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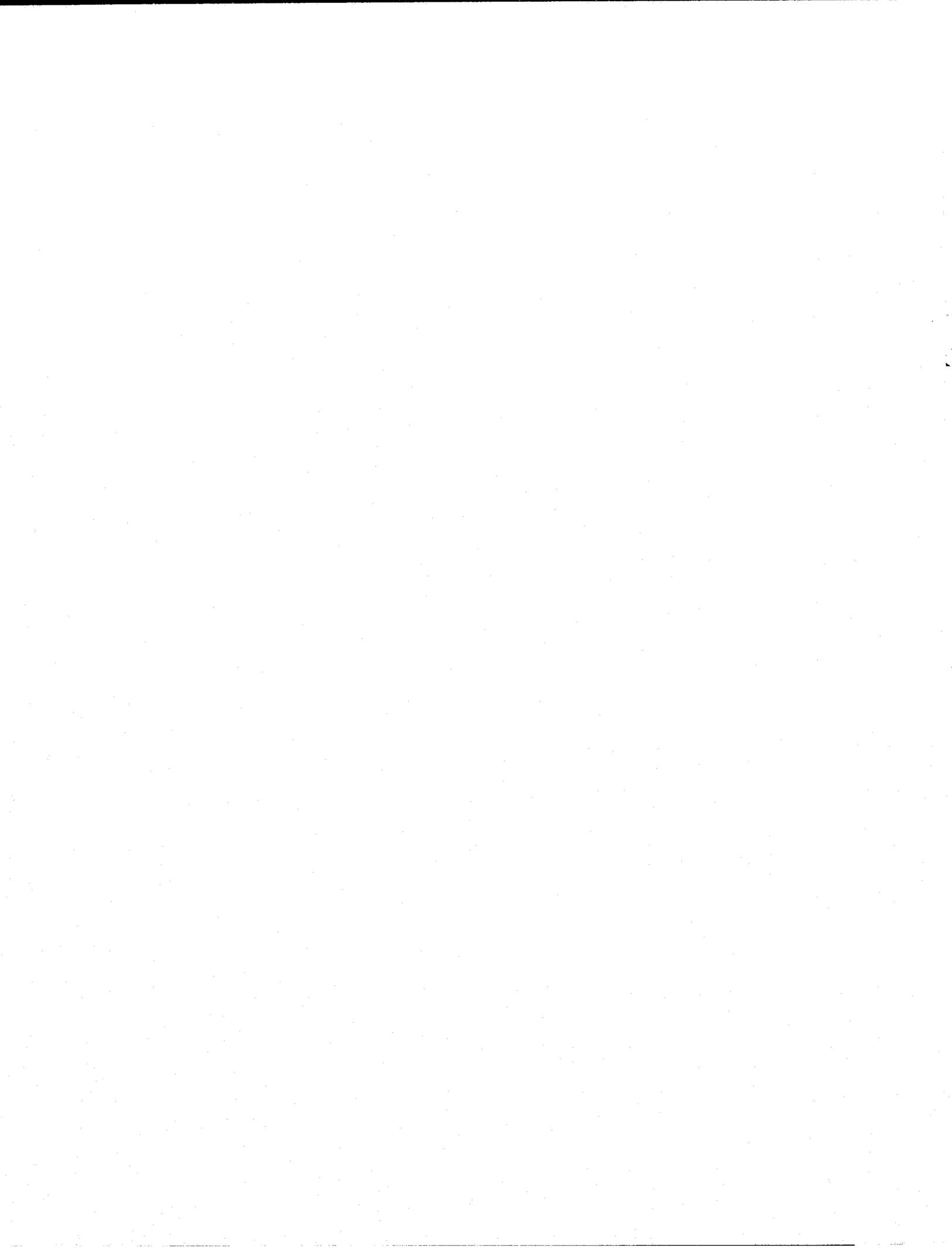
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SNIPER SUPPRESSION AND BUILDING CLEARANCE

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SNIPER SUPPRESSION

AND

BUILDING CLEARANCE

Outline prepared by  
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## PREFACE

Social hostility, as well as mental or emotional disorder is often reflected in sniper attacks upon the citizenry and the police. This study has been designed to provide both a training outline and an operational check list for those departments pre-planning to meet the problem.

Law enforcement has had little experience with the "sniper" as a police problem. This limited experience has resulted in a dearth of information about the problem and has required the evolution of both a tactical and instructional technique to meet the problem. Modification by individual departments will often be necessary to meet problems unique to a particular area.

