



Portland Bureau of Police

Training Division

Patrol Tactics

Lesson Plan Outline and Presentation

Office (503) 823-0600

Fax (503) 823-0852

Class Room Hours:

Practical hours:

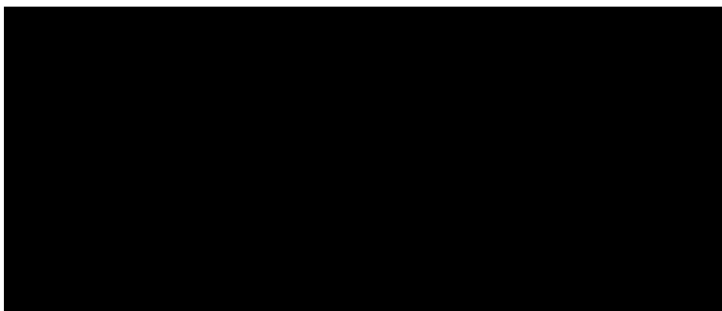
Written Exam:

Score:

Outline Presentation

Instructional Cues

- I. **Course Title:** Officer Down Immediate Action Drill
- II. **Instructor(s):** Tracy Chamberlin
- III. **Date/Time:**
- IV. **Audience:** 2008-2 Advanced Academy Students
- V. **Course Goals:** To learn and review concepts and techniques that will aid officers in handling hazardous or potentially hazardous situations that are encountered in patrol work.
- VI. **Performance Objectives:**



Outline and Presentation

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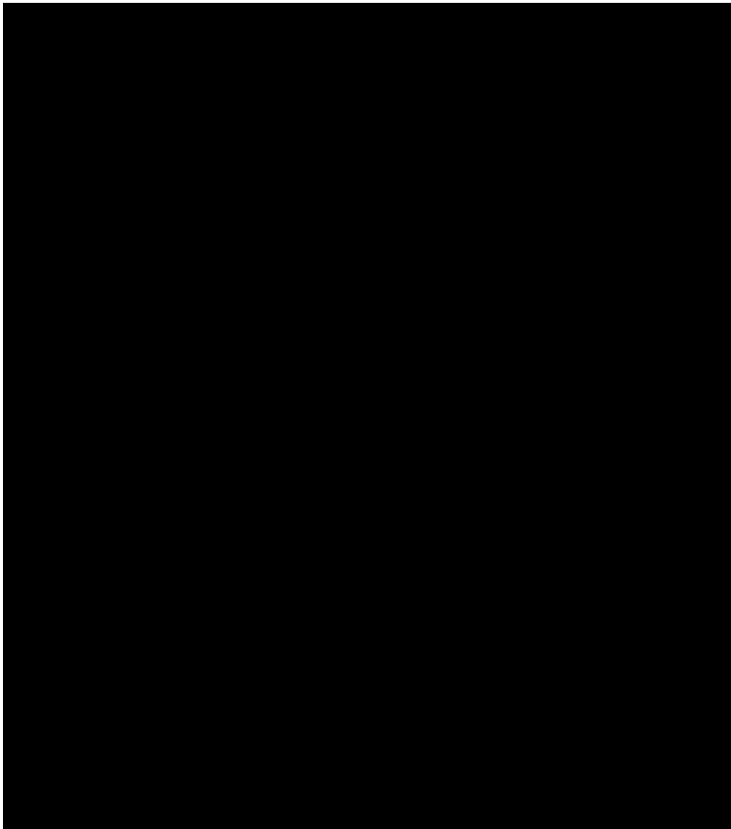
VII. Course Outline:

- A. Introduction
- B. Concepts
- C. Position Roles



VIII. Officer Down Immediate Action Drill

- A. Introduction



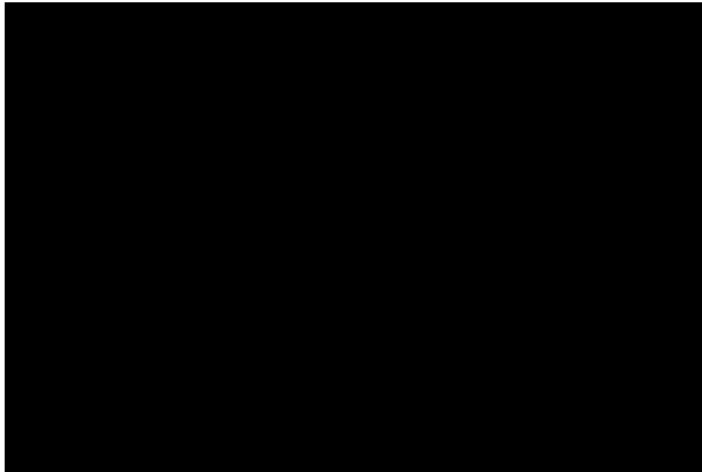
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B. Concept

