

**LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT
NARCOTICS TACTICAL ENTRY / BREACHING TECHNIQUES
1850-32694
Expanded Course Outline**

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE): At designated practical application training location. All trainees shall bring their PPE.

- All students must wear eye protection during the practical application phase.
- In addition, all students must wear gloves while using breaching tools

Instructional Goal: To provide students with the knowledge, skills, and techniques in breaching, utilizing various tools to gain entry into a location

Performance Objectives: Using group discussion, learning activities and practical application and power point presentation the students will:

- Discuss laws and department policies concerning the Use of Deadly Force
- Discuss laws and department policies concerning warrant service and gaining entry into a location
- Discuss proper steps in conducting a warrant service
- Discuss techniques and tools for breaching doors and windows
- Demonstrate team movement, the use of the search mirror and Officer Down Rescue techniques
- Demonstrate the ability to use breaching tools and perform a building entry using “slow methodical” (surround and callout warrants)
- The student will demonstrate an understanding of how our Department’s guiding value of Reverence for Human Life is the moral and ethical foundation of de-escalation, tactics, reasonable force, and Officer safety.

References: Instructors, facilitators and training supervisors shall ensure that current references are utilized

This course provides updated legislative content of Penal Code Section 835a

I. INTRODUCTION AND COURSE OVERVIEW (CLASSROOM) 0700-0710 (10 Min)

A. Introduction

1. Instructor(s)
 - a. Name, Assignment
 - b. Experience
 - c. Distribute POST roster
 - 1) Have students sign and add their POST ID number
 - 2) Advise the students 10 percent rule for time missed during a POST certified course
 - d. Ask the students if they have subpoenas to attend court during this course
2. Handouts: The following reference/resource Search Warrant Tactics and Warrant Service Tactical Plan Report (LAPD Form 12.25 Exemplar) documents will be provided if requested
3. A copy of the Safety Guidelines will be available for the students

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4. Student Introductions
 - a. Name
 - b. Area/Division
 - c. Assignment/Unit
 - d. Warrants and/or Breaching Experience?
- B. Course Overview
1. Legal Definitions (II)
 2. Service of Warrants (III)
 3. Steps in a Warrant Service (IV)
 4. Breaching Tools (V)
 5. Building Search Techniques-Practical Application (VI)
 6. Officer Down Rescue (VII)
 7. Clandestine Lab (VIII)
 8. Breaching Techniques (IX)
 9. Key Points/Closing (X)
 - a. These are key points that should be used to remind the student of the main points to each teaching block
 - b. Ensure to close each block of instruction with a question and answer section for clarification on instruction and information
- C. Overview Safety Plan
1. Illness and Injury Prevention Program (IIPP)
 2. Attendees: **Note: Full duty personnel only**
 3. **NO LIVE WEAPONS OR AMMUNITION ALLOWED DURING PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS**
 4. All participants in training have the authority to “STOP” the exercise if they observe an unsafe act or condition that may cause imminent injury or death and/or damage to the facility
 5. Students shall immediately notify an instructor(s) or the training staff of any injury sustained during training and use the following steps in the event of a serious injury
 - a. Render first aid and obtain appropriate medical assistance. Notify the Fire Department rescue ambulance (213-485-6185) via telephone, cellular phone or police radio. Give specific directions to the location of the incident. If outside the city of Los Angeles, contact appropriate fire entity
 - b. In case of a serious injury, all IIPP notifications and protocol shall be followed
 - c. The supervisor will ensure that the necessary worker compensation forms (PDAS-43) and other reports (Employee Notification Form 15.7) are completed in a timely manner.
 - d. Transport to the local hospital for a minor injury
 6. Discuss Breaching Safety Rules:
 - a. The following protective equipment is mandatory during the breaching and practical application:
 - 1) Protective eyewear

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- 2) Ear protection-shall be American National Standards Institute (ANSI) approved
- 3) Gloves, sturdy shoes or boots shall be worn
- 4) NO sandals or open toed footwear allowed
- b. They shall be worn if blanks are used during the practical application

II. LEGAL ISSUES (Classroom)

0710-0725 (15 Min)

A. LETURETTE

1. Definitions

- a. *844 P.C. - Breaking doors / windows to make an arrest.* To make an arrest, a private person, if the offense is a felony, and in all cases a peace officer, may break open the door or window of the house in which the person to be arrested is, or in which they have reasonable grounds for believing the person to be, after having demanded admittance and explained the purpose for which admittance is desired
 - b. *1531 P.C. - Breaking doors / windows to execute a warrant.* A police officer may break open any outer or inner door or window of a house or any part of the house, or anything therein, to execute the warrant. If after notice of his authority and purpose, he is refused admittance
 - c. *1533 P.C. - Direction as to time for search, grounds for search at night; good cause.* Upon showing of good cause, the magistrate may in his/her discretion; insert a direction in a search warrant that may be served at any time of the day or night. In absence of such direction, the warrant shall be served only between the hours of 7 a.m. and 10 p.m.
2. **Note:** Good Cause, the magistrate shall consider the safety of the peace officers serving the warrant and the safety of the public for nighttime endorsements

B. KNOCK-AND-ANNOUNCE (AKA KNOCK AND NOTICE)

- 1. Under the common law knock-and-announce rule, a police officer executing a search warrant generally must not immediately force his or her way into a residence. Instead, he or she must first knock, identify himself or herself and his or her intent, and wait a reasonable amount of time for the occupants to let him or her into the residence
 - a. The Supreme Court has held that the knock-and-announce rule forms part of a judge's inquiry into the reasonableness of a search under the Fourth Amendment. See *Wilson v. Arkansas*¹

¹ 514 U.S. 927 (1995)

