Lesson Purpose: To present to the student a general set of procedures and tactical responses for handling routine patrol functions and high-risk incidents.

Training Objectives: At the end of this block of instruction, the student will be able to achieve the following objectives in accordance with the information received during the instructional period:

1. List the steps to be taken to prepare for duty/patrol.

2. In an outdoor practical exercise setting, demonstrate the ability to appropriately respond as a patrol officer to the following situations:
   a) Approaching/interacting with individuals
   b) Approaching legally armed individuals
   c) Delivering emergency messages
   d) Landlord-tenant disputes
   e) Loud party calls
   f) Building inspections/searches
   g) Attractive nuisances
   h) Patrol hazards
   i) Police escorts
   j) Animal control incidents

3. Given specific staged scenarios, respond to and conduct preliminary/follow-up investigation of events related to:
   a) Suspicious activity
   b) Assaults
   c) Disorderly conduct
   d) Trespassing
   e) Nuisances/hazards
   f) Harassment
   g) Malicious mischief
   h) Homeless persons
   i) Lost/found person
j) Lost/found property  
k) Occupational, firearms and public property accidents  
l) Death/bodies found  
m) Disasters

4. From the materials presented in class, verbally outline the correct procedures needed to conduct and participate in large scale area search and rescue operations.

5. In an outdoor practical exercise setting, demonstrate the ability to tactically respond to the following high risk situations:

a) Potentially violent crimes-in-progress, i.e., man with gun calls, shots fired calls, drive by shootings, barricaded subjects, etc.

b) Robbery-in-progress calls  
c) Building alarm calls  
d) Armed subject response for the school environment

6. In a group practical exercise, execute a warrantless search of a structure and describe the procedures for executing a search warrant.

Hours: Twenty (20)  
Instructional Method: Lecture/Discussion/Practical Exercise  
Training Aids: VCR/Monitor  
Role Playing Props  
Videos:  
Patrol Techniques, NCJA (1998)  

Patrol Techniques


Patrol Techniques


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Patrol Techniques

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Date Revised: January 2006
TITLE:  PATROL TECHNIQUES - INSTRUCTOR NOTES

I. This is a twenty (20) hour block of instruction divided as follows:

   Eight hours - Classroom lecture
   Four hours - Common patrol scenarios
   Four hours - Robbery response scenarios
   Four hours - Building search scenarios

   It is recommended that this block of instruction be taught near the end of
   BLET because it encompasses so many of the skills taught throughout the
   training experience.

II. The hypermedia CD contains several video clips taken directly from the
    required VHS tape. However, CD Rom video clips are typically modified
    versions taken from the VHS tape. Instructors are encouraged to review both
    to determine which may be more effective for delivery.

III. “Strategic Robbery Response” classroom exercise

   There is a planned classroom practical exercise that should be conducted
   prior to engaging in the realistic scenarios. The guidelines are as follows:

   A. Divide class into four groups.
   B. Each team will designate a leader who will present the team's ideas.
   C. Pass out robbery diagram to each team, and have each team plan their
      response.
   D. Give each team the following instructions:

      1. It is 10:30 pm on a Friday night when your agency receives a
         silent alarm call from the 7-11 store.

      2. The 7-11 store is open. So is the Doughnut Heaven and the
         Gas for Less. All the other businesses are closed.

      3. Shortly after the first alarm call came in, a jogger, who lives at
         410 saw two armed individuals running into the 7-11 store.
         One of the suspects was carrying a small handgun, the other
         was carrying a long gun.

      E. Let each team problem solve their response for ten minutes.
Patrol Techniques

F. The designated group leader should then present to the rest of the class his/her team’s response.

G. There are no set right or wrong answers, the instructor should facilitate the discussion and help each team problem solve.

IV. After the completion of the lecture material, the outdoor practical exercises should be conducted. These scenario exercises require extensive planning and preparation. Instructors are encouraged to make the necessary arrangements weeks, if not months, in advance.

A. Purpose

These exercises are intended to provide the students with an opportunity to observe, practice, and perform the following training objectives:

1. In an outdoor practical exercise setting, demonstrate the ability to appropriately respond as a patrol officer to a variety of patrol situations.

2. Given specific staged scenarios, respond to and conduct preliminary/follow-up investigation of events related to several patrol situations.

3. In an outdoor practical exercise setting, demonstrate the ability to tactically respond to "high risk" police situations, i.e., robbery-in-progress calls, building alarm calls, violent crimes-in-progress calls.

B. Exercise Conditions

1. Exercises should be conducted after the lecture has been completed.

2. Exercises require twelve (12) hours to administer.

3. Exercises should take place utilizing a variety of structures and open air spaces that resemble what police officers actually encounter on city streets.

4. These exercises are designed for a class of 20 - 25 students.

5. Each exercise involves a minimum of a two-officer response.
6. Each officer should be in full uniform or "duty ready," depending upon assignment.

7. Ideally, these exercises will all take place in one day, starting at 0800 hours and ending at 2300 hours with two meal breaks included.

8. These scenarios are designed to **teach** the student officers safe and tactically sound maneuvers, not to have them strategically killed. Therefore, it is paramount that the instructors create **WINNING** situations, not dying situations for their students.

9. There is one classroom exercise designed to prepare students for delivering a death message. Instructors should select two students to each play the part of officer and survivor, read the scenarios to the class and let the officer and survivor act out the scenario using the information presented in the outline.

C. Personnel and Equipment

1. These exercises require the following instructional assignments:

   a) Five instructors to serve as facilitators for the common patrol scenarios, needed in the morning.

   b) Two instructors to serve as facilitators for the robbery response scenarios, needed in the afternoon.

   c) One instructor to serve as facilitator for the drug/raid search scenarios, needed in the afternoon.

   d) Two instructors to serve as facilitators for the building search scenarios, needed in the evening.

   e) One individual to serve as the telecommunicator throughout the exercises, needed the entire training day.

2. Role players

   a) At least two role players are needed for each exercise for a total of **ten individuals** that will be utilized for the common patrol scenarios.
**Patrol Techniques**

b) Three role players are needed for the robbery response scenarios. The instructor can supplement this number by using other students in the class.

c) Three role players are needed for the drug/raid search.

d) Two role players are needed for the building search scenarios. The instructor can also supplement this number by using other students in the class.

e) Role players should be chosen on their ability to follow directions. Refrain from using individuals that want to "hot-dog" it or cause injury to the responding student officers.

3. Specific equipment

a) "Red weapons" should be available for use. No functional firearms should be on the training site.

b) If the instructor chooses to use "red primer cap" ammunition or Simunitions®, the following safety guidelines should be followed:

(1) The handguns should be altered so that they cannot chamber a live round.

(2) All students and role players should wear the manufacturer's recommended safety equipment that may include:

   (a) Safety goggles

   (b) Ballistic vests

   (c) Helmets or head gear

   (d) Face shields

   (e) Neck and groin protectors

c) Inert mace and practice "soft" batons should be issued.

d) Flashlights, radios, and vests should be used.
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e) A number of police/patrol vehicles or other vehicles will be needed.

f) Props for role players should include:
   (1) Rubber knives
   (2) Beer cans
   (3) Money bags
   (4) Drug paraphernalia
   (5) Search warrants

D. Procedures for Conducting the Exercises

1. Brief all the role players on the safety procedures in place concerning the use of any weapons or use of force levels.

2. Ensure that the students are divided into workable groups as follows:

   a) Common patrol scenarios
      (1) Divide class into groups of four.
      (2) Students should then be paired into a two-officer response.
      (3) Each group of four students should rotate to each scenario. There are five scenarios.
      (4) Two students will actually respond to the scenario while the other two students watch and observe.
      (5) At the beginning of each scenario:
          (a) Dispatch the student officers to the locations and provide them with their situational facts.
          (b) While they are enroute, brief the role players on their specific actions.
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(6) After each scenario:
(a) Evaluate and critique the students' performance.
(b) The other observing students and role players should also add their input.

(7) The groups then switch for the next scenario.

b) Robbery response scenarios (start with 10 - 12 students)
   (1) Divide class into groups of two.
   (2) The two responding students should preview the robbery site and determine their best response strategy prior to being dispatched to the call.
   (3) At the beginning of each scenario:
      (a) Dispatch the student officers to the location and provide them with their situational facts.
      (b) While they are enroute, brief the role players on their specific actions.
   (4) After each scenario:
      (a) Evaluate and critique the students' performance.
      (b) The other observing students and role players should also add their input.
   (5) While one instructor is briefing one pair of student officers, the other instructor should begin the next scenario so that a robbery scenario is constantly happening.

   c) Building search scenarios
   (1) Divide class into groups of four or five.
(2) At the beginning of each scenario:
   (a) Dispatch the student officers to the location and provide them with their situational facts.
   (b) While they are enroute, brief the role players on their specific actions.

(3) After each scenario:
   (a) Evaluate and critique the students' performance.
   (b) The other observing students and role players should also add their input.

(4) While one instructor is briefing one group of student officers, the other instructor should begin the next scenario so that a building search scenario is constantly happening.

(5) If time permits, give each group several scenarios and let them trade off being entry officers and rear guard, etc.

3. Evaluate the students using the following scenarios:
   a) Common patrol situations
      (1) Approaching a suspicious person(s)

      In this scenario, the officers are dispatched to a suspicious individual loitering around a business establishment. The caller indicated that the individual had not entered the business, but didn't know why they were hanging around. Upon arrival, the officers find the individual and attempt to identify him. The individual appears to be intoxicated and hostile.

      The instructors should ensure that a Field Interview (FI) card is completed on the individual and that the individual is checked for any outstanding warrants. Depending on the
extent of the suspect's hostility, the officers may have to arrest for disorderly conduct.

(2) Trespassing

Officers are sent to a house on a trespassing call. The telecommunicator advises that the complainant is having a verbal argument with an old friend and now wants him removed.

When the officers arrive, both of the individuals are arguing about a poker game and about money owed to both of them. One of the individuals, however, owns the property they are on.

The officers should identify the trespasser, check with communications to ascertain if there are any outstanding warrants, and then encourage the trespasser to leave. If he chooses not to, then they should effect an arrest.

(3) Shots fired calls

Officers are sent to meet a homeowner that has called concerning the sound of gunshots in the vicinity of her home. Upon arrival, they meet with the homeowner and several of her neighbors.

Instructors should evaluate how well the responding officers conduct a preliminary investigation and an area search.

(4) Loud party calls

The telecommunicator advises the officers that a loud party is happening at a local residence. Upon arrival, the police notice that there is a large gathering of individuals consuming alcohol in the front yard area. Several of the individuals appear to be under the age of 21.

Instructors should ensure that the responding officers confront the underage drinkers and get
the loud party under control by locating the owner. The officers should also check the owner for any outstanding warrants.

(5) Lost/found person

Officers respond to a home where the complainant is concerned about her missing twelve-year-old daughter. The girl has been gone since yesterday, and the mother thought the girl was spending the night with friends. She just discovered her daughter never made it to her friend's home and is very fearful about her being gone. While the officers are interviewing the mother, a neighbor comes to the residence and advises the police that she saw the daughter get in a vehicle with an unknown man the previous evening.

The student officers should begin a preliminary investigation report and broadcast a physical description of the vehicle and daughter.

b) Robbery response scenarios

(1) Uneventful

In this scenario, advise one of the role players to be a legitimate business employee. They "accidentally" activated the alarm, causing the police response. The student officers should respond and treat the employee as a suspect until he/she is positively identified.

(2) Robber obeys commands

One of the role players (robber) runs out of the business, attempting to escape, and the student officer verbally confronts him and orders him to the officer's location to be cuffed and searched. The robber should comply with the verbal commands.

(3) Robber escapes on foot
Robber comes out of business and when confronted by student officer, runs in another direction, disobeying officer's commands. He escapes on foot. The officers should maintain their cover positions and put out a suspect description over the radio and let the outer perimeter find the suspect. Then they should identify the correct business employee and secure the financial establishment and begin the preliminary report.

(4) Innocent person

An innocent role player runs out of business attempting to escape from the robbers inside. This person is screaming that they have been robbed. The student officer should control the innocent person and gather intelligence information about the robbers inside.

(5) Robber points weapon

Robber exits business and when verbally challenged by the student officers, attempts to point his weapon to shoot at the officers. The student officers should return fire to defend themselves.

(6) Hostage situation inside building

Two armed robbers are seen exiting the business. When they see the responding officers they attempt to run back inside the business to take hostages.

(c) Building search scenarios

(1) Uneventful open door

A third shift officer finds a door ajar on a small business. He calls for back-up. One other car responds. They contact the business owner who advises them of the building interior, light switches, etc. The officers search, finding no suspects or damage.
(2) School search

Officers respond to a burglar motion alarm at a school and find several open windows. They contact the principal and begin their search. They enter the school, search, and locate one unarmed juvenile suspect.

(3) Hiding outside

Officers respond to a burglar alarm at a liquor store. Upon arrival, they find an open door. Unbeknownst to the officers, one of the suspects is hiding outside near their entry point. There is another hidden inside the business.

(4) House break-in

Officers respond to a call from a homeowner who just returned home and believes that someone is inside his house. He found the front door unlocked, but has not entered. He called the police from a neighbor’s house. The police find a drunk subject asleep on the inside.

(5) Lights on inside

An officer, while on routine patrol, notices that a light is on at a local building. There is also a strange vehicle parked behind the building. The officer radios for back-up and when back-up arrives, decides to conduct a search. Upon entering the premises, the lights suddenly go out, and the officers hear someone moving, trying to hide.

(6) Suspicious pedestrian

While on routine patrol an officer notices a suspicious person near a drug store. When the officer questions the suspect the officer detects nervousness and anxiety. The suspect confesses that he and his brother were planning on breaking into the nearby building. He then confesses that his brother is already inside the structure.
(7) Officers respond to a burglar alarm at a print shop

Upon arrival, the officers find an open back door. After announcing their presence an employee comes out unaware of the alarm going off. The employee tells the officers that the alarm is only operable on the other side of the building. The officers then search the entire building, finding two suspects inside.

E. Directions for Grading/Evaluating

The instructors should use the evaluation criteria listed on the Practical Skills Test Form. After observing the student in a role playing scenario, the instructor should evaluate the student’s performance in the following manner:

1. If the student performs the listed activity satisfactorily, place an "S" in the adjacent space.

2. If the student performs in an unsatisfactory manner, indicate the poor performance by placing a "U" on the appropriate line. The instructor must document the deficiency in the comments section.

3. After providing feedback, it is recommended that the instructor allow the student an opportunity to correct the deficiency.

4. There will be instances when the student is not observed performing the listed criteria. In those situations, the instructor should write an "NA" in the adjacent space.

V. To promote and facilitate law enforcement professionalism, three (3) ethical dilemmas are listed below for classroom discussion. At their discretion, instructors must provide students with each ethical dilemma listed below. Sometime during the lecture instructors should “set the stage” for the dilemma prior to taking a break. Instructors are encouraged to develop additional dilemmas as needed.