This outline has been constructed by the Training Division of the Portland Police Bureau. Primary work was provided by Officer Leo Ely, holder of two bronze stars for Vietnam action, and Officer Larry Kanzler whose military specialty embraces instruction in this field. Adaptation to accepted police practices was provided by Captain Norman F. Reiter and Lieut. William Brian of the Portland Bureau of Police.

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## SECTION 1

### THE SNIPER

#### Problems, Goals, Priorities

#### I. INTRODUCTION

- A. Though the Military have developed many of the tactical methods appropriate to the suppression of the "sniper" or "ambush" marksman, these methods require modification before they are appropriate to local law enforcement use.
1. The military method has been developed, primarily in those areas involving foreign and antagonistic military or civilian populations.
    - a. Public opinion is not a material consideration.
    - b. Action involves national authority rather than local authority, and is thus far removed from local opinion and/or political consideration.
  2. The military method pre-supposes available armament and logistical support beyond the capability of local authorities.
    - a. Sophisticated weaponry is available to the military.
      - (1) Infra-red sniper scopes.
      - (2) Mobile armament including armored weapons and personnel carriers.
      - (3) Automatic weapons.
      - (4) Gas and anti-gas equipment in depth.
      - (5) Multi-channeled communications equipment.
- B. Though local law enforcement lacks much of this equipment and must consider local sentiment and legal control, the primary tactical methodology required to meet the sniper problem is a modification of militarily developed and tested concepts.

- C. The basic problem of local law enforcement, faced with the sniper, is the development of a method of maintaining law and order within the legal and social norms of the civilian society.
1. The force used must be consistent with the legal limitations of local and federal laws.
  2. Police activity must be acceptable to the public.
  3. Law and order must be maintained. Life and property must be protected and respected.
  4. Police, as individuals, are responsible criminally and civilly, for their actions.

## II. PROBLEM

- A. The sniper provides a unique law enforcement problem in that he poses a significant danger to the lives of not only the officers but the public as well. Firing from concealment that ordinarily provides extended fields of fire, this person is relatively immune from standard police practices that are predicated upon the use of only one or two officers with limited firepower. Whether mentally disturbed or revolutionary militant, neutralization of this method of attack requires specialized practices including traffic controls, firepower, tactical maneuver, communications, and concealment that provide the law enforcement people with access to the sniper while denying the sniper targets for his weaponry.

## III. GOALS AND PRIORITIES

- A. Protection of Life and Property is the primary police responsibility in the event of sniper activity. Priorities should be as follows:
1. Protection of the lives and persons of those citizens within the area.
  2. Protection of the lives of the officers involved in neutralizing the sniper.

3. Protection of the life of the sniper.
  - a. Apprehension, if possible, through non-lethal means. This consideration is secondary to the lives of both citizens and officers and neither the citizenry or the officers should be endangered to protect the sniper.
  - b. Use of gas, where possible, may make possible the arrest of the sniper with less danger to both citizens and officers.
- B. Apprehension of the Sniper should be the police goal.
  1. If possible, the sniper should be apprehended alive.
    - a. The sniper who has been arrested alive makes a poor martyr for other militants.
    - b. Legal requirements demand the attempt to arrest rather than destroy. All other means of apprehension must be exhausted before fatal firepower is directed at the sniper.
- C. Cessation of Sniping is implicit in both the protection of life and the apprehension of the sniper. This cessation can be realized in several ways:
  1. The apprehension, surrender, or death of the sniper will lead to cessation of sniping.
  2. Escape of the sniper also will lead to temporary cessation of the sniping. The fact that such cessation is only temporary makes apprehension, surrender, or death of the sniper the more desirable alternatives from both the law enforcement and the public position.

#### IV. ADVANTAGES OF ANTI-SNIPER SQUADS

- A. The pre-trained anti-sniper squad, through the use of pre-determined tactical methods, can more rapidly and safely neutralize the sniper.

1. The officers involved are pretrained as to duties and required skills.
2. Weaponry and logistics are pre-established, thus avoiding shortages or lack of required weapons.
3. Tactical methods are subject to review and decision by agency heads so that the operation falls within the policies of the agencies.
4. The use of the relatively untrained officer is avoided.
5. Coordination of the anti-sniper squad with other agency segments is established in pre-planning and responsibility and authority is established.
6. Lines of authority and command are established.
7. "Call Up" lists are established and maintained current.

