

**Event 9 - Critical Incident**  
*Session 10 - Robbery in Progress*  
*LD 23 - Crimes in Progress*

**Date Revised:** 11/08/19

**Course Goal:** To teach recruit officers how to respond to Crimes in Progress.

**Session Goal:** To teach recruit officers tactical concepts of responding to a robbery in progress.

**Learning Objectives:**

- Discuss the elements of a tactical approach to a crime in progress including: nature of crime, use and nonuse of warning lights and siren, appropriate communication to agency, uses cover and concealment upon arrival. [23.II.A.1,2,3,4]
- Explain the primary purposes for establishing crime scene perimeters. [23.II.B]
- Demonstrate effective officer actions for the safe and tactical response to crimes in progress involving robberies. [23.III.A.3]

**Session Time:** 2 hours

<p><b>Resources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inert handgun for each recruit</li> <li>• Inert weapons for suspect (Baseball bat, inert handgun knife etc.)</li> <li>• White board with dry erase markers</li> <li>• Classroom with tables</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Session Summary:</b> The students will begin with a facilitated discussion in the classroom. Afterwards, the instructors will demonstrate the proper tactics when responding to a robbery in progress. The students will demonstrate the proper tactics when responding to a robbery in progress.</p>	
Outline	Instructor Notes
<p>I. Approaching the location to a crime in progress  <b>[23.II.A]</b></p> <p>A. What is the nature of the crime? <b>[23.II.A.1]</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Crime against persons</li> <li>2. Crime against property</li> </ol> <p>B. Provide coordination/ communication between partners and other units (i.e. airship, backing units) <b>[23.II.A.3] [1]</b></p> <p>C. Officer should get to the scene quickly, quietly and safely</p>	<p><b>Session 1</b> (2hrs)  Facilitated discussion in the classroom (1hr)</p> <p><i>Service to our communities</i></p> <p><b>[1] Ask-</b> When we respond to a crime in progress who do we coordinate/communicate with?</p>