1. While responding to an “officer needs assistance” call, you pass a fellow officer on the way to the same call. He doesn’t have his blue lights on and is not in a hurry to get to the scene. What will you do?
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2. While responding to a burglar alarm at an office building (which has in the past always been a false alarm) you observe an obviously impaired driver in front of you. What will you do?

3. Upon arriving at a “breaking and entering” in progress call, you observe a K-9 officer release his dog from the patrol car, and without the required warnings, set the dog loose inside the building. Policy would require a verbal warning first. What will you do?
I. Introduction

NOTE: Show slide, "Patrol Techniques."

A. Opening Statement

As law enforcement officers, one of your major responsibilities is to appropriately, effectively, and safely patrol your assigned zone. This block of instruction is designed to familiarize you with the myriad of functions you will be expected to perform in your normal duty day.

B. Training Objectives

NOTE: Show slide, “Training Objectives.”

C. Reasons

NOTE: Show slide, "Killed in the Line of Duty."

KILLED IN THE LINE OF DUTY . . .

"Unknown" risk calls

On January 2, 1996, Officer Lauritha Vaird, Philadelphia Police Department, responded to an opening silent alarm at a bank. Instead of getting the customary response of it being a false alarm, she encountered an armed individual, and became the first officer to die in 1996 IN THE LINE OF DUTY.

Officer Richard Cash, Forest Park Police Department in Georgia, made a "routine " traffic stop on January 3, 1996. On the approach to the vehicle, he and another officer were fired upon by two occupants of the vehicle. Officer Cash received a fatal head wound.

Special Agent Jefferson Barr, US Border Patrol in Texas, came across four backpackers near the border along the Rio Grande. He was shot in the shoulder as he challenged the four individuals. The bullet was deflected and traveled downwards through his heart. Apparently, leaving in a hurry, the suspects left behind 201 pounds of marijuana.

On April 15, 1996, Officer Damon Smith, Oakboro Police Department in NC, along with his Chief, responded to a domestic call. Smith was shot at point blank range with a 30 - 30 rifle and died instantly.
How often will you respond to calls for prowlers at schools? Deputy Raymond Warner, Brevard County Sheriff's Department, Florida, responded to one on June 12, 1996. As he entered the school grounds, he confronted a twenty year old burglar that was lying in wait for him. He was attacked, overpowered and disarmed, and then shot in the head and chest with his own service weapon. Sgt. Scott Nyquist responded to the scene a short time later to see why Officer Warner wasn't responding to his radio. Sgt. Nyquist was also fired upon by the suspect and hit several times. Nyquist, however, returned fire and killed the burglar.

Whether you are responding to a "high risk" call or to what might appear to be a "routine" call, officers often make fatal mistakes. This block of instruction will provide you with basic tactical strategies to help you effectively manage a variety of patrol situations. The goal is to teach new officers how to survive while being a productive officer so that they will be able to go home each night to their families.

II. Body

A. Patrol as a Deterrent to Crime

NOTE: Show slide, "Crime Is . . ."

1. "Crime defined - To adequately discuss the subject of patrol as a deterrent to crime, we must define a crime. There are many definitions, but the ones which seem most adequate state that “Crime” is:

   a) Anything which society says is a crime - with the behavior (either an act of commission or of omission) being publicly announced by the duly constituted governmental authorities. Thus, society (through its legislative bodies) passes statutes which “say” that certain types of behavior are contrary to the public interest.

   b) For which society has the power to punish - realizing that the ability of the society (through its duly constituted representatives) to punish is limited to those areas for which the government has been given some responsibility and therefore some authority. The power to punish must rest on legal authority.
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c) And for which society does in fact punish - deals with the extent to which laws are enforced. A decision not to enforce a law reduces the “intended” sanction of a crime.

(1) A combination of three basic elements must be present for the commission of a crime.

NOTE: Show slide, "Three Basic Elements."

(a) Desire or intent on the part of the individual

(b) Knowledge of how to commit the crime

(c) Opportunity to commit offense or a belief that the opportunity exists

(2) Your role in patrol and prevention of crime is limited to dealing with the last of these elements. Law enforcement, through patrol, public education and the like, attempt to eliminate or reduce the opportunity to commit a crime or to create the belief that the opportunity does not exist.

2. Prevention through patrol

a) Patrol is the most common form of law enforcement activity designed to reduce opportunity for crime or to create the belief that no opportunity exists. Officers randomly providing intensive patrol service represent the community's most apparent and continuous effort to hold crime in check.

b) Offenses against which conspicuous patrol is most effective are those which are committed on or immediately adjacent to public roadways. Car stripping and street assaults are examples of offenses which lend themselves to control through alert, aggressive patrol operations.

c) Patrol, a term used to describe a wide range of law enforcement activities, has broader crime prevention potential than simply the effect achieved by the physical presence of an officer or a patrol vehicle. Patrol includes contacts which occur between the officer and the
persons on his beat. In this sense, prevention achieved through patrol becomes even more important since it is "you" who serves as the "expert" on crime for the merchants and homeowners on your beat. The patrol officer is looked upon as the source of timely warnings regarding special crime problems. He is the giver of information on the best means of improving the physical security of a business establishment, and the provider of tips to homeowners on the best way of protecting their homes.

d) Time spent on patrol, to have real value in prevention, must include periodic inspections of businesses to ensure:

(1) That locks are adequate,

(2) That all openings to the building are thoroughly secure,

(3) That night lights are kept burning, and

(4) That the safe is observable.

How do we accomplish this? "You have to get off your duff," get out of the car and make physical inspections.

NOTE: Example: Just merely checking door doesn't cover the issue. Inspect the door for "Pry Marks."

The most effective efforts of enforcement are those which combine both continuous security checks and probing inquiries of persons found on your beat."

3. Aggressive patrol

NOTE: Show slide, “Aggressive Patrol.”

a) "Law enforcement agencies have a specific task to perform for the communities they serve. Crime must be controlled and prevented.

b) Law enforcement action cannot deal effectively with the DESIRE of the offender, but it can deal with the
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criminal's belief that the opportunity for criminal activity is present.

(1) To create the belief that the opportunity does not exist, patrol officers must take measures which place them most frequently in the locations of criminal activity at the times when that activity is greatest.

In other words, the criminal must be convinced that there is such patrol coverage in such strength that the risks involved are too great.

(2) The criminal is a gambler. He measures his desire to commit a crime against the chances of being caught.

When the chances of apprehension are low—for example, when patrol coverage is weak or lacking—the crime will be committed and the criminal will escape.

(3) Risks are considered to be too great where aggressive patrol impresses upon the criminal the idea that his activity will either be observed or will result in his apprehension.

(4) The person planning a burglary can be convinced that the opportunity to do so does not exist where he knows patrol officers are active and alert.

Just riding around your beat is not patrolling, you must be active and alert.

c) Basic methods of aggressive preventive patrol

(1) Check frequently the physical security of business premises to prevent burglary and robbery.

(2) Check frequently the citizen - stop the suspicious person, question his identity and his activities, be constantly alert for persons within your beat.

(3) The law will allow officers to approach individuals consensually, but before conducting a
field stop, the officers will need "reasonable suspicion" that a violation is occurring.

d) Aggressive patrol cannot please all of the people all of the time. It can and must protect most of the people most of the time.

(1) With aggressive patrol techniques, officers often will be the target of complaints of harassment.

(2) Despite this harassment, the professional officer goes back on the street to provide another tour of service, knowing that the complaints and the compliments are all part of the job.

(3) Remember the product of inaction is crime. The product of action is dedicated professional service and public safety."

4. Conspicuous and inconspicuous patrol

NOTE: Show slide, “Conspicuous and Inconspicuous Patrol.”

a) "There are as many different methods of patrol as the imagination will allow. Determined by such things as types of crimes, location, and time, one method of patrol may be more effective than the next. Some methods of patrol are:

NOTE: Show NCJA video, Patrol Techniques – "Patrol Methods" (1 minute).

(1) One man cars

(2) Two man cars

(3) Motorcycle

(4) Foot patrol

(5) Bicycle patrol

(6) Horseback
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(7) Boats

(8) Aircraft - Helicopters and aerial surveillance planes

b) Again, our primary purpose for patrol is to prevent crime. So it is important to pick that type of patrol which will afford the most effective coverage. To simplify the choosing of a patrol method, we will discuss the two major types of patrol, conspicuous and inconspicuous patrol.

(1) Conspicuous patrol

This is high visibility patrol with random movement in marked patrol cars. It involves activities which are intended to influence the perceptions of potential criminals as to the likelihood of their being apprehended. By increasing visibility and patrol presence, you intensify the perceived risk of crime and reduce its incidence. This is done by:

(a) Staying in the public's eye

(b) Patrolling troubled areas

(c) Field interviewing potential criminals

(2) Inconspicuous patrol

Here, the primary purpose is to catch the criminal in the act and make apprehensions, doing so by low visibility in unmarked cars. It is designed more for apprehension than prevention. Once arrests are made from the unmarked vehicles, word will travel there are unmarked cars in the area, and the presence of patrol will be reinforced, thereby adding to the prevention of further crime.

5. Observations and perceptions

NOTE: Show slide, “Observations and Perceptions.”
a) "Observation

(1) The eye of the beholder is critical.

(2) The human eye can be compared to a television camera. It picks up images and transmits them to the brain, 30-40 pictures per second.

Actually, the brain does the seeing, not the eye. When a person is preoccupied in thought, the eyes still transmit impulses that may not register if the brain is “turned off.”

(3) Where to look on patrol? Concentrate your attention on the road. To the officer, that means all of the street, a block or more ahead, behind your vehicle, activity about buildings, store fronts, and movement of pedestrians.

(4) Your efforts to observe properly may be hampered by distractions, screeching tires, and shouting. Train yourself to react quickly to these distractions without removing your complete attention from the driving path for more than an instant. Learn to observe any unusual condition by quick eye movements. Learn to shift your eyes from one location or object to another. Test your recall by mentally describing a pedestrian observed as you drive by. Try to describe a vehicle and its occupants that you have passed while there is still time to check yourself.

b) Perception

We become aware of objects, persons, events, qualities, and relationships through our five senses. What we see, hear, taste, smell, and touch help us to know the world around us. However, this awareness is not an exact duplicate since perception varies with the individual.

In a situation like a robbery with three witnesses, one witness may only remember a unique ring, another may remember only blond hair, another may remember only that it was raining. What does all this mean? The witnesses were directing their attention to different
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areas based upon their perceptions and the importance they attached to them.

NOTE: Show NCJA video, Patrol Techniques – “Observation & Perception” scenarios #1-6 (15 minutes). Stop tape after each and discuss.

c) Psychological factors

NOTE: Show slide, "Psychological Factors."

(1) Interest

We readily observe and are aware to situations, people, objects, that arouse our interest. Example: A male and female, robbery team -- past experience has shown that the female will be remembered by male witnesses.

(2) Emotions

Fear and emotions materially reduce the possibility of accurate identification. Example: Taller, huskier than actual size -- weapons larger or .45 cal. What about the toy guns used in perpetrating crimes?

(3) Prejudices

These will cause a detraction from the accuracy of the observation. An extremely prejudiced person will unconsciously report what he expected to see and not what actually happened."

B. Preparation for Patrol

Being able to perform the job that is expected of a law enforcement officer begins long before the officer arrives at work. "Preparation should be a daily ritual for the survival of you and other officers. There are several considerations in the daily preparation prior to your tour of duty. As law enforcement officers, we must be prepared for everything and not become complacent with this preparation."

1. Personal appearance
NOTE: Show slide, "Appearance?"

a) An individual cannot "police" the community if they cannot "police" themselves. Each officer should never forget that they are public servants, and as such, the department that they represent exists for the purpose of serving the public. When a citizen calls and requests assistance from the local department, the citizen is entitled to and expects prompt, efficient, and courteous service. Because first impressions are so important and lasting, good personal appearance is vital.

b) Officers should follow basic hygiene rules when reporting for work.

(1) You should be clean and free of any body odor.

(2) Hair should be clean, neatly combed and worn in accordance with department policy.

(3) You should also be cleaned shaven with cleaned and/or manicured fingernails.

(4) Jewelry and earrings should be kept to a minimum.

(5) Female officers should avoid wearing excessive make-up (i.e., bright red lipstick, blue eye shadow, etc.) or painted fingernails.

c) Uniforms should be clean, neatly pressed and tailored to fit properly.

d) Depending on the type of shoes issued, they should be either polished or cleaned, following the manufacturer's recommendations.

e) Officers should never wear or carry anything on their uniforms that they are not authorized to carry, i.e., slap sticks. 

2. Equipment

NOTE: Show slide, “Patrol Equipment.”
Once an officer is in the field, he/she may not be able to run back to the station and pick up necessary equipment (equipment that might save their life or the life of another person). Therefore it is of the utmost importance that officers inspect their equipment daily to ensure that it is working properly.

NOTE: Instructor should explain to the class a situation when they or a fellow officer had an equipment malfunction on duty.

