

Outline and Presentation

Instructional Cues

XII. 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.

XIII. 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.

XIV. 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.

Outline and Presentation

- 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.

XV. Lesson Plan Prepared By:
Officer Tracy Chamberlin

Instructional Cues



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:** Building Searches
- 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:**
 - A. Display proper firearms skills
 - B. Perform proper defensive tactics skills
 - C. [REDACTED]
 - D. [REDACTED]
 - E. Illustrate the ability to make a tactical plan

Outline and Presentation

Instructional Cues

F. Exhibit proper light control

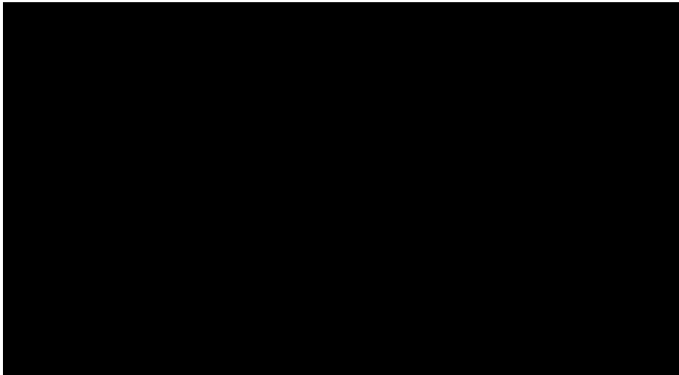
G.

H.

I.

J.

K.



VII. Course Outline:

- A. Hazards
- B. Numbering Building Sides and Levels
- C. Enter or Wait
- D. Pre-entry
- E. Entry
- F. General Rules of Clearing
- G. Light Control
- H. Confronting Suspects
- I. Clearing Stairways

VIII. Building Searches

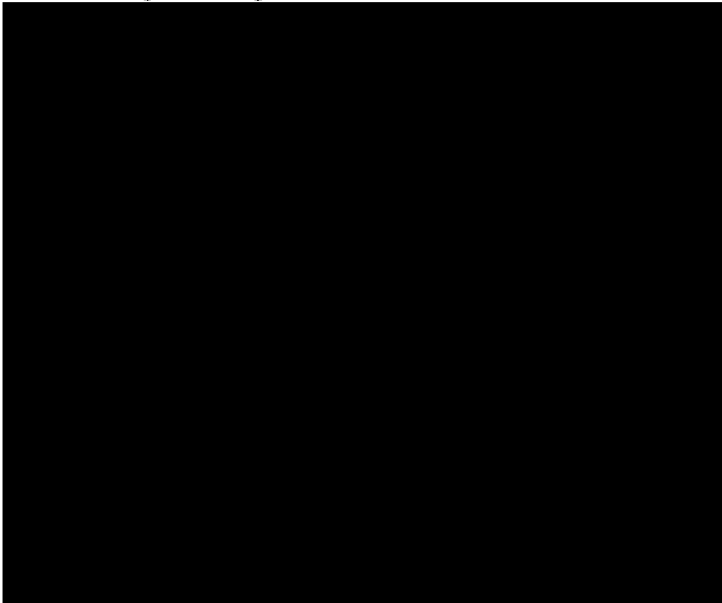
- A. Hazards
 - 1. Assume that the suspect may have more knowledge regarding the floor plan, simply because the suspect is already inside. Even if the suspect has broken in, they will have more intel on a building than we have, because they are inside and we are not.

Outline and Presentation

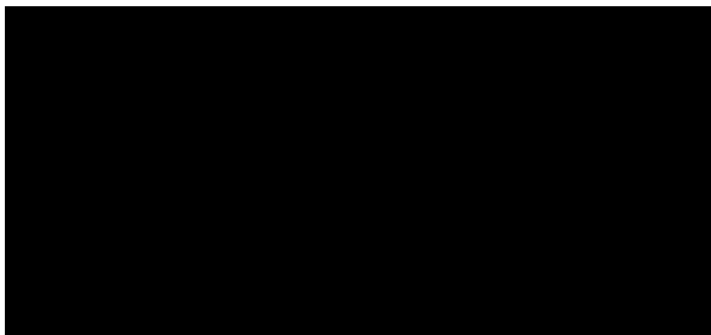
Instructional Cues

2. There are many places to hide—anywhere that a human body can fit. Evidence may not be of primary concern. It is more important to ensure that the location is secure.
3. The odds will generally favor the suspect. We are searching for them in an area unknown to us and known to them.

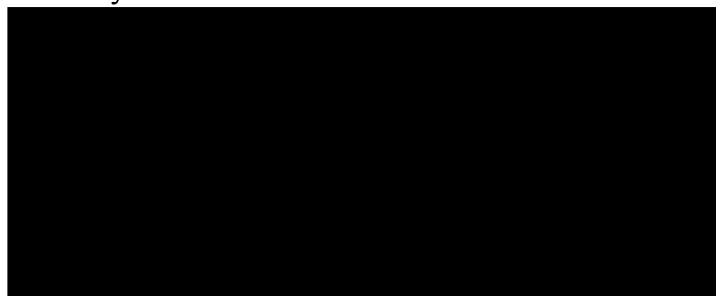
B. Numbering Building Sides and Levels



C. Enter or Wait



D. Pre-entry

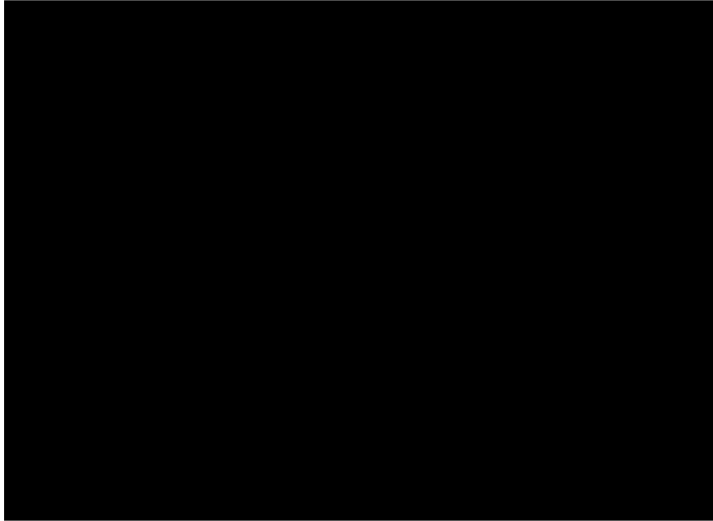


Outline and Presentation

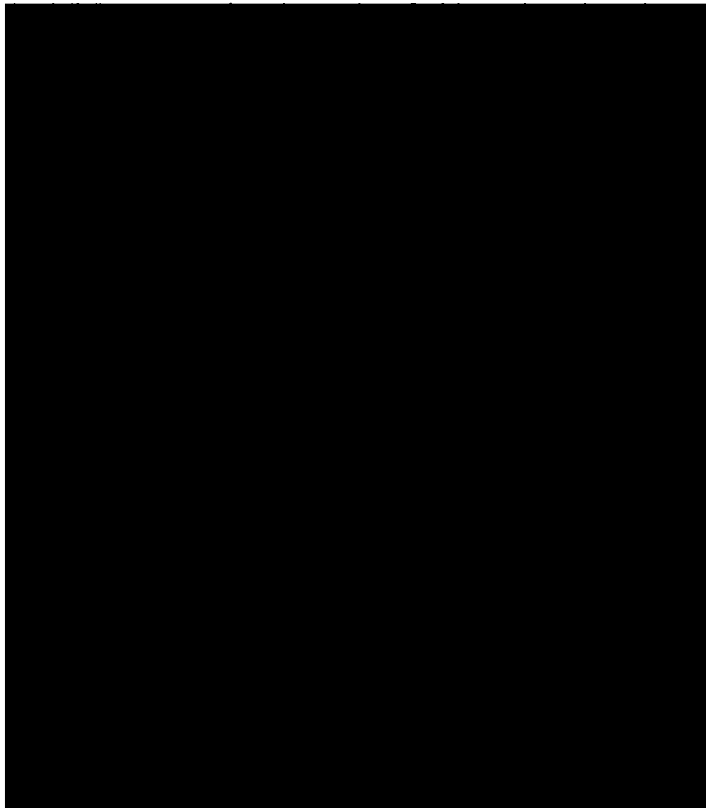
Instructional Cues



E. Entry



F. General Rules of Clearing



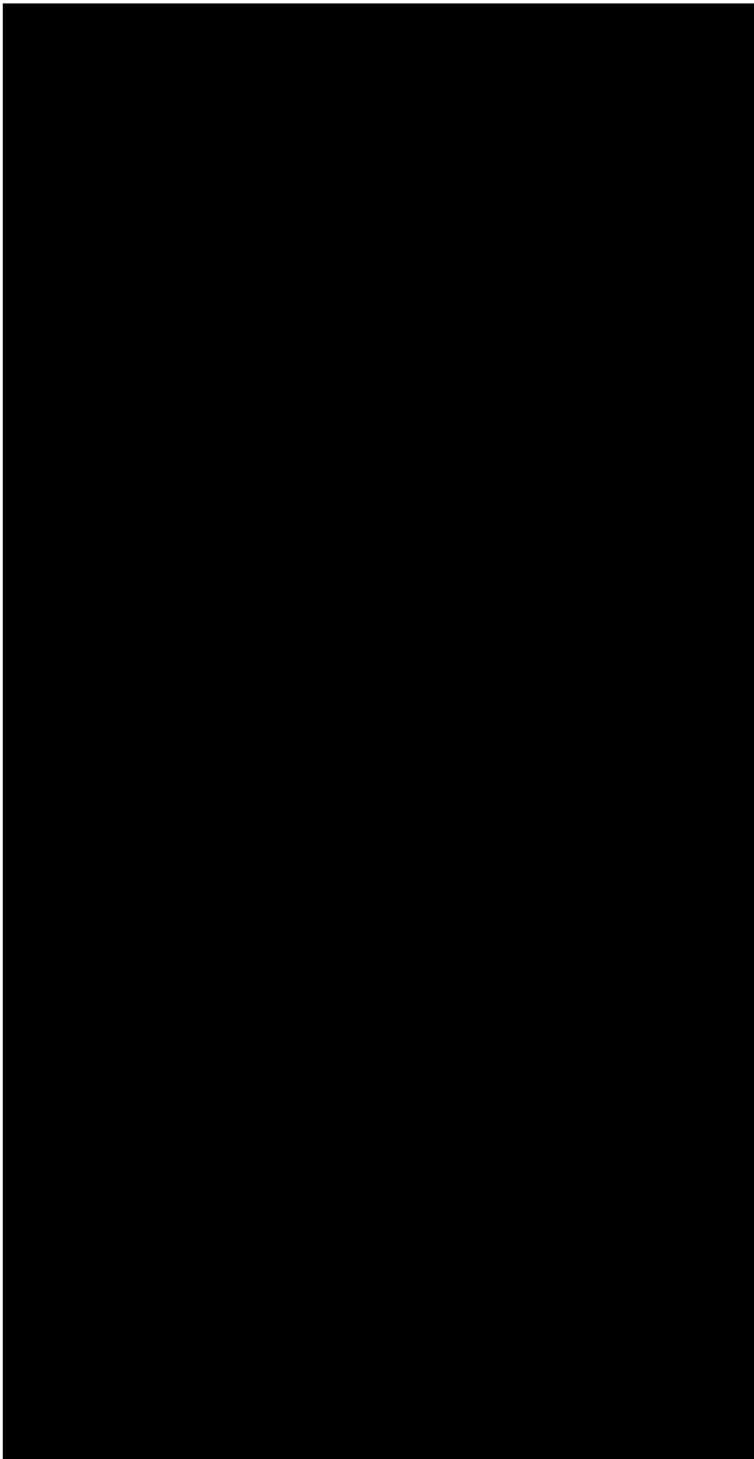
Outline and Presentation

Instructional Cues



Outline and Presentation

Instructional Cues

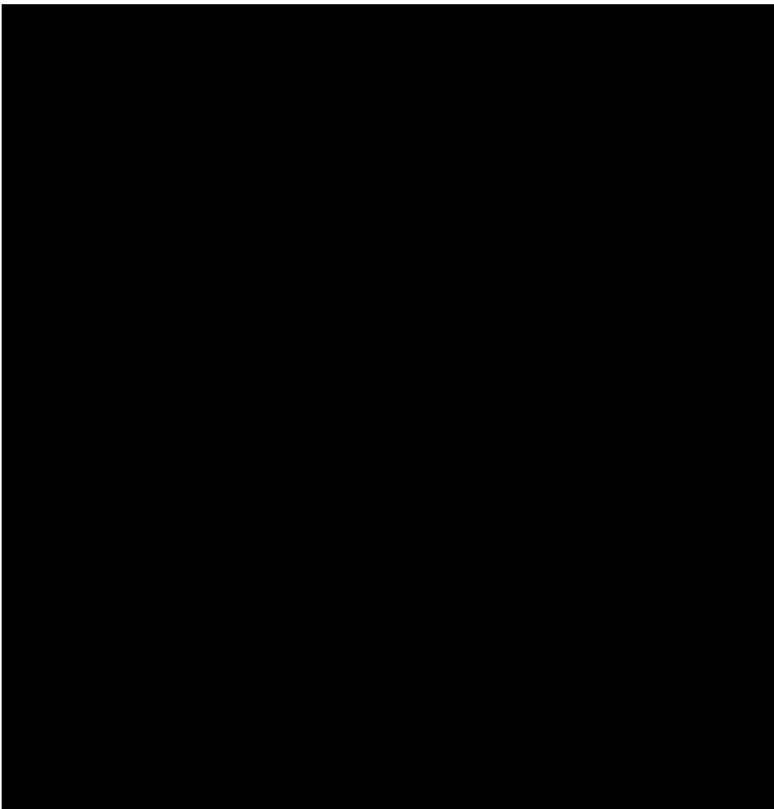


Outline and Presentation

Instructional Cues

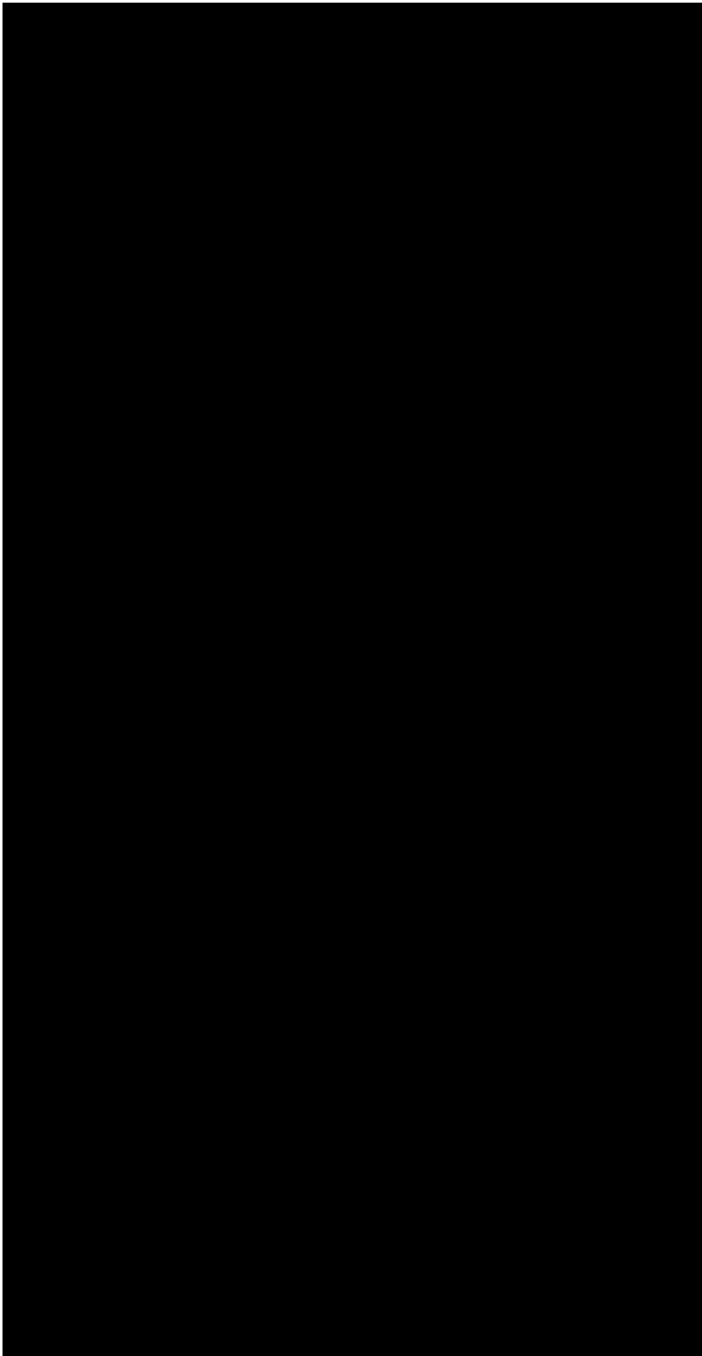


IX. Stairway Clearing



Outline and Presentation

Instructional Cues



X. Lesson Plan Prepared By:
Officer Tracy Chamberlin



Portland Bureau of Police

Training Division

Patrol Tactics

Lesson Plan Outline and Presentation

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Practical hours:

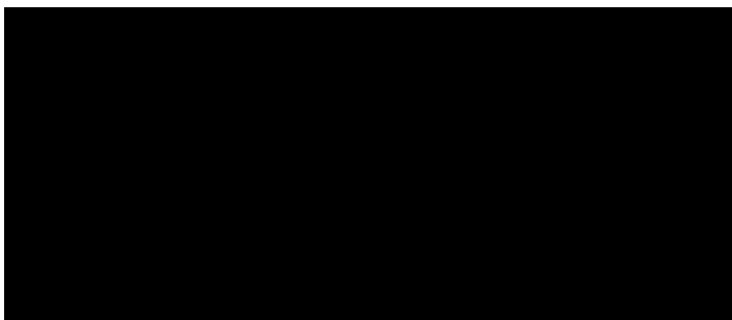
Written Exam:

Score:

Outline Presentation

Instructional Cues

- I. **Course Title:** High Risk Traffic Stop
- 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:**

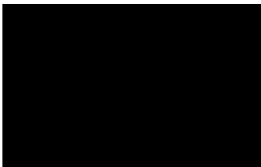



Outline and Presentation

Instructional Cues



VII. Course Outline:

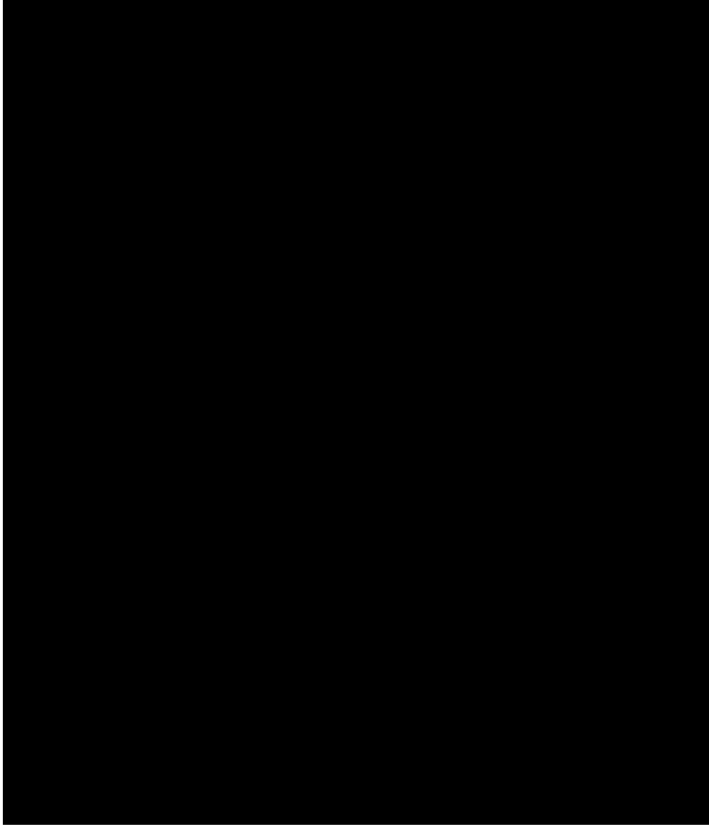
- A. Introduction
 - 1. Concepts
 - 2. Threats Area
- B. Request and Direct Cover
- C. Vehicle Placement
 - 
- D. Additional Officers
- E. Areas of Responsibility
 - 
- F. Removal of Suspects
- G. Clearing of the Suspect Vehicle
- H. Special Considerations
- I. Van and Over-Sized Vehicles