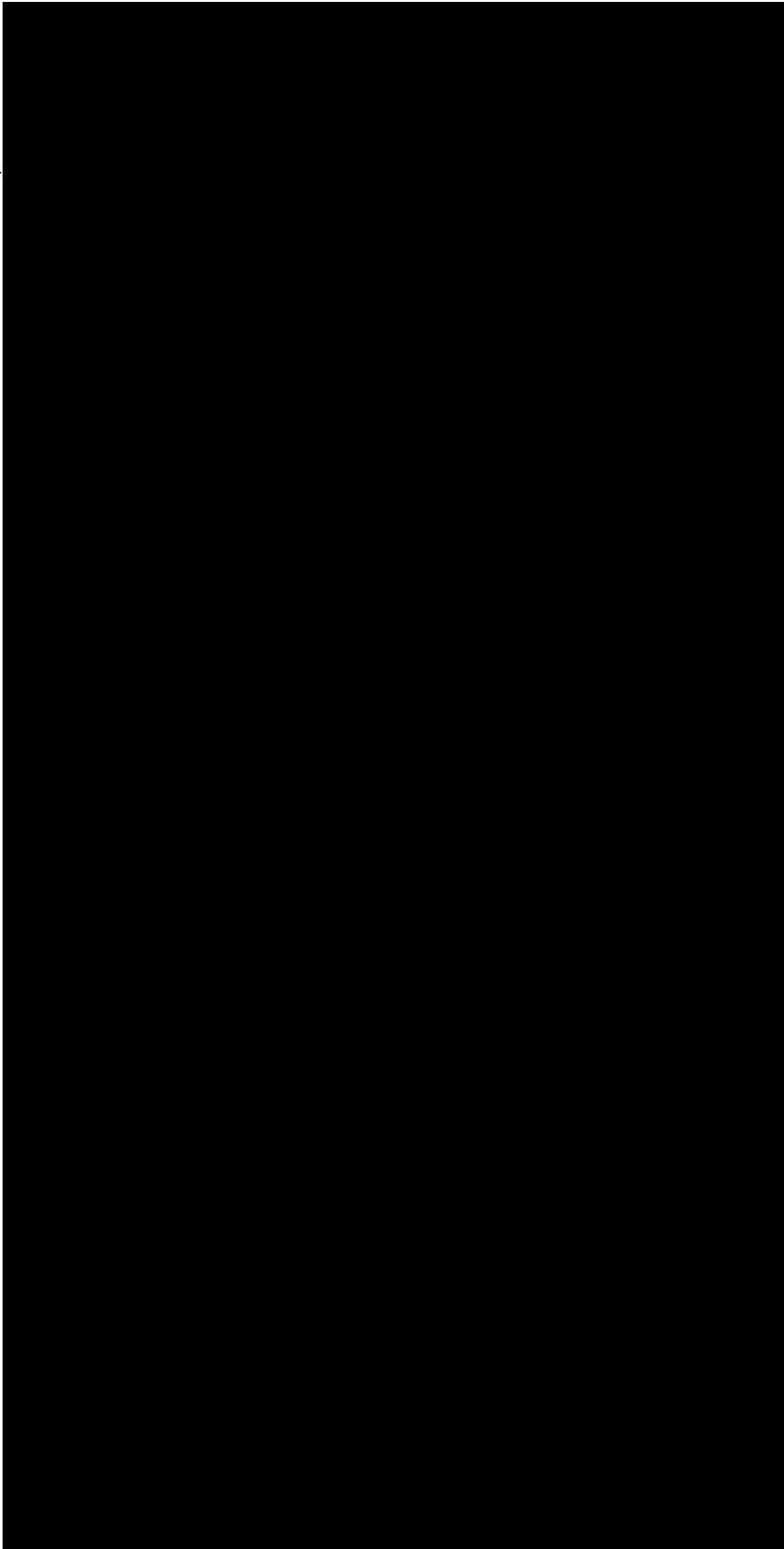


C. Position Roles



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Outline Presentation

Instructional Cues

- I. **Course Title:** Post Shooting Procedures
- II. **Instructor(s):** Tracy Chamberlin
- III. **Date/Time:**
- IV. **Audience:** 2008-2 Advanced Academy Students
- V. **Course Goals:** To learn procedures that should be followed in a post shooting situation.
- VI. **Performance Objectives:**
 - A. Give proper verbal commands: When taking suspects into custody, give clear and concise commands. Control the suspect's movement with voice commands. Ensure the suspect follows your commands prior to physical contact with them.
 - B. Demonstrate a proper approach: Demonstrate appropriate tactical planning and custody team assignments prior to approaching a suspect, having an awareness of down range threats and crossfire situations. Use proper prone handcuffing procedures.

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- C. Frisk and Search Procedure: Demonstrate an ability to properly search and frisk a suspect. [REDACTED]
- D. Custody Procedure: Demonstrate proper custody procedure including proper post handcuffing procedures, and full body searches, including article removal. Understand the officer's responsibility to an injured suspect, including suspect escorts in medical situations.
- E. Rendering Suspect Aid: Demonstrate post shooting procedures as outlined in this lesson plan, [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] Be aware of an officer's responsibility for the injured suspect. Be aware of the staging and the calling of medical into the crime scene, along with the sharing of information about suspect injuries.
