

# Security Checks

Facilitator Guide

## Session Overview

Introduction & Learning Objectives	05m
Discussion – Review of Proactive Patrol	05m
<b>PROBLEM STATEMENT (I)</b>	15m
<b>GROUP EXERCISE</b> – On-Views	15m
Discussion – Signs of Entry	10m
<b>Break</b>	<b>10m</b>
<b>PROBLEM STATEMENT (II)</b>	10m
Discussion – Review Police Response Model	05m
– <i>Arrive &amp; Approach</i> : Tactics of Field Contacts	15m
– <i>Secure the Scene</i> : Concepts & Frisk Factors	05m
– <i>Investigation</i>	15m
<b>Break</b>	<b>10m</b>
<b>GROUP EXERCISE</b> – RCW's	10m
<b>PROBLEM STATEMENT (III)</b>	10m
Discussion – Review Criminal Procedures	10m
Discussion – Warrant Confirmation & Extradition	10m
<b>Break / Set-up for Scenario</b>	<b>20m</b>
<b>PRACTICAL SCENARIO</b>	50m
<b>Break / End of Session</b>	<b>10m</b>

**Total Session Time: 4 hours**

### **Main Topics of Session:**

- *Review of Proactive Patrol*
- *On-Views*
- *Review Police Response Model*
- *Field Contacts - Terry Stops*
- *Tactical Considerations for Field Contacts*
- *Investigation (How To)*
- *Reasonable Suspicion*
- *Intro to Frisk Factors*
- *Signs of Entry*
- *Extraditable Warrants*
- *KCKC Acronym (3 K's)*

**Facilitators Needed: 1(PP)**

**Location: Classroom**

### **Materials Needed:**

- *PowerPoint - Security Checks*

### **Students Should Already Have:**

- *Pocket Press Books*  
**[THUMB DRIVE]**
- *HANDOUT - Street-Level Investigation Tips*
- *HANDOUT - Backup Considerations*
- *HANDOUT - When Someone Lies About Their Name*



# Security Checks

Facilitator Guide

**Slide 1****SAY TO CLASS**

In the previous session, you learned what the difference is between reactive and proactive policing. Now that you understand the importance of proactive policing, let's work through a series of problems related to security checks, applying previously learned knowledge and skills.

Security checks are a form of proactive aggressive patrol. This means you are actively seeking out criminals where and while they conduct business. Therefore, you have to think like a criminal to catch a criminal.

It is also important at the start of each shift to get a feel for what is going on in your area.

Common breeding grounds for criminal activity are parking lots, motels, and bars so these are all great places to conduct security checks. Let's take a look at a few examples.

- Proactive Policing and Security Checks go Together
- We "Hunt" for Criminals
- Tour Your Beat at Start of Shift
- Common Locations for Criminal Activity

**Slide 2**

 A rectangular slide with a white background and a black border. On the left side, there is a small graphic of overlapping colored squares (blue, yellow, red). To the right of this graphic, the text "Learning Objectives" is written in a blue, sans-serif font. Below this, there are three bullet points, each starting with a blue square.
 

- Differentiate the characteristics of a proactive and reactive officer as discussed in class.
- Using the problem solving model, determine how they would respond to various security check scenarios.
- Recognize the level of suspicion required to perform a social contact and Terry Stop.

**Slide 3**

 A rectangular slide with a white background and a black border. On the left side, there is a small graphic of overlapping colored squares (blue, yellow, red). To the right of this graphic, the text "Learning Objectives, cont'd" is written in a blue, sans-serif font. Below this, there are three bullet points, each starting with a blue square.
 

- Articulate an officer's authority and responsibility during a social contact and terry stop.
- Recognize their authority for taking at risk youths into custody.
- Differentiate between an extraditable and non-extraditable warrant.
- Perform a field interview as demonstrated by the instructor.



# Security Checks

Facilitator Guide



## NOTE TO FACILITATOR

Take 5 minutes and REVIEW the principles of proactive patrol.