Outline and Presentation

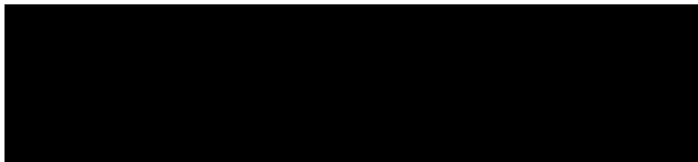
Instructional Cues

VIII. High Risk Traffic Stops

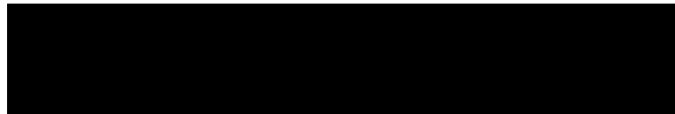
A. Introduction



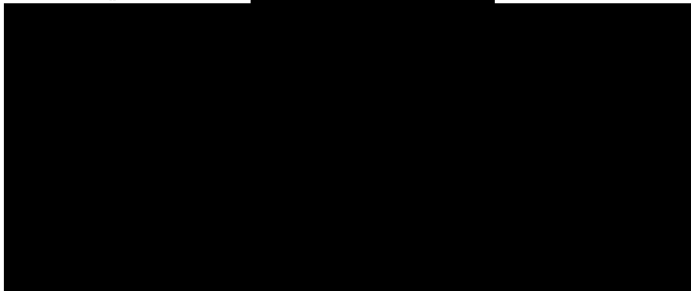
B. Request and direct cover



C. Location

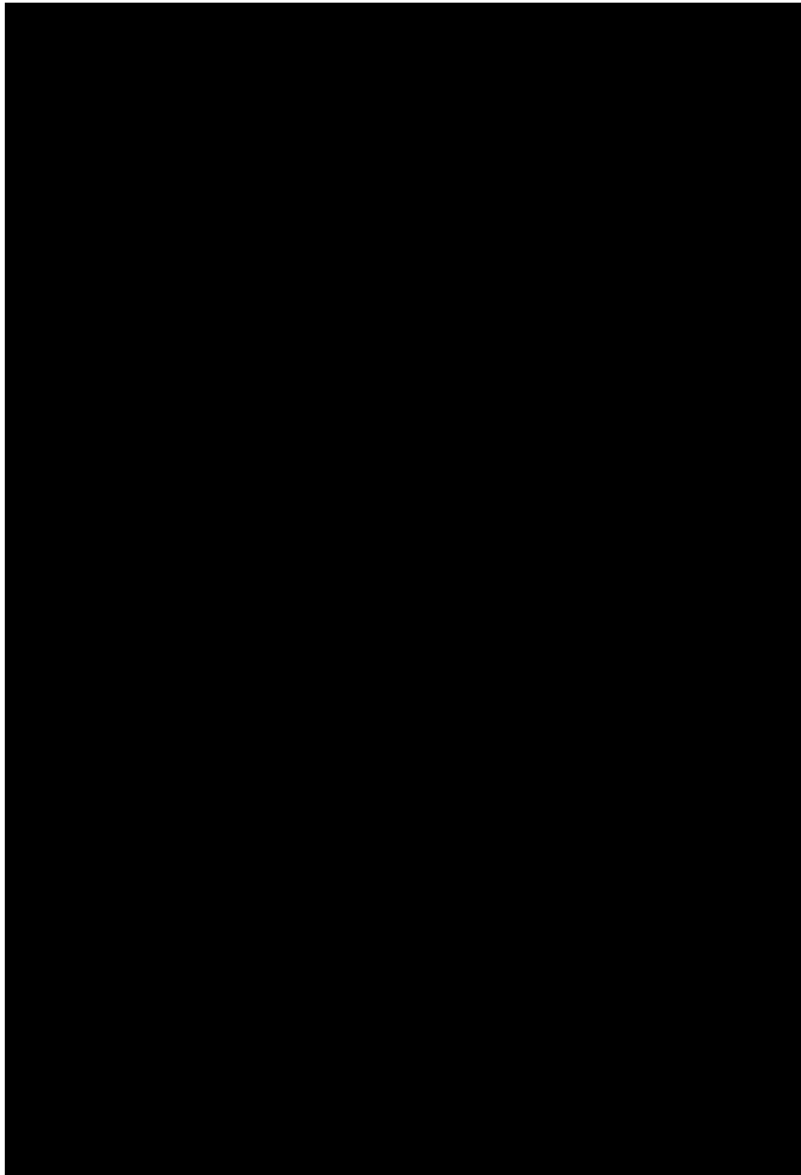


D. Vehicle placement:

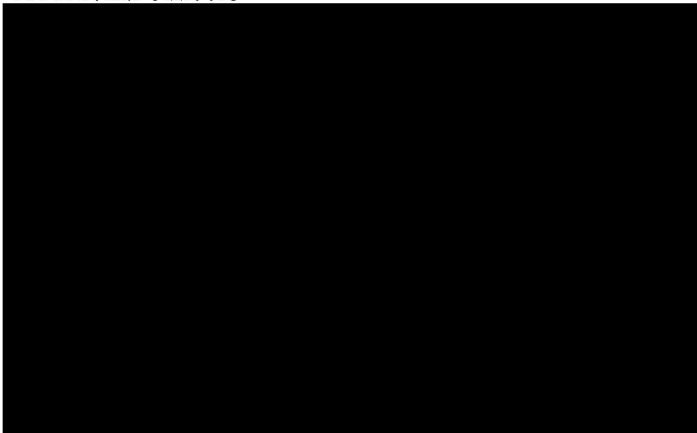


Outline and Presentation

Instructional Cues



H. Additional officers

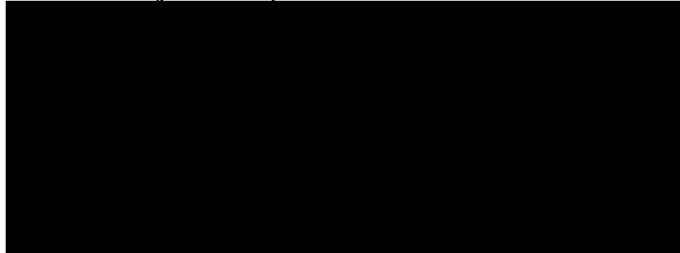


Outline and Presentation

Instructional Cues



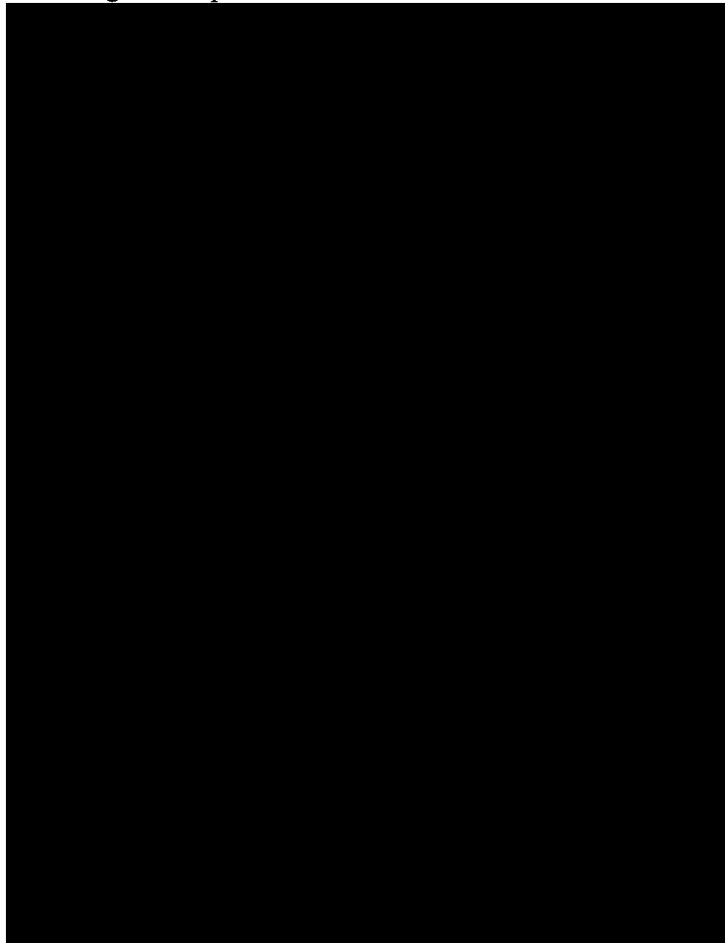
I. Areas of responsibility



J. Removing suspects from the car

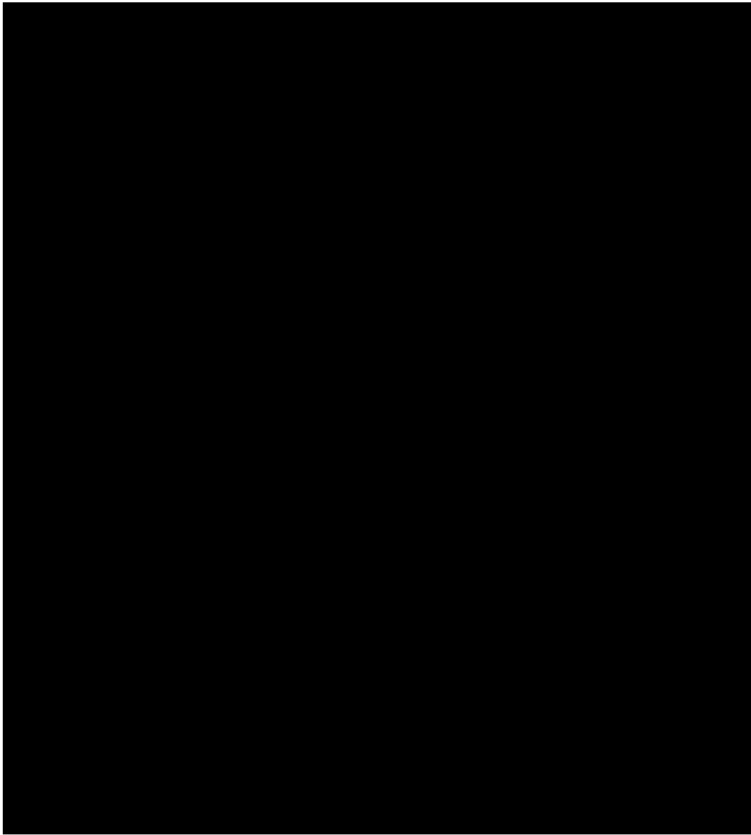


K. Clearing the suspect vehicle

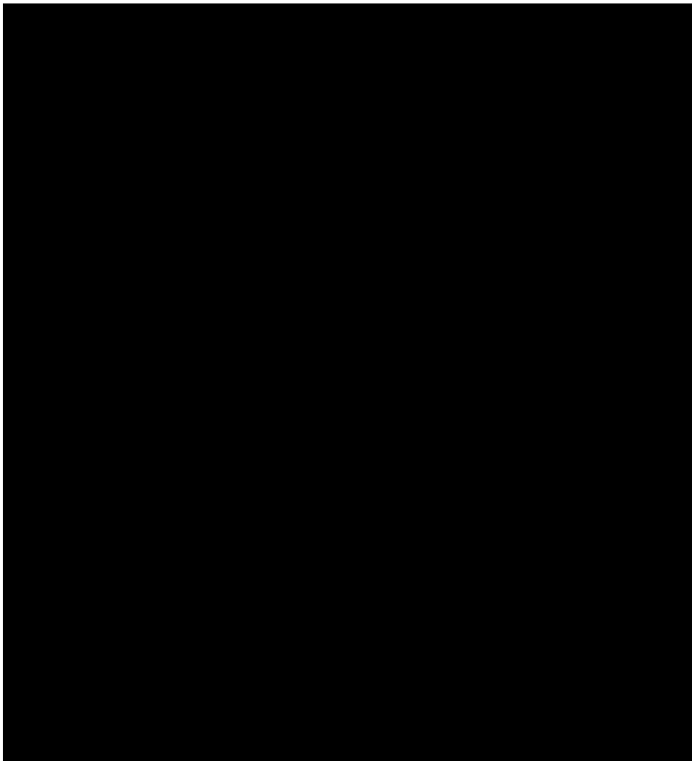


Outline and Presentation

Instructional Cues



L. Van and Other Over-Sized Vehicles



Outline and Presentation

Instructional Cues



X. Lesson Plan Prepared By:
Officer Tracy Chamberlin



Portland Bureau of Police

Training Division

Patrol Tactics

Lesson Plan Outline and Presentation

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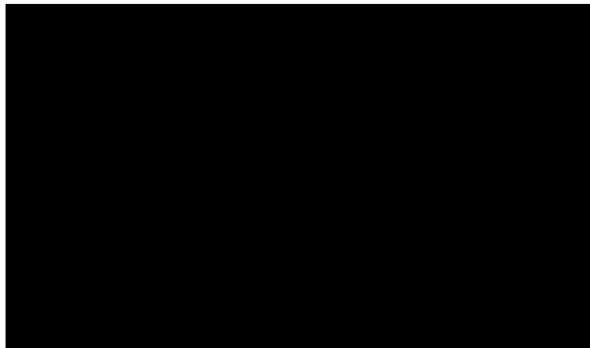
Written Exam:

Score:

Outline Presentation

Instructional Cues

- I. **Course Title:** Person Encounters
- 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

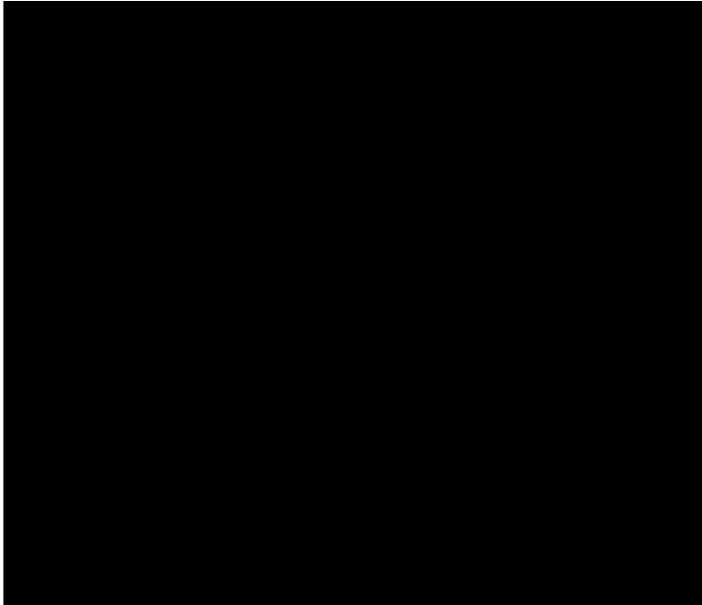
Instructional Cues

VII. Course Outline:

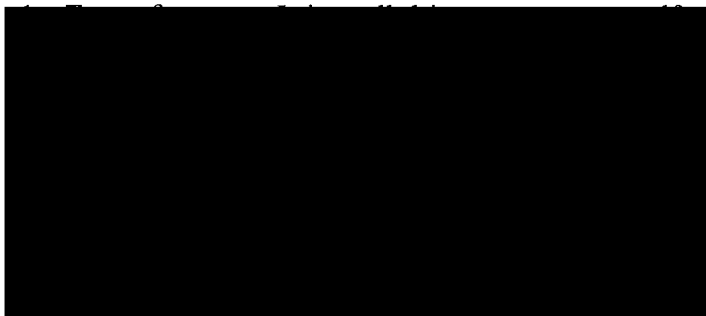
- A. Introduction
- B. Initial Assessment
- C. Environmental/Surroundings
- D. Cover Units
- E. Radio Procedures
- F. Contact
- G. Goal

VIII. Individual Encounters

- A. Introduction



- B. Initial Assessment

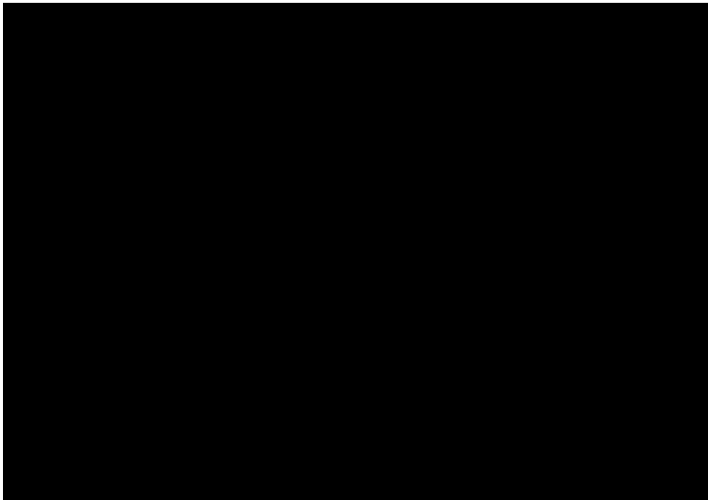


Outline and Presentation

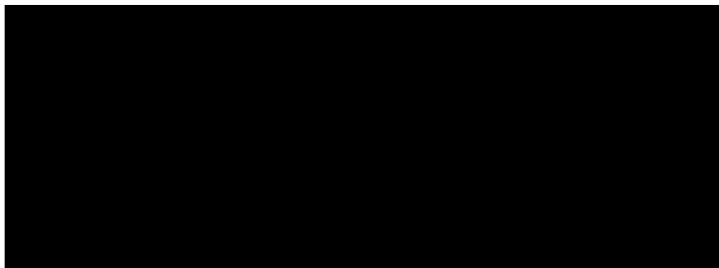
Instructional Cues



C. Environmental/Surroundings



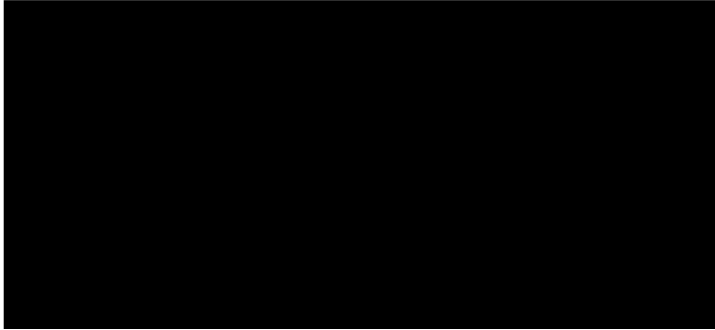
D. Cover Units



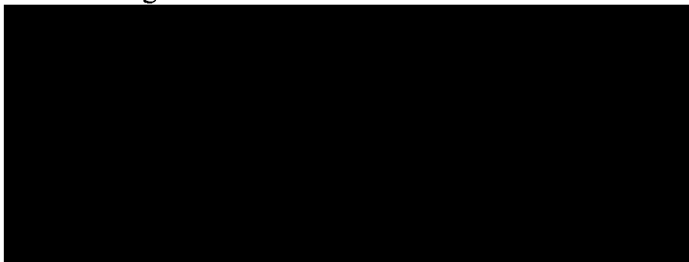
Outline and Presentation

Instructional Cues

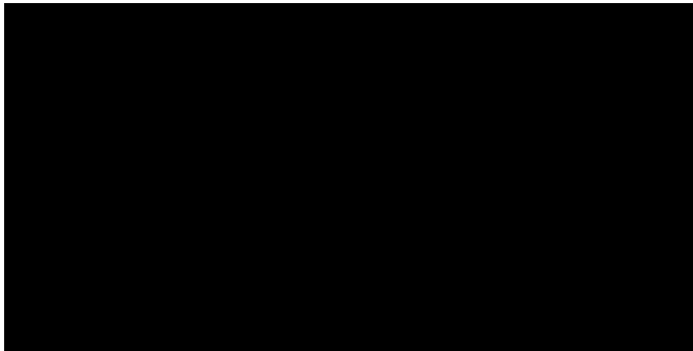
E. Radio Procedure



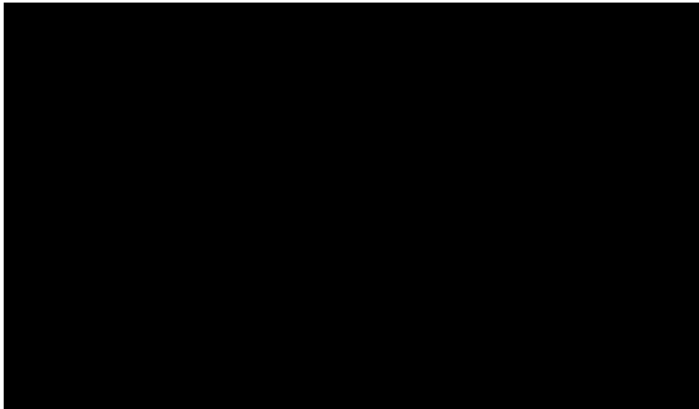
F. Positioning



G. Approach

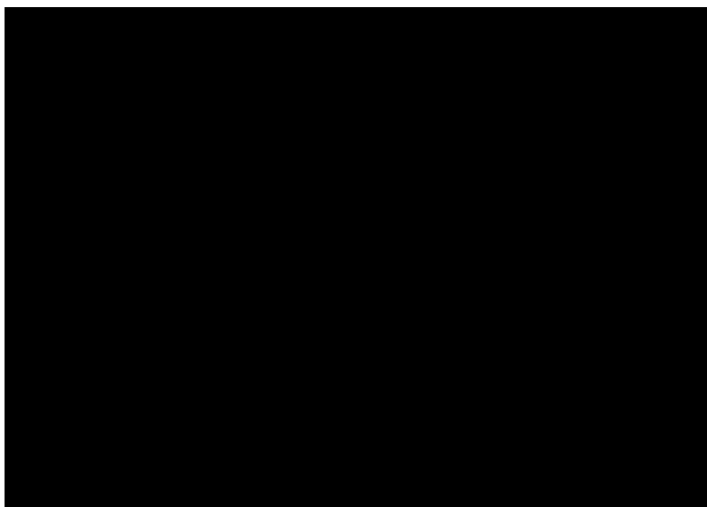


H. Contact

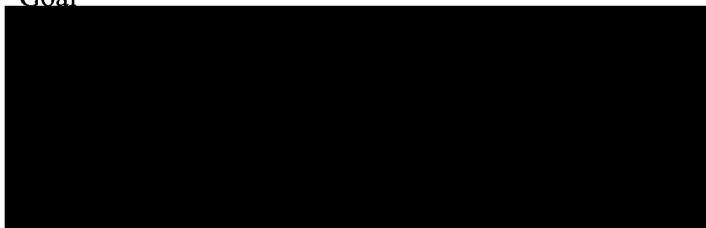


Outline and Presentation

Instructional Cues



I. Goal



IX. Lesson Plan Prepared By:
Officer Tracy Chamberlin



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Training Division

Patrol Tactics

Lesson Plan Outline and Presentation

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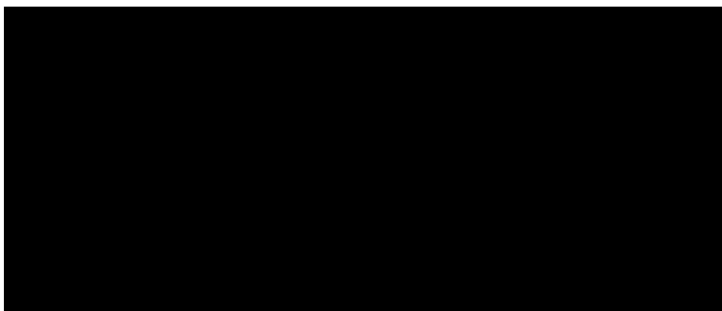
Written Exam:

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

Instructional Cues



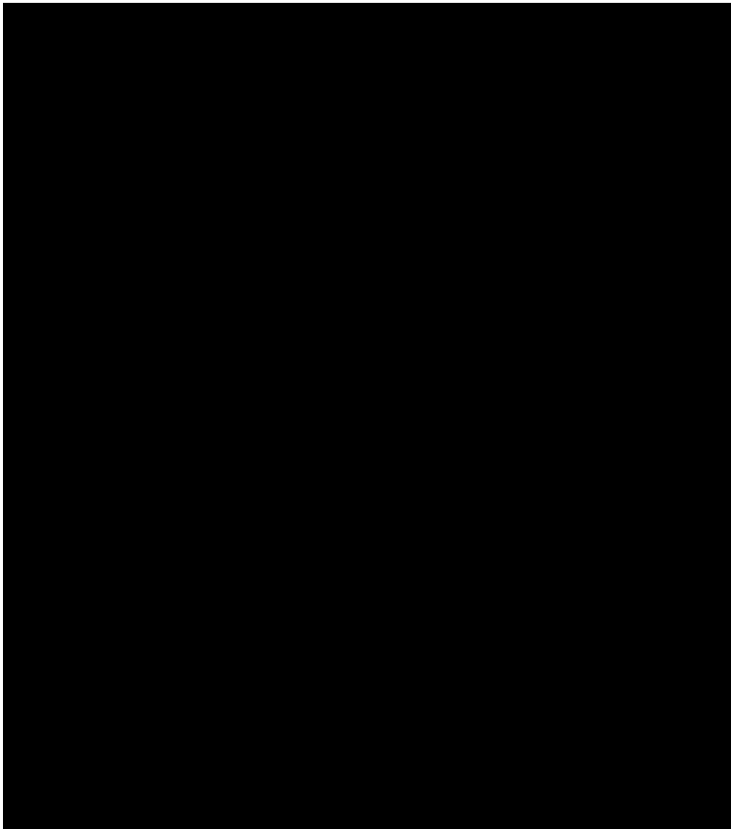
VII. Course Outline:

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



VIII. Officer Down Immediate Action Drill

- A. Introduction



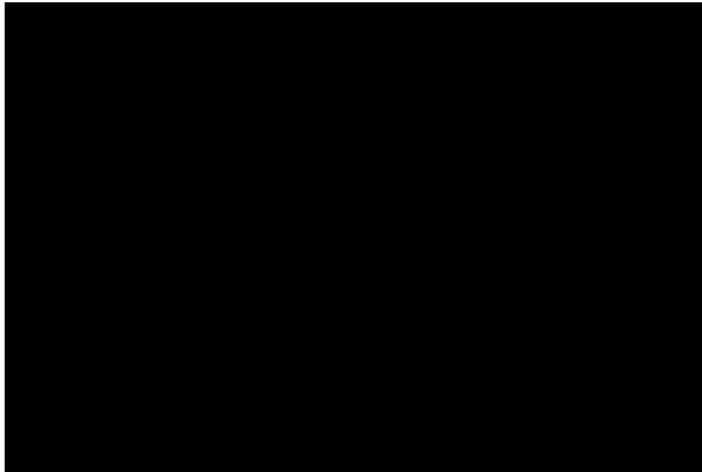
Outline and Presentation

Instructional Cues

B. Concept

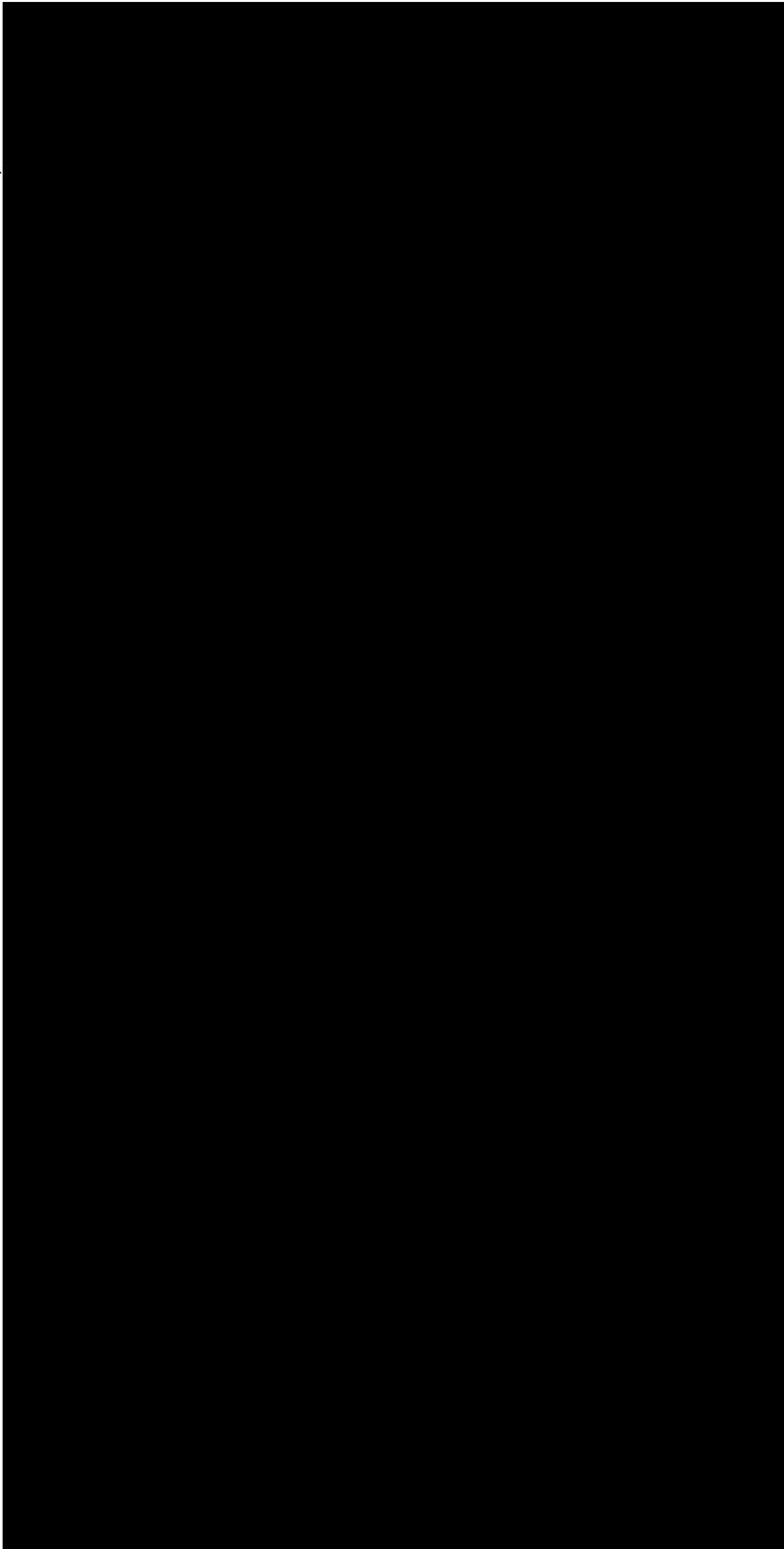


C. Position Roles



Outline and Presentation

Instructional Cues





Portland Bureau of Police

Training Division

Patrol Tactics

Lesson Plan Outline and Presentation

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Class Room Hours:

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Score:

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.

Outline and Presentation

Instructional Cues

- 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.

