

Arizona Peace Officer Standards and Training

Basic Curriculum Model Lesson Plan

LESSON TITLE: CRIMES IN PROGRESS 3.5

SUBJECT:	Crimes in Progress
AZ POST DESIGNATION:	3.5
HOURS:	14
COURSE CONTENT:	An examination of the procedures and techniques for handling crimes in progress. Emphasis is given to the use of safety precautions for both the officer and the innocent bystander. Specific techniques for selecting response routes, cover and concealment, search procedures and other areas are covered.
PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES:	Upon completion of this course of instruction, students using notes, handouts and other support materials as references, within the allotted time, will:

3.5.1 Identify the following tactical responsibilities of the primary unit responding to a crime in progress:

- A. Preparing for the “stress response.”
- B. Knowledge of assigned areas.
- C. Appropriate response methods.
- D. Formulation of a flexible plan.
- E. Communication with other responding units.
- F. Coordination of resources.
- G. Officer safety.

3.5.2 Identify the following responsibilities of a back-up officer when responding to an officer request for assistance:

- A. Nature of incident.
- B. Where to respond.
- C. Hazards involved (e.g., weapons).
- D. Number of people involved (suspects and victims).
- E. Contact cover responsibilities.

- 3.5.3 Identify the following criteria an officer should use to base the selection of a route and method of response to a crime in progress:
- A. Distance to location of crime.
 - B. Consider possible escape routes.
 - C. Traffic situation.
 - D. Time of day.
 - E. Condition of route.
 - F. Approach that allows tactical advantage.
 - G. Severity of the situation.
- 3.5.4 Identify the following tactics and officer safety considerations for securing the scene of a crime in progress:
- A. Coordinate routing and positioning with other responding units.
 - B. Contain the scene.
 - C. Determine what type of crime has been committed.
 - D. Control the crime scene.
 - E. Apprehend suspect(s).
 - F. Communicate appropriate vital information (ATL – Attempt To Locate).
 - G. Request appropriate resources (medical, investigation, identification, etc.).
- 3.5.5 Identify tactics and officer safety considerations for responding to the following types of alarms:
- A. Silent.
 - B. Audible.
- 3.5.6 Given a written, verbal or visual description of a building search, identify appropriate actions consistent with the following tactics and officer safety considerations:
- A. Establish a perimeter and plan the search.
 - B. Search the outside of a building for the point of entry.
 - C. Consider resources (air unit, canine, perimeter officers, etc.).

- D. Attempt to contact the owner for a key and information about the building.
- E. Inform other units before entering the building.
- F. When searching a building at night, decide on appropriate use of lights.
- G. Search with at least two (2) officers, one (1) supplying cover.
- H. Use only one (1) entrance (single entry point).
- I. Check behind all doors and search any area large enough to conceal a suspect.
- J. Search multi-story buildings one (1) floor at a time.
- K. Do not abandon the search until all areas have been searched for additional suspects.
- L. Use appropriate building entry tactics.
- M. Use appropriate building entry techniques.
- N. Use appropriate building search tactics.
- O. Use a systematic search method.
- P. Use appropriate suspect contact tactics.

3.5.7 Given a written, verbal or visual description of an outdoor area search, identify appropriate actions consistent with the following tactics and officer safety considerations:

- A. Consider the type of incident.
- B. Estimate the size of the area to be searched.
- C. Consider available, additional resources and assistance.
- D. Establish a plan for deployment.
- E. Establish a perimeter, if feasible.
- F. Develop a flexible search plan.
- G. Identify a time element.
- H. Identify tracks, direction and mode of travel.
- I. Communicate appropriate vital information.

3.5.8 Given a written, verbal or visual description of a suspicious person, vehicle or activity call, identify appropriate actions consistent with the following tactics and officer safety considerations:

- A. Use a quick, silent approach.

- B. Upon arrival, first observe activity from a position of safety.
- C. Coordinate responding units and contain the area.
- D. Develop a flexible plan due to the possibility of a variety of crimes.
- E. Consider available resources (K-9, air unit, additional officers, etc.).
- F. Contact the reporting party to verify the complaint and obtain additional information.
- G. Confront from cover.
- H. Determine if a crime has been committed.
- I. Stay alert for signs of danger.
- J. Keep a position of advantage.
- K. Never let your guard down.

3.5.9 Given a written, verbal or visual description of a burglary-in-progress call, identify appropriate actions consistent with the following tactics and officer safety considerations:

- A. Determine the approach method, generally a quick, silent approach.
- B. Develop a flexible plan.
- C. Consider available resources (K-9, air unit, additional officers, etc.).
- D. Contain the scene and determine the perimeter type.
- E. Decide when and how to search the immediate area/building.
- F. Apprehend suspect(s) – (remember the one (1) plus theory).
- G. Secure the scene.
- H. Protect evidence.
- I. Identify witnesses.
- J. Communicate appropriate vital information (ATL).
- K. Look for a suspicious person or vehicle in the area.

3.5.10 Given a written, verbal or visual description of a response to an armed confrontation, identify appropriate actions consistent with the following tactics, use of cover and concealment and officer safety considerations:

- A. Watch for suspicious people, activities and vehicles.
- B. Know the dynamics of an armed confrontation.
- C. Properly evaluate risks.
- D. Approach using cover.
- E. Have a crisis rehearsal plan.
- F. Know appropriate survival skills.
- G. Scrutinize area from cover.
- H. Encounter suspects from cover.
- I. Maintain good cover.

- 3.5.11 Given a written, verbal or visual description of a robbery-in-progress call, identify appropriate actions consistent with the following tactics and officer safety considerations:
- A. Determine the approach method, generally a quick, silent approach.
 - B. Coordinate with responding units.
 - C. Determine what type of robbery has occurred.
 - D. Determine mode of flight (foot, car, bike, etc.).
 - E. Attempt to intercept fleeing suspects along common or easily accessible escape routes.
 - F. Park out of view and approach the scene (walk) using good cover.
 - G. Consider available resources (K-9, air unit, additional officers, etc.).
 - H. Contain the scene (determine the perimeter type), generally invisible.
 - I. Do not enter the building while the suspect is inside.
 - J. Bring the victim/Reporting Party (RP) to the officer's position.
 - K. Communicate appropriate vital information.
 - L. Apprehend the suspect(s) and watch for additional suspects (one (1) plus theory).
 - M. Secure the scene and protect evidence.
 - N. Look for suspicious persons or vehicles in the area.

- 3.5.12 Given a written, verbal or visual description of a hostage or barricade situation, identify appropriate actions consistent with the following tactics and officer safety considerations:
- A. Approach calmly and quietly using cover and concealment.
 - B. Determine the validity of a call.
 - C. Contain the scene, set up inner and outer perimeters.
 - D. Establish a command post and coordinate arriving units.
 - E. Consider available resources.
 - F. Request appropriate assistance (SWAT, negotiator, etc.).
 - G. Begin gathering intelligence information on location, suspect(s) and victims(s).
 - H. Follow department policy regarding communication with the suspect; do not make any promises or agreements with the suspect or hostage taker, but assert that others in route have negotiating authority.
 - I. Non-negotiable items (weapons, drugs, alcohol, etc.).

DATE FIRST PREPARED: 1999

PREPARED BY: SME Committee

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INSTRUCTOR REFERENCES:

CLASS LEVEL: Student

TRAINING AIDS:

INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGY: Interactive lecture and group discussion.

SUCCESS CRITERIA: 70% or higher on a written, multiple-choice examination.

COMPUTER FILE NAME: 3.5 Crimes In Progress

DATE RELEASED TO THE SHARE FILE: May 27, 2022

I. INTRODUCTION

- A. Instructor – (self) introduction.
- B. Preview of performance objectives.

II. PRIMARY UNIT RESPONSIBILITIES**P.O. 3.5.1**

- A. Introduction.
 - 1. In progress means an immediate response situation.
 - 2. Urgency places a tremendous responsibility on the officer responding to a crime-in-progress call to analyze and initiate the best method of handling a situation immediately. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *Optional information: Share statistics on calls for service answered by your agency for the past year.*
- B. Knowledge, skills and abilities.
 - 1. Skill and ability to listen, understand and speak with others.
 - 2. Knowledge of the proper police procedures.
 - 3. Ability to perceive danger and the skill to react to it.
 - 4. Ability to think under pressure.
 - 5. Knowledge of sound tactics.
 - 6. Above all else, you must **MAINTAIN A SUCCESSFUL MIND.** **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *OPTIONAL: Show a brief video clip showing a threat to officer survival.*
 - a. Every situation can be overcome.
 - b. “Surviving” is a by-product of being “Successful”.
 - i. Expect the unexpected.
 - ii. Keep fighting!
 - 7. Officers, supervisors, courts and the public will take days, months and even years to analyze the decisions you must make in seconds.

C. My commitment to being successful.**P.O. 3.5.1A**

- 1. As a law enforcement officer, I am aware that being involved in a shooting or other

violent incident is a realistic possibility.

2. I will continually demonstrate my commitment to BE SUCCESSFUL in all confrontations.
3. I will always:
 - a. Maintain awareness of the Seven Foundational Principles for Policing and Use of Force.
 - i. Mindset.
 - ii. Position.
 - iii. Emotional Control.
 - iv. De-Escalation/Communication.
 - v. Duty to Intervene.
 - vi. Duty to Render Aid/Report.
 - vii. Overall Professionalism.
 - b. Have a functional stance and defensive capacity and approach all suspects anticipating the possibility of a confrontation, regardless of the circumstances.
INSTRUCTOR NOTE: *Drive/Brace Leg; Centerline Tracking;*
 - c. Never underestimate a suspect or an adversary.
 - d. Think “cover” and constantly be aware of its nearest position.
 - e. Evaluate the need to approach a suspect or a suspect location.
 - f. Observe the suspect’s hands.
 - g. Maintain a safe reactionary distance from my suspect.
 - h. Handcuff my suspect’s hands behind his/ her back.
 - i. Search slowly and thoroughly, top to bottom.
 - j. Wear my body armor while on duty.
 - k. Know, through practice, appropriate skills to BE SUCCESSFUL IN ALL confrontations.
 - l. Effectively use my firearm in justifiable situations.

- m. Anticipate the worst case scenario and be prepared with a plan.
- n. BE SUCCESSFUL in any violent confrontation.

D. Fight , flight or freeze.

P.O. 3.5.1A

1. When confronted with a crisis, humans are programmed with a " fight , flight or freeze." response. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *DISCUSSION: The stress response*
2. The mind is programmed to stop thinking and react.
3. Large muscles get priority over abstract thought and fine motor skills.
4. The mind automatically focuses on vision and hearing.