Slide 4

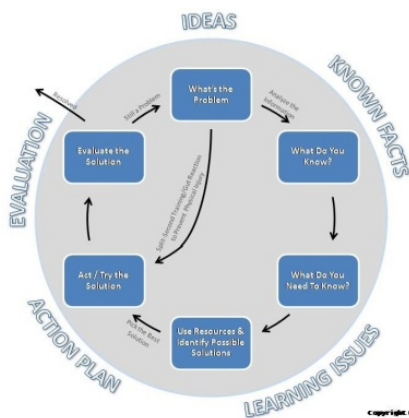
### Problem Statement (Part I)

It's 1800 hours on a Sunday afternoon in December. While driving through a familiar business park after normal business hours, you observe a door cracked open a couple of inches at the back of the multi-story office building. As you drive by you don't see any cars in the parking lot.



## PROBLEM STATEMENT - **Cleaning Service** (PART I)

It's 1800 hours on a Sunday afternoon in December. While driving through a familiar business park after normal business hours, you observe a door cracked open a couple of inches at the back of a multi-story office building. As you drive by you don't see any cars in the parking lot.



QTC: #1 - What's the Problem?

QTC: #2 - What do you Know?  
(Who are clients & indirect clients?)

QTC: #3 - What do you need to Know?

QTC: #4 - What are your resources? Possible solutions?

QTC: #5 - What's your plan of action?

QTC: #6 - How will you evaluate your results?



## NOTE TO FACILITATOR

Take 5 minutes and REVIEW the first 3 steps of the BLEA Problem Solving Model as explained in MOD 01/SES 05.



# Security Checks

Facilitator Guide



## GROUP EXERCISE - On-view & Back-up Brainstorm

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

Materials: • Easel

Instructions: Take 5 minutes in your squad and brainstorm answers to the following questions - you should write these questions down -

1. What pieces of information does dispatch need from you when you on-view (initiate) a call?
2. What should you consider when deciding whether to request back-up?

NTF: Once the time is up, lead a short discussion on their responses. Use the following slides to ensure that the key points were addressed.

Slide 5

### On-View Communication

Four elements of dispatch notification:

- Who I am
- Where I am
- What I have
- What I need

Slide 6

### Back-up?

- Is it a crime of violence?
- Will I likely go "hands-on"?
- Are there multiple suspects?
- Is there prior history associated with the address/location?
- Is the suspect armed?
- Do I know exactly what I have?
- Are there multiple people to control?
- Is there prior history involving the people?



### IMPORTANT POINT

You are in charge of your scene. Do not expect others to understand what you need. Be clear about your needs.

- Be Clear About your Needs on the Radio



### RESOURCE MATERIAL - HANDOUT - Backup Considerations [THUMB DRIVE]

Instructions: This handout goes into detail about some back-up considerations. It is on your thumb drive (& in the computer lab).



# Security Checks

Facilitator Guide

Slide 7

**K.C.K.C.**

- Key Holder
- Containment
- K-9
- Close the Air

**Also Known As the Three K's:**

- 'Kontainment'
- K-9
- Key Holder

Slide 8

**K-9**

- Utilizing K-9 is always the best method to conduct a building search if available.
- If K-9 is available, contain the building and wait for their arrival.



## NOTE TO FACILITATOR

Take a break from the problem and deliver a short 5-minute introductory lecture on setting up perimeters/containments. We will not be teaching the recruits "how to" perform a building search at this point.

### Containment

The attempt at observing all exit points of the premise or area you are going to search.

Setting up containment will usually require a minimum of two patrol units.

Direct responding units to setup on opposite corners of the building or area (i.e. impound lot).

Slide 9

**Signs of Entry**

■ Pried doors	■ Ladders
■ Broken windows	■ Unsecured doors
■ Disturbed soil	■ Interior lights on
■ Fresh footprints	■ Movement inside
■ Removed screens	■ Warm vehicles
■ Burglary tools	■ Items stacked outside



**BREAK**



# Security Checks

Facilitator Guide

Slide 10

**Problem Statement (Part II)**

You have completed your initial assessment of the situation and have called in your location into Dispatch. While observing the building, a female exits through the open door. She appears to be wearing a uniform and carries a pail and mop.



**PROBLEM STATEMENT - *Cleaning Service* (PART II)**

You have completed your initial assessment of the situation and have called in your location to Dispatch. While observing the building, a female exits through the open door. She appears to be wearing a uniform and carries a pail and mop.