Outline and Presentation

Instructional Cues

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

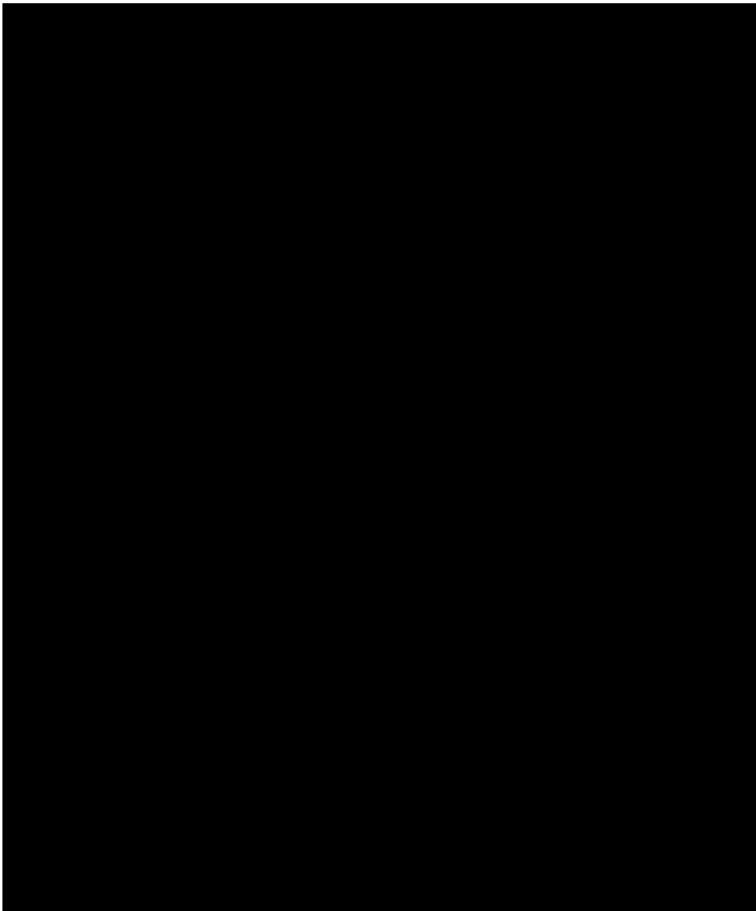
- A. Verbal commands should be given [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] only one officer should give commands to avoid any confusion. The officer should give the verbal directives while keeping the suspect in view and covered. The officer should give commands similar to:

Outline and Presentation

Instructional Cues

- “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

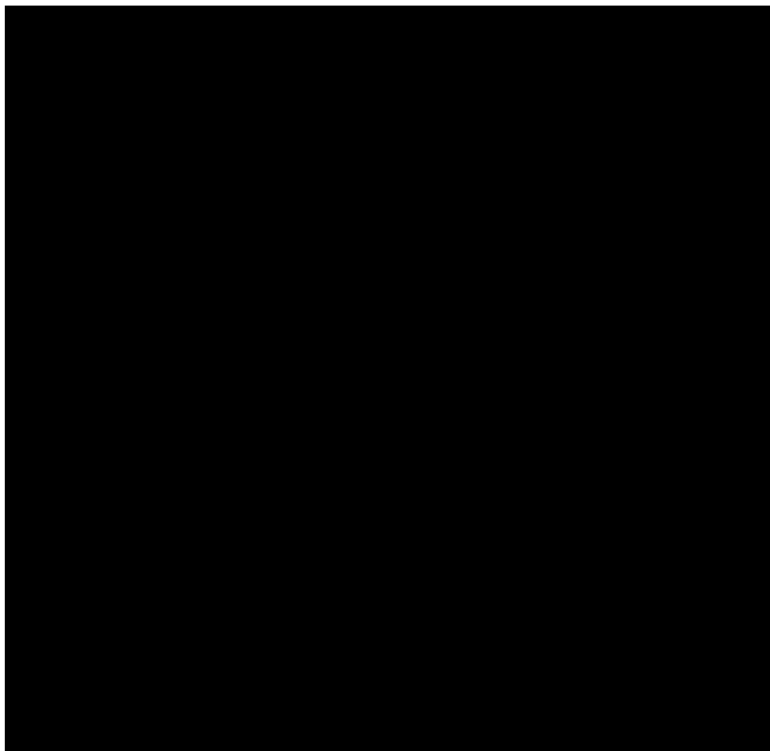


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Instructional Cues

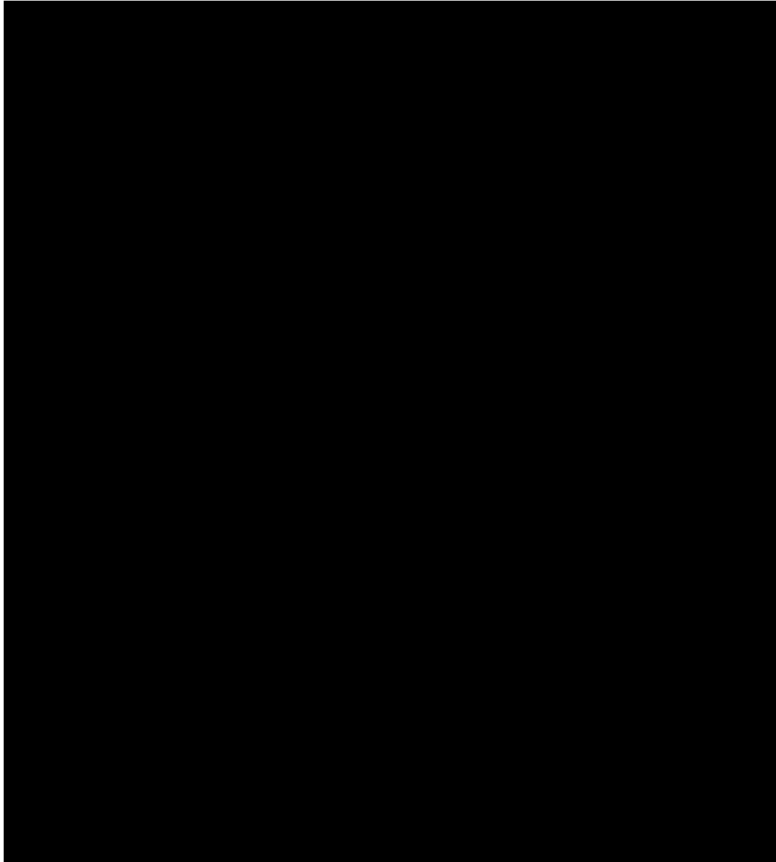


XI. Frisk and Search Procedures

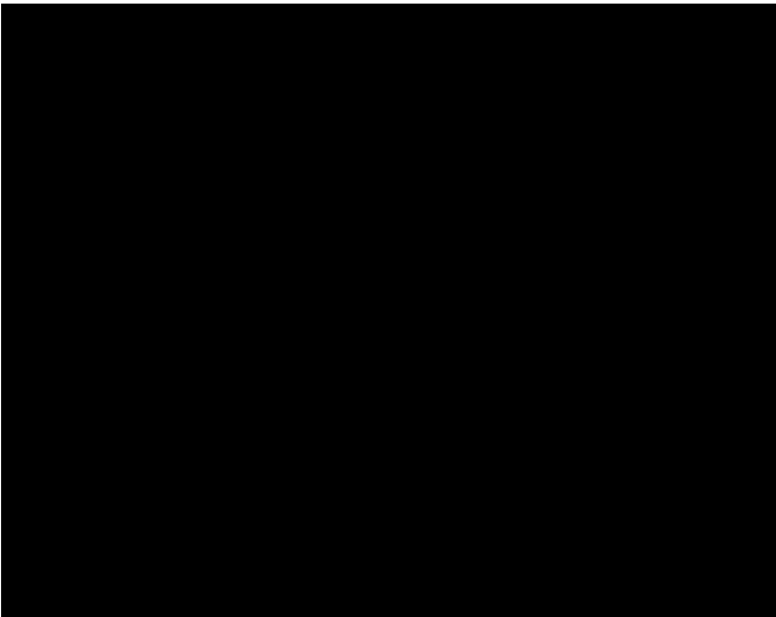


Outline and Presentation

Instructional Cues



XII. Custody Procedure



Outline and Presentation

Instructional Cues

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.

Outline and Presentation

- 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



**Portland Police Bureau
Training Division
Tactical Update Foot Pursuits
Lesson Plan Outline and Presentation**

- I. Course Title:** Tactical Update Foot Pursuits
- II. Instructor:** Training Division Staff
- III. Date/Time:** September 17, 2008
- IV. Training Audience:** AA-2008-2
- V. Course Goal:** To have officers updated in the tactical procedures and information in the area of foot pursuits.
- VI. Performance Objectives**
1. Introduction
 2. At the conclusion of this course, officers should have a clear understanding of:
 - How a Foot Pursuit is defined
 - How Tactical Apprehension Strategies are applied.
 3. At the conclusion of this course, officers should have the ability to identify certain behaviors that a subject may display during a foot pursuit which may indicate that the subject is armed.
 4. Officers should be able to evaluate a situation and determine if a "Foot Pursuit" is the best tactical action and if termination is a feasible option.
 5. Officers should be familiar with the changes in dynamics when transitions from a "Foot Pursuit" to a "Tactical Apprehension" take place.
 6. Officers should know what the "Foot Pursuit" restrictions are and why they are in place.

**Portland Police Bureau
Training Division
Tactical Update Foot Pursuits
Lesson Plan Outline and Presentation**

VI. Course Outline

1. Introduction
2. Foot Pursuit –vs- Tactical Apprehension Strategies



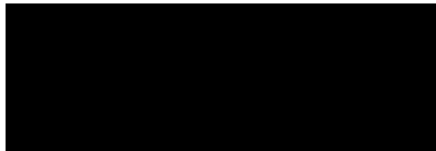
3. Fleeing Subjects / Indicators



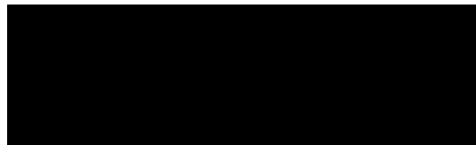
4. Pursuit Transitions



5. Pursuit Termination



6. Restrictions



**Portland Police Bureau
Training Division
Tactical Update Foot Pursuits
Lesson Plan Outline and Presentation**

1. Introduction

In recent months, several tactical situations have brought to light some questions regarding foot pursuits and their associated tactics. Some of the officers involved in these situations, along with supervisors, have shared some of their observations and concerns on this topic. This presentation is a result of officer input, information gathered at shooting debriefs and research. Officers should have an improved perspective concerning foot pursuits in general and the options that are available to them.

The Bureau will be issuing a new directive on foot pursuits. All officers need to read and be familiar with this new directive when it is made available.

2. Foot Pursuit versus Tactical Apprehension

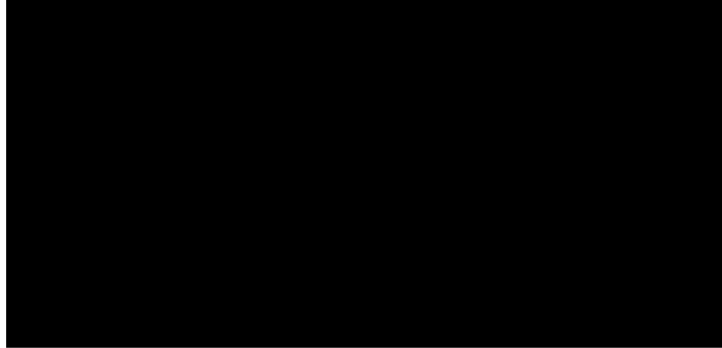
A. Foot Pursuit Defined

A foot pursuit by definition is: A pursuit on foot by officer(s) where *constant visual contact* is maintained at all times, and the subject is *readily capable of being apprehended* by the pursuing officer(s). Officer may re-engage in the foot pursuit when they regain visual contact and the subject is readily capable of being apprehended.

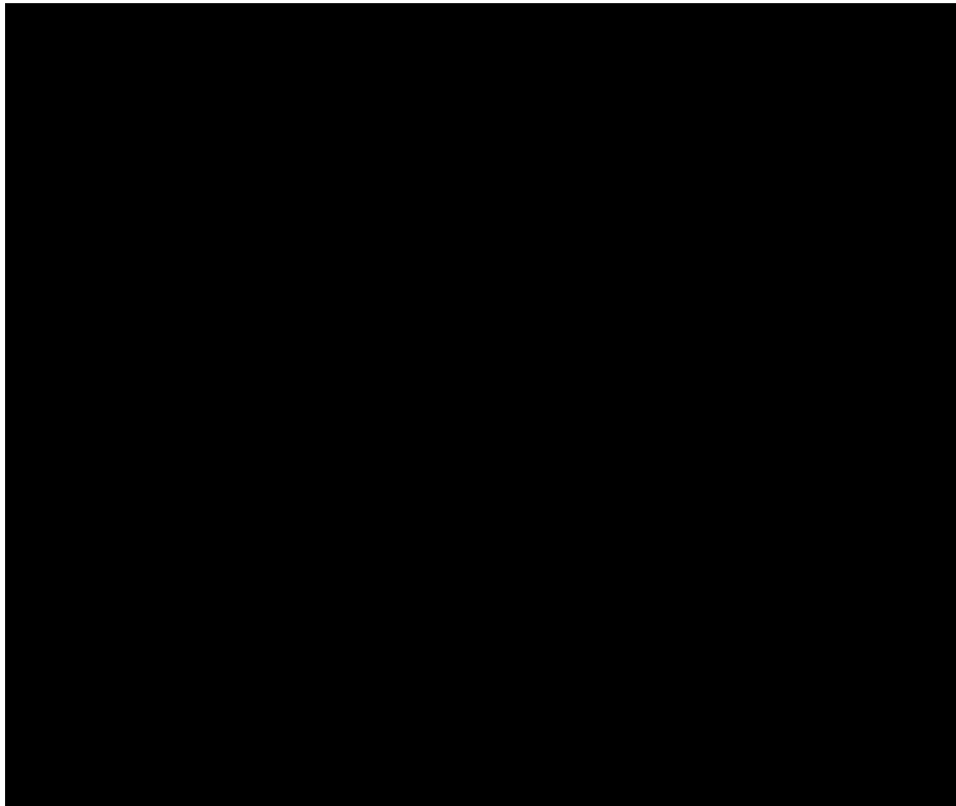
B. Tactical Apprehension Strategies

When a foot pursuit transitions into a tactical apprehension, the following strategies may be applied:

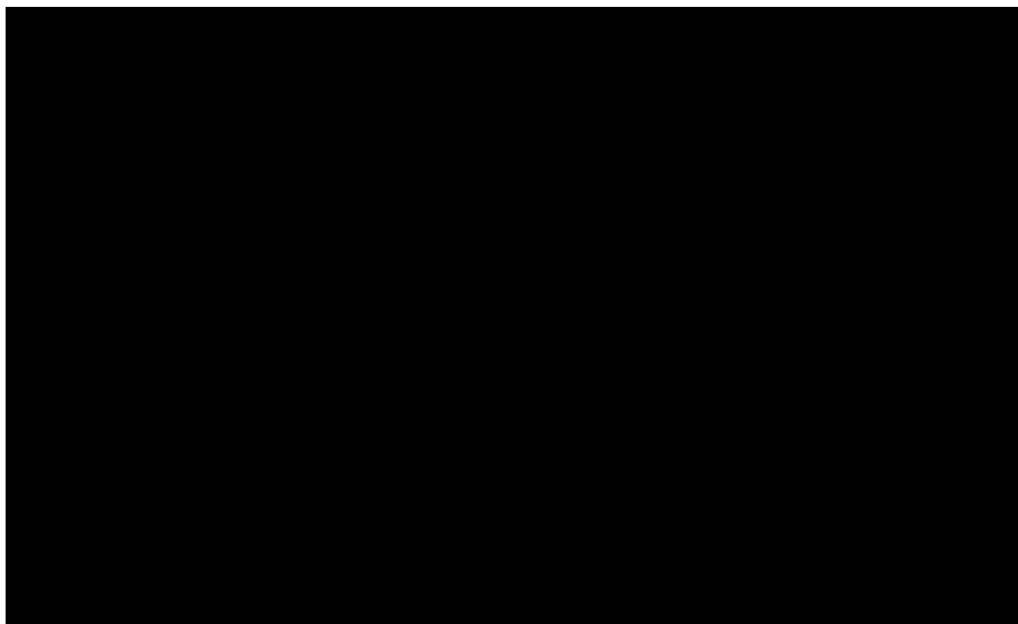
**Portland Police Bureau
Training Division
Tactical Update Foot Pursuits
Lesson Plan Outline and Presentation**



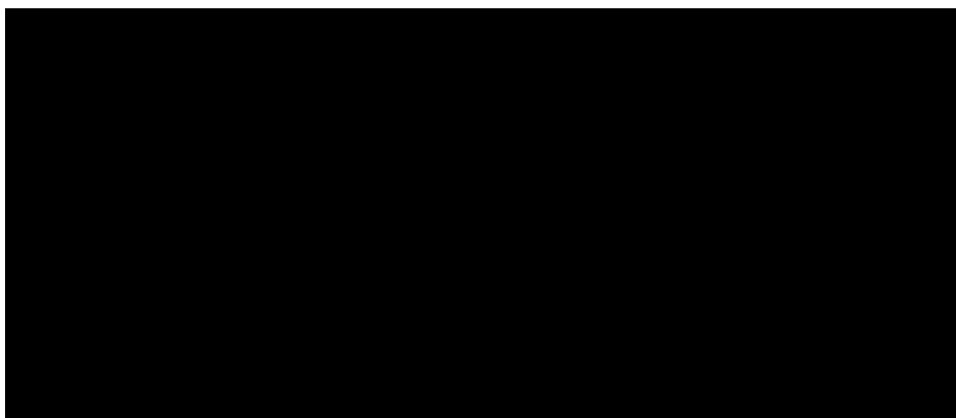
3. Displayed Behaviors of a Subject



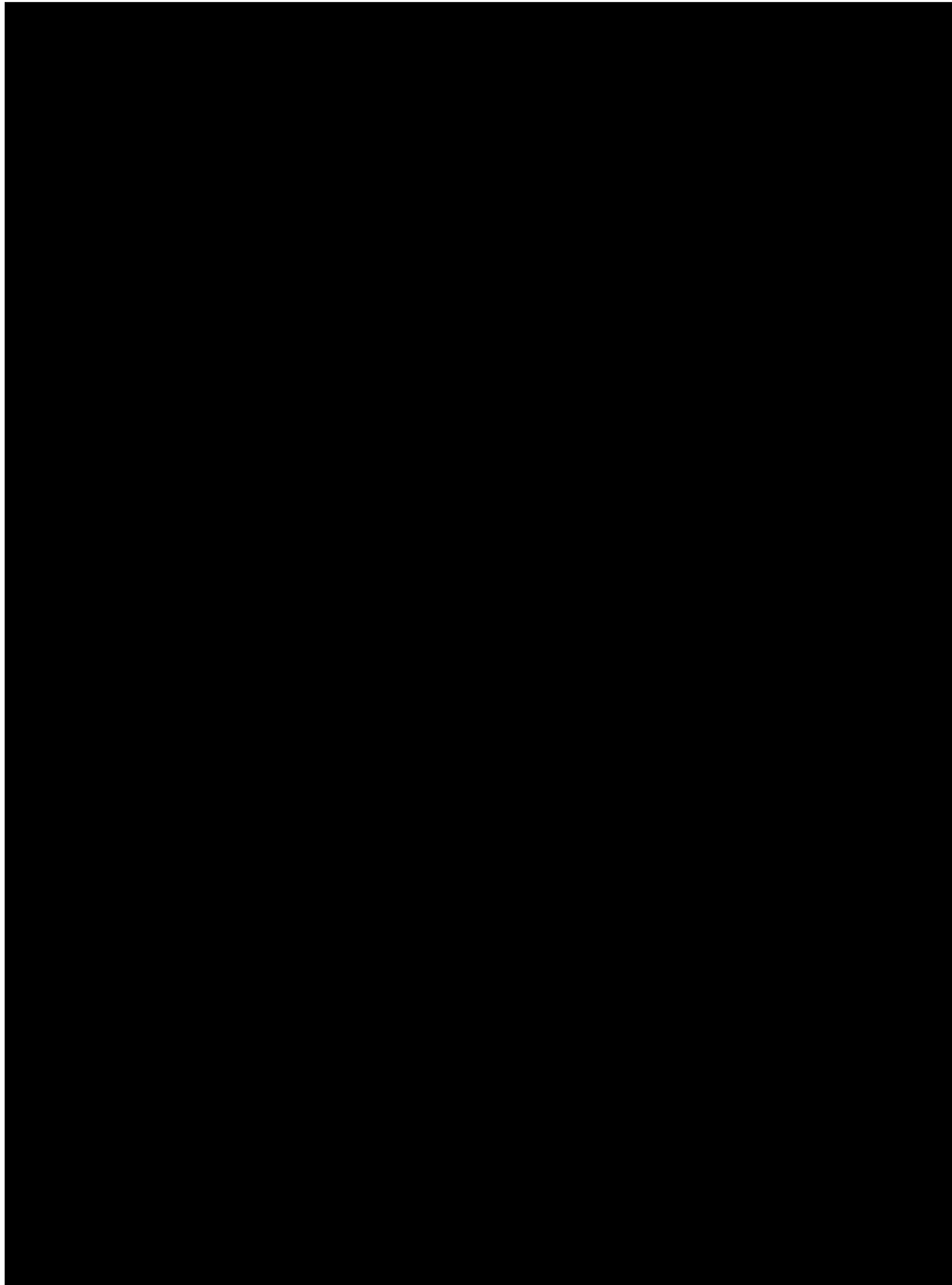
**Portland Police Bureau
Training Division
Tactical Update Foot Pursuits
Lesson Plan Outline and Presentation**



4. Pursuit Transitions



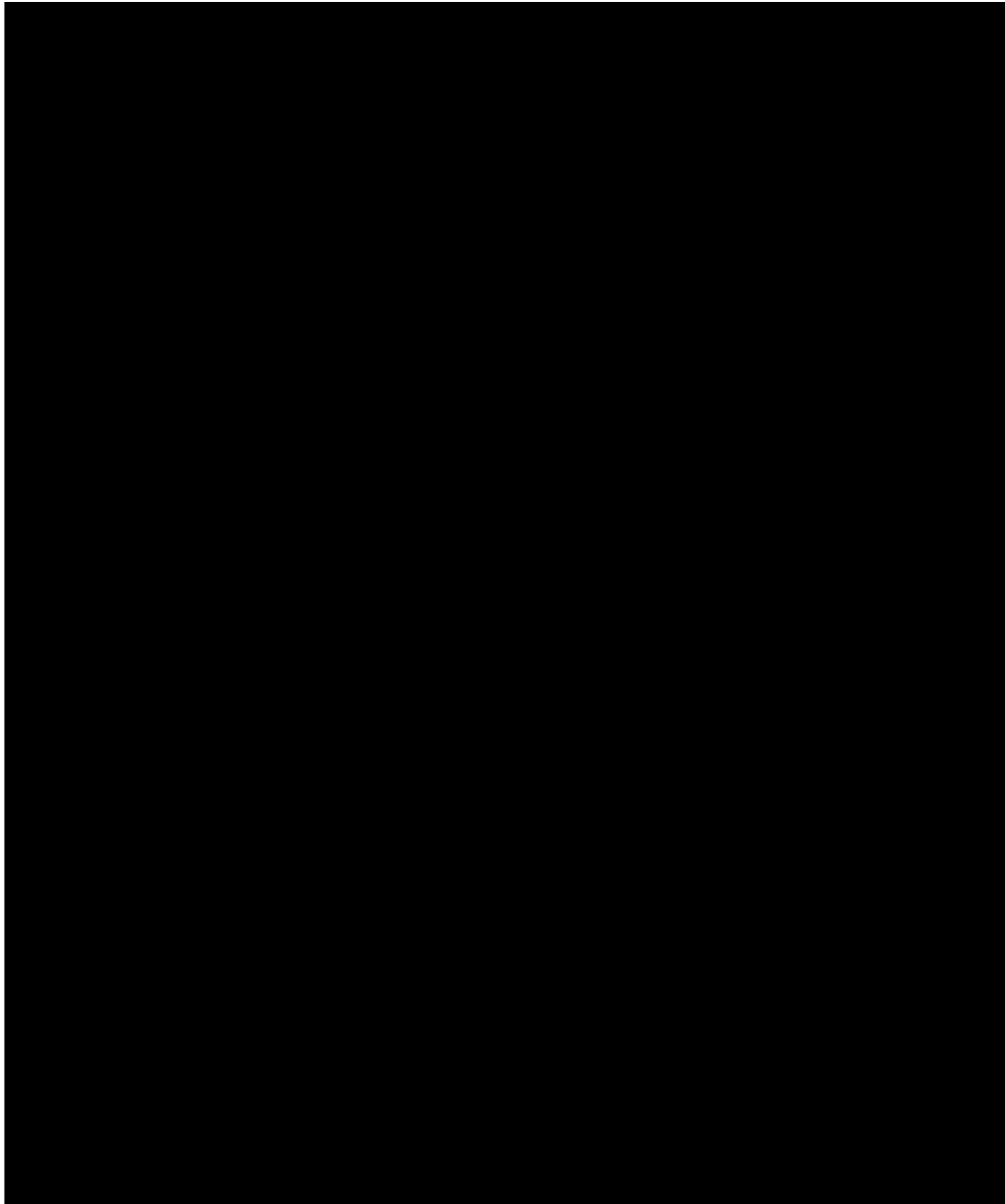
**Portland Police Bureau
Training Division
Tactical Update Foot Pursuits
Lesson Plan Outline and Presentation**



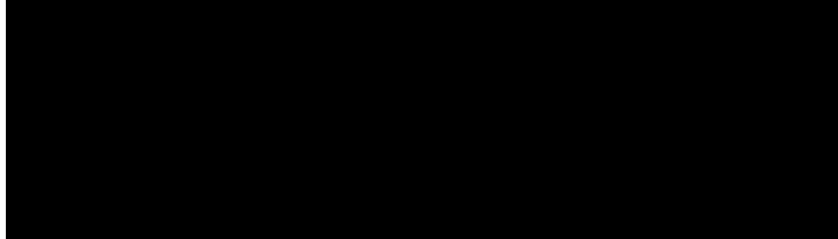
**Portland Police Bureau
Training Division
Tactical Update Foot Pursuits
Lesson Plan Outline and Presentation**