E. Perceptual distortions.

P.O. 3.5.1A

1. Dr. Alexis Artwohl and Loren Christian surveyed 141 officers who had been involved in deadly force encounters. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *DISCUSSION: Perceptual distortions.*
2. Although many of the officers reported more than one (1) symptom of perceptual distortion, all reported experiencing at least one (1). **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *DISCUSSIONS: Humans receive the majority of stimuli through sight, but when sight diminishes, hearing becomes more acute. In low-light combat, hearing is more acute until target acquisition is made. (muzzle flash, etc.) and the vision becomes the primary source of information and hearing diminishes.*
 - a. Eighty-five percent (85%) diminished sound – auditory exclusion.
 - b. Eighty percent (80%) tunnel vision – “looking through a straw” – turn your head.
 - c. Seventy-four percent (74%) automatic pilot – reverting to training.
 - d. Seventy-two percent (72%) heightened visual clarity – size distortion and flashbulb memory.
 - e. Sixty-five percent (65%) slow motion time – keep moving, fight through it.
 - f. Fifty-one percent (51%) memory loss for part of the event.
 - g. Forty-seven percent (47%) memory loss for part of the officer’s actions.
 - h. Forty percent (40%) dissociative – detachment from the event (watching from outside).
 - i. Twenty-six percent (26%) intrusive/distracting thoughts – the majority about God

- and family.
- j. Twenty-two percent (22%) memory distortions – remembered events that did not occur.
 - k. Sixteen percent (16%) intensified sounds. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *A majority of officer fatalities occur in low-light, close-quarters combat situations.*
 - l. Sixteen percent (16%) fast motion time – may be lack of training or preparedness.
 - m. Seven percent (7%) paralysis – maybe officer unaware of #5 and giving up.
3. Startle response – an involuntary movement in reaction to a sudden fright is another reaction to combat-related stress.
4. Physical distress:
- a. Cottonmouth, sweaty palms, vomit, urination, defecation, etc.
 - b. Parasympathetic backlash. **P.O. 3.5.1A**
 - i. Any extended period of relaxation after intense sympathetic nervous system arousal can result in a parasympathetic backlash, with significant drops in energy levels, heart rate and blood pressure. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *DISCUSSION: Parasympathetic backlash.*
 - ii. This can manifest itself as normal shock symptoms (dizziness, nausea, vomiting, paleness and clammy skin) and/or profound exhaustion.
- F. The feedback loop. **P.O. 3.5.1A**
- 1. Emotions are psychologically arousing, this in turn is physiologically arousing. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *Have the class practice combat breathing.*
 - 2. Allowing interplay between the mind and the body is called a feedback loop.
 - 3. The key to managing stress is to break the feedback loop.
 - 4. If the mind or the body can be made to relax, the other one will follow.
- G. Coping mechanisms.
- 1. Combat Breathing.
 - a. Stress hampers performance; relaxation enhances it; breathing is the gateway to relaxation.

- b. Perform the following three (3) times:
 - i. Inhale through the nose to a slow count of four.
 - ii. Hold for a count of four.
 - iii. Exhale slowly through the lips for a count of four.
 - iv. Hold for a count of four.
 - v. The number of cycles you use is dependent upon the person and circumstances. Experiment with it.

2. Stress inoculation.
 - a. Just as a person can be inoculated against a disease, officers can be inoculated against stress.
 - b. When a doctor inoculates you against smallpox, he/she gives you a small dose of the disease to allow your body to build immunity to it.
 - c. When you are exposed to combat stress in a training situation, you inoculate yourself against the full effect of stress in similar situations.
 - d. **DISCUSSION** – How long does it take to drown a rat?
 - i. Take a rat from its cage and throw it in a tub of water. The rat will swim 60 hours before drowning.
 - ii. Flip the next rat on its back and when it quits kicking, throw it in the water. It will swim 20 minutes before drowning.
 - iii. Take the next rat, flip it on its back and when it quits kicking, place it back in its cage. Do this for five (5) days.
 - vi. On the sixth (6th) day, flip the rat on its back and when it quits kicking, throw it in the water. It will swim 60 hours before drowning. Why? Stress inoculation. Proper scenario-based training will give you the experience without having the risks of the actual situation.

3. Crisis rehearsal: **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *The same techniques used by successful athletes. Point to stress here is that by imagining themselves doing an action (with a great amount of emotion and various senses involved) a person can prepare him/herself for something that may happen in the future. The subconscious mind which is affected by this imagination does not know the difference between reality and fantasy.*
 - a. Plan ahead.

- b. Play scenarios through in your mind and in monologues with the correct, desired outcomes. We will call this imagery:
 - c. Be prepared.
 - d. Have a "Plan B" and a "Plan C."
 - e. This will help you over-learn tactics so they will become second nature.
 - f. By familiarizing yourself with what a crisis situation may look like, you can defuse the impact of the stress of an actual crisis situation.
 - g. Your responses will be trained into your system; under stress, the way that you have trained will be the way you respond.
4. Conditioned response from training. ***INSTRUCTOR NOTE: DISCUSSION: the meadow. "You will perform like you practice."***
- a. The way that you train will be the way that you respond to a crisis situation.
 - b. Discussion – the meadow.
 - i. Meadow = mind.
 - ii. Blades of grass = neurons.
 - iii. Tracks = one (1)-time event (a memory).
 - iv. Trail = learning and training.
 - v. Road = years of experience.
 - c. When learning something completely new, the mind is like a meadow. ***INSTRUCTOR NOTE: This learning process can be enhanced by "training with emotion and imagination", and use the aforementioned imagery. Make it perfect practice by putting emotion and sensory cues into the exercise. "Train the way you fight, train with emotion and imagination, and you will fight the way you train."***
 - i. When we hear or experience something for the first time, it leaves tracks in the grass (neuro pathways) of the mind.
 - ii. When we over-learn and practice something, it establishes a trail.
 - iii. Over the years, or through a life and death experience, it creates a road. The mind will automatically go down that road when it experiences a

situation the same or similar to the one practiced or experienced.

- iv. This is why officers in combat situations report going on auto-pilot or not remembering events or actions. You will play just like you practice.
5. Positive self-talk.
- a. More than "positive thinking," positive self-talk is anchored in professional competence, which warrants optimism and self-confidence. Make your thoughts personal, positive, and empowering e.g. I win all confrontations.
 - b. Positive thinking without the practice in survival skills to back it up is merely an exercise in self-delusion.
 - c. Use suggestions stated in a positive, permissive fashion;
 - i. never use the word "try" in any suggestion, this implies doubt and the possibility of failure.
 - ii. never use the word "don't " for example – don't look at the leg. The subconscious mind will think of the action "look" and that is what you will first do.
 - d. On completion of high-risk calls, acknowledge your achievement.

H. Methods of response.

P.O. 3.5.1C

1. Proceed directly to the crime scene as quickly, safely and silently as possible. The purpose of this type of response is to catch a person in the act of committing the crime. Examples of crimes that would generally fall in this category would be:
- a. Indecent exposure.
 - b. Burglary.
 - c. Robbery.
 - d. A prowler.
 - e. Criminal damage.
 - f. Alarms.
 - g. A beer run.
 - h. Auto theft.

2. Proceed directly to the crime scene using emergency procedures. The purpose of this type of response is to stop the criminal act, render immediate aid or to establish control of the scene as quickly as possible. Examples of crimes that would generally fall in this category would be:
 - a. A fight with weapons.
 - b. A large gang party.
 - c. Sexual assault.
 - d. An officer's urgent request for assistance.
 - e. Assault.
 - f. A bomb threat.
 - g. A stabbing.
 - h. A shooting.
 3. Proceed to the crime scene using a route where fleeing suspects are most likely to be intercepted. The purpose of this type of response is to anticipate the escape route of the criminal and place yourself in areas where you could see possible suspect vehicles.
 - a. This could also include specialized responses like Pronet, Lojack or Bullseye. This tactic can be used with either type of response described above.
 4. Park and observe. The purpose of this type of response is to survey an area or gain additional intelligence information on crime in an area.
 - a. It may also be used to catch a person in the act of committing the crime.
 - b. Examples of crimes that would generally fall in this category would be:
 - i. A speeding vehicle.
 - ii. Any suspicious activity.
 - iii. Drug activity.
 - iv. Prostitution.
 - v. Noise disturbance.
- I. Implementation of tactical driving skills. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *Optional video: Two (2) P.D. vehicles are involved in a serious accident while responding to another officer's call for*

assistance (Mesa P.D. Officers Cooper/Postman serious vehicle accident available) or any other appropriate video showing similar situations.

1. How am I going to respond? Do I go Code-1 or Code-3?
 2. Each unit responding to an in-progress call should hold the concept clearly in mind that the primary responsibility during his/her response is to select the speed and manner of response that will most likely get him/her to the call in a reasonable time period.
 3. Undue heroics are not welcome and are considered foolhardy.
 4. Officers should select a response route that is both speedy and as non-hazardous as possible to himself/herself and other drivers.
 5. Techniques to keep in mind are:
 - a. Offset your vehicle when stopped at intersections.
 - b. Look at vehicles that pull up next to you.
 - c. Do not allow yourself to get boxed in.
 - d. Assure that you can see the wheels of the car in front of you.
- J. Beat familiarity. **P.O. 3.5.1B**
1. Each patrol officer should become thoroughly familiar with his/her beat or work area.
INSTRUCTOR NOTE: Information: Have a couple of examples of unique areas you have worked to illustrate this point (E/W addresses on N/S streets, country roads with no signs at all etc.)
 2. Your ability to respond to, and your safety at in-progress calls, may ultimately depend on your knowledge of key factors relating to the area.
- K. Formulation of a flexible plan. **P.O. 3.5.1D**
1. Keep an open mind when responding to a call, always have a "Plan B" and a "Plan C."
P.O. 3.5.1B
 2. Take the "tactical advantage" on your scenes.
 3. Gather all information prior to making a final decision.
 4. Be mentally prepared for the unexpected, EXPECT THE UNEXPECTED.
- L. Communication and coordination. **P.O. 3.5.1E**
1. Communication among all of the responding units is **absolutely critical**.

P.O. 3.5.1D

- a. Consider choosing a staging area.
 - b. Request additional information from dispatch, if needed.
 - c. Communicate with back-up units.
 - d. Establish perimeters.
 - e. Establish and preserve crime scenes.
2. Coordination of all the responding units is **absolutely critical**.

P.O. 3.5.1F

- a. Contact and cover in contact and arrest situations.
 - b. Coordinate and assist in building or area searches.
 - c. Coordinate assistance for victims, locate suspect(s), interview witnesses, etc.
 - d. Coordinate the gathering and packaging of evidence.
 - e. Coordinate the transportation of suspects, victims and witnesses.
 - f. Complete reports and required paperwork.
- M. Officer safety tactics.
1. Officer safety is paramount when responding to an in-progress call.
 2. Learning, implementing and practicing safe tactics are the responding officer's primary responsibilities.
 3. The following are some basic tactics that the officer should always practice:
 - a. Park at a safe distance, never in the line of sight.
 - b. Noise control.
 - c. Proper equipment in working order.
 - d. Exit the vehicle quietly.
 - e. Avoid making noise as you approach the call.
 - f. Use cover and concealment.
 - g. Be aware of surroundings and avoid tunnel vision.

P.O. 3.5.1G

- h. Position at contact – place yourself in a position of advantage, if possible.
- i. Use contact and cover tactics whenever possible.

