

**LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT  
NARCOTICS/TACTICAL RAPID ENTRY  
1850-32691  
Expanded Course Outline**

Simunition FX rounds will be utilized in this training as an **OPTION**, Instructors shall meet 1070 requirements

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 review/update the students' knowledge of the most current UOF policy<sup>1</sup> as well as to provide students with the knowledge, skills and techniques to successfully plan, conduct rapid entry narcotic search warrants and debrief warrant service

**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 "rapid entry" (narcotics search warrants)
- Demonstrate an understanding of how our Department's guiding value of Reverence for Human Life is the moral and ethical foundation of de-escalation<sup>2</sup>, tactics, reasonable force, and officer safety.
- By the conclusion of the training, students will understand how the application of this training is in keeping with our Department's UOF policy, philosophy, and tactical planning.

## **I. INTRODUCTION AND COURSE OVERVIEW**

**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

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<sup>1</sup> Special Order No.5, Use of Force Policy-Revised, April 18<sup>th</sup>, 2017

<sup>2</sup> LAPD Use of Force-Tactics Directive No. 16, Tactical De-Escalation Techniques, October 2016

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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
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. Rapid Entry 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. Discuss Simunition Safety Rules (if Simunition is used)
  - a. Simunition Munitions have the potential to cause serious injuring if improperly used
  - b. Training personnel shall ensure that all the safety rules are followed when simunition is used during
  - c. No live weapons in training area unless possessed by the designated "cover officer"
  - d. The Four Basic Firearms Safety Rules apply to simunition training,
  - e. Helmet, vest, throat and groin protection is mandatory. Gloves are optional
  - f. Recruits shall wear sweatshirts during training scenarios. In-service shall wear long sleeve clothing
  - g. All weapons and equipment shall be issued and collected by assigned GND or Tactics Training Unit instructors only

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- h. F/X weapons and magazines shall be loaded with a maximum of seven rounds per magazine
  - i. All equipment shall be inspected for defects prior to training. Any defects noted shall be communicated to assigned GND or Tactics Training Unit instructors
  - j. Only ammunition marked "simunition FX marking round" shall be used
  - k. Firing simunition at the back of the head is prohibited. Firing at the helmet should be avoided
  - l. Firing simunition at one another within five feet is prohibited
  - m. During a training scenario, personnel shall not remove any protective gear (i.e. Cleaning face shield by removing helmet)
  - n. Officers not directly involved in the training shall not become involved in the scenario unless directed to do so by the primary class instructor
  - o. Do not chamber a round into your weapon until directed to do so by an assigned instructor
  - p. No "horseplay" will be tolerated
  - q. All weapons, equipment and buildings used during training shall be cleaned prior to end of watch
6. 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
7. Discuss Breaching Safety Rules:
- a. The following protective equipment is mandatory during the breaching and practical application:
    - 1) Protective eyewear
    - 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**

**0710-0725 (15 Min)**

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**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*<sup>3</sup>
  - b. The Supreme Court identified several reasons supporting the rule in *Hudson v. Michigan*<sup>4</sup>. 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

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<sup>3</sup> 514 U.S. 927 (1995)

<sup>4</sup> 547 U.S. 586 (2006)

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- 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*<sup>5</sup>
    - 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**

- 1. An exigency is an emergency situation requiring swift action<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> 520 U.S. 358 (1997)

<sup>6</sup> 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

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- a. To prevent: imminent danger to life<sup>7</sup>;
  - b. Serious damage to property;
  - c. Imminent escape of a suspect; or
  - d. The destruction of evidence
2. *Graham v. Connor*<sup>8</sup>: “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*<sup>9</sup> 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: DISTRIBUTE – Directive No.1, Use of Force Policy-Revised; Directive No.16, Tactical De-Escalation Techniques; and Special-Order No.5, Use of Force Policy-Revised.
1. Objective reasonableness
    - a. Objectively Reasonable: The legal standard used to determine the lawfulness of a use of force is the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution
    - b. *Graham* states in part, “The reasonableness of a particular use of force must be judged from
      - 1) The perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene,
      - 2) Rather than with the 20/20 vision of hindsight
    - c. The calculus of reasonableness must embody allowance for the fact that police officers are often forced to make split-second judgments
      - 1) In circumstances that are tense,
      - 2) Uncertain and rapidly evolving
      - 3) About the amount of force that is necessary in a particular situation.

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<sup>7</sup> *Michigan v. Fisher* (2009) 558 U.S.

