

Event 09 – Critical Incident
 Session 13 – Foot Pursuits and Perimeters
 LD 23 – Crimes in Progress

Date Revised: 11/13/19

Course Goal: To teach recruit officers how to respond to a crime in progress.

Module Goal: To teach recruit officers proper tactical concepts during a foot pursuit.

Learning Objectives:

- Demonstrate appropriate actions when conducting a search for suspects, including: Preparing to enter the area to be searched, using canines/special units, confronting a suspect during the search, using proper arrest techniques. [23.II.C.1,5,9,10]
- Explain the primary purposes for establishing crime scene perimeters. [23.II.B]
- Discuss the elements of a tactical approach to a crime in progress including appropriate communication to agency. [23.II.A.3]
- Discuss the elements of a tactical approach to a crime in progress including appropriate use of cover and concealment upon arrival. [23.II.A.4]
- The student will participate in a learning activity that presents a series of drawings, sketches, photographs or other visual depictions of locations where a crime is allegedly in progress. The student will indicate, either verbally or in writing: a suggested approach to the location, an effective placement of perimeter units and an acceptable scene search pattern. [23.VI.B.1,2,3]
- Discuss safe and effective tactics for initiating a foot pursuit of a fleeing subject. [21.II.G]

Module Time: 2 hours

Resources:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classroom with tables • Whiteboard • Dry-erase markers • Inert handguns • Inert knife • 8 training radios • 1 radio for emergency notifications 	
Module Summary: The instructor will begin with a facilitated discussion in the classroom followed by a practical application outside.	
Outline	Instructor Notes
I. Equipment A. Officers are required to have flashlights, duty gear, and ballistic body armor.	✓ <i>Service to the Community</i> Facilitated discussion in the classroom

Event 09 – Critical Incident
Session 13 – Foot Pursuits and Perimeters
LD 23 – Crimes in Progress

<p style="text-align: center;">1. Other equipment possibly needed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. UPRb. Slug shotgunc. Ballistic helmet <p>II. Reality of the foot pursuit</p> <p>A. The successful outcome of a foot pursuit depends strongly on preparation and the ability to maintain a tactical advantage [1][2]</p> <p>B. Safe and effective tactics for initiating a foot pursuit of a fleeing subject. [21.II.G]</p> <p>C. Why are you running after the suspect (Apprehension Mode)?</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">1. Do you have a crime and if so what type? [3]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Narcotics activityb. Gang activityc. Prowler – Burglard. GTA – BFMVe. Vandalismf. Contempt of cop <p style="padding-left: 40px;">2. What is the area like that you are running in? [4]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Business districtb. Residential housingc. Apartment – Condominium complexd. Housing projectse. Gang infested <p style="padding-left: 40px;">3. Are you allowing the suspect to lead you into an ambush?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Gang areab. Unusual circumstances <p style="padding-left: 40px;">4. Do you follow the same path as the suspect?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Never jump over walls or fences exactly where the suspect did [5] <p>D. Officer safety</p>	<p>[1] Ask- What will make your foot pursuit successful?</p> <p>[2] Ask- How is physical fitness important?</p> <p>[3] Ask- Why is knowing what your chasing important?</p> <p>[4] Ask- Is the area your chasing the suspect a factor? If so why?</p> <p>[5] Ask- If a suspect jumps over a wall how would you proceed?</p>
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Event 09 – Critical Incident
Session 13 – Foot Pursuits and Perimeters
LD 23 – Crimes in Progress

<p>1. Should be a primary concern</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. If it is unsafe to chase suspect set up perimeter [6]b. Is this arrest worth your life <p>2. Flexible Tactical approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Be smartb. Don't over commitc. Tactics change from on situation to the next <p>3. Work as a team with your partner- "Don't split up"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Officers working together as a team are always better than two officers working as individualsb. Officers who split from their partner will be at a tactical disadvantage [7]c. If a split occurs officers will have to articulate specific facts that made it necessary for the split <p>4. Officers are considered split when [8]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. The distance between the officers is so great that it would unreasonably delay an officers ability to render aidb. Barriers that would unreasonably delay an officers ability to render aid <p>5. If you lose sight of the suspect, "Stop" [9]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. The danger to officers increases dramatically once the suspect has moved out of the officers line of sightb. Officers could run past suspects locationc. Officers need to STOP – LOOK – LISTEN [9]	<p>[6] Ask- What would you do if the foot pursuit becomes unsafe?</p> <p>[7] Ask- What is dangerous about officers splitting up?</p> <p>[8] Ask- When are officers considered split up?</p> <p>[9] Ask- If you lose sight of the suspect?</p> <p>[10] Ask-How would you go around a</p>
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LD 23 – Crimes in Progress

