

The background of the slide is composed of several overlapping, semi-transparent green geometric shapes, primarily triangles and quadrilaterals, creating a modern, abstract design. The colors range from a light lime green to a darker forest green.

## Chapter 8/8A - IFPO -CPO

# Patrol Principles and Four Critical

# Pre-Patrol Analysis

- ▶ Effective patrol programs are designed around a set of findings usually based on a security assessment or survey.
- ▶ Because different settings require different security applications and modes of patrol, a security assessment is extremely important before deploying security patrol personnel.

## Purpose of Patrol

- ▶ Security patrols are based around the protection of assets: People, property, information.
- ▶ Patrol methodologies and assignments will concentrate on delivering a proper level of protection to each asset category.
- ▶ An effective security patrol program is designed around the “4-D’s”: Deter, Detect, Delay, Deny.

# Purpose of Patrols

## Deterrence:

- ▶ Security patrollers must be strict in their enforcement of policies and not be permissive of wrong behavior.
- ▶ Security patrollers should test and inspect alarm systems, locks security cameras and lighting. Any non-functioning item should be reported for repair and/or replacement.

## Detection:

- ▶ The fundamental purpose for security patrols is detecting unwanted or criminal activity.
- ▶ Often, signs of criminal or unwanted behavior is subtle in nature.
- ▶ Patrollers must have the skills to be able to identify activity that is contrary to policy or criminal in nature.
- ▶ Patrollers must be aware of all activity in and around their patrol assignment.

## Delay:

- ▶ A security professional versed in the concept of creating delaying methods during a patrol will be a powerful tool in deterring unwanted behavior and delaying the actions of those wishing to gain access to unauthorized areas or commit unauthorized activity.
- ▶ Patrol patterns should be coordinated around the burglary ratings of the security measures in place.

# Purpose of Patrols

## Deny:

- ▶ The focus of a protection system is to deny unauthorized entry to the asset being protected.
- ▶ Each operation of a patrol program is designed to aid in denying: Access, policy violations, criminal activity and other unwanted behavior.
- ▶ A security professional should conduct their patrol to compliment and become an added layer to the security features in place.

## Emergency Response:

- ▶ Preliminary actions that provide a basic degree of support until police and/or EMS can arrive.
- ▶ Armed private security is becoming more frequently utilized.
- ▶ In designing an armed security officer program, training should exceed legal minimum standards.

## Ancillary Support Functions:

- ▶ The investigative process
  - ▶ Report writing
  - ▶ Recommendations
  - ▶ Foreseeability: Information from investigative reports that assist management to recognize workplace hazards, inappropriate and unsafe behavior, lack of supervision and lack of training.

# Types of Patrol

1. **Post Position:** An assignment where an officer is responsible for maintaining the integrity of a certain area.
2. **Fixed Post Position:** The assignment of an officer to a specific location: Access point, traffic point, etc.
3. **Mobile Patrol:** The assignment of an officer to be active and mobile: Vehicles, bicycles, boats, etc.
4. **Virtual Patrol:** Officers in a command center using the cameras and alarm panels to conduct “virtual patrols”.

# Preparation for Patrol

- ▶ Preparation begins with management designing a patrol program that is holistic and addresses the threat and vulnerabilities existing at the place of protection.
- ▶ This includes the development of policies and procedures.
- ▶ A code of Conduct policy to outline how patrol officers behave and comport themselves on patrol.
- ▶ Post orders and patrol procedures to describe the responsibilities to be performed.
- ▶ A robust training program to enable patrol officers to perform duties and protect the assets.
- ▶ Equipment. Besides the basic equipment, the uniqueness of the asset being protected will determine the type of equipment required to protect it.
- ▶ Establish liaison with law enforcement.
- ▶ Ensure that supervisory oversight is in place to ensure all policies and procedures are followed and officers are effective in their duties.
- ▶ Officers should ensure that they are well-rested prior to beginning a shift and are fit enough to perform their duties.
- ▶ Officers need to know the environment that they are protecting and understand the concept of “situational awareness.”
- ▶ Situational awareness means understanding the ordinary so that you can spot unusual activities.
- ▶ Prior to beginning a shift, the patrol officer should be full briefed on what transpired during the previous shift.

# Patrol Equipment

- ▶ The basic patrol equipment consists of, but is not limited to:
  - ▶ Comfortable shoes
  - ▶ Flashlight
  - ▶ Body cameras
  - ▶ Radio
  - ▶ Patrol Vehicles
  - ▶ Cell phone (as a secondary form of communication.)

# Patrol Techniques

- ▶ **Understanding the Baseline:** The baseline is things that happen within the protected area on a daily basis. By knowing the baseline, an officer can quickly identify the unusual.
- ▶ **Tactical Maneuvering:** Being aware that someone may be wishing to take advantage of an officer on patrol. Officers should patrol in a safe, but tactical, manner.
- ▶ **Being Unpredictable:** An effective patroller will be “predictably unpredictable” by changing their patrol routine.
- ▶ **Vehicle Positioning:** Always position your vehicle in manner that gives the officer the tactical advantage.
- ▶ **Watch the Hands:** When dealing with a person, the officer should ALWAYS have a visual on where their hands are. Concealed hands could mean trouble.
- ▶ **Nonverbal Communications:** The understanding of behavioral patterns, especially as it relates to someone who has been caught doing something wrong. Also know as “body language”.
- ▶ **Enhancing Security Measures:** A patrol officer should be aware of all security features in place in his/her area of responsibility. This knowledge will aid the officer in complementing the security measures and not working against them.



# Unethical and Unprofessional Practices

- ▶ **Ethics:** How one lives with others. The foremost concepts and principles of proper human conduct.
  - ▶ A collective of universal values
  - ▶ Treating each other equally
  - ▶ Acknowledging human and natural rights
  - ▶ Obeying the laws of the land
  - ▶ Showing health and safety concerns
  - ▶ Caring for the natural environment
- ▶ Security professionals are tasked with enforcing the policies and procedures within the environment they are protecting and need to set an example of exemplary behavior.
- ▶ Security professionals must be aware that they are constantly watch and expected to comply by the same policies and procedures as everyone else.

# Unethical and Unprofessional Practices

- ▶ Security professionals must have an inherent set of principles that are consistent with societal norms.
- ▶ Common unethical/unprofessional practices found within the security industry:
  - ▶ Misuse of time: Doing something other than what you are supposed to be doing.
  - ▶ Time Fraud
  - ▶ Policy Infractions/breach of duty
  - ▶ Peer pressure from colleagues and/or supervisors to “look the other way.”

## Four Critical Points

1. **The Protection Officer and First Aid, CPR and AED:** First responders must not know only basic first aid but advanced measures. Knowing how to operate life-saving equipment and advanced aid techniques can save lives.
2. **What a Protection Officer Should Not Do:** Do not ignore training opportunities and do not overstep your boundaries.
3. **The Protection Officer and the Media:** In some incidents, security officers could become a representative of the company. Be aware that wrong responses can add to rumors and place a company in a bad legal/reputational position.
4. **The Protection Officer and Securing the Scene:** In many incidents the protection officer is charged with securing the scene and preventing others from contaminating it. Knowing what is needed to make this happen, how to respond, what to say and who to allow in is critical.