

DEPARTMENT BULLETIN

A 17-004 1/5/17

Autism Awareness

As police officers, we respond to hundreds of calls for service each day and encounter individuals involved in emergency situations under the influence of substances, engaged in fights or arguments, or those who are victims and witnesses to criminal acts. Among those people we encounter are those individuals in our community who are on the autism spectrum. People who are on the autism spectrum can exhibit mannerisms and characteristics that can be easily misinterpreted by law enforcement. Being aware of the range of ways autism presents will allow you to better assist these members of the public and more safely carry out your job.

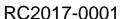
The Department has recently collaborated with the Autism, Asperger's Spectrum Coalition for Education, Networking and Development (AASCEND) to create a training video for law enforcement. The video discusses some of the common characteristics exhibited by people on the autism spectrum and how those characteristics may be misinterpreted by police. The video also provides strategies to effectively interact with people on the spectrum when responding to calls for service. In addition to the video, the Department has created the attached resource sheet that lists common traits and how they may be misinterpreted. This sheet also provides a list of resources for autism information and services.

Members shall view the training video and can access the training video by using the following link: https://youtu.be/EMEn187QiQw

Training coordinators will provide roll-call training with the necessary training video and material, as well as the attestation form to document that members have received, viewed, and understood the policy. Signed attestations and acknowledgement forms shall be maintained by the training coordinators at the unit. Training coordinators must enter all members into HRMS to document the training received (under the course code, course session, course description).

TONEY D. CHAPLIN Interim Chief of Police

Per DB 15-141, both sworn and non-sworn members are required to electronically acknowledge this Department Bulletin in HRMS. By acknowledging this Department Bulletin in HRMS, members are also confirming that they have read the resource sheet that lists common traits and how they may be misinterpreted, and viewed the training video.





Autism Awareness for Law Enforcement (video)

San Francisco police officers respond to hundreds of calls for service each day and encounter a multitude of individuals who sometimes are involved in emergency situations or are victims of crimes. Some members of our community require special care and attention. People who are on the autism spectrum can exhibit mannerisms and characteristics that can be easily misinterpreted by law enforcement.

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Enterprise Learning / Student Enrollment / Enroll by Group Course Code RC2017, Session 0001.

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Video Source: SFPD Video Production Unit, L. Pai Training Type: ROLL-CALL TRAINING/VIDEO

Autism Police Training

Autism is a spectrum condition. Not every autistic individual exhibits every trait. These traits are easily misunderstood.

Autistic Trait

Possible Inaccurate Interpretation

1.	Does not make eye contact	Could be interpreted as being shifty or lying
2.	Poor auditory processing, so may miss and	Could seem uncooperative or resistant
	not respond to commands	
3.	Loud monotone voice	Could seem belligerent
4.	Expressive language difficulties, so may	Could appear uncooperative
	not be able to answer questions or explain	
	quickly or clearly	
5.	Poor spatial abilities, may stand or sit too	Could appear threatening
	close to someone, may hold up hand to	
	keep the area around self clear	
6.	Uncoordinated or jerky body movements	Could be interpreted as being drunk or on drugs
	or gait	
7.	Difficulty multitasking or responding to	Could be interpreted as being uncooperative
	more than one command at a time	
8.	Does not understand social big picture or	May seem not to respect authority
	social relationships	Management of the second of th
9.		May appear unwilling to engage
10.	Easily overwhelmed by loud language or	Could appear to be refusing to cooperate
	multiple commands. Might put hands	
	over ears.	Co. Idla de la
11.	Honest and literal	Could be interpreted as being personally rude or
12	Inappropriate laughter	sarcastic
	Inappropriate laughter	Could be interpreted as mocking or disrespectful
13.	Can be unusually sensitive to touch, may	Could be interpreted as resisting or fighting
1.4	experience touch as pain and pull away	Could appear angree or dangerous
	May not show facial expression or smile	Could appear angry or dangerous
15.	May be drawn to shiny or reflective	Might seem to be invading officer's safety zone
	objects such as badges or eyeglasses	

Possible Distinguishing Characteristics

- Odd, perhaps wooden or jerky body movement
- Poor eye contact
- Repetitive body motions like hand flapping
- Voice too loud or soft

Tips for Interacting with Autistic Adults

- Minimize sensory stimulation of lights and siren.
- Give calm, clear commands, one at a time, with time to comply after each command.
- A victim may need an advocate to explain what happened.
- If arrested, a person with autism should NOT be put with other prisoners. People with autism can be socially naïve and easily victimized.

Resources for Autism Information and Help

AASCEND - A support and action organization for autism spectrum adults, their families, educators and professionals P.O. Box 591021, San Francisco, CA 94159-1021 www.aascend.org info@aascend.org

Autism Society SF Bay Area - Advocacy and resources for autistics and their families (650) 637-7772 PO Box 249, San Mateo, CA 94401 info@sfautismsociety.org

Golden Gate Regional Center - Services and support to individuals with developmental disabilities including autism in Marin, San Francisco and San Mateo County. 1355 Market Street Suite 220, San Francisco, CA 94103 Phone: (415) 546-9222 **After-Hours Response: (415) 517-4503** www.ggrc.org

People with Disabilities Foundation - Education and advocacy for people with psychiatric and/or developmental disabilities, with or without physical disabilities. 507 Polk St, Suite 430, San Francisco, CA 94102 (415) 931-3070 info@pwdf.org

STAR Center for Autism - Langley Porter Psychiatric Institute, medical, psychological counseling and diagnostic services. 401 Parnassus Ave, San Francisco, CA 94143 Phone: (415) 502-3500 star@ucsf.edu

Support for Families of Children with Disabilities - Support, advocacy and resources for families of children with disabilities. 1663 Mission St., SF, CA 94103 (415) 282-7494 info@supportforfamilies.org

The San Francisco District Attorney Victim Services Division - Advocacy, Victims Compensation Claims, and Restitution. The goal is to ensure safety; help victims of crime mitigate the trauma of crime, navigate the criminal justice system and rebuild their lives. (415) 553-9044 850 Bryant Street, Room 320 SF, CA 94112 victimservices@sfgov.org sfdistrictattorney.org/victim-services

The Mayor's Office on Disability - Information and resources, 1155 Market Street, 1st Floor, San Francisco, CA 94103, (415) 554-6789 TTY: (415) 554-6799 mod@sfgov.org

Bay Area Autism Consortium - Advancing the understanding and treatment of autism spectrum disorders by supporting multidisciplinary collaboration among researchers, care providers, and the Bay Area's technologically innovative community. 15250 Hesperian Boulevard, Suite 100 San Leandro, CA 94578 bayareaautismconsortium.com baacprogrammanager@yahoo.com

PACE (Pacific Autism Center for Education) - To enhance the lives of people impacted by autism, through innovation, exceptional education and compassionate care. www.pacificautism.org/
This link takes you to a link of many autism resources, some of them mentioned above: http://www.bayareaparent.com/Article/How-To-Navigate-Special-Needs-Resources/