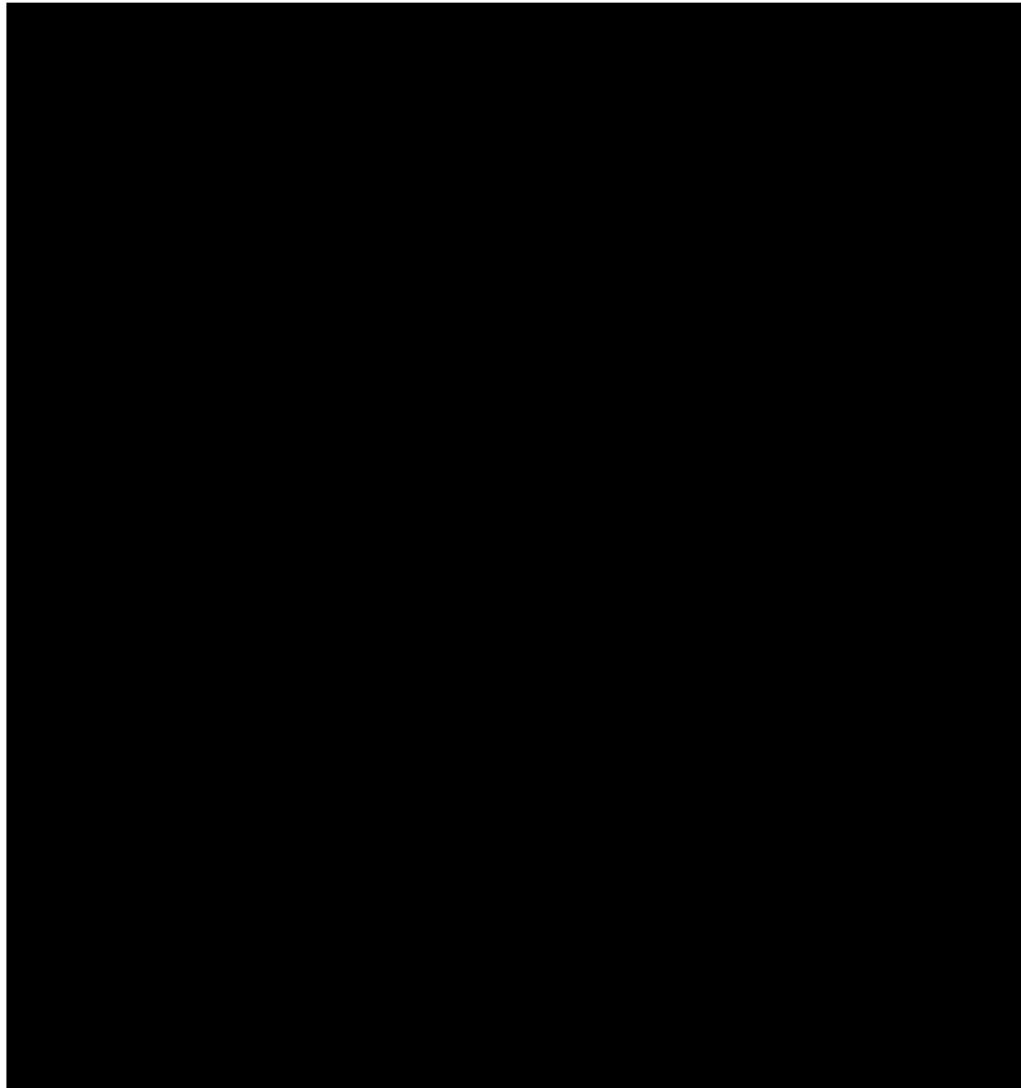
5. Pursuit Termination



**Portland Police Bureau
Training Division
Tactical Update Foot Pursuits
Lesson Plan Outline and Presentation**



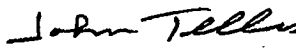
6. Restrictions



**Portland Police Bureau
Training Division
Tactical Update Foot Pursuits
Lesson Plan Outline and Presentation**



PORTLAND POLICE BUREAU
Lesson Plan & Cover Sheet
Roll-Call Training

Module Title: Foot Pursuits		
Key Word Index:		
Prepared by: Officer Josh Goldschmidt	Date Prepared: December 2009	Date lesson plan, handouts, research, and video filed with Training Division: December 1 st , 2009
Previous Release Information: N/A		
Deployment Authorization		
<u>Rank/Name/RU</u> Cmdr. John Tellis Training Division	<u>Signature</u> 	<u>Month for Deployment</u> December 2009 <u>To Be Completed By</u> December 31 st , 2009
Special Note To RU Manager: N/A		
Module Description: Explanation of new reporting requirements for Foot Pursuits followed by an review of foot pursuit tactical doctrine and bureau policy regarding foot pursuits.		
Research References: Lesson Plan- 2009 In service (Officer Pippen)		
Method of Instruction: A video followed by roll-call supervisors reviewing performance objectives.		
Performance Objectives: After this video and lesson plan, students will be able to:		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Define "Foot Pursuit" and "Tactical Apprehension" per Bureau Policy and Procedure 2. Identify behaviors that may indicate a foot pursuit suspect is armed. 3. Articulate when to transition from a foot pursuit to a tactical apprehension is appropriate. 		
Module Handouts: • None	Equipment Needs: • DVD player and TV	Instructor References: • Lesson Plan

TO INSTRUCTOR:

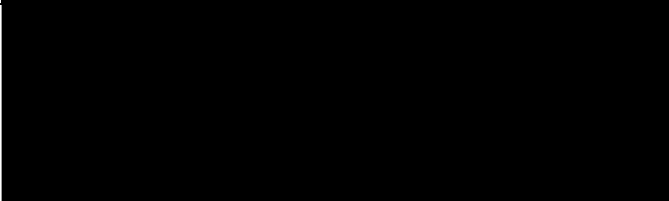
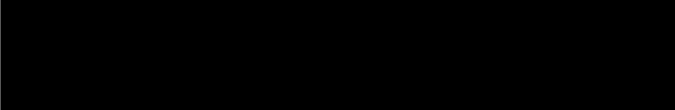
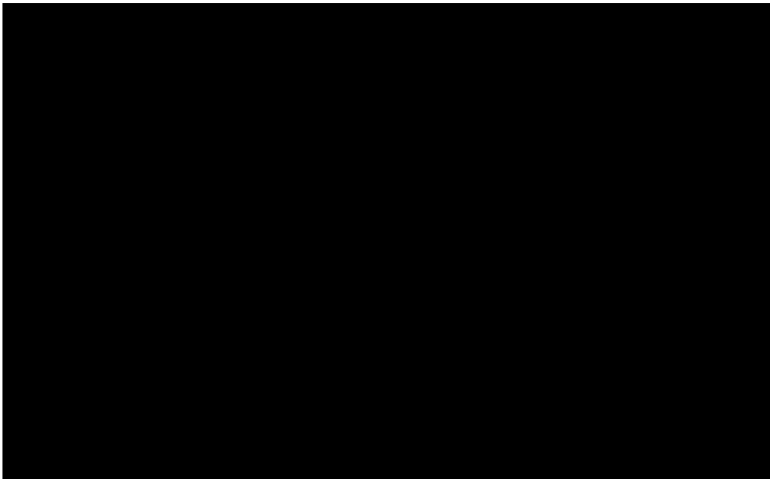
Advise the group that you will ask some questions about the video.

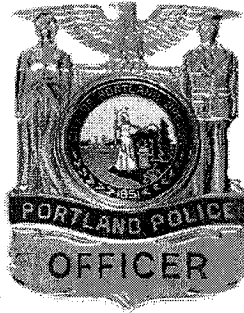
Show the video.

After the video, quickly go over performance objectives listed under "*Instructor Notes.*"

Introduction:

The purpose of this module is to share with you...

Performance Objectives	<i>Instructor Notes</i>
<p>1. Define "Foot Pursuit" and "Tactical Apprehension" per Bureau Policy and Procedure.</p> <p>2. Identify behaviors that may indicate a foot pursuit suspect is armed.</p> <p>3. Articulate when to transition from a foot pursuit to a tactical apprehension is appropriate.</p>	<p>1. <i>Define "Foot Pursuit" and "Tactical Apprehension" per Bureau Policy and Procedure.?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• By definition a foot pursuit is: A pursuit on foot by officer(s) where constant visual contact is maintained at all times, and the subject is readily capable of being apprehended by the pursuing officer(s).• Tactical Apprehension Strategies are tools that may allow you to successfully capture a fleeing subject when a foot pursuit is not appropriate. Tactical Apprehension Strategies include-  <p>2. <i>What are some behaviors that may indicate a foot pursuit suspect is armed?</i></p>  <p>3. <i>When is a transition from a foot pursuit to a tactical apprehension appropriate? (based on training doctrine and bureau policy)</i></p> 



**Portland Police Bureau
Training Division
Tactical Update Foot Pursuits
Lesson Plan Outline and Presentation**

- I. Course Title:** Tactical Update Foot Pursuits
- II. Instructor:** Training Division Staff
- III. Date/Time:** September 17,2008
- IV. Training Audience:** AA-2008-2
- V. Course Goal:** To have officers updated in the tactical procedures and information in the area of foot pursuits.
- VI. Performance Objectives**
1. Introduction
 2. At the conclusion of this course, officers should have a clear understanding of:
 - How a Foot Pursuit is defined
 - How Tactical Apprehension Strategies are applied.
 3. At the conclusion of this course, officers should have the ability to identify certain behaviors that a subject may display during a foot pursuit which may indicate that the subject is armed.
 4. Officers should be able to evaluate a situation and determine if a "Foot Pursuit" is the best tactical action and if termination is a feasible option.
 5. Officers should be familiar with the changes in dynamics when transitions from a "Foot Pursuit" to a "Tactical Apprehension" take place.
 6. Officers should know what the "Foot Pursuit" restrictions are and why they are in place.

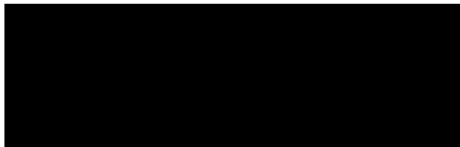
**Portland Police Bureau
Training Division
Tactical Update Foot Pursuits
Lesson Plan Outline and Presentation**

VI. Course Outline

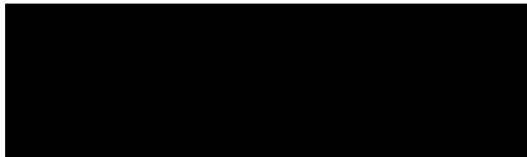
1. Introduction
2. Foot Pursuit –vs- Tactical Apprehension Strategies



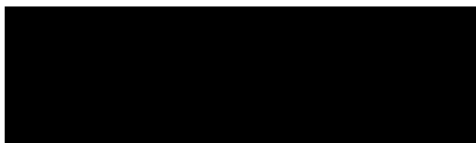
3. Fleeing Subjects / Indicators



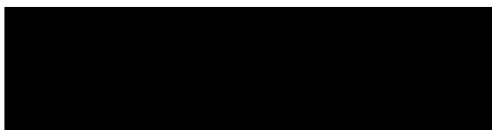
4. Pursuit Transitions



5. Pursuit Termination



6. Restrictions



**Portland Police Bureau
Training Division
Tactical Update Foot Pursuits
Lesson Plan Outline and Presentation**

1. Introduction

In recent months, several tactical situations have brought to light some questions regarding foot pursuits and their associated tactics. Some of the officers involved in these situations, along with supervisors, have shared some of their observations and concerns on this topic. This presentation is a result of officer input, information gathered at shooting debriefs and research. Officers should have an improved perspective concerning foot pursuits in general and the options that are available to them.

The Bureau will be issuing a new directive on foot pursuits. All officers need to read and be familiar with this new directive when it is made available.

2. Foot Pursuit versus Tactical Apprehension

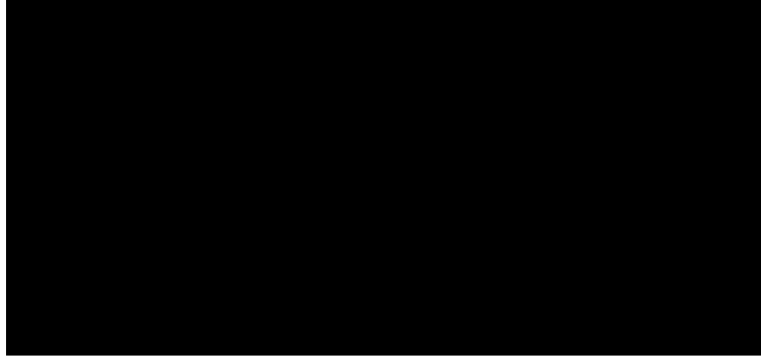
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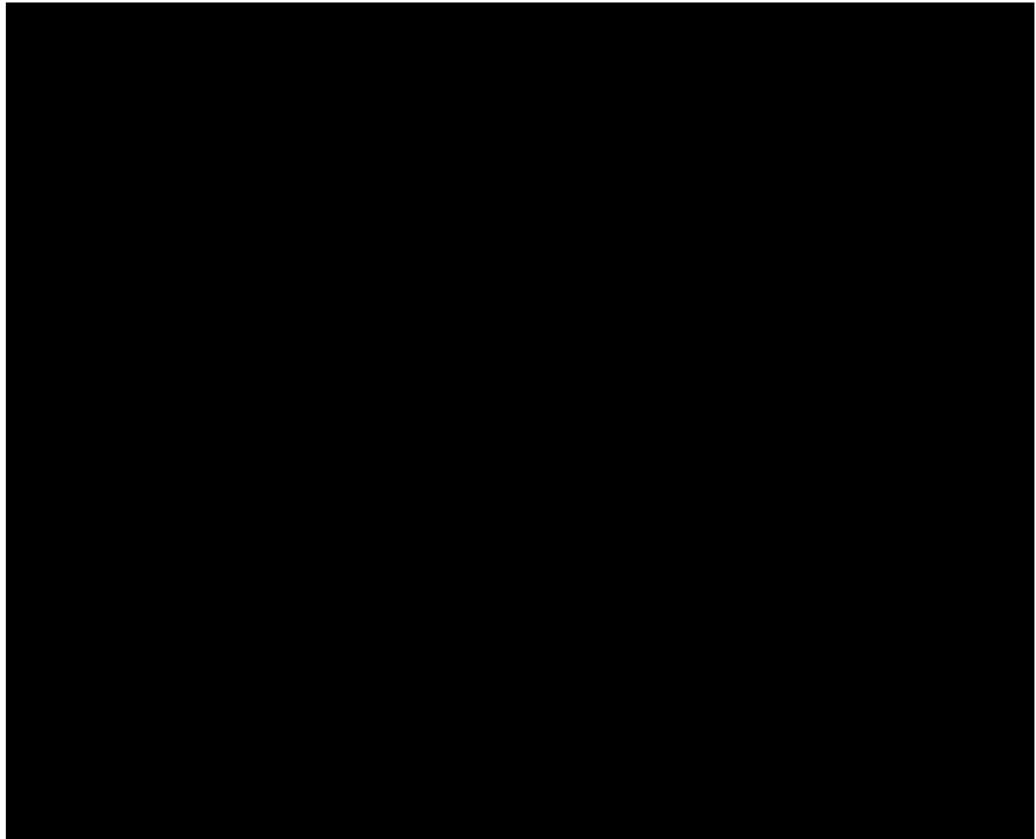
B. Tactical Apprehension Strategies

When a foot pursuit transitions into a tactical apprehension, the following strategies may be applied:

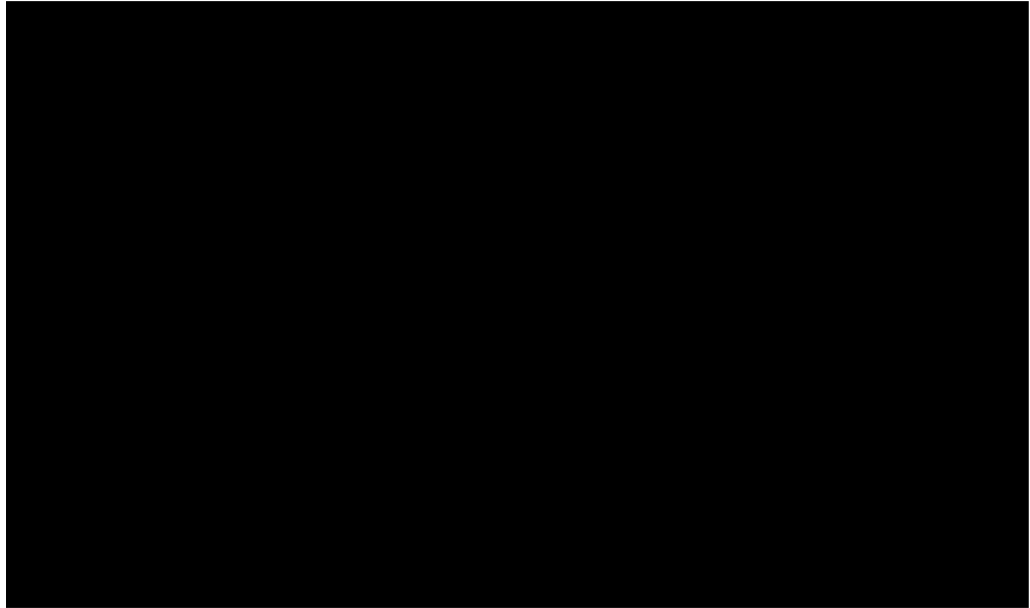
**Portland Police Bureau
Training Division
Tactical Update Foot Pursuits
Lesson Plan Outline and Presentation**



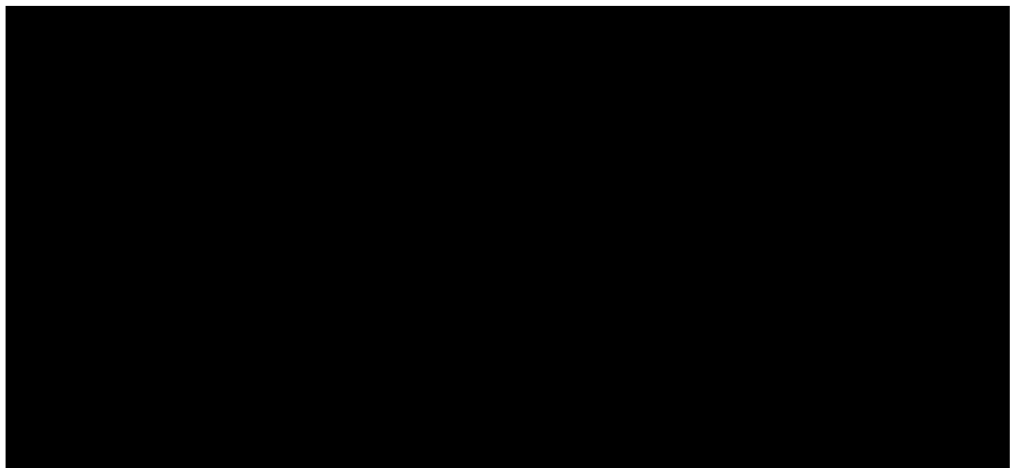
3. Displayed Behaviors of a Subject



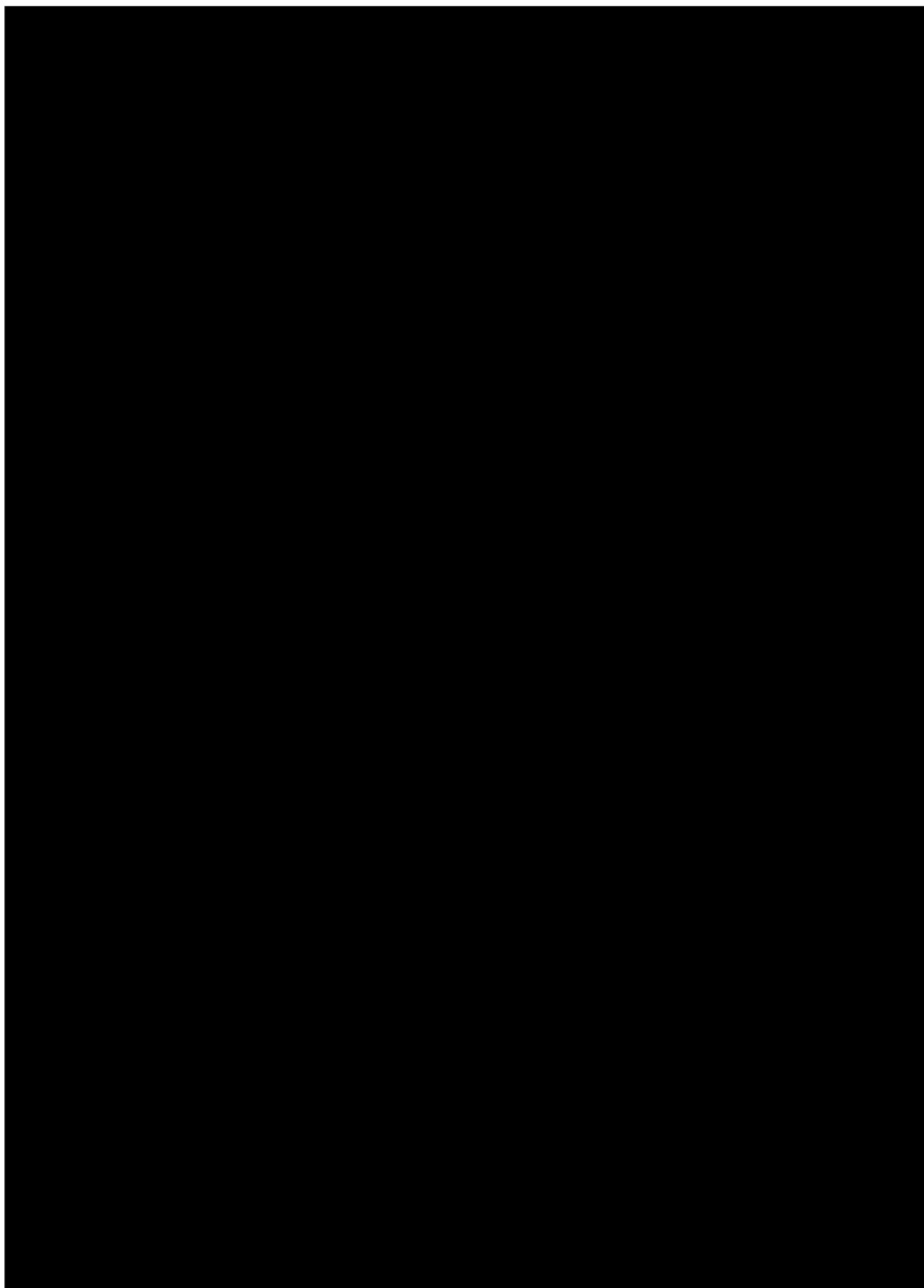
**Portland Police Bureau
Training Division
Tactical Update Foot Pursuits
Lesson Plan Outline and Presentation**



4. Pursuit Transitions



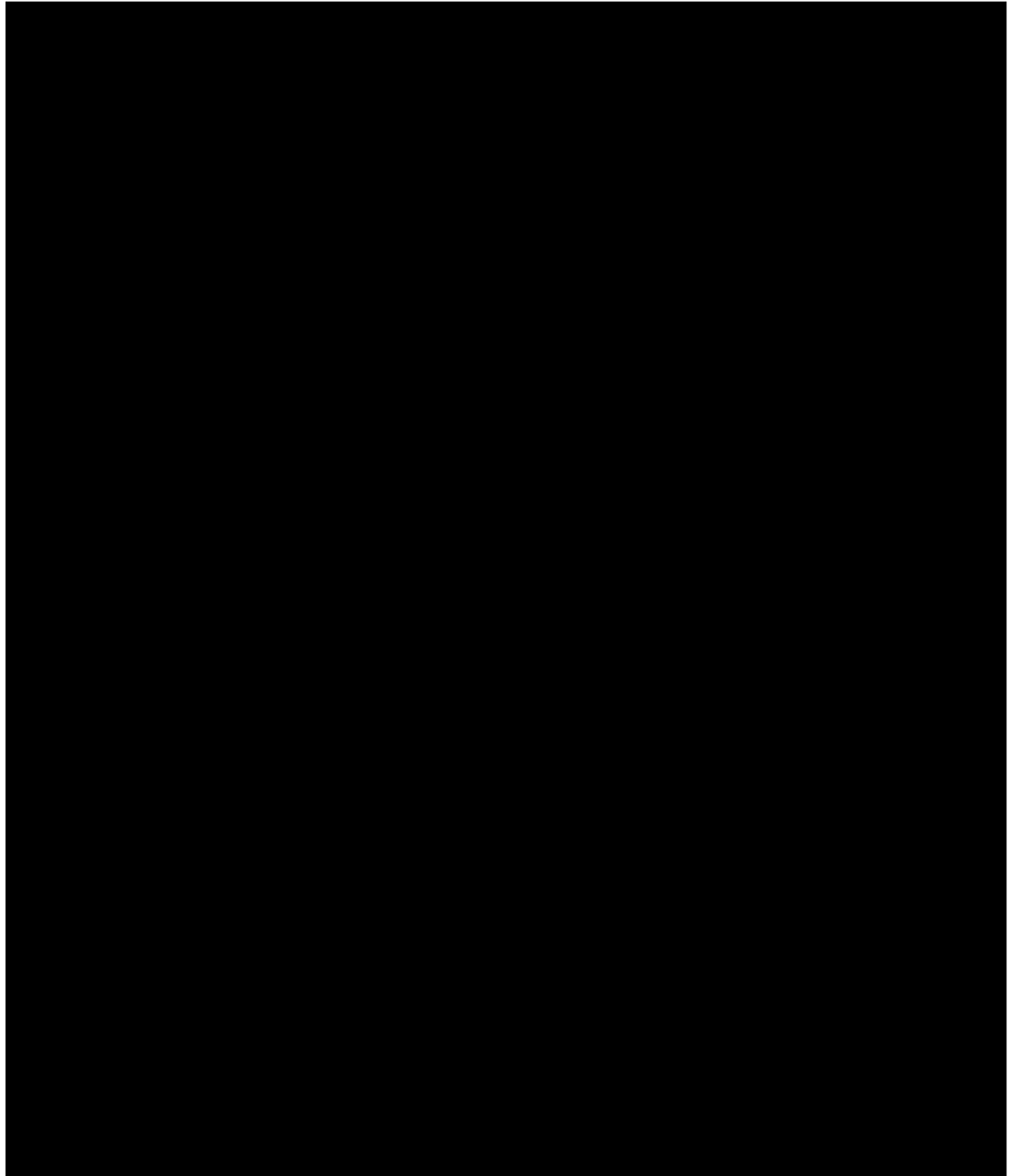
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Training Division
Tactical Update Foot Pursuits
Lesson Plan Outline and Presentation**



**Portland Police Bureau
Training Division
Tactical Update Foot Pursuits
Lesson Plan Outline and Presentation**



5. Pursuit Termination



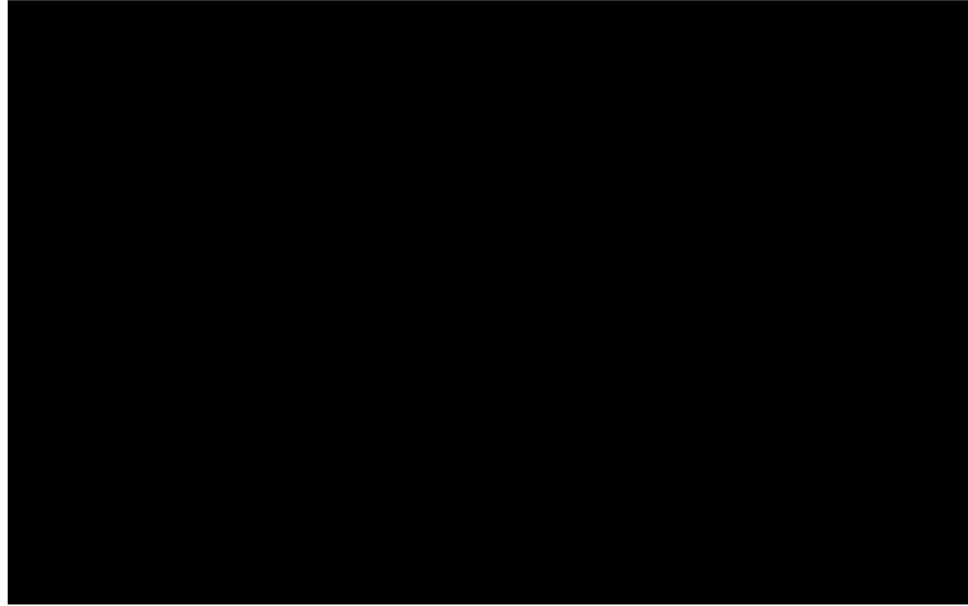
**Portland Police Bureau
Training Division
Tactical Update Foot Pursuits
Lesson Plan Outline and Presentation**

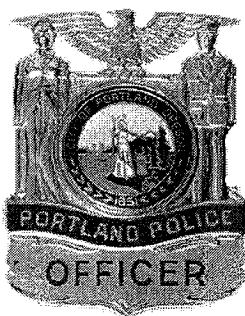


6. Restrictions



**Portland Police Bureau
Training Division
Tactical Update Foot Pursuits
Lesson Plan Outline and Presentation**





**Portland Police Bureau
Training Division
In-Service 2009
Tactical Update Foot Pursuits
Lesson Plan Outline and Presentation**

- I. Course Title:** Tactical Update Foot Pursuits
- II. Instructor:** Training Division Staff
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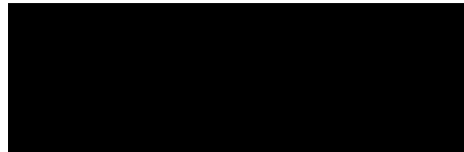
**Portland Police Bureau
Training Division
In-Service 2009
Tactical Update Foot Pursuits
Lesson Plan Outline and Presentation**

VI. Course Outline

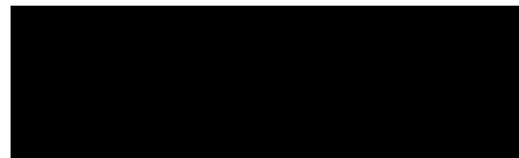
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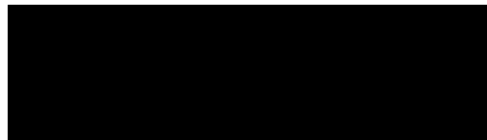
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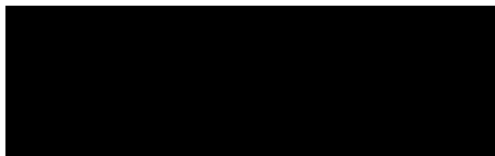
4. Pursuit Transitions



5. Pursuit Termination



6. Restrictions



**Portland Police Bureau
Training Division
In-Service 2009
Tactical Update Foot Pursuits
Lesson Plan Outline and Presentation**

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The safety of the officer and the public should be the overriding consideration in determining whether a foot pursuit should be initiated or continued

**Portland Police Bureau
Training Division
In-Service 2009
Tactical Update Foot Pursuits
Lesson Plan Outline and Presentation**

B. Threat Assessment

Before engaging a threat in a foot pursuit officers should conduct a threat assessment of the situation. To aid in this assessment, officers should consider the following:

Who am I chasing?