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- b. The Supreme Court identified several reasons supporting the rule in *Hudson v. Michigan*². These include preventing
 - 1) Accidental injuries to officers and occupants,
 - 2) Limiting property damage, and
 - 3) Protecting occupants' privacy and dignity
 - c. This rule, however, does not protect occupants from government seizure of their property
 - d. Accordingly, although the exclusionary rule may apply to some police violations of the rule, it does not apply to all
2. **EXCEPTION:** A police officer is not required to knock and announce
- a. if doing so would be unreasonable
 - 1) If there is a risk of injury to the police officer executing the search warrant or
 - 2) A risk of the occupants destroying the sought-after evidence between the police officer's knock and his or her entry
 - b. The applicability of this exception is determined on a case-by-case basis.
 - 1) For example, in *Richards v. Wisconsin*³
 - 2) Supreme Court held that there is no blanket exception to the knock-and-announce rule for searches in felony drug cases
 - c. Officers may, however, seek a "no-knock" warrant in advance if they suspect that a no-knock entry will be justified when they serve the warrant
3. General guidelines for knock and notice
- a. RESIDENCE: Required
 - b. BUSINESSES: Not required before entering a business that is open to the public
 - c. OPENING GATES, CLIMBING FENCES: Not required before opening a gate leading to a residence or before climbing a fence surrounding it
 - d. UNOCCUPIED STRUCTURES: Not necessary if officers reasonably believed the premises were unoccupied or were occupied by trespassers
 - e. OPENING INNER DOORS: Not required to knock and announce before making a non-forcible entry into closed interior rooms except, possibly, when the residence is unusually large or the warrant authorized a search of only a single room
 - f. MULTIPLE ENTRY POINTS: If officers enter simultaneously from two or more points, they must comply at only one point (presumably the main point of entry)
 - g. CONSENTING PERSON NOT PRESENT: If officers obtained consent to enter from a resident, knock-notice compliance is nevertheless required if the consenting person was not present when they entered

C. EXIGENT CIRCUMSTANCES

² 547 U.S. 586 (2006)

³ 520 U.S. 358 (1997)

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1. An exigency is an emergency situation requiring swift action⁴
 - a. To prevent: imminent danger to life;
 - b. Serious damage to property;
 - c. Imminent escape of a suspect; or
 - d. The destruction of evidence
2. *Graham v. Connor*⁵: “Police officers are often forced to make split-second judgments in circumstances that are tense, uncertain and rapidly evolving”
3. When officers reasonably believe they are facing a life-and-death emergency, they must disregard all the other rules and do whatever is necessary to save people. Thus, the following is still the most widely-quoted passage in the law of exigent circumstances: “But the business of policemen and firemen is to act, not to speculate or meditate. People could well die in emergencies if police tried to act with the calm deliberation associated with the judicial process”
4. The United States Supreme Court ruled that the legality of an entry or search based on exigent circumstances depends, not on some artificial standard of proof, but simply on whether it was objectively reasonable under the circumstances. It also ruled that a police action will be deemed objectively reasonable if the need for it outweighed its intrusiveness
5. *Brigham City v. Stuart*⁶ the United States Supreme Court flatly ruled that “law enforcement officers may enter a home without a warrant to render emergency assistance to an injured occupant or to protect an occupant from imminent injury

D. Use of Force Review

Purpose: To Discuss use of force considerations, policy, legal issues, moral and ethical dilemmas to include De-Escalation and Reverence for Human Life.

Procedures: Large group discussion

Review Department Manual Section 1/556.10, Policy on the Use of Force⁷ and openly discuss how it affects the use of less-lethal force options.

A. Reverence for Human Life

1. In Preamble for Use of Force Policy
2. Why?
3. How does this play into our decisions when using force?

⁴ Legal Bulletin of the LAPD Legal Affairs Division, Legal Support Unit. Volume 22, Issue 1 March 24, 1998- ensure all reference material is up to date and if not footnote new amended documents

⁵ 490 U.S. 386 (1989)

⁶ 547 U.S. 398 (2006)

⁷ California Penal Code Section 835a

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- B. California Penal Code section 835(a)⁸** As set forth below, it is the intent of the Legislature that peace officers use deadly force only when necessary in defense of human life. In determining whether deadly force is necessary, officers shall evaluate each situation in light of the particular circumstances of each case and shall use other available resources and techniques if reasonably safe and feasible to an objectively reasonable officer.
1. The totality of the circumstances
 2. That individuals with physical, mental health, developmental, or intellectual disabilities are significantly more likely to experience greater levels of physical force during police interactions, as their disability may affect their ability to understand or comply with commands from peace officers. It is estimated that individuals with disabilities are involved in between one-third and one-half of all fatal encounters with law enforcement.
 3. Totality of the circumstances, that such force is necessary
 4. Any peace officer who has reasonable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a public offense may use reasonable force to;
 - a. Effect the arrest
 - b. Prevent escape
 - c. Overcome resistance
 - d. Only reasonable force may be used
 - e. You must have reasonable suspicion to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a public offense
- C. *Graham v. Connor* 490 U.S. 386 (1989)** affirms the “objectively reasonable” standard and states that the “reasonableness” of a particular use of force must be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene, and its calculus must embody an allowance for the fact that police officers are often forced to make split-second decisions about the amount of force necessary in a particular situation.
1. No 20/20 hindsight
 2. Based on the totality of facts known at the time
 3. Would another officer with similar training and experience, facing similar circumstances act the same way or use similar judgement?
 4. Does not have to be the best decision, just a reasonable decision
- D. Tactical De-Escalation Techniques⁹**
1. Guided by the principal of reverence for human life
 2. The use of techniques to:

