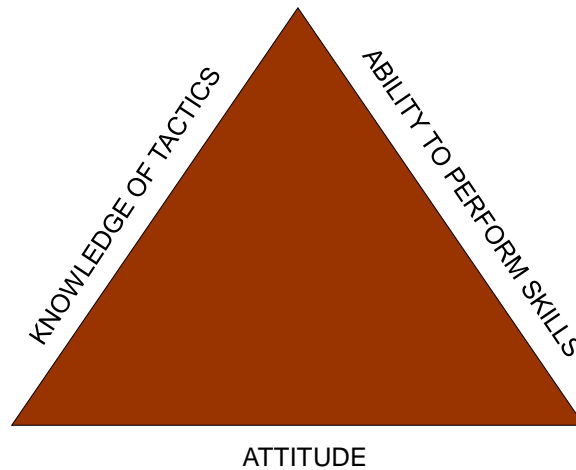


Patrol Procedures

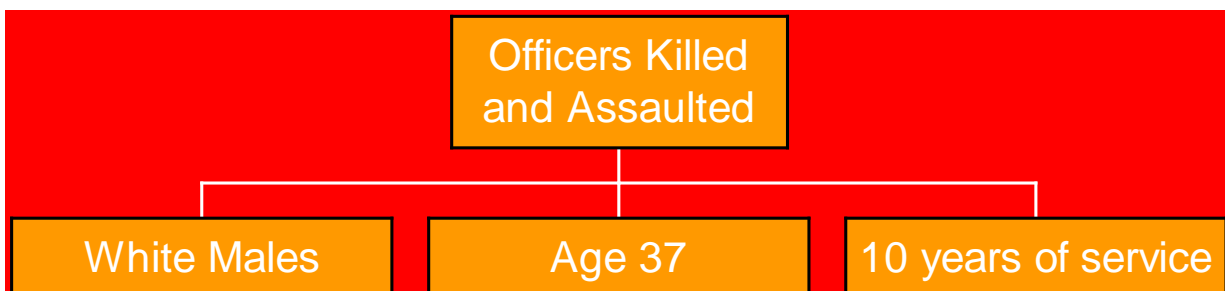
SURVIVAL TRIANGLE



Statistics (2011)

- **LOD** are **UP 6%**
 - As of August 0, 2011 at 112
- **Auto Related Deaths** are **DOWN 17%**
 - As of August 08, 2011 at 40
- **Gunfire Deaths** are **UP 21%**
 - As of August 08, 2011 at 46

FBI/UCR Report of Officers Killed and Assaulted



Profiles of victim officers and assailants

- 93% Male
- 80% under 30 years old
- 92% assaulted with firearms

We all come from a variety of cultures and groups

Difficult to stereotype the “typical assailant”

10 DESIRABLE ATTRIBUTES

- 1) Acquire and maintain a high level of knowledge and skill.
 - 2) Always wear body armor
 - 3) Always weigh risk vs. gain
 - 5) Continually perceive, assess and respond to threat clues
 - 4) Establish and maintain sound tactical positioning.
 - 6) Control the subject’s hands
 - 7) Use sound tactical principles when handcuffing
 - 8) Develop and use a thorough, systematic search pattern
 - 9) Live by the plus-one rule
 - 10) Live a healthy lifestyle
-

The patrol officer has three basic responsibilities:

- To provide policing services to the community
- Public Safety/ Crime Prevention/ Detection
- Law enforcement and order maintenance

Specific duties and responsibilities are endless. The major roles might be summed up as follows:

- **Problem Solver/ Public Servant**
 - Answer questions about local government
 - Provide assistance in finding resources
 - Problem solving
 - Building self-reliant communities
 - Establishing partnerships and working relationships with service community(s)

 - Community Oriented Policing (COP) *Philosophy*

 - Problem Oriented Policing (POP) *Strategy*

- **Caretaker/ Protector**
 - Promotes and preserves order
 - Defends persons from imminent physical harm
 - Determines whether s/he must apply physical force...perhaps deadly force.
 - Responds to requests for protective services

- **Law Enforcer**
 - “First” interpreter of the law... “quasi-judicial” function (Discretion)
 - Enforcer of statutes, ordinances, and rules
 - Protection of constitutional guarantees
 - Seek reduction in the opportunity for criminal activity

- **Investigator**
 - Conducts preliminary investigations of complaints and criminal acts.
 - Gathers physical evidence and presents it with testimony in court.
 - Identifies and apprehends suspected offenders.
 - Recovers stolen or lost property.
 - Frequently uncovers evidence of other crimes.

➤ Tactical Edge vs. Sensitivity

GUIDELINES FOR SCENARIOS

Be Prepared

- Equipment:
 - Pen/Pencil Paper

- Vest
 - Flashlight
 - Title 23
 - Other equipment needed?
-
- Search – classmates search each other; good complete search.
 - Red Handle vs. simmunition
 - Vehicle
 - Location
 - General dispatch information

Take A.I.M.

Technique designed to help you mentally prepare to survive a deadly encounter

Awareness:

Realize you can be assaulted at anytime by anyone
Remain Constantly aware
Never become complacent
You are responsible for your own safety

IMAGE:

Project a neat, clean and professional image
Maintain a good physical condition
Never drop your guard
Convey that you are alert, prepared and a formidable opponent

Mind-set

Take training seriously
Adhere to safety procedures
Properly search and handcuff
Use the appropriate amount of force
Refuse to quit-no matter what

PATROL PROCEDURES

PREPARATION FOR DUTY

You never know what or who you might encounter while on patrol. Being prepared is ESSENTIAL for your own safety and as well as the safety of others.

■ Personal Well Being

- Mental Health - How much baggage am I bringing to work with me?