III. BACK-UP UNIT RESPONSIBILITIES**P.O. 3.5.2**

A. Information to be obtained when responding to an officer's request for assistance.

1. Nature of incident.

P.O. 3.5.1A

- a. Call for service (assigned as back up). **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *Radio codes: Will vary among agencies. Utilize specific agency codes which call for specific number of units code 3*
- b. Officer request – normal.
- c. Officer request – urgent (Code 3/emergency, 998 or 999).

2. Where to respond.

P.O. 3.5.2B

- a. Is the officer still at the primary dispatch location? (Ask.)
- b. Perimeters or accident scenes.
 - i. You may have a specific assignment.
 - ii. You may not have a specific assignment.

3. Hazards involved:

P.O. 3.5.2C

- a. Weapons.
- b. Past history with law enforcement.
- c. An officer's personal knowledge of suspects or locations. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *Assaults, threats, etc.*
 - i. Do not hesitate to advise of a known hazard even if you are not assigned to the call.
 - ii. Do not assume that the primary officer has seen all of the hazards; if you see a hazard, advise the other unit(s) on the scene.

4. Number of people involved (suspects and victims).

P.O. 3.5.2D

- a. BE A BACKUP, ask the primary officer what he/she needs you to do.

- i. Keep an eye on the suspect or scene; is any suspect(s) outstanding?
 - ii. Assist in the investigation, contact any witness or victim and do not be a “lookyloo.”
 - b. Contact/cover is the primary tactic that an officer will use when arriving on the scene as a back-up unit. **P.O. 3.5.2E**
 - i. Contact officer: The primary officer on the call – he/she will conduct all contacts, interviews, F.I. cards, inquiries, pat downs, arrests, etc. ***INSTRUCTOR NOTE: Optional video: Contact/Cover video- San Diego P.D., or any other appropriate video showing similar situations.***
 - ii. Cover officer: The back-up officer – he/she will take a tactical advantage on the scene and cover the primary officer as he/she conducts his/her business.
5. Procedures for response.
 - a. Examples:
 - i. Most agencies have a radio code used in situations where the officer needs immediate assistance, but does not need more than two (2) units to respond, Code-3 (the two (2) closest units Code-3). ***INSTRUCTOR NOTE: Radio Codes: DISCUSS specific agency codes and definitions which may, in fact, vary between departments. Example: A foot pursuit or an officer fighting to secure a suspect.***
 - ii. Code “998” is an officer-involved shooting used for the following situations:
 1. An officer has shot at somebody, whether the subject is injured or not.
 2. “Shots fired” is referring to shot(s) heard in the area and **to** be specific so responding units will know how to respond.
 - iii. Code “999” is an urgent request for help from another officer. ***INSTRUCTOR NOTE: Optional audio tape: Officer-involved shooting showing/describing an officer’s use of the listee codes (Mesa P.D. officer Duke shooting available) or check for an equivalent example from your agency. Any situation where there is a threat to the officer’s life or health and the officer requires assistance.***
 1. All officers in the general area respond, Code-3.

2. Possible situations:
 - a. An officer is being shot at.
 - b. An officer is severely injured and requires assistance.

6. Select the speed and manner of responses that will most likely get you to the call in a reasonable time period.
 - a. Undue heroics are not welcome and are considered foolhardy.
 - b. Prepare to manage the “stress response.” **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *Re-enforce “Combat Breathing”*
 - c. Utilize Combat Breathing: Teach the recruit to consciously control an unconscious part of their body (breathing).
 - i. Inhale through the nose to a slow count of four.
 - ii. Hold for a count of four.
 - iii. Exhale slowly through the lips for a count of four.
 - iv. Hold for a count of four.
 - v. The number of cycles you use is dependent upon the person and circumstances. Experiment with it.
 - d. Radio discipline is critical in this situation; the officer that needs assistance needs the air time so **DO NOT TIE UP THE RADIO WITH NON-ESSENTIAL CHATTER!** **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *Example: stating you are on the scene over the radio. After the first few units go on the scene, just get there and help.*
 - e. Prepare to handle any emergency that you find once you arrive on the scene.
 - f. Medical attention for the officer at the location and control of the suspect are the first priorities on the scene.
 - i. Contact the suspect from cover.
 - ii. Handcuff the suspect even if he/she appears dead.

7. Secure the crime scene.
 - a. Support the officer involved in the shooting.
 - b. Re-assure the officer that you are glad he/ she is alright. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:**

DISCUSSION: The officer will more than likely second guess himself/herself at some point, let him/her know you are glad they are alright.

- c. Do not make any inappropriate comments that may be misconstrued at a later time.
8. A supervisor will eventually be on the scene to manage the incident.
9. As the requesting officer, be specific with your needs, avoid using any phrases like “step it up.”
10. Disregarding/clearing back-up units.
 - a. Certain calls have statistically been shown to be a serious threat to officer safety. These calls are automatically assigned back-up units.
 - b. Back-up units should never be disregarded until the primary officer is on the scene and is sure there is no need for the back-up unit.
 - c. On any call in which a back-up unit is dispatched, the primary dispatched officer may disregard a back-up unit at his/her discretion. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *Example: It is always better to have a back-up unit and not need it than to not have it and need it*
 - d. Officers should not get into the habit of routinely disregarding their back-up unit(s).
11. After a scene is secure and additional personnel are no longer needed, the primary officer or supervisor will clear those units.
12. Officers will respond to calls for service or assistance from citizens or other officers without undue delay.
 - a. Response to calls will be prompt and direct by the most practical known route.
 - b. Responding units will not delay by tending to other matters, such as stopping traffic violators, when dispatched to a call for service.
 - c. Priority traffic may be initiated when the nature of the offense requiring the stop involves an immediate threat to life or property. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *In such cases, the officer shall notify communications so that another unit can be dispatched to the call*

IV. SELECTION OF ROUTE AND METHOD OF RESPONSE

P.O. 3.5.3

- A. The following criteria should be considered in the selection of a response route to a crime in progress:

1. Distance to the location of the crime. **P.O. 3.5.3A**
 - a. Estimate your ETA.
 - b. Advise dispatch if you have an extended ETA.

2. Consider possible escape routes. **P.O. 3.5.3B**
 - a. Freeways.
 - b. Alleys.
 - c. Knowledge of the area.
 - i. Dogs.
 - ii. Fences/hazards.

3. Traffic situation. **P.O. 3.5.3C**
 - a. Sporting events. ***INSTRUCTOR NOTE: DISCUSSION: Give examples of locations within your jurisdiction and ask the students for theirs.***
 - b. Construction.

4. Time of day. **P.O. 3.5.3D**
 - a. Rush hour.
 - b. Metered lights.
 - c. Train schedules.

5. Condition of route. **P.O. 3.5.3E**
 - a. Rush hour.
 - b. Metered lights.
 - c. Train schedules.
 - d. Construction.

6. Best direction of approach. **P.O. 3.5.3F**

- a. Buildings with 360-degree views.
 - b. Cover vs. concealment.
7. Severity of the situation. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *DISCUSS the difference between cover and concealment. Optional Video: "Second Chance" video gives several examples of different types of cover vs. various types of ammunition or view any other appropriate video showing similar situations.* **P.O. 3.5.3G**
- a. A Code-3 assignment is an emergency assignment in which one is authorized to use the red light and siren; calls for police service may justify proceeding Code-3 if any of the following elements are present:
 - i. The preservation of life.
 - ii. A crime of violence in progress.
 - iii. The prevention of a crime of violence.
 - iv. An immediate pursuit.
 - v. A unit at the scene requests another unit Code-3. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *Apply your agency's pursuit/Code 3 driving policy. Optional video: Involving wrong way location or a foot pursuit may be used, or any other appropriate video showing similar situations*
 - b. When a call for service is based upon information received by the officer from sources other than from Communications, the determination as to whether the call constitutes an emergency rests with the officer.
 - c. The decision must be based on information which is sufficient to justify a reasonable conclusion that the situation requires immediate police attention.
- B. Authorized emergency vehicles A.R.S. §28-624.
- 1. The driver of an authorized emergency vehicle, when responding to an emergency call or when in the pursuit of an actual or suspected violator of law or when responding to (but not upon returning from a fire alarm), may exercise the privileges set forth in this section, but subject to the conditions stated in this section.
 - 2. While operating at least one (1) lighted lamp displaying a red or red and blue light or lens visible under normal atmospheric conditions from a distance of 500 feet to the front of the vehicle, the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle may:
 - a. Park or stand, irrespective of the provisions of this chapter.
 - b. Proceed past a red or stop signal or stop sign, but only after slowing down as may

- be necessary for safe operation.
- c. Exceed the prima facie speed limits so long as he/she does not endanger life or property.
 - d. Disregard regulations governing direction of movement or turning in specified directions.
3. The exemptions granted by this section to an authorized emergency vehicle apply only when the driver of the vehicle, while in motion, sounds an audible signal by bell, siren or exhaust whistle as may be reasonably necessary and when the vehicle is equipped with at least one (1) lighted lamp displaying a red or red and blue light or lens visible under normal atmospheric conditions from a distance of 500 feet to the front of the vehicle, except that an authorized emergency vehicle operated as a police vehicle need not be equipped with, or display, a red or red and blue light or lens visible from in front of the vehicle.
4. The provisions of this section do not relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons nor do these provisions protect the driver from the consequences of his/her reckless disregard for the safety of others.

V. TACTICS AND SAFETY IN SECURING THE SCENE**P.O. 3.5.4**

Tactical considerations for securing the scene of a crime in progress.

A. Coordinate routing and positioning with other responding units.**P.O. 3.5.4A**

- 1. Give directions to the location.
- 2. Make assignments.
- 3. Witness interviews, crime scene logs, evidence protection, etc.

B. Contain the scene.**P.O. 3.5.4B**

- 1. Consider perimeter types:
 - a. High visibility, all emergency lights/take-down/spot lights illuminated.
 - b. Low visibility, no lights on.
 - c. Invisible, out of area or use of undercover/ unmarked units.
- 2. Visual – two (2) points. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *DISCUSSION: draw a two (2) point diagram and a four (4) point diagram.*

3. Physical – four (4) points.
- C. Determine what type of crime has been committed. **P.O. 3.5.4C**
1. Suspect information. ***INSTRUCTOR NOTE: DISCUSSION: information on the scene is often different than what might have been given to dispatch on the original call.***
 2. Weapons used.
 3. Vehicle description.
- D. Control the crime scene. **P.O. 3.5.4D**
1. Set up crime scene tape. ***INSTRUCTOR NOTE: DISCUSSION: If your agency uses a log to note who enters the crime scene, Discuss the importance of this.***
 2. It is better to have a perimeter that is too big rather than too small.
 3. Post perimeter guards.
 4. Start a major crime scene log.
- E. Apprehend suspect(s). **P.O. 3.5.4E**
1. Communicate your observations with your cover officer.
 2. Secure the suspect(s) in your vehicle after a thorough search.
 - a. If it is hot, be careful about rolling down the windows and always have an officer assigned to keep an eye on the suspect, patrol cars are not escape proof.
 - b. Do not leave prisoners unattended.
 3. Conduct a one-on-one (“1-on-1”). ***INSTRUCTOR NOTE: DISCUSSION: Give an example of how a one-on-one (1 on 1) field line up takes place.***
 - a. Transporting the victim/witness to the suspect(s) location for identification (ideal situation).
 - b. Explain to the victim/witness that the subject is being detained until it is determined if he/she is involved in the incident.
 - c. Make sure the subject is adequately illuminated for the victim/witness.
 - d. Write the victim/witness statements down verbatim.
 - e. Avoid external goings on that may influence the victim/witness (radio traffic,

other officer's conversations, etc.).