B. Greater safety is afforded both the public and the officers.

1. Uncontrolled general firepower is avoided.
2. Isolation and containment of the sniper is facilitated.
3. Fields of fire and targets are denied the sniper.

## SECTION 2

### THE ANTI-SNIPER SQUAD

#### Tactical Concept, Squad Composition, Equipment

#### I. TACTICAL CONCEPT

- A. The tactical concept which utilizes the anti-sniper squad envisions a four phase operational possibility.
1. Isolation.
    - a. Isolating the sniper so that he is deprived of targets, outside logistical and moral support, and escape routes.
      - (1) May be accomplished by the regular law enforcement units prior to the arrival of the anti-sniper unit.
      - (2) May require citizenry evacuation from the area.
    - b. Regular police units should not move against sniper until effective cover and coordination is present. The single sniper may well be a trap to draw the officers into the fields of fire of several snipers.
  2. Containment.
    - a. Limiting the sniper's movement to an ever decreasing area and an eventual localization that allows concentrated and coordinate counterattack by law enforcement people.
      - (1) May be accomplished by anti-sniper units.
      - (2) Should not be attempted without high degree of coordination.
        - (a) If sufficient supervision, communication and intelligence is available, regular units may be used.

- (b) Sometimes made necessary by time factor involved or immediate danger to citizens within the area.

3. Neutralization by Anti-Sniper Squad.

- a. Tactical maneuver using covering fire or concealment to gain access to sniper.
- b. Use of gas.
  - (1) To force sniper from his position.
  - (2) To incapacitate sniper.
- c. Entry into sniper's position.
  - (1) Coordinated by assault team supervisor.
  - (2) Controlled entry and search.
- d. Neutralization of the sniper through incapacitation by gas or other non-lethal means.
- e. Neutralization of Sniper by firepower.

4. Neutralization of Sniper by Police Counter Sniper.

- a. Must be expert marksman of competition ability.
- b. Must be equipped with superior weaponry.
  - (1) Relatively high caliber with exceptional ballistics due to distance involved.
  - (2) Weapon must be adequately scoped.
  - (3) Match grade ammunition should be used.
  - (4) Police sniper must be familiar with the weapon he is using.
- c. Will fire only one, or at most two, rounds.
  - (1) Weapon too powerful for covering fire.
  - (2) Officer must have the patience and stability to wait for the one killing shot. He must know, beyond doubt, that barring unforeseen circumstances his round will hit his target.

- d. Requires his own cover.
  - (1) Concentration limits his knowledge of what is happening around him.
- e. The police counter-sniper does not have to be a member of the anti-sniper unit.
  - (1) He can operate under the control of the operational commander or as part of the anti-sniper squad.
    - (a) If not a part of the unit, his activities must be coordinated with the anti-sniper squad movement. Preferably, he should receive his instructions from that units commander.
    - (b) If a part of the unit, arrangements for the immediate acquisition of his weapon must be made.

## II. ANTI-SNIPER SQUAD COMPOSITION

- A. The anti-sniper unit requires an ability to move in hostile areas; to provide accurate fire at distances of at least two hundred yards; to provide extremely effective fire rapidly at short distances; to provide tactical gas potential; to readily observe activity and locate hostile action; to communicate their findings and to protect themselves.
  - 1. Accurate fire at 200 yards requires the use of a rifle.
    - a. The 12 guage shotgun, firing rifled slugs is effective to approximately 100 yards.
  - 2. Rapid effective fire at short range is best accomplished with a shotgun using buck shot.
  - 3. Gas potential requires a gas projectile firing device, as well as some gas grenades.
    - a. Though such devices may be fitted to some shotguns, seperate gas gun is recommended.