- Personal life

- Stress

- Fatigue

■ Prepare Before You Arrive For Duty

■ Run “what if” scenarios through your mind

- What if a bank alarm comes in

- How will I respond

- Where will I park

- How will I approach

■ Plan to accomplish something today

- Don't just drive around in circles

- I'm going to do:

- Traffic, Get updated contact info, etc.

■ Most importantly, develop an ***“I am going to win in every situation and go home at the end of my tour”*** attitude

■ Personal Equipment: Is it clean and working properly?

■ Leather Gear: **Clean? Polished? Working Order?**

■ Uniform: ***Is It Clean? Is it Pressed? Are you wearing it properly? Is your brass Polished?***

■ Information Needed

- Briefings, Teletypes, Newspapers, Local people
- Cruiser Check
 - Mechanical Check
 - Fluids: Oil, Washer Fluid, etc
 - Belts, Brakes, Tires (Wear, Air Pressure)
 - Steering
 - Lights
 - Windshield: Condition, wiper Blades
 - Emergency Equipment: Blue Lights, Siren
 - Interior
 - Seats: Crevices, Contraband/ Weapons
 - No Blind Search
 - Look before reach
 - Gloves
 - Shotgun/ Patrol Rifle
 - Radios/ MDT
 - First Aid/ Blood borne Kit
 - Fire Extinguisher
 - Traffic Flares
 - Blanket
 - Other?
- Document: ***Report any damage or unusual conditions in your cruiser immediately to your supervisor!***

Patrol Procedures

Observation and Perception

OBSERVATION

- *Observe: To regard with attention, to watch or note for scientific or other special purpose*
- *A basic attribute of a good police officer is a well developed power of observation*

WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?

WHY DO I NEED GOOD OBSERVATION SKILLS?

- *Officer Safety*
- *Investigations*
- *Violations observed*

OBSERVATION METHODS

- *Clock Face Method*
- *Quadrant*

Observation Methods

Clock Face Method

- Start at a specific point
- Move around the area in a clockwise direction while taking in all activity

Observation Methods

Quadrant Method

- Break the room into four sections
- Observe each carefully as a separate part of the big picture

PERCEPTION

- *Intuitive recognition or appreciation -- insight*

Expectation

What We Know To Be Normal

- Only smart people can.
- I don't believe that I could accurately understand what I was reading. The phenomenon of the human mind, according to a research at Cambridge

Uinervtisy, it deosn't mtttaer in waht oredr the ltteers in a wrod are, the olny iprmoatnt tihng is taht the frist and lsat ltteer be in the rghit pclae. The rset can be a taotl mses and you can sitll raed it wouthit a porbelm. Tihs is bcuseae the huamn mnid deos not raed ervey lteter by istlef, but the wrod as a wlohe. Amzanig huh? yaeh and I awlyas tghuhot slpeling was ipmorantt!

What affects how we perceive what we observe?

- *Our personal experiences*
- *Socialization: Family, school, religious background, other life experience*
- *The comparison between what we “know” to be normal and what we observe*
- *Others?*

CLOSURE: Can you count?

FINISHED FILES ARE THE RESULT OF YEARS OF SCIENTIFIC STUDY
COMBINED WITH THE EXPERIENCE OF YEARS.

WHAT’S GOING ON HERE?

- *While on a motor vehicle stop you observe a gas can and a rubber hose in the back seat.*
- *Gas thefts or....*
- *Is this person assisting someone who has run out of gas?*

Note taking and information

What Is This?

Note Taking And Information

- Focus on essential information
- Listen to what is being said
- Watch body language

What Do You See?

You observe a person wearing a jacket on a hot, summer afternoon.

Are they concealing a weapon, drug use, or does this person have a medical condition?

You observe a sedan and note that the back of the vehicle is low to the ground.

Is there contraband in the trunk, poor shocks, is the car overloaded?

DON’T BE AFRAID TO INVESTIGATE YOUR SUSPICIONS

- ***STOP SUSPICIOUS VEHICLES OR PERSONS***
- ***ASK QUESTIONS***
- ***SURVEILLANCE***

WHAT ARE THEY TELLING YOU?

- ***THROUGH BODY LANGUAGE***
- ***THEIR “STORY”***

–WHERE ARE THEY COMING FROM

–WHERE ARE THEY GOING

–WHO ARE THEY GOING TO SEE

–WHY

THINGS TO REMEMBER

•OFFICER SAFETY IN ALL CONTACTS

***•YOU CAN GET A LOT OF VALUABLE INFORMATION IF YOU KNOW
THE PROPER “CARE AND HANDLING” OF PEOPLE***

Patrol Procedures

Patrol Techniques

Patrol: The action of traversing (or moving along) a district or beat for the purpose of observation and the maintenance of security.

- Patrol is intended to make the officer appear “omnipresent” or present in all places at all times.
- Perception
 - Citizen has an opportunity to communicate with a representative of local government; sees tax dollars at work.
 - Deterrent Effect -- People are less likely to start disorderly acts if they see the police.
 - Irregular patterns will keep would-be suspects unsure of schedule and hence, serve as a deterrent as well.
 - Being repeatedly seen serves as a preventative measure; marked cruiser easily recognizable.

Patterns of Patrolling

- Circular: Drive, walk, bike or move in ever-increasing or decreasing circles, covering entire beat or district.
- Double – Back: Systematic and helpful in learning the beat. Also helpful in making a follow-up check on something that didn’t seem quite right.
- Random: Sporadic appearance in different areas within the beat.
- Community/Network Patrol: Allows for personal contact with business owners and residents; Builds communication networks and develops relationships in an effort to create cohesiveness between the members of a given community; Works toward crime deterrence/prevention and investigation.

Planned (Directed) or Selective Patrol

- Directed Patrol: A planned event sometimes used for large public events, demonstrations, etc. Allows for preparation of personnel, equipment and

providing public information.