⁸ California Penal Code Section 835a

⁹ LAPD Use of Force-Tactics Directive, Tactical De-Escalation Techniques

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- a) Reduce the intensity of an encounter with a suspect; AND,
 - b) Enable an officer to have additional options to gain voluntary compliance; OR,
 - c) Mitigate the need to use a higher level of force
 - d) All while maintaining control of the situation
3. Tactical de-escalation **DOES NOT** require that an officer compromise their safety or increase the risk of physical harm to the public
 4. Tactical de-escalation techniques should only be used when it is safe and prudent to do so
 - **P**lanning
 - **A**ssessment
 - **T**ime
 - **R**edeployment and/or Containment
 - **O**ther Resources
 - **L**ines of Communication

E. Command and Control¹⁰

1. The use of active leadership to direct others while using available resources to coordinate a response, accomplish tasks and minimize risk.
2. Initial responsibility to begin the process to develop a plan of action falls upon the senior officer, or any officer on-scene who has gained sufficient situational awareness.
3. Tactical Consideration

F. Less Lethal Weapons and Ammunition

1. California Penal Code Section 16780(a)
1. “Less lethal weapon” means any device that is designed to or that has been converted to expel or propel less lethal ammunition by any action, mechanism, or process for the purpose of incapacitating, immobilizing or stunning a human being through the infliction of any less than lethal impairment of physical condition, function or senses including physical pain or discomfort. It is not necessary that a weapon leave any lasting or permanent incapacitation, discomfort, pain or other injury or disability in order to qualify as a less lethal weapon.
2. California Penal Code Section 16770
1. As used in this part, “Less Lethal Ammunition” means any ammunition that both of the following requirements.
 - a. Designed to be used in any less lethal weapon or any other kind of weapon (including but not limited to firearms, pistols, revolvers, shotguns, rifles and spring, compressed air and compressed gas weapons; and

¹⁰ Training Bulletin, Volume XLVII Issue 4, COMMAND AND CONTROL

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- b. When used in less lethal weapon or other weapon is designed to immobilize or incapacitate or stun a human being through the infliction of any less lethal impairment of physical condition, function of senses, including physical pain or discomfort.

B. Less-Lethal Force-Clarification¹¹

1. Assembly Bill 48 – Penal Code 13652.1-Deployment of Less Lethal Weapons
 - a. Less-Lethal munitions are categorized as kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents
 - b. All officers utilizing any of these weapons must be trained according to POST policy and procedure. Those not trained and certified shall not be assigned to utilize less lethal
 - c. Deployed only to defend against a threat to life or serious bodily injury to any individual, including a peace officer, or to bring an objectively dangerous and unlawful situation safely and effectively under control
2. Less-lethal munitions deployment situations/criteria
3. Less Lethal Munitions for Dispersal Only
4. Less Lethal Munitions for Target Specific Only
5. Assembly Bill 48 – Penal Code 13652.1
 - a. Law Enforcement agency shall within 60 days of each incident publish a summary of Less Lethal on their website
 - 1) Can extend for a period of 30 days, but no longer than 90 days from the time of the incident
 - b. The report will contain:
 - 1) Description of the assembly, protest, demonstration or incident
 - 2) Crowd size
 - 3) Number of officers involved
 - 4) Type of Less Lethal deployed
 - 5) Number of rounds or quantity of Chemical Agent
 - 6) Justification for the use of Less Lethal
 - c. DOJ shall post on its website a compiled list linking each law enforcement agency's reports

¹¹ Office of Administrative Services Notice 1.3, Use of Less-Lethal Force Clarification

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6. Less-Lethal force options (OC Spray¹², Baton¹³, TASER¹⁴, Beanbag Shotgun¹⁵, 40mm LLL and Less-Lethal munitions¹⁶) are only permissible when:
 - a) An officer reasonably believes the suspect or subject is violently resisting arrest; or,
 - b) Poses an immediate threat of violence or physical harm.
7. Less-Lethal force options shall not be used for a suspect or subject who is:
 1. Passively resisting, or
 2. Merely failing to comply with commands.
 8. Verbal threats of violence or mere non-compliance do not alone justify the use of Less-Lethal force.
 9. In addition, generally, an officer shall give a verbal warning prior to using such force when feasible.

C. United States Court of Appeals for the 9th Circuit

- 1) Defines “Intermediate Force” as force capable of inflicting significant pain and causing serious injury. (Young v. County of Los Angeles)

D. *Deorle v. Rutherford* (2001DJDA 2725)

1. Officers have a duty to warn, if possible, before using any force option, including beanbags
2. The cloth cased shot constitutes force which carries significant risk of serious injury and thus is not to be deployed lightly

E. *Bryan v. McPherson* (630 F.3d 805)

- 1) X26 TASER and similar devices, when used in dart mode, constitute an “intermediate, significant level of force that must be justified by the governmental interest involved.”
- 2) Placed the taser at a higher level of force than most law enforcement agencies and the International Association of Chiefs of Police had placed them

F. *Young v. County of Los Angeles*

1. Traffic stop for a seatbelt violation (infraction)
2. Pepper spray and baton blows are “intermediate force” because they are “capable of inflicting significant pain and causing serious injury,” and

¹² Use of Force-Tactics Directive, Oleoresin Capsicum

¹³ Use of Force-Tactics Directive, Baton

¹⁴ Use of Force-Tactics Directive, Electronic Control Device

¹⁵ Use of Force-Tactics Directive, Beanbag Shotgun

¹⁶ Use of Force-Tactics Directive, 40mm Less Lethal Launcher

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therefore “present a significant intrusion upon an individual’s liberty interests.”

- G. Assembly Bill 48 – Penal Code 13652.1 (Crowd Control)
1. Law Enforcement agency shall within 60 days of each incident publish a summary of Less Lethal on their website.
 - a. Can extend for a period of 30 days, but no longer than 90 days from the time of the incident.
 2. The report will contain:
 - a. Description of the assembly, protest, demonstration or incident
 - b. Crowd size
 - c. Number of officers involved
 - d. Type of Less Lethal deployed
 - e. Number of rounds or quantity of Chemical Agent
 - f. Justification for the use of Less Lethal
 - 1) De-escalation tactics or other measures taken to de-escalate tension and avoid necessity to use Less Lethal.
 3. DOJ shall post on its website a compiled list linking each law enforcement agency’s reports.

