

WHITE-COLLAR CRIME STUDY GUIDE 2003



This study guide is designed to provide the law enforcement Explorer with basic principles. The guide is not all inclusive, and does not delineate specific techniques that must be used. The focus of this guide is to provide principals that are flexible and adaptable to various law enforcement situations.

Following the basic principals in this guide should allow the law enforcement Explorer to successfully handle various law enforcement training activities safely and professionally.

The study guide was developed through the cooperation of International Association of Chiefs of Police and the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center.



STUDY GUIDE – White Collar Crime Scenario

This scenario is designed to test individuals on the following law enforcement tactics and techniques.

1. Raid Preparation

The team must meet as a group before conducting the raid and executing the search warrant. This meeting is to determine what type of building will be entered, anything unique about the building, occupants of the building, any special needs to gain access, identify points of escape and ensure the points of escape are covered by law enforcement personnel. This meeting must take place in an isolated area away from the raid site.

What equipment would you have available to you during a daytime raid?

- Bull Horn
- Flashlights
- Containment Tools (pepper spray, taser, baton, handcuffs)
- Battering Ram
- Cell Phone / Portable Radios
- Strategically placed uniformed officers

2. Intelligence Gathering

As mentioned in the team instructions, an intelligence officer was watching the facility for the last 24 hours. It is his/her job to brief you on everything, which transpired within that time frame and any other information they might have collected prior to the last 24 hours. Most importantly is suspect information, number of people on the premises and if there are any weapons known to be on the premises. **Note:** *Any raid should be conducted with the assumption there are weapons available to the suspects, whether observed or not.*

What other information would you want from your intelligence officer?

- Phone numbers of target location
- Vehicles owned / used by target or associates
- Associates of target (including photos and physical descriptions)
- Any alias or phony identities used by target or associates
- Other vehicles / people of interest
- Unusual / suspicious deliveries to building
- Other building occupants / businesses

3. Inspection of Search Warrant and Associated Documents

Though the search warrant and other associated documents were reviewed prior to leaving the magistrate or judges office, it is good practice to review them again before executing the search warrant. Items to be aware of is ensuring the descriptive information for the raid is accurate. Raiding and executing a search warrant at the wrong residence or commercial business has been known to happen. Not only is this an embarrassment and liability to the agency, it can also be a deadly situation to unsuspecting and innocent citizens.

The search warrant should also clearly state what is being searched for and the search team **MUST** be briefed on where said items may/can be found. Searching in areas where items identified in the warrant cannot be placed should be avoided. For example, your search warrant indicates you are looking for a 56" big screen television and you are rummaging through a sock draw. If you cannot articulate the purpose for being in the draw, any other seized items may not be acceptable to the court. Of course, it could be articulated a search of the draw was conducted to find the remote control for the television.

What other information would you want to know about the search warrant?

- Address
- Description of location
- Items to searched for and seized
- Date and time search warrant issued

4. Entry into the Building

Entry into the building should be quick and fast. Entry people should immediately take cover positions to allow the remaining team members to enter quickly and safely. In a high-risk entry situation, detectives should use (if available), their agencies tactical entry team. These officers are specially skilled, trained and equipped to make such entries and can neutralize any suspects who may wish to be combative either through physical contact or the use of firearms. In the event such a team is not available, the detectives **MUST** ensure it is very clear who they are by wearing appropriate badges and other markings identifying them as law enforcement officers. In addition, loud verbal commands must be used to alert the suspects of your identity. Anything less may develop into a violent confrontation, with the suspect claiming he did not know you were a law enforcement officer, but instead felt you were an intruder.

How would you expect your team to be dressed for such an operation?

- Properly marked raid jackets
- Official agency badge
- Ballistic vest

5. After the Building is Secure

Once the building is secure and all suspects are either in your control or not in the building, the search may begin. Team members should have been given search assignments to ensure all proper locations are closely examined. Since in this case you are dealing with an organization possibly involved in terrorist financing and in addition one of your suspects had some involvement in a bombing conspiracy, it may be advisable to have an EOD (Bomb) Tech available for any suspicious items. In all probability the search warrant will identify and authorize seizure of papers, documents and other items or methods of recording data. It is required that an individual responsible for the premises be given a copy of the search warrant. If no one is available then a copy should be left in plain view.

What other specialty units would you consider having on the scene or available?

- Canine unit for apprehension and/or bomb or drug identification
- Fire and EMS units
- EOD (bomb) technician

6. Results of Search

The results of the search reveal documents that clearly link this facility with a known charity providing funding to international terrorism. In addition, other contraband is found on the premises. As you know, law enforcement must exercise caution when collecting, preserving and packaging evidence obtained at a crime scene or as a result of a search warrant. Precise steps must be taken to adequately collect and preserve what has been found at this scene. Documents should be collected and secured in large envelopes. If at all possible, documents and other evidence should be carefully handled using latex gloves and/or tweezers. This will ensure that there is no contamination by law enforcement personnel and preserve any evidence, which might be on the documents but not visible to the naked eye.

What other types of collection equipment would you have with you?

- Crime scene search kit
- Camera (both still and video)

7. Leaving the Scene

Once the search is complete, all evidence identified and seized should be removed. It is not the goal of law enforcement, depending on the what and where to be searched, that a residence or business be torn apart. It is law enforcement's responsibility to conduct a search with as little destruction and turmoil as possible. Though the search warrant gives the law enforcement officer

the authority to enter, discover and remove property, evidence or contraband from another individual or their premises, it does not give authority to arbitrarily destroy, damage or harass the suspect or other individuals.

Upon conclusion of the search, the following should be completed/considered:

- Ensure the search site is secure if there is no one there
- A full report must be filed
- Ensure all evidence is secured, transported and stored properly
- Ensure the “chain of custody” remains intact
- Notify PIO/media liaison of the action