

Introduction to Patrol Procedures

Facilitator Guide

Session Overview

Introduction & Learning Objectives	05m
Discussion - Police Tactics	05m
Discussion - What is Patrol?	15m
GROUP EXERCISE – Who Do You Want to Be?	15m
Discussion – Patrol Prep	05m
Discussion – Mindset	05m
Break	10m
Discussion – Types of Calls	20m
Discussion – Color Codes and Fight or Flight	20m
Discussion - Two Minute Drill	05m
Break	10m
VIDEO – Dinkheller	10m
Discussion – Violent Offender Profile	10m
Discussion – Seven & Ten	10m
(OPTIONAL) GROUP EXERCISE – Fatal Flaws	20m
Break	10m
Discussion – Patrol Concepts	35m
(OPTIONAL) GROUP EXERCISE – Be the Police	15m
Review	05m
Break / End of Session	10m

Total Session Time: 4 hours

Main Topics of Session:

- Call Types
- Call Initiation
- Seven Fatal Tendencies
- Ten Deadly Errors
- Officer Safety Concepts
(Contact/Cover, Threat Assessment, Angles, Avoiding Crossfire, Know your Backdrop, Cover & Concealment, 360 Awareness, Control of Suspects, Officer Advantage, OODA Loop, Distance vs. Reaction Time)
- Violent Offenders
- Color Codes of Awareness
- Fight or Flight
- Patrol Preparation
- Handcuff Operation

Facilitators Needed: 1 (PP)

Location: Classroom

Materials Needed:

- PowerPoint – Patrol Procedures
- MEDIA (3 min) – Dinkheller...

Students Should Already Have:

[THUMB DRIVE]

- HANDOUT - Chain Handcuff Nomenclature
- HANDOUT - Hinged Handcuff Nomenclature
- HANDOUT [p] – Slowly Developing Threats - Dinkheller
- HANDOUT - Seven & Ten
- HANDOUT - Officer Safety Concepts
- HANDOUT - Officers Killed in 2005 - Fatal Tendencies and Deadly Habits
- M02/S02 – Study Session – Survival Triangle, Color Codes & Call Types



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Patrol Procedures



SAY TO CLASS

Our goal in Patrol Procedures is to train tactics that become habit. In doing so, you should employ these tactics consistently and even subconsciously when faced with any situation.

The following sessions are designed to give you the knowledge and skills needed to provide quality responses to calls for service involving suspicious circumstances. You will also be given opportunities to apply these skills and knowledge in role-play, group discussions and scenario situations.

We will start by applying the BLEA Problem-Solving model to a scenario about a suspicious circumstance.

- Tactics must become habit
- We'll cover responding to calls
- BLEA Problem Solving Model

INTRO..

- Convince you why you should be willing to listen to me.
- Prepare to have thick skin.
- I will not tell you what you want to hear but give you an honest, no hold back assessment in order to keep you safe.
- Yes, sometimes the information is shocking..so is your new job.



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Learning Objectives

Identify, explain, and memorize the Seven Fatal Tendencies and Ten Deadly Errors.

Explain the three components of patrol preparation as discussed in class

Explain what is meant by Positive mindset as related to patrol

Learning Objectives Cont.

Explain how calls for law enforcement services are initiated as discussed in class.

Describe the profile of a violent Offender

Describe basic police equipment on your belt and placement

List items needed on your uniform, in your patrol car, and in your gear bag

A little background in how police tactics have evolved.....



SAY TO CLASS

Explain to the class that police work is constantly evolving.

- Don't get stuck in the moment
- Be open to change
- Make good tactics become effective habits.



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What is Patrol...

- How are calls generated?
- What does a day in uniform patrol look like?
- What is expected of you ?
- How are you viewed though the public's lens?
Does it differ from department lens?
- How does media play a role?



NOTE TO FACILITATOR

Go over the bullet points of the slide. Emphasize that it may vary by department. Elicit input from students of both small and large agencies represented in the class.



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Who do you want as your back up?