- Selective Patrol: Based on statistical data (e.g. civilian complaints, areas high in traffic violations, crashes, and high crime areas) that demonstrate a need for increased visibility or presence.

Motorized vs. Foot Patrol

One Officer vs. Two Officer Patrol

Each has its advantages and disadvantages

- Since most agencies in Vermont use one- officer patrol ask yourself tonight what are the advantages and disadvantages of two-officer patrol?

Types of Traffic Enforcement

1) Directed/Selective Enforcement

- Specifies traffic enforcement at a precise location
- High Accident area caused by infractions
- High number of citizen complaints

2) Stationary Observation

- Overt or Covert type of stationary observations
- Overt should be encouraged rather than covert- (officers being visible while filling out paperwork will remind public to obey traffic laws)
- Covert is usually less accepted by the public
- Covert is sometimes needed to enforce certain areas or violations

3) Moving Observations

- Suspicious vehicles
- Oncoming VNI
- Defective Equipment
- VLR

Unknown Risk Motor Vehicle Stops

Stopping and Approaching Unknown Risk Vehicles

A stop begins when the officer observes a violation and positions the patrol car behind the target vehicle.

•The officer should provide, **at a minimum** the following info to dispatch:

1. L.T.D.

–The location of stop (and direction of travel)

–Highway, Land Mark, Town

–Registration Plate

–State, Type, Number

–Description of Vehicle (If Necessary)

–Thorough description

–Number of Occupants

Cont'd

The officer should be familiar with their patrol area and give location considerations:

–Lighting, road design, and space availability

Officers should NOT stop vehicle on:

Curves, hills, or in intersections, on/off ramps.

Officers should be aware of blocking private drives, or parking lots with limited parking, driving areas.

Recommended Right Side Positioning

•Environmental Conditions will also vary and impact Officer decision on positioning and approach of targeted vehicle

•Cruiser Positioning: Off Set, Angle, In-Line

•Distance Between Cruiser and Target Vehicle: 12-15 ft.

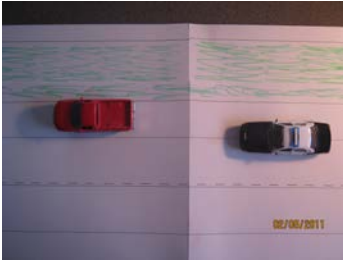
STOP

•SPACING: safe distance between target vehicle and cruiser. 1 car length or 15 feet

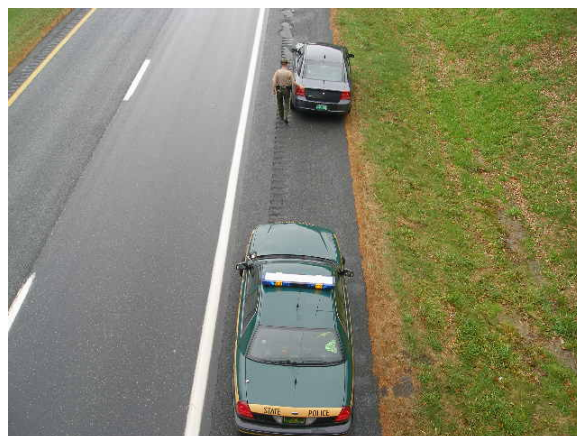
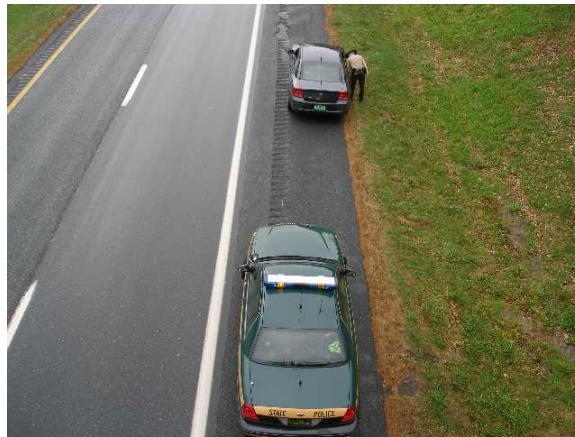
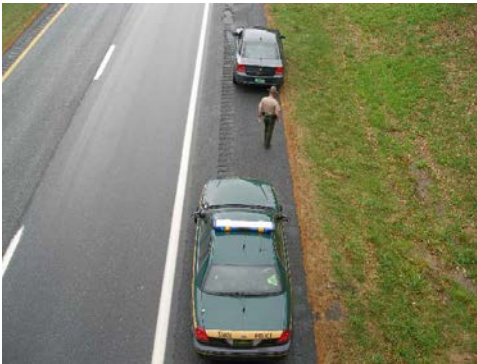
•OFF SET: preferred method of cruiser positioning is to off set the cruiser approx. 50% to the left of target vehicle

•PARALLEL: cruiser should be positioned parallel to the travel line

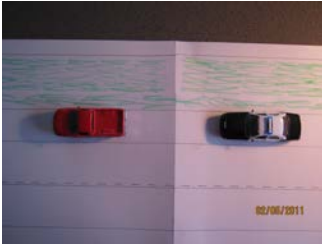
OFF SET



- Recommended Method to provide highest level of protection
- Cruiser Off sets target vehicle approximately 50%



IN LINE



- Provides least amount of protection to officer while outside cruiser
- Used primarily on narrow highways, no road shoulder



ANGLE

- Cruiser positioned sharply to the left at approximate 45 degree angle with steering tires turned to the left.

