

Field Ops School-Sergeant

LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

FIELD OPERATIONS, SERGEANT

1820-31770

ARCH AND SEIZURE LEGAL UPDATE

A. SEARCH AND SEIZURE:

1. Standing

B. LAWS OF ARREST:

1. Detentions:
 2. Private person's arrest:

C. DETENTION CATEGORIES:

1. Investigation based on reasonable Suspicion:
 2. Officer safety:
 3. Stop and detain based on anonymous source.
 4. Unusual circumstances.
 5. Factual nexus between the seizure and the unlawful conduct.
 6. A ruse may render a detention unlawful - invalid consent search.
 7. Running, by itself, does not justify a detention.
 8. Detaining an occupant for a parking violation.

9. Arrest.

D. CONSENSUAL ENCOUNTERS:

1. Free to leave.
2. Consent tested on an objective belief standard.

E. PAT SEARCHES:

1. Reasonable suspicion:
 2. A detention, by its self, does not justify a pat search.
 3. Companion search – Close physical association.
 4. Presence of drugs immediately apparent during pat search.
 5. Hostility directed toward an officer.

F. VEHICLE STOP:

1. Officer's subjective belief.
2. Pretext stops
3. Ordering the driver out
4. Ordering passengers in or out of a vehicle
 5. Detaining passengers
 6. Demanding identification
7. Failing to present satisfactory evidence of identity

8. Stopping cars for seat belt violations

G. VEHICLE SEARCHES:

1. Six ways in which a vehicle may be searched:
 2. Inventory searches
 3. Searches incident to an arrest
 4. Probable cause search:
 5. Consent search:
 6. Protective vehicle search:
 7. Instrumentality search:

H. PAROLE AND PROBATION SEARCHES:

1. Parolee searches:
2. Challenging a probation search.
 3. Associating with probationers – expectation of privacy restricted.
 4. Invalidating a probation search.

I. RAMEY RULES AND PROCEDURES:

1. Entering a residence to arrest.
 2. Use of subterfuge to induce suspect to exit the location.
 3. Entering the residence of someone other than the arrestee.
4. Compliance with knock and notice requirements.
 5. Knock and notice - entry refused.

J. PLAIN VIEW SEIZURES:

1. Lawfully at the observation point.
2. Searching entire room based on plain sight.
3. Lawful access to the evidence.
4. Warrant less searches of residence - plain view.

K. CONSENT SEARCH:

1. Consent - free and voluntary given.
2. Consent regarding locked containers.

L. EXIGENT CIRCUMSTANCES:

1. Warrant less entry based on an exigency.
2. Exigencies created by the police.

M. MIRANDA REQUIREMENTS:

1. Custodial interrogation - Miranda warnings required.
2. Deliberately ignoring the suspect's Miranda invocation.
3. The cost of going outside Miranda.