- In your groups, take **three minutes** to list all the traits and abilities you want in an officer coming to back you up....



GROUP EXERCISE - Who Do You Want to Be?

Time: **15 min** (5 prep / 10 discussion)

Materials: • Easel

Set-Up: Ask the class to imagine any type of multiple-officer call (fight, burglary in progress, DV, alarm, etc.) and to think of the officer they would want responding to back them up. Have the groups brainstorm that officer's qualities and note their responses on an easel board.

Discussion: Once the groups have finished with their list, go through the traits and ask why they are important. Relate them to a personal story of your own.



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SAY TO CLASS



Before you can respond to a call, you need to make sure you are adequately prepared. There are three components of patrol preparation that we are going to discuss:

- Mental preparation
- Physical preparation
- Equipment preparation

MINDSET

Nothing is good or bad
until thinking makes it
so...



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SAY TO CLASS

Discuss the mindset necessary for patrol - must be positive and winning in order for long-term survival.

Using the photo on the slide, ask them to close their eyes and think of ONE word they associate with the picture (usually they use words like relaxing, fun, vacation....). Have them open their eyes and write down that word. Now compare to...

Whatever you think...it will be...mindset is everything...

Omaha Beach
On June 6, 1944, more than 160,000 Allied troops landed along a 50-mile stretch of heavily-fortified French coastline, to fight Nazi Germany on the beaches of Normandy, France. More than 5,000 Ships and 13,000 aircraft supported the D-Day invasion, and by day's end, the Allies gained a foothold in continental Europe. The cost in lives on D-Day was high. More than 9,000 Allied Soldiers were killed or wounded, but their sacrifice allowed more than 100,000 Soldiers to begin the slow, hard slog across Europe, to defeat Adolf Hitler's crack troops.

Warriors ARE Guardians

"Warriors are not what you think of as Warriors. The warrior is not someone who fights, because no one has the right to take another life. The warrior, for us, is one who sacrifices himself for the good of others."

"His task is to take care of the elderly, the defenseless, those who can not provide for themselves, and above all, the children, the future of humanity."

- Quote from Sitting Bull
- STRIVE TO BE BOTH.....

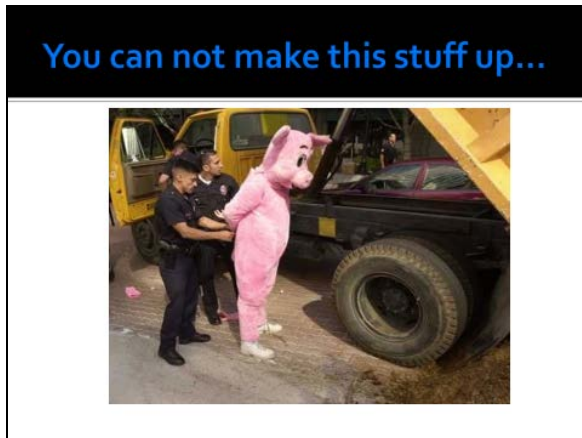


BREAK



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DISCUSSION - Call Types and Initiation of Calls
(Brief review of Study Session in Module 2 Study Guide)

QTC: What types of suspicious circumstances can you think of?

AR:

1. Suspicious Person
2. Suspicious Vehicle
3. Suspicious Activity/Circumstance

QTC: How are police calls/incidents initiated? What are the ways that police become involved in situations?

AR:

1. 9-1-1
2. "On-View" (self-generated)
3. Flag-Down

QTC: What are some examples of On-View calls?

AR: Crimes in progress, traffic stop, suspicious person/vehicle/circumstance, follow-ups, citizen contacts, business contacts, etc.

QTC: What are the categories of call types?

AR:

1. Emergency
2. Non-Emergency
3. Courtesy



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Don't be boring

- Cops are not boring, they are innovative and creative
- Think on your feet
- Adapt and overcome
- Do right, fear not (only a tad paranoid)
- Learn to talk to anyone about anything
- Be curious
- Practice good tactics EVERY call.
- 360 degree awareness on and off duty



DISCUSSION - IMPORTANT TRAITS

Using the slide above, discuss each of the bullet points with the class. Ask why each of them is important and then follow-up with additional reasons.