NOTE: Instructor should have the following equipment to show to class.

a) Credentials

Officers should carry their I.D. or credentials with them while they are on duty. Even though they likely will be wearing a uniform, they still may be asked to provide identification, especially when picking up or transporting prisoners.

b) Keys

While on duty, individuals should only carry the keys to their assigned patrol vehicle and their handcuff key. They should secure their personal keys back at the patrol station. By doing this, officers lessen the chance of losing their personal keys, or if in the event they are taken hostage, then their kidnappers would not have immediate access to the officer's personal vehicle or home.

c) Hand-held radios

Make sure the batteries are fully charged, the radio is working properly, and that you are operating on the right channel or frequency.

d) Handcuffs

Should be inspected daily and cleaned with soap and water. The locking mechanism should be free of obstructions such as lint, hair, blood, and/or foreign substances. Always check for bent, broken, or missing ratchets (teeth). If any are observed, the individual
Patrol Techniques

should obtain another set of handcuffs. Officers should never attempt to oil their handcuffs as this will cause the handcuffs to collect dust and dirt which prevent them from operating properly. Make sure that the handcuff key that you carry is not broken or bent and that it double-locks and unlocks the handcuffs that you carry.

e) Handguns

Should be loaded as well as any speed loaders or extra magazines. Officers should always carry their issued or authorized handgun in accordance with departmental policy and procedures, i.e., with the safety "on" or "off."

f) Ammunition

Should be replaced every six months, and under no circumstances should the length of time exceed 12 months. Be sure that spare or extra ammunition that you carry is departmental issued and compatible to your weapon. Replace your spare or extra ammo every six months also.

g) Flashlight, light, and batteries

You should always have a flashlight available, even during daylight hours, for searching basements, attics, closets and other low-light environments. Maintain fresh or recharged batteries and spare bulbs at all times.

h) Departmental forms

Make sure you have an adequate supply of forms that you might need during the course of your tour of duty such as blank field notes, inventory/property receipts, and investigation forms.

i) Pen/pencil

Every officer should have an adequate supply of black ink pens that work and a supply of sharpened pencils. Pencils will be advantageous when making crime scene sketches or other drawings or when filling out forms.
during inclement or rainy weather. When using pencil, do not erase. Mark through mistakes with a single line and initial the change.\(^1\)

j) Notepad or memo book

Departments often issue pocket-size notepads. These notepads or memo books should be maintained by officers on a day-to-day basis, which includes dates, times, and other pertinent data. The pages should not be removed and the complete notebook should be filed for future reference by chronological sequence.\(^2\)

k) Leather gear

Your leather gear should be inspected daily for signs of wear-and-tear. Severely worn items should be replaced. The straps, snaps, or Velcro on items such as holster, handcuff carriers, magazine/speed loader pouches, and baton or flashlight holders should be inspected daily to ensure that they are working properly. Much of the issued leather-gear is "patent" and only requires a damp cloth and drying to keep clean.

l) Batons

Batons should be checked daily to make sure they have not been broken, bent or cracked. Expandable batons should be checked to ensure the expanding parts are free of obstructions such as lint, dirt, or oily substances that may not prevent them from being used properly.

m) Mace/OC pepper canisters

Canister should be inspected for amount, any leakage, and expiration date if applicable. The trigger or firing mechanism should be checked to make sure it is free of obstructions.

n) Surgical gloves/pocket face mask

In order to reduce the likelihood of being exposed to blood or other body fluids, officers should make sure each day that they have an adequate supply of surgical gloves and a C.P.R. pocket face mask. Surgical gloves
Patrol Techniques

should be checked for holes or other damage and should only be used once. Pocket face masks should either be disposed of after being used or cleaned in accordance with the manufacturer's suggested guidelines.

o) Electronic equipment

Officers should check with their individual departments for the availability of items like micro tape recorders, video recorders, cameras, and cell phones and follow their departmental guidelines that relate to the use of such items.

p) Body armor

It is well documented from statistical data that officers wearing body armor increase their likelihood for survival in a deadly force encounter. From the very first day of duty the officer should wear body armor sufficient at a very minimum to stop rounds fired from his or her own service weapon. Officers should check with their individual departments for the availability of such body armor. The panels of the armor should be washed regularly with mild soap and water. Wiping the panels down with a damp sponge or cloth will suffice. Do not submerge the panels in water. The carrier may be washed as needed. Officers should also understand there may be expiration dates on the body armor, depending upon the manufacturer of the body armor. Officers should check inside the inside label of the panels for their expiration date.

NOTE: Instructor should ask students if they know of other items an officer might need during their shift, i.e., Elements book, Motor Vehicle Laws book, dictionary, paper bags for evidence, BLET manual, etc.

3. Reporting for duty

a) Officers should always arrive at the proper place for work on time and wearing the appropriate uniform. Officers should not take it for granted that a shift supervisor will inspect them and their equipment to make sure it is in proper working order. Officers should take
it upon themselves to make sure that when it is time for their tour of duty to begin, they will be prepared for it.

b) “Try to be objective with a positive viewpoint. If you approach your job with a negative attitude then all your outlooks will be negative.” Law enforcement officers must also take with them to work an attitude of confidence. They must be confident in themselves and their abilities, their department, the criminal justice system they represent, and the citizens they work for.

c) Individual officers must remember that not all of the citizens that they encounter and deal with during their shift are of the "criminal" type. Officers are frequently called upon to assist honest, decent, law-abiding citizens who have become victimized by the criminals. This group of people need to be treated like the victims they are.

d) Mental preparation

NOTE: Show slide, "Mental Preparation."

It is very difficult dealing with the wide spectrum of police activities that you will encounter daily. All officers must be physically and mentally prepared when they report for duty. One method to assist officers in staying focused while on patrol and off-duty is to remember the officer survival color code awareness levels:

NOTE: Show slide, “Code Awareness Levels.”

(1) Condition white - environmental unawareness, oblivious to what is going on around you, daydreaming, tired or asleep, preoccupied with personal problems.

(2) Condition yellow - Relaxed but alert . . . cautious but not tense, 360 degree surveillance of people, places and things.

(3) Condition orange - alarm, recognizing trouble, calling for back-up, preparing to take cover, identifying threats, confrontation is likely.
(4) Condition red - what looks wrong is wrong, focusing on the threat and acting to control it with whatever action seems necessary, all systems are on "go," sometimes seems like you are reacting in "slow motion."

(5) Condition black - officer has been taken out of action. They have either been killed, are unconscious, or are immobilized. Officers should try to mentally stay in "condition yellow" at all times. They should be alert to their surroundings and try to keep their backs covered.

4. Attending briefings or roll calls

NOTE: Show slide, “Roll Call.”

Before "hitting the streets," individual officers must be familiar with what is going on in their department, their community, and surrounding communities and their assigned patrol area or zone. This can be accomplished by attending a 15 to 30 minute briefing session preceding each work day. During roll call training, officers can expect to receive instruction in topics such as new or proposed state laws or local ordinances, general or special orders such as Christmas Parade assignments, revised or new policy and procedures, and other topics directly related to law enforcement, such as new and improved speed measuring devices. Most of the departments today conduct some type of roll call or assembly.

NOTE: Show NCJA video, Patrol Techniques - "Roll Call" (1 minute).

a) Prior to reporting for work, read local, state and national newspapers and watch the news to stay informed on current events that might affect your job.

b) Upon arriving at the patrol station, check departmental bulletin boards daily for updates or additional pieces of information.

c) Review crime statistics to maintain a current knowledge of known criminals and areas in which criminal activities occur.
Patrol Techniques

d) Review lookouts for wanted persons and vehicles.

e) Review correspondence applicable to your job assignment, i.e., closed streets, hazardous areas, etc.

f) Review and be familiar with departmental policies, procedures, rules, and regulations.

g) Study training bulletins.

h) Stay up-to-date on law enforcement publications.\(^{18}\)

i) Be sure to have a debriefing conference with the shift officers that are just completing their tour of duty.\(^{19}\)

j) If you have not already done so, enroll in and obtain a college degree. Several national studies have concluded that college educated officers make more effective officers.

5. Vehicle inspections

NOTE: Show slide, “Vehicle Inspections.”

The emergency nature of law enforcement demands that patrol vehicles function and perform at peak efficiency. Therefore, prior to signing for and accepting a vehicle, individual officers must thoroughly inspect the particular vehicle in question for any and all malfunctions, deficiencies, damages, cleanliness and operating condition. Abnormalities should be documented on appropriate forms. Remember, once you sign for a vehicle, you become responsible for it.\(^{20}\)

The following items should be inspected daily prior to putting the vehicle in service:

a) Suspension

Check vehicle for "sag." This is a visible tilt of the vehicle from one side to the other or from one end to the other while parked on a level surface.

b) Windshield
Patrol Techniques

Keep clean and free of obstructions. Be sure the wipers and blades are in good working order, and windshield washer is operating.

c) Lights

Headlights, taillights, turn signals, and emergency lights should be in good working order.

d) Shocks

Major oil leaks in shocks can be easily checked by visual inspection. The rebound-compression ratio can be checked by forcing the car down and observing its rebound characteristics.

e) Belts

Tension should be checked and inspected for visible signs of separation, cracks, fraying, or glazing. Tension may be checked by applying moderate thumb pressure to the belt at its longest span between pulleys.

f) Exhaust

Listen for an unmuffled noise. A defective system may allow deadly carbon monoxide to leak into the car.

g) Transmission

The appearance and odor of the transmission fluid can give valuable clues to its overall condition when checking the fluid level.

h) Fluid

Inspect for leaks or low fluid levels and re-supply as needed. Leaks should be reported and corrected as soon as possible. Always note the color and location of the fluid to determine its source.

i) Brakes
Brakes that grab or cause the car to swerve to one side or the other, or do not hold, must be reported and the car taken out of service.

j) Steering

Inspect for excessive "play" in the steering wheel. Does the car track evenly, with no pull to the right or left?

k) Tires

Examine each tire for wear, cuts, and bruises. Tire pressure should be checked and maintained at 36 psi.

l) Emergency equipment

Check horn, siren, and emergency lights to make sure they are working properly. Check for first-aid kits, universal precaution kits, tape measure, fire extinguisher, flares, and any other departmental equipment that is assigned to the vehicle.

m) Damages

Check the vehicle for damage. Any new damage such as scratches or dents are to be documented and reported to a supervisor.

n) Weapons and contraband

Inspect the entire passenger area for contraband and items misplaced by other officers. Pull the back seat out and check for weapons, evidence, etc., that may have been hidden by poorly or inadequately searched prisoners on previous shifts. This should be conducted before and after each prisoner is transported.

o) If any deficiencies are detected, the officer should identify and request that the appropriate repairs are made on departmental forms following departmental guidelines.

C. Specific Patrol Duties

1. Approaching/interacting with individuals
NOTE: Show slide, “Individual Contacts.”

One of the primary responsibilities of all patrol officers is to effectively interact with all types of people that either live, work, eat, meet, or move in their respective patrol zones. Being able to productively communicate with people from various socio-economic and cultural backgrounds is an important requirement of the job.

Safely approaching individuals on the street or in businesses is a critical patrol function. It is very easy for officers to see this activity as "routine," but they must remember that every citizen contact is unique and can be potentially dangerous.

a) Non-threatening contacts

Patrol officers are expected to make regular contact with the citizens in their zones. They will interact daily with:

- Small business owners
- Store clerks
- Neighborhood residents
- School children
- Accident victims
- Health care professionals

As officers talk with some of the above listed individuals, they should still maintain a safe reactionary gap, observe the individual's hands and body movements, and maintain an appropriate interview stance.

b) Threatening contacts

Patrol officers will also interact with “threatening” individuals as they patrol their zones. These individuals may be:

- Suspicious individuals walking on the street
- Individuals hanging around a convenience store
- Teenagers standing on a corner, flagging down passing vehicles
Any individual that seems to be out of place for the environment they are in

(1) Following, approaching, and stopping suspicious persons

Field inquiries are considered to be a necessary part of aggressive patrol and play an important part in the prevention of crime. To approach a subject on the street, not knowing whether they are a law-abiding citizen or a criminal, requires a great deal of tact, courtesy, and caution. Any approach may result in a foot chase for one reason or another.

(a) Waiting for the proper time and location to stop the subject is as important as the stop itself. Therefore, you may have to follow the subject until the situation presents itself to your advantage. While tailing this person, the officer should follow these procedures:

Radio the activity to communications.

NOTE: Show NCJA video, Patrol Techniques – “Suspicious Persons Stop” (1 minute).

i) Location

ii) Number of individuals

iii) Short description of individuals
    Try to identify the person, not just the clothing.

iv) Nature of contact

v) Any vehicle information, if pertinent

vi) Start back-up officer
Patrol Techniques

(b) Use concealment when possible to conceal your movements. Care should be taken so as not to draw attraction to your movements.

(c) Make your movement as casual as possible. Make him believe that he is the farthest thing from your mind.

(2) The location of the initial stop should afford the officer the best possible safety. Every effort should be made to reduce the avenues of escape.

(a) Stop in the middle of the block, using the building walls as barriers.

(b) Avoid stopping near alleys or passageways.

(c) Avoid obstacles which would block your vision if the subject flees.

(d) Avoid crowded areas where subject could be lost in the crowd, take hostages, or endanger citizens.

(e) At night, select a well-lighted area.

(3) Once the location has been picked for a stop, you must approach the subject. You should use the element of surprise to your advantage by practicing these procedures:

(a) Approach the subject from the rear.

(b) If you are traveling in the same direction as the subject, gradually gain distance on him to make contact in your chosen location.

(c) If traveling in the opposite direction, pass the subject and then turn around and approach him.
Patrol Techniques

(d) Do not yell or speak until you're within a desired distance.

(e) Be alert for danger signs and watch the person's hands. Watch for signs of a decision to run.

(f) Do not call the person to your patrol vehicle while you remain seated. This is a dangerous practice.

NOTE: Show NCJA video, Patrol Techniques – “Suspect Shooting an Officer” (30 seconds).

(4) If the subject stops and you make contact, a friendly approach is important. Even if the subject cooperates fully, there are several safety procedures which the officer should practice.

(a) Maintain a little more than an arm's length between you and the subject.

(b) Stand at a 45° angle with your weapon away from the subject.

NOTE: Demonstrate this stance.

(c) Never get between multiple subjects.

(d) Watch their hands.

(e) Keep your weapon hand free at all times.

(f) While writing information, never lose sight of or turn your back on the subject.

(g) Utilize CONTACT/COVER techniques while interviewing.²⁴

NOTE: Show slide, “Contact/Cover Tactical Skills.”

i) "Officers should decide who will be the Contact and who will be the
Patrol Techniques

Cover officer prior to any encounter with the subjects.

ii) The Contact Officer conducts all the business of the encounter, e.g., talks to the subject, conducts all pat-downs and searches, gathers any evidence, writes all field interviews and citations, runs records checks, talks to communications, and finally, handcuffs the subject, if necessary.

iii) The Cover Officer is there to protect the Contact Officer by establishing a "force presence."

iv) The Cover Officer also discourages escape attempts and prevents the destruction of evidence by assuming the best possible tactical position.

v) The officers can reverse roles any time for reasons of expertise, or to reinforce the safety of the Contact Officer.

vi) The Contact and Cover officers should use hand signals or radio code language to communicate tactically in front of the subject.

(5) During your conversation, some persons may readily make available their identification and information without prompting by the officer. However, it is the officer's responsibility to try and establish the true identity of the subject and obtain general information pertaining to his presence in the area. Remember a pedestrian does not have to provide you with identification.

(a) To verify the person's identity, the officer should request identification and match the picture on the ID with the subject.
Patrol Techniques

(b) Question the subject about information on the ID, such as address and date of birth.

(c) Have them remove their identification from their wallet, never accept or handle the subject’s wallet.

(d) Properly report and record information obtained.

Forward it to the proper division for further investigation. This report is generally referred to as a Field Interview Card or “FI card.”

NOTE: Show an “FI Card” and indicate how to fill one out.

(6) If the subject runs and the officer chooses to pursue, remember do not be led into a "trap." It is very difficult for an officer to physically defend himself while chasing a subject. It must also be noted that it is not against the law to run. If an officer chooses to pursue an individual, he must have reasonable, articulable facts based on independent grounds that criminal activity is afoot. What charge will the officer have if he apprehends the “runner?” Remember, it is NEVER SAFE to chase alone. Ask yourself if the risk of your death or serious injury is more important than apprehension? Then, if you still decide to pursue, be sure to:

NOTE: Show NCJA video, Patrol Techniques – “Foot Chase” (3 minutes).

(a) Follow the same path the subject takes.

(b) Remain alert for obstacles such as yard equipment, guide wires, clotheslines, fences, and low-hanging eaves of buildings.
Patrol Techniques

(c) At night, move the light beam from your flashlight quickly back and forth in front of the subject. This will distort his vision making running more difficult.