4. Communications require portable transmitting and receiving units.
  5. Effective observation requires the use of binoculars.
- B. Coordination of these functions requires the presence of a supervisory officer.
- C. These demands can effectively be met by a five man unit comprised of a sergeant, two riflemen, and two shotgun men.
- D. These men should be equipped as follows:
1. Sergeant: The sergeant should be provided with the radio equipment and binoculars.
  2. Shotgun men: The shotgun men should be equipped with 12 guage weapons and both buck shot and rifled slugs. In addition, the gas gun, loaded with one projectile, will be carried by one shotgun man, and extra projectiles and grenades will be carried by the other shotgun man.
  3. Riflemen: The riflemen will be equipped with suitable rifles. These weapons will have been pre-sighted by the man using them. In addition, the riflemen will carry at least seventy-five rounds of ammunition in clips.
- E. Squad Command Structure.
1. The Sergeant will be in command of his squad.
  2. In the event that two squads are used, the sergeant of the assault squad, or in case of his loss the officer assuming command, will be in charge until relieved of that responsibility.
    - a. The sergeant of the cover squad, by physically taking the incapacitated assault sergeant's place, assumes command of both squads.
      - (1) Before doing so he will properly delegate command of the cover unit and provide the delegate with the communication equipment.

3. In the event more than two units are used, lieutenant level command should be provided.
4. In the event of the loss of the sergeant, the #3 shotgun man (the man closest to the sergeant) will take charge.

### III. ANTI-SNIPER SQUAD EQUIPMENT

#### A. Transportation.

1. The squad transportation must be capable of transporting the squad as well as storing their re-supply of equipment.

#### B. Equipment Condition and Readiness.

1. All equipment must be operable.
2. All equipment must be readily portable, both by automobile and by squad member during the problem.
3. Equipment to be used should be maintained by the officer who will be using it.
  - a. Non-critical use by other officers should be avoided.
4. Equipment must be immediately available.

#### C. Required Equipment.

1. Rifles (2 per squad).
  - a. Caliber and loads chosen must be compatible with operation demand and with the safety of populace.
    - (1) Avoid too heavy caliber because power and penetration present danger to citizenry in the area.
  - b. The rifle should be auto-loading. Cover fire requires a round be fired every 1 to 2 seconds.

Accurate fire under the condition is difficult with bolt action, lever action, or pump action weapons.

- c. The rifle should be "clip" fed with clips of a capacity of at least fifteen rounds.
  - (1) Smaller clips are too rapidly expended in cover fire.
  - (2) Non-clip loading is too limited for capacity and too slow in reloading.
- d. The rifle should be equipped with a sling to facilitate carrying and climbing.
- e. The rifle should not be scope equipped. Lateral view and field of vision are too impaired by the scope for combat use. Scope also can be easily moved in combat situations with resultant loss of accuracy.
- f. Recommendation.

The military M-1 .30 Caliber Carbine, utilizing the fifteen round clip, is a good weapon for squad use.

- (1) Penetration is limited and the bullet will, usually, be restricted to the building into which it is fired.
- (2) The cost of the weapon is relatively low.
- (3) The cost of ammunition is relatively low.
- (4) The basic weakness, limited striking effect, can be overcome by reloading the practice "brass" with "sierra" or other soft tip bullets.
- (5) The weapon can be fired rapidly and accurately to two hundred yards.
  - (a) Clips are available to thirty rounds. The fifteen round clip is recommended, however, carriers for extra clips are available through military surplus. If the thirty round clip is used, do not store

with more than 15 rounds in clip and inspect clips often for spring weakness.

2. Shotguns (2 per squad).
  - a. Twelve gauge equipped with rifle sights for shooting rifled slugs are desirable.
  - b. Each weapon should be equipped with a sling for carrying and climbing.
  - c. Ammunition should consist of both buck shot and rifled slugs.
    - (1) The shotgun rifled slug can be used for cover fire with adequate accuracy to approximately 100 yards.
    - (2) Care should be taken in purchasing ammunition to buy different colored shell bodies for the two types of ammunition. Difference can thus be ascertained at a glance.
3. Gas Weapon.
  - a. The 37mm gas gun is an effective method of accurately delivering gas to seventy-five yards.
  - b. The gas gun should be equipped with a sling as the shotgun man carrying the weapon needs his hands free to accurately use the shotgun.
    - (1) Slings and mounts can be arranged at reasonable prices through local gunsmiths and leather goods establishments.
  - c. A long range projectile should be carried loaded in the weapon.
4. Appropriate canvas containers of knapsack or musette bag style are needed by the shotgun men to carry their extra ammunition and gas equipment.
  - a. Much of this equipment is available through military surplus.