MASTER of ALL

- Criminal Procedure
(what we can and can not do)
- Criminal Law
(the specific crimes and elements)
- Patrol Procedures
(the tactics to employ to stay safe and get job done.)



SAY TO CLASS

The well-rounded officer is a master of all law enforcement components

- Criminal Procedures
- Criminal Law
- Patrol Procedures

They all must link together in order to be successful. Mock scenes reinforce the connection and further prepare you for patrol.



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PATROL

Random and unpredictable patrol
Driven by?

Color codes of Awareness:
 WHITE
 YELLOW
 ORANGE
 RED
 BLACK

Where should you be on Patrol ?
 Start to practice your 360 Degree Awareness NOW.....



DISCUSSION - COLOR CODES OF AWARENESS

Refer the students back to their Study Session M02/S02 - Survival Triangle, Color Codes and Call Types

QTC: What "color" should you be in as a baseline on patrol?

AR: Yellow or Orange

QTC: Why?

AR: Because you need to be constantly aware of your surroundings, looking for on-view activity, assessing potential threats and "patrol ready" at all times.

Suggest to the class that they should practice "yellow" driving to and from the Academy or when they are off campus for any reason. Practice "narrative driving."



SAY TO CLASS

When you start getting into the orange, red, and black color codes you become stressed. This natural reaction to stress is referred to as the 'fight-or-flight' response. Let's take a look at what happens to you when you are in the 'fight-or-flight' response.

- Fight or Flight



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DISCUSSION - Fight or Flight Syndrome

QTC: What is the immediate impact on the brain?

AR: Less logical and rational thinking
Less ability to concentrate
Initiates body responses
Disassociation...out of body sensation
Memory block for 24-48 hours

QTC: What is the immediate impact on the body?

AR: Adrenaline and other hormones are released into the blood.
Heart rate rapidly increases.
Blood supply diverted from extremities and digestive tract to large muscles and organs.
Lungs work harder to oxygenate blood.
Spleen discharges fresh blood cells.
Liver releases stored sugar.
Glands excrete sweat to cool the body.
Fine motor skills diminish.

QTC: What is the immediate impact on a person's behavior?

AR: Become task oriented
Whirl around in frenzy
Cower in fear and panic
Violently act out in anger
Deny the situation

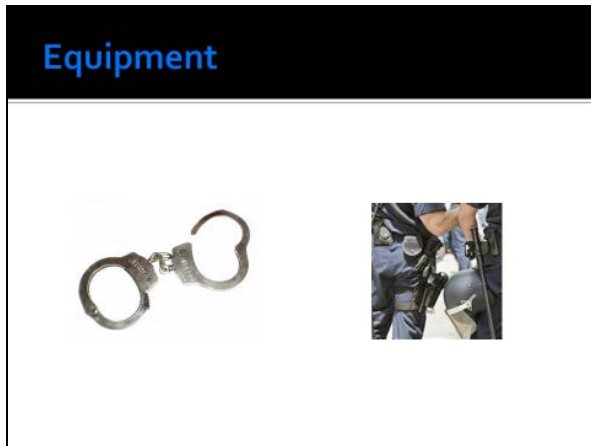
QTC: What do these physiological changes enable us to do?

AR: It's the body's way of instantly preparing to react to a perceived or real threat. It allows us to either face the threat ("fight") or take to our heels ("flight").



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NOTE TO FACILITATOR - Two Minute Drill

Spend 2 minutes using the following slide to make a list on the board on things to be considered when on patrol. What should you have with you? How should your uniform look? Where should your equipment be? Places to be aware of on your beat/in your district.

TWO MINUTE DRILL

- Items to have in your patrol car?
- Items to have in your patrol bag?
- Items to have in and on your uniform?
- Places to know about your beat?
- Daily, weekly , monthly to do lists?