<sup>8</sup> 490 U.S. 386 (1989)

<sup>9</sup> 547 U.S. 398 (2006)

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- d. The test of reasonableness is not capable of precise definition or mechanical application”
  - e. The force must be reasonable under the circumstances known to the officer at the time the force was used
  - f. Therefore, the Department examines all uses of force from an objective standard, rather than a subjective standard<sup>10</sup>
2. De-Escalation:
- a. Provide students an opportunity to revisit basic training in the areas of Use of Force considerations, policy, legal issues, moral obligations and ethical dilemmas to include De-Escalation and Reverence for Human Life.
3. Debrief the video by addressing the following points:
- a. Demonstrates breaching techniques that are effective and ineffective
  - b. Importance of officer safety and pre-planning
  - c. Introduction of techniques that will be presented during the course
  - d. What De-Escalation techniques were used?
4. The instructor should solicit responses from the students addressing the following three areas:
- Policy Issues<sup>11</sup>
  - Use of Force Options
  - Tactical Issues/De-Escalation<sup>12</sup>

**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)<sup>13</sup>

**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<sup>14</sup>**

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<sup>10</sup> LAPD Tactics Directive No. 1, July 2009

<sup>11</sup> Special Order No.5, Use of Force Policy-Revised, April 18<sup>th</sup>, 2017

<sup>12</sup> Tactical De-Escalation Techniques, October 2016

<sup>13</sup> Dolffi (Producer). (2009, April 18). YouTube. How to open a door Army Style. Podcast retrieved from <http://youtu.be/daCguhFzryM>

<sup>14</sup> 2013 LAPD Use of Force Directive 10.1- Undercover Operations

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- a. Raid Jackets
- 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 warrant<sup>15</sup>

**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)

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<sup>15</sup> 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-CO<sub>2</sub> 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 Warrant<sup>16</sup>
  - b. Determine if additional personnel or equipment is required
7. Personal Protective Equipment
  - a. **BODY ARMOR IS MANDATORY**<sup>17</sup>
  - b. Ballistic helmet

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<sup>16</sup> 2009 LAPD Special Order No. 7

<sup>17</sup> 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 warrant<sup>18</sup> or an arrest operation which primarily involves undercover and plainclothes personnel, consideration should be given to the deployment of at least one uniformed officer<sup>19</sup>, 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 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...)

**E. BRIEFING**

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<sup>18</sup> 2014 LAPD Manual, Volume 4 Section 742

<sup>19</sup> 2014 LAPD Manual, Volume 1 Section 578

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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 Clearing<sup>20</sup>  
*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 tool<sup>21</sup>
- 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
  - f. 24-42 inches

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<sup>20</sup> Conquest-Urban Ops (Producer). (2008, August 8). YouTube. SWAT Clearing the Room Training. Podcast retrieved from <http://youtu.be/hfBffSr1udk?list=PL353C9C03F44055C3>

<sup>21</sup> 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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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 Pull<sup>22</sup>
  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

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<sup>22</sup> 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 Breaching<sup>23</sup>
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**

**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
  - a. Buttonhook, Criss-Cross, etc.

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<sup>23</sup> Black Hawk (Producers). (Unknown year). Video from Galls; Brake and Rake. Podcast retrieved from <http://www.galls.com>

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- 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
- 6) Systematically clear the location



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- 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"
      - b) Clear corners into the center of the room

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- 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 Report<sup>24</sup>
  - 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

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<sup>24</sup> 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 LABS<sup>25</sup>**
- 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)

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<sup>25</sup> 2014 2<sup>nd</sup> 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. Rapid Entry Techniques**

**1030-1230 (120 Min)**

- A. **LEARNING ACTIVITY:** Rapid Entry – Demonstration Walk through  
**PURPOSE:** To familiarize the student with Rapid Entry warrant service techniques  
**PROCEDURES:** Large group activity (Class will be divided into two groups)
  - 1. **Note:** the following protective equipment is mandatory during the breaching and practical application: protective eye and hearing protection shall be American National Standards Institute (ANSI) approved. They shall be worn if blanks or simunition fx rounds are used during the practical application. Gloves, neck guards, sturdy shoes or boots shall also be worn.
  - 2. Prior to conducting the demonstration, reinforce the importance of following the safety guidelines that were distributed and overviewed prior to the first demonstration
  - 3. Instructors will act as an entry team and demonstrate the proper method of conducting a Rapid entry at half time speed
  - 4. Ensure to address the importance of:
    - a. Initiation
    - b. Doors
    - c. Room clearing
    - d. Area of Responsibility
    - e. Communications
    - f. Prevent destruction of evidence
    - g. Contacting suspects
- B. **LEARNING ACTIVITY:** Rapid Entry Drills (71c)  
**PURPOSE:** Emphasize, all warrant services are dangerous, good tactics, communications, weapons handling, and common sense increase the officer's ability to complete a successful warrant service. Entry into a location can be a very

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dangerous time for officers. Doorways have long been referred to as “The Fatal Funnel”

**PROCEDURES:** Group activity (Divide the class into two groups)

1. The drills should increase in difficulty up through the training block. Coach the teams through their mistakes and demonstrate appropriate techniques when necessary. This should be a positive learning experience for all involved
2. As a facilitator, your goal is to determine from the students
  - a. what worked
  - b. what didn't and
  - c. if they are able to process what they have learned
3. Are the students able to build on the information received throughout the training block?
  - a. This block is ***more show,*** than tell.
  - b. Limit the lecturing and show them what to do
4. The facilitator configures the training site into different levels of difficulty
  - a. Starting out with basic movement drills
  - b. Increasing in intensity as Officers master the drills
5. Begin drill sequence
  - a. Assist the team members in the first drill
  - b. As the drills continue to build, monitor and provide assistance as needed
  - c. Officers are presented with a variety of different scenarios, in which the skills learned will be utilized.
  - d. At the completion of each scenario, the student and instructor will debrief, as to lessons learned