5. Communications Equipment.
  - a. The equipment must be easily portable.
  - b. The equipment must be dependable.
  - c. The equipment must be operative on normal police channels. If a secondary police channel is available, its use may prevent monitoring by hostiles.
6. Binoculars are needed to facilitate vision, especially during the evening hours.
  - a. A 7 x 50 binocular combines ample magnification with good light gathering capabilities.
7. Coveralls are desirable as they protect uniforms and may be colored so as to blend with the environment.
  - a. Must allow the officer to be recognized by those in the immediate area as an officer.
  - b. Reflecting materials must be avoided.
8. Police sidearms, handcuffs, and other standard items should be worn.
  - a. All reflecting metal must be hidden or covered.

#### IV. PRE-PROBLEM PREPERATION

- A. Establishment of management level Procedures and Controls.
  1. Management level command must delineate their operational policy so that employment of the anti-sniper squad is conducted within the limitations management wishes established.
  2. The authority and responsibilities of the anti-sniper squad must be presented in written form.
  3. Personnel must be evaluated and assigned.

4. The equipment needed for both operations and training must be secured.

B. Training.

1. All members of the squad must be trained in the use of every piece of the equipment utilized by the squad.

- a. Functionally, members of the squad must be inter-changeable, not only within their squad, but into other squads as well.

- (1) The time factor in "call-up" and the loss factor possible in combat require elasticity in personnel.

2. Degrees of proficiency in firearms use must be determined.

- a. Proficiency will have a bearing on particular squad assignment.

3. Complete familiarity with squad equipment must be achieved.

4. Intra-squad and inter-squad coordination must be achieved.

5. Tactical maneuvering skills must be developed.

C. "Call-Up" Procedures must be Established.

1. The "Call-up" system must provide for the immediate notification of the officer.

- a. Requires not only officer's home telephone number but other numbers at which he might be located as well.

## SECTION 3

### TACTICAL MOVEMENT

#### I. TRANSPORTATION & ASSEMBLY AT ASSAULT AREA

##### A. Establishing Route.

1. Plot safe and direct route to a location approximately two blocks away from the sniper's location. This location will be designated as the "Assembly Area."
2. This route should be explained to all personnel involved. Any questions regarding the route of approach should be answered prior to commitment into an area.
3. If possible, small maps showing the route of approach should be distributed to all drivers of vehicles.
4. In the event there are potential known trouble areas, route maps of the area should be made prior to any major disturbance.
5. Both regular and alternate routes should be established to avoid delay caused by hostile activity.
6. After the sniper is captured or eliminated, a pre-established route of withdrawal must be used to prevent the unnecessary loss or separation of men and equipment. The withdrawal should be initiated as rapidly as possible after the scene has been secured.

- B. After the route has been established to the assault area, the driver of the transporting vehicle will take the most concealed route into the area, being careful to avoid any hostile activity in the streets.

1. During movement into the area all windows of the vehicle will be closed. This should be done to eliminate the possible injury to the officers in the car by projectiles being thrown from hostiles on the street.
  2. Arriving in the area, the driver of the vehicle will park in a position that will aid in providing maximum cover and concealment from the objective; approximately two blocks away. The sergeant of the cover team and the sergeant of the assault team will rally their men in the designated assembly area (where the transportation vehicles are parked). One other patrol car should be assigned to protect vehicles and equipment.
- C. After the assembly has been completed, the sergeants of the respective squads will give the preparatory command of "Prepare to Move," gaining the attention of all his men. At this time all members of the squad assume their positions, faced in the proper directions, and combat ready. The command of execution for moving the squad will be "Move Out." At that time the respective squads, under direction of sergeants, will take a course which is out of direct fire and utilizing maximum cover and concealment to gain a good advantage point of the objective. The order of "March" will be given, the cover team leading with the search team in the rear.
- D. The cover team will move into the area around the building utilizing as much possible cover as is available. In the event that they are spotted by the hostile sniper, the cover team sergeant will designate a rifleman or shotgun man to assist in covering the movement of his men. The movement of his men will be done under selective fire and by selected marksman. Only upon command of the sergeant will firing on the objective be undertaken.
- E. The search team, in moving into the area may be noticed a little more rapidly if the cover team has been noticed and is being fired upon. In that event, the search team will utilize maximum caution in crossing open areas and roadways.