III. SERVICE OF WARRANTS

0725-0755 (30 Min)

- A. ICE BREAKER: VIDEO: Tactical Entry: Soldier Kicking Door
PURPOSE: (ICE BREAKER ONLY, NOT AN APPROVED LAPD TECHNIQUE)¹⁷
PROCEDURE: Large Group Activity
1. Show Video
 2. Discussion if needed
- B. CONSIDERATIONS OF SERVING A WARRANT
1. **ALL WARRANTS ARE DANGEROUS**
 - a. Entering unfamiliar territory
 - b. Possibility of suspects resisting
 - c. Team movement is dangerous
 2. **ALL PERSONNEL SHALL BE CLEARLY IDENTIFIED AS POLICE OFFICERS**¹⁸
 - a. Raid Jackets

¹⁷ Dolffi (Producer). (2009, April 18). YouTube. How to open a door Army Style. Podcast retrieved from <http://youtu.be/daCguhFzryM>

¹⁸ 2013 LAPD Use of Force Directive 10.1- Undercover Operations

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- b. Consideration should be given to the deployment of at least one uniformed officer

C. CLASSIFYING WARRANTS

- 1. Low/Medium Risk
 - a. Suspect/s demeanor not violent in the past
 - b. Type of crime involved
 - c. Easy access to the structure
 - d. Weapons may be present
- 2. High Risk
 - a. Suspects are known to be armed
 - b. The crime is of such a violent nature that armed resistance is anticipated
 - c. The location is fortified requiring specialized equipment and/or tactics that can only be provided by SWAT to accomplish entry
 - a. When suspect is contacted during the service of a search/arrest warrant and is armed and does not surrender
 - 1) the event shall be considered a barricaded suspect situation and
 - 2) handled according to established Department procedures

D. ASSISTANCE FROM METROPOLITAN DIVISION

- 1. When to contact Metropolitan Division:
 - a. There may be a confrontation involving a suspect possessing exceptional weaponry or
 - b. Who has a documented violent history, or
 - c. Involving a fortified structure, or
 - d. Other situation exist that may require specialized personnel, training, and/or equipment,
- 2. The entity responsible for serving the warrant shall contact the Commanding Officer, Metropolitan Division for advice
- 3. The Commanding Officer, Metropolitan Division shall provide the appropriate advice and determine whether SWAT shall be deployed in the service of the warrant¹⁹

B. TYPES OF ENTRIES:

- 1. Dynamic Entry – HIGH RISK (i.e. SWAT service)
- 2. Rapid Entry - Generally is used when evidence recovery is the primary objective and the destruction of the evidence is a concern (i.e. Narcotics Warrants) or under exigent circumstances (i.e. Active Shooter)
- 3. Surround and call-out- Generally is used when evidence recovery is not the primary objective and the destruction of the evidence is not a concern (i.e. Arrest warrants)

¹⁹ 2014 LAPD Manual, Volume 4 Section 742.20

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IV. STEPS IN A WARRANT SERVICE

0755-0820 (25 Min)

A. LEARNING ACTIVITY: Procedures of Search Warrant Service

PURPOSE: Provide Officers with the knowledge and planning considerations for a search warrant

PROCEDURE: Small group activity (divide the class into two groups)

1. **ASK:** What are the things you need to plan a successful operation?
2. In their groups have the students list the steps, items and procedures they need to ensure a successful warrant service
3. Scribe on a White board or paper charts to list
4. Debrief:
 - a. After discussion, fill in any missing information
 - b. Reinforce the importance of preplanning and officer safety while serving search warrants

B. LECTURETTE:

1. Planning
 - a. The planning and briefing phases are the same in both "Rapid Entry" and Surround and Call Out" types of warrant services
 - b. Gather information about the suspect/occupants
 - a) Information gathered from within the unit
 - b) Information gained from other units/departments
 - c) Department resources (Rap Sheet, Cal Gangs, Parole LEADS, DMV Photos etc...)
2. Location information
 - a. Residential or business
 - b. Try to obtain interior and exterior diagrams. Diagrams will aid in planning number of officers needed to conduct the service
3. Surveil the location
 - a. Drive by the location in an unmarked vehicle
 - b. Ground and aerial photos
 - c. Identify potential cover and concealment
 - d. Identify Point of Entry(POE) and alternate POE
 - e. Have case agent verify location. It is recommended that the team leader and breachers take part in surveillance
 - f. The use of a "ruse" can assist in gaining information
4. Available resources
 - a. Air support
 - b. Google Earth/ Maps
 - c. iPad/ Android Apps
5. Doors
 - a. Size and composition
 - b. Security doors
 - c. Direction of movement
 - d. Location of hinge (visible or non-visible)
 - e. Sliding
 - f. Locks
 - g. Number of doors

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6. Windows
 - a. Size
 - b. Height
 - c. Fortified
 - d. Consider using ladders
 - e. Window placement and design can aid in determining the type of room (bathroom, kitchen)
7. Consider the following conditions
 - a. Obstructions
 - b. Fence or walls
 - c. Porches
 - d. Decks
 - e. Security cameras
 - f. Motion activated lights
 - g. Confined space at the POE
 - h. Animals: type, size and how will they be dealt with (fire extinguisher (CarbonDioxide-CO₂ vs. Dry Chemical), beanbag shotgun, OC)
 - i. Neighbors: Hostile or source of intelligence