F. Communicate appropriate vital information.

P.O. 3.5.4F

1. Initiate an ATL as soon as possible. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *Optional audio tape: Example of a good ATL and vehicle located, or any other appropriate video showing similar situations.*
2. Necessary content: **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *Optional ATL practice exercise. Have a scenario set up where another instructor runs into the room and commits an assault (false shooting) and have students given an ATL on the suspect after s/he leaves. Optional exercise. Divide students into three (3) groups (contact/primary officer, back up/ cover officer and victim). Have them rotate and do all three rolls in order to practice writing field interview cards providing cover and developing sensitivity for the victims.*
 - a. Reason wanted.
 - b. Physical description.
 - c. Age.
 - d. Clothing description.
 - e. Weapons.
 - f. Transportation.
 - g. Direction of travel.
 - h. Time delay.
3. Getting the ATL information out over the radio as soon as possible will improve the chances of apprehending the suspect.

G. Request appropriate resources.

1. Medical.
2. Investigations.
3. Identification.

P.O. 3.5.4G

VI. OFFICER TACTICS AND SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS FOR RESPONSE TO ALARMS CALLS

P.O. 3.5.5

A. Type of alarm.

1. Property.

- a. Business/residence.
- b. Vehicle.
- 2. Personal.
 - a. Robbery.
 - b. Panic. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE: DISCUSSION:** Give examples of a panic and medical alarm, as opposed to a robbery alarm.
 - c. Medical.
- B. Time of day.
 - 1. Most residential burglaries occur during the day.
 - 2. Most business burglaries occur during the night.
- C. Alarm function.
 - 1. Silent (monitored). **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** Example: In metro-Phoenix with audio/visual-monitored alarms, there is a high likelihood that the suspects may still be on the scene.
 - 2. Audible (monitored or unmonitored).
- D. Response to silent and audible alarms. **P.O. 3.5.5A**
 - 1. Arrive and approach safely.
 - a. Anticipate the location of the address you are looking for.
 - b. Park out of the line of sight.
 - c. Make as little of a disturbance as possible.
 - d. Look around at the surrounding area.
 - e. Plan your foot approach to the scene.
 - f. Take optimal advantage of the available cover and concealment.
 - 2. Check the exterior for evidence of forced entry.
 - a. Search the outside of the building for a point of entry.

- b. Always search as a team (minimum of two (2) officers, if available).
 - c. Take advantage of cover and concealment while searching the exterior.
 - d. Alarm companies will sometimes be able to give you an interior location as the sight of the alarm.
3. If the building is secure, determine the need to wait for the RP.
 - a. If the police depart the premises prior to the arrival of the RP, leave a note or have dispatch contact the RP.
 - b. Ensure the RP is notified regarding your departure.
 4. If the building is not secure, prepare for a building search.
 - a. On locating a point of entry or exit, secure a channel.
 - b. After locating the point of entry, consider you options:
 - i. Additional police units – three (3) minimum.
 - ii. Police service dog (K-9).
 - iii. Air unit.
 - iv. Building owner.
 5. Initiate and complete a building search.
 - a. Clear the building.
 - b. Detain suspect(s) if located.
 6. If an actual burglary, conduct an investigation.
 7. If there appears to be no crime or the business appears to have been left unsecured, contact a RP.
- E. Response to robbery/panic alarms. **P.O. 3.5.5B**
1. Robbery and panic alarms differ from other alarms in one (1) key aspect, they are activated by a person to intentionally summon the police. ***INSTRUCTOR NOTE: DISCUSSION: Explain the difference between a robbery and a panic alarm.***
 2. The following procedures will be used when responding to a robbery or panic alarm:

- a. It will be assumed that the alarm was intentionally activated in response to a crime in progress.
- b. Follow the procedure for responding to a silent or audible alarm, up to checking the exterior for a point of entry.
- c. Establish a two (2)-point perimeter (minimum).
- d. When units are in place, request dispatch to instruct the RP to exit the building.
 - i. Obtain a physical description of the RP.
 - ii. Maintain cover.
 - iii. Have the RP come to your position. Issue verbal commands as appropriate.
 - iv. Determine from the RP why the alarm was activated.
 - v. Verify that the scene is Code-4. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *DISCUSSION: Agencies may vary in their policy on notifying dispatch that everything is secure.*
 - vi. Dispatch will remain on the phone until an officer advises Code-4 over the phone.

VII. BUILDING SEARCHES

P.O. 3.5.6

A. Introduction.

1. A building search is one (1) of the most difficult tasks that you will face as a police officer and as a result, you must:
 - a. Work with other officers as a team.
 - b. Think through the situation.
 - c. Select the best tactics available.
 - d. Implement a sound operational plan.
2. The primary objective for each and every building search initiated is OFFICER SAFETY AND SURVIVAL.

B. Tactical thinking.

1. Think in a defensive mode.
 2. Think through your choices.
 3. There is no “perfect tactic.”
 4. Remain flexible.
 5. Do not be paralyzed by “what if’s.”
- C. Point of entry. **P.O. 3.5.6B**
1. Search the exterior as a team, employing contact/ cover tactics.
 2. Use cover and concealment.
 3. Secure a channel if an unsecured point of entry is discovered.
 4. Establish a perimeter.
- D. Establishing the perimeter and planning the search. **P.O. 3.5.6A**
1. Consider the type of structure you're searching (warehouse vs. residential).
 2. Consider possible resources needed.
 3. Choose equipment accordingly.
 4. Attempt to contact the owner of the building for a key and information about the building. **P.O. 3.5.6D**
- E. Possible resources. **P.O. 3.5.6C**
1. Perimeter officers.
 2. K-9.
 3. Air unit.
- F. Equipment.
1. Proper firearm.
 2. Radio with earpiece.
 3. Flashlight.

4. Rubber door stop.
 5. Pocket mirror.
 6. Kick stop restraints.
- G. Compromised situations.
1. A compromised situation is any situation where the presence of the officer is revealed to the suspect prior to the officer being prepared for suspect contact.
 2. Compromised situations require different tactics and under most circumstances, no entry will be made.
 3. Establish a perimeter quickly and safely.
 4. If you have a suspect contained in the building, consider additional resources.
- H. Approach.
1. Determine call type (alarm, burglary, prowler, etc.).
 2. Anticipate the address.
 3. Park out of the line of sight (kill zone).
 4. Deploy tactically.
 5. Survey surroundings.
 6. Use cover and concealment.
 7. Approach quietly.
- I. Tactical retreat.
1. Situations may develop that require more resources than are available at the time.
 2. Consider that it may be necessary to tactically retreat from the building and treat it as a compromised situation.
- J. Announcement.
1. Before announcing presence:
 - a. Slice the pie.

- b. Plan for suspect contact or building entry.
- 2. Pause and listen before and after the announcement.
- 3. Remember, time is on your side.
- K. Slicing the pie.
 - 1. Slicing the pie is the primary tactic to be used in entering and clearing a building.
 - 2. A building entry technique should only be used after slicing the pie has been utilized to its fullest extent.
 - 3. Slicing the pie is appropriate for moving around corners, clearing rooms and any other time that you can use vertical cover to your advantage.
 - 4. Slicing the pie properly will allow you to see a suspect before he/she can see you.
- L. Building entry tactics. **P.O. 3.5.6L**
 - 1. Use one (1) point of entry and exit. **P.O. 3.5.6H**
 - 2. Be cautious using a suspect's entry point.
 - 3. Avoid using windows.
 - 4. Continue using good tactics at doorways and hallways. Minimize your exposure in these areas.
 - 5. Pause and listen before and after entry.
 - 6. Avoid backlighting.
 - 7. Identify cover and move to it.
- M. Coordinating entry. **P.O. 3.5.6E**
 - 1. Make sure dispatch and perimeter officers are aware you are making entry.
 - 2. Coordinate entry with your partner.
 - a. Gun dip technique.
 - b. Verbal.
 - c. Visual.

3. If your partner does not communicate his/her intentions, you must react to his/her movement.

O. Entry techniques.

P.O. 3.5.6M

1. Button hook. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *The Button hook is performed by a team of officers from opposite sides of a doorway.*
 - a. Face the wall, weapon at ready gun.
 - b. One (1) at a time, enter the doorway keeping close to the door frame.
 - c. Curl around the door frame to the other side of the wall.
 - d. Practice foot movements to assure a fluid motion through the door.
 - e. Do not pause in the doorway.
 - f. The second officer should follow immediately behind the first officer.
 - g. Each officer clears his/her field of view, then moves away from the doorway.
2. Criss cross. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *The criss cross is performed by a team of officers from the opposite sides of the door*
 - a. Face the opening, weapon at ready gun.
 - b. The first officer enters the doorway (low), crossing to the opposite side of the doorway from where he/she started.
 - c. The second officer follows immediately and enters the doorway (high), crossing to the opposite side of the doorway from where he/she started.
 - d. Both officers clear their fields of fire and move away from the door.
3. Limited. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *The limited entry or "Israeli" entry is performed by a two (2)- officer team from the opposite sides of the door.*
 - a. Face the wall, weapon at ready gun or position three (3).
 - b. Feet should be close together in the "L" position.
 - c. Lead foot (closest to the door) should have toes pointed towards the wall.
 - d. Officer steps into the doorway, feet shoulder width apart (fighting stance).
 - e. Firearm clears the doorway, then extends toward the corner of the room.

- f. There is a brief hesitation as the interior corner is cleared, then the officer proceeds into the room.
 - g. The limited is easiest to perform with one (1) hand. However, it can be used with a two (2)-handed shooting grip.
4. Modified. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *The modified refers to any combination of entry techniques used together to negotiate an entry.*
- a. Cross – lean.
 - b. Cross – hook.
 - c. Limited – cross.
 - d. Limited – cover.
- P. Building search tactics. **P.O. 3.5.6N**
- 1. To conduct a building search, there must be a minimum of two (2) officers, preferably three (3), and a maximum of five (5) and NEVER EVER SEARCH ALONE. **P.O. 3.5.6G**
 - 2. Additional officers can be used to supplement the perimeter and to act as cover officers in the event the search team needs assistance.
 - 3. Positioning during the search.
 - a. Avoid bunching up.
 - b. Maintain contact (visual, audible or tactile) with your partner at all times.
 - c. Avoid cross-fire situations.
 - d. NEVER muzzle your partner.
 - 4. Gun positioning.
 - a. Search with a firearm in the appropriate position.
 - i. Contact ready.
 - ii. Ready gun.
 - iii. Position three (3).
 - b. Eyes and muzzle move together like a tank turret.