(d) Maintain radio contact at all times.

(e) Anticipate your direction to alert responding back-up units.

(f) As you run, continue to scan.

(g) Use caution rounding corners.

(h) Watch for any subject movement to common weapon areas.

(i) If you catch the individual, **push** the subject to the ground rather than tackling.

(j) *Stop the chase when you lose sight of the subject.*

(7) When stopping a suspicious person, remember that the possibility always exists that the individual is a fugitive. React cautiously.

(a) An additional unknown within the mind of this individual is: to what degree he/she will prevent capture.

(b) If it is determined that the individual is a fugitive, extreme caution should be exercised. A supervisor should be immediately notified of the situation.

(c) Local judicial districts vary, so learn what the judicial authorities in your area will require to hold a fugitive from another jurisdiction.

(d) When responding on this type of call, keep in mind:
**Patrol Techniques**

i) What is the charge (violent, etc.)

ii) Best route of approach

iii) Number of law enforcement personnel needed. You should never respond alone.

iv) Techniques utilized in a stake out should be used in these situations, along with raid techniques (having to surprise the suspect and enter a building) or robbery in progress techniques (utilizing cover and concealment and waiting for the suspect to exit the building).

v) In either case--incidental discovery or responding to information--when dealing with a fugitive of any type, EXERCISE CAUTION.

c) Approaching legally armed individuals

Effective December 1995, the General Assembly enacted legislation that authorizes North Carolina residents with a valid permit to carry a concealed handgun. Officers encountering these individuals should:

**NOTE: Show slide, “Legally Armed Individuals.”**

1. Maintain a reactionary distance and use extreme caution.

2. Remember that the permittee is required to inform the officer that he/she is armed. But the officer may also ask the individual if he/she is armed and where the handgun is located. **Do not ask the individual to pull out their weapon!**

3. Ask the individual to show their permit and other form of identification (probably their driver's license).
Patrol Techniques

(4) If they do not have a valid permit they could be charged with carrying a concealed weapon.

(5) If they have a valid permit, but are not carrying it, or a legitimate form of ID, they could be charged with an infraction.

(6) The officer should remember that the citizen has a **LEGAL** right to carry the weapon. The officer **must** have a reason to remove the weapon from the individual beyond the fact that the individual is armed. If the permittee indicates that he/she has a weapon inside the vehicle, the officer may ask the individual to temporarily exit the vehicle.

(7) An officer should *temporarily* seize an individual's weapon only when:
   
   (a) The individual does not follow the officer's instructions.
   
   (b) The individual makes movements and/or gestures towards the weapon.
   
   (c) The individual displays a hostile or aggressive attitude towards the officer or if other members of the same group are hostile.

(8) If the officer chooses to seize a weapon, she should:
   
   (a) Call for a back-up unit.
   
   (b) Ask the individual to exit their vehicle.
   
   (c) Utilize the following verbal commands:
       
       i) "I am going to seize your weapon for my personal protection and for your protection. I will promptly return your weapon when we are through with our business."
Patrol Techniques

ii) Please do not touch your weapon, or resist my attempt to seize your weapon.

iii) Turn around, and face away from me.

iv) Interlock your hands above your head.

d) The officer should then remove the weapon from the individual, unload it, and secure it for the duration of the contact.

e) When the contact is completed, give the weapon back to the individual and then give the individual the accompanying ammunition.

NOTE: Break the class into pairs: one individual will serve as a suspicious person, one as the officer. Have the officer approach the subject utilizing the techniques learned in class. Switch the members around so that everyone works every position several times. Critique participants and correct deficiencies. Then practice a multiple officer response with one suspect individual, then two, etc.

2. Delivering emergency messages

Patrol officers, on occasion, are required to deliver emergency messages to the citizens in their zones. These messages may include critical injury notifications, as well as, death notifications. “The task of death notification is one naturally defined by many as undesirable. It involves delivering bad news to someone with the potential of causing a serious incapacitating crisis. The receiver of the death notice experiences normal reactions to the news such as shock and disbelief, coupled with feelings of helplessness and despair. Confusion and disorientation may also be present once the receiver has incorporated the information into the definition of the situation.”

a) Law enforcement officers need to be aware that the person responding to the initial message may have
unpredictable behavior. The most important thing the officer can do in this situation is to not perpetuate an already bad situation. The officer must remain calm and professional, yet caring and empathic. If so, the notification will proceed must smoother. Being a non-judgmental role model is an important task.

b) Death notification procedure

NOTE: Show slide, “Death Notifications.”

(1) Information gathering

“Information gathering involves the primary activity of collecting as much vital and useful information concerning the crisis situation as possible. The officer must ensure that he/she collects accurate information, because if some inaccurate information is used, this may only add to the situational trauma and reflect unfavorably on the officer and his/her agency.” The information needed is:

(a) The name of the deceased
(b) The names of the family members
(c) The circumstances of the death
(d) The survivor's address
(e) The location of the survivor(s)

(2) Control/direction

Initially, the officer should approach the residence and request permission to enter the premises. "A death notification on the doorstep is inappropriate since the survivor may shut the officer out of the home easily when additional crisis intervention and support is needed. Delivering the message to the survivor in their home is the ideal environment because the individual is more comfortable in their own
Patrol Techniques

home. Avoid delivering these messages in a public place or on the street.

It is important that the officer be a strong role model to the survivor. Confidence exhibited from the notifier will provide the receiver with much needed support during a confusing, traumatic, and emotionally disorganized time.

The officer should provide the message slowly and in small “doses.” It would be too traumatic for the officer to just say, “Your husband is dead!” The officer should, instead, relay the situation concerning the incident, pause periodically to ensure understanding, and continue chronologically. The officer should avoid using euphemisms, i.e., “passed on,” “no longer with us,” “gone to a better place.” It is better to avoid these and use some form of the noun “death” in order to avoid confusion or misinterpretation. The officer might choose to say, “Your son, John, was in a very serious accident. I am sorry, but he is dead.”

At this point, the officer should be prepared for the survivor to experience a full range of emotions including self-blame and blame on the officer for “bringing the news.”

(3) Progress assessment

NOTE: Refer to handout, “Helping the Bereaved.”

It is the notifying officer’s responsibility to assess the condition of the survivor(s) and to try to comfort them as much as possible. Officers must demonstrate empathy, warmth, genuineness, and understanding throughout this phase. Since much of human communication is nonverbal, the officer must be aware of body posture, verbal pacing, eye contact, and facial expression. Positive regard demonstrated toward the survivor is the only appropriate interpersonal
Patrol Techniques

position to have when conducting a death notification.

(4) Referral

After the death notification is delivered the officer may be asked a myriad of questions concerning the following:

(a) Funeral arrangements
(b) Coroner’s office procedures
(c) Police procedures
(d) Prosecutor/district attorney procedures
(e) Court procedures/grand jury
(f) How to view the body
(g) Support groups
(h) Victim assistance

The officer should accurately direct the survivor to the appropriate referral agency and genuinely assist as much as possible.

NOTE: Conduct classroom exercise, “Talking with the Bereaved.”

3. Landlord-tenant disputes

These disputes result from conflicts between the landlord’s rights of ownership and the tenant’s rights to privacy. It may also involve late payment of rental fees.

a) When you arrive on the scene each party expects you to arrest the other and solve the problem.

b) In order for you to take appropriate action, you must know and recognize the difference between civil and criminal law.
Patrol Techniques

c) Be prepared to make proper suggestions for referring parties after completing your initial investigation.

(1) Individuals have a direct claim to only their personal belongings.

(2) The landlord must get a Summary Ejectment eviction order before the tenant can be legally forced to vacate the premises. Officers often confuse the verbal eviction as a trespassing violation. When in doubt you should refer the individuals to a magistrate.

(3) Referrals may be made to a private attorney, magistrate or civil court for small claims.

(4) When there is not a clear criminal violation, you should attempt only to calm the parties and suggest that they defer action until they can arrange a hearing with an appropriate authority.

4. Loud party calls

NOTE: Show slide, "Loud Parties."

Loud party calls are considered nuisances to most police officers. These occur when individuals in a dwelling create a noise disturbance that bothers the people living around them. Very frequently officers are called to parties involving many people, so these calls may be dangerous. Officers should respond in the following manner:

a) Upon arrival, be alert to any individuals outside the residence. If you see any, exit your patrol car, and using your car as cover, ask the individuals to come to your location.

b) Ascertain who is the rightful tenant of the house/apartment creating the noise disturbance.

c) Do not enter the dwelling. If possible, have the tenant come to the door. For survival reasons the officer should not try to engage the tenant in a confrontation with many people around.
Patrol Techniques

d) Direct the tenant to contain the noise to comply with your local city/county noise ordinances. Or try to persuade the tenant to be considerate of their neighbors.

e) Be alert to underage drinkers and/or controlled substances on the property. Also, do not encourage drinking individuals to leave by driving their own vehicles.

f) If enforcement action is warranted, wait for back-up.

5. Building inspections

NOTE: Show slide, "Building Inspections."

Officers are required to patrol and inspect businesses and schools. You should routinely look for signs of forced entry, actual intruders, and/or hazards that might be occurring at the structure site. While you are on patrol, get out of your car frequently and physically check the buildings and schools. As part of conducting a security check on a school or business, you should test doorknobs to ensure that they are still locked tight, check windows to make sure they are locked, and visibly, if possible, look inside the structure and note for any signs of disarray. Also, “from the front seat of a patrol car with the aid of a powerful spotlight, it is possible to check doors and windows and the ground around them for broken glass. By getting the right angle of the light on a space between double doors it may be possible to see the locking bolt where it locks the doors together.” With light, you can easily see pry marks and other signs of forced entry.

There will be times when patrolling and inspecting buildings without any light sources is advantageous. An officer might suspect that a business or school has intruders inside, and so would not want to cause the suspects to flee by showing a police presence on the scene. It would be better for the officer to drive quietly and slowly on to the property, with the vehicle headlights turned off, and maintain a low profile until further back-up arrives. It is not safe to drive and patrol routinely on a city street or private property with your headlights off, because you might not see any obstacles in your path, or you might get struck by a vehicle that doesn't see you.

Officers should routinely patrol and inspect buildings very slowly and with a window open on their patrol units.
Sometimes you might hear something amiss: glass breaking, cars screeching, people crying or screaming, shots being fired, dogs barking, etc. These patrol “sounds” can be valuable indicators of crimes being committed, and officers can respond to them quicker, thereby making a criminal apprehension possible.

6. Attractive nuisances

NOTE: Show slides, “Attractive Nuisances.”

a) “An attractive nuisance is a condition or a place that attracts children and poses an imminent threat to their health and safety. The nuisance may be entirely legal or innocent, but by its own nature it attracts young people who cannot understand the significance of the threatened danger. Here is a list of some attractive nuisances:

(1) Building under construction

(2) Abandoned or unoccupied buildings that have not been adequately secured to prevent entry

(3) Swimming pools without adequate fencing, gate locks, and reasonable means of prohibiting swimming without responsible persons in attendance

(4) Accumulations of water of unknown or excessive depth

(5) Piles of dirt, sand, or gravel

(6) Excavations

(7) Ladders and scaffolding

(8) Dead trees and accumulations of dead foliage

(9) Telephone and power poles with cleats close to the ground, making it possible for easy climbing

(10) Unattended construction machinery or farm implements that can be started without an ignition key
NOTE: Tell story about Winston-Salem Lieutenant who was run over and killed by teenagers who stole and drove a construction vehicle over his patrol car crushing him inside.

b) If you encounter an attractive nuisance, you should:

(1) Attempt to protect children by frequently checking the locations.

(2) Remind owners or other persons in charge that they need to correct the problem, and record your actions.

(3) If children are found at these locations, they should be asked to leave and the parents notified of the nuisance.”

NOTE: Show NCJA video, Patrol Techniques – “Attractive Nuisances” (2 minutes).

7. Patrol hazards

NOTE: Show slide, “Patrol Hazards.”

a) The term patrol hazard is frequently used to describe a specific condition or place that requires the patrol officer’s special attention. Examples of patrol hazards are:

(1) A bar where gang fights occur frequently

(2) An old dump site that has filled up with stagnant water and is now being used as a swimming hole by neighborhood children

(3) An abandoned building

(4) A "haunted house"

(5) A place that attracts large numbers of people

b) Patrol hazards are best handled by:
(1) Frequenting the sites to prevent or deter criminal behavior

(2) Developing a professional relationship with the owners and encourage them to call for police assistance when needed

(3) Developing informants in the area that will contact you when unsafe or illegal activity is occurring

(4) Maintain an updated list of these places and owners so they can be contacted when necessary

8. Police escorts

NOTE: Show slide, “Police Escorts.”

a) “The primary police responsibility at a special event, such as a parade, festival, or other occasion involving a greater than usual number of people, is to expedite vehicular and pedestrian traffic and to keep the traffic lanes open for emergency vehicles. Spectator safety is paramount, particularly the safety of young children who may not be capable of looking after their own safety.” Appropriate crowd control measures utilizing your patrol vehicle include:

(1) Use your patrol car as a buffer between the spectators and oncoming traffic.

(2) Utilize additional cones or flares to narrow lanes or direct traffic.

(3) Activate the vehicle’s blue lights and flashing lights to maximize visibility.

b) Officers may also be expected to assist with traffic control in funeral processions. Keep in mind the following tips:

(1) You are there to assist the funeral home personnel, and not have the primary responsibility of all the traffic control problems.
(2) As much as possible, lead the procession, driving slowly, with blue lights visible.

(3) Go ahead of the procession to the next busiest intersection and stop routine traffic to prevent vehicles from breaking into or through the procession.

(4) Officers should NOT violate any traffic laws to assist with funeral processions.

(5) The responsibility of the funeral procession primarily rests with the funeral director and not with the law enforcement agency.

c) Escorting money deposits

“Many jurisdictions offer this service to their local business community. This service provides for the safety of business persons making deposits of daily receipts and preventing the theft of these monies.

(1) Make contact with the business representative inside the business for directions and identification.

(a) Determine what the destination is: bank, another store, etc.

(b) Determine the route to be used.

(c) Identify the business representatives’ vehicle unless you transport him/her.

(d) Ensure that both the officer and citizen understand each step.

(2) When arriving at the destination of deposit:

(a) Scan the area for suspicious persons and/or vehicles.

(b) Be sure the area is secure before exiting vehicle for deposit.”
9. Animal control

NOTE: Show slide, "Animal Control."

a) Responding to an animal bite

“These are handled by many departments when the situation presents an immediate danger to the public, or when the personnel responsible for animal control are not immediately available.

(1) When an animal bites a person we must concern ourselves with three things:

(a) Infection
(b) Transmitting disease such as rabies or tetanus
(c) Locating the animal

(2) Rabies is most often spread by dogs and cats. However, any warm-blooded animal like a skunk or fox can transmit rabies.

(3) Rabies can be prevented by immunization. The procedure currently used requires fourteen or more daily injections.

