal Review (PSU)

Prepared or Updated 9/21/19
DATE

2. An acceptable level of competency will be measured by course instructor(s) during guided discussions, tactical debriefs, practical application and/or scenario based exercises.

COURSE OUTLINE

I. WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION

- A. Identify need for less lethal options
- B. Identify Topics
 1. Characteristics
 2. Tactics
 3. Practical application

II. CHARACTERISTICS

- A. Velocity
- B. Energy
- C. Accuracy
- D. Factors affecting all of the above
 1. Clothing
 2. Weather
 3. Brand
 4. Marksmanship

III. TACTICS

- A. Less Lethal Policy
 1. Applicable deployment situations
 2. Authorized personnel
 3. Deployment procedure
 - a. Loading/unloading
 1. Range Master's role
 - b. Target areas
 4. Post deployment procedure/documentation
 - a. Medical treatment
 - b. Serious injury and/or death\
 1. CMPD Officer Involved Shooting Policy
 - c. Documentation

- B. Tactical Deployment
 - 1. Sgt.'s role
 - 2. Number of personnel
 - 3. Responsibilities

IV. PRACTICAL APPLICATION/QUALIFICATION

- A. Less Lethal Scenarios
- B. Range Qualification

V. CONCLUSION

- A. Review Topics
- B. Post Test
- C. Evaluation