N. SEARCH AND SEIZURE UPDATE:

1. Update current case law.

II. RISK MANAGMENT

A. OBJECTIVE:

1. Personnel Investigations

B. STRUCTURE OVERVIEW OF THE CHANGING ENVIORNMENT:

1. Civil Litigations
2. Complaints
3. Structure

C. ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATIONS:

1. 832.5 PC
2. Sources
3. Handling
4. Criminal/Civil
5. Routing
6. PC Sections

D. SUPERVISORY INQUIRY:

1. Sources
2. Course of Action

3. Government Codes

4. Punitive Action

5. Investigation

E. WATCH COMMANDERS RESPONSIBILITIES:

1. Investigations

2. Resolutions

3. Attorneys and Litigations

4. Problems

5. Civilian Participation

F. CONDUCTING THE ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATION:

1. Complaint Review

2. Familiarization

3. Questioning

4. History

G. THE INTERVIEW:

1. Advantages and Disadvantages

2. Order of Interview

3. Summarization

H. SUBJECT INTERVIEWS:

1. Sworn Subjects Rights

2. Representatives
3. Overall Procedures

I. INTERVIEWING SKILLS:

1. Objectives
2. Specifications
3. Intimidation
4. Team Up
5. Style

J. DISPOSITION WORKSHEETS:

1. Bail Schedule

K. RESIGNATIONS:

1. Rules
2. Regulations
3. Paperwork

L. GUIDELINES FOR DISCIPLINE/CASE REVIEW:

1. Guidelines for Discipline
2. Civil Service Jurisdiction
3. Dispositions
4. Miscellaneous

M. PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS AND TRAINING:

1. Incident Generated Response
2. PSTD Response
3. IAB Response
4. Roll Out Teams

N. COMMANDERS REVIEW:

1. Review Committee Options
2. Training Issues

III. PATROL TACTICS

A. INTRODUCTION TO PATROL TACTICS:

1. Pedestrian Stops
2. Bike Stops
3. Vehicle Stops/Felony Traffic Stop

B. SHOW VIDEO (GUN TO HEAD/902A):

1. Group Breakout (Flip Charts)
2. Group Teach Back
3. Class Discussion

C. SHOW VIDEO (OFFICER DOWN):

1. Group Breakout (Flip Charts)
2. Group Teach Back
3. Class Discussion

SHOW VIDEO (PALMDALE/LANCASTER 11550 CONTACT/LESS LETHAL).

1. Group Breakout (Flip Charts)
2. Group Teach Back
3. Class Discussion

E. OFFICER DOWN CONSIDERATIONS:

1. Scoop or Don't Scoop
2. Mike Arruda/Jerry Ortiz

F. CLASS DISCUSSION:

1. Communication
2. Deployment
3. Contingency Planning
4. Response Team
5. Command Post

IV. CRIME LAB

A. INTRODUCTION OF THE CRIME LAB:

1. All Sections (Trace and Biology will be in more detail)

B. TRACE EVIDENCE:

1. Introduction
2. Examination results
3. Impressions
4. Physical Patterns
5. Physical and Chemical Properties
6. Gun Shot Residue (GSR)
7. Arson/Explosives
8. Hairs/Fibers
9. Paint

C. BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE AND ANALYSIS:

- 1, What is DNA?
2. Biological evidence as physical evidence
dem Repeats (STR's)
3. Short
4. Steps of DNA analysis
5. Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)

6. Current STR kit
7. DNA analysis
8. Statistics

D. CODIS:

1. Combined DNA Index System
2. CODIS Databases (Two sides)
3. Two types of CODIS hits
4. Important CODIS information for investigators
5. Persons who qualify for DNA sample collection
6. Is a person of interest in the CO database?
7. Local suspect DNA database
8. Familial Searching

E. CRIME SCENE INVESTIGATION:

1. Management
2. Team Players
3. Documentation
4. Physical Evidence
5. Presumptive Testing
6. Search Techniques
7. Evidence Handling

V. CODE 3 OPERATIONS & PURSUIT MANAGEMENT

A. INTRODUCTION :

1. LASD Historical

B. LAWS GOVERNING VEHICLE PURSUITS:

1. 17001 CVC – “A public entity is liable for death or injury to person or property

proximately caused by a negligent or wrongful act or omission in the operation of any motor vehicle....”

2. 17004 CVC – “a public employee is not liable for civil damages on account of

personal injury or death of any person or damage to property resulting from the operation, in the line of duty, of an authorized emergency vehicle while responding to an emergency call, or while in immediate pursuit...”

3. 17004.7 CVC – Provides immunity to public agencies from liability for the actions of a

suspect during the course of a pursuit provided that the policy meets the requirements of the code and that the agency has met specified training requirements.

4. 21055 CVC – Provides exemption from specified provisions of the Vehicle Code

primarily Rules of the Road) for vehicles operating Code-3.

5. 21056 CVC – Imposes “the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons.....”

When operating under CVC 21055.

C. SIGNIFICANT COURT DECISIONS CONCERNING PURSUITS:

1. Colvin v. City of Gardena (11 Cal. App. 4th 1270) (1992)

2. County of Sacramento v. Lewis (523 U.S. 833) (1998)

3. Cruz v. Briseno (22 Cal. 4th 568) (2000)
4. Nguyen v. City of Westminster (103 Call. App. 4th 1161) (2002)
5. Scott V. Harris (127 S. Ct. 1769) (2007)

D. CODE THREE OPERATIONS

1. Definitions

E. PURSUIT POLICY

1. Changes made effective July 1, 2007
2. Purpose and Philosophy
3. What is a "Pursuit"?
4. Initiation of a pursuit
5. Pursuit-rated vehicles
6. Termination of a pursuit
7. Conduct of a pursuit
8. Interagency Pursuits

