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**FILE DOCUMENT
SDAT
PHASE 1
94 / 95**

- 1) LECTURE ON SEARCHING
- 2) LECTURE ON CANINE UNIT
- 3) YEARLY REVIEW OF ALL SDAT MATERIAL
- 4) P.O.S.T. VIDEO ON SEXUAL HARASSMENT

TRAINING OFFICER JOHN COEN

BASIC SEARCH TACTICS:

1. ***SLOW SEARCH******
2. DYNAMIC ENTRY
3. RAID TACTICS
4. HOSTAGE RESCUE

SLOW SEARCH:

CONSIDERATIONS

1. TYPE OF INCIDENT / DETAIL.
2. THREAT LEVEL.
 - SUSPECTS UNARMED
 - SUSPECTS ARMED
 - WEAPONS UNK.
 - WEAPONS VICTIM OWNS IN THE RESIDENCE
3. SIZE OF SEARCH AREA.
4. NUMBER OF POSSIBLE SUSPECTS.
5. TACTICAL MOVEMENT.
 - STEALTH MODE
 - DYNAMIC ENTRY
 - ANIMALS
6. COVER AND CONCEALMENT.
7. SCOUTING.
 - APPROACH
 - ENTRY LOCATION
 - DIVERSION LOCATION
 - ESCAPE ROUTE / OFFICER OR SUSPECT
8. LIGHTING
 - INTERIOR LIGHTING
 - FLASHLIGHT
 - NIGHT VISION
 - BACK LIGHTING
9. DOORWAY ENTRY.
 - LIMITED ENTRY
 - BUTTON HOOK
 - CRISSCROSS
 - DYNAMIC ENTRY
 - DISTRACTION

Canine Training Outline

11/10/94

1. General Information:

1. The purpose of the class is not to tell you how to do police work but rather tell you the best way to use the dogs if you choose to use them.

2. Any guidelines we give you are not laws and officer safety considerations may require you to modify what tactics we use with the dogs. The bottom line is the decision to use the dog is up to you. We just want to help you use the dog in the most effective way possible.

2. Searches:

A. Open Area (i.e.; fields)

1. We try to work the dog from down wind.
2. The dog needs to pick up the suspect's scent. The dog does not operate primarily on sight.
3. Little wind = large scent area.
4. Large wind = narrow scent area
5. A dog can be close to the suspect, but if he is on the wrong side of the wind, he may not locate him.
5. The back - up watches for the suspect and the handler watches the dog. (Story of Erik's foot chase and the suspect in the back yard.)

B. Closed Area Searches (i.e., buildings)

1. Scent travels in weird ways in a building. The same outside searching principals apply, except it is generally easier.
2. The problems are that in buildings it is so hard to predict the scent pattern. The dog may have to be right on top of the suspect before locating him.
3. Examples are Pat in bucket and the search in Yard Birds.

C. Purpose of Announcement:

1. Give the suspect a chance to surrender
2. Alert and anger the dog.

3. Tracking:

- A. Rafts fall off your body and dog tracks them.
- B. Toughest task to teach the dog.
- C. The handler must watch the dog closely to be alert to signs of the tracking process.
- D. Works on an old scent as compared to a new scent.
- E. Don't contaminate the scent.
- F. Very important to watch for suspects. (Example of Novato track)

4. Perimeters:

- A. Important to remember how fast a suspect can get outside a perimeter.
- B. In general we catch only the ones that think they can hide from the dog.
- C. Our inclination is to chase the suspect. My advice is that unless you see the suspect, don't chase. Setup a perimeter and call for a dog or do a systematic search with other officers.
- D. Three examples:
 - 1. Vehicle pursuit on Anderson
 - 2. Novato's track with a secure perimeter
 - 3. Novato's search with a three sided perimeter.

5. Evidence:

- A. Works on old scent. The sooner we can look for evidence the better. Rocky was only called to do this one time and did not do a good job. We have worked on this a lot and he is a lot better.

6. Bite Work:

- A. If the dog is actively biting the suspect, stay back. Wait until I have the dog under control. Now if the dog and I are losing the fight, feel free to jump in.
- B. If I send the dog, stop pursuing the suspect. It can confuse the dog.
- C. The dog is trained to protect the handler. He does not need a command to attack if the handler is attacked. Please no horseplay around the dogs. Please no annoying noises.

7. Handler Down:

- A. If the handler is down, call the dog by the name (i.e., Rocky) and say come. Open a car door, any car and place the dog in the rear. You can then call Rick or Pat to get the dog.