<p>6. Officers should take wide arcs when rounding corners [10]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Taking a wide arc increases the officer visual fieldb. Keeps the officer from turning the corner directly into the waiting suspect <p>7. Officers must be aware of backyard hazards like: [11]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Swimming poolsb. Vicious dogsc. Clothes linesd. Sprinkler headse. Occupants inside the residence <p>E. Armed suspects [12]</p> <p>1. If the officer knows that the suspect has a weapon other than a firearm</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Officers should not run directly behind an armed suspectb. Officers should attempt to use an alternative route to keep themselves involved in the pursuit, but easily attainable to the suspect <p>2. If the officer knows the suspect is armed with a firearm [13]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Officers should only attempt to follow a suspect that possesses a firearm when there is sufficient cover available to the officers. For example, parked cars or large trees that could be moved to for cover [23.II.A.4]b. If sufficient cover is not available, the foot pursuit should be terminated and a perimeter should be established [14]	<p>corner?</p> <p>[11] Ask- What are some backyard hazards?</p> <p>[12] Ask- Does anything change if your chasing a suspect who is armed with a weapon other than a firearm?</p> <p>[13] Ask- If your chasing a suspect who is armed with a firearm?</p> <p>[14] Ask- What if you are chasing a suspect who is armed with a firearm and sufficient cover is not available, what would you do?</p>
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Event 09 – Critical Incident
Session 13 – Foot Pursuits and Perimeters
LD 23 – Crimes in Progress

F. Running with your firearm [15]

1. The drawing and exhibiting of a firearm is based solely on the officers reasonable belief that the situation they are involved in could escalate to a use of deadly force
 - a. Running with a firearm in your hand can increase the chance of a negligent discharge of the weapon
 - b. Can limit an officers options depending of the actions of the suspect

Review the Drawing and Exhibiting policy

[15] Ask- What are some concerns with running with your firearm?

G. Communications [23.II.A.3]

1. Communications is one of the most important aspects of any foot pursuit. The ability to mobilize resources can be the difference between catching the suspect or letting them get away. Officers need to collect their thoughts and modulate their voice in order to get out the needed information to responding officers **[16]**
2. A proper broadcast should include **[17]**
 - a. Officers location
 - b. Officers direction of travel
 - c. Suspect description
 - d. Type of crime
 - e. Weapons involved
 - f. Where responding officers are needed
3. An air unit should be requested as soon as is reasonably possible. The air unit can assist ground officers with the coordination of the perimeter **[18]**
4. Officers should establish a Tac-frequency via communications

[16] Ask- Why is communication during a foot pursuit so important?

[17] Ask- What information should be broadcasted?

[18] Ask- How can an Airship be resourceful?

Event 09 – Critical Incident
Session 13 – Foot Pursuits and Perimeters
LD 23 – Crimes in Progress

<p>5. If an officer's radio is not working during a foot pursuit the officer should consider discontinuing the pursuit [19]</p> <p>H. Use of Force</p> <p>1. A suspect who flees from officers on foot is more than uncooperative. Rather, most suspects involved in foot pursuits are aggressively resisting arrest.</p> <p>2. Under 835 (a) of the penal code an officer can use reasonable force to [20]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. To effect an arrestb. Overcome a suspect's resistancec. Prevent escape <p>3. When attempting to stop a suspect who is fleeing on foot officers should</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Not attempt to tackle suspect from behindb. Attempt to use a strong push or shove to the upper back of the suspect causing the suspect to lose their balance and fall forward [21]c. Check the route taken by the suspect for any discarded evidence <p>III. Perimeters (Containment Mode) [23.II.B]</p> <p>A. Usage and effectiveness [22]</p> <p>1. Immediate containment through the use of a perimeter is often the most effective way of capturing a suspect who flees to avoid arrest. Perimeters are effective only if properly constructed by the on scene officers during the early stages of the incident or later by the Incident Commander. All sides of</p>	<p>[19] Ask- What would you do if yours or your partner's radio stops working?</p> <p>[20] Ask- What is the definition of 835(a) PC?</p> <p>[21] Ask- How would you attempt to stop a suspect who is fleeing on foot?</p> <p>[22] Ask- Why are perimeters so effective?</p>
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Event 09 – Critical Incident
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the perimeter must be covered by an officer who can see if the suspect attempts to escape the boundaries of the perimeter.

- a. Perimeters and containment grids are an effective way of keeping a suspect from being able to flee from and area
 - b. Once a perimeter is set the senior officer on scene is responsible for the perimeter until a supervisor relieves the officer **[23]**
 - c. To determine the exact placement of officers the Incident Commander must account for the geography, type of structures, natural barriers and number of officers available
 - d. Air units can be very helpful in constructing the perimeter or evaluating where officers could be better utilized **[24]**
- B. During containment operations, good cover is critical to ensure the safety to officers working the perimeter. **[23.II.A.4]**
1. Good cover offers protection from gunfire **[25]**
 2. Allows the officer to safely observe the suspects possible location **[25]**
 3. Will give the officer time if the suspects attempts to confront the officer **[25]**
 4. During containment operations the Incident Commander must evaluate the need for additional personnel
 5. All requests for personnel and equipment should be made through

Emphasize the importance of being a leader.