Slide 11

**REVIEW:**

**Police Response Model**

1. Respond
2. Arrive & Approach
3. Secure the Scene
4. Investigate (& Enforce)

Slide 12

**Step 2 – Arrive & Approach**  
**Step 3 – Secure the Scene**

<p><b>Angles of Exposure:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contact/Cover</li> <li>• Threat Assessment</li> <li>• Maximize Your Angle / Minimize Theirs</li> <li>• Avoid Crossfire / Know Your Backdrop</li> <li>• Use Cover &amp; Concealment</li> <li>• 360-degree Awareness</li> </ul>	<p><b>Suspects:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Control</li> <li>• Officer Advantage / Suspect Disadvantage</li> <li>• OODA Loop</li> <li>• Distance vs. Reaction Time</li> </ul>
--	--



**NOTE TO FACILITATOR**

Take 15 minutes and discuss the tactics of Field Contacts.

Include a few minutes on Frisk Factors. (NOTE: Frisks and Frisk Factors will be covered in more detail in a later session.)



# Security Checks

## Facilitator Guide

Slide 13

**Step 4 - Investigate**  
*Field Interviews*

- Get **all** the information, **all** the time
- Listen** – first: watch for deception indicators
- Ask questions:** ask open ended questions initially
- Narrow** the investigation: direct your questioning based on the crime
- Restate** the facts: all the facts as you understand them
- Finally, **write it down:** don't get your notebook out until then

Slide 14

**Step 4 - Investigate**  
*Writing Down Specifics*

- Direct quotes
- Admissions/Confessions
- Elements of the crime
- Suspect descriptions
- Vehicle descriptions
- Witnesses
- Evidence of the crime
- Written statements
- Prosecution assistance

Slide 15

**Step 4 - Investigate**  
*Identification*

- Request identification
- Subject/suspect is **not** required to provide I.D.
- Verify** that ID card matches person
- Check identification for authenticity

Slide 16

**Step 4 - Investigate**  
*Information to Document*

- Last name, First name - Middle name (Jr. Sr. III.)
- Date of birth, height, weight, hair, eyes
- Street address (house or apartment number)
- City, State, Zip Code
- Home, work, and other phone numbers
- Occupation, employer, work location
- Scars, marks, tattoos or distinguishing marks
- Clothing and additional descriptors
- Social security number if available

MEMORIZE VERBATIM

Slide 17

**Step 4 - Investigate**  
*Records Check Considerations*

- Generally, perform records check out of earshot from R/P's and suspect
- If unavoidable, notify subject that you are performing the check (any reaction?)
- Step back to create distance prior to using your radio

Slide 18

**Step 4 - Investigate**  
*Records Check*

- Verify a valid computer record or driver's status
- If there isn't a computer record, it is possible they lied to you about their name; verify it
- Warn the suspect of the consequences for providing false information to a police officer
- Generally, radio dispatchers "code" possible warrant hits (prepare to switch gears to condition red)
- A records check is complete only when you have verified the identity of the subject/suspect or have made an arrest



### NOTE TO FACILITATOR

Take 15 minutes and discuss the investigation aspects of this field contact. Use slides 13-18.



BREAK



# Security Checks

Facilitator Guide



## STUDY MATERIAL - HANDOUT - Street-Level Investigation Tips [THUMB DRIVE]

Instructions: This handout provides sample questions you can ask during an investigation to verify a person's information. You will find these questions helpful during the upcoming mock scenes.



### IMPORTANT POINT

A lawful "Terry Stop" allows police to freeze the scene and gives time to sort out the facts.

- Purpose of Terry Stop

Slide 19

RCW's

- **Obstructing a Law Enforcement Officer**  
(RCW 9A.76.020)
- **Making False or Misleading Statement to a Public Servant**  
(RCW 9A.76.175)



### GROUP EXERCISE - Lying About Your Name

Time: 10 min (3 prep / 7 work)

- Materials:
- RCW's
  - HANDOUT - When Someone Lies About Their Name

Instructions: With your squad, take these 10 minutes and determine the difference between these two RCW's. Which one is the best fit for when a subject or suspect lies about his name on a Field Contact?