C. Developing a Tactical Plan

1. Determine the primary objective of the service
 - a. If the destruction of evidence is a concern: consider a "Rapid Entry" service.
 - b. If the destruction of evidence is not a concern: consider a "Surround and Call Out" service
2. Occupants
 - a. Consider your interaction with the children/ elderly/ disabled persons
 - b. How and where to relocate
 - c. Language barriers
3. Weapons needed
 - a. Type of weapons for entry/ arrest/ containment teams
 - b. Patrol rifle, shotguns (Buckshot/ Slug)
 - c. Less Lethal (Beanbag Shotgun/TASER/OC, etc.)
4. Route to the location
 - a. Ingress/egress
 - b. Alternate routes
5. Breaching method and entry tools needed
6. Designate assignments
 - a. Complete Warrant Service Tactical Plan Report prior to the service of a search or Ramey Warrant²⁰
 - b. Determine if additional personnel or equipment is required
7. Personal Protective Equipment
 - a. **BODY ARMOR IS MANDATORY**²¹
 - b. Ballistic helmet

²⁰ 2009 LAPD Special Order No. 7

²¹ 2014 LAPD Manual, Volume 4 Section 216.52

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- c. Tactical vest
- d. Eye protection
- e. Gloves
- 8. Complete a diagram of the location
 - a. Number sides (clockwise)
 - b. Number levels (bottom to top or top to bottom)
 - c. Number doors and windows (left to right)
- 9. During the planning stage for the service of a search warrant²² or an arrest operation which primarily involves undercover and plainclothes personnel, consideration should be given to the deployment of at least one uniformed officer²³, whenever tactically feasible, in a highly visible position to reduce the possibility or claim of mistaken identity
- 10. Additional personnel, for example:
 - a. Animal control
 - b. Perimeter teams
 - c. Arrest teams
 - d. Traffic control to block streets
 - e. Probation/Parole officers
 - f. Consider LAFD notification and standby (notify them once the location is secure)

D. Rehearsals

- 1. Refreshes the mental and physical skills of the officers prior to the service
- 2. You should rehearse the following prior to the warrant service
 - a. Discuss the Ingress/ Egress routes to location
 - b. Exiting vehicles with required equipment
 - c. Entry team formation
 - d. Call out and arrest procedure
 - e. Knock and Notice
 - f. Breaching
 - g. Entry of location/ room clearing

Note: (There shall be a minimum of two officers to a room minimum per room)

- h. Alternate point of entry
- i. Actions on suspect contact
- j. Inner/Outer perimeter team coordination
- k. Officer(s) down rescue
- l. Evidence protocol
- m. Dogs
- n. Booby traps (trip wires, false floors, etc...)
- o. OIS procedures (Public Safety Statement, condition of weapons, etc...)

²² 2014 LAPD Manual, Volume 4 Section 742

²³ 2014 LAPD Manual, Volume 1 Section 578

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E. BRIEFING

1. All involved personnel shall attend the tactical briefing:
 - a. Distribute completed copies of the Warrant Service Tactical Plan Report
 - b. Verify operational goals are clearly understood
 - c. Verify assignments and duties are clearly understood
 - d. Distribute photos if available
2. Discuss unit protocols for potential situations, such as:
 - a. Officer down rescue/medical emergencies
 - b. Compromised approach (legal/tactical)
 - c. Actions taken when contacting suspects or unanticipated bystanders
 - d. Barricaded suspect criteria
 - e. Fleeing suspects/Containment
 - f. Shooting in/out of the location while entry team is inside

F. WARRANT SERVICE

1. Conduct the warrant service
 - a. Be flexible with your plan
 - b. Communicate: keep the perimeter teams updated with the current situation
 - c. Release all personnel who are no longer needed so they can return to their normal duties
 - d. Consider alternate point of entry
2. Pre entry considerations:
 - a. In Surround and Call Out services, after containment teams are in place, attempt to make contact with the suspect/s by telephone or bullhorn. Attempt to have the suspect(s) come out where they can be taken into custody prior to making entry into the location
 - b. If conducting a Rapid Entry service, after containment teams are in place, "Knock and Notice" is given prior to making entry into the location
 - c. Generally operators use more time on information gathering prior to entering a door during Surround and Call Out warrant services
 - d. In a Rapid Entry service, officers use surprise and continuity of movement as a tactical advantage
 - e. In a Surround and Call out service, officers use stealth and patience as a tactical advantage
 - f. In both type services, time should be used to your advantage. Remember the suspect knows you are there
 - g. Use a mirror to clear attics and other hiding places when possible
3. While serving a search warrant, if suspects are taken into custody, the location must still be cleared
4. If suspects do not come out as requested, you have the option to treat the situation as a "barricaded suspect" if it meets the agency criteria
5. Closed doors/Open doors:
 - a. Closed doors
 - a) Same as Rapid Entry on set-up

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- b) After door is opened, do a wide-angle search from outside of the opening prior to entering the room
- b. Open doors
 - a) Do not enter immediately
 - b) Use wide-angle search of room prior to making entry
- 6. Room clearing techniques are the same as used in Rapid Entry
- 7. **SHOW VIDEO:** Basic Room Clearing²⁴
Note: (There shall be a minimum of two officers per room during room clearing)

G. POST WARRANT SERVICE INTELLIGENCE

- 1. After the warrant service location has been cleared, gather intelligence from the occupants and location
- 2. Interview the occupants (Complete Field Interview Card)
- 3. Photo the interior and exterior of the location
- 4. Sketch and measure the interior of the location
- 5. Identify rooms and furniture inside the location
- 6. Identify obstacles: security door/ gates walls, dogs, etc...