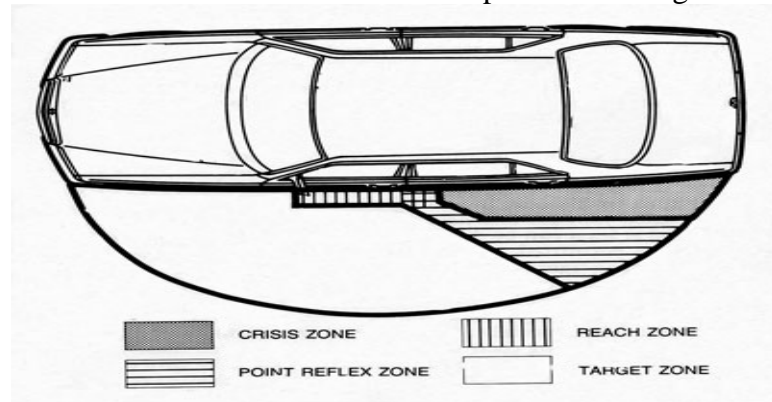


MODIFICATION



Cont'd

- Prior to exiting the vehicle, the officer will
 - Look for suspicious activity (movements)
 - Check for traffic prior to exiting car
 - Continue to watch the actions of occupants in the target vehicle.



Cont'd

- The officer will approach the target vehicle from either the left or right (driver or passenger side approach), some determining factors for approach choice are:
 - Number of occupants
 - Type of violation
 - Traffic flow and area
 - Road character and barriers

Note: Officer's path should not make him/her vulnerable to attack with vehicle doors.

Continued:

- Ask for minimum of DL, Reg, Proof of insurance
- Ask if documents reflect current mailing address
- Prior to departing from initial contact, instruct occupants to remain in vehicle.
- Options of where to go from here:
 - Return to cruiser driver's front seat (Seatbelt on)
 - Return to cruiser passenger side (Seatbelt?)
 - Stand outside cruiser in safe location off the road

Cont'd

- If a second Officer is present or arrives he/she will act as cover officer to the initial contact officer.
 - Cover officer will stay at target vehicle while contact officer moves between the patrol vehicle and the target vehicle.

NIGHT STOPS

- The officer will use extra caution in selecting a location for the stop.
- Officer will place headlights on low if applicable (oncoming traffic safety)
- Officer will place spot light, take down lights, and any other lights available to illuminate the target vehicle.
- Use action indicator lights if you have them. I.e. Yellow lights that instruct operators to move to the left, use caution, etc... check with your department on the available signaling equipment.
- _ Passenger side approach will initiate by officer walking around the back of the cruiser and avoiding the fatal zone directly in front of cruiser

SECOND APPROACH



DO NOT LET YOUR GUARD DOWN

Patrol Procedures

Crimes in Progress

Crimes in progress calls:

- Disturbance, Welfare check
- Noise complaint, Neighbor dispute
- MV disturbance, Suspicious activity
- Domestic, 911 Hang up
- Intoxicated subject, Mentally disturbed
- Demonstrations

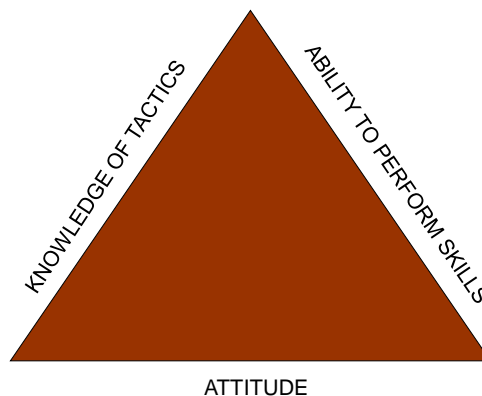
Mental Conditioning - Skills

- The realistic development of threats that may arise, followed by developing options for preventing or resolving these threats safely
- Risk vs. Gain
- PLANNING!

Mental Conditioning – Color Codes

- White (unaware) - Safe environment
- Yellow (alert) - Patrol
- Orange (ready to act) - Possible threat
- Red (action) - Imminent threat
- Black (panic) - Overwhelmed

SURVIVAL TRIANGLE



Responding officer concepts!!!

- When responding to ANY crimes in progress call – the officer(s) involved must not lose sight of “RIM”:
 - **Responsible driving**
 - **Intelligence Update**
 - **Mental conditioning**
- You each have the responsibility of arriving to the scene efficiently and safely. You become a liability when you don't.
- **WHEN IN DOUBT, SLOW DOWN!**

Primary Responsibilities of Responding Officers

- Respond safely!
- Remember distance between cruisers and speed. Speed Kills!
- Between 1994-2004, 1,822 officers have been killed in the line of duty
 - 585 or 33% of these deaths were related to motor vehicle accidents!
 - Traffic Related deaths are the leading cause of death for 12 year in row. Perhaps not 2011

Intelligence updates

- Ongoing intelligence vs. “dead call”
 - People involved - Number/ who
 - Weapons - Subjects armed?/ in residence?
 - Location - building/ suspects/ etc.
 - Subjects leaving scene
 - Previous calls
 - Prior history- probation and parole/ conditions/ RFA/ warrants
- Upon arrival make risk assessment and use command presence to secure scene
 - Identification/Interview
 - Officer safety - Others present/ weapons/ etc.
 - Biographical
 - Name (spelling)/ DOB/ Address/ etc.
 - “Crap in” = “Crap out”
 - Run everyone - 27/29 checks

Command Presence

- Verbal skills
 - Display interest
 - Tone/ pitch/ volume
 - Keep on task
 - Bypass anger
 - Understand what the person is really saying
 - Be clear and concise
 - Only one officer talks
 - “Verbal Judo”
-

Verbal Judo, Dr. George Thompson: Techniques to deflect and redirect verbal assaults and abusive behavior