(4) When handling an incident involving an animal bite, send the seriously injured to the hospital. Immediate first aid for the less seriously injured is to wash with soap and water, rinse with clear running water, and apply a sterile dressing. Advise the victim to consult a physician.
Any animal which has bitten a person should be confined immediately. If rabid, the animal will die within two weeks. The brain tissue then can be examined for rabies."

b) Controlling animals

(1) “There is usually a separate county agency in each officer’s jurisdiction that handles problems of lost, stray, abandoned, or injured animals.

(2) Many police departments will be called in to investigate and enforce violations of animal abuse.

(3) Other types of calls involve dealing with people who keep exotic, often dangerous, pets on their premises which are either unlawful to keep or unwanted by their neighbors. You should call the wildlife specialists to handle these special animal concerns."

(4) Officers also respond to capture, chase away, or kill wild animals that are causing problems in inhabited areas. To safely and effectively accomplish this, the officer should keep in mind the following:

(a) Officers should make every attempt to protect themselves and the public from a wild animal attack. This may involve chasing the animal away, attempting to contain the animal in a specified area, and/or removing the public from the contained area.

(b) “Shots to destroy animals should be used only for:

NOTE: Show slide, “Officers Can Destroy Animals . . .”

   i) Self-defense
Patrol Techniques

ii) To prevent substantial harm to the officer or another person

iii) When an animal is injured so badly that humanity requires its relief from suffering

(c) Attempt to first contact the appropriate animal control personnel, if available.

(d) If you have to fire, try not to shoot at a rapidly moving animal. It will be extremely difficult to hit, and you are accountable for all missed rounds.

(e) If an animal lunges and attempts to bite you, you should move your non-weapon side of your body towards the animal, so that you will still be able to draw your weapon and use it, if necessary.

(f) If there is obvious danger to the public or yourself, and you must bring the animal under control with your weapon, try to avoid hitting the head, because they will need this tissue to examine the animal for the rabies virus.

(g) If you are responsible for the animal's disposal, do it out of the presence of any children, if possible.

D. Conducting Preliminary/Follow-up Investigations

NOTE: Show slide, “Investigations.”

One of the primary responsibilities of the patrol officer is to answer calls for service. Regardless of the type of call, the responsibility for documenting and beginning a preliminary investigations lies with the initial responding patrol officer. The preliminary investigation will provide the foundation for solving the crime and/or responding effectively with the citizenry.

The responding patrol officer may be charged with the responsibility of investigating a wide range of criminal activity. In general, urban
The patrol officer should also keep in mind that the concept of officer safety should be overriding in determining how any call will be handled.

1. Suspicious activity

NOTE: Show slide, “Suspicious Activity.”

In 2000, eleven law enforcement officers were killed investigating suspicious persons and/or circumstances. Patrol officers should always keep officer safety in mind when responding to any call for service.

a) Upon arrival on the scene, officers should be aware of these danger signals that indicate a possible threat to the officer.
**Patrol Techniques**

1. Hands in pocket - have the subject face away from officer, then have subject remove his hands from his pockets.

2. Target glance - subject will look at point where he will attack, i.e., officer's gun

3. Physically crowding the officer - subject moves closer to the officer, especially if the subject is bigger than the officer.

4. Looking around - the subject will look around for a possible escape route, i.e., look for which direction he will run.

b) If an officer arrives on the scene and the subject remains, then the officer can perform his/her preliminary and follow-up investigation. ALWAYS KEEP OFFICER SAFETY IN MIND.

1. The officer would be justified to conduct a pat-down search when:

   a) The officer has reasonable suspicion that the individual poses a safety threat.

   b) If the pat-down leads the officer to immediately believe the item is contraband, i.e., drugs or weapons, the officer may seize the items under the "Plain View" search doctrine.

2. The officer may also ask for consent to search.

3. Obtain subject's information and complete a field interview (FI) card.

4. Complete warrant check on subject.

c) Recognizing gang activity

**NOTE: Show slide, "Gang Activity."**

The development of street gangs in small and large cities in North Carolina is not a new problem. The
current thinking by experts in this area is that normally you have a drug problem in your community, then you have a gang problem. If you already have "gang activity," then you, most assuredly, have a drug problem.

In order to determine if you have "gang activity" in your community, you need to look at two important items. First, what kinds of crimes are being committed in the community, and second, how much and what kind of graffiti exists?

(1) Gang crimes in your community

Crimes committed by gangs are in relationship to the level of gang involvement in the drug trade of a community. The type of crimes to look for are:

- An increase in the number of breaking and entering reports (B&E's)
- Auto-thefts
- Armed robberies
- Strong-armed robberies

After a gang becomes well established in the community's drug trade, the crimes will evolve to:

- Drive-by shootings
- Home invasions
- Fire bombings
- Crimes against police officers also become more apparent
(2) Gang graffiti

NOTE: Show slide, "Gang Graffiti."

Gang graffiti may appear in two basic forms. One type is artistic in nature with a great deal of care taken with painted pictures. These pictures may be accompanied with some form of block lettering. This type of graffiti is referred to a "tagging." It is committed by an individual known as a "tag artist." He/she may associate with other tag artists. Tag artists are rarely involved in crimes related to drug activity.

The other form of graffiti is committed by organized street gangs. The graffiti may announce control of a certain street or neighborhood, advertise the sale of drugs, make threats or show disrespect to rival gangs, or it may threaten a police officer or law enforcement authority in general.

(3) What to do if you find gang graffiti:

(a) Both types of graffiti should be photographed, documented, and filed for intelligence purposes.

(b) The graffiti should be removed as soon as possible.

(c) Graffiti that is ignored will only become a larger community problem.

(d) Always stay alert whenever you are patrolling near a gang location.

NOTE: Remember that street gang activity will never go away, but with good intelligence gathering by the patrol officer, a department may keep the gang and violent activity to a minimum.

2. Misdemeanor assaults

NOTE: Show slide, “Misdemeanor Assaults.”
Patrol Techniques

This is a common call for patrol officers. The misdemeanor assault can range from one child striking another child to a domestic abuse situation. The officer must still maintain a high level of officer safety.

a) Once the officer has arrived on the scene, the officer should assess the situation by determining the following:

(1) Does the victim need medical attention?
(2) Is the suspect still at the scene?
(3) Does the victim wish to prosecute suspect?
(4) Can the officer make a warrantless arrest?

b) The officer should complete an incident report.

c) For domestic/family abuse situations, the officer should follow his/her departmental guidelines and the state laws pertaining to domestic assault.

d) The patrol officer can follow-up this call by contacting the victim a day or so later. The officer can then determine if:

(1) The victim signed a warrant on the suspect.
(2) If so, has the suspect been arrested?
(3) Is there any new information to report, i.e., repeat occurrences, located witnesses, etc.?
(4) Will the officer be needed for court?

3. Disorderly conduct

NOTE: Show slide, “Disorderly Conduct.”

This is another common call for service for the patrol officer.

a) Upon arrival on the scene, the officer should determine:
(1) What has actually occurred.

(2) Who the victims and/or suspects are.

(3) Where the victims and/or suspects are located.

(4) Do the elements of disorderly conduct fit this offense?

(5) Can the officer make a warrantless arrest?

(6) If no arrest can be made at the scene, the officer should complete an incident report.

b) The follow-up can be completed by the officer in the same manner as the previous assault call was performed.

4. Trespassing

NOTE: Show slide, “Trespassing.”

Many times patrol officers will respond to this type of call from store owners and/or other business owners wanting a subject removed from their business property.

Once the officer arrives on the scene, the officer should:

a) Contact the complainant.

b) Attempt to locate the suspect.

c) Determine if a trespassing occurred or is occurring to justify an arrest.

d) Can a warrantless arrest be made?

e) Conduct warrant check on suspect.

f) If the subject is present, have complainant advise subject, in the officer's presence, not to return to the business.
Patrol Techniques

g) Officer should complete an incident report and also document this incident in his/her personal field notes for later reoccurrences.

The officer should contact the complainant later to determine if the suspect has returned since the initial call.

5. Nuisances

NOTE: Show slide, “Nuisances.”

These types of calls can range from an unknown problem, to barking dogs, a loud party, or drugs being sold at a "crack" house.

a) When dispatched to this type of call, the officer should:

   (1) Contact the complainant.

   (2) Determine what the problem is.

   (3) Locate any suspects.

   (4) Is an incident report needed or an informational memo sent to the investigations division or to the city ordinance offices?

b) These types of calls have to be handled on an individual basis. The officer should be able to complete the follow-up as the problem is resolved.

c) Another type of nuisance complaint that patrol officers may receive are those concerning "topless" bars, "adult" book stores, and "crack" houses. In cases such as these, the initial responding officer should document any and all information that is received to help build a case against the nuisances.

Initially, the officer should:

   (1) Conduct a title search to determine exact ownership of the property.

   (2) Visit local ALE office to view file of inspections and applications for permits.
(3) Compile any and all calls for service and reports indicating the following activities that may have occurred on the property, i.e., prostitution, gambling, assaults, and homicides.

Officers should then compile all this information and relay it to their police attorney and/or district attorney. Officers should keep in mind that this is a lengthy process and results will not be seen for some time.

6. Harassment

NOTE: Show slide, “Harassment.”

Webster’s Dictionary defines harassment as "to trouble, worry, or torment, as with cares, debts, repeated questions."

This type of call will probably come in the form of harassing phone calls and may also be part of an ongoing domestic situation.

a) When the officer arrives on the scene, the officer needs to:

   (1) Check with telecommunications to determine if a domestic violence protection order has been issued.

   (2) Contact the complainant.

   (3) Determine if suspect is still at the scene.

   (4) Check for warrants on the suspect.

   (5) Complete an incident report.

   (6) If call for service is for harassing phone calls, the complainant can:

      (a) Change their phone number.

      (b) Obtain unlisted number.

      (c) Contact phone company for other options.
Patrol Techniques

(d) Keep notes on dates and times of calls.

b) The follow-up can be completed by the officer by contacting the complainant after the other options have been completed.

7. Malicious mischief

NOTE: Show slide, “Malicious Mischief.”

These types of calls for service for the patrol officer can range from eggs being thrown on houses and/or cars, or toilet paper being thrown in a front yard. In most of these cases the suspects will be juveniles.

The responding officer should:

a) Contact the complainant.

b) Determine what exactly happened.

c) The officer should talk with other neighbors to determine if they know who may be responsible.

d) Complete an incident report.

Again, the officer can follow this incident up by contacting the complainant and other neighbors a few days after the initial incident.

The officer should also note the subject’s name in his/her personal field notes for future reference in case there are other calls concerning the subject(s).

8. Lost/found persons

NOTE: Show slide, “Lost/Found Persons.”

a) “Effective July 12, 1986, the N.C. Center for Missing Persons was expanded. It is now provided that a parent, spouse, guardian, or legal custodian may submit a missing person report to the center, but only after first submitting the report to a law enforcement agency. It is
further provided that the law enforcement agency receiving the report shall:

(1) Immediately make arrangements to have information entered into the national missing persons file.

(2) Immediately inform all of its on-duty law enforcement officers of the report.

(3) Initiate a statewide broadcast to all appropriate law enforcement agencies to be on the lookout for the individual.

(4) Transmit a copy of the report to the center.”

b) Upon arrival on the scene the patrol officer should:

(1) “Calm your complainant down. This serves two purposes. One, it is much easier to complete your responsibilities. Two, it affords you better information because the complainant can think better while calm.

(2) Compile a description, including a photograph, of the lost or missing person and transmit it to the telecommunicator.

(3) Inquire as to any locations the person may visit or frequent.”

c) “When dealing with a lost child of only a few years or less, there are additional concerns. The above steps should be covered along with the following:

(1) Call additional officers for an area search.

(2) Do not take anyone’s word that a certain place has already been searched.

(3) Ensure that the parents remain at a designated location or ride with the initial officer.
### Patrol Techniques

1. Make a door-to-door canvass of the neighborhood and also search parks, schools, and playgrounds, and other areas where the child frequents.

2. Ask pedestrians and motorists in the area if they have seen the child.

3. If not located, call the supervisor and plan a systematic search including more officers.

**d)** Dealing with the 16 and 17-year-old runaway offenders. Remember to support the parents at all times. If the child is not found, other sources may be tapped, such as radio and television to encourage citizens to join the search.

**e)** Found persons

Patrol officers may be dispatched to a call in reference to an unknown problem. Upon the officer's arrival, the officer may come in contact with a subject who is lost, disoriented, or on some type of medication that has caused the subject to forget who or where he is. Officers should consider this type of call just as serious as the missing person call.

1. Upon contacting the subject, the officer should try to determine the identity of the subject.

2. If the subject's identity is obtained, the officer should attempt to contact a relative of the subject.

3. The officer should determine if a missing person report has been made on the subject.

4. If the subject's identity remains unknown and the subject appears to need medical assistance, the officer should make the necessary arrangements to have the subject treated.

5. Complete an incident report.

**f)** Follow-ups can be completed using some of the following methods:
Patrol Techniques

(1) In the missing person case, if the subject is located, the report can be completed.

(2) If the subject is not immediately located, the officer can check to determine if subject was located in another jurisdiction.

9. Lost/found property

NOTE: Show slide, “Lost/Found Property.”

Property which is lost or stolen may be found and turned into a patrol officer by citizens. When this occurs every effort should be made to establish the owner.

The responding officer should:

a) Collect the property and obtain all information from the finder. Names and addresses should also be taken from the finder to satisfy reporting requirements.

b) Inspect the property for serial numbers or other identifying numbers to help determine who the rightful owner is.

c) If the serial number is found the officer should run the number through NCIC and DCI.

d) If no owner can be found the property should be turned into the property control room and complete the required reports.

e) If the owner is found the officer should contact them and advise them on the procedure to pick up the property.

10. Hazards

NOTE: Show slide, “Hazards.”

Patrol officers responding to these types of calls can arrive on the scene and face a hazard ranging from a downed power line in the road to a hazardous chemical spill.

Upon arrival on the scene, the officer should:
**Patrol Techniques**

a) Secure the scene to prevent any further accidents.

b) Attempt to locate any victims that may need medical attention and request medical assistance. *An officer should use extreme caution if attempting to locate victims in a hazardous chemical spill.*

c) Request the proper authorities that deal with the specific hazard to assist on the call.

d) The officer should complete an incident report.

e) The follow-up should be conducted only after the hazard has been brought under control and contained.

The officer’s responsibility in a hazardous chemical spill, or a fire, will probably be limited to traffic and crowd control and/or helping to evacuate persons in or near the area.

11. Occupational or public property accidents

**NOTE:** Show slide, “Occupational Accidents.”

When responding to this type of call, the officer should remember that the type of injury can be anything from a minor injury to a death.

a) Upon arrival on the scene the officer should:

(1) Locate victim and request medical assistance.

(2) In the event of a death or serious injury, the scene should be secured.