- F. Additional Assistance: Be aware of how many additional officers need called to the scene, including the required presence of a supervisor. Be aware of medical considerations as to how much and when to call them into the scene.
- G. Crime Scene Considerations: Be familiar with crime scene procedures as outlined in this lesson plan, including the immediate dispatching of a supervisor to the scene. Demonstrate an understanding of the Bureau's procedures on crime scenes as listed in 640.10 of the Policy and Procedures manual.

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VII. Course Outline:

- A. Introduction
 - 1. Performance Objectives
- B. Verbal Commands and Approach
[REDACTED]
- C. Approach and Control Position
[REDACTED]
- D. Frisk and Search Procedure
 - 1. Technique
 - 2. Cover Officers
 - 3. Weapon Removal
- E. Custody Procedure
 - 1. Post Handcuffing
 - 2. Article Removal
 - 3. Special Considerations
- F. Rendering Suspect Aid
 - 1. Post Shooting Position
 - 2. Calling for Medical
 - 3. Observing the Suspect
- G. Additional Assistance
 - 1. Additional Officers/Supervisor
 - 2. Proper Amount of Medical/Fire
- H. Crime Scene Considerations
 - 1. Control the Crime Scene
 - 2. Use Available Resources to Assist

VIII. Introduction

- A. Review Performance Objectives

IX. Proper Verbal Commands

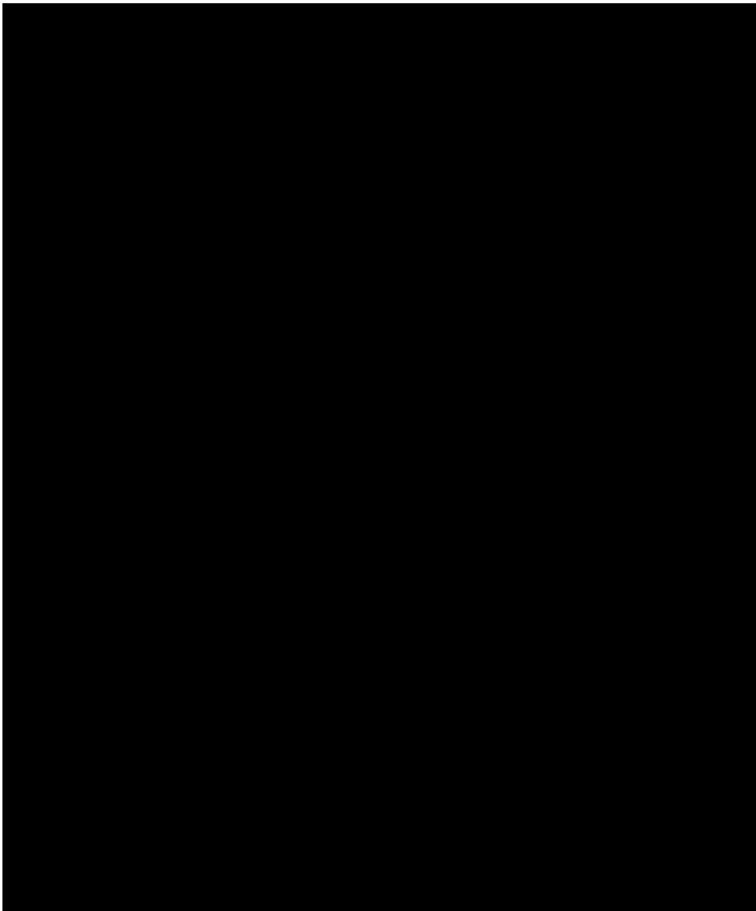
- A. Verbal commands should be given [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] only one officer should give commands to avoid any confusion. The officer should give the verbal directives while keeping the suspect in view and covered. The officer should give commands similar to:

