

# The Police Report



February 2011  
*Southern Shores, North Carolina*



## How To Be A Police Officer

Did you ever play cops and robbers when you were little? Have you ever wondered what it took to become a police officer? When seeing an officer performing their duties like directing traffic or writing a ticket, did you ever think to yourself, "Their job isn't so hard. Anybody could do that."?

The North Carolina Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards Commission has the responsibility of defining the Basic Law Enforcement training standards for the State of North Carolina and outlining the curriculum for the BLET program. The BLET course has been thoroughly researched, legally reviewed and contains the most current law enforcement information available. The Commission mandated 618-hour course takes approximately 16 weeks to complete and concludes with a comprehensive written exam and skills testing. Upon completion of the course, the new law enforcement officer is certified to work as a sworn law enforcement officer in North Carolina. However, many agencies include an additional Field Training Officer's experience which involves several more weeks of actual field training. This ensures that the new officer can perform correctly in their new locales. There are more than 70 accredited BLET delivery sites in North Carolina. They include community colleges, local law enforcement agencies, the NC State Highway Patrol and the State Bureau of Investigation.

The BLET curriculum consists of training in the following areas: Physical Fitness Training, Ethics for Professional Law Enforcement, Arrest, Search & Seizure / Constitutional Law, Elements of Criminal Law, Communication Skills for Law Enforcement Officers, Law Enforcement Radio Procedures & Information Systems, Field Note taking & Report Writing, Interviews: Field & In-Custody, Subject Control / Arrest Techniques, Juvenile Laws & Procedures, Fingerprinting & Photographing Arrestees, Dealing with Victims & the Public, Firearms, Criminal Investigation, ABC Laws & Procedures, Motor Vehicle Law, Law Enforcement Driver Training, Crime Prevention Techniques, First Responder, Domestic Violence Response, Controlled Substances, Techniques of Traffic Law Enforcement, In-Custody Transportation, Traffic Crash Investigation, Explosives and Hazardous Materials Emergencies, Individuals with Mental Illness or Mental Retardation, Crowd Management, Preparing for Court & Testifying in Court, Patrol Techniques, Sheriff's Responsibilities: *Detention Duties*, Sheriff's Responsibilities: *Court Duties*, Civil Process, Anti-Terrorism and Rapid Deployment.

This is but a part of what a law enforcement officer must know to perform their duties but most of their education comes from on-the-job training. A lot of people can perform well in a classroom environment or pass a test but to be a good law enforcement officer you must have plenty of common sense, confidence and intestinal fortitude. After all, we are PIGS. To the average citizen that may sound funny. But to us it means Pride, Integrity and Guts. Not everyone can be a law enforcement officer and even fewer can be a GOOD law enforcement officer. Be proud of your officers because they are some of the best.



## 2004 NC Supplement to the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD)

### CHAPTER 4D. TRAFFIC CONTROL SIGNAL FEATURES

#### Section 4D.04 Meaning of Vehicular Signal Indications

##### Standard:

Vehicular traffic facing a steady CIRCULAR RED or RED ARROW signal indication shall stop at a clearly marked stop line; but if there is no stop line, traffic shall stop before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection; but if there is no crosswalk, then before entering the intersection, and shall remain stopped until a signal indication to proceed is given, or as provided below.

Except when a sign is in place prohibiting a turn on red, vehicular traffic facing a steady CIRCULAR RED or RED ARROW signal indication may enter the intersection to turn right after stopping. Such vehicular traffic shall yield the right-of-way to pedestrians lawfully within an adjacent crosswalk and to other traffic lawfully using the intersection.

Where turning movements are not allowed when a traffic signal is emitting a steady red indication, a "NO TURN ON RED" sign (R-10-11 or R10-11b) shall be used.

##### Support:

General Statute 20-158(b)(2) of the Motor Vehicle Laws of North Carolina states "except where prohibited by an appropriate sign, vehicular traffic facing a red light controlling traffic passing (straight) through an intersection, after coming to a complete stop at the intersection, may enter the intersection to make a right turn but such vehicle shall yield the right of way to pedestrians and to other traffic using the intersection."

Although not specifically defined by the general statutes, a red light is implied to be either a CIRCULAR RED or a RED ARROW.

To reduce potential motorist confusion and misinterpretation of the meaning of signal indications, the use of consistent signage prohibiting or allowing turns on red indications is encouraged. Motorists usually assume they can turn unless a sign is in place prohibiting the movement.

#### Section 4D.05 Application of Steady Signal Indications

##### Standard:

Steady signal indications shall be applied as follows:

##### A. A steady RED ARROW signal indication:

1. A steady RED ARROW signal indication shall be displayed when it is intended to prohibit traffic, except pedestrians directed by a pedestrian signal head, from entering the intersection or other controlled area to make the indicated turn. Turning after stopping is permitted as stated in Section 4D.04 of this supplement.
2. Where turning movements are not allowed when a traffic signal is emitting a steady CIRCULAR RED or RED ARROW indication, a "NO TURN ON RED" sign (R-10-11 or R10-11b) shall be used in conjunction with the steady red signal indication.



R10-11



R10-11a



R10-11b



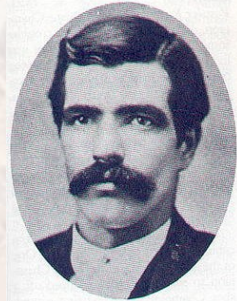
## Statistics 01/2011

Total Offenses.....	37	Speeding.....	07
Breaking & Entering.....	10	Equipment.....	06
Larceny.....	17	Stop Light/Sign.....	05
Damage to Property.....	03	Registration Violation...	01
Fraud.....	01	Seat Belt.....	01
All Other.....	06	Left of Center.....	02
		Other.....	04
Arrests.....	03	Ordinance Violations.....	00
Breaking & Entering.....	02	Accidents.....	02
Larceny.....	01	Calls For Service.....	707
Citations.....	11	Alarm.....	15
Speeding.....	01	Assisting Other Agency...	13
Expired Registration.....	01	Business Check.....	167
Inspection Violation.....	01	Residence Check.....	208
Stop Sign/Light.....	04	Traffic Stops.....	47
Other.....	04		
Warnings.....	26		

## Interesting Facts

### November 2, 1870

Thomas J. Smith, of Abilene, Kansas, becomes the first of more than 480 Police Chiefs to die in the line of duty.



courtesy of [www.nleomf.org](http://www.nleomf.org)

# E T J

### § 160A-286. Extraterritorial jurisdiction of policemen.

In addition to their authority within the corporate limits, city policemen shall have all the powers invested in law enforcement officers by statute or common law within one mile of the corporate limits of the city, and on all property owned by or leased to the city wherever located. Any officer pursuing an offender outside the corporate limits or extraterritorial jurisdiction of the city shall be entitled to all of the privileges, immunities, and benefits to which he would be entitled if acting within the city, including coverage under the workers' compensation laws.

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Chief David M. Kole	PO Jeremy R. Hemilright
Lt. Paul W. Terry	PO Matthew W. Cooke
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PO Darrell T. Brickhouse	Chaplain John Tyson
PO Michael A. Torres	