F. PURSUITS – THE HANDLING AND ASSISTING UNITS

1. "Adrenaline" and its effects
2. "Tunnel Vision"

G. PURSUITS – THE FIELD SERGEANT

1. Management of resources

2. Documentation

H. PURSUITS – THE WATCH COMMANDER

1. Cold Line communications with SCC
2. "10-22" or "Let it go" decisions

I. PRACTICAL APPLICATION

1. INTERACTIVE ROLE PLAYING

CRITICAL INCIDENTS SITUATIONAL PLANNING

A. UNDERSTAND THE INITIAL POLICE RESPONSE

1. Command responsibility
2. First responders have a responsibility to establish on-scene command and set

Up a field command post, request necessary personnel and equipment.

3. To accomplish this, the supervisor should:
4. Types of situations and barricades:
5. Location types
6. FTO and trainee response

B. RECOGNIZE THE FACTORS UPON ARRIVAL AT SCENE

1. Determine best approach
2. Drive safely into area
3. Scan area for danger signs
4. Vehicle position, wait for back up
5. Detain persons, relay information
6. Field training member's responsibilities

C. IMPORTANCE OF SITUATION RISK ASSESSMENT

1. This information may be developed by the first deputy at the scene and should

Include:

- a. Type of barricade**

- 1. Suspect, location information**

- b. Information obtained from informant, victim, witness, etc.**

- c. Type of structures and area size**

- d. Contact suspect**

- e. Number of additional deputies required**

- f. Field command Post location**

- g. Assistance required i.e. ambulance, fire, etc.**

- h. Number and type of casualties/injuries**

- i. Notifications**

D. RECOGNIZE OTHER FACTORS TO CONSIDER

1. Hostages, mobility
2. Weapons, intoxication

3. Shots fired, injuries

4. Liability, risk

5. Potential training opportunities

E. IDENTIFY CONTAINMENT AND ISOLATION ISSUES

1. Inner and outer perimeter

2. FTO and trainee containment assignments

3. Escape routes and air coverage

4. Cover and concealment

F. IMPORTANCE OF FIELD COMMAND POST SITE SELECTION FACTORS

1. Strategically located to incident (safe location)

2. Accessible to responding personnel

3. Sufficient space for responding personnel and equipment

4. Communications capabilities (telephones, radios, etc.)

5. Potential command post sites might include

a. Parking lot, briefing location

b. Restrooms, storage

c. Electricity, shelter

d. Water, food

6. Establish command post

G. UNDERSTAND INTELLIGENCE GATHERING

1. Sketch of location and plan

2. Description of persons involved

3. Criminal background

H. EXPLAIN COMMAND POST FACTORS

1. Notifications and request personnel

2. FTO and trainee roles

3. Assign and delegate duties to staff

4. Radio communications

5. Isolation of area

6. Other field training factors

I. METHODS IN TAKING ACTION TO END BARRICADE

1. Tactics options to enter, contain, prevent escape

2. Use of less lethal and distractions, resources, equipment

3. Arrest team, take down team, etc.

4. SEB handles the operation

5. Other tactics and strategies

J. POST OPERATION CONTROL

1. Evidence, arrests, reports, briefing, etc.

2. Other post operations issues.

NOTIFICATION RESPONSIBILITIES

A. OBJECTIVES AND OUTLINE

1. To familiarize participants with Department Policy as it pertains to mandatory Notifications and Activation of Shooting/Force Roll-Out teams.
 2. To instruct participants in their responsibilities as supervisors and Manager's as those responsibilities pertain to Mandatory Notifications and Shooting/Force Roll-Out incidents.
3. To familiarize participants with IABs level of involvement and processes in force incidents, including Mandatory Notifications and Shooting/Force Roll-Out's.
 4. To familiarize participants with their supervisory and managerial duties in the field and stations in both shooting and force roll-outs situations.
 5. To familiarize participants with the Executive Force Review process and its relation to IAB roll-outs.