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- “Put your hands out away from your body, hands open, palms up, cross your feet, put your nose on the ground. (Nose to the ground should be used when three officers approach. With a two-officer approach, the officers will designate to the suspect which ear they want placed on the ground.)
- “We believe (or know) you are armed. If you move for a weapon you may (will) be shot.”
- In some cases the command of “move away from the weapon” may be used.
- ***Do not move!*** will be the last order given prior to approach.

X. Approach and Control

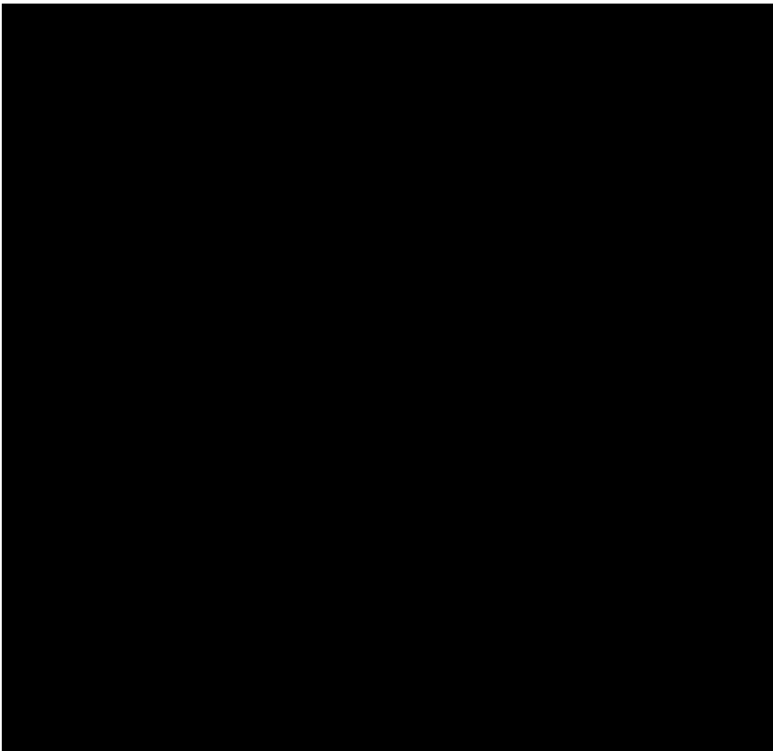


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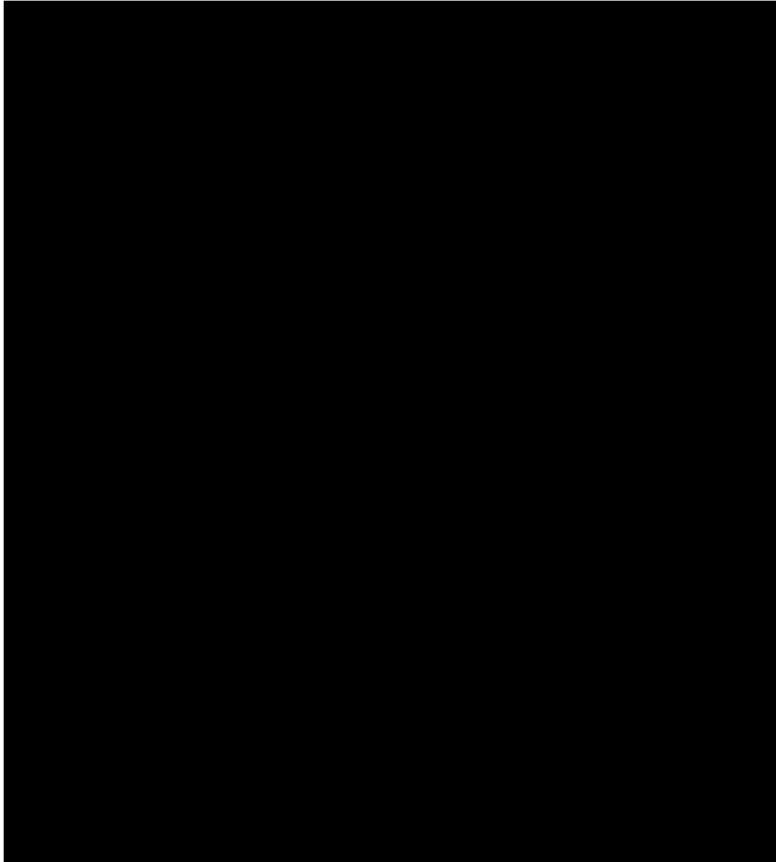