(3) Interview any and all witnesses to complete the necessary reports.

b) To follow-up on this type of incident the officer may elect to contact OSHA, if it is an occupational accident, to determine the circumstances that contributed to the accident.

c) If the accident occurred on public property the officer should make sure that the proper officials are notified to
ensure that repairs are made to prevent further accidents.

12. Death/bodies found

There will be occasions when a patrol officer will either discover or be called to investigate the circumstances involving a dead body.

Within the response, several factors have to be considered by the officer:

a)  Don't assume anything.

b)  The cause of death may not be suicide.

c)  The cause of death may not be natural.

d)  Treat the scene as if it were a crime scene and preserve possible evidence. Is there a note or a weapon? Officers should only handle the weapon if it cannot be safely secured at the scene. What was the position of the body, etc.? Photograph/videotape the scene if there is any doubt as to whether or not a crime has occurred.

e)  Be mindful of the feelings of the members of the family: sadness, shock, anger.

f)  If emergency personnel are at the scene allow them to perform their job with regard to any lifesaving procedures that need to be administered.

g)  A supervisor should be notified who will handle the possible notification of an investigation in line with departmental policy.

h)  Notification of the medical examiner is normally a command decision, carried out by the supervisor. However, it must be stressed that the medical examiner must be notified.

i)  Complete an incident report detailing exactly what you found and what actions you took.
In cases where a body is found and the identity is unknown, the officer must ensure that the above factors were covered. Officers may need to request assistance from other agencies or departments in identifying the body.

13. Disasters

NOTE: Show slide, “Disasters.”

Every police department in this state should have a plan on how to respond to a disaster or an unusual disturbance. This is especially true due to the recent bombings in New York and Oklahoma, and the severe destruction that was caused by hurricanes Hugo and Fran.

The responsibilities of the first arriving officer on the scene should be:

a) Identify the nature and extent of the problem.
   (1) Is it a single incident that occurred or a continuing hazardous condition?
   (2) How much and what type of assistance do you believe you need immediately?
   (3) What types of injuries have been sustained?

b) Assume command of the situation, secure and contain the scene if possible.

c) Notify communications of the following:
   (1) Location of the incident
   (2) Nature of the incident
   (3) Type and amount of assistance needed

d) Inform a supervisor of the incident and request his/her immediate assistance at the scene.

e) Administer urgently needed first aid and other rescue activities.
Patrol Techniques

f) Establish a command post - help to determine the safest most practical area for one.

g) Evacuate survivors and other persons in the area whose lives are in jeopardy.

h) An incident report should be made, but only after the incident has been brought under control.

i) A follow-up in an incident such as this could take several days to several weeks. There may also be other agencies that will be involved in the follow-up.

E. Search and Rescue Operations

NOTE: Show slide, “Search & Rescue.”

1. As previously discussed, patrol officers participate in large scale search and rescue operations. These operations range from finding missing children to helping individuals evacuate storm areas. Most of these operations will be commanded by a supervisor who will assign each officer with a specific area of responsibility. Some of the tasks officers are assigned during these types of operations are:

   a) Rendering emergency first aid, if needed.

   b) Controlling pedestrian and vehicular traffic, which includes keeping unauthorized individuals out of the disaster/storm area and directing traffic in a safe and efficient manner when evacuation is imminent.

   c) Evacuating people from rescue or disaster areas, usually entails going door-to-door to make contact.

   d) Interviewing neighbors, witnesses and others involved in a search and rescue operation.

   e) Identifying and protecting the PLS (point last seen), i.e., the exact location where an individual was last located.

   f) Aiding in the grid or step-by-step actual search of the individual(s).
**Patrol Techniques**

g) Staying with the victim's family to relay additional information.

2. There may come a time when an officer is compelled to perform a rescue during a flood situation, a snow storm, or a hurricane. The officer must first consider his/her own ability to safely survive the rescue attempt. Officers have died attempting to save drowning victims and have wrecked their patrol cars with serious bodily injury during severe inclement weather. While these unselfish acts may seem “heroic,” each officer should honestly assess his/her individual skills and abilities before embarking on an individual rescue attempt.

3. Tracking individuals

**NOTE: Show slide, “Tracking Individuals.”**

a) When individuals move and change locations they leave behind footprints or tracks. Noticing these track marks is important for officers, especially during a search operation. It is critical that the responding officer protect the area around the PLS so that a directional trail for the missing individual can be identified.

b) Utilizing canines

(1) Canines can be effectively utilized during all types of search operations. “They can cover large parcels of ground, negotiating deadfall and finding ways through thickets. Their noses alert them to the presence of people hidden from view-in dense brush, among piles of boulders, or in the dark--sometimes as far as a quarter mile away.

(2) Human beings, alive or dead, constantly give off microscopic scent particles. Some of these particles are heavier than air and drop by the wayside as a person walks. As they fall, they drift a short distance with the breeze and often are caught on bushes or tall grass before they reach the ground. These heavier-than-air particles constitute a person’s “trail.”
(3) Some dogs are trained as man-trailers, to follow a specific person’s scent trail from the PLS, along the person’s route of travel. The bloodhound is the prime example of the man-trailer. Other dogs are trained to “airscent,” ranging through an area offlead, scanning the area for human scent. Some of these dogs are German Shepherds and Labradors.\textsuperscript{45}


(4) To assist the canine handler during a search, the officer should:

(a) “Protect the PLS.

Do not let other officers or individuals contaminate the area where the victim was last seen.

(b) Acquire a valid scent article belonging to the victim.

i) The handler will use the article to cue the dog to the scent of the missing person. To save valuable time, the scent article should be secured before the dogs arrive on the scene.

ii) Dirty articles of clothing worn by the missing person are good, particularly articles worn next to the skin (underwear, socks, etc.) Bedding can also be used.

iii) The article should not be touched by anyone else. Collect it with tongs, a stick or a fork, and put it in a clean bag or carton.

(c) Deploy the canine at the times of day when scenting conditions are best: early
4. Assisting other arriving public service personnel

Another responsibility of the patrol officer during a search, rescue, and disaster situation is to assist other responding public service personnel. While keeping the immediate area contained, the officer must be able to direct specific individuals to their working areas. In almost all types of operations, the responding officer should:

a) Have a firm understanding of the roads/direction of travel where the operation is occurring. This aids in advising responding units of the exact location.

b) “Divert miscellaneous traffic away from the scene. This includes vehicular, as well as, pedestrian traffic. Do not let crowds congregate near the operation.”

c) Keep the streets open to allow for the entry and exit of fire vehicles, ambulances, other responding officers, supervisors, and any other equipment needed for the operation.”

d) Keep radio traffic to a minimum. During a disaster or rescue, the communications center will be overwhelmed with officer traffic. Keep your commands crisp, direct, and clear. Do not “chatter” on the radio during these incidences.

F. Response to High-Risk Situations

1. Potentially violent crimes-in-progress

a) Standard operating procedure

All calls for service, or officer initiated activities, have some potential for risk. Police activities are typically divided into two separate categories:

NOTE: Show slide, “High Risk.”

(1) HIGH RISK - These by their very nature bring to mind certain unquestioned elements of risk such
Patrol Techniques

as a felony traffic stop, robbery in progress, or shooting calls. When answering these obvious "high risk" calls, officers should automatically be elevated to a higher sense of awareness and care due to their training and survival instincts. In the survival color spectrum, answering these calls should bring you into the "orange zone."

NOTE: Show slide, “Unknown Risk.”

(2) UNKNOWN RISK - Those routine or frequently performed duty-related tasks that historically offer no threat but may actually be a veiled life-threatening situation. A traffic stop for a minor infraction where the operator has just committed an armed robbery, or completing a bicycle larceny report at a residence where a spouse is under a 50B order to stay away, can potentially create a far greater hazard to officers than one that is obviously dangerous. Apathy and complacency are by far the greatest hazards to field law enforcement officers.

b) High risk calls require that responding officer(s) begin a logical thought process that will carry them through the situation from the time the call is received until the call is completed. A simple means of beginning this thought process is by getting your ACTT together.

NOTE: Show slide, “ACTT.”

(1) "A" ATTITUDE

Attitude is the most important aspect in law enforcement. You cannot allow apathy or complacency to influence how you do your job. Shortcuts in the area of officer safety, with practice, become a routine way of life and only good luck or divine intervention will save you from your mistakes.

(2) "C" COMMUNICATIONS

Whether you are asking for assistance, advising your assist unit of your current situation, or
where you want them to respond, communications is an essential part of successfully completing a police event. You must make yourself clearly understood to each party involved in a situation. Making the assumption or "assuming" that your assist unit will do what you want them to do, or “assuming” that they are seeing what you are seeing can be a serious problem.

(3) "T" TECHNIQUE

Using proper, proven techniques that are well-founded with regards to officer safety will drastically reduce the potential for problems in dealing with suspects. Most officers think that training takes place in the classroom. Most techniques are demonstrated in the classroom, however, the real training begins when you start practicing those techniques in the field. By practicing recommended tactics or techniques, you are actually training each and every time you perform a task. Since in a high stress situation you will "react" rather than consciously decide what action to take, and since we "react" the way we train or practice, it is essential that we train or practice using the best, safest techniques possible.

(4) "T" TEAMWORK

When all officers have a good attitude, are communicating with one another, and are practicing proper techniques, teamwork simply falls into place. A successful resolution to a high risk police situation is better not left to luck. If solid teamwork is not present, then luck is what will influence the final outcome. The final step in evaluating how well you and your fellow officers functioned as a team is an after-action critique. A self-evaluation as well as an event critique is a positive, healthy means of finding ways to improve performance.
c) The thought process for successfully handling a high risk crime in progress begins as soon as the call is received. Many tasks are "routinely" performed without consideration, if we properly train ourselves.

(1) Does this call require emergency traffic or would a silent approach be better?

(2) What kind of assistance is required or available?

(3) What is the best route to take, and tactically, should you respond directly to the scene, some distance away and approach on foot, or should you wait and meet with assist units before going in?

(4) Where do you want your assist units to respond?

(5) Are there suspect(s) or vehicles that you should be looking for as you make your approach?

(6) What is your primary consideration upon arrival (stopping an assault, not being seen, containment)?

(7) What additional information can you get from the communications center?

(8) Have you advised your assist units and/or telecommunications center everything that is happening?

(9) Remember the "plus-one" rule when it comes to suspects and weapons.

**NOTE: Show slide, “Plus-One Rule.”**

(10) Remember that "bad guys" can be male or female, young or old, and come in all shapes, sizes, and colors.

(11) Also, remember the difference between cover and concealment.
NOTE: Show slide, “Cover vs. Concealment.”

(12) Are you prepared to exit your vehicle when you arrive - walkie, baton, radio, flashlight, and are you wearing your vest?

2. Robbery-in-progress calls

NOTE: Show slide, “Robbery-In-Progress Calls.”

Robbery-in-progress calls are immediately viewed as a "high risk" incident with significant hazards attached.

a) Response - An in-progress robbery call requires an emergency response by at least two units. Since fully one-third of law enforcement line-of-duty deaths each year are attributed to traffic accidents, the hazards are compounded before you arrive. Another factor in running emergency traffic is tunnel vision. Since statistics have shown that most suspects have fled the scene of a robbery prior to police arrival, we should concentrate on people/vehicles leaving the area, more so than driving to the limits of our capacity. It is difficult, if not impossible, to watch for traffic hazards and fleeing suspects/vehicles while traveling at excess speeds (G.S. 20-145 & 157).

b) A primary responsibility of any responding officer to a robbery call is to not make things worse than they already are. An improper response, announcing your presence by siren, being seen by the suspects, being heard by the suspects, i.e., having your radio turned up too loud or squealing tires, may turn a robbery into a hostage situation. Undetected “invisible deployment” is essential.

c) Upon arrival, locate to a position that is concealed from view of anyone at the incident site. The officer should conduct surveillance of the location to determine, if possible, the status of the incident. If feasible, have the telecommunicator call the location by phone in order to ascertain if there is or has been a crime, and if confirmed, is the suspect(s) still on the premises. You may not learn anything from the call but it is well worth the
Patrol Techniques

Instructor

effort. Remember to look for possible look-outs around the area and not to simply focus on the site itself.

d) In communicating with assist unit(s), you should direct them to perimeter locations, out of sight in order to reduce avenues of escape.

(1) A robbery “plan” is encouraged for each business establishment in the officer's jurisdiction.

NOTE: Refer to handout, “Royal Shopping Plaza.”

(2) Officers should take positions diagonally from each other in order to visually cover the building.

(3) “When determining the safest and most appropriate positions to observe from, officers should consider the following:

(a) Cover for the officers involved.

(b) Separation of officers to avoid any crossfire situations.

(c) Surveillance of the problem area.

(d) Safer fields of fire without endangering additional officers or innocent citizens.

(e) Taking advantage of given light conditions.

(f) Planned maneuverability.

(g) Efficient and safe arrest procedures in a secure area.

(h) Establishing inner and outer perimeter control.”

e) If at all possible prevent civilians from entering the location. It may not be viable without revealing your presence.
“If you give up your tactical advantage to warn them not to enter, you may motivate a hostage taking incident inside if offenders there now realize officers are deployed outside. Plus, you may make yourself vulnerable to assault. On the other hand, if you don’t issue a warning and someone unwittingly walks into a dangerous situation and is injured or killed, you may be considered liable.”

f) If after a reasonable period of time, you have had no visual or phone contact with anyone at the location, it is advisable to have a plainclothes officer approach and enter if available. If no plainclothes officers are available, a minimum of two officers should approach with caution.

g) Bank robbery calls are handled with the same tactics as other robberies. The difficulty is compounded by the structural design of most bank buildings. Most banks are built with glass designed so that it is easy to see from the inside out, but difficult to see from the outside in. It is extremely important that your arrival and the arrival of assist units be undetected from anyone inside the bank or an outside lookout, in order to prevent a hostage situation.

h) Most agencies have pre-planned codes with financial institutions to check on alarms via telephone. A call is made to the bank once an alarm is received. If the "OK" signal is given from the bank, do not enter. Have the telecommunicator ask the manager to meet with you in the parking lot in an effort to confirm his/her identity. Only then should you enter the bank and visually inspect the premises. This procedure is even more important when there is not a predetermined arrangement regarding call-in-codes, between the law enforcement agency and the financial institution.

i) If in fact there is an apparent robbery at any location, the suspect(s) should be challenged by police only after they have exited the premises and are far enough from the door to prevent their reentering.

“The suspects should be ordered to submit using strong verbal commands:
NOTE: Show slide, “Verbal Commands.”

- Police – Don’t move!
- You are completely surrounded with no way to escape.
- Put your hands in the air.
- Turn away from my voice.
- Walk backwards towards my voice.

NOTE: Conduct practical exercise, “Strategic Robbery Response.”

3. Man with gun calls

NOTE: Show slide, “Man with a Gun.”