B. METHODS AND SEQUENCE

1. Introduction
2. Mandatory Notifications
3. Force Roll-Outs
4. Shooting Roll-Outs
5. Immediate Investigations
6. EFRC Review Process

C. EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES NEEDED

1. Laptop computer with Microsoft Power Point compatibility and A/V projector
2. Dry-Erase board and markers

D. STUDENT MATERIALS

1. Note-taking material

E. INSTRUCTOR MATERIALS

1. PowerPoint presentation
2. Video(s) of select incident(s)

WEB/K-9 / ACTIVE SHOOTER LECTURE

A. TYPES OF CRITICAL INCIDENTS

1. Armed barricaded suspects
2. Hostage situations
3. Active shooters
4. Pre-planning for tactical events
5. Applies to all critical incidents, not just tactical (fires, floods, earthquake)

B. CONTAINMENT

1. Appropriate for problem

2. Cover vs. Concealment
3. Plot and diagram
4. Use aero to tighten or review containment
5. Immediate deployment

C. ARREST TEAM

1. Multiple functions
2. Prevents containment from breaking down
3. Should have supervisor (sergeant or training officer)
4. Designate responsibilities

D. CRISIS ENTRY TEAM

1. A must for hostage situation, pending the arrival of SEB
2. Personnel and equipment

E. COMMAND AND CONTROL

1. Command post
 2. Designate scribe and radioman
3. Make effort to get suspect to come out
4. Consider option of CNT
5. Use SEB Lieutenant as resource to help solve problem
6. Get warrant started asap
 7. Review new barricaded suspect checklist WHEN THINGS CALM DOWN

F. COMMUNICATE AND COORDINATE

1. Safe route to c/p, direct route and when to shut down Code 3
2. Constant updates

G. INTELLIGENCE GATHERING

1. Handling deputy
2. Family of suspect
3. Neighbors can also provide intel

H. EVACUATIONS

1. How big??
2. Do them if you safely can
3. Get the address if you do them
4. Have a place for evacs to go
5. Shelter in place and refusals

I. INCIDENT CONCLUSION AND CRITIQUE

1. Tempo (be prepared to get busy)
2. Maintain containment
3. Protect crime scene
4. Debrief or critique

J. WEAPONS

1. AR15
2. Shotgun
3. Arwen or SL6
4. Breaching Tools
5. Shields

K. CRITICAL INCIDENT DEBRIEF

1. Jake Kuredjian

IX. FORCE ISSUES LECTURE

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A. *LANDMARK CASES*

1. Graham vs. Conner
2. Tenn. vs. Garner

B. SITUATIONAL USE OF FORCE OPTIONS CHART

1. Cooperative
2. Resistive
3. Assaultive / High Risk
4. Life threatening, serious bodily injury

C. STRIKING CHART

1. Green areas

2. Yellow areas
3. Red areas
4. Impact weapons
5. Personal weapons
6. Striking chart applies to

D. GAINING SAFE CONTROL

1. Escalation
 2. De-escalation
3. An unarmed suspect
4. Three types of control

E. CITIZEN CONTACTS

1. Consensual
 2. Detention (reasonable suspicion Terry vs. Ohio 1968)
 3. Arrest (probable cause)

F. LEGAL STANDING

1. Department Policy
2. State Law
3. Federal Law
4. Case Law

G. DEPLOYING LESS LETHAL WEAPONS

1. Force options chart
2. Weapons types
3. M-26 Taser
4. Potential liability saving with less lethal.

H. REPORTABLE FORCE

1. Significant
2. Less significant

I. SERGEANT RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Significant force
2. Less significant

J. MEDICAL TREATMENT

1. Suspect shall be transported to a medical facility when:

K. FORCE REVIEW PACKAGE

1. What shall be included:
2. Mandatory PTD notification

)/INCIDENT PLANNING

A. TERRORISM

1. Foreign
 2. Domestic

B. TARGETS

1. Critical infrastructure
 2. Critical Assets
 3. Symbolic

C. RESPONSE ACTIONS

1. Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosive Hazards
(CBRNE)
 2. Personal Protective Equipment

D. TERRORIST REPORTING PROCEDURES

1. Regional Terrorist Threat Assessment Centers (RTTAC)
2. Joint Regional Intelligence Center (JRIC)

LESS LETHAL WEAPONS

u. ARWEN 37 MM WEAPON SYSTEM

1. Description
2. Classification

3. Weapon Specifications
4. Department Policy and Procedures
5. Tactical Deployment and Considerations
6. Warnings and Less-Lethal Force

3. SAGE SL-6 37 MM WEAPON SYSTEM

1. Description
2. Classification
3. Weapon Specifications
4. Department Policy and Procedures
5. Tactical Deployment and Considerations