- c. Avoid cross-fire situations.
 - d. NEVER muzzle your partner.
5. Communication.
- a. Communicate from cover.
 - b. Whisper if you can, this is a soft noise and it is hard for the suspect to hear and locate.
 - c. Physically touching your cover officer is effective and quiet.
 - d. Hand signals can be used, but they must be very basic.
 - e. Do not take your eyes off of your area of responsibility to talk.
 - f. Do not take your hands off of your firearm to talk.
6. Listening. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *Pause and listen often during your search. A suspect will be feeling a great amount of stress at the prospect of a confrontation with the police.*
- a. Breathing.
 - b. Shuffling.
 - c. Cough/sneezes.
 - d. Belch/flatulence.
 - e. Watches.
 - f. Pagers.
 - g. Mobile phones.
7. Light control.
- a. Darkness disorients human beings, their ability to distinguish colors and depth perception diminishes by seven (7) times.
 - b. Evaluate the situation and decide on the appropriate use of lights, this includes day or night time searches. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *Generally, it will be to your advantage to use available light.*
 - c. When searching a building at night, decide on the appropriate use of lights.

P.O. 3.5.6F

- d. Use lights when they are to your advantage and remove lights that disadvantage you.
 - e. NEVER compromise tactics to reach a light switch.
 - f. Be aware of where your light source is in relation to your position.
 - g. Be aware of silhouetting and backlighting.
8. Team movement.
- a. Follow the leader, the point man always leads the search.
 - b. Contact/cover, the point man changes through the search.
 - c. Techniques may change throughout the search.
 - d. Be aware of your field of view; do not move into a field of fire that you or your partner cannot cover.
 - e. Movement techniques that do not allow you to cover a danger area should be re-evaluated.
 - f. Move at a slow and deliberate pace.
 - g. Move from cover to cover.
 - h. Triangulate on threat areas with your partner.
9. Running the wall. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *Running the walls is a technique for clearing threats as you move in a room.*
- a. A primary threat is an area where a suspect has the greatest opportunity to locate and effectively attack you from.
 - i. Open doorway.
 - ii. Blind corner.
 - b. A secondary threat is an area from which a suspect may be able to locate you, but cannot launch an effective attack against you.
 - i. Under furniture.
 - ii. Underneath a cabinet.

- c. After entry into a room is completed, move down the wall, clearing areas that you cannot see behind by slicing the pie, running the walls and using contact and cover.
 - d. ALL primary threats are cleared first.
 - e. Secondary threats are cleared last.
10. Search tactics. **P.O. 3.5.60**
- a. Use a systematic searching method. **P.O. 3.5.61**
 - b. Check behind all doors and search any area large enough to conceal a suspect.
 - c. Avoid passing any potential hiding area.
 - d. Always look up.
 - e. Be aware of suspects hiding in and under furniture and piles of clothes.
 - f. Look for bodies, not evidence.
 - g. Double check areas from a different perspective or from different officers' perspectives.
 - h. Never underestimate a person's ability to hide.
11. Hallways. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *Tactics for negotiating hallways will vary depending on the length, width and number of threat areas it contains.*
- a. Contact and cover: Used in long, wide hallways with no doorways.
 - i. Officer "1" will take a position of cover on the short wall and train his/ her weapon down the hallway.
 - ii. Officer "2" will move down the long wall and slice the pie around the corner when he/she reaches the end of the hallway.
 - iii. Officer "2" will now act as cover while Officer "1" moves down the hallway.
 - b. High/low: Used in narrow hallways with doorways or other threat areas, both officers may have to be in the hallway at the same time.
 - i. Attempt to triangulate on threats.
 - ii. Deploy a third officer as a cover officer.

- iii. Have a plan in mind for an escape if shooting should erupt while you are in the hallway.
12. T-intersections.
- a. T-intersections generally occur where a hallway intersects a second hallway in the middle.
 - b. Treat the T-intersection like a doorway.
 - c. Three (3) tactics that may be applied are:
 - i. Simultaneously slice the pie with your cover officer.
 - ii. Simultaneous quick peek.
 - iii. Quick peek with the cover officer to prevent a suspect rush.
 - d. Consider using a pocket mirror to check hallways.
13. Stairways. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *usually found in lofts, apartment complex entry-ways and balconies. Usually found in office buildings, hospitals and parking garages.*
- a. Stairways are the most difficult and dangerous obstacles that you will face during a building search.
 - i. Open-top stairways are open on the top as you ascend or descend.
 - ii. Closed-top stairways have a ceiling and sides.
 - b. The primary tactic for ascending an open-top stairway will be the high/low technique.
 - i. Officer "1" has the field of fire directly in front of him/her.
 - ii. Officer "2" has the field of fire directly above him/her.
 - iii. Both officers move up the steps together, Officer "1" controlling the pace.
 - iv. Be prepared for an escape down the stairs if shooting erupts.
 - c. The primary tactic for ascending and descending closed-top stairways will be contact/cover.
 - i. Officer "1" will take a position of cover on the short wall and train his/ her weapon in the stairwell.

- ii. Officer “2” will move down the long wall and slice the pie around the corner when he/she reaches the landing.
 - iii. Officer “2” will now act as cover while Officer “1” moves into the stairwell.
- 14. Small rooms.
 - a. The term “small room” refers to a room that is too confined for two (2) officers to operate in either safely or effectively.
 - b. Small rooms are generally less than 70 square feet (7x10).
 - c. The primary tactic used on small rooms is contact and cover.
 - i. Officer “1” will enter the room after slicing the pie.
 - ii. Officer “2” will position himself/ herself at an angle where he/she can keep a visual with Officer “1” and offer support, if necessary
- 15. Adjoining rooms.
 - a. The term “adjoining rooms” refers to two (2) separate rooms that are joined by a hallway, doorway or similar means.
 - b. Standard building search tactics will be used on adjoining rooms.
 - c. Officers will maintain a visual with each other.
 - d. Adjoining rooms will NOT be searched simultaneously.
 - e. An additional cover officer may be used to maintain the integrity of the building up to the point searched while the search team clears the adjoining room.
- 16. Attics and crawl spaces.
 - a. Attics and crawl spaces present an unusual challenge due to narrow entry points and confined spaces, consider using the following, if available:
 - i. K-9.
 - ii. Pocket mirror.
 - b. Use extreme caution in these situations.
- 17. Multiple levels.

- a. Search multi-story buildings one (1) floor at a time.
- b. Search procedure:
 - i. FIRST floor FIRST.
 - ii. SECOND floor SECOND.
 - iii. BASEMENT level LAST.

Q. Suspect contact.

P.O. 3.5.6P

- 1. Tactically move to cover.
- 2. Issue commands from cover.
- 3. Verbally direct the suspect to a position that will afford the arresting officer cover.
- 4. Always handcuff first, then search from cover.
- 5. Call for additional units to remove and secure the suspect.
- 6. Back-up units come from the same point of entry.
- 7. Back-up units will immediately remove the suspect from the building.
- 8. Continue the search from the point of suspect contact.
- 9. If the suspect flees further into the building, DO NOT chase him/her.
- 10. If the suspect flees and exits the building, DO NOT chase him/her.
- 11. Treat the building search as a compromised situation.
- 12. Notify dispatch and perimeter units.
- 13. Allow perimeter units an opportunity to contain the suspect.

R. Physical assaults and ambushes.

- 1. Recognize the threat and defend yourself.
- 2. Counter the attack as you tactically retreat to cover.
- 3. Assess the situation from cover.

4. Maintain a visual on the suspect.
 5. Notify dispatch of the situation.
 6. Secure the suspect when adequate backup has arrived.
 7. Finish searching the building.
- S. Animals.
1. Notify dispatch and perimeter units, the animal may leave the building if you let it.
 2. Attempt to contain the animal in a room and call a cover officer to maintain that area until the rest of the building is searched.
 3. Assistance from an Animal Control officer may be necessary.
- T. Concluding the search. **P.O. 3.5.6K**
1. Do not abandon the search until all areas have been searched for additional suspects.
 2. Use the “ONE (1) PLUS THEORY” which states: If you find one (1) suspect, there will be a second suspect nearby.
 3. Be very thorough, it is your life you are betting on.
 4. In order to maintain a tactical edge in your thinking, you need to say, “I did not find anyone.” **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *Don’t say, “there is no one in there.”*
 5. Give a Code-4 over the air when you are sure the search has concluded and clear the channel.
 6. Break the perimeter down over the radio and send available units.
 7. Evaluate your tactics and seek to improve them through constructive criticism and an honest evaluation of your performance by peers and self-evaluation.
- U. Building search final thoughts.
1. Every building search you do will not be a high-risk search.
 2. Use lower-risk situations to practice your high-risk tactics.
 3. By constantly using your high-risk tactics, when the time comes to face a life and death situation, your knowledge of tactics and the skill to implement them will be in place to help you survive the crisis.

VIII. OUTDOOR SEARCH**P.O. 3.5.7****A. Consider the type of incident.****P.O. 3.5.7A**

1. Civil traffic, misdemeanor or felony.
2. Juvenile or adult.
3. K-9 will need this information.
4. Be aware of “felony running.” **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** Define “Felony Running”
5. Is the suspect known?
6. Consider a long-form complaint.
7. Missing person/juvenile.
8. Evidence search.

B. Estimate the size of the area to be searched.**P.O. 3.5.7B**

1. Number of officers necessary to secure the area (perimeter). **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** Give an example of each
2. Number of officers necessary to conduct the search (search team).
3. Restrict channel, if necessary.

C. Request additional assistance, if needed.**P.O. 3.5.7C**

1. Air unit. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** The air unit may be out for fuel or is down for mandatory ground time or your agency may not have access to one.
2. Forward Looking Infrared (FLIR).
3. K-9.
4. Traffic units.
5. Undercover units.
6. S.W.A.T.

D. Establish a perimeter (if feasible) and plan for deployment.**P.O. 3.5.7E&D**

1. Decide on a high or low perimeter. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** Explain time delay for S.W.A.T to

brief and deploy. You can always make the perimeter smaller. Your vehicle may be your only source of cover.

2. Error by making the perimeter too large rather than too small.
 3. Perimeter officers should always have cover.
- E. Develop a flexible search plan. **P.O. 3.5.7F**
1. Be prepared to search with or without a K-9 officer.
 2. If you call them, supplement your perimeter and wait for them because if you attempt a limited search of the area, you may compromise the dog's ability to pick up a scent.
 3. The air unit may not be available.
 4. Manpower may not be available for a large area search.
 5. How long are you going to search?
 6. This will limit the area you will be able to search.
 7. Decide what equipment you will need and have it in position.
 8. Flashlights, shotgun/carbine (slug or buck).
- F. Identify a time element. **P.O. 3.5.7G**
1. How long has the suspect been out of view of the RP or officers? ***INSTRUCTOR NOTE:*** *Optional audio tape: Example of a perimeter set up or outdoor search. Mesa P.D. Shots fired on S. Bellview available (example of poor radio discipline and communication on perimeter: or any other appropriate video showing similar situations.*
 2. How long did it take to set up a perimeter for containment?
 3. Does the suspect have access to an easy escape route (freeway, etc.)?
 4. Is this a day or night search?
- G. Identify track, direction and mode of travel. **P.O. 3.5.7H**
1. Which way was the suspect last seen going?
 2. Any open gates?
 3. Damaged landscaping.