XI. Frisk and Search Procedures

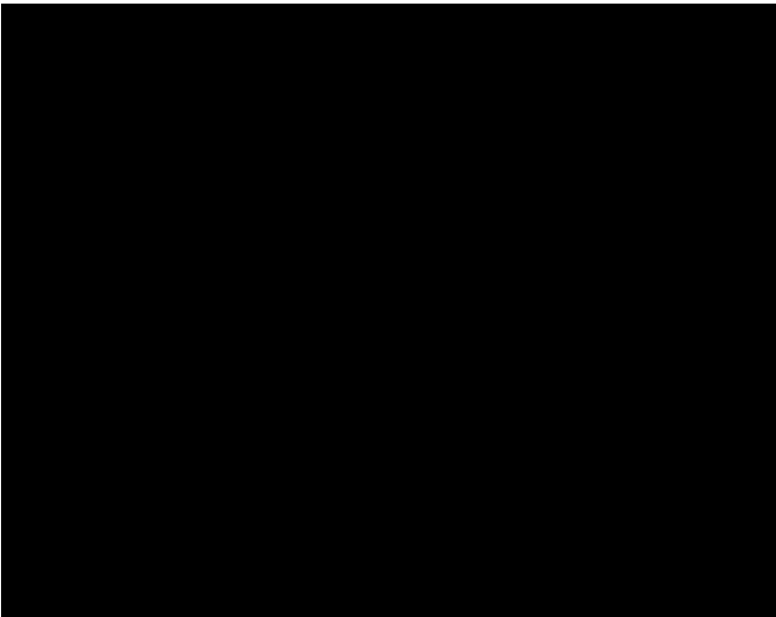


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XII. Custody Procedure



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XIII. Rendering Suspect Aid

- A. In the event that a suspect has been shot or seriously injured, call for medical to stage. Secure the suspect; be sure they are in the post shooting position. When the suspect has been placed into custody and the scene is secure, call in medical.
- B. Officers on scene should give specific information about the nature of the suspect's injuries to medical personnel prior to their arrival, if possible.
- C. An officer will stay with the suspect during this time. The officer should be sure that the suspect remains in the post shooting position until medical arrives.
- D. If the situation is still hazardous, the incident is still in progress or additional suspects are still outstanding and officer safety becomes an issue, the suspect should be observed by the officer from a place of safety. If the scene remains hazardous and unsecured, the on scene supervisor has the option of using SERT.

XIV. Additional Assistance

- A. Officers on the scene should call for additional assistance as needed. A supervisor must be called if not already on scene.
- B. Officers should also ensure that an adequate amount of medical/fire has been called to the scene.

XV. Crime Scene Consideration

- A. Officers need to be aware that they now have a crime scene. A Supervisor needs to be notified immediately. Officers should then follow crime scene procedures as given in the Portland Police Bureau Manual of Policy and Procedure 640.10: (This list is not inclusive of all of 640.10 but is a summary.) All officers need to be very familiar with this procedure.
 - Notify BOEC of the type of incident you have.
 - Arrest any suspects if present. (if it can be done safely)
 - Protect human life and property.
 - Protect the crime scene and ensure that items within the scene are not disturbed.
 - Identify and isolate witnesses.
 - Exclude all unauthorized persons, obtain names and contact information.

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- A specific member should be assigned to list all personnel who enter the crime scene on a Crime Scene Sign-in Sheet.
- Notify BOEC; ask that call-out procedures be started.
- All members entering a major crime scene will submit a report documenting the reason for being in the crime scene and all actions taken while there.

XVI. Lesson Plan Prepared By:
Officer Tracy Chamberlin

Instructional Cues