What would be gained by pursuing the subject?

Where

How much help do I have?

Who are you preparing to engage? Do you have prior knowledge about this person or are you familiar with their past behaviors towards the police?

Consider also what type of activity this person has been engaged in and make note of their overall behavior. Behavior of the subject can give you clues to how this person may react or maybe you want to wait for cover before approaching.

What is your environment like; give tactical consideration for pedestrians, traffic, and the neighborhood. What is the terrain like, are you in a park, downtown or residential area.

How far off is your cover?

C. Tactical Apprehension Strategies

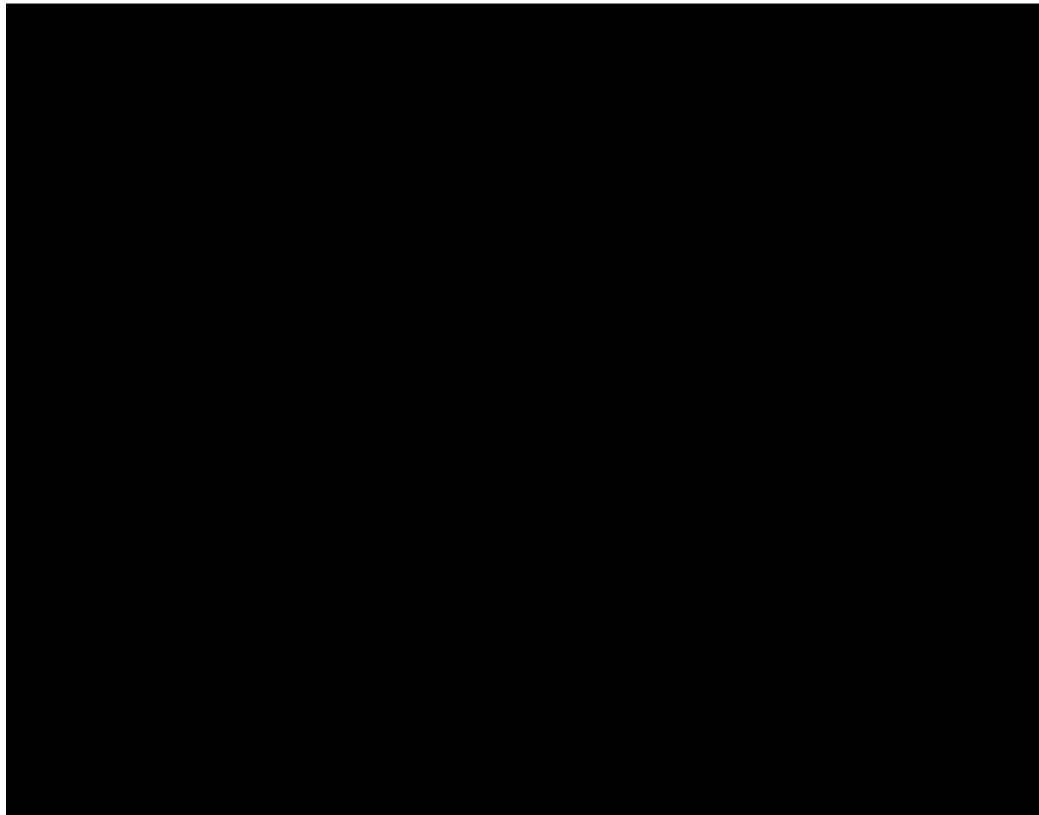
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Training Division
In-Service 2009
Tactical Update Foot Pursuits
Lesson Plan Outline and Presentation**



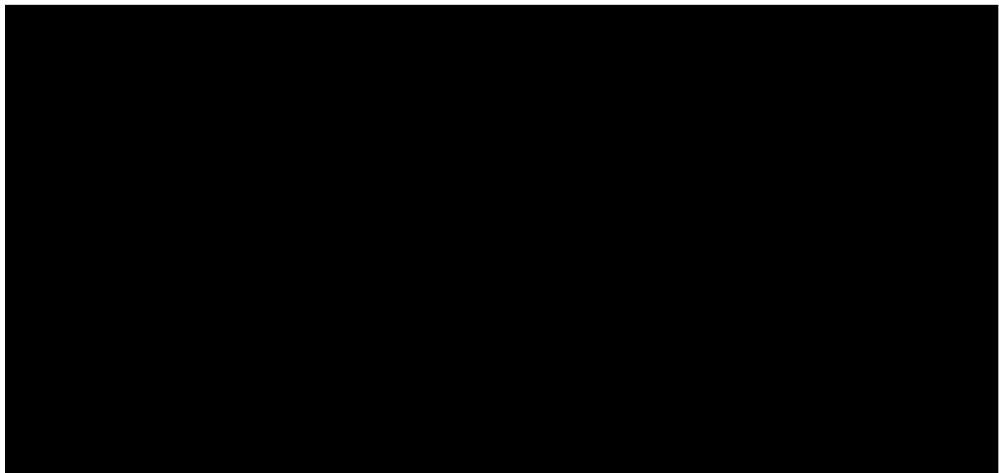
3. Displayed Behaviors of a Subject



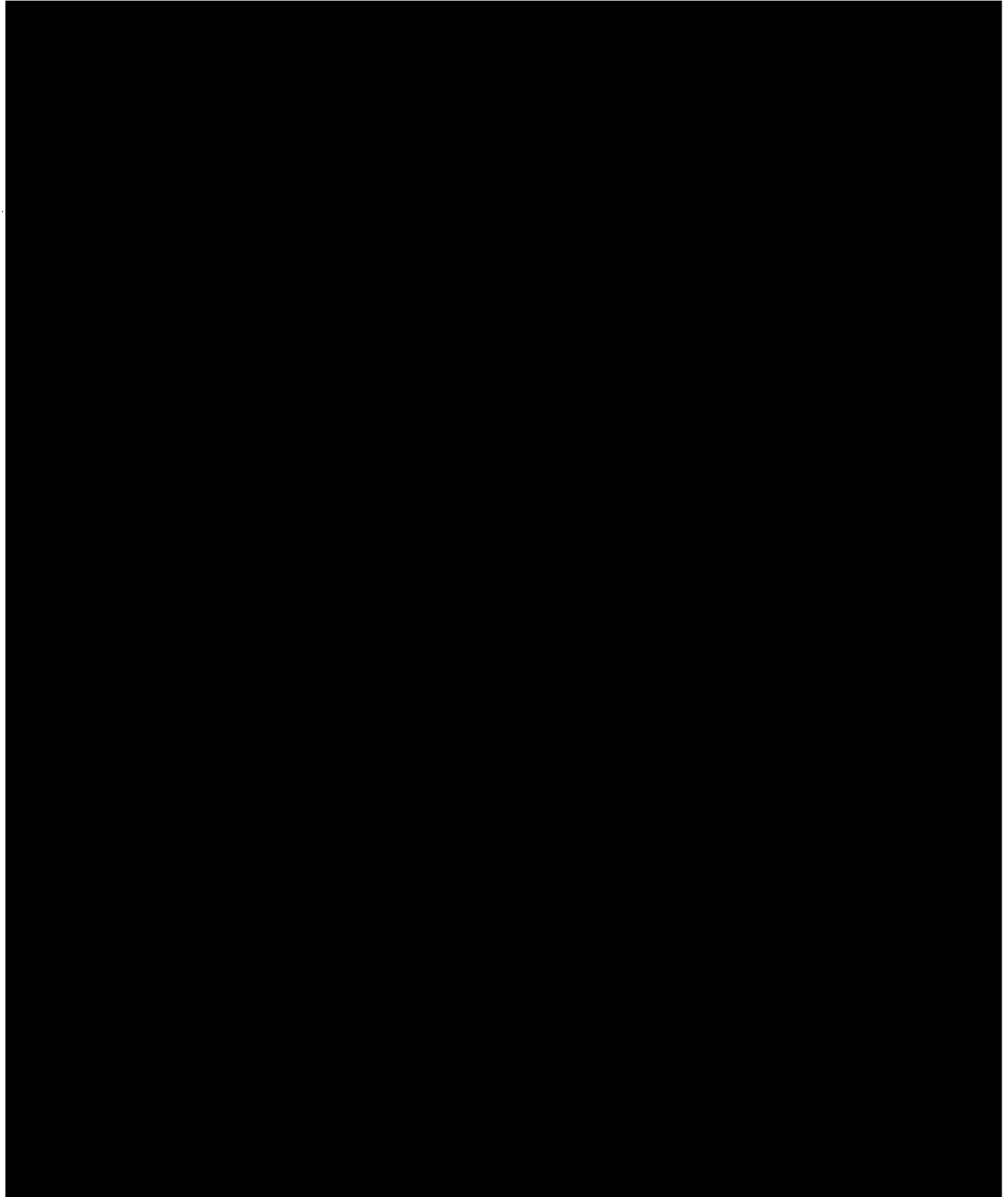
**Portland Police Bureau
Training Division
In-Service 2009
Tactical Update Foot Pursuits
Lesson Plan Outline and Presentation**



4. Pursuit Transitions



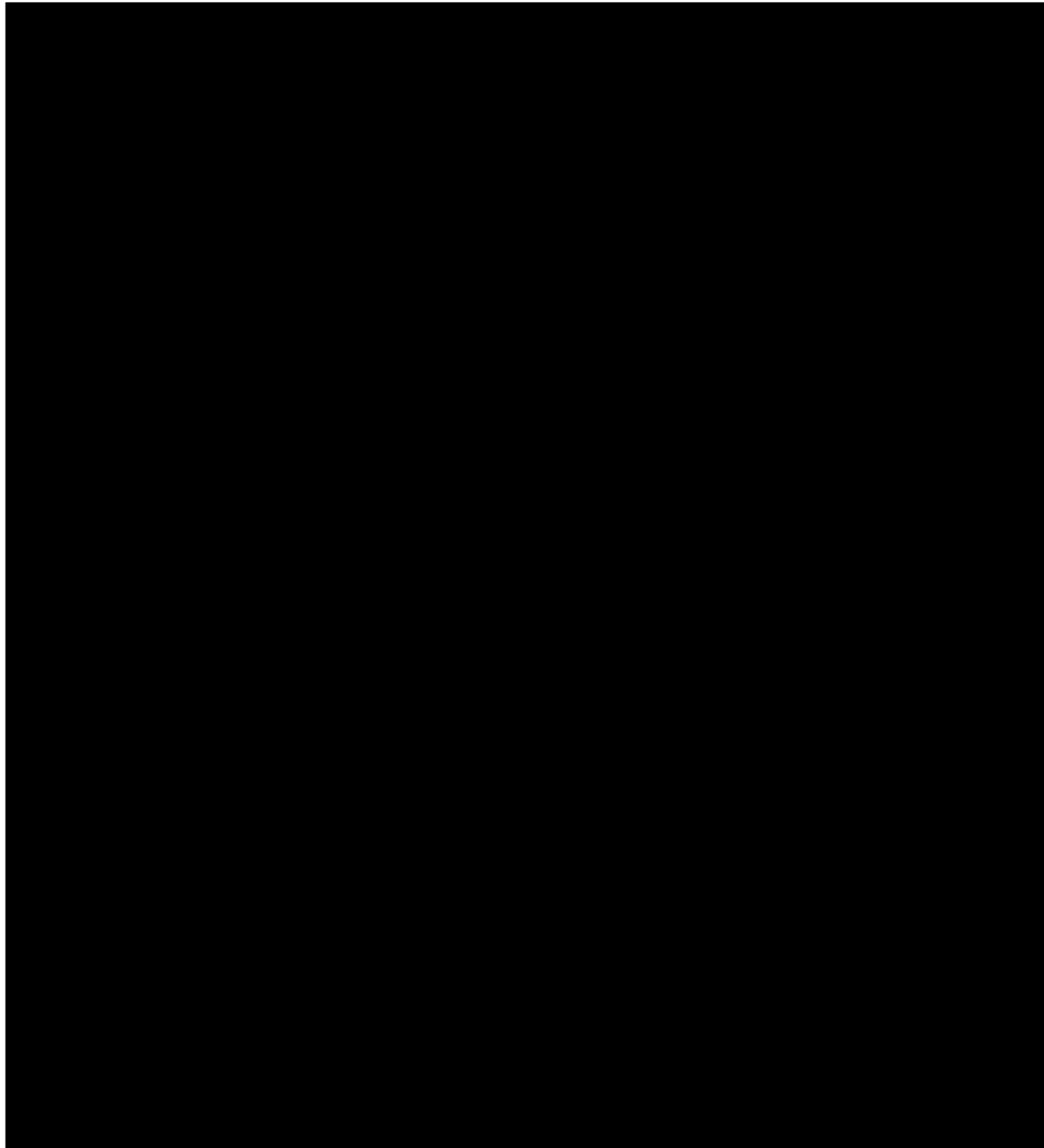
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Tactical Update Foot Pursuits
Lesson Plan Outline and Presentation**



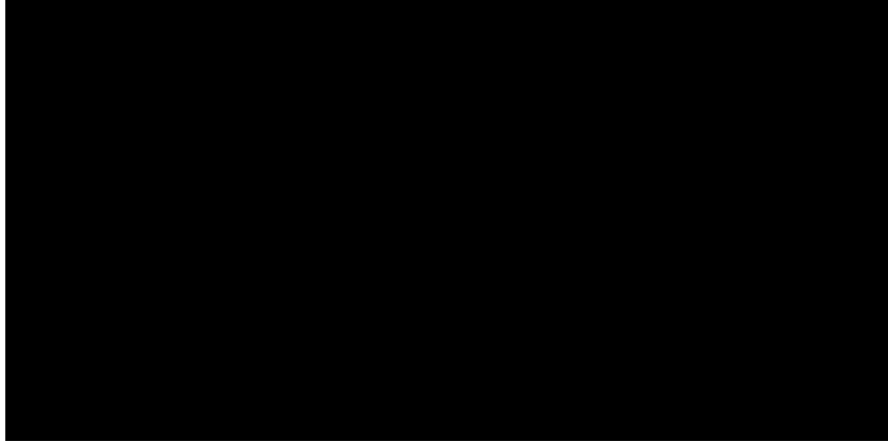
**Portland Police Bureau
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In-Service 2009
Tactical Update Foot Pursuits
Lesson Plan Outline and Presentation**



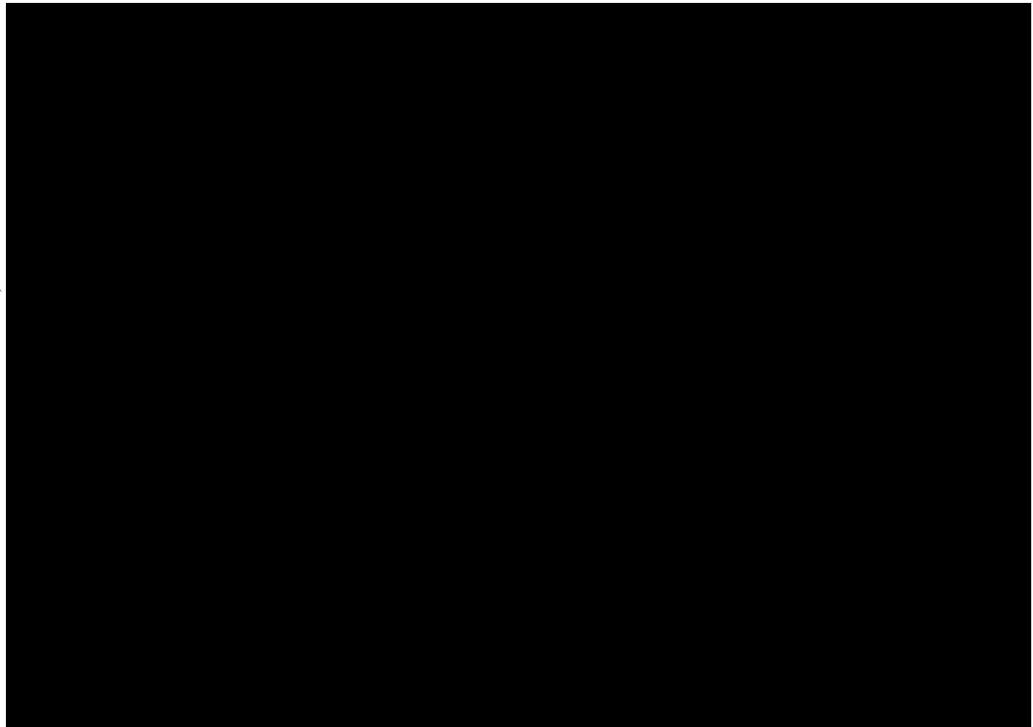
5. Pursuit Termination



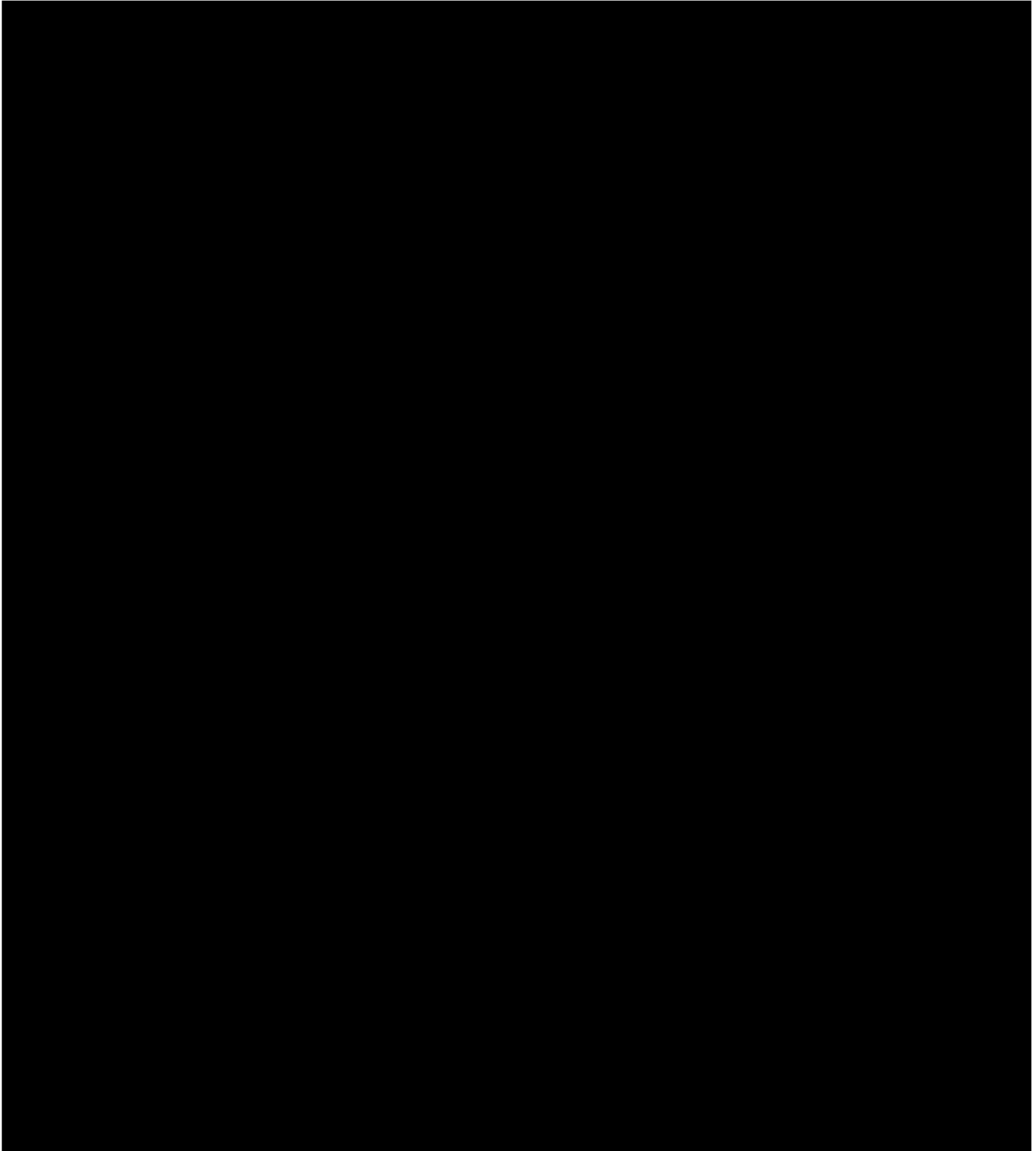
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Training Division
In-Service 2009
Tactical Update Foot Pursuits
Lesson Plan Outline and Presentation**



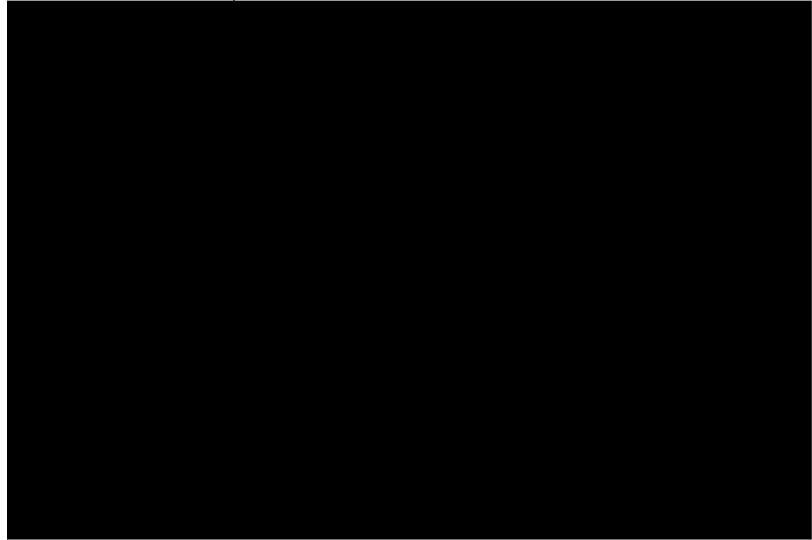
6. Restrictions



**Portland Police Bureau
Training Division
In-Service 2009
Tactical Update Foot Pursuits
Lesson Plan Outline and Presentation**



**Portland Police Bureau
Training Division
In-Service 2009
Tactical Update Foot Pursuits
Lesson Plan Outline and Presentation**



In-Service 2009

- Portland Police Bureau
- Training Division
- Foot Pursuits



Foot Pursuit Defined

- Foot Pursuit:
 - A pursuit on foot by officer(s) where constant visual contact is maintained at all times, and the suspect is readily capable of being apprehended by the pursuing officer(s)

Considerations

- The safety of the officer and the public should be the overriding consideration in determining whether a foot pursuit should be initiated or continued
- Conducting a good threat assessment will assist you in your pursuit decisions

Threat Assessments

- Before an officer engages a threat, some sort of threat assessment should take place
- To aid in this assessment we should consider the following:
 - Who am I chasing
 - What would be gained by pursuing the subject
 - Where am I (Cover, escape routes.....)
 - How much help do you have

Threat Assessments

The “Who”

- Consider who we are preparing to engage with
- Does this person have:
 - Prior history with police
 - Do officers have personal knowledge of past behavior with this person

Threat Assessments

The “What”

- What activity has this person or persons been involved in
- What are they doing from a behavioral standpoint
- What are some of the possible outcomes of engagement