4. Footprints.
 5. Barking dogs.
 6. Motion sensor lights.
 7. Trespass or prowler calls in the area.
 8. Was the suspect on foot, bike or car?
 9. Mode of transportation = distance traveled.
 10. Physical condition of the suspect = distance traveled. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *Drunk/overweight suspect(s)*
- H. You should advise residents before you enter their yard, if feasible.
1. Gun-wielding home owners.
 2. Animals.
 3. Hidden hazards (toys, holes, garden fences, clothes lines, etc.).
 4. Pools (empty or full).
- I. Maintain communications. **P.O. 3.5.7I**
1. Always search as a team – minimum two (2) officers. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE: DISCUSSION:** *notify dispatch to advise you of any prowler/suspicious activity calls in the area you are searching.*
 2. Maintain a visual with your partner at all times.
 3. Take advantage of cover and concealment while searching.
 4. Be aware of where your cover is at all times. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *Do not move into a perimeter unit's field of view without notifying fellow officers.*
 5. Use a systematic search method.
 6. Inform dispatch and other units of all pertinent events as soon as possible.
 7. Suspect contact.
 8. Pertinent discoveries.
- J. Concluding an area search.

1. Assure that the area has been thoroughly searched.
2. Give a Code-4 over the radio.
3. Verbally break the perimeter units down and send those that are available.

IX. SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY**P.O. 3.5.8**

- A. Tactics and officer safety considerations when responding to suspicious activity calls.
INSTRUCTOR NOTE: *A suspicious person, prowler, vehicle or activity call.*

1. Coordinate responding units; contain the area. **P.O. 3.5.8C**
 - a. Direct in, if necessary. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *Optional video: an analysis of Officers killed- suspicious persons (AIMS Multimedia) - 14 minutes.*
 - b. Cover avenues of escape.
2. Use a quick, silent approach. **P.O. 3.5.8A**
 - a. Lights on or off, driving in a curb lane may be an option.
 - b. Use of high beams, take-down lights and spotlight are also options.
 - c. Be aware of "look-outs." **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *Whistling, "one time," "Five O", "Huta" (street signals for P.D.)*
 - d. Safe parking distance.
 - e. Watch/listen for fleeing suspect(s) (fences, bushes, motion lights, etc.).
 - f. Observe the area from a position of cover prior to just "rushing in." **P.O. 3.5.8B**
 - g. Use all options which give you the advantage, vary tactics.
3. Flexible plan due to the possibility of a variety of crimes. **P.O. 3.5.8D**
 - a. Burglary.
 - b. Peeping Tom.
 - c. Theft.
 - d. Trespassing.
 - e. Prowler.

- f. Drug activity.
- 4. Consider available resources: **P.O. 3.5.8E**
 - a. Helicopter.
 - b. K-9.
 - c. Additional units.
- 5. Verify the complaint and obtain additional information. **P.O. 3.5.8F**
 - a. Contact the RP. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *The RP may question your identity; always be prepared to ID yourself.*
 - i. What did they actually see, or did they just hear something?
 - ii. Any prior incidents or further information?
 - iii. The RP may still be on the phone with dispatch when you arrive; notify him/her of your arrival (if contact with the RP is possible).
 - iv. Before searching, ask the RP if there are any hazards in the yard.
INSTRUCTOR NOTE: *pool, dog, heavy foliage, etc.*
 - b. Verify that a crime has been committed. **P.O. 3.5.6H**
- 6. Search the area. **P.O. 3.5.8E**
 - a. Two (2) officers always search together.
 - b. Use good contact and cover.
- 7. Look and listen for tell-tale signs of activity or movement. **P.O. 3.5.8F**
 - a. Footprints, barking dogs, warm vehicles, motion lights, etc.
 - b. When dealing with prowler/burglary calls, check for screens off windows and if all doors and windows are secure.
 - c. Do not rationalize suspicious activity; investigate anything that looks out of place.
- B. Apprehension and communication.
 - 1. Apprehend suspect(s).

- a. If applicable.
- b. If one (1) is located, always continue the search to clear the area.
 - i. Identify and secure the suspect.
 - ii. Determine what type of crime has been committed.
 - iii. Always keep a position of advantage. **P.O. 3.5.8J**
 - iv. Contact from cover, do not move just to move. **P.O. 3.5.8G**
- 2. Communicate appropriate vital information (ATL): **P.O. 3.5.8H**
 - a. If you have a crime.
 - b. If you have a suspect description.
- 3. Look for a suspicious person(s) or vehicle in the area.
 - a. Stay alert for any sign of danger. **P.O. 3.5.8I**
 - b. Be aware of your surroundings. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *If something feels out of place, it probably is.*
- 4. Always re-contact the RP after a thorough search to give him/her some peace of mind.
- 5. Never let your guard down. **P.O. 3.5.8K**
 - a. Some suspects believe an officer will know of all past crimes they may have committed and believe you are there to arrest them for those crimes.
 - b. Suspects may do anything to avoid arrest.

X. BURGLARIES**P.O. 3.5.9**

- A. Things to consider when responding to burglary calls:
 - 1. Most residential burglaries occur during the day.
 - 2. Most business burglaries occur during the night.
 - 3. Burglars are generally non-confrontational. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *Generally, non-confrontational in nature. Does not mean non-violent.*
 - 4. Burglars generally take small items that can be easily converted into cash.

5. A majority of burglary suspects are supporting a drug habit.
- B. Determine an appropriate response method. **P.O. 3.5.9A**
1. Generally, your response will be based on information that is relayed to you by dispatch and your approach to the scene should be quick, silent and invisible.
 2. Decide if you will respond, Code-1 or Code-3.
 - a. Consider if the victim is in the residence with the suspect.
 - b. Burglaries may turn into a kidnapping or sexual assault under some circumstances.
 - c. If you are responding, Code-3, consider shutting down your emergency equipment about a mile from the scene, especially at night or in a rural setting.
INSTRUCTOR NOTE: DISCUSSION: Agencies may vary in policy; check your department's policy on Code-3 driving.
- C. Plan for deployment and coordinating resources.
1. As a minimum, assure there is a visual perimeter on all sides.
 2. Resources to consider: **P.O. 3.5.9C**
 - a. Additional police units.
 - b. Police service dog (K-9).
 - c. Air unit.
 - d. Undercover units.
 3. Develop a flexible plan to effectively deal with the variables of the call. **P.O. 3.5.9B**
- D. Contain the scene and determine perimeter type. **P.O. 3.5.9D**
1. Perimeter officers should observe from a position of cover. ***INSTRUCTOR NOTE: Some cover is better than others; any cover is better than none at all.***
 2. Additional officers can be used to supplement the perimeter.
 3. Prepare for owner or suspect contact. Assure you have the proper equipment.
 4. What type of perimeter – two (2)-point visual or four (4)-point physical?

- E. Decide when and how to search the immediate area/ building. **P.O. 3.5.9E**
1. Locate the point of entry.
 2. Attempt to contact the owner for a key (if needed) and information about the building.
 3. Complete a building search per procedure.
 4. Units should be instructed to search the area around the crime scene for the following:
 - a. Evidence.
 - b. Witnesses.
 - c. Property.
- F. Apprehend the suspect(s). **P.O. 3.5.9F**
1. If a suspect is located, tactically move to cover.
 2. If confronted with a suspect, issue commands from cover.
 3. Verbally direct the suspect to a position that will afford the arresting officer cover.
 4. Always handcuff first, then search from cover.
 5. Be aware of other suspects, REMEMBER THE ONE (1) PLUS THEORY. ***INSTRUCTOR NOTE: DISCUSSION: always continue searching for a second suspect.***
 6. If the suspect exits the building, make sure you know if officers are in a position to handle all of the threats and areas of responsibility.
- G. Secure the scene. **P.O. 3.5.9G**
1. Set up crime scene tape.
 2. It is better to have a perimeter that is too big rather than too small.
- H. Initiate an ATL as soon as possible. **P.O. 3.5.9J**
1. It is very important to check with neighbors to ascertain if they saw anything suspicious.
 2. Identify any possible witnesses to the crime. **P.O. 3.5.9I**
- I. Protect evidence. **P.O. 3.5.9H**

1. The owner of the business or residence will be able to tell you what has been disturbed.
2. Consider walking him/her through the crime scene to assist you in your investigation.
3. Assure that they do not touch anything.
4. Consider calling out a property detective on large cases.

J. Look for any suspicious person(s) or vehicle in the area. **P.O. 3.5.9K**

1. Challenge and ID anyone loitering in the area and verify his/her story.
2. Clear any parked vehicle as you approach the address.
3. Check roof lines and other areas that an attack could come from.
4. Be aware of your surroundings.

XI. ARMED CONFRONTATION

P.O. 3.5.10

A. Armed situations introduction.

1. No officer, regardless of his/her rank, time in the department, experience level, age, race or gender is immune from injury or death resulting from an armed confrontation. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *Designed to identify appropriate actions consistent with the use of cover and concealment tactics and officer safety considerations. Optional video: Burglaries: an analysis of officers killed. (Aims Multimedia, 16 minutes) or any other appropriate video showing similar situations.*
2. No person, regardless of his/her occupation, age, race or gender should be considered non-threatening when it comes to surviving an armed situation.
3. Of all the officers killed in the past 10 years, 95% were attacked with firearms.
 - a. In 60% of those cases, the officers did not have their guns drawn.
 - b. Only 27% of the officers were able to shoot back. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *Only a small number of the officers killed are genuinely "ambushed" without warning, most of the time there is some type of prior warning.*
 - c. Only 15% were able to wound or kill their assailant.
4. You must be prepared to react in a split second to any given situation. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *even in sudden, violent confrontations, officers can put the odds in their favor.*
5. You must recognize the warning signs of a dangerous confrontation.

6. **Your safety is the #1 priority.** *INSTRUCTOR NOTE: Make sure officers are clearly identified to others. Badges on belts are not seen clearly. Wear them on neck chains.*
- B. Watch for suspicious people, activities and vehicles. **P.O. 3.5.10A**
1. Protection from the unexpected. *INSTRUCTOR NOTE: Optional video: Pace warehouse shooting, Downey (CA) P.D. 18 minutes, or any other appropriate video showing similar situations.*
 - a. Establish control from the outset.
 - b. Maintain a position of advantage.
 - c. Operate with mental and physical readiness.
 - d. When you least expect it, expect it.
 2. Be inquisitive; do not rationalize/justify suspicious behavior or circumstances.
 3. If something does not look or feel right, act on it.
 4. Use every tactical advantage you have (i.e., lighting, shadows, cover, manpower and the element of surprise).
 5. It is better to be mentally prepared for an armed confrontation and not have it happen, then to not be prepared and have it happen. *INSTRUCTOR NOTE: If you are always ready, you never have to get ready.*
- C. Know the dynamics of an armed confrontation. **P.O. 3.5.10B**
1. "Officers have a 97% average hit rate against paper targets and only an 18% hit rate against real life adversaries." *INSTRUCTOR NOTE: From the magazine "Thin blue line"*
 2. Your confidence, awareness, belief systems and response to stress, along with your mental conditioning, can be more important than a superior firearm. *INSTRUCTOR NOTE: Jack Twining, one of the two suspects to kill four CHP officers in Newhall, CA (1971) stated about the first officer, "He go careless so i wasted him"*
 3. You may be dealing with someone who is mentally unstable, irrational, high on alcohol or drugs and he/she may also have a superior firearm to yours.
- D. Properly evaluate the risks. **P.O. 3.5.10C**
1. What type of firearm/weapon is the suspect armed with?
 2. What type of cover do you have? What type of cover does the suspect have? Who has better cover? Is distance a cover option (high-power firearms)?