NTF: Don't give the answer/handout until after the squad has made their determination.





# Security Checks

Facilitator Guide



## IMPORTANT POINT

An officer may request identification from someone lawfully detained and most people will comply, however there is no law making it a crime to refuse to provide it, nor does such refusal constitute "obstructing" under RCW 9A.76.020.

- People can refuse to provide ID ( not a crime)

Slide 20

**Problem Statement (Part III)**

After interviewing the woman, you discover that she and her husband own a cleaning company. She indicates that he dropped her at the business location because he had to deal with child care issues at home. She is friendly, readily answers all of your questions. She expresses her appreciation that you were concerned about her safety, especially because she left the back door open. She asks you not to share this last piece of information with her husband and the business owner.



### PROBLEM STATEMENT - **Cleaning Service (PART III)**

After interviewing the woman, you discover that she and her husband own a cleaning company. She indicates that he dropped her at the business location because he had had to deal with child care issues at home. She is friendly and readily answers all of your questions. She expresses her appreciation that you were concerned about her safety, especially because she left the back door open. She asks you not to share this last piece of information with her husband and the business owner.

Slide 21

**Crim Pro**  
**Concluding the Field Interview**

- Thanks for cooperation
- Apologize for inconvenience
- Explain your actions and any follow-up planned
- Advise on ways to be safer when by herself
- Notify dispatch of disposition
- If applicable, consider keeping weapons for safekeeping or return them unloaded/secured
- If suspect is still a suspect, issue them a warning
- Issue an incident or case number if applicable
- Return any personal property to the subject
- Complete a Field Interview Report

Slide 22

**Crim Pro**  
**Scope of Inquiry (Federal Rule)**

**Investigative Detention - Terry vs. Ohio**

- A reviewing court must decide whether:
  - The officer's stop was justified
  - The delay (duration) was excessive
  - The frisk was "too intrusive"



# Security Checks

Facilitator Guide

Slide 23

**Crim Pro**  
Scope of Inquiry (Washington Rule)

**Judged by three factors:**

- The purpose of the stop
- The physical intrusion upon the liberty of the person
- The length of time/duration of the stop (no longer than 15-20 minutes)

Slide 24

**Crim Pro**  
Investigative Detention

- Field Contact
- Ask for Identification
- Check Records / Warrants
- Enforcement Actions

Slide 25

**Crim Pro**  
Good Reasonable Suspicion

- Time or area proximity to a recent crime
- Description matches suspect
- Specific actions related to a specific crime

Slide 26

**Crim Pro**  
Good Reasonable Suspicion

- Personal Observations
- Time of day
- Type of area
- Incidents of a particular crime in an area
- Furtive conduct of a subject
- Knowledge of inhabitants of an area
- Officer's expertise of a particular crime
- Witness or informant information
- *A Warrant hit...*

Slide 27

**Crim Pro**  
Arrest Warrants

- Hit is Reasonable Suspicion
  - Enough to detain
- Confirmation is Probable Cause
  - Enough to Arrest
- ***Extraditable vs. Non-extraditable***



## NOTE TO FACILITATOR

Take 15 minutes and REVIEW the Criminal Procedures aspects of this field contact as previously discussed in MOD 02 / SES 01. Use slides 21-27.



# Security Checks

Facilitator Guide




## SAY TO CLASS

Extraditable is obviously a warrant where the agency wants the person. They will take the responsibility for getting the person back to their issuing jurisdiction.

Non-extraditable is where the agency does not intend to pay for the costs associated with detainment and transportation. These are usually a result of misdemeanors.

- Difference Between Extraditable Warrant and Non-
- Which Agency Pays for Extradition

## Slide 28

 **Review**

- Proactive vs. reactive patrol
- Police Response Model
- On-views
- Level of suspicion for types of contacts
- Frisks
- Steps to performing a field interview
- Extraditable vs. non-extraditable warrants



## BREAK



## NOTE TO FACILITATOR

Use the last hour of class time to run a practical scenario or two outside. Focus on the basics of field contacts, tactics, and criminal procedures.



## BREAK/END OF SESSION