Man with gun calls or more appropriately, armed subject calls, require the same coordination and cooperation between units as robbery calls. Since circumstances can vary so greatly on calls that may be classified as “person with gun” calls, there is no textbook manner in what type of response is required with regards to the driving response to these situations. A domestic related situation may be exacerbated by the sight and sound of a police car driving up with lights and siren activated. On the other hand, depending upon the available information that you have at the time, a serious assault may be averted if your arrival announces your presence.

a) Generally speaking, you will want to make a silent, invisible approach in order to give you the opportunity to access the situation prior to the suspect knowing that you have arrived. If an officer chooses to make a silent and/or invisible approach, he/she must be cognizant of the heightened level of responsibility placed upon officers driving outside of the normal requirements of traffic laws. There is no obligation on the part of the motoring public to yield to any police vehicle not operating emergency equipment. Police officers must drive with due regard for safety of lives and property. (G.S. 20-145 and G.S. 20-157).

Remember to avoid driving by the scene, addresses or area, so that you do not give the suspect additional time or intelligence to plan his/her next action. You should
always try to control the element of surprise when possible.

b) Never approach a call like this by yourself. Wait for your assist and communicate with other officers the actions at the scene. When approaching a residence or area on foot, take advantage of darkness, cover, concealment, or other avenues of access that are the most advantageous to you. Always maintain a distance of at least 10 feet between yourself and any other officers as you approach. This will prevent a single shotgun blast from doing more damage than necessary.

c) Be wary of any potential suspects if the situation is unclear and direct possible suspects to face away from you as soon as they are encountered. This takes away their "locate" on you and gives you a distinct advantage. Maintain cover when possible and have suspects "back-up" to your cover position, rather than exposing yourself by going to them. Execute a thorough "pat-down" search prior to allowing them to explain their role or innocence in the situation.

4. Shots fired calls

Shots fired calls should be handled similarly to "armed subject" calls. There is an additional element of urgency in that the call has progressed to the next higher step of danger since shot(s) have actually been fired. This heightened sense of urgency should not come at the expense of your safety. A bullet fired has no regard for authority. If you elect to run with your siren and blue lights on to the call, return to normal traffic a safe distance from the scene in order for you to evaluate the scene from a broader perspective as you approach. Moving into a dangerous situation should only be done after thoughtful evaluation and planning, and not by accident.

a) Aid to victims, protecting evidence, and securing suspects are all steps that take place after ensuring your own safety. You will be of no help to anyone if you become a victim yourself. Only after evaluating the scene for hazards should the investigation begin.

b) Once you arrive in the area, do not conduct business from the front seat of your patrol vehicle. Get out of
your car and move away from it to another location of cover if the situation is still not contained. A marked police vehicle may draw the attention of a shooter. If you do not have a portable radio, stay with your vehicle, but not in it. There are too many visibility and mobility restrictions in a car.

NOTE: Show NCJA video, *Patrol Techniques* – “Shots Fired Calls” (3 minutes).

5. Drive-by shootings


Drive-by shooting calls generally receive an emergency response since the nature of the call indicates that the suspects have left the scene. The purpose of the emergency response is to render aid to the victim(s) as soon as possible.

a) A very important factor in a drive-by shooting call is to obtain and broadcast an alert for the suspect vehicle(s) as soon as possible.

b) Placement of a marked vehicle should be in a highly visible location in order to ease the fears of people in the area and to deter the suspects from returning and initiating gunfire a second time.

c) Attempt to secure witnesses to aid your preliminary investigation.

6. Barricaded subjects

Barricaded subjects present officers with unique challenges that require the use of special tactics. During the execution of most law enforcement activities officers are expected to arrive at a scene as quickly as possible, handle the call expeditiously, and return to service in order to respond to the next assignment. Barricaded subjects, as well as a few other high risk tactical problems demand that we slow down and use the passage of time as an ally.

NOTE: Show slide, “Barricaded Subjects.”
Patrol Techniques

a) The basic concept of an operational response to a barricaded subject is containment and apprehension. This involves:

(1) Locating and isolating the suspect(s)
(2) Restricting their movement
(3) Evaluating the scope of the area threatened
(4) Using tactics that will effect the apprehension in such a manner as to reduce to a minimum the hazards to police and civilian personnel who may be involved with the situation, or, may be in the area of the incident
(5) G.S. 15A-285 states that officers may evacuate nearby individuals if there is a reasonable belief that doing so is urgently necessary to take control of the situation to protect the citizenry.

b) The success of an operation involving a barricaded subject often hinges upon the ability of the law enforcement agency being able to supply adequate personnel to properly contain the suspect(s). Initial responding officers must quickly evaluate the situation, determine the magnitude of the problem, and then ask for the level of assistance needed along with directions and specific assignments necessary for containment. This task is difficult and requires excellent communications and coordination skills. Usually a supervisor should be called to these types of situations.

c) Establishing an INNER PERIMETER

NOTE: Show slide, “Inner Perimeter.”

(1) Once it has been established that the situation involves a barricaded subject, an INNER PERIMETER must be established as the initial step in dealing with the situation.

(2) An INNER PERIMETER is defined as a containment area immediately surrounding the
situation location that minimizes and controls the movement of a suspect(s) within that area.

(3) The **INNER PERIMETER** should be sufficiently large to present no immediate danger to anyone but should be as small as possible to ensure control and management of the area.

(4) The **INNER PERIMETER** is formed using the closest **cover** that permits observation of the suspect's location.

(5) The size of the **INNER PERIMETER** is usually dictated by the line of sight and range of the suspect's most powerful weapon.

(6) Only after the **INNER PERIMETER** is established should any attempts to contact the suspect be made.

d) Establishing an **OUTER PERIMETER**

**NOTE:** Show slide, “Outer Perimeter.”

(1) The second operational consideration is to establish an **OUTER PERIMETER**.

(2) The **OUTER PERIMETER** is a larger containment area that completely surrounds the inner perimeter and prevents unauthorized pedestrian and vehicular traffic from reaching the inner perimeter.

(3) The **OUTER PERIMETER** should be established in such a manner that it affords complete protection and safety to anyone outside the perimeter boundaries.

(4) Aside from the safety issue, the **OUTER PERIMETER** is established in order to control personnel from approaching the inner perimeter.

(5) **NO ONE SHOULD BE ALLOWED THROUGH THE OUTER PERIMETER WITHOUT THE KNOWLEDGE AND**
PERMISSION OF THE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE INCIDENT.

e) The space between the outer perimeter and inner perimeter is referred to as the **CONTROL ZONE**.

(1) Officers manning the outer perimeter should allow only persons authorized by the incident commander to enter the **CONTROL ZONE**.

(2) Depending upon the specific geographical circumstances, unauthorized persons must be evacuated from or secured within the **CONTROL ZONE**.

f) In an area where a barricaded subject and the associated perimeters create traffic disruptions or detours, **TRAFFIC CONTROL POINTS** must be established in order to keep people away from the outer perimeter.

g) Soon after the inner perimeter is established involving any high risk incident such as a barricaded subject, a **FIELD COMMAND POST** must be established.

NOTE: Show slide, “Field Command Post.”

(1) This is a temporary location used as the on-scene command center to coordinate the activities of all the operational personnel.

(2) The **FIELD COMMAND POST** will be located outside of the inner perimeter, preferably inside the control zone, and will include an assembly point for all personnel responding to the incident.

h) Entry into a structure to apprehend a barricaded subject is rarely done. Time, negotiations, chemical agents, dogs, and other options should be exhausted due to the extreme hazards associated with these types of high risk calls. Generally, specially trained and equipped teams are utilized to handle calls with this threat level.

i) Containment and apprehension doctrine
Patrol Techniques

(1) Prior to the response and relief by a special team, the on-scene officers must be prepared to deal with the situation. The doctrine of containment and apprehension is to be followed.

(2) Do not allow the situation to become mobile and do not attempt apprehension unless the suspect surrenders.

(3) Emergency entry, in a situation involving a barricaded subject, should only be considered when necessary to save the life of an innocent third party.

7. Building alarm calls

NOTE: Show slide, “Alarm Calls.”

Law enforcement officers recognize that a high percentage of burglar alarm calls are false. As a result, many officers allow complacency to influence their judgment, thus taking short cuts or violating proper techniques. It is important to treat every alarm call as if it is the real thing.

a) Silent/invisible deployment is needed.

b) Communicate with assist unit(s) if available and advise them where to respond. Make sure that you are clear in your communications by using navigational points, i.e., “I'll take the northeast corner, you go to the southwest corner and stand by” or “I'll walk the building,” etc. Have a plan, it doesn’t have to be complicated.

c) After making a silent approach, get out and listen.

d) Observe the roof top and surrounding area for look-outs.

e) Starting on one corner of the building, begin walking, checking all doors and windows for points of entry. If you have a row of windows and it is during the hours of darkness, place your flashlight near the ground and direct the beam under the windows along the ground. Broken glass will reflect the light. Walk wide around corners.
f) If an obvious point of entry or an unlocked door or open window is located, do not enter. Immediately notify your assist unit(s) and the telecommunications center. Request additional assistance as necessary to properly cover the structure. Have the telecommunicator attempt to reach the property owner and have them respond. Gather intelligence (location of cash or valuables, weapons, hazards, light switches) from the property owner if possible, but do not allow them to enter the building.

g) Once a perimeter is established and a decision to search is made, an announcement into the building must be made identifying your law enforcement agency and commanding anyone inside to come out. This announcement should be made several times. Other means to encourage cooperation, such as advising that a police dog will be sent in or tear gas will be used, may also be practical.

h) Entering and searching a building are hazardous tasks and should not be taken lightly. Since officers are frequently called upon to search buildings, many become complacent or apathetic in this task because most searches reveal only where perpetrators have been. Searches of darkened buildings are more complicated and dangerous since anyone in the building has a distinct advantage over officers searching the building. If while searching, or prior to searching, it becomes evident that there are armed subjects in the building that are not complying with verbal commands, search activities should be abandoned and the incident should be treated as a barricaded subject.

i) While all building searches should be conducted with due caution, some buildings inherently produce a higher likelihood for risk. The search of a school building may prudently be done using a two-officer search team, while a hardware store dealing in firearms would be better served utilizing a four-officer search team. Each situation should be evaluated on its own merits; however, a building should never be searched with less than two officers.
j) Search considerations

(1) Avoid entering through the suspect’s point of entry.

(2) Avoid entering through a window.

(3) Sometimes there are entry limitation points, but planning and coordination are a must for every building search.

(4) Multi-level structures

Most often patrol officers will not have the proper equipment or resources to search from the top down. It is safer to start from the bottom and search up. Searching down exposes the lower body while also limiting the officer’s view into the room.

(a) Search the first floor first.

(b) If possible, leave officers posted on each floor at the stairwell for rear security.

(c) There are generally two options to clearing stairwells.

i) Back to back

• Provides front and rear security.

• Ease of communication.

ii) Follow the leader

• Allows for separation of officers.

• Divides area of responsibility.

• One officer covers, one moves and secures an area
k) Two-officer search

(1) One officer should be designated the lead and search officer while the second officer is identified as the cover officer.

(2) Your building entry tactics should be discussed prior to going in.

(3) Communications with all perimeter officers must be maintained and they should be notified just prior to the search officers making entry.

(4) When applicable, all lights are turned on prior to entering a room.

(5) Avoid silhouettes created by entering a darkened area from a lighted area.

(6) The lead officer is responsible for the entire search while the cover officer watches the outer areas so that the search officer can concentrate on every potential hiding place.

(a) Since criminals are generally in an emotional state, they will revert to instinct, or the "fight/flight" syndrome.

(b) Given the opportunity, suspects will flee the area, hide, or may fight if cornered. Knowing this, it is essential that proper searches be conducted.

(c) There are numerous stories of suspects hiding in small places that seem impossible to get into.


(7) Handgun safety
**Patrol Techniques**

(a) If officers choose to draw their weapons while searching, they should be carried at a "low-ready" or "third eye" position away from the other officers.

(b) Flashlights should be carried in the "non-gun" hand and should be held away from the body as much as possible when the weapon is holstered and carried in conjunction with the "low-ready" position when the firearm is unholstered.

NOTE: Instructor should demonstrate flashlight carry positions.

(8) Portable radios should be turned down so that broadcast traffic is just barely audible.

(9) Communications between officers should be verbal and clearly conveyed.

(a) Hand signals may be misinterpreted or simply not seen.

(b) Low whispers in close proximity can be understood and still done quietly.

l) Four-officer search

(1) Due to inherent dangers in some search situations, a search team involving four officers is desirable. The positions and responsibilities of these officers are as follows:

(a) Search or point officer

Responsible for all searching. Determines which route will be used during the search and what will be searched first. These decisions are judgment calls based on the closest apparent hazard as the officer sees it.

(b) Slack or cover officer
Patrol Techniques

Responsible for the area just beyond where the point officer is searching. The cover officer will always be in close proximity to the search officer and is there to provide protection while the search is being conducted.

(c) Off-side room guard

Responsible for covering a much broader area away from the direction of the point and slack officers. This officer should not be watching the search, but covering the other areas.

(d) Rear guard

Responsible for covering rear areas that have not been searched, or areas such as hallways that must be watched while a room is being searched.

(2) Some advanced building search techniques are used depending on the risk potential. These techniques involve the use of mirrors, periscopes, and other types of remote vision equipment. A simple mirror can be used to clear corners and other areas. Never use a mirror or other such devise without practicing sufficiently to be comfortable with the positive and negative aspects of the equipment's use. In the final analysis, you cannot declare an area "clear" until you have physically looked and searched the area. Mirrors and other devices are good tools. They are not, however, substitutes for a personal visual inspection.

(3) Remember that all searching officers must maintain their positions when a suspect is located. The tendency is to rush to the area where the suspect is identified. It is generally safer to make the suspect face away and back towards the officer who will secure him. Remember the "plus-one" rule.
(4) Use flashlights properly. They should illuminate the area being searched but not other officers. Do not flash your light off and on. Your location is no secret and flashing your light does not allow you to focus enough to recognize a threat. Even if you see a hazard, if you flash your light off you give your suspect an opportunity to move and then you must locate him again. A very bright light is essential for a safe building search.

8. Armed subject response for the school environment

NOTE: Show slide, “Rapid Response to School Violence.”

Issues of violence on schools’ campuses across America are reported to be on the increase. As a result, all schools need a plan that includes guidelines for responding to and isolating a threat and the safe evacuation of the facility. Schools will treat every call as if the threat was real. This plan is only intended as a guide for response to school environments. Law enforcement agencies should be aware that schools will have some type of plan and evaluate their ability to respond to situations on campuses and set up liaisons with other local and state agencies.

a) School plans generally will consist of the following actions:

(1) Establish a verbal code to be given over the intercom to warn of an armed subject on campus.

(2) Divide the school into sectors and have a primary evacuation point for each sector.

(3) Identify a safe rally point for personnel.

(4) Establish a visual signal that notifies responding personnel of injured subjects.

(5) Establish specific tasks for teaching and non-teaching personnel.
Patrol Techniques

(6) Designate staging areas for responding emergency personnel.