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DISCUSSION - Handcuffs

QTC: When purchasing or selecting handcuffs for your belt, what are some of the things you should consider?

AR: Carry two sets minimum
Chain cuffs
Hinged cuffs
Handcuff key placement

QTC: Where do you think the best place is to carry your handcuffs?

AR: Wherever you can access them with both hands. It is best to keep one set on each side of your belt so you can reach them with both hands. Do not carry a double handcuff case in the middle of your back because it will eventually cause back pain.



NOTE TO FACILITATOR - Handcuffs

Explain the advantages of both cuff types. Chain cuffs are more flexible and forgiving with high risk cuffing. They are great for people of smaller stature such as women and kids. Hinged cuffs are more controlling and have larger gage for larger suspects.

Have recruits take out their handcuffs and review the nomenclature with them. Teach them how to exercise their cuffs. It is recommended that they perform at least 300-500 rotations. Also teach them how to perform a function check on their handcuffs and the double lock device. (Nomenclature graph included in facilitator guide)

Explain that handcuffs are the most frequently used police tool; therefore, you need to make sure you provide regular maintenance on them. Every time you go to the range, make sure you clean them with a solvent, dry, and oil.



RESOURCE MATERIAL - [HANDOUT - Chain Handcuff Nomenclature](#) [THUMB DRIVE]
[HANDOUT - Hinged Handcuff Nomenclature](#) [THUMB DRIVE]

Instructions: These handouts are available on the student thumb drive.



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DISCUSSION - Equipment Maintenance



QTC: What should you take into consideration when performing equipment maintenance?

AR:

- Inspect all equipment daily
- Replace broken equipment immediately
- Clean handgun monthly and after each use
- Clean handcuffs after each use
- Keep chargers in your patrol car
- Clean patrol vehicle at least weekly
- All other equipment monthly



BREAK



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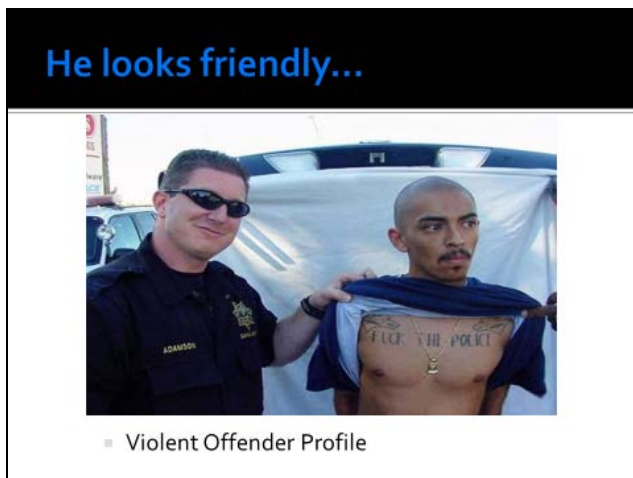
VIDEO - MEDIA (3 min) - Dinkheller - Georgia Deputy is Murdered in Traffic Stop Shootout

- Instructions: Play the video. Debrief afterward asking:
- What threat indicators were present
 - What color code of awareness were they in when watching/listening?
 - What would they have done differently? (This question can be posed as a journal entry topic at the end)



STUDY MATERIAL - HANDOUT[p] - Slowly Developing Threats - Dinkheller *[THUMB DRIVE]*

- Instructions: This handout contains additional information about the Dinkheller incident and is available on the student thumb drive.



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DISCUSSION - Violent Offender Profile

QTC: What demographics are statistically relevant to a violent offender profile or list the characteristics of a violent offender?

AR: Male
 15-75 years old
 Physically fitter than law enforcement
 Possesses Combat Arts Training
 Extensive criminal history
 Served in prison (AKA - gladiator school). *Means the offender is better prepared to win a fight than you are.*
 On parole or probation
 Armed

QTC: What type of gun do you think is most often used in police shootings?