## II. CROSSING OPEN AREAS

- A. When either squad is crossing a roadway or an open area near the objective, or under a simulated combat condition, the #2 rifleman of the squad, who is the lead man, will call the squad to a halt by use of either voice command or arm and hand signal.
1. When the team has come to a halt the respective members of that team will take up a position where they can bring effective fire on 360° of their perimeter.
  2. The sergeant of the team will then move forward and consult with the #2 rifleman and find out why he has brought the squad to a halt. Upon ascertaining the situation he will return to the center of the squad to direct the movement.
  3. The sergeant directs the #2 rifleman and #3 shotgun man to move to a position where they are on line and can move rapidly across the exposed area. The #4 shotgun man is placed in a position where he can bring direct covering fire from their left flank. The sergeant places himself in position to bring covering fire on their right flank.
  4. Moving the men on line (two men only), the sergeant gives the preparatory command of "Prepare to Move" and the command of execution "Move Out" and the #2 rifleman and the #3 shotgun man then move out on a dead run to a position where it will afford them maximum cover from direct fire.
  5. Upon obtaining this position they will provide a two man defense with the #2 rifleman maintaining control with his rifle of the area to their direct front (12 o'clock the direction of travel) and the #3 shotgun man in a position where he can cover the rear.
  6. After this quick maneuver has been completed, the sergeant and the remaining two men then move on line giving the same preparatory command and command of execution and move out on a dead run to a position near the #2 and #3 team members.

When the men are moved on line and are in a position to move out, crossing roads or open areas, they should maintain an approximately 5 meter interval between them. In the event of a sniper in a high position, the infiladed fire which he could bring to bear would not hit both of the men and thus eliminate the possibility for multiple casualties.

- B. After crossing the open areas the sergeant will rally his team members and assemble them into a tactical squad formation and again move out, utilizing maximum cover and concealment, toward the objective. The procedure for the search team crossing open areas is the same.
- C. In the event there are any tall buildings or towers in the area near the open area which could bring direct fire upon the officers moving into position, the cover team sergeant should designate two men to reconnoiter the high vantage points.
  - 1. This is also true of buildings, large trees, and any place that would afford a firing position on the movement of his men.
  - 2. Once these places have been reconnoitered and are clear the cover team sergeant can then radio the search team sergeant that the positions have been reconnoitered thus eliminating the double search effort.

### III. DESIGNATED POSITIONS

- A. After the cover has moved into the area the sergeant will then designate the movement of his men to a position where they can bring maximum fire power to the entire perimeter of the building.
  - 1. At times it might be possible to utilize two men in one position. However, under normal circumstances with a five man squad it will be more then likely that each team member will be on his own.

2. Careful consideration of individual members due to their responsibility of being alone should be talked over with the individual members prior to ever being selected for team work.
- B. Each team member when moving into a position should give as low and small a silhouette as possible, utilizing maximum cover and crawling if necessary to any place or position where he is designated to be.
  - C. In essence, the cover team will completely cover all sides and routes of escape from the objective. Once the building has been contained the cover team sergeant will then notify by radio the search team sergeant that the objective is covered and the search team sergeant will then take command of moving his men, utilizing maximum cover to a position where they can gain entry to the building.

#### IV. SEARCHING THE BUILDING

- A. Routes of Entry.
  1. Prior to entering the building, the search team sergeant should learn as much as possible, from informants, officers who have worked in the area and know the building, or citizenry who have lived in the building and have a mental or written floor plan of the building.
  2. After knowing the floor plan of the building and the surrounding terrain, the search team sergeant should enter the building from a position where if the sniper or hostile is flushed from the building, he will exit in an open area and when fired upon by the cover team, they can maximize their power to the point of capturing or eliminating him.
- B. When entering a building to be searched the search team sergeant should start at one end only, and work completely through that one level of the building. If it is a mult-level building, the search team, comprised of the two shotgun men and the sergeant, should enter from the highest possible level.

If this can not be accomplished, then they will have to go from the lower level and work across the building taking one room at a time.

C. Use of Gas Agents.

If a chemical gas agent can be utilized, during the initial search of a building, it should be carried by one of the shotgun men. Upon entering the individual rooms the #3 shotgun man should open the door, pause, throw in a gas grenade, pause for a moment allowing the gas to engulf the room, and then proceed in the same search pattern utilizing the two man cover. Use as much safety and as much caution as is possible when moving through rooms in the search pattern.