[23] Ask- After the perimeter is set who is responsible for the perimeter?

[24] Ask- In what ways can the airship be helpful when trying to set up a perimeter?

[25] Ask- During containment operations why is good cover so critical?

[26] Ask- Requests for personnel and

Event 09 – Critical Incident
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<p>the Incident Commander [26]</p> <p>6. The Incident Commander must continuously assess the totality of the circumstances to determine the desirability of continuing the operation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. The following factors should be considered<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. The type of crime the suspect is wanted forb. The impact on the officers and the community's safety if the suspect is allowed to avoid apprehensionc. The impact the foot pursuit / perimeter is having on available resourcesd. Current call load and the nature of those callse. The likelihood that the suspect can be apprehended at a later date	<p>equipment should be made through whom?</p>
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Purpose- Provide the students with the opportunity to apply foot pursuit tactics and perimeter use in a practical application. The students will have the opportunity to act as both primary unit and responding unit.

Description- Instructors will have the option of using Davis Training Facility lower parking lot or Sit Sim Village. Emphasize to everyone that is participating to “run” at 50% so no injuries occur.

Students acting as officers will receive a radio call, “BFMV suspect there now attempting to break into vehicle.” An instructor will be posing as the suspect standing next to a vehicle. The officers will broadcast their Code 6 location and any other pertinent information. Upon seeing the officer’s approach, the suspect will flee through the parking lot. The students will give chase and broadcast all necessary information. The suspect will hide between two cars therefore the officers will lose sight of the suspect. The officers will begin setting up a perimeter requesting all the necessary resources. The officers shall use whatever cover is available to them. After the perimeter is set up, a search team will be formed up simulating a K-9 search. Once the suspect is located the suspect will be taken into custody without incident.

Suspect behaviors:

- Uncooperative
- Fleeing

Resources needed:

- Police vehicle
- Inert handguns
- Training radios
- One radio for emergency notifications

Key learning points:

- Proper foot pursuit tactics
- Importance of communication
- Setting up a perimeter

Time required: 10-15 minutes

Learning Activity 2- BFMV suspect there now [23.II.C.1,9,10]

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Description- Instructors will have the option of using Davis Training Facility lower parking lot or Sit Sim Village. Emphasize to everyone that is participating to “run” at 50% so no injuries occur.

Students acting as officers will receive a radio call, “BFMV suspect there now, possibly armed with a knife.” An instructor will be posing as the suspect standing next to a vehicle with a knife in his/her hand attempting to get inside the vehicle. The knife will be visible for the officers to see. The officers will broadcast their Code 6 location and any other pertinent information. Upon seeing the officer’s approach, the suspect will flee through the parking lot (or Sit Sim Village). The students will give chase and broadcast all necessary information. The officers should use the tactical concepts of a suspect being armed with a weapon other than a firearm. The suspect will hide therefore the officers will lose sight of the suspect. The officers will begin setting up a perimeter requesting all the necessary resources. The officers shall use whatever cover is available to them. After the perimeter is set up a search team will be formed and a search will be initiated. Once the suspect is located the suspect will be taken into custody without incident.

Suspect behaviors:

- Uncooperative
- Fleeing

Resources needed:

- Police vehicle
- Inert handguns
- Training radios
- Inert knife
- One radio for emergency notifications

Key learning points:

- Proper foot pursuit tactics
- Importance of communication
- Setting up a perimeter
- Chasing a suspect who is armed with a weapon other than a firearm

Time required: 10-15 minutes

Learning Activity 3- Robbery suspect there now [23.VI.B.1,2,3]

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Description- Instructors will have the option of using Davis Training Facility lower parking lot or Sit Sim Village. Emphasize to everyone that is participating to “run” at 50% so no injuries occur.

Students acting as officers will receive a radio call, “Robbery suspect there now.” An instructor will be posing as the suspect standing next to a vehicle or business. The officers will broadcast their Code 6 location and any other pertinent information. Upon seeing the officer’s approach, the suspect will look at the officers then flee through the parking lot (or Sit Sim Village). A firearm will be visible in the suspect’s waistband. The students will give chase and broadcast all necessary information. The officers should use the tactical concepts of a suspect being armed with a firearm. The suspect will hide therefore the officers will lose sight of the suspect. The officers will begin setting up a perimeter requesting all the necessary resources. The officers shall use whatever cover is available to them. After the perimeter is set up a search team will be formed and a search will be initiated. Once the suspect is located the suspect will be taken into custody without incident.

Suspect behaviors:

- Uncooperative
- Fleeing

Resources needed:

- Police vehicle
- Inert handguns (Officers and suspect)
- Training radios
- Inert knife
- One radio for emergency notifications

Key learning points:

- Proper foot pursuit tactics
- Importance of communication
- Setting up a perimeter
- Chasing a suspect who is armed with a firearm
- Using cover

Time required: 10-15 minutes