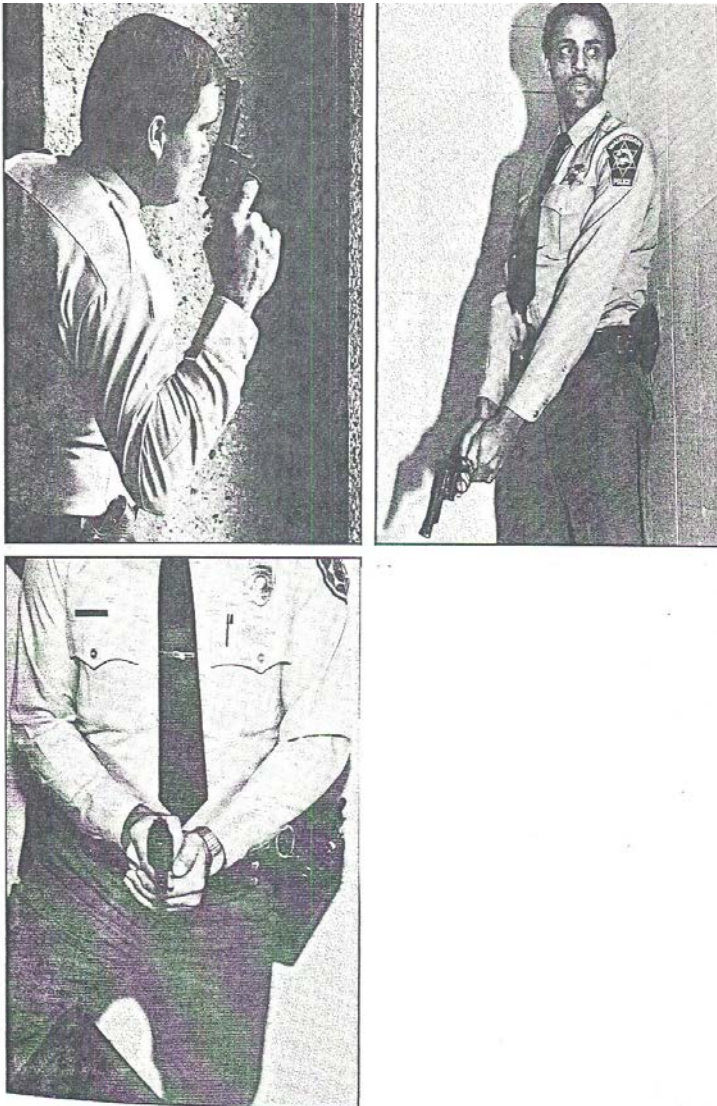
- As a law enforcement official you are expected to handle verbally abusive and challenging people
 - Your goal is to gain voluntary compliance. Not to become offended or lose professional composure
 - The following is a list of techniques which are effective in reaching your goals
 - Spring boarding: “I understand but”
 - Directing thoughts to neutral or valued topics
 - Directed consequences: Preserving meaningful status
 - Validation: “Let me see if I understand”
 - When all else fails: “Is there anything I can say to earn your cooperation”
-

Cover and Concealment

- Concealment
 - Used to hide your presence and movements
 - ***Will not stop projectiles***

- Cover
 - Protection which hides your presence and movements
 - Will deflect or stop projectiles
- Purposes
 - Allows additional time
 - Better evaluate the situation
 - Gain advantage of protected position
 - Always look before you leave cover or concealment
 - Exception is in a dynamic entry

Weapon Security



- Draw?
 - Department policy, time of day, holster, coat
 - 21 foot rule (now closer to 30)
 - 97% accurate hitting paper target/28-41% in actual shooting incident

- Individuals who may be encountered
 - Elderly, children, numerous citizens
 - Two-hand hold
 - Finger outside trigger
 - Track with eyes
 - Ready pistol position
 - Barrel down (No Hollywood)

Confronting Suspects

- Suspects are usually aggressive and displaying common mannerisms
- Adrenaline is usually accompanied by drugs and/or alcohol
- Statistically, 72% of all suspects are under the influence of one of these chemicals
- Fear of capture (fight or flight)
- Suspects decision to surrender or escape can depend upon the officers command presence

- Command Presence
 - Physical presence (body language)
 - Suspects read you
 - Test “space’ limits/ posture/ bladed/ voice/strength/ weight/ weapon/ cruiser
 - Physical anchoring
 - Triangulation

 - Cognitive thinking and reaction
 - Think one step ahead
 - Read suspects body language
 - Open and truthfulness

- Looking through you (Flight ?)
- Signs of impending assault (Fight ?)
 - Neck rubbing/ Nose flaring/ Sweating/ Lower center of gravity/ Clenching of fist, jaw and teeth/ Stretching/ Focus eyes on target/ Breaks eye contact/ Voice cracking/ Repeating phrases like “I don’t care”
 - Remember: Each one of these signs on their own is just body postures or movement, but place in context with a stressful situation, they are clues for an officer to take action
- React

“Fight or Flight” considerations

- Flight - avoid contact, achieve distance
- Fight - desire physical confrontation to immobilize or distract officer; can be **life threatening**; proper risk assessment is essential.

Foot pursuits

- Basic function of policing
 - Critical decision
 - Risk vs. gain
 - themselves/ other officers/ public/ suspect
- Authority to stop
- Continual evaluation throughout event
- ***Know your department policy***

Risk Assessment

- Is the identity of the suspect known or can it be established?
- How serious is the offense and imminent threat to the public?
- Likelihood of a successful apprehension?
- Geographical risk: terrain, traffic, water, construction, population density, fences
- Environmental risks: weather and lighting
- Officers physical characteristics vs. the suspects
- Cruiser security

- The 1/3 rule
- **Keep dispatch updated**
 - Direction of travel
 - Physical description
 - Clothing description
- Terminate pursuit
 - Danger to the officer, suspect and/or public outweighs the necessity for immediate apprehension
 - The suspect's location is no longer known
 - Any person becomes injured
 - Loss of communication occurs
 - The officer becomes lost or unfamiliar with surroundings
 - Suspect(s) enter a structure or building

Search

- Handcuff
- Waist first
- Same way
- One officer searches
- Upon transfer
- Plus one rule