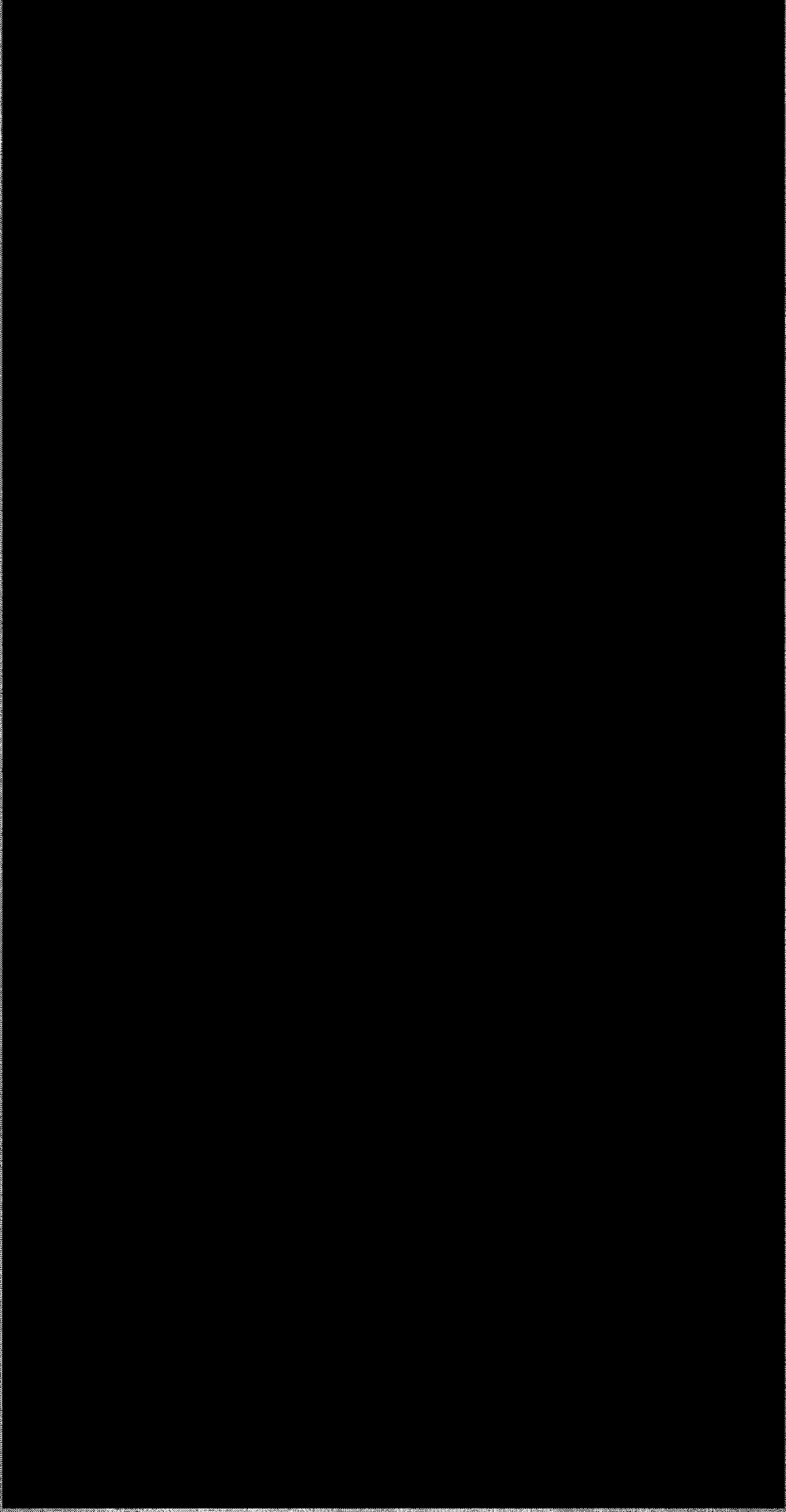
Threat Assessments

The “Where”

- Where are you?
 - Environment
 - Pedestrians
 - Traffic
 - Neighborhood
 - Terrain
 - Park
 - Downtown
 - Residential
- Distance from other resources
 - Cover
 - Less Lethal

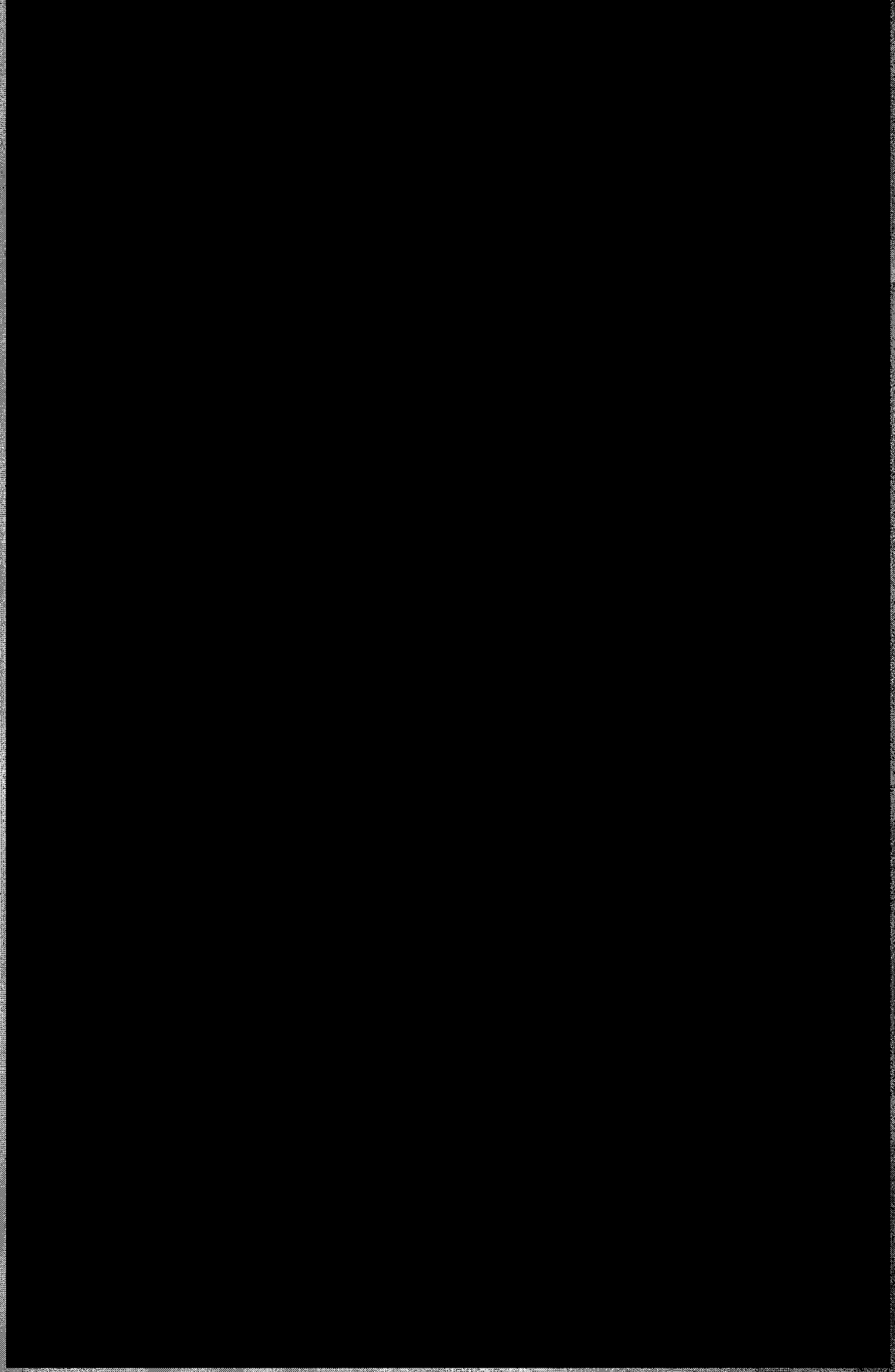
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Tactical Apprehension Strategies

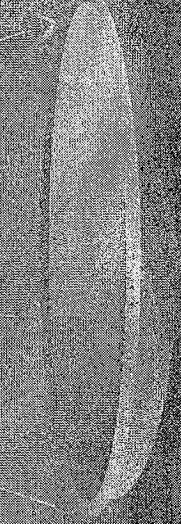
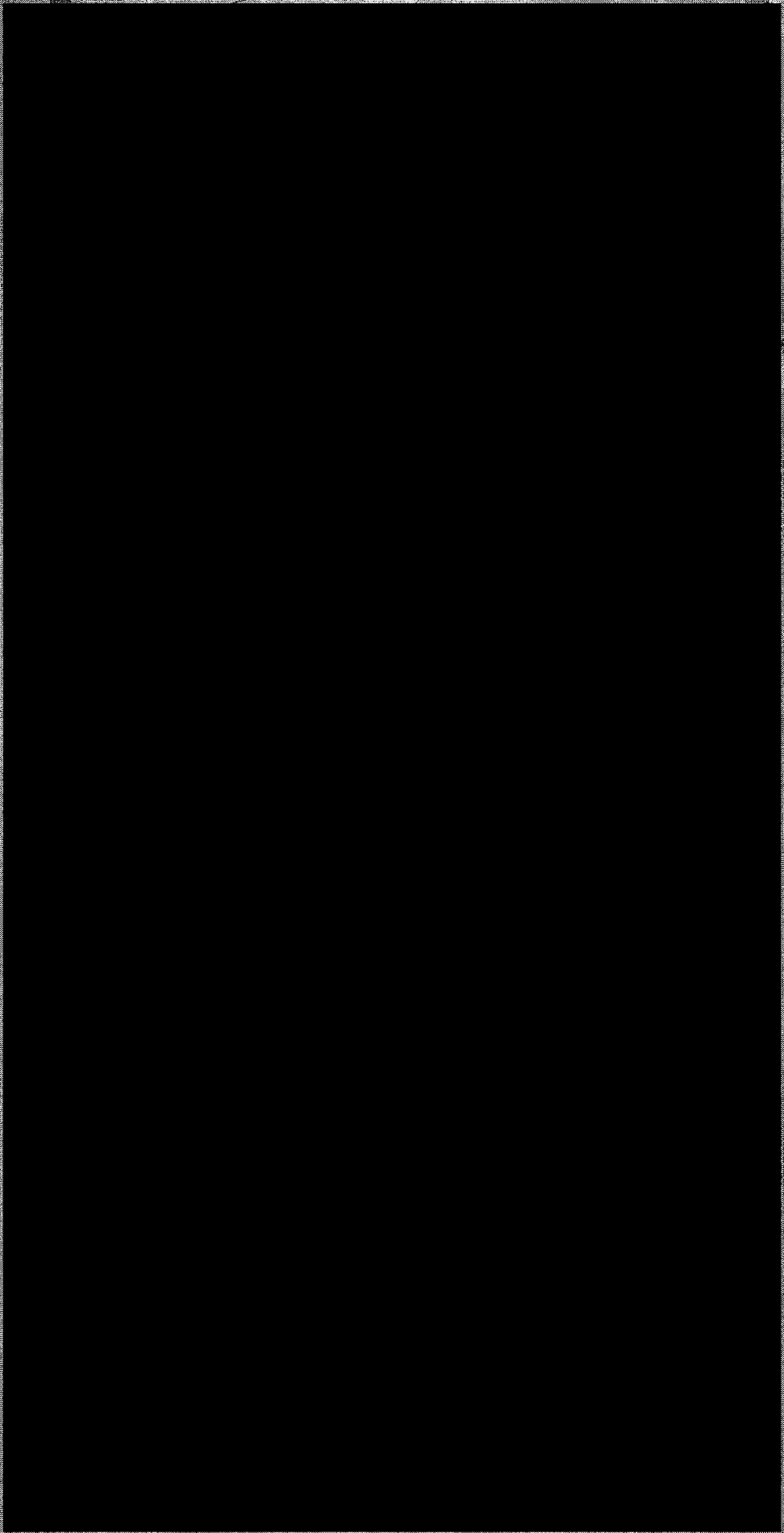


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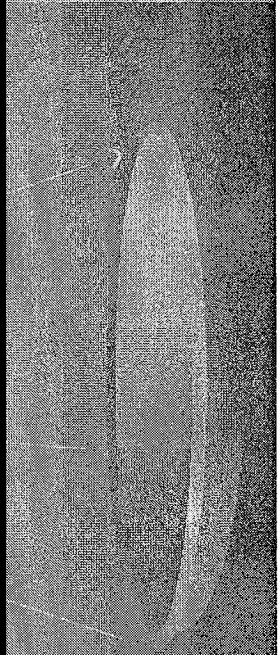
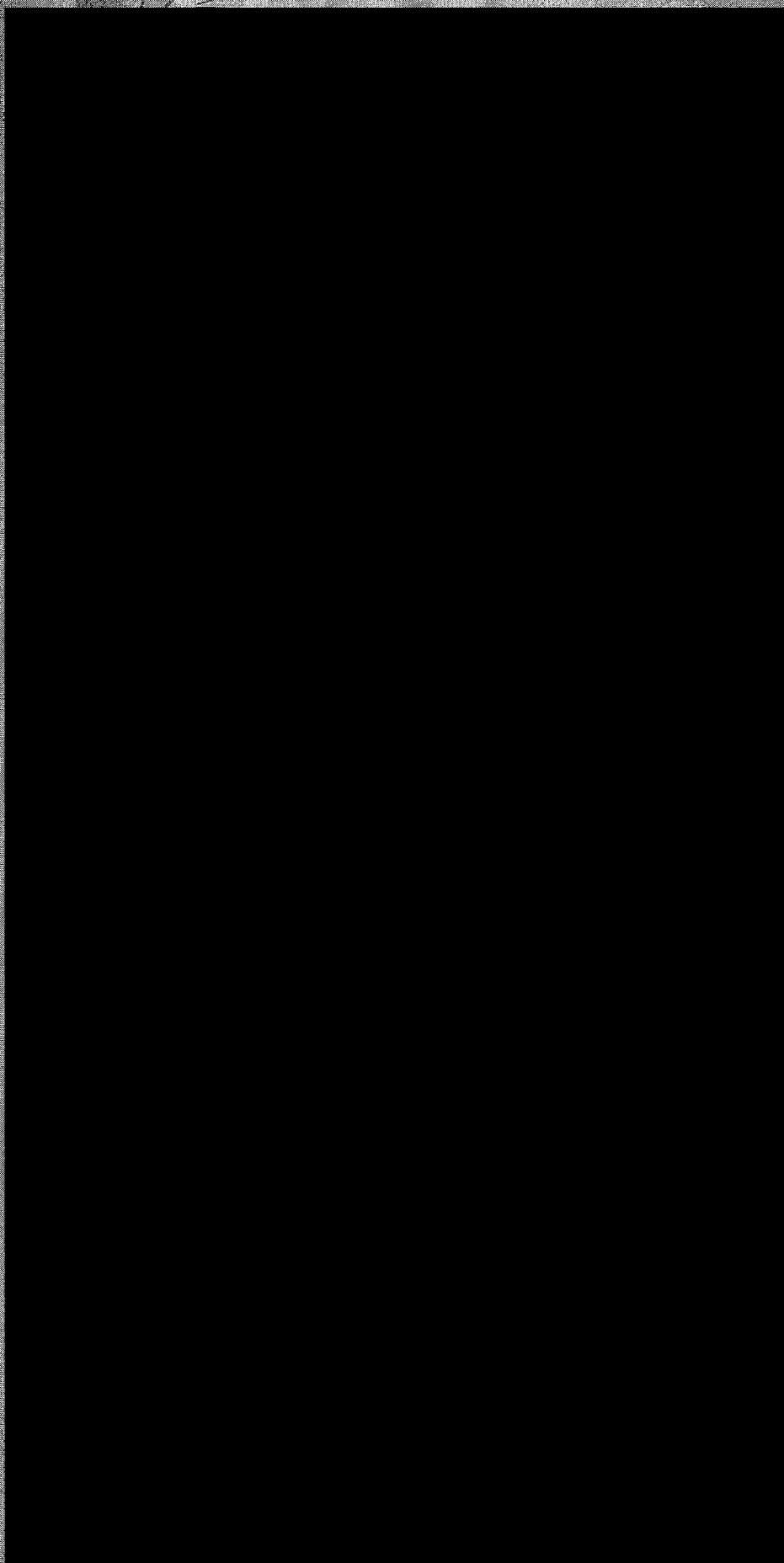
Looking Back... Targeting



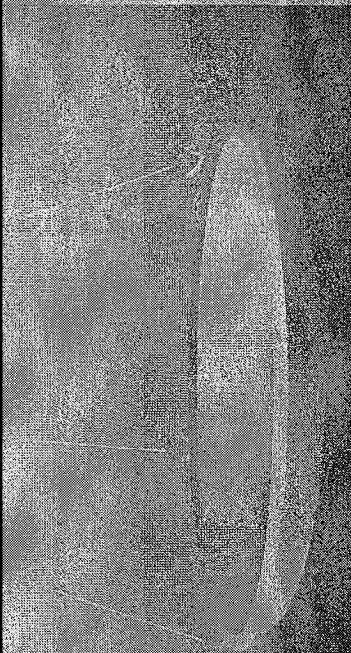
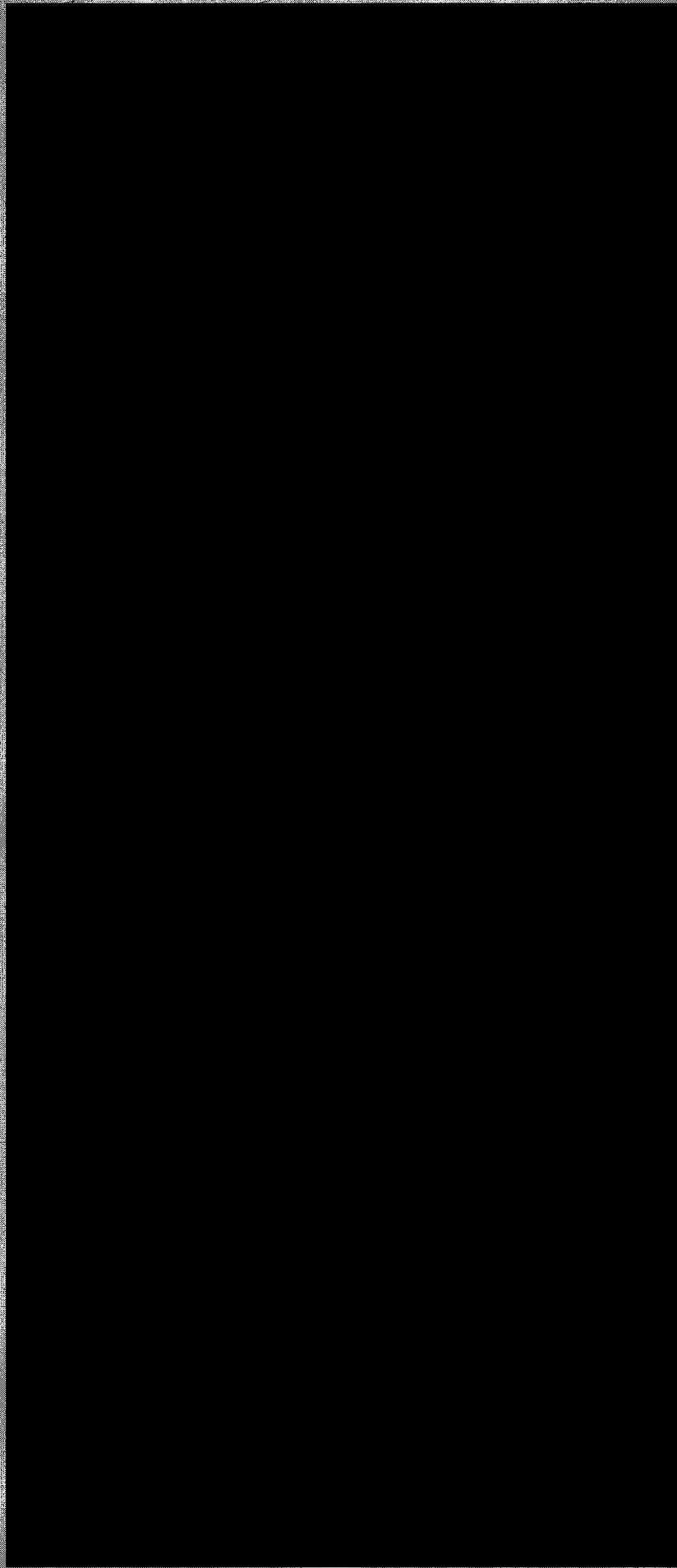
Change in Stride



Hand and Arm Movement

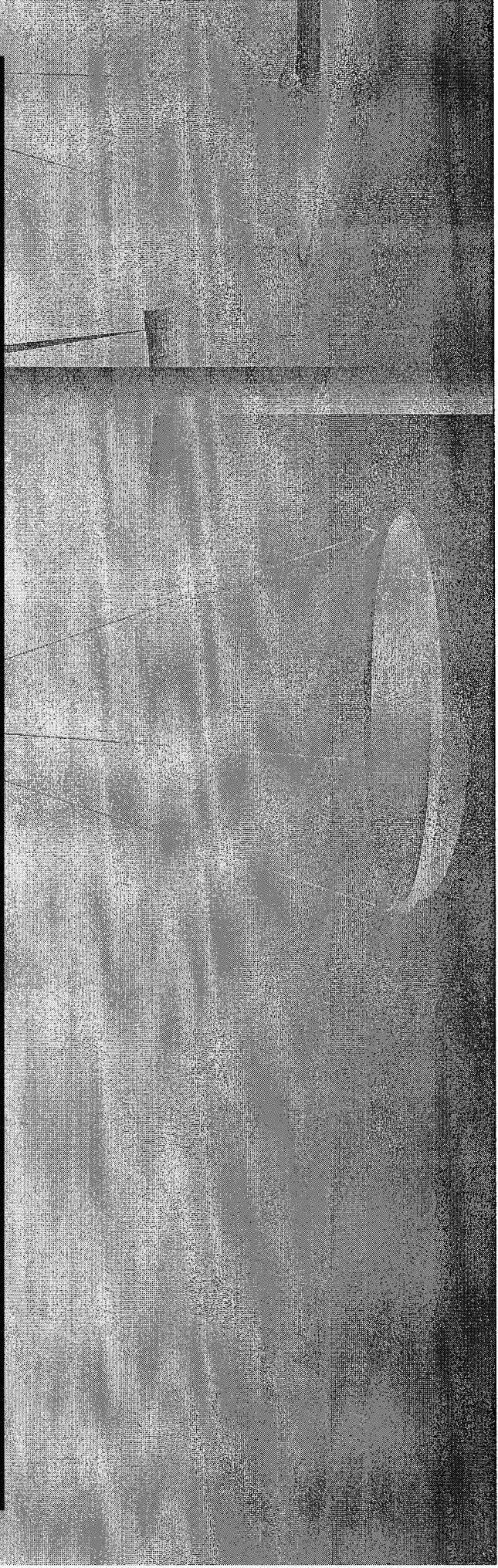
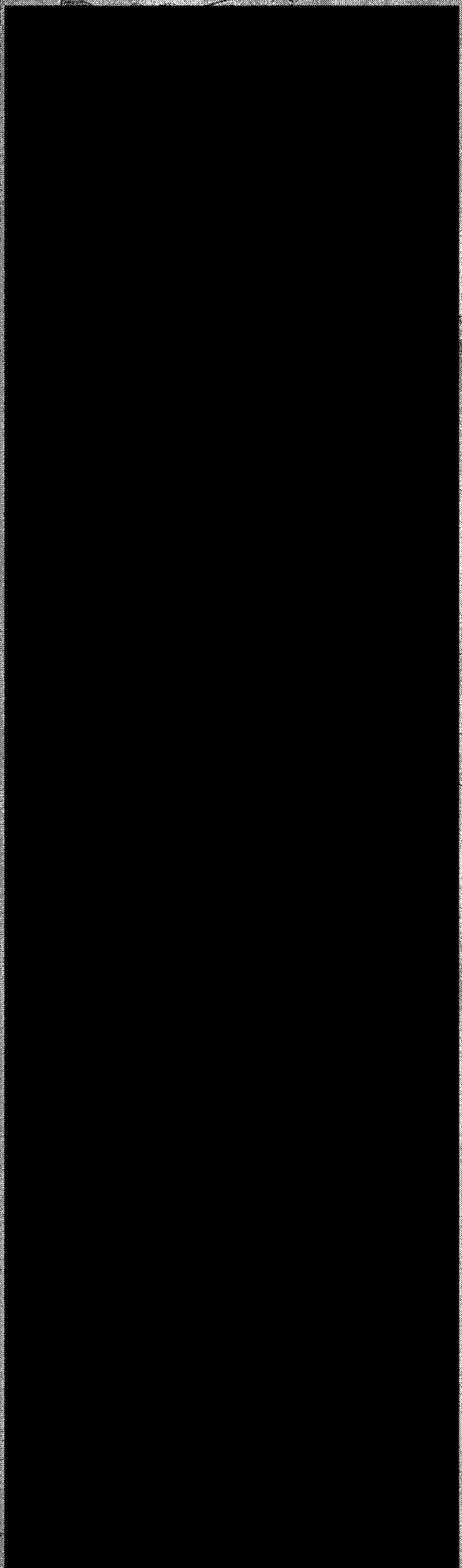