H. DEBRIEFING

- 1. Completely discuss the warrant service in detail. Use this as an opportunity to make the team stronger and to encourage professionalism
- 2. Critiques shall be informative and remain professional. Be cognizant of voice tone and placing blame on any individual. Identify the things that went well and things that could be improved upon. Consider changing existing Standard Operating Procedures (SOP's), if necessary
- 3. Officers of all ranks and position shall be allowed to contribute to the debriefing
- 4. The objective of debriefing is to improve future performance

V. DEMONSTRATION AND OVERVIEW OF BREACHING TOOLS 0820-0850 (30 Min)

A. INTRODUCTION TO THE HALLIGAN TOOL:

- 1. **SHOW VIDEO:** Various uses of the Halligan tool²⁵
- 2. Multiple uses for this tool. Normally used for prying, but has other uses
- 3. Characteristics:
 - a. Shaft
 - b. Pick/ Spike
 - c. Blade/ Wedge/Adze
 - d. Claw/ Fork
 - e. 8-12 pounds

²⁴ Conquest-Urban Ops (Producer). (2008, August 8). YouTube. SWAT Clearing the Room Training. Podcast retrieved from <http://youtu.be/hfBffSr1udk?list=PL353C9C03F44055C3>

²⁵ Brotherhood Instructors, LLC (Producer). (2011, February 4). YouTube. Forcible Entry: Outward Opening Door with Multiple Locks. Podcast retrieved from <http://youtu.be/G0pH08pITz0?list=PL89A0A6A2B738DDBE>

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- f. 24-42 inches
 - 4. Verbal commands are “**Set, Hit, Breach**”
- B. RAM
- 1. Used on inward opening doors
 - 2. To set the pry tool
 - 3. Can be used by one or two operators
 - 4. Characteristics:
 - a. Body
 - b. Handles
 - c. Strike Face
 - d. Can weigh between 20 – 40 lbs.
- C. SLEDGE HAMMER
- 1. Used to ram and
 - 2. Assist in setting the Halligan
 - 3. Characteristics:
 - a. Shaft
 - b. Handle
 - c. Head
 - d. 4-20 pounds
 - e. 8-36 inches
- D. RIP RAM TOOL (also referred to as Punch and Pull)
- 1. **SHOW VIDEO:** Punch and Pull²⁶
 - 2. Used to forcibly open security doors
 - 3. Designed for use in confined areas where the use of the Halligan is restricted due to confined space
 - 4. Requires a primary and minimum of one assistant operator
 - a. Primary operator is responsible for coordinating the use of the tool
 - b. Assistant operators will follow the direction of the primary operator
 - c. These duties may include using the spike hammer, and assisting the primary in the manipulation of the Rip Ram
 - 5. Characteristics:
 - a. Handle
 - b. Slider
 - c. Hook
 - d. Safety pin
 - e. Spike hammer tool
 - f. 8-36 inches
 - 6. Verbal Commands are “**Set, Breach**”
- E. BREAK AND RAKE TOOL

²⁶ PunchandPull (Producers). (Unknown year). Video Gallery; Breaching a fortified door using the Punch and Pull. Podcast retrieved from <http://www.punchandpull.com/photo-gallery.htm>

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1. **SHOW VIDEO:** Window Breaching²⁷
2. Used to
 - a. break windows
 - b. clear glass and
 - c. remove curtains or blinds
2. Characteristics:
 - a. Shaft
 - b. Handle
 - c. Spike/ Pike
 - d. Hook
3. Protective equipment
 - a. Long gloves (glass protection)
 - b. Helmet
 - c. Eye protection
4. Verbal commands
 - a. **“Initiate Break and Rake”**
 - b. **“Breaking”**
 - c. **“Break and Rake Complete”**

F. BOLT CUTTERS

1. Used to bypass locks and chains
2. Characteristics:
 - a. Blades/ Teeth
 - b. Handle
 - c. Adjustment bolt

G. BREACHING TEAM COVER OFFICERS

1. Breachers will have a limited ability to defend themselves
2. **Designated Cover Officer shall be assigned to provide protection for the breaching team.** Once entry has been made, one of the breachers shall maintain control of the breaching tool for possible future use

VI. BUILDING SEARCH TECHNIQUES (Slow Methodical or Rapid Entry)

0850-0930 (40 Min)

A. LEARNING ACTIVITY: ROOM CLEARING

PURPOSE: For students to understand how to safely enter and clear a room

PROCEDURE: Small groups (divide the class into two groups)

1. Instructors will demonstrate the following techniques
 - a. Buttonhook, Criss-Cross, etc.
 - b. Open door/ closed door entry techniques
 - a. Hallway team movement
2. Students will perform the following

²⁷ Black Hawk (Producers). (Unknown year). Video from Galls; Brake and Rake. Podcast retrieved from <http://www.galls.com>

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- a. Buttonhook, Criss-Cross, etc.
- b. Open door/ closed door entry techniques
- c. Hallway team movement
- d. As a team, the students will conduct a building search observed by an instructor
- e. Students will participate in debrief of their search

B. DISCUSSION POINTS DURING PRACTICAL APPLICATION PHASE:

1. Area of Responsibility

a. Entry Team

- 1) Doorways have long been referred to as the "Fatal Funnel"
- 2) If team receives fire from within the warrant location consider barricaded suspect tactics
- 3) Primary and Secondary entry team (possible window breach) will breach their openings

Note: The secondary entry team's point of entry is generally used as a diversion. It is highly recommended that the secondary entry team does not make entry due to crossfire and misidentification concerns

b. "Squeeze-up"

- 1) The "squeeze up" is a technique that indicates readiness.
- 2) It is not a signal to initiate movement
- 3) The squeeze-up technique is performed by the last officer in the entry team
- 4) The officer will squeeze the back of the knee area of the officer in front of them
- 5) The "squeeze up" will be performed in sequence from the rear officer to the forward officer

c. "Point Officer"