Encounters with Weapons

- Identify the weapon and communicate finding to other LE
- Gain control of suspects (verbal control)
- Gain control of immediate surroundings
- Evaluate the threat, Risk assessment, confirm it
- Stabilize the threat (secure it, clear it)
- "Out of sight out of mind"
- Tracking Considerations
 - Availability of canine
 - Don't contaminate the escape routes or tracks
 - Turn off cruisers
 - Make a mental notation of last place suspect was seen
 - Don't walk in area of trail
- Extend outer perimeter and possible escape routes

Crimes in Progress

Building Searches

Building Searches – Reasons to Search

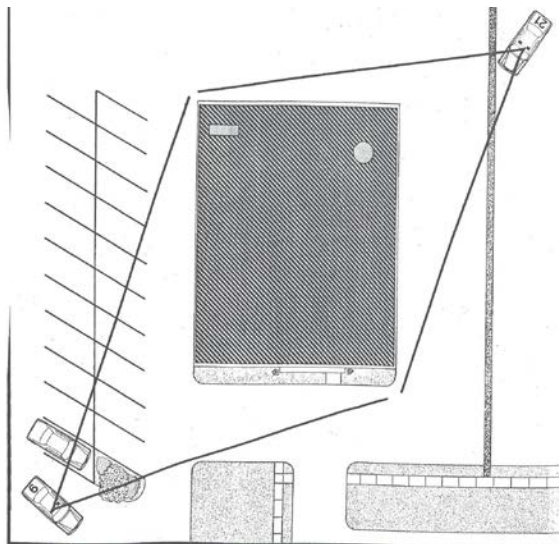
- Alarm
- Prowler
- Intruder
- Fleeing suspect
- Barricaded or Suicidal suspect *
- Hostage situation *
- Search and/or arrest warrant

Obtain Alarm Information from Dispatch

- Type of alarm (i.e. break, fire, etc.)
- Location of alarm (i.e. floor, window, door, etc.)
- Caretaker/key holder
 - physical description
 - vehicle description
 - already on scene (i.e. called before you)
 - E.T.A.?
- Prior history

Actions on Approach/Arrival - 1

- Shut down lights & siren prior to arrival (tactical surprise)
- Roll down window/take off seat belt (listen!)
- Note/observe suspicious activity within outer perimeter (run 10-28's, any fresh tire tracks, etc.)
- Position cruiser in tactical, invisible, observation location



Actions on Approach/Arrival - 2

- Relax, Perceive, Plan, Perform (Stop, look & listen)
- Remember mental conditioning!
- Secure the inner perimeter (immediate curtilage)
 - with large scale incidents, an outer perimeter may be required
- **NEVER** leave cruiser unattended, unlocked, with keys!

Actions on Approach/Arrival - 3

- When dealing with a known (or suspected) dangerous suspect, CONTAINMENT of inner perimeter should never be compromised
- If key holder is responding, WAIT to obtain information about interior, lay-out, valuables, weapons, keys
- Approach structure carefully & tactically

Approach & Entry Points of Structure - 1

- Lighting – inside & outside, avoid shadowing
- Availability of cover – for approach
 - Vehicles
 - Trees, shrubs, bushes, fences, etc.
 - Obstacles – fences, water, etc.
- Location of doors and windows
- Preference is to enter structure through doors over windows

Approach & Entry Points of Structure - 2

- Avoid entering through point of forced entry
 - May destroy/contaminate evidence
 - Suspects often in close proximity
- Entry should be made at one point only

Equipment

- Flashlight – day AND night
- Choice of weapons:
 - possible witnesses/hostages
 - proximity of other structures within perimeter
 - composition of walls and structure
 - dictate contact and cover roles
- Mirrors, shields, vests, door stops
- Other?

Communications

- Voice Commands
 - Ready, Set, Go
- Hand signals
 - Fewer the better
 - Simple
- Radio

- Volume on low
- Priority channel (if possible)
- Scanners
 - Everyone has one
 - Be mindful of information transmitted
- “Five minute” rule
 - If used dispatch needs to be aware of rule
 - Adhere to the 5 minutes.

Establish Entry Team - 1

- Normally entry should NOT be attempted without at least two officers
- Only one officer searches
- Contact or Point Person
 - first to enter structure
 - dictates the pace
 - dictates the direction, usually searches
 - stays low, is responsible for looking under obstacles
 - most knowledgeable

Establish Entry Team - 2

- Back up or Cover Person
 - stays with contact person, close proximity – avoids losing sight
 - assists contact with tasks
 - over watch position

Establish Type of Entry - 1

- Stealth – SLOW, quiet, methodical approach
- Dynamic – QUICK, surprising, explosive
- NOTE: Styles may be interchanged during search based on changing factors
- Factors to consider:
 - seriousness of offense
 - knowledge of structure and/or suspect
 - number of suspects and offense
 - threat to the public
 - location of suspect(s)

Establish Type of Entry - 2

- Before entering structure:
 - make an ANNOUNCEMENT
 - try to talk the suspect out
 - could be the employee or owner
 - ANYONE exiting should be treated as suspect until proven otherwise
- Can I be successful in conducting a search?
 - “If you can’t win – don’t go in!”