Arm Movement

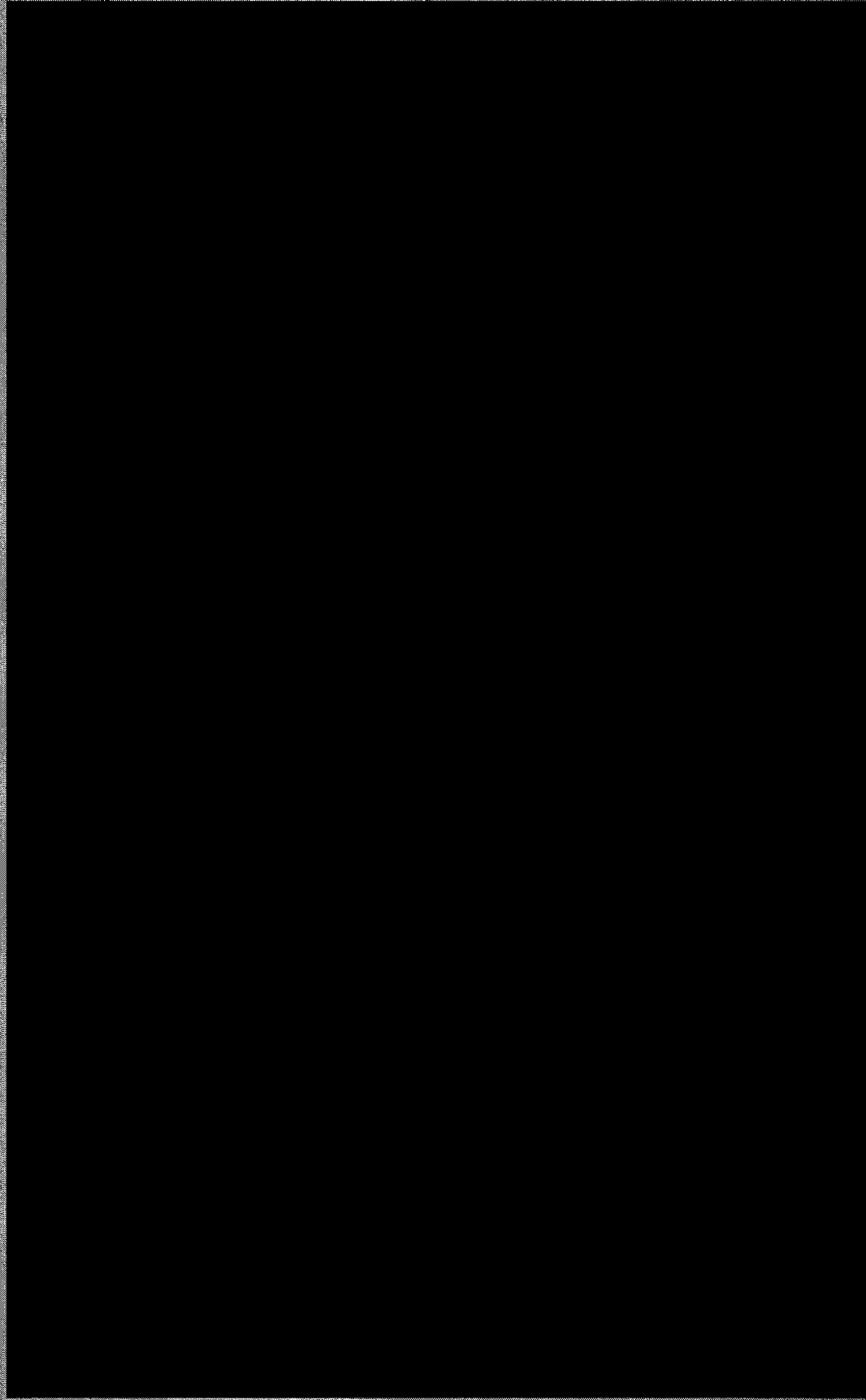


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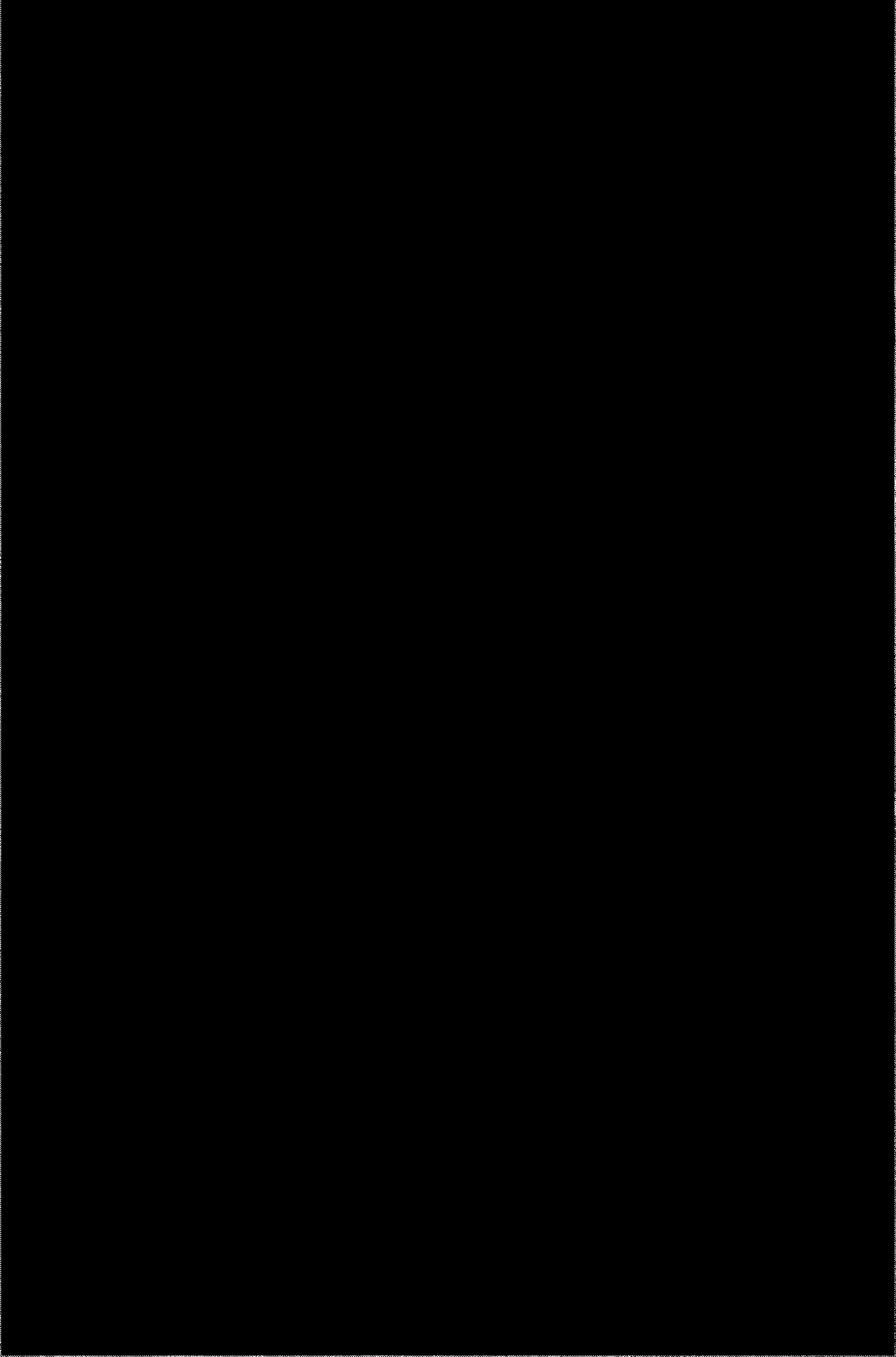
Guarding/ Security Checking



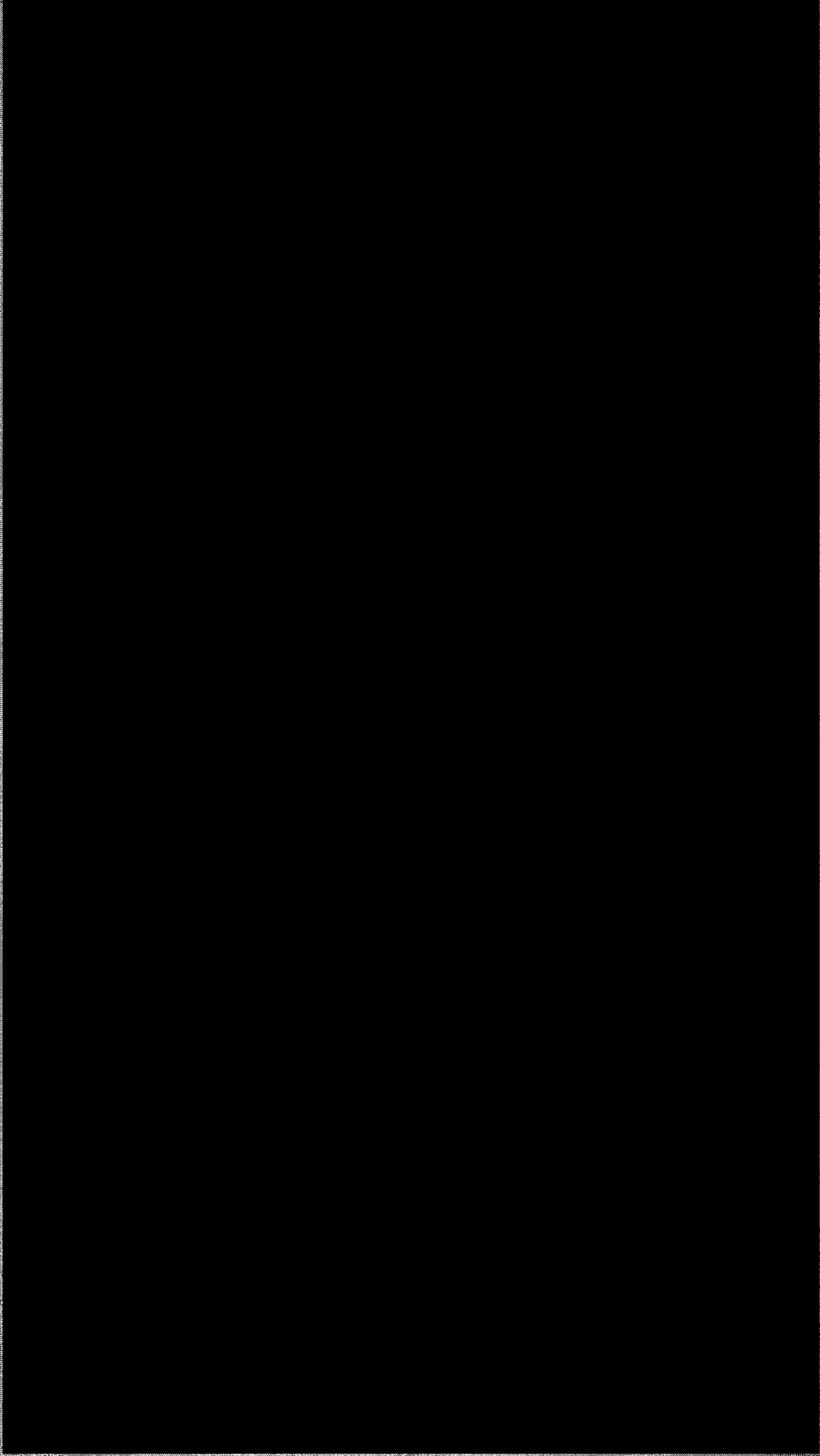
Examples of Guarding



Examples of Guarding



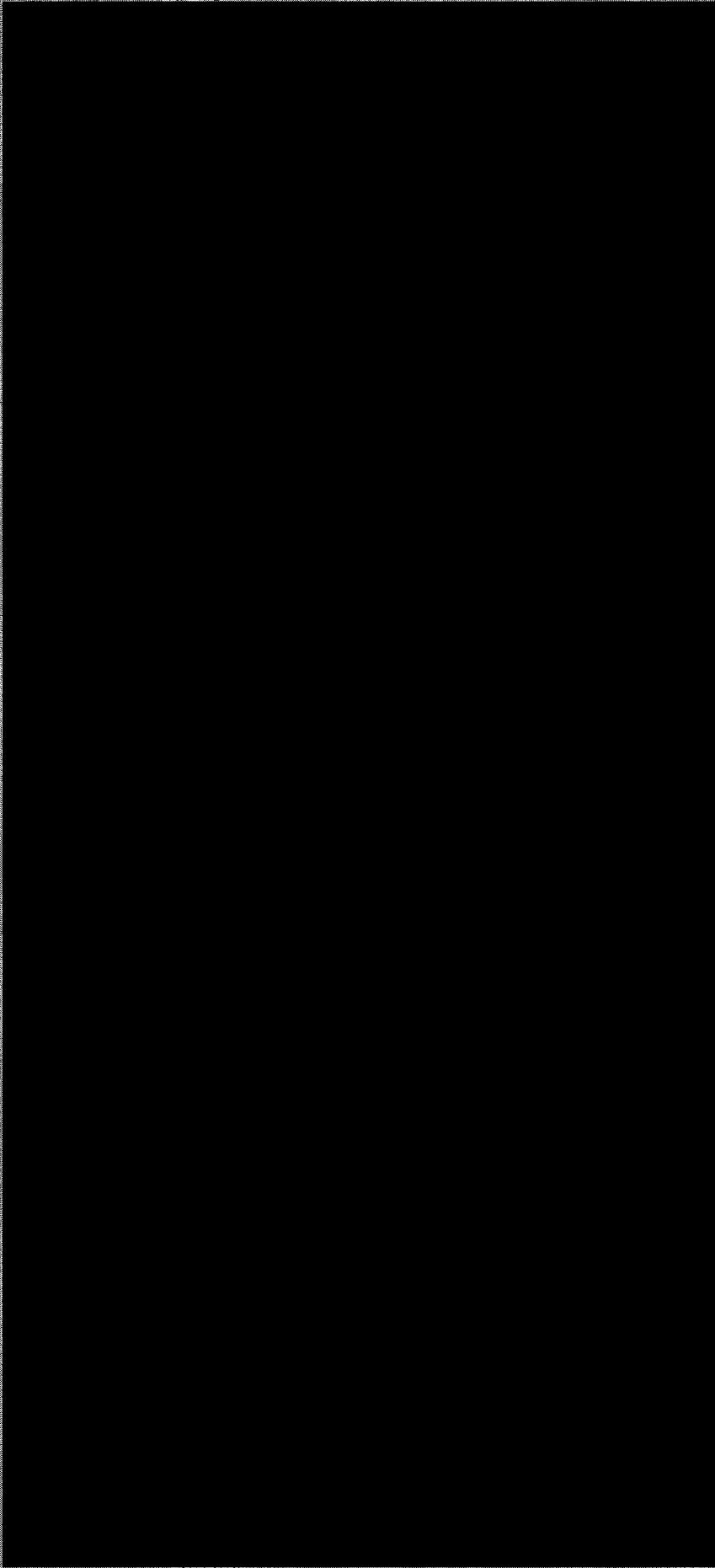
Pursuit Transition



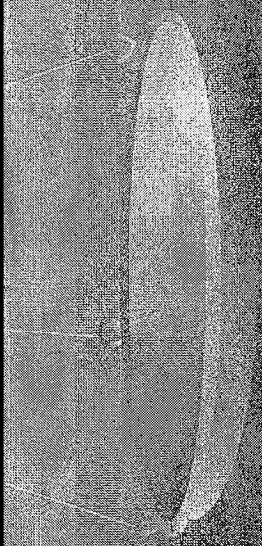
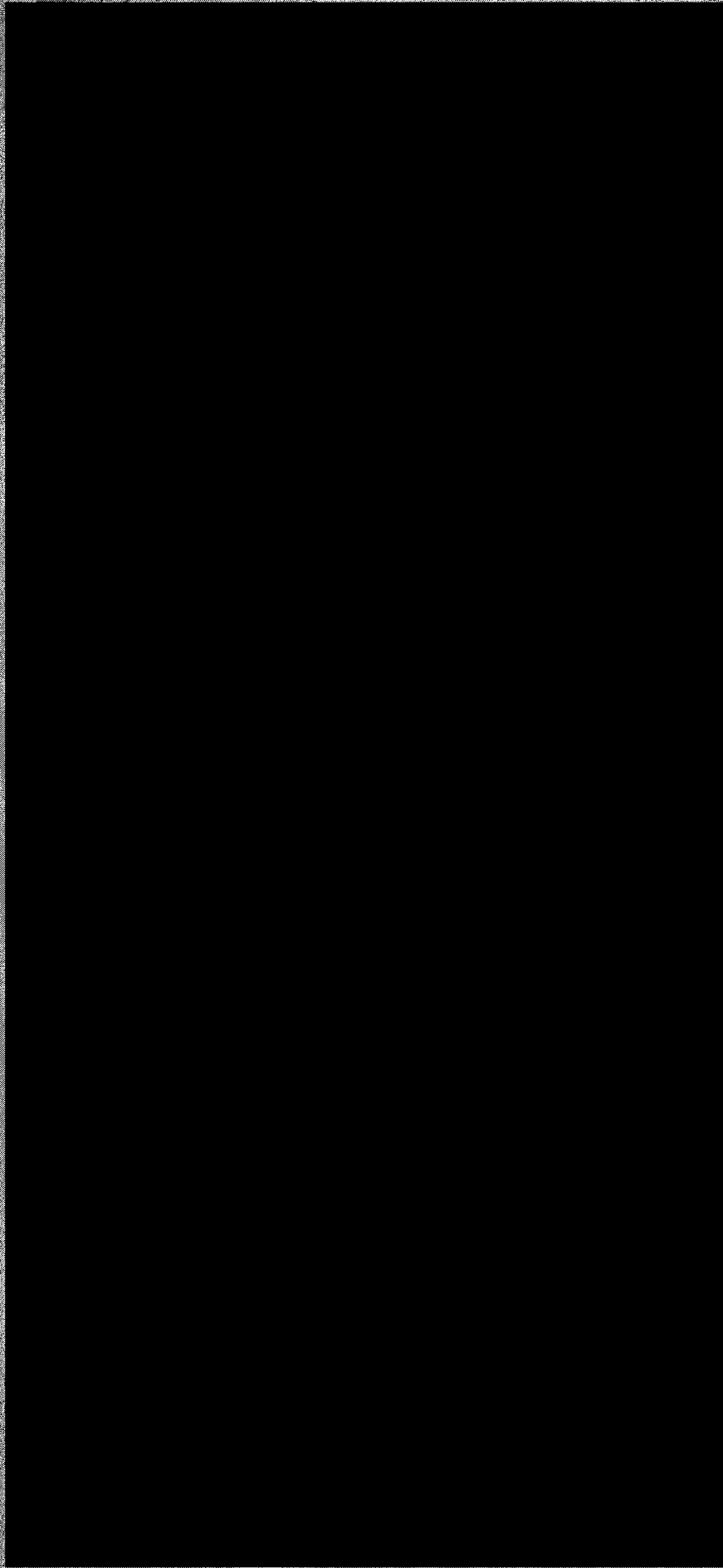
Information

- When tactically feasible you should broadcast information on the following:
 - Officers Location
 - Suspect Description
 - Any changes in circumstances
 - Suspect Behavior

Corners



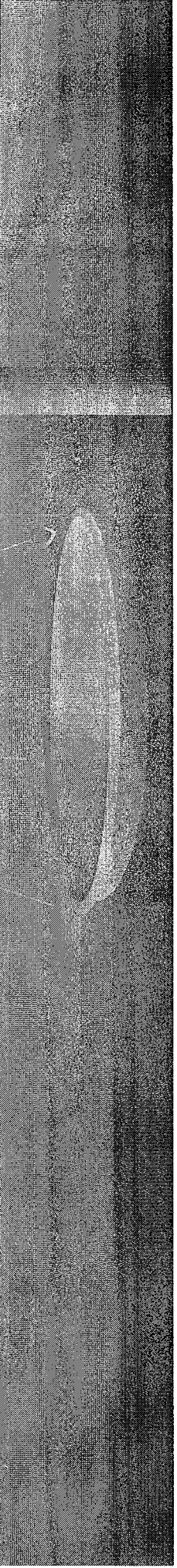
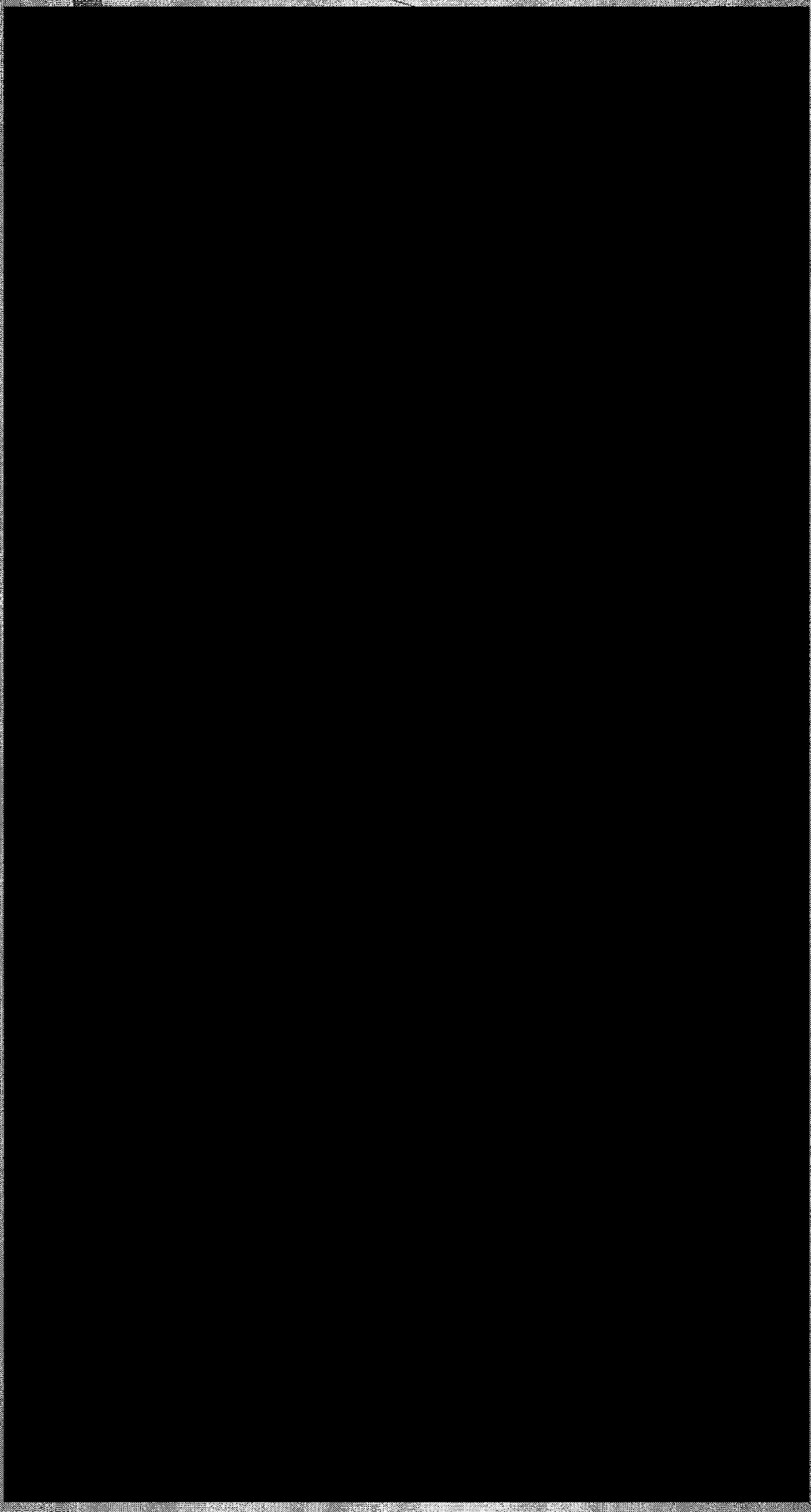
Fences



Pursuit Termination

1. Losing sight of the suspect
2. Physical Termination
3. Suspect Surrenders

Losing Sight of the Subject



Physical Termination

- Use the correct technique
- Use correct custody procedures
- If you can , wait for your cover

Subject Surrenders

- Possible assault tactic by the subject
- Keep your distance if possible
- Wait for your cover if possible
- Exercise available options for control

Tactical Disengagement

- Tactical disengagement is always an option to officers
- Do not hesitate to disengage if you feel that the situation goes beyond reasonable limits of safety for the officers, general public and the subject being pursued

Restrictions 630.15

- 1. Armed suspects unless, in extreme circumstances, no other alternative strategy is feasible and a delay in the apprehension of the suspect would present a threat of death or serious physical injury to others.
- 2. In the event that a suspect enters a building, structure, wooded area or otherwise isolated area sworn members, unless in extreme circumstances, will not pursue suspects into these areas without sufficient cover present.
- 3. If the sworn member believes that the danger to the pursuing sworn member or the public outweighs the necessity for immediate apprehension.
- 4. If the sworn member is disarmed.
- 5. If the sworn member loses contact with BOEC and no other means of communication exists.
- 6. If the sworn member loses visual contact of the suspect (s) for more than a brief period of time (1-2 seconds).
- 7. The sworn member is not familiar with and is unable to communicate the direction of travel or location sufficient enough for other sworn members to assist.
- 8. The sworn member is unsure of his/her location.
- 9. If instructed to do so by a supervisor.

In-Service 2005-06



- Portland Police Bureau
- Training Division
- Foot Pursuits

PORTLAND POLICE BUREAU
Lesson Plan & Cover Sheet
Roll-Call Training

Module Title: Hobble Review/Excited Delirium		
Key Word Index (FOR SEARCHING ARCHIVE DATA BASE): Hobble, Defensive Tactics, Excited Delirium		
Prepared By: Ofc. Kerri Ottoman	Date Prepared: June 18, 2007	Date that the lesson plan, handouts, research, and video filed with Training Division: June 28, 2007
Previous Release Information: N/A		
Deployment Authorization		
<u>Rank/Name/RU</u> Capt. Eric Hendricks Training Division	<u>Signature</u>	<u>Month for Deployment</u> July 2007
Special Note To RU Manager: N/A		
Module Description: Provide officers with a review of techniques that will aid officers in appropriately and safely using the hobble leg restraint.		
Research References: N/A		
Method of Instruction: A video followed by roll-call supervisors discussing performance objectives.		
Performance Objectives: After this video and lesson plan, students will be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. List five symptoms of excited delirium that were discussed in the video. 2. Describe the maximum restraint position. 3. Explain the straight leg technique. 4. Restate the four requirements when transporting a person in the maximum restraint position. 5. List the requirement when placing a subject in the straight leg position. 		
Module Handouts: N/A	Equipment Needs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DVD player and TV 	Instructor References: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lesson Plan • Video

<p>4. Restate the requirements when transporting a person in the maximum restraint position.</p> <p>5. List the requirement when placing a subject in the straight leg position.</p>	<p>using your knee</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• While one officer pins the shoulder down the second officer moves down to the subject's feet. As the officer moves down, he/she should pin the subject's leg by placing his/her shins across the subject's legs• Once the officer reaches the subject's calves, he/she should attempt to cross the subject's feet, then apply the hobble around both ankles and tighten• The officer should then clip the copper snap to the alligator clip to prevent it from dangling• The officer should then get a second hobble from their partner and slide it over the ankles and work it upward until it is right above the subject's knees. Tighten and clip to the alligator clip to prevent it from dangling.• Roll subject onto his/her side <p>4. What are the four requirements when transporting a person in the maximum restraint position?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Notify a sergeant who should respond to the scene.• Two officer transport (one to drive, one to observe subject)• Notify the transport destination (jail, detox, etc.)• Write a report <p>5. What is the requirement when placing a subject in the straight leg position?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Write a report
--	--



Tips and Techniques

Portland Police Bureau
VOL. XLIV No.8 July 29, 2008



Recommendations for Response to Excited Delirium Calls

Recent research has revealed insight into the cause and effect of excited delirium syndrome. While there are a number of causes to explain this syndrome, police officers must recognize warning signs and develop strategies to effectively resolve the incident.

All Portland Police officers have been introduced to many of the signs of excited delirium syndrome: removing clothing, breaking glass and mirrors and an affinity to water. This is not a complete list, and not all signs are present at every occurrence.