3. Are you wearing body armor? **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *There is no valid excuse not to wear it: it is lighter and more comfortable than ever before and some agencies even pay for a percentage of the costs. (Check with your agency's policy on this)*
 - a. A recent ATF study showed that no officer over a 10-year period was killed by a bullet wound penetrating a vest and causing the fatal wound.
 - b. However, it also showed that you are 13.5 times more likely to be killed if you are not wearing body armor during an armed confrontation.
 4. A tactical retreat may be a valid option.
- E. Approach using cover. **P.O. 3.5.10D**
1. A general rule of an armed confrontation: The one (1) with the best cover and who gets off the first accurate shot, usually wins the confrontation.
 2. Any cover is better than no cover, some cover is better than others.
 3. Do not move just to move, if you have good cover and your position is not compromised, stay there.
 4. The type of weapon you are confronted with will dictate your cover.
 5. NEVER consider concealment a substitute for cover.
 6. Use concealment to your advantage as you move to a position of cover.
- F. Have a crisis rehearsal plan. **P.O. 3.5.10E**
1. Target priority – upper torso/pelvic girdle/head.
 2. Use a secondary weapon – if you lose your primary firearm or it becomes inoperative. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *A large number of officers who have been involved in a shooting have stated that, "carrying a secondary weapon is a must, not an option."*
 3. Practice crisis rehearsal, any scenario you can think of, run it through your mind on how you would react and successfully conclude the situation, be creative and go over the unexpected.
 4. This is an example of where an officer can use imagery to successfully conclude a situation.
- G. Know appropriate skills for being successful. **P.O. 3.5.10F**
1. Learn to fight with intent and will, not fear and panic.

2. The fact that you have been shot does not mean you are going to die.
 3. Remember what you have been taught about the successful mind and positive affirmations, i.e. "I AM SUCCESSFUL IN all confrontations."
 4. Do not dwell on your vulnerability.
 5. Focus on ability, options, training and resources.
 6. Bone hits hurt, but no one ever dies of broken bones.
 7. Condition yourself to keep fighting, imagine yourself getting hit and continuing to fight.
 8. Remember your "combat" breathing to control your anxiety.
 9. You can lose 40% of your blood without losing consciousness (that is over ½ gallon).
 10. During an FBI firefight in Miami on April 11, 1986, suspect Michael Platt (from Yuma Arizona) took a fatal round in the first minute of the gunfight. He went on to kill (2) agents and severely wound (5) more agents. He was not on any drugs or alcohol, he simply had the will to survive. . .(he did not). **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *Optional video: FBI miami shootout. (15 minutes) or any other appropriate video showing similar situations. If utilized, perform some imagery with the recruits in vivid detail what they would do.*
- H. Scrutinize the area from cover. **P.O. 3.5.10G**
1. Good cover buys time and allows for better decision making.
 2. Encounter suspects from cover. **P.O. 3.5.10H**
 3. Always scan the area either for another block of cover or better cover.
 4. Maintain good cover. **P.O. 3.5.10I**
 - a. Even if a suspect is shot and not moving.
 - b. Always approach from cover and handcuff the suspect. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *Handcuff even if they appear to be deceased.*
- I. Recent events involving the ever-increasing dilemma – "suicide by cop."
1. We must be aware of it, but it cannot compromise good tactics and sound decision making. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *Good cover and verbal skills will help in these situations.*
 2. "Your life is not my fault," everyone is responsible for his/her actions and we cannot blame ourselves for someone else's bad decisions.

3. Sergeant Andrew Brown was a Senior Airman on routine bike patrol at Fairchild AFB, Washington, when he responded to a “shots fired” call. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *The event occurred June 30, 1994*
 4. He was the first police unit to arrive at the base hospital where a man with a MAK-90 assault rifle had already killed four (4) people and wounded 23 others in a shooting rampage.
 5. Airman Brown made his way through the people fleeing the area. He confronted the assailant and ordered him to drop his weapon. Instead, the gunman turned his rifle on Airman Brown, who fired four (4) shots from his 9mm handgun, taking down the assailant from a distance of 71 yards. The gunman died instantly and further tragedy was averted.
- J. Man with a gun: An analysis of officers killed.
1. Begin looking while driving to the location.
 2. Twenty-five percent (25%) of the suspects who killed officers were armed with a high-power rifle. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *Optional video: MAN WITH A GUN. An analysis of officers Killed (Aims Multimedia, 14 minutes) or any other appropriate video showing similar situations.*
 3. Seventy percent (70%) of the suspects who killed officers intended to kill them.
 - a. Officers who parked within sight of the scene were shot at the first opportunity.
 - b. The highest number of officers was killed walking toward the dispatched location and 70% of the officers had back up.
 4. Shots from doors and windows killed the most officers.
 5. Twenty-five percent (25%) of the officers were killed by someone hiding outside of the structure.
 - a. Scrutinize any place someone might hide.
 - b. Utilize your observation skills.
 6. Sixty-six percent (66%) of the officers killed were not wearing body armor.
 7. Initial contact is considered a high danger area.
 8. Foot pursuits:
 - a. Almost impossible to maintain cover.

- b. When a suspect stops and turns, you have a split second to see this change of behavior and react to it.
 - c. Look for this turning behavior as you chase.
 - 9. Thirty-three percent (33%) of the officers killed had insufficient cover.
 - a. Encounter armed subjects from good cover.
 - b. Do not leave cover.
 - 10. Sixty-three percent (63%) of the suspects who killed officers were over 40 years old.
 - a. Twenty-five percent (25%) of these suspects were over 50 years old.
 - b. Many were over 60 years old.
 - 11. High numbers of officers have been killed in barricaded situations.
 - a. Support officers became relaxed in their positions, exposing themselves from cover.
 - b. Find and maintain good cover.
 - c. Never look from the same place twice.
 - 12. Prepare for an attack.
 - a. Be aware of being seen and heard.
 - b. Be aware of cover vs concealment, if you can see the suspect, the suspect can see you.
 - c. Do not break cover to rescue a downed officer.
 - d. Think about the situation.
 - e. Plan a rescue with your safety in mind.
- K. Review.
 - 1. Watch for suspicious people, activity and vehicles.
 - 2. Park out of sight.
 - 3. Approach using cover.

4. Scrutinize the entire area from cover.
5. Contact suspects from cover.
6. Once you have good cover, maintain it.

XII. ROBBERY**P.O. 3.5.11****A. Introduction.**

1. Responding to a robbery in progress is the most hazardous of all calls.
2. More officers have died responding to robbery calls than to any other type of call.
3. With good tactics and planning you do not have to expose yourself to outrageous risks.
4. Robberies are extremely fast and can be violent.
5. Most robberies occur in two (2) minutes or less and a majority of robbery suspects are armed.
6. As you respond to a robbery in progress, you can increase your safety by always assuming the robbery is still in progress and following specific robbery response procedures.

B. Determine an appropriate response method.**P.O. 3.5.11A**

1. Generally, your response will be based on information that is relayed to you by dispatch and your approach to the scene should be silent and invisible.
 - a. Decide if you will respond, Code-1 or Code-3. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *Know your department policy*
 - b. Take cover and observe the scene.
2. If you are responding, Code-3, shut down your emergency equipment about a mile from the scene.
3. Out of 10 hostage situations that develop out of robberies, nine (9) are the result of police officers being “made” as they respond.
4. Consider the following questions when assessing your response to a robbery call:

- a. What type of robbery has occurred?

P.O. 3.5.11C

- i. Street.

- ii. Bank.
- iii. Convenience store.
- iv. Residential.

- b. How many reported suspects are there?
- c. What types of weapons were used?
- d. Are the suspects still on the scene?

C. Attempt to intercept fleeing suspects.

P.O. 3.5.11E

- 1. Be aware of common and easily accessible escape routes such as freeways and alleys.
INSTRUCTOR NOTE: *give examples of areas of jurisdiction.*

- a. The greatest danger to officers is after the robbery is over.
- b. Away from the robbery location.

- 2. Determine the mode of flight and estimate travel time (on foot or in a vehicle).

P.O. 3.5.11D

- 3. Be aware of suspicious activities:

- a. Individuals removing or changing clothes.
- b. Individuals running or hiding.
- c. Erratic driving behaviors.

- 4. Be aware of suspicious persons on foot or in vehicles. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *DISCUSSION: Mode of suspect travel will dictate your type of search*

P.O. 3.5.11N

- 5. Park out of the line of sight and approach the scene (walk) using good cover.

- a. This may vary after evaluating the location of the scene.
- b. Your vehicle may end up being your only cover.

D. Establish a perimeter.

P.O. 3.5.11H

- 1. Determine what type of perimeter is needed.

- 2. Take control and direct units to where you want them.

P.O. 3.5.11B

3. You may have to take traffic control into consideration.
 - a. Utilize internal resources. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *Accident investigation units, motor units, etc.*
 - b. Utilize external resources.
 4. Request additional units, if necessary.
- E. Apprehend suspect(s) and watch for additional suspects. **P.O. 3.5.11N**
1. Be alert for back-up suspects and get-away cars.
 - a. Listen for audible signals (whistling, horns, shouting, etc.).
 - b. Scrutinize areas where suspects could be hiding.
 - c. Look for individuals who display a change in behavior.
 2. Be aware of individuals who walk up to your car or position.
- F. Plan for deployment and mobilizing resources. **P.O. 3.5.11E**
1. Assure a minimum of a visual perimeter on all sides.
 2. Consider resources: **P.O. 3.5.11G**
 - a. Additional police units. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *DISCUSSION: what type of resources does your specific agency have available?*
 - b. Police service dog (K-9).
 - c. Air unit.
 - d. Undercover units. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *Make sure officers are clearly identified to others. Badges on belts are not seen clearly.*
 3. Contain the scene (do not enter the building while the suspect is inside). **P.O. 3.5.11I**
 4. Perimeter officers should observe from a position of cover.
 5. Additional officers can be used to supplement the perimeter. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *DISCUSSION: You may want to designate a specific "arrest or contact team".*
 6. Prepare for victim or suspect contact.
- G. Verification.