Responsibilities After Entry

- Complete search to maximize safety and thoroughness
 - never PROCEED until area of responsibility is secure
- Cover & Move or Cover & Search principle
- Always CONTROL and CONTAIN the immediate area

Methods of Movement

- Follow the leader – contact moves and searches while back up covers. Contact obtains cover, then back-up moves up into vicinity. Then contact advances.
- Leap frog – contact moves forward, obtains cover. The back-up then advances and passes contact, at which time becomes cover until that officer obtains cover
- Advantage – move faster, limited cover required

Concepts to Remember While Moving

- Sensory distortion
 - tunnel vision
 - auditory exclusion: occurs when focus and/or concentration on a specific event(s) results in the diminished PERCEPTION of one's surroundings. 88% of officers experience sensory distortion
- Funnel of fire phenomenon
 - all sensory concentration on a specific, limited area
 - plan the area
 - quick movements

Triangulation

- All Doors aren't created equal
- Utilize during closets, washrooms
- Not for doors into large rooms
- Utilize when advancing in hallways
- Utilize when confronting a suspect
- Will avoid cross fire scenarios

Dangerous areas

Doorways – aka “Funnel of Fire”

- The following slides demonstrate doorway clearing tactics for a methodical stealth search with 2 officers
- Considerations with all doors
 - stay AWAY from wall
 - guard from extensions post frame
 - blade when entering
 - avoid silhouette
 - coordinated response
 - weapon control

OPEN DOORS



Two Officers – Same side.
Closest officer to door is lead.
Wait for Second Officer to “Tap Up”

Where to tap? Back of thigh.

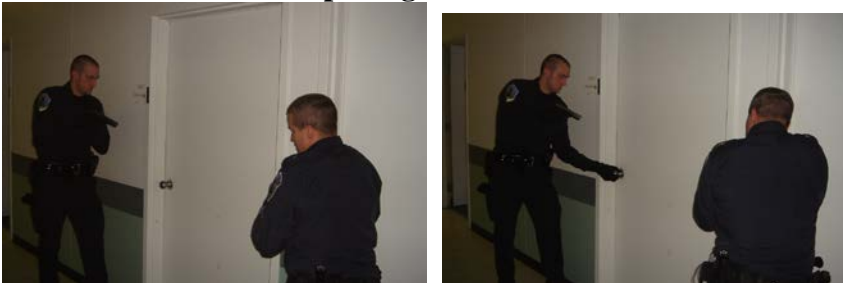
Why? Tactical vest are bulky and lead officer may not feel tap.

Room Softening followed by verbal
Ready, Set, Go

Lead officer either Crosses over or buttonhooks into room.
Usually the path of least resistance

Second officer does the opposite.
Get through door and out of fatal funnel then scan and sweep toward the center

Closed Door - Inward opening



- Two officers – **opposite sides**
- Be Mindful of muzzle position
- Lead Officer is opposite door knob.
- Secondary Officer opens door.
- Lead officer is to concentrate on the area you can observe when door swing open.

- Room Softening
- Lead checks door hinges
- Ready, Set, Go
- Lead officer either Crosses over or buttonhooks into room, path of least resistance.
- Second officer goes opposite
- Get through door and out of fatal funnel then STOP!
- Collapse room outside toward center looking for threats.

Closed Door - Outward opening



- Two officers – **MUST BE ON SAME SIDE as knob**
- Lead Officer is closest to Door.
- Muzzle control for weapons
- Second Officer kneels down, reaches around lead officer and pulls opens door.
- Second officer then moves back behind lead officer.
- Lead officer is to concentrate on the area you can observe when door swing open.
- Room soften
- Ready, set, go
- Lead officer crosses or button hooks, secondary goes opposite



- Room soften
- Ready, set, go
- Lead officer crosses or button hooks, secondary goes opposite
- Check hard corners
- Collapse room outside toward center looking for threats.
- Search remainders of room

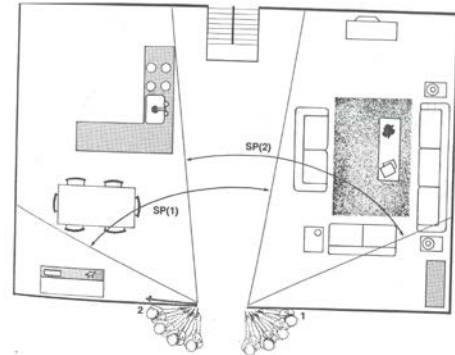
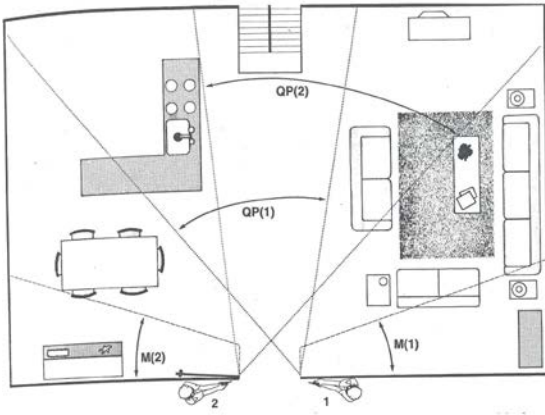
Room Softening

Look before you leap

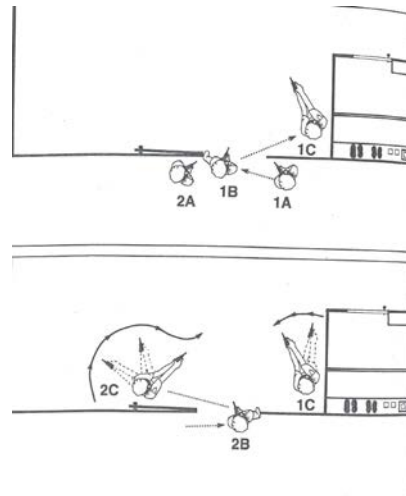
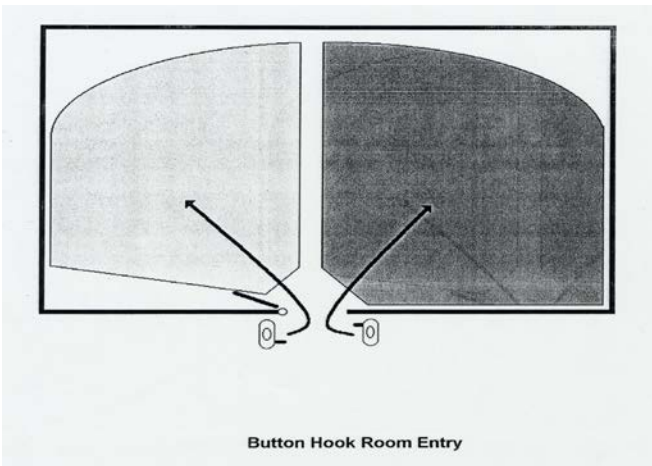
Quick Peaks