D. Search Patterns.

1. If it is possible to enter the building from the upper level, the sergeant and two shotgun men should do so. After entering the building, either through a window or a doorway on the upper most level, the first shotgun man entering should move into a good cover fire position as rapidly as possible. The entry of the other shotgun man and the sergeant is thus protected. As the sergeant moves through the building he is responsible for protecting the rear of the team.
2. After entering the building, the two shotgun men search the nearest room first.
3. If the team has entered in a hallway, it is the sergeant's responsibility not only to direct the effort of the search team, but to also cover their rear from possible fire from an adjacent room.
4. The sergeant directs the effort of the team to search the closest room and as the search team approaches the doorway into the room the #2 shotgun man opens the door and after opening it pauses for just a moment. (The shotgun men near the doorway never look around the corner and peer into the rooms.) The #2 shotgun man, after waiting just a second for the possibility of a sniper in

the room awaiting their arrival and firing the first round through the open doorway, then enters the room crossing the doorway as rapidly as possible eliminating the time of exposure to be silhouetted in the open doorway.

5. The #4 shotgun man then pauses just a second and enters on the opposite side of the doorway. After entering the room the two men are on opposite sides of the door where they can bring direct fire on any sniper or hostile activity in the room.
6. As each team member moves through the room the opposite shotgun man always covers him. If one shotgun man has his weapon pointed toward the left flank of the room, the other shotgun man has his weapon pointed toward the right flank of the room. Without utilizing team work the effort is lost.
7. After the room has been secured the search team sergeant will recall the two members of his team to a position where they can again move to the next room in a sequential order and search it.

#### E. Responsibility of Search Team Members.

1. The entry of doors into the building and within the building are critical. The #3 shotgun man must be very alert and the #4 shotgun man has to be especially aware of activity from his flank.
2. If it is necessary to enter a room where the door is locked, the #3 shotgun man may fire one round directly into the door lock. This is very effective way of opening a door. Once this has been accomplished the shotgun man can use the weapon as an extension of his arm and push or pull the door open.
3. When this has been accomplished, the #3 shotgun man pauses just long enough so that a sniper in the room waiting for the door to open before firing, will expend his round at the unoccupied doorway. After this split second, the #3 shotgun man crosses the open doorway, being careful not

to step on any booby traps.

4. Booby traps could be in the form of a hole cut in the floor with a rug or piece of linolium hiding it or a trip-wire hooked to a fixed gun (possibly a shotgun) could be used. When it is tripped the gun will go off at waist level pointed directly at the open door.
5. The #3 shotgun man after observing the situation when the door is open, moves across the open doorway and places his back against the wall on the left side of the open doorway. The #4 shotgun man then pauses just a split second, so that if a sniper is in the room and has fired at the movement of the first man and missed him, the #4 shotgun man will not be hit while moving through the open doorway.
6. Then the #4 shotgun man moves across the open doorway and takes a position with his back to the wall against the right side of the doorway so that both shotguns are pointed toward the bigger part of the room. Whenever the shotgun men are moving through a open doorway their weapons should always be pointed toward the portion of the room where they can not see.
7. It is likely that the sniper will determine the most extensive field of fire within the room and will be in a position where he can not be hit by direct fire through the doorway.
8. After entering the room each subpart of that room should be searched in the same manner--- one man through, the other man pausing just a moment and then moving through. It is a responsibility of the search team sergeant to cover the rear flank of the moving team.

F. Booby Traps and Channeling Devices.

When entering a room be especially aware of chairs and tables set in such a position as to channel the movement of the search team. If at all possible, to utilize gas, do not go the directed route. Be aware of booby traps and trip-wires.

It is possible that the sniper has barricaded himself in a room with no hope or intent of escape and his only purpose is to eliminate the people who are after him.

#### V. SEARCHING DOWN FROM AN UPPER LEVEL

- A. After the completion of the searching of the upper level of the building, the search team sergeant will direct his men to move down the stairway to the lower levels of the building. When moving down a stairway the #3 shotgun man should be in a position where, with his weapon loaded and unlocked, he can bring rapid, effective fire to his front. The #4 shotgun man moving to the #3 shotgun man's rear, should have his weapon loaded and in a locked position so that an accidental firing will not inflict a wound on the #3 shotgun man. The sergeant should then direct and cover their movement down the stairway and also be covering their rear flank.
- B. Reaching the bottom of the stairway the #4 shotgun man moves on line with the #3 shotgun man and as the #3 shotgun man moves around the corner of the stairway, the #4 shotgun man is in a position where he can bring effective fire to the front to assist and cover the movement of the #3 shotgun man. If there is a hallway at the bottom of the stairway, that hallway should be secured visually first. Again the search pattern should be with the closest room being searched first in the same manner as described earlier. This procedure follows completely through the building.
- C. Once the original sniper has been captured or eliminated, the search team should continue their search pattern, until the entire building is secured.