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<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Do not use red lights or siren near location <b>[23.II.A.2] [2]</b><ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Siren can be heard up to 1 mile from the location</li><li>b. Red lights can be detected at a further distance</li><li>c. Both can tip-off the look out</li></ol></li><li>2. Turn off headlights before final approach (when safe)<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Blackout can limit an officer's telegraphing <b>[3]</b></li><li>b. Do not use this method during moderate or heavy traffic</li></ol></li><li>3. Slow speed on final approach to eliminate tire squeal and engine noise <b>[4]</b><ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Reducing friction on the roadway will eliminate tire squeal</li><li>b. Reducing RPM will eliminate engine noise or whining</li></ol></li><li>4. Turn radio volume down <b>[4]</b><ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Radio volume will bounce off structure walls</li><li>b. Police radio broadcast are distinct</li></ol></li><li>5. Do not rattle car keys or loose objects<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Secure car keys in the pocket <b>[4]</b></li><li>b. Secure key ring, baton ring etc....</li></ol></li><li>6. Do not slam doors – close them quietly <b>[4]</b><ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Lock and push vehicle doors close</li><li>b. Slamming a door is no more than announcing your arrival</li></ol></li><li>7. Dome or other interior light should not function when doors are opened<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. This will avoid illuminating officer</li><li>b. One less light to alert the suspects</li></ol></li><li>8. Do not leave keys in patrol car ignition</li></ol>	<p><b>[2] Ask-</b> Why is it important not to use red lights or siren near the location?</p> <p><b>[3] Ask-</b> Upon final approach why is it important to turn off the headlights?</p> <p><b>[4] Ask-</b> What are some ways to eliminate noise when approaching scene?</p>
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<p>a. Eliminates the suspect from taking the officer's vehicle <b>[5]</b></p> <p>b. Avoids locking the keys in the vehicle</p> <p>9. When available use brake light cut off switch</p> <p>a. Each police vehicle has a switch, which will eliminate the brake lights</p> <p>b. Provides complete black out from the rear of the vehicle</p> <p>D. First officer at scene should <b>[6]</b></p> <p>1. Take a position to best observe and control the scene</p> <p>2. Advise dispatch and responding units of arrival and give specific location</p> <p>3. Make a silent approach on foot, effectively using cover and concealment <b>[23.II.A.4]</b> <b>[7]</b></p> <p>4. Communicate and coordinate with other officers to contain suspects and prevent escape <b>[8]</b></p> <p>a. The primary purpose is for establishing crime scene perimeters <b>[23.II.B]</b></p> <p>5. Request additional resources if necessary, available and when is it appropriate? <b>[23.II.A.3]</b></p> <p>a. Example: canine unit (suspect not contained in a location but within a perimeter)</p> <p>b. Air support (may assist in setting up perimeter)</p> <p>c. SWAT (barricaded suspect armed with a gun, position of tactical advantage, superior fire power and refusing to surrender)</p>	<p><b>[5] Ask-</b> Why we don't leave the keys in the patrol car ignition?</p> <p><b>[6] Ask-</b> What should the first officer at scene do?</p> <p><b>[7] Ask-</b> Why is it important to use cover and concealment?</p> <p><b>[8] Ask-</b> Why is it important to communicate and coordinate with other units?</p>
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<p>Key learning points</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Communicate and coordinate between your partner and responding units</li><li>- Respond quickly and safely</li><li>- Approach as undetectable as possible</li><li>- Take the best position to observe and control the scene</li><li>- Coordinate with other officers to contain suspects and prevent escape</li></ul> <p>II. Arrival at the scene</p> <p>A. Officers should utilize invisible deployment techniques, making maximum use of cover and concealment without being detected by persons inside <b>[23.II.A.4] [9]</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Be observant for lookouts, getaway drivers and other accomplices <b>[10]</b></li><li>2. Avoid actions, which could potentially contribute to a hostage situation<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Examples: entering the location prematurely <b>[11]</b></li><li>b. A noisy/visible response</li></ol></li></ol> <p>B. Determine if robbery is in progress <b>[12]</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Wait and observe</li><li>2. If appropriate, telephone the location</li><li>3. Try to determine if a crime is occurring<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Example: using bank code</li><li>b. Other means to verify whether or not a crime is in progress</li></ol></li><li>4. Obtain relevant information<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Time the person reporting called in or alarm reported</li><li>b. Call back the P/R for possible additional information</li></ol></li></ol>	<p><b>[9] Ask-</b> Why is it important to use invisible deployment techniques?</p> <p><b>[10] Ask-</b> What do you look for when you arrive at scene?</p> <p><b>[11] Ask-</b> What actions could potentially contribute to a hostage situation?</p> <p><b>[12] Ask-</b> How do we determine if a robbery is in progress?</p>
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<p style="text-align: center;">5. Order occupants out</p> <p>III. If a Robbery is in progress</p> <p>A. Maintain invisible deployment</p> <p>B. Communicate actions observed</p> <p>C. If robbery is in building avoid entry</p> <p>1. Early entry may create a hostage situation <b>[13]</b></p> <p>2. Suspects are at a tactical advantage as officers enter the doorway</p> <p>D. Wait for suspects to exit</p> <p>E. Treat everyone that exits location as a suspect until determined otherwise</p> <p>IV. Apprehension of suspect(s)</p> <p>A. Officer should challenge the suspect while maintaining cover</p> <p>1. Allow suspect to exit far enough to prevent reentry <b>[14]</b></p> <p>B. Control and secure suspect(s)</p> <p>1. Complete a safe arrest and thorough search of the suspect without endangering self or cover officer</p> <p>2. Question suspect regarding additional suspects/weapons</p> <p>C. The building should be completely searched</p> <p>1. It is impossible to determine if all the suspects have left, or are hidden inside <b>[15]</b></p>	<p><b>[13] Ask-</b> What can potentially happen if Officers made an early entry into the building?</p> <p><b>[14] Ask-</b> Why is it important to wait for the suspect to exit the location?</p>
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<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>2. If suspect(s) has (have) fled prior to the officer's arrival: <b>[16]</b><ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. The primary officer should be at crime scene and request additional back up if needed</li><li>b. Other assisting officers should cover escape routes and handle other tactical consideration</li></ol></li><li>3. Primary officer should protect crime scene and obtain necessary information for quick initial or supplemental broadcasts</li><li>4. Area search for suspects who have left the scene in a vehicle<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Officers looking for the suspects in peripheral area should estimate the distance they might be able to travel in a given time after the crime occurred</li><li>b. Variables such as whether the suspect is on foot or in a vehicle, the time of day, traffic, weather conditions and other considerations may impact the distance the suspect may be from the scene</li></ol></li><li>5. Units should station themselves in position where they might intercept fleeing suspects <b>[17]</b></li><li>6. Some departments require other units remain in assigned beats while units close to the scene respond directly<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. These units should figure out where the most strategic location in their beat is for possible intercept of suspects</li></ol></li><li>7. Intersections, major traffic arteries, alleys, parking lots, etc. should be placed under observation—if suspect might use them in escape</li></ol>	<p><b>[15] Ask-</b> Why do we search the building after the suspect is taken into custody?</p> <p><b>[16] Ask-</b> What should the primary Officer do if the suspect(s) have fled prior to their arrival?</p>              <p><b>[17] Ask-</b> Responding units should position themselves how?</p>
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<p>8. Avoid the natural tendency for everyone to rush to the scene</p> <p>9. Equally important to support the units at the scene by watching for suspects trying to evade arrest</p> <p>Key learning points</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Utilize invisible deployment techniques for you and other units</li><li>- Maintain your deployment while gathering any other information and communication with the units on the perimeter</li><li>- Maintain control of all suspects and the crime scene</li></ul>	<p><b>Ask-</b> How are the 4 C's utilized during a Robbery in Progress?</p> <p>End 1hr</p> <p>Hour 2 Learning Activity 1 (If time permits rotate students)</p>
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**Learning Activity 1- 211 in Progress at the Starbucks Coffee House [23.III.A.3]**

**Purpose-** The students will take the principles and concepts of responding to a robbery in progress and apply them to scenarios. The participation in the scenario will afford the student the opportunity to see how they can apply the principles and concepts to a robbery in progress.

**Description-** The students will receive a radio call of a 211 in Progress at the Starbucks Coffee House located at 12011 Academy Circle. An instructor will play the role of the suspect (Description will be role player description). The PR called from inside the location who had stated the suspect ordered everyone face down on the ground and was taking everyone's personal property.

The students will discuss a plan with his/her partner while responding to the location. While approaching, the students will ask the R.T.O. to call back the PR but there will be no further information. The students will employ the principles and concepts they have learned.

The students will hear the suspect shout "everyone stay down!" After waiting for the suspect to exit the location the students will use the concepts and principles they have learned and take the suspect into custody.

The students will finish the scenario by ordering everyone out of the location then conducting a building search.

**Suspect behaviors:**

- Cooperative

**Resources needed:**

- Black and white police vehicle
- Radios for each student
- Inert handgun

**Key learning points:**

- Coordination between partners and other units
- Arriving at the scene quickly, quietly and safely
- Locate PR or additional witnesses
- Utilize invisible deployment tactics
- Determine if a robbery is in progress
- Allow the suspect(s) to exit and gain distance from the location
- Control the suspect

**Time required:** 15 minutes