- 1) The Point officer should be assigned during the planning phase Depending on the size of the location, consider assigning a secondary point/stick team
- 2) Be FLEXIBLE during the search it may be necessary to assume a different role. The point officer's duties may change during the service
- 3) Communicate with your team! "I have point!"
- 4) The Point will communicate to the team what they observe
 - a) closed door right
 - b) open door left
 - c) Suspects running, etc...
- 5) Discuss actions if suspect is observed
 - d) Suspect flees into unsearched area
 - e) Suspect complies
 - f) Suspect is unresponsive (language barrier/disability/under the influence)
 - g) Suspect resists
 - h) Suspect uses lethal force

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- 6) Systematically clear the location
 - 7) Remember there may be cover or containment teams on the exterior of the structures doors and windows
 - 8) Keep focused on possible threats while communicating with team leader (don't look away while communicating)
2. Inside the Location
- a. Communication is ESSENTIAL! Use appropriate verbal commands (clear, trailer, covering, searching, last name coming out, last officer out, etc...)
 - b. During active movement, safe weapons handling is vital to officer safety "Muzzle consciousness" at all times
 - c. Searching tactical concept:
 - 1) A minimum of two officers to enter and search a room
 - 2) A minimum of three officers to perform search
 - 3) Also discuss searching closets and bathrooms as possible exception
 - 4) Prevent destruction of evidence and control suspects
 - d. Doors
 - 1) Closed doors
 - a) The first officer will cross past the closed door and prepare to make entry. The second officer will prepare to make entry on the opposite side of the door
 - b) The officer on the hinged side of the door will assume cover officer responsibility
 - c) Officers shall coordinate their entry prior to opening the door.
 - d) When opening an inward swinging door, the officer on the doorknob side shall open the door
 - e) When opening an outward swinging door, the officer on the hinge side shall open the door
 - f) Team members determine order of entry based on tactical situation
 - 2) Open doors
 - a) The first officer approaching the open door will stop prior to the opening of the doorway
 - b) Prior to making entry, team members should consider using techniques such as a button hook, mirror, quick peek
 - c) The "squeeze-up" technique will be performed and officers will make entry
 - 3) Room Clearing
 - a) Upon entering the room, DO NOT STOP IN THE DOORWAY!
 - (1) You must get clear of the doorway and allow your partner to enter and clear their area of responsibility
 - (2) Get away from the "fatal funnel"

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- b) Clear corners into the center of the room
- c) Visually clear the walls (commonly known as “running the wall”)
- d) While serving a search warrant, if suspects are taken into custody, the location must still be cleared
- 4) Contacting suspects
 - a) Shout out “**Suspect !**” or use hand signals to alert team members
 - b) Personnel who are not actively involved in taking the suspect into physical custody shall continue to cover their assigned threats
 - c) Officers should consider moving the suspects out of the location to an awaiting arrest team. Prior to moving a suspect past a team of officers, a pat down or cursory search should be performed and the suspect should be handcuffed
 - d) Should officers decide to place the suspect into a kneeling or prone position inside of the location, a minimum of one officer shall remain to cover the suspect
- 5) Secure the Location
 - a) Conduct an in-depth search of location for hiding suspects
 - b) Team leader: responsible to verifying the location is clear and all suspects are secured
 - c) If damage to premises or personal property occurs during the course of the search, the employee shall report it to the assigned supervisor as soon as practicable. The reasons for intentional damage, the extent of damage, as well as statements from witness officers, the property owner, and/or other witnesses concerning the damage, shall be documented on the I/O or designated supervisor’s Warrant Service/Tactical Plan Report²⁸
 - d) Photographs and/or Video of location
 - (1) Before
 - (2) During or
 - (3) After the warrant service
 - e) After action review of warrant service by supervisor

VII. OFFICER DOWN RESCUE

0930-1000 (30 Min)

A. “Officer Down Rescue”

1. Situation occurs; immediate and aggressive action must be taken

²⁸ 2003 LAPD Search Warrant Service Procedure Guide

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2. The acronym “**RESCUE**” has been developed to assist accomplishing the task of rescuing an officer

B. “RESCUE”

1. **R**eturn Fire
 - a. The officer nearest to the downed / injured officer should immediately return fire
 - b. Cover fire is a “Controlled and deliberate fire directed at a life endangering threat where the officer reasonable believes the threat to be located”
2. **E**xtract
 - a. The officers in close proximity to the downed/injured
 - b. Officer(s) should immediately extract the officer from the line of fire
3. **S**afe Area
 - a. Move injured officer to a safe area where he can be treated
 - b. Evacuate, if needed
4. **C**ontrol Team
 - a. Control of the team is critical
 - b. If possible, hold areas breached
 - c. If overwhelmed by suspect/s gunfire attempt to exit location if practical or safe
 - d. Account for all entry team members
5. **U**rgency of Care
 - a. If the injury to the officer is life threatening and the response of medical personnel is too lengthy, the evacuation of the officer via police vehicle may be necessary
 - b. Example: Penetrating chest injury necessitating trauma surgeon intervention
 - c. If readily available, utilize trauma kit
6. **E**vacuate
 - a. Transport to hospital via Rescue Ambulance or
 - b. Marked police vehicle in accordance with agency policy

VIII. CLANDESTINE LAB

1000-1030 (30 Min)

A. LECTURETTE:

PURPOSE: To provide the student with the necessary skills to identify and take the appropriate action concerning clandestine drug laboratories

1. Recognize a possible clandestine drug lab
2. Identify common chemicals and items that may indicate manufacturing
3. Know appropriate guidelines, policies, and procedures for handling drug labs
4. Maintain resources and notifications phone roster for reference

PROCEDURE: Large Group Activity

1. Discuss dangers
 - a. Inhalation hazard to emergency personnel responding
 - b. Inhalation hazard to citizens at scene and in surrounding area
 - c. Dangerous nature of drug labs and their chemicals