Incidents involving individuals suffering from excited delirium are often very chaotic; officer and citizen safety is our primary responsibility. Although the subject may have engaged in criminal conduct, **it is important to remember that the subject's condition is truly a medical emergency and should be handled as such.**

Here are suggestions to help officers have the best chance of success:

1. While en-route, if there is any information that suggests an excited delirium situation, get EMS started immediately. Don't wait to get there and assess the situation. Time is critical and can mean the difference between life and death.
2. Wait for cover and put a plan together to control the individual as quickly as possible. Prolonged struggles should be avoided. Overwhelming numbers may mean a quicker stop to the fight. The use of Taser may be appropriate also.
3. Medical response should be part of the initial planning. Have medical personnel start treatment as soon as it is safe for them to approach the subject. EMS has a medical protocol for excited delirium situations.
4. Directive 630.45 states, "Members **will not** transport subjects who appear to be seriously injured, seriously ill, or unconscious **unless** an on-scene evaluation by EMS determines the subject is cleared for officer transport. This includes, but is not limited to any subject who:
 - a. Appears to be suffering from excited delirium..."

A coordinated effort between police and EMS personnel gives us the best possible chance of a positive outcome for these tumultuous situations.

ROSANNE M. SIZER
CHIEF OF POLICE

08-08

Page 1 of 1

Submitted by: Sergeant Scott Montgomery, NE Precinct

Original Issue Date: July 29, 2008

Original Number: Vol. XLIV, No. 8

**Portland Police Bureau
Course Attendance Report**

Sudden Death/Excited Delirium Investigations (0600)

Employee	I.D.	Date	Hours	Score	Status
Barkley, Michael R.	08570	11/16/2006	16.00		Passed
Burke, George A.	21850	11/06/2006	16.00		Passed
Dakin, James H.	25235	11/16/2006	16.00		Passed
Engstrom, Todd R.	29982	11/16/2006	16.00		Passed
Livingston, Donald K.	32588	11/16/2006	16.00		Passed
Montgomery, John S.	23815	11/16/2006	16.00		Passed
Roberts, Cory R.	29901	11/16/2006	16.00		Passed

Employees on report: 7 Total attendance: 7

(Archived employees are not included)

070740 **Sudden & In-Custody Death**

Program: OTHER
Subject: Inmate / Offender

Status: Active **Hours:** 12.00
Passing Score: 0.00

Instructor: John G. Peters, Jr & Mr. Ellis Amdur
Provider: Clark County Sheriff's Office
Location: Water Resources Ed Center, Vancouver, W

Crs Type: General Training **Fee:** \$25.00
Trn Type: Other Agency

Date Approved: 1-01-2007
Approved Period: 1-01-2007 To 12-31-2007

File Number:

Description:

(None)

Classes

1019PB Sudden & In-Custody Death

Instructor: John G. Peters, Jr & Mr. Ellis Amdur
Provider: Clark County Sheriff's Office
Location: Water Resources Ed Center, Vancouver, WA

Capacity: Min: 0 Max: 0
Registration Close:
Cancellation Close:

Date(s): 10-19-2007 To 10-19-2007
Time: 8:00AM To 8:00PM

County: Clark
Region:

Portland Police Bureau
Course Attendance Report

Sudden & In-Custody Death (070740)

Employee	I.D.	Date	Hours	Score	Status
Gerritsen, Elizabeth J.	48390	10/19/2007	12.00		Passed
Michaelson, David K.	23060	10/19/2007	12.00		Passed

Employees on report: 2 Total attendance: 2

(Archived employees are not included)

**Portland Police Bureau
Class Attendance Report**

Sudden Death, Excited Delirium & In-Custody Death

Employee	I.D.	Date	Hours	Score	Status
Hogan, Kevin T.	33878	10/31/2008	17.00		Passed
Roberts, Cory R.	29901	10/31/2008	17.00		Passed

Employees on report: 2 Total attendance: 2

(Archived employees are not included)

PORTLAND POLICE BUREAU
Lesson Plan & Cover Sheet
Roll-Call Training

Module Title: Hobble Review/Excited Delirium

Key Word Index: Hobble, Defensive Tactics, Excited Delirium

Prepared by: Officer Goldschmidt (Update)	Date Prepared: July 2 nd 2009	Date lesson plan, handouts, research, and video filed with Training Division: June 28 th , 2007
Officer Ottoman (Original 2007)	June 18 th , 2007	

Previous Release Information: N/A

Deployment Authorization

Rank/Name/RU Cmdr. John Tellis Training Division	Signature 	Month for Deployment July 2009 To Be Completed By July 31 st , 2009
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Special Note To RU Manager: N/A

Module Description:

Provide officers with a review of techniques that will aid officers in appropriately and safely using the hobble leg restraint.

Research References:

Method of Instruction: A video followed by roll-call supervisors reviewing performance objectives.

Performance Objectives: After this video and lesson plan, students will be able to:

1. List five symptoms of excited delirium that were discussed in the video.
2. Describe the maximum restraint position.
3. Explain the straight leg technique.
4. Restate the four requirements when transporting a person in the maximum restraint position.
5. List the requirement when placing a subject in the straight leg position.

Module Handouts: • None	Equipment Needs: • DVD player and TV	Instructor References: • Lesson Plan
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TO INSTRUCTOR:

Advise the group that you will ask some questions about the video.

Show the video.

After the video, quickly go over performance objectives listed under "*Instructor Notes.*"

Introduction:

The purpose of this module is to share with you...

Performance Objectives	<i>Instructor Notes</i>
<p>1. List five symptoms of excited delirium that were discussed in the video.</p> <p>2. Describe the maximum restraint position.</p>	<p>1. What are five symptoms of excited delirium that were discussed in the video?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Removal of clothing (hyperthermia)• Extreme aggression toward objects – particularly glass• Violent resistance or physical struggling with officers• Self-inflicted injuries• Incoherent screaming/yelling• Subject suddenly goes unconscious after a struggle• Talking incoherently• Profuse sweating• Hyperactivity prior to contact• Hallucinations <p>2. What are the steps in the maximum restraint position?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pin the subjects shoulder and elbow• One officer pins the shoulders while the second officer moves down to the subject's feet using his/her shins to pin the subject's legs• Once reach subject's calves, cross the subjects legs, if possible, and apply the hobble around both ankles and tighten• Take out the slack with the inside hand and using the outside hand, grab the subject's bottom foot and bend the subject's feet towards his/her back• Transition weight from your left leg to your right leg while controlling the subject's legs• Slide the hobble under the handcuff chain and clip back onto the hobble• Needs to be a 90 degree bend in the subject's legs and roll subject onto his/her side

**Lesson Plan 13:
Delirium and Excited Delirium**

I. Class Goals

This class outlines the signs and symptoms of delirium and excited delirium. Protocols and procedures for dealing with subjects exhibiting signs of excited delirium will be presented.

II. Performance Objectives

Upon completion of the class the student will be able to:

1. Recognize signs and symptoms of delirium
2. Recognize signs and symptoms of excited delirium
3. Describe procedures for dealing with a subject suspected of being in a state of excited delirium
4. Articulate that delirium and excited delirium are **medical emergencies** requiring swift medical intervention

III. Methodology

Class will utilize a flipchart, PowerPoint presentation and discussion.

IV. Materials and equipment

1. Flip Chart and Pens
2. Projector
3. PPB Training Video (March, 2008) if applicable

V. Content

See following page

DELIRIUM

- A *syndrome* and not an ongoing disease

Medical/organic cause:

- Epilepsy/postictal states
- Infection, frequently urinary tract, particularly in older person
- Fluid/electrolyte imbalance, dehydration
- Head trauma
- Stroke
- Medication interaction
- Drug induced
- Alcohol withdrawal
- Extreme hypothermia
- Liver failure
- Kidney failure

Symptoms:

- Perceptual disturbances: visual hallucinations
- Reduced consciousness, unaware of environment
- Highly distractible
- Rambling incoherent speech- may come and go
- Increase or decrease in psychomotor activity
- Disoriented to place, person, and time
- Onset usually sudden, over hours or 2-3 days
- Sleep/wake cycle disturbed
- Immediate memory is impaired

Delirium is a medical emergency

EXCITED DELIRIUM

- See attached PowerPoint
- PPB Training Video (March, 2008) on excited delirium for all Advanced Academy classes starting in 2009.

Excited Delirium:

- State of extreme mental and physiological excitement, characterized by extreme agitation, hyperthermia, euphoria, hostility, exceptional strength and endurance without fatigue.

Symptoms:

- Bizarre and violent behavior, most commonly violence towards glass
- Removal of clothing, public nudity (even in cold weather)
- Aggression
- Hyperactivity
- Paranoia

Symptoms:

- Hallucination
- Incoherent speech or shouting
- Grunting or animal like sounds
- Incredible strength or endurance
- Impervious to pain
- Hyperthermia / Profuse sweating (even in cold weather)

Excited Delirium

- Medical Emergency
- If you think it might be, call medical and get them en route
- There is disagreement in the medical community about what is actually happening physiologically.

IF POSSIBLE.....

- Reduce time of struggle, it increases need for oxygen and increased heart rate
- Use Taser
- Hand over to medical as soon as possible
- Person needs medical intervention ASAP

Medical Transport Executive Order

PROCEDURE (630.45)

Transportation of Subjects

Members will not transport subjects who appear to be seriously injured, seriously ill, or unconscious unless an on-scene evaluation by EMS determines the subject is cleared for officer transport. This includes, but is not limited to any subject who:

a. Appears to be suffering from excited delirium.

Symptoms may appear as severe agitation, over stimulated or wired appearance, paranoia, disorientation, extreme restlessness, involuntary twitching of small muscles and hallucinations.

Medical Transport Executive Order

- b. Suffers any seizure prior to (per witness statements or self-proclamation) or during police contact.
- c. Displays respiratory difficulty, including but not limited to, shortness of breath, extreme wheezing, etc.
- d. Displays obvious signs of head trauma or loss of consciousness prior to (per witness statements or self-proclamation) or during police contact.
- **e. Appears to be extremely intoxicated and/or under the influence of drugs in conjunction with any of the above symptoms and has been involved in a prolonged physical altercation.**

Medical Transport Executive Order

- **Regardless of Location or Situation (630.45)**
- Members will immediately call EMS if they have any concerns or questions regarding a subject's medical status during an incident or custody situation. EMS will respond and evaluate and assess the subject's medical condition.
- Once on-scene, EMS will have the responsibility of determining the appropriate medical treatment and mode of transport for the subject.
- If members transport a subject to jail, EMS will provide the transporting member(s) with a copy of the pre-hospital medical treatment worksheet.



Tips and Techniques

Portland Police Bureau

VOL. XLV No.11 December 9, 2009



New Pursuit report

A new report is available for use by members to assist the Portland Police Bureau with the collection and analysis of data relating to foot pursuits. The new pursuit report is a merging of the vehicle pursuit report that members are already familiar with and new sections for input on foot pursuits. The new report is available in paper form in report writing areas and will also be available electronically on MDC's in vehicles and on precinct workstations. When a member is involved in either a vehicle pursuit or a foot pursuit, the member will be required to complete the appropriate sections of the pursuit report and submit it with any other required reports. An after action will not be required for foot pursuits unless an after action would be required independent of the foot pursuit (i.e. vehicle pursuit, injury, etc.).

The purpose of the new report is to collect data relating to foot pursuits and make it available for analysis much in the same fashion as data regarding vehicle pursuits is currently collected. For example, it appears that injuries to officers may be disproportionately high for incidents involving foot pursuits. For the year 2008, use of force reports with foot pursuit indicated in the 'officer activity' section were twice as likely to result in injury to a member as incidents without the foot pursuit box checked. Additionally, members involved in foot pursuits were twice as likely to indicate EMS/Hospital Treatment necessary when injured in foot pursuit incidents versus non-foot pursuit incidents. The collection and analysis of foot pursuit data will allow us to assess whether current training, practices and policies relating to foot pursuits are adequate to protect the safety of members and the community.

The Training Division defines a foot pursuit as a pursuit in which visual contact with the suspect is maintained at all times and the suspect is readily capable of being apprehended. This does not include tactical apprehension, defined by the Training Division as when a sworn member follows and maintains constant visual contact with a subject while awaiting additional resources for apprehension. Such additional resources for apprehension include but are not limited to a perimeter search, a block search, a cover/contact search, a K9 track, the air support unit, and/or the activation of SERT. The pursuit report will only be required when a member actually engages in a foot pursuit, no matter how briefly, or broadcasts via radio that the member is in foot pursuit of a subject.

ROSANNE M. SIZER
CHIEF OF POLICE

09-11

Page 1 of 1

Submitted by: Officer Heath Kula, East Precinct

Original Issue Date: December 9, 2009

Original Number: Vol. XLV, No. 11

**PORTLAND
POLICE BUREAU**

SPECIAL REPORT

INFORMATION CLEARANCE
 CONTINUATION SUPPLEMENTAL

PAGE/OF

CASE NUMBER	REFER CASE NUMBER	CLASSIFICATION
-------------	-------------------	----------------

<input type="checkbox"/> 1. UNFOUNDED	<input type="checkbox"/> 3.SUSPENDED	<input type="checkbox"/> 5. EXCEPTIONAL	ORIGINAL REPORT DATE / TIME	THIS REPORT DATE / TIME
<input type="checkbox"/> 2. PENDING	<input type="checkbox"/> 4. CLR BY ARREST	<input type="checkbox"/> 6. REFERRED		

LOCATION OF OCCURRENCE	PRECINCT OF OCCURRENCE
------------------------	------------------------

ONE SENTENCE SUMMARY OF REPORT **Vehicle Pursuit** **Foot Pursuit** **Both**

PERSONS PR - Pursuit Subject

CODE	NAME (Last, First Middle)	CRN	SEX	RACE	DOB
PR					

HOME ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIP	HOME PHONE
--------------	------	-------	-----	------------

BUSINESS / SCHOOL ADDRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK PHONE	<input type="checkbox"/> MSG PHONE	MOBILE PHONE
---------------------------	-------------------------------------	------------------------------------	--------------

PROPERTY RECEIPT NUMBER(S)

NARRATIVE
(ITEM)

CHECK ALL THAT APPLY

Activity Prior to Pursuit

	V	F
01 Mere Conversation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
02 Subject Stop	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
03 Traffic Stop	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
04 Radio Call	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
05 Traffic Pursuit	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
06 Other*	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Initial Reason for Pursuit

01 Person Felony	<input type="checkbox"/>
02 Other Property Crime	<input type="checkbox"/>
03 Drug Crime	<input type="checkbox"/>
04 UUMV	<input type="checkbox"/>
05 Warrant/Fugitive	<input type="checkbox"/>
06 Traffic Crime	<input type="checkbox"/>
07 Person Misdemeanor	<input type="checkbox"/>
08 Property Misdemeanor	<input type="checkbox"/>
09 Violation	<input type="checkbox"/>
10 Other*	<input type="checkbox"/>

Perceived Subject Conditions

01 Armed with Firearm	<input type="checkbox"/>
02 Alcohol	<input type="checkbox"/>
03 Drugs	<input type="checkbox"/>
04 Mental Illness	<input type="checkbox"/>
05 Intent to engage in physical resistance	<input type="checkbox"/>
06 Intent to engage in aggressive physical resistance	<input type="checkbox"/>
07 Other*	<input type="checkbox"/>

Duration

	V	F
01 0-1 minute	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
02 1-2 minutes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
03 2-3 minutes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
04 3-4 minutes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
05 4-5 minutes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
06 5-10 minutes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
07 10-30 minutes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
08 Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Max Suspect Speed

	V
01 00-19 MPH	<input type="checkbox"/>
02 20-34 MPH	<input type="checkbox"/>
03 35-54 MPH	<input type="checkbox"/>
04 55-74 MPH	<input type="checkbox"/>
05 75-99 MPH	<input type="checkbox"/>
06 100+ MPH	<input type="checkbox"/>
07 Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>

Damage

	V	F
01 City Prop	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
02 Other Public Prop	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
03 Private Prop	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
04 Suspect Prop	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
05 No Damage	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
06 Other*	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Intervention

	V	F
01 Box	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
02 P.I.T.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
03 Stopstick	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
04 Ram	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
05 Barricade	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
06 Air Support	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
07 K-9	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
08 Perimeter	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
09 Takedown	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10 Taser	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11 Pepper Spray	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12 Baton	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13 Other*	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Injury / Death

	V	F
01 Citizen Death	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
02 Officer Death	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
03 Suspect Death	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
04 Citizen Injury	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
05 Officer Injury	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
06 Suspect Injury	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Conclusion

	V	F
01 Terminated by Officer	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
02 Terminated by Suprvsr	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
03 Escaped	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
04 Arrested/Surrendered	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
05 Firearm Recovered	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
06 Other*	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Treatment Received

	Officer	Subject
	V	F
01 EMS at Scene	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
02 EMS at Precinct	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
03 Hospital/Admitted	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
04 Hospital/Released	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
05 Treatment Refused	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
06 Self Treatment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
07 Mental Health Admission	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

*Indicates detail required in narrative.

REPORTING OFFICER(S)	DPSST	PREC/DIV	RLF/SHIFT	ASSN/DIST	SUPERVISOR'S SIGNATURE
----------------------	-------	----------	-----------	-----------	------------------------

CASE NUMBER

COPIES

- DET
- CENTRAL
- EAST
- NORTH
- TRAFFIC
- CAT
- DHS/CHS
- DVD
- DVRU
- ECRT
- JDH
- JIV
- DVCS

COMPUTER ENTRY

Person

OPR
 Vehicle

OPR
 Crime/ Prop

OPR
ok

OPR

205.10



CITY OF PORTLAND, OREGON



Bureau of Police

Tom Potter, Mayor

Rosanne M. Sizer, Chief of Police

1111 S.W. 2nd Avenue • Portland, OR 97204 • Phone: 503-823-0000 • Fax: 503-823-0342

Integrity • Compassion • Accountability • Respect • Excellence • Service

MEMORANDUM

November 14, 2008

TO: Assistant Chiefs
OAPS Director Stevens

SUBJ: Follow up from Use of Force Board Recommendations on Chasse Case

The Use of Force Board met on October 1 and 2 to consider the in-custody death case of James Chasse. As you are aware, the disposition of the case has been delayed by the surfacing of truthfulness allegations involving Officer Chris Humphreys and Sergeant Kyle Nice. The Internal Affairs Division will investigate the truthfulness allegations when it receives a copy of the booking facility tape that has been processed by a company agreed upon by Mr. Steenson, Deputy Chief Attorney Jim Rice, and the County Counsel's Office.

In the interest of improving the operations of the Portland Police Bureau, I would like to move forward the recommendations for seven of the eight recommendations identified by Lieutenant Dave Famous in the Training Division's analysis of the case. The recommendations are:

1. Crisis Intervention Team training—almost completed.
2. Revise emergency medical procedures—completed through Directive 630.45.
3. In-Service training—review person encounter doctrine through scenarios-based training and Directive 1010.20 through scenario-based and classroom instruction.
4. Advanced Academy training—introduce CIT training, include CIT scenario-based training, and reinforce person encounter doctrine.
5. Develop and disseminate a roll-call video pertaining to foot pursuits, highlighting the dangers of foot pursuits and the knock-down technique to all parties and the community.
6. Expand the Training Division's Foot Pursuit Tactical Doctrine when discussing Danger versus Public Safety. Provide additional emphasis outlining factors that should be considered at the onset of the pursuit, including severity of the crime, applicable statutes and policies, ones own knowledge of the subject including physical descriptors, and the immediate environment.
7. Send members to the National Sudden Death and Excited Delirium Conference—done for the second time.

Community Policing: Making the Difference Together
An Equal Opportunity Employer

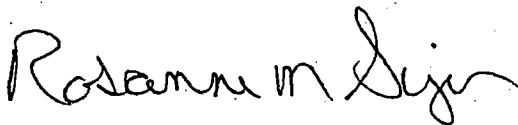
Police Information Line: 503-823-4636, TTY (for hearing and speech impaired): 503-823-4736 Website: <http://www.portlandpolicebureau.com>

15882

In addition, I would like to begin tracking data related to foot pursuits to include when, why, how often, and with what results. Thought should be given to the possibility of altering the data collection form we currently use for vehicle pursuits to determine if it could be used to track both vehicle and foot pursuits.

Office of Accountability and Professional Standards Director Stevens will take the lead in tracking the implementation of these recommendations.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Rosanne M. Sizer". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

ROSANNE M. SIZER
Chief of Police

c. Mayor Potter, Commissioner Saltzman

DATE: October 11, 2008
TO: Chief Rosanne Sizer
FROM: Assistant Chief Brian Martinek *BAM*
Chair, Use of Force Review Board
SUBJ: Use of Force Board Recommendations



Bureau of Police
Portland, Oregon

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

The Use of Force Review Board met for over 10 hours over two days (October 1 and October 2, 2008) to review the following case:

IAD #2006-B-0016
PPB Case #07-84962

Officer Chris Humphreys #32784
Sergeant Kyle Nice #26853
(Officer Burton #43860 – not employed by PPB at the time)

The Board reviewed all investigative materials and sought and received additional information as necessary. The Board considered the events of September 17, 2006 in their entirety and heard presentations from detectives, internal affairs and training regarding their respective reviews.

1. Failure to notify BOEC (Directives 612.00 and 630.15).

The Board first considered the fact that no officer notified BOEC that they would be going out with a subject when they decided to contact Mr. Chasse in the 1300 block of Everett. The Board unanimously concluded that no Directive was violated.

Directive 612.00 provides that “when practical” members have the responsibility to “use the MDC Self-initiated Activity Mask when initiating non-cover activity.” The Board did not believe it was clear that this applied to officers in a two man car. The Board also believed that once out of the car, the event unfolded too quickly to have made notification practical.

Directive 630.15 says members should notify BOEC once a foot pursuit is initiated. The Board did not believe Directive 630.15 was violated because there was not enough time and because Sergeant Nice was on scene. In this circumstance, the Board believed it was not reasonable to expect the officers notify BOEC with pursuit information.

Even though the Board did not believe any Directive was violated, the Board did believe that Training curriculum stresses the importance of notifying BOEC when you are going to be out with a subject and recommended that all three members be debriefed and reminded of this important officer safety rule.

The Board also recommended that the Bureau take this opportunity to emphasize or reemphasize in training to all members both the importance of notifying BOEC and clarifying for officers when to use the MDC mask.

2. Initiating the Foot Pursuit (Directive 630.15).

The Board next considered whether the officers violated Directive 630.15 by initiating a foot pursuit. All but one member found the decision to pursue to be within policy. The Board considered the facts that the Directive expressly states that it is intended as a general guideline and that Bureau training has focused on officer safety and the techniques used in conducting and ending pursuits. Some of the members also believed that the officers acted consistently with what Bureau management had encouraged regarding law enforcement efforts and livability issues such as drug dealing on the transit lines and downtown area. One member believed that the foot pursuit was not within policy because the officers did not adequately consider the safety of the officers, the public or Mr. Chasse.

The Board was unanimous in its recommendation the Bureau consider whether there should be changes in the pursuit policy. The Board also recommended that training should emphasize, through scenario based training, the decision making and judgment that should be exercised when deciding whether to initiate a pursuit. The importance of documenting and articulating an officer's thinking about the decision to pursue should also be emphasized.

All but one Board member also recommended that the Bureau consider some mechanism for organizational reviews and feedback regarding foot pursuits which could help clarify bureau expectations and policy application.

3. Push/Take Down to Terminate Pursuit (Directives 630.15 and 1010.20)

The Board unanimously concluded that terminating the foot pursuit by pushing Mr. Chasse was consistent with training and policy. Members of the Board noted that training in this area focused on officer safety and terminating pursuits as soon as possible. Once the decision to pursue Mr. Chasse was made, the decision to end the pursuit quickly by using a bureau trained technique was consistent with training doctrine.

4. Use of Force on Ground (Directives 1010.20 and 630.50)

While on the ground the three officers had difficulty controlling Mr. Chasse. He struggled, bit one officer, and continued to try to bite while the officers tried to handcuff him. Officers tried various tactics using their hands, knees, feet, and a Taser in an effort to gain control. The Board unanimously considered the force used to be within policy.

5. Post Force Medical Treatment (Directive 1010.20 and 630.50)

Board members unanimously agreed that no policies were violated after the struggle on the ground. Sergeant Nice called for Code 3 medical as soon as he recognized that Mr. Chasse may have stopped breathing and communicated that to dispatchers. Mr. Chasse was placed

in maximum restraints and placed in the recovery position. The Board noted that the officers did an exemplary job in this regard.

6. Post Taser Medical (Directive 1051.00)

The Board also considered whether Officer Humphreys or Sergeant Nice should have asked or required AMR to transport Mr. Chasse. The Directive states "EMS will transport" individuals in certain situations following Taser deployment. One member did not believe the Directive was violated because it was not clear whether members were directed to require AMR to transport under the Directive or whether the Directive was intended to require AMR to transport. The remaining members believed that although the Directive is not as clear as it could be, technically someone from the Bureau should have asked AMR to transport Mr. Chasse. As Chair, I should point out that I believe that since Sergeant Nice was the supervisor and the main person dealing with medical personnel at the scene, Officer Humphreys should not have been expected to ask or give AMR any direction regarding transporting Mr. Chasse.

The Board unanimously recommended that all three members be debriefed regarding this issue. The Board also recommended that the Directive be amended to make sure it is consistent with the Emergency Medical Custody Transport Directive (630.45) adopted in January 2007, and to clearly say that members are required to request that AMR transport a person who exhibits the conditions and behaviors described in the Directive.

The Board also unanimously recommended that there should be refresher training regarding the Directive during in-service and in a roll call video.

7. Post Jail Transport (Directive 1010.20)

Finally, the Board considered whether the officers acted within policy while attempting to transport Mr. Chasse from the jail to the hospital. Officer Humphreys determined that it would not be the best option to transport Mr. Chasse that distance in maximum restraints. The decision to use leg irons from the jail was a good one. Officer Humphreys was also vigilant in his monitoring of Mr. Chasse and quick decision to pull off the freeway, call for medical and administer first aid. Officer Humphreys' actions were exemplary in this regard.

8. Training recommendations.

The Board also considered and agreed with the eight recommendations made by Training with one exception. The Board did not agree with Training's sixth recommendation to the extent regarding the use of a Taser in close quarter situations.

The Board also recognized that many of the recommendations it makes have been addressed at some level by the Bureau and that any Board recommendations should take into account

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what the Bureau has already done.

Conclusion

The Board recommended that all three officers be debriefed to cover two issues. First, that training protocol requires notice to BOEC when an officer is making contact with a subject. Second, that given the symptoms displayed by Mr. Chasse following the use of the Taser, PPB officers should have requested AMR to transport. Although the Board made no official recommendations regarding Officer Burton since he was not a PPB employee at the time of the events, a debriefing would make clear what PPB's expectations are of him moving forward.