4. SAGE SL-1 37 MM WEAPON SYSTEM

1. Description
2. Classification
3. Weapon Specifications
4. Department Policy and Procedures
5. Tactical Deployment and Considerations

5. 12 GAUGE "STUNBAG" SHOTGUN

1. Description
2. Classification
3. Cartridge Specifications
4. Department Policy and Procedures

5. Tactical Deployment and considerations

∴ 552-1 STING BALL GRENADE

1. Description
2. Classifications
3. Weapon Specifications
4. Department policy and Procedures
5. Tactical Deployment and Considerations

∴ M-26 ADVANCED TASER

1. Description
2. Classification
3. Weapon Specifications
4. Department Policy and Procedures
5. Tactical Deployment and Considerations

G. LESS LETHAL DEPLOYMENT APPLICATION

1. Arwen 37mm
2. Sage SL-6/SL-1 37mm
3. 12 Gauge Stunbag

CRITICAL INCIDENT SCENARIOS

A. Brief class Re: practical exercise and send them to the predetermined staging area.

1. Vehicles
2. Radios

B. Run practical exercise #1 (Foot Pursuit).

1. Foot pursuit traffic
2. 998
3. Sgt/Deputy response
4. Handle to conclusion
5. Debrief

C. Run Practical Exercise #2 (902A/Gun To The Head)

1. 415BG radio traffic
2. Sgt/Deputy response
3. Handle to conclusion
4. Debrief

B. Run Practical Exercise #3 (Active Shooter/ Barricaded Suspect)

1. Radio traffic
2. Sgt/Deputy response
3. Handle to conclusion
4. Debrief

C. Run Practical Exercise #4 (Deputy Down/Rescue)

1. Radio traffic
2. Sgt/Deputy response
3. Handle to conclusion
4. Debrief

F. Review the following topics

1. Do not transport a deputy that requires stabilization.
2. Manage the scene and do not become personally involved.
3. Assess the scene and make sure the following is being taken care of:

G. Facilitate class discussion

1. Practical exercise
2. Personal experience

XIII. AERO BUREAU

A. AERO BUREAU OVERVIEW

1. Patrol
2. Rescue
3. Surveillance
4. Transportation
5. Photo missions
6. Pilot training / Recurrence

A. AERO BUREAU HISTORY OVERVIEW

1. Past
2. Present
3. Future

C. PATROL HELICOPTER OVERVIEW

1. FLIR infra-red camera capabilities
2. Night sun searchlight capabilities
3. Moving Map (position identification/plot data)
4. Electro stabilized binoculars
5. Downlink video capabilities

D. BREAKDOWN OF AERO BUREAU PILOT DUTIES

1. Aircraft
2. In service

E. PATROL AIRCRAFT AVAILABILITY

1. Shifts and times
2. Outside agencies

F. FACTORS EFFECTING AVAILABILITY

1. Already handling call in other area
2. No relief ship scheduled
3. Weather

4. Maintenance
5. Air Traffic Control

G. COMPARISON WITH LAPD AIR SUPPORT

1. Comparison of personnel / equipment
2. Geographical area difference
3. Patrol deployment differences

H. AIR SUPPORT CONTRACTS

1. County
2. State

I. INTER-AGENCY MUTUAL AID REQUESTS

1. Overview of 89-8
2. Overview of mutual aid air support request

J. TACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS

1. Air crews will always prioritize response
2. Barricaded Suspects
3. Request Air Support when there is workable information
4. Tactical use of multiple radios (car radio, handheld)
5. Use of tactical frequency for emergent calls
6. Desk responsibility
7. Importance of good vehicle description
8. Importance of preliminary broadcasts
9. What to expect from air crew during emergent calls
10. Use air crew to recon for officer safety
11. Active / Mobile Shooter
12. Use of patrol helicopter for medevac

K. CONTAINMENTS

1. Primary considerations for a containment
2. Goal of containment
3. "Container Analogy"
4. Fleeing Suspect Actions
5. Correct phraseology when talking to air crew
6. Be brief in describing area that needs to be contained
7. Importance of good suspect description
8. Considerations for containment
9. Command Post considerations
10. Deputy involved shooting considerations
11. Factors effecting quality of containment