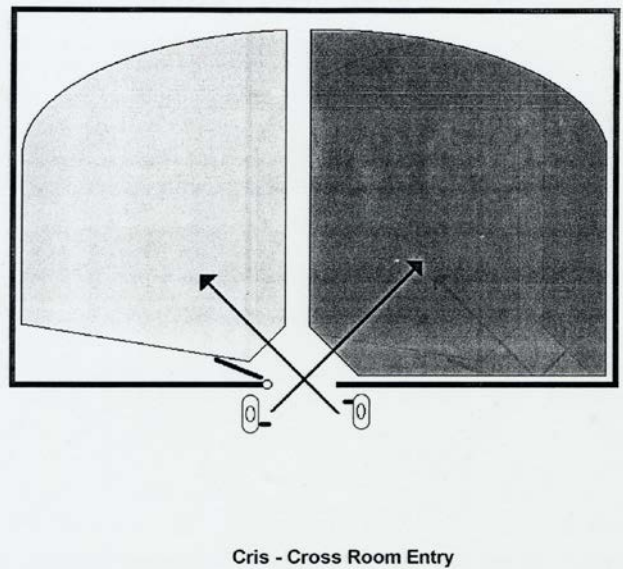
Slicing or Edging



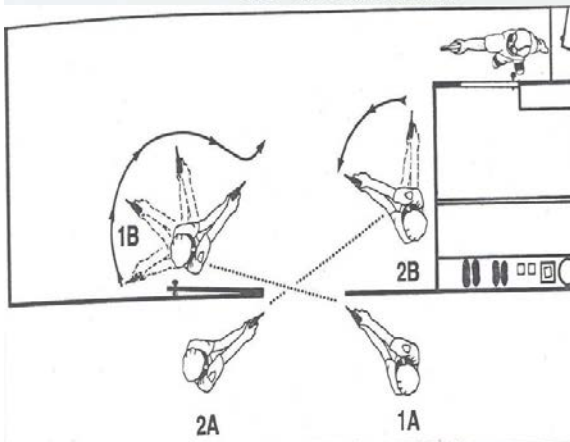
Button Hook diagram



Cross-over diagram

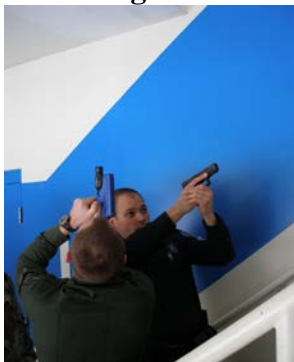


Cris - Cross Room Entry

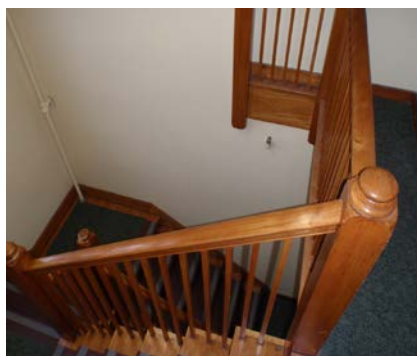


Stairs

Ascending



Descending

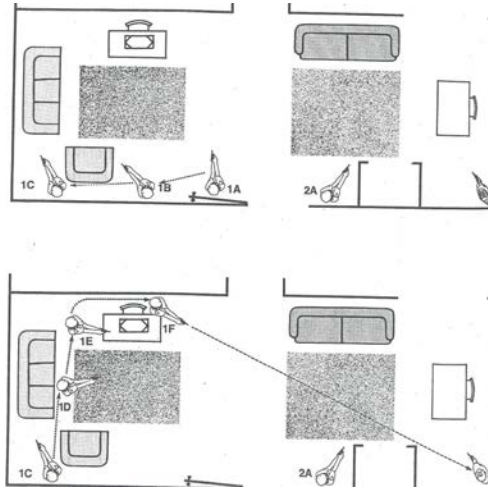


Multiple Openings

- Slicing angles
- Close off doors

Search Patterns inside room

- Focus on prioritizing hazardous locations and clear them first
 - behind sofas and Chests
 - closets
 - under beds
- Stay low, plane or blade target areas
- **Move AROUND perimeter of room**



Encountered Weapons

- Weapons found during search
- Weapons found on suspects
- Knowledge of the weapons
- Security of immediate scene
- Out of sight out of mind
- Evidence value

Exiting the Perimeter

- “Advance to rear or tactical withdrawal”
- Your suspect has a hostage
- Superior firepower by suspect
- Ambush – unable to locate direction of fire
- Barricaded perpetrator
- Return fire endangers innocent bystanders
- Inability to control situation
- Poor or unavailable cover

Element of Surprise

- Increase the suspects LAG time or immobilize them
- Officer gets out of the line of fire quickly
- Carry officer to a LOCATION, or into posture from which you can shoot or otherwise incapacitate your suspect
- Always REACT to aggressive movements
- What can happen if you lose element of surprise???
- WACO, 28 Feb 93... 77 officers assaulted residence in 2.5 hours resulting in 4 deaths and 28 wounded

Voice Commands

- Concise, clear and controlling
- Only ONE officer gives commands at a time
- Maintain cover and talk suspect TO you
- Bring suspect to secure area where you can search them
- Question suspect regarding officer safety issues (Miranda?)
- name?
- reason for presence?
- any other suspects?
- Escort suspect out of structure
- backup officer from perimeter enters to escort and secure suspect