AR: 9 mm or 40 caliber

QTC: Why?

AR: Because this is the most common firearm carried by law enforcement.

QTC: How many of your police calls are armed encounters?

AR: All of them because you are bringing in a gun to every situation.

GROUP CHAT

SEVEN Fatal tendencies

TEN deadly Errors

Find a video or information on the NET to demonstrate one of these fatal flaws...

In your groups present info to class, what should have been done to change the outcome?



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DISCUSSION - Seven Fatal Tendencies/ Ten Deadly Errors of Slain Officers

QTC: What are the “Seven Fatal Tendencies” of slain officers?

AR: Recruit’s Response.

QTC: Which tendency would you think is the number one killer of officers?

AR: Acting w/o backup.

QTC: What are the “Ten Deadly Errors” of slain officers?

AR: Recruit’s Response.



IMPORTANT POINT

It is essential that you have these Seven Fatal Tendencies and Ten Deadly Errors memorized, so you can ensure that you don’t display them. Understanding these tendencies will also help you identify vulnerabilities in fellow officers.

- We memorize the 7 & 10 for a reason

If time allows, conduct the next group exercise...



(OPTIONAL) GROUP EXERCISE - Fatal Flaws

Time: 20 min (10 min prep / 10 min discussion)

Materials:

- Laptop
- HANDBOUT - Seven and Ten [THUMB DRIVE]

Instructions: Have the groups use their Handout - Seven and Ten to review the Seven Fatal Tendencies and Ten Deadly Errors

Have each group find a video or information on the internet to demonstrate ONE of these fatal flaws.

Once done, have each group present their info to the class and give a brief explanation of what should/could have been done differently to change the outcome.



BREAK



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NOTE TO FACILITATOR - Lecture on Patrol Concepts

Spend 35 minutes introducing the concepts listed on the following slides. Refer the students to the handout to follow along.

PATROL CONCEPTS

- Angles of Exposure (Handout)
- Contact / Cover
- OODA Loop
- Officer advantage / suspect disadvantage
- Distance vs Reaction time
- 360 degree awareness
- Cover and concealment
- Know your backdrop / avoid crossfire



NOTE TO FACILITATOR

Give students HANDOUT - Angles of Exposure

Use the students to demo each of these concepts

Tell them these concepts are core and are used in every police scenario, good or bad, static or dynamic, no matter if its traffic enforcement, HRVS, a theft report or a felony arrest.

PATROL CONCEPTS

In groups of three, get up and be the police..

- Practice contact and cover principles
- Distance vs reaction
- Threat assessment
- Officer advantage / suspect disadvantage
- OODA Loop

Spend about 15 min on this exercise as time allows.



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PATROL CONCEPTS

- For next time...
- In your groups research and present to class one of the following topics..
- OODA Loop
- Contact cover principle/ 360 awareness
- Officer advantage / suspect disadvantage (tactics related to positioning)
- Cover vs concealment
- Distance vs reaction time (related to contacting persons, and related to weapons)

THE END..



REVIEW



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RES

RESOURCE MATERIAL - HANDOUT - Officers Killed in 2005 - Fatal Tendencies and Deadly Habits [THUMB DRIVE]

Instructions: These handouts are available on your thumb drive and in the computer lab. They contain additional information about the Seven Fatal Tendencies and the Ten Deadly Errors.



STUDY

STUDY MATERIAL - HANDOUT - Officer Safety Principles [THUMB DRIVE]

Instructions: The info in this handout will be testable. Please make sure to read it and learn it.



IMPORTANT POINT

These four phases describe the steps each human must take before they can start an action. The reaction time for a highly trained, prepared, and alert human is 1.2-1.5 seconds. The reaction time for someone who is at a lower level of alertness can be 4-5 seconds or more. Tactics are designed to shorten the officer's OODA Loop and increase the opponent's OODA Loop.

- OODA Loop
- 1.2 - 1.5 seconds in a trained person



BREAK /END OF SESSION