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- d. The volatile nature of drug labs
 - 1) Explosions
 - 2) Fires
 - 3) Poisonous gases
 - 4) Contact or inhalation contamination
 - e. Flash fire
 - 1) From room temperature to over 2000 degrees
 - 2) Takes only a fraction of a second
 - 2. Chemical First Aid
 - 3. Inhalation
 - a. Fresh air
 - b. Maintain airway
 - c. Seek medical treatment
 - 4. Ingestion
 - a. Conscious – rinse mouth
 - b. Unconscious – prevent aspiration
 - 5. Skin exposure
 - a. Decontaminate
 - b. Remove clothing
 - c. Flood with water
 - d. Treat for shock and seek medical attention
 - 6. Overview and discuss and point out the following key points
 - a. The chemicals used in Methamphetamine labs are highly flammable and can spontaneously combust upon contact with air
 - b. Officers shall not enter an illicit laboratory to apprehend suspects or prevent the destruction of evidence, absent the authorization of the Illicit Drug Lab Squad, NG, or Hazardous Chemical Team, SID
 - c. Methanol is used to extract Pseudoephedrine from the tableted form. Breathing high concentrations can produce: headaches, lightheadedness, nausea, vomiting, blurred vision, blindness, and death
 - d. Drug dealers are using automobile oil containers to transport drugs
 - e. Clandestine drug labs are being booby-trapped to blow up if law enforcement enters the location
- B. PROPER PROCEDURES FOR HANDLING DRUG LABS²⁹**
- 1. Immediately take charge of this dangerous situation
 - 2. Establish a perimeter to prevent escape of suspects
 - 3. Evacuate inhabited buildings adjacent
 - 4. Request a supervisor
 - 5. Notify
 - a. Illicit Lab Squad; Narcotics Division
 - b. Hazardous Chemical Team, SID
 - c. LAFD
 - d. Real Time Analysis and Critical Response (RACR)
 - e. Department Operations Center (DOC)

²⁹ 2014 2nd Quarter LAPD Manual 4/212.49 Investigations Involving Hazardous Material

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- C. Resources and phone numbers
 - 1. ND Clan Lab Squad (LA IMPACT) – Daytime (323) 974-3220
Nighttime (213) 485-2504 (Department Command Post)
 - 2. SID Hazardous Chemical Team – Daytime (213) 847-0031
Nighttime (213) 485-2504 (Department Command Post)
 - 3. LAFD – 24 Hours (213) 485-6185 (Dispatcher)
 - 4. RACR-24 Hours (213) 484-6710
 - 5. DOC -24 Hours (213) 484-6700
- D. Best Practice and Key Points
 - 1. Clandestine drug labs can be recognized by the presence of large or small containers or corrosive and solvent type chemical and strong odors
 - 2. The common chemicals used in a clandestine Methamphetamine lab are: Hydriodic acid, Sulfuric acid, Acetic acid, Nitric acid, Alkalines, Sodium hydroxide, Potassium hydroxide
 - 3. Follow procedures for handling clandestine drug laboratories
 - 4. Therefore, if you see and recognize clandestine drug lab EVACUTE IMMEDIATELY, KEEP OUT and ESTABLISH PERIMETER! Make proper notifications.

IX. BREACHING TECHNIQUES

1030-1230 (120 Min)

- A. DEMONSTRATION:
 - 1. ADVISE: ALL STUDENTS MUST WEAR EYE PROTECTION AND GLOVES WHEN UTILIZING THE BREACHING TOOLS.
 - 2. Gather the students around the breaching door and window breaching simulators
 - 3. Demonstrate the proper use of the breaching tools.
 - 4. Review the organization of a breaching team including a cover officer, and the roles of each team member.
 - 5. Discuss safety concerns, verbal commands and usage of the tools
- B. **LEARNING ACTIVITY: BREACHING TECHNIQUES**
PURPOSE: For students to be familiarized with using various tools for breaching doors/windows
PROCEDURES: Small Group activity (Divide the Class into two groups)
 - 1. Students will demonstrate the techniques and recommended use of each breaching tool on the doors and windows
 - a. Ram
 - b. Halligan Tool
 - c. Sledge Hammer
 - d. Punch and Pull/ Rip Ram
 - e. Break and Rake Tool
 - f. Bolt cutters
 - 2. Instructors will be available for assistance with any of the techniques
- C. **LEARNING ACTIVITY: MULTIPLE BREACHING TOOL DRILLS**
PURPOSE: For students to gain experience and simulate breaching a door

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PROCEDURES: Small group Activity (Divide the Class into Two Groups)

1. Have teams utilize
 - a. Halliagn
 - b. Ram
 - c. Punch and Pull
2. To open the breaching door simulator

D. *LEARNING ACTIVITY:* BREACHING TOOL DRILLS

PURPOSE: Allow students to be able to develop a tactical plan to breach a door and utilize the breaching tools to accommodate a given scenario

PROCEDURES: Small Group Activity (Divide the class into two groups)

1. Have students work in teams consisting of breachers and at least once cover officer
2. Monitor the breaching operation for safety, fluidity and proper tactical awareness
3. Facilitate the team debrief

X. CLOSING

1230-1300 (30 MINS)

A. Reinforce key learning points from the entire training

1. An understanding of the Department's Use of Force policy
2. An understanding of the legal requirements involved with Tactical Entry
3. An understanding of the policies and procedures related to serving a warrant
4. All warrant services are dangerous. Good tactics, communications, weapon handling and common sense increase the officer's ability to complete a successful warrant service
5. Ensure students have a clear understanding of the operational goals and personal responsibilities
6. Remind students that a rehearsals prior to the warrant service will contribute to a successful and safe outcome

B. Discussion and Questions (Open to class)

1. **ASK** : What lessons were learned
2. **ASK:** What would you add to this class?

C. Dismiss Students