1. Robbery-in-progress calls will be treated as actual robberies still in progress until they are determined to be Code-4.
 2. Agency dispatchers generally will call the location reporting the robbery and attempt to verbally verify if the incident is an actual or a false robbery call. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *DISCUSSION: Check with your agency's policy on this type of verification.*
 3. If the call is an actual robbery, the dispatcher will determine if the suspects are still on the scene. If they are gone, the dispatcher will attempt to get information for an ATL. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *DISCUSSION: Check your department's policy on this procedure.*
 4. Officers responding to a robbery call will follow deployment procedures regardless of whether it is reported as an actual robbery or false alarm.
 5. Dispatchers will instruct the RP to exit the building and move to the position of a perimeter officer.
 - a. Officers will not leave their cover to meet the RP.
 - b. Officers will verify the identity of the RP and verify the status of the scene.
 6. Bring victim/RP to the officer's position. **P.O. 3.5.11J**
INSTRUCTOR NOTE: *Check your department's policy on the procedure.*
 7. If the suspect is gone or the alarm is false, a search team will enter the location using caution and verify that the scene is Code-4 and the Code-4 should be given to the dispatcher over the phone.
- H. Initiate a crime broadcast. **P.O. 3.5.11K**
1. Initiate an ATL as soon as possible.
 2. The faster the information is broadcast, the better the chance that the suspect will be apprehended.
 3. Find out if the business uses Pronet or other tracking devices and if it was activated.
- I. Apprehend the suspect(s). **P.O. 3.5.11L**
1. If a possible suspect is located, tactically move to cover.
 2. If confronted with a suspect, issue commands from cover.
 3. Verbally direct the suspect to a position that will afford the arresting officer cover.
 4. Always handcuff first, then search from cover.

5. Be aware of secondary suspects. REMEMBER THE ONE (1) PLUS THEORY.
6. If the suspect exits the building, consider the following:
 - a. Are officers in a position to handle all of the threats and areas of responsibility?
INSTRUCTOR NOTE: *If an officer's position is disadvantaged, innocent bystanders or officers are in imminent danger and you cannot risk a gunfight; consideration should be given to allowing the suspect to escape the immediate confrontation.*
 - b. Are officers outnumbered or do the suspects have superior fire power?
 - c. Are civilians or other officers in imminent danger of serious injury or death from the suspect(s)?

J. Protect evidence.

P.O. 3.5.11M

1. Secure the crime scene and start a major crime scene log. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *If your agency has crime scene technicians or identification personnel, consider calling them out to process the scene.*
2. A robbery crime scene should always be photographed and processed for evidence.
 - a. The suspect most likely will discard a purse or a wallet and take just the cash.
 - b. Look for any suspicious person or vehicle in the area.
 - i. A suspect may live a short distance from the victim, especially on a street robbery.
 - ii. If a business is robbed, find out if the business has security cameras and if they were activated.

XIII. HOSTAGE/BARRICADE SITUATIONS

P.O. 3.5.12

A. Introduction.

1. Criminals who use hostages to effect their escape are desperate individuals who, if allowed to escape, will pose a continuing threat to their hostage and to the public at large.
2. In all barricaded subject incidents, our main concern is the safety of all parties involved.
3. Due to the volatile nature and extreme manpower demands of hostage/barricade situations, a majority of these types of calls will be turned over to Special Response Teams.

B. Hostage situations.

1. A hostage is any person seized or kidnapped by another person(s) who threatens the life or threatens great bodily injury to the person being held with the intent to evade arrest, escape, obtain the release of persons in custody, obtain monies or property or to obtain any other objective. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *Have students read portions of this out loud to the class.*
2. In all situations wherein hostages are being held for any reason, our primary objective is to preserve the life of all hostages, citizens, police personnel and suspects and to apprehend the hostage takers.
3. In hostage situations the following objectives, listed in order of importance, should govern all actions the officer/supervisors on the scene decide to take:
 - a. Preserve life.
 - b. Apprehend the suspect.
 - c. Recover property

C. Basic principles.

1. **The suspect and hostage should not be allowed to go mobile.** Allowing the suspect to go mobile does not lessen the danger to the hostage or the public, nor does it prevent the problem from moving to another location. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *While it is recognized that the tactics employed will depend on the circumstances of each individual incident, the following information provides universally accepted guiding principles. Check your department's policies with reference to these recommended procedures.*
2. This does not preclude allowing limited movement by the suspect as a delaying tactic. Any distraction or ruse may be used to maneuver the suspect into the zone where the suspect may be neutralized.
3. **Negotiations should be held with the suspect utilizing negotiating procedures acquired through training.** These procedures need not be followed if the suspect has killed or harmed a hostage.
4. Negotiations will then be used as a delaying tactic to give the tactical team a "tactical advantage" and an opportunity to neutralize the suspect without further harm to any remaining hostages.
5. **Communications must be maintained** with the command post and should be maintained with the suspect.
6. **As with other situations confronting law enforcement, police conduct must be based upon circumstances existing at the time.**

7. In hostage situations, consideration should be given to the fact that concessions will not prevent additional or future incidents.
 8. Hostages taken in all other circumstances will be rescued as quickly as possible keeping in mind that once the suspect and hostages are contained in one area, time is on our side unless the suspect escalates the violence potential.
 9. **Transportation of any kind will not be provided to suspects or hostages unless approved by the on-scene supervisor.**
 10. Under no circumstances will weapons of any kind be provided to suspects.
 11. **Whenever possible**, deadly force will only be used when the danger to the hostage is non-existent, minimal or when the suspect has threatened or already harmed a hostage.
 12. All hostage incidents are difficult and potentially hazardous.
 13. The situation becomes particularly emotional when the hostage is a law enforcement officer. However, as with other hostage situations, basic principles should be followed.
 14. Assurance that a hostage will be released unharmed is a meaningless promise. Law enforcement does not have the ability to protect the safety of a hostage who is allowed to be removed from the presence of officers. The safety of hostages can be best assured by **keeping them in the presence of officers and by preventing their removal by the suspect.**
 15. Officers should use every verbal and tactical tool at their disposal to secure the arrest of the suspect without harming the hostage.
 16. However, officers should realize that exceptional situations could arise where considered judgment might dictate allowing removal of a hostage, such as where there is imminent danger to a large group of persons. In the event of that exceptional circumstance, the officer in charge shall attempt to protect the safety of the hostage and bystanders by making all reasonable efforts to provide for chase/ surveillance vehicles and control of travel routes.
- D. Barricaded subjects.
1. A barricaded subject poses an extreme danger, not only to police officers who seek to arrest him/her, but to other persons as well.
 2. Good judgment demands that a tactical plan be developed rather than immediately rushing a barricaded subject.
 3. A barricaded subject is any person(s) that uses, or makes use of, any building or similar structure, whether natural or man-made, for the purpose of preventing arrest by the

police or refuses to grant entrance to the police.

4. This is provided the police are legally and/or morally required to gain entrance to such structure for the protection of life or property and/or who are prevented from doing same by the subject's use of firearms or by some other means capable of inflicting death or serious bodily injury to the general public or to police officers.
 - a. In all barricaded subject incidents, our main concern is the safety of all parties involved. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *Tactical team members, if available.*
 - b. All attempts to talk the subject(s) out will be made by trained police negotiators.
 5. It is recognized that the tactics employed will depend upon the circumstances of each individual incident; however, the following guidelines should be adhered to:
 - a. A secure area will be established to contain the suspect.
 - b. Attempts will be made to negotiate the surrender of the subject.
 - c. The on-scene supervisor, or designee, may then determine when and what additional measures will be used to successfully resolve the situation.
- E. Procedure for response.
1. Determine the nature and validity of the call. With assistance from dispatch, gather as much information about the call as you can prior to arriving at the scene. You will need to determine your level of response based on the comments from the dispatcher and the call priority level. **P.O. 3.5.12B**
 2. Generally, your approach should be silent and invisible, using cover and concealment. **P.O. 3.5.12A**
 3. Once the validity of the call has been established, the first patrol officer at the scene is responsible for implementing the following procedures:
 - a. Notify dispatch of the situation and request assistance, to include an immediate supervisor.
 - b. Consider available resources (K-9, air unit, additional officers, etc.). **P.O. 3.5.12E**
 - c. Secure the area, isolate and contain the scene. **P.O. 3.5.12C**
 - d. Request appropriate assistance, the SWAT negotiator, if available. **P.O. 3.5.12F**
 - e. Establishing a solid four (4)-point perimeter.
 - f. After the initial perimeter is established, establish an outer perimeter to control.

P.O. 3.5.12C

- i. Traffic.
 - ii. Media.
 - iii. Pedestrians.
 - iv. Evacuees.
- g. Evacuate any injured persons, bystanders and those in dwellings and buildings in the line of fire, if possible.
- h. Set up a command post and give its location and safest route to all concerned units. **P.O. 3.5.12D**
4. Gather intelligence information on the subject(s), the hostage(s) and their locations. **P.O. 3.5.12G**
5. Information about the subject(s) should include, but not be limited to, the following:
- a. Location. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *Floor, roof, room, etc.*
 - b. Type of weapons in his/her possession, if known.
 - c. Identity. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *Crime suspect, terrorist, etc.*
 - d. Physical description.
 - e. Mental and physical condition. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *Possible threats to officers.*
 - f. What is his/her purpose?
6. Information to be collected about the hostage(s) should include, but not be limited to, the following:
- a. Number and location.
 - b. Physical description.
 - c. Physical and mental condition.
7. Information about the location (scene) itself should include the following:
- a. Interior and exterior description.
 - b. Locations of all possible escape routes.

- c. Location of service connections. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *Water, gas, electric, etc.*
 - d. Identification of rooms in which telephones are located and the telephone numbers(s) of those telephones.
 8. Deploy additional responding officers to observe the possible exit or escape routes.
 - a. Assign officer(s) to maintain pedestrian and vehicle traffic control in the area.
 - b. Keep Communications informed of deployment, suspect(s) and hostages(s).
 9. Keep all personnel (officer and civilian), who have pertinent information regarding the suspect(s), hostage(s) and location, available near the command post for questioning by members of the SWAT and Negotiation Teams.
 10. Give a complete situation report to the responding supervisor, to include all actions taken.
 11. Be prepared with as much information as possible for the SWAT members upon their arrival.
 12. Stand by to assist the supervisor as needed.
- F. Suspect contact and negotiations.
1. In the event that you find yourself in a situation where you are negotiating with the suspect, consider the following:
 2. Make sure you are negotiating from a position of cover.
 3. Follow your department policy regarding communication with the suspect.
 4. Non-negotiable items:
 - a. Your weapon.
 - i. Experience has shown that the officer giving up his/her gun upon demand does not reduce the danger to the officer. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *If an officer finds himself/herself at the mercy of a suspect who has the advantage...*
 - ii. Surrendering your weapon might mean giving away your only chance of survival. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *Check your department's policy.*
 - b. Other specific items, in addition to weapons, which will not be negotiated:

P.O. 3.5.12H**P.O. 3.5.12I**

- i. Replacement hostages. ***INSTRUCTOR NOTE: Police or civilian***
 - ii. Narcotics.
 - iii. Alcohol.
5. Do not make any promises or agreements with the suspect or hostage-taker, but assert that others in route have negotiating authority. **P.O. 3.5.12A**
 6. Establish communication with other units.
 7. Coordinate arriving units.
 8. Be aware of additional suspects – REMEMBER THE ONE (1) PLUS THEORY.
 9. If the suspect exits the building, you must already know the answer to this question. . .
 10. “Are officers in a position to handle all of the threats and areas of responsibility?”

XIV. CONCLUSION

- A. Review of performance objectives.
- B. Final questions and answers.
- C. Instructor closing comment(s).