**C. DEBRIEF POINTS**

2. Initiation
  - a. Both entry points are breached
    - 1) Was the appropriate tool selected based on the type of door encountered?
    - 2) Was the tool used effectively?
  - b. Secondary entry point, officers will hold and cover the location
  - c. Window cover/ raker team deployed
  - d. Point covers advancing team in hallways
  - e. When the point is no longer necessary become a “room clearer / trailer”
  - f. Never chase a suspect
  - g. Systematically clear to the suspect’s location
  - h. Trailer – requesting additional officers when necessary
  - i. Closed Doors- (when no breaching tools are needed e.g. Closet, bedrooms, bathroom, inner interior doors, etc...)
  - j. Stack on each side of the doorway
  - k. Hinge officer will cover, and doorknob officer will open the door
  - l. The hinge officer enters first followed by the doorknob officer
3. Open Doors

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- a. First officer stops prior to the open door
- b. Second officer stacks behind the first officer
- c. He/she will squeeze the first officer's thigh, and both will enter the room
4. Room clearing techniques involve controlled speed
  - a. Entries shall be completed by a minimum of two officers
  - b. Never allow less than two officers to enter a room
5. Officers need to visually sweep their area of responsibility (AOR) upon entering, the sweep should always be:
  - a. Near corner
  - b. Deep (far) corner
  - c. Into the center of the room
  - d. Up and Down
6. Communication is ESSENTIAL!
  - a. Avoid slang
  - b. Use commonly understood voice commands and terms
    - 1) Clear - I see no suspects/threats
    - 2) Trailer-I need an additional officer to assist
    - 3) Covering-I'm covering your movement
    - 4) Searching-I'm searching
    - 5) Coming out-I'm coming through a doorway into your area
7. Prevent the destruction of evidence and control suspect/s
8. Contacting suspects
  - a. Ethical decision making regarding appropriate force option, including lethal and less-lethal
  - b. Prone suspect/s or have suspect kneel if you would lose sight of the suspects hands
  - c. Minimum of one-officer stays covering the suspect/s
  - d. Continue to search the location
  - e. Once the location is secured, handcuff, and then search suspects

**D. *LEARNING ACTIVITY:* WARRANT SERVICE SCENARIO DRILLS**

**PURPOSE:** Demonstrate an entire Rapid Entry without assistance. The exercise is a culmination of the previous blocks of instruction

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

1. **Note:** all appropriate protective equipment shall be utilized during simulation practical application if simulation is used
2. The facilitator configures the training site into the advanced level (more complicated scenarios, e.g. more suspects involved, rooms to search)
3. Officers are assigned the responsibility for serving a warrant at a residence
4. Begin evaluation sequence
  - a. Allow the students to establish their own plan, briefing and initiation of the warrant service
  - b. Students are to
    - 1) Plan
    - 2) Adhere to safety guidelines

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- 3) Scout Location
  - 4) Hold Brief
  - 5) Initiation
  - 6) Entry/Breach Location
  - 7) Room entry/clearing
  - 8) Contacting/Detaining suspect(s) and effectively communicate
  - 9) Officer(s) must be able to articulate the “objective reasonableness” of any use of force utilized
  - c. The primary instructor will accompany the team through the Simunition exercise and decision-making process
  - d. Rapid Entry Critique, additional instructor(s) may be used to verbally critique the activity and to assist in debriefing of the scenarios and the entire training block. Current event, news footage, and non-copyrighted videos appropriate to the training may be utilized or discussed
5. DEBRIEF POINTS:
- a. Officers must demonstrate
    - 1) Planning
    - 2) Safety guidelines
    - 3) Scouting
    - 4) Briefing
    - 5) Initiation
    - 6) Entry
    - 7) Room entry/clearing
    - 8) Contacting suspect(s) and effective communications
    - 9) The involved officer must be able to articulate the “objective reasonableness” of any use of force
  - b. Debrief warrant service scenario
    - 1) What problems did you encounter?
    - 2) Communication problems?
    - 3) What would you do different?
    - 4) Discuss objectives
    - 5) Cover mistakes
    - 6) Cover solutions
    - 7) Final questions and answers
6. Continue running the drills until all students have an opportunity to participate in each of the different roles of the entry team

**X. Closing**

**1230-1300 (30 Min)**

- A. Reinforce key learning points from the entire training
  1. An understanding of the Department’s Use of Force policy, to include:
    - Tactical De-Escalation Techniques<sup>26</sup>
      - a. Planning
      - b. Assessment

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<sup>26</sup> Tactics Directive No. 16 Tactical De-Escalation Techniques



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- c. Time
    - d. Redeployment and or Containment
    - e. Other Resources
    - f. Lines of Communication
  - 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