(7) Maintain a current map of the school with sector locations and evacuation points in the school office and with local law enforcement.

(8) Ensure all classrooms can be locked from the inside.

(9) Designate a primary and secondary location as a command post (inner perimeter).

(10) Designate an outer perimeter command post.

(11) Maintain as much order and control as possible, all movement in and around the school should be coordinated from the inner and outer perimeter command posts.

b) School personnel actions according to plans that can be expected after an event has occurred:

(1) Confirm and identify the threat.

(2) Call 911 or local police number.

(3) Verbally issue threat code and move all students inside rooms.

(4) Secure office or secondary location for response command post.

(5) Contact on-site school resource officer or administrator to locate and isolate the threat.

(6) Have necessary maps available for responding officers.

(7) If two-way communication is available, check status of each room, noting the location of injured subjects and any suspect sightings.

(8) Make contact with classes outside/direct to a safe rally point.
c) Armed subject response for law enforcement officers responding to a school environment should include the following:

(1) Direct first responding officers to office/inner perimeter command post.

(2) Locate and isolate the threat.

(3) Secure inner perimeter rally points (previously agreed upon by the school and law enforcement).

(4) Set up outer perimeter command post and block all roadway entrances.

(5) Locate and evacuate the injured.

(6) Direct initial medical personnel to inner perimeter command post for emergency treatment and triage.

(7) Contact SBI/SHP/other local agency assistance.

(8) Notify off-site evacuation location and have transportation at outer perimeter command post.

(9) Systematic and orderly evacuation by law enforcement when threat is isolated and sufficient manpower is available.

G. Planning and Executing Search Warrants

NOTE: Show slide, “Search Warrants.”

Search warrants encompass a broad spectrum of activities. Search warrants may be drawn for bank records, safety deposit boxes, people, narcotics, or other evidence related to a committed crime. For the purpose of this block of instruction, we will concentrate on the planning and execution of the types of search warrants that most often involve field law enforcement officers, those being warrants to search for people and/or narcotics.

This block of instruction does not cover how to obtain a search warrant, or the determination of probable cause. The actual execution of the warrant and the handling of any seized evidence are covered in...
the "Arrest, Search & Seizure" block of instruction. For the purpose of this class, we will plan for the execution of a search warrant which has already been determined to be "valid on its face."

Since search warrants allow for a legal invasion into the property of another that without the warrant would be unlawful, and since the purpose of the warrant is to find and seize persons or evidence of criminal activity, there are inherent dangers in the execution of a search warrant.

The execution of a search warrant usually involves and is done through an action referred to as a raid. One of the definitions of a "raid" according to Webster’s 9th New Collegiate Dictionary is, "a sudden invasion of the law." While all police raids do not involve the execution of a search warrant, it is unusual to have one without the other. The planning and execution of a search warrant and raid require the same preparation and coordination.

1. Phases in conducting a raid or serving a search warrant

There are three distinct phases in conducting a raid or serving a search warrant. Surveillance and planning, a group briefing for everyone involved, and the execution of the plan make up the essential phases, with the two first phases being actually more important than the execution itself.

a) Surveillance/planning

NOTE: Show slide, “Surveillance/Planning.”

Every raid has a purpose. It may be to execute a search warrant, apprehend a wanted subject, the recovery of stolen property, or to end a hostage situation. Before a raid plan can be written certain information must be obtained. This information can often be gained by surveillance, the use of undercover officers or informants, neighbors, architect’s plans, or other means.

(1) The intelligence needed for a successful plan includes, but is not limited to the following:

(a) Number of people expected to be present and past criminal history
Patrol Techniques

(b) Children, elderly or innocent civilians present
(c) Cameras, alarms, dogs, or reinforced doors and barricaded windows
(d) Weapons present, booby traps
(e) Scanners, two-way radios, lookouts
(f) Best point of entry
(g) Escape routes
(h) Location of all doors and windows
(i) Cover and concealment/terrain around the target location
(j) Best approach
(k) Sympathetic neighbors
(l) Floor plan(s) of building(s)
(m) Number of vehicles, descriptions and locations
(n) Registration information of vehicles
(o) Photos of target and area
(p) Choosing a pre-raid assembly point(s)
(q) Determine how many officers and other assets will be needed

(2) After gathering as much intelligence information as possible, the planning can begin. The raid plan should be written so there is no misunderstanding between each officer's responsibility and so that it may be used as evidence in court or for an after action critique.
(3) A planning check off report form should be used to not omit any important details. The plan should cover all the particulars determined by the surveillance. It should be tailored to fit the information gathered, coupled with the purpose of the raid/search. The plan should include alternative plans for situations such as the house/target area being vacant at the designated raid time, or the suspect(s) found to be mobile upon approach. The plan must be flexible enough to deal with "what if" situations.

NOTE: Refer to handouts, “Raid Plan Information” and “Sample Raid Planning Check Off Sheet.”

(4) The raid plan should cover, at a minimum, the following information:

(a) Time/date/location of raid briefing

(b) Agency case number

(c) Lead investigator

(d) Supervisor in charge

(e) Search location(s) and structural layouts

(f) Type of crime, evidence named in warrant to be searched for, identity of person(s) looking for, warrants held, or other purpose of raid/search

(g) List of all intelligence information gathered, verified and unverified

(h) Name of officer who independently verified the address on the warrant (when a search warrant is to be executed)

(i) Names of officers and their agencies who will participate
**Patrol Techniques**

(j) Specific roles or responsibilities of each officer involved; Who covers the front/rear/sides/windows/out buildings/vehicles/street lookout; Who enters first/search officers/prisoner guards/evidence collection/forced entry officer(s), if necessary/raid equipment bag officer.

(k) Ruse for entry

(l) U/C officers present, photo and clothing, and what to do with them

(m) Radio frequency

(n) Method of ID or uniforms for each officer

(o) Use of other assets (animal control officer for dogs)

(p) Use of pyrotechnics (flash-bang devices)

(q) Transportation arrangements for each person

(r) Lead car to raid staging area/staging area location

(s) Other hazards known

(t) Special weapons needed and who will carry them

(u) Approach to target location

b) Group briefing

(1) ALL PARTIES THAT WILL BE INVOLVED IN THE EVENT MUST ATTEND THE BRIEFING. There may be an exception if a surveillance officer is watching the target location.

(2) The execution of a raid/search is only as good as the planning and briefing. All of the planning is
useless unless each person knows the details of the plan and his specific role and responsibilities. Each item of the plan must be covered in detail. There should be sufficient time allotted in order that questions may be asked and sufficiently answered. A diagram of the target should be drawn on a chalk board/flipchart showing as much detail as practical. The approach to the scene should be included in the drawing. Once the drawing is complete, a photo of the diagram should be taken to be used for future evidence or as an after-action critique.

(3) Once the briefing is completed an inspection should be conducted for police identification (raid jackets), bullet resistant vests, flashlights, handcuffs/flex-cuffs, badges, proper frequencies on radios and to make sure that all of the special equipment to be taken is secured by the assigned officers.

(4) The last statements made prior to going to the transport vehicles should be to emphasize officer safety/firearms safety and a brief use of force discussion.

c) Execution of the plan

(1) Upon leaving the briefing area, the raid/search party should go to a staging area in close proximity to the target area. Last minute surveillance or intelligence gathering should take place prior to the signal to conduct the raid. Once the "go" signal is given, the vehicles should leave in a prescribed, designated order and proceed to the target location. Once on-site, the plan should go as the briefing described. However, no plan can anticipate every situation and those executing the plan must communicate with the raid supervisor any necessary variations that may require someone taking over additional responsibilities.

(2) Once the event has been completed, it is important for the key personnel involved to get
2. Forcible entry devices

a) While executing raids or serving search warrants it is often necessary to force entry into a building or residence. Officers should be prepared to make a forced entry and this should be a part of their raid planning. There are many devices that are designed to gain entry through a locked or fortified door.

b) The types generally available to most law enforcement agencies are sledge hammers, wrecking bars, one and two man bettering rams, and pneumatic spreading devices. The most commonly used devices are sledge hammers and battering rams, with the rams being far more effective.

c) Kicking open a door

   (1) Kicking an exterior door is not recommended for several reasons:

      (a) It is often ineffective and requires numerous kicks to gain entry.

      (b) It is also very likely to cause injury to the officer in the foot, ankle or leg areas, or the officer may get injured falling.

   (2) If kicking a door is the only option, it should be a three officer operation.


      (a) The first officer should be a cover officer with a weapon trained on the point of entry.

      (b) The second officer should be the entry officer actually kicking the door.
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The third officer should be a "catch" officer prepared to assist the second officer in maintaining balance or catching him if he should bounce off the door while kicking.

The actual kicking motion may be either a forward, side, or rear facing "mule kicking" motion depending on the circumstances and the preference of the officer.

Obviously, a larger officer is generally more successful in kicking doors.

Regardless of the size of the officer involved, boots should be worn in order to reduce the chance of injury.

The area of the door that should be kicked is either the edge of the door near the latch or the hinge side of the door. The center mass of the door should not be attempted due to the potential of the foot going through the door.

Utilizing a sledge hammer

NOTE: Show NCJA video, Patrol Techniques – “Sledge Hammer Method” (15 seconds).

Sledge hammers are better than kicking but are often difficult to swing in close quarters.

Using a sledge hammer negates the need for a "catch" officer. The cover officer must generally stay further from the door in order that he stay out of the swing arc of the sledge hammer.

Gloves should be worn when using a sledge hammer to prevent injury.

One and two officer battering rams are the "key" to forced entry.
Patrol Techniques

(a) The size of the area available for swinging a ram will dictate if a one or two officer device is used.

(b) Two officer rams are more effective; however, single officer rams are universally more practical since they can be used in more confined spaces such as narrow hallways.

(c) In using a two officer device, both officers should wear either heavy, loose-fitting work gloves that can be quickly thrown aside after entry is made in order that they may access their weapons if necessary, or gloves designed to provide sufficient dexterity for the operation of their weapons. Some prior coordination or rehearsal should be done between the two officers. One officer must be designated to "hold and displace" the ram once entry is gained. The officer designated to "hold and displace" the ram should place the ram on the floor or ground out of the way to avoid hindering entry into the doorway. The other "ram entry" officer is free to become a part of the entry team.

NOTE: Show NCJA video, Patrol Techniques – “Two and Single Officer Ramming Methods” (15 seconds).

(d) A cover officer is essential when utilizing battering rams. Once the decision has been made to force entry, the immediate area should be cleared with the exception of the cover officer, so that a full swing can be negotiated without endangering other officers.

(e) Once entry is made, the ram officer should secure the device to not hinder team entry.
3. Warrantless searches

a) Field law enforcement officers are often involved in warrantless searches. Consent search is one of the best and most productive tools in law enforcement. All consent searches must however conform to the proper guidelines to ensure that the consent is voluntary, and that no coercion occurred.

b) The most frequent warrantless searches that field officers will be involved with are:

NOTE: Show slide, “Warrantless Searches.”

(1) Search incident to arrest
(2) Vehicle searches
(3) Consent searches
(4) "Knock and talk" searches
(5) Emergency or exigent searches

Each of these have variations and are governed by laws, rules, and guidelines to stay within the limitations of the law; however, the actual procedures for conducting the searches are similar.

c) All legally conducted warrantless searches must be done with officer safety as the most important consideration. Officers conducting a search must concentrate on their actions and may be vulnerable to an attack by others. Therefore, another officer should always be present to act as a cover officer. A single officer attempting to search several subjects without assistance exposes himself to serious consequences. Ideally, officers should always out number the suspects to be searched. Communications between officers must be clear so that responsibilities are understood.

d) Searches incident to arrest are much simpler in that there is no question as to the legality of the restraint, or the obligation of prisoners to "prone out" upon demand. Officers must be more delicate conducting consent
Patrol Techniques

searches to not offend the person and cause consent to be revoked; regardless if the object of the search is a person or a motel room.

e) Searching rooms or vehicles

(1) The cover officer should assume a position that keeps the contact/searching officer out of any potential line of fire and also limits the possible escape route of the subject(s) in question.

(2) Allowing the suspect(s) to observe the search helps to build a defense to any challenge that the officer "planted" any evidence found.

(3) The suspect may give a facial or body language signal to an observant cover officer when the contact officer is looking in the proximity of any contraband or evidence.

(4) It is the cover officer's responsibility to also watch for suspects dropping items or hiding things in their clothing or in their mouths.

(5) It is a good idea to switch off once the primary search has been completed to allow the cover officer to re-examine the entire area of the search. Since it is so difficult to locate small items such as small amounts of narcotics, the cover officer searching may locate what the contact officer missed.

f) Communication

(1) Another important aspect of a search is for officers to discreetly communicate about found items in such a manner that the officers know when an arrest is imminent without the suspect being alerted.

(2) This allows for the cover officer to initiate the arrest with some element of surprise.

(3) It is not always possible but should be considered.
(4) If officers find items that have potential danger, they should immediately tell all officers on the scene.

g) It is important that officers stay abreast of case law involving all types of searches. Since what is allowed by the courts today may not be permissible tomorrow, knowledge of case law is essential. If you are unsure of what or how far you may go in a particular search situation, consult a more knowledgeable source if possible or err on the safe side.

NOTE: Show NCJA video, Raid Planning and Execution – “An Introduction” (10 minutes).

III. Conclusion

A. Summary

During this block of instruction you have been introduced to the scores of responsibilities surrounding the job of a patrol officer. We have discussed the intricacies involved with working a patrol zone, responding to specific calls for service, investigating criminal activity, conducting raids and serving search warrants, and safely handling dangerous crimes in progress. This is a tremendous amount of material, but will provide you with the foundation you need to be an effective officer.

NOTE: Show slide, “Training Objectives.”

B. Questions from Class

C. Closing Statement

NOTE: Show slide, “Killed in the Line of Duty.”

KILLED IN THE LINE OF DUTY . . . The majority of officers that are killed in our profession die while performing the assignments and tasks that we just discussed. As a professional, you must stay alert to the dangerous components on the street and to always be aware of your fellow officers' locations. We need to take care of each other and work as a team to defeat the criminal element and to stay alive.
NOTES


2. Ibid., 13 - 14.

3. Ibid., 14 - 16.


6. Ibid., 8.


9. Ibid.

10. Ibid.

11. Ibid.

12. Ibid.

13. Ibid., 10.


20. Ibid., 54.


23. Ibid., 44 - 48.


26. Ibid., 195.

27. Ibid, 197 - 205.

28. Ibid., 207 - 208.

29. Ibid., 209.


33. Ibid., 235 - 237.

34. Ibid., 72 - 73.


36. Ibid., 21 - 22.


38. Ibid., 417.

39. Ibid., 19.

40. United States Department of Justice, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed*


42. Ibid.

43. Ibid., 24.

44. Adams, Police Field Operations, 305 - 308.


46. Ibid., 8.

47. Adams, Police Field Operations, 237 - 238.


49. Remsberg, 252.

50. Schaefer, 30.