L. PURSUITS

1. Overview of Aero Bureau policy regarding pursuits
2. Pre-coordinate stop when able
3. Overview of use of spike strips in pursuit

4. Pre planning is essential

M. SURVEILLANCE MODE OPERATIONS

1. Surveillance mode requires a helicopter
2. Unit actions in surveillance mode
3. Be aware of the presence of media helicopters
4. Surveillance mode considerations
5. When surveillance mode should not be used
6. Past examples of problems with surveillance mode

N. OVERVIEW OF AIRCRAFT ACCIDENTS

1. What to do if crash occurs
2. Craft Identification

O. OVERVIEW OF AIRCRAFT REGULATIONS

1. Public Utility Codes
2. Federal Aviation Regulation
3. Penal Codes

XV. OFFICER INVOLVED SHOOTINGS

A. FIELD SERGEANT RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Safety of department personnel
2. Inner / outer containment
3. Preservation of evidence
4. Transporting of deputies / witnesses
5. Canvassing for witnesses
6. Witness statements
7. Homicide / IAB interviews
8. D.A. Roll out

B. ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATIONS

1. Watch Commander Service Comment Reports
2. Policy / Reporting
3. Interviews
4. Follow-up

C. TRAFFIC COLLISIONS

1. Forms
2. Interviews
3. Evidence collection
4. Documentation

D. USE OF FORCE

1. Forms
2. Interviews

3. Evidence
4. Documentation

XV. FOOT PURSUITS & REVIEW PRESENTATIONS

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A. SET UP CONTAINMENT ON MAP.

1. Personnel
2. Tactics

B. PLAY AUDIO TAPE OF DEPUTY YOKUM'S EMERGENCY RADIO TRAFFIC

1. Good
2. Bad

C. TELL THE CLASS MIKE YOKUM'S FOOT PURSUIT AND SHOOTING INCIDENT.

1. Setup and Intent
2. Outcome

D. PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES

1. At the conclusion of this block of instruction the student will identify three hazards of a one man foot pursuit. The student will demonstrate the ability to set up a tactical containment in lieu of a one or two man foot pursuit.

E. PRESENTATION

1. One man foot pursuits are dangerous and should be discouraged.
2. Listen to and debrief Deputy Yokum's one man foot pursuit.
3. Physical conditioning is a factor
4. Deputies are carrying a lot of heavy equipment while in foot pursuit. This is a disadvantage.

F. ONE MAN FOOT PURSUIT POLICY

1. Chase to contain
2. Closing the distance
3. Radio traffic

G. MOST FOOT PURSUITS END IN A USE OF FORCE

1. The Deputies size, strength, and defensive tactics skill level is a major factor.
2. The public's fighting skill level is better than it's ever been. UFC is very popular today.

3. Nearest back up may be an extended time.

H. TWO MAN FOOT PURSUITS

1. Discuss Policy
2. Explain importance of not chasing into buildings or jumping fences

I. TACTICAL CONTAINMENT

1. One man unit
2. Coordination considerations

J. APPLICATION

1. The class will be divided into three separate groups.
2. Each group will have a map written on a flip chart. The map will have a box indicating where a deputy was in foot pursuit and lost the suspect. The box will have an arrow pointing in the direction the suspect was last seen running.
3. Each group will work together to show where they would put the initial deputy as well as responding deputies in a tactical containment.

A. Presentations

1. Student presentations to class
2. Question and answer period
3. Handout and topic review

XVI. FAMILY CRIMES

A. Child Abuse Laws

1. Physical cases and Sexual cases
2. Felony explanation and examples
3. Misdemeanor explanation examples

B. Protective Custody (300 WIC sections), Mandated Reporting, DCSF

1. Law Enforcement's Responsibility
2. Cross reporting to DCFS

- 3. Subject/Victim booking
- 4. DCFS's Role
- C. SCAR (Suspected Child Abuse Report)
 - 1. Handling deputy's responsibility
 - 2. Investigation
 - 3. Report
- D. Approval of Child Abuse Reports and Case Assignment
 - 1. Deputy's Responsibilities
 - 2. Information that needs to be documented in the report
 - 3. Supervisors Responsibilities
- E. Special Victims Bureau Immediate Notifications
 - 1. Roll-Out criteria
 - 2. Preservation of crime scene and evidence collection
- F. Liability / Risk Management
 - 1. Department
 - 2. Personal

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