#### VI. ADVANTAGES OF SEARCHING FROM TOP TO BOTTOM

- A. The sniper, barricaded in the building, can hear the movement of the search squad. He is aware that they are there. When the search squad moves from top to bottom the sniper with a psychological need to escape, feels an escape route exists so long as he moves down. Apprehension can be made by cover squad.

- B. When moving from top to bottom, the search squad has the advantage of limiting the sniper's fire at vital parts of the body. The feet are always exposed first rather than the head.

## VII. THE PERIMETER DEFENSE

- A. Upon occasion it might be necessary for the anti-sniper squads to be designated to defend a building or a part of a building. They also might be utilized to defend a command post located in an open area. The same basic rule applies to the squad members. They have an area of responsibility. The squad in a combat file position is: #2 rifleman leading the squad; to his rear approximately 5 meters and offset to the right is the #3 shotgun man; to the rear of the #3 shotgun man is the #4 shotgun man approximately 5 meters to his rear and offset of the #2 rifleman to his left; in the center of the squad is located the sergeant and to the rear flank of the squad is the #5 rifleman, who is also offset from the #2 rifleman at approximately 5 meters to the rear of the #4 shotgun man. Taking the squad at a stationary position. If they were to take a perimeter defense of that area, each member of the squad would be designated an area of responsibility.
- B. Responsibilities of Individual Squad Members.
  - 1. Squad member #2 rifleman: It is his responsibility to cover the head of the squad. His fields of fire are directly to his front overlapping approximately a 90° arch from left to right.
  - 2. Squad member #3 shotgun man: He has the responsibility of approximately a 90° arch to the right flank of the squad. His field of fire will overlap with the #2 rifleman's. #3 shotgun man is designated as the assistant squad sergeant.
  - 3. Squad member #4 shotgun man: His responsibility is the field of fire to the left flank of the squad, overlapping a 90° arch with the #2 rifleman's and the #5 rifleman's.

4. Squad member #5 rifleman: His responsibility is the field of fire to the rear flank of the squad, overlapping his fields of fire with the #3 shotgun man's and the #4 shotgun man's.
  5. Squad sergeant #1: The squad sergeant can direct the fields of fire and also assist in adding more firepower to the most heavily fired upon position.
- C. In the event the perimeter defense was utilized around a building, the basic stationing of manpower would remain the same. The sergeant would attempt to locate himself centrally to control his men.

#### VIII. AMBUSH POSSIBILITIES WHILE ON PATROL

- A. Ambush is possible when the anti-sniper squad is utilized to patrol a critical area. In the event that the squad, while moving on routine patrol, is ambushed, the member of the squad who locates the directional fire first, announces to the rest of his of his squad members as rapidly and as loud as possible the direction in which the fire is coming from.
1. The movement of the squad, no matter if it is north, south, east, or west, is always at 12 o'clock.
  2. After the individual squad member or sergeant has located the direction of the fire of a possible ambush, the squad member would then announce, if the field of fire was coming from the right flank, "3 o'clock 50 meters." This would mean to the individual squad member that the direction of the fire was coming from 3 o'clock and the 50 meters would designate the distance which they would have to move.
- B. When the squad is fired upon from an ambush position, the squad has no time to move to a perimeter defense or to retreat and find cover. In the event that they are fired upon from ambush position and are in the open with no possible cover available, the team would move out into the direction of fire as fast as possible screaming at the top of their lungs and over run the sniper's position.

1. This is a tactical maneuver which has been found to be very beneficial to the United States Marine Corp in Vietnam in house-to-house or jungle fighting.
2. It is the last thing that the ambush would expect.
3. This would be utilizing maximum fire of the squad. Each member would point his weapon in the direction from which the ambush was coming. Rapid fire at the sniper would be maintained. The fire would be at random from each squad member.
4. If an ambush is spotted prior to any shooting, the team sergeant should move his men around the possible trouble spot, without firing until fired upon.

#### IX. AMBUSH BY ONE OR TWO SNIPERS WHILE ON PATROL

- A. If the squad is moving through a hostile area and is fired upon while in a tactical file position, it is the responsibility of each individual squad member to locate the direction of the fire and to move out at the same time, to cover the direction of the sniper fire. The sergeant should bring his men into a position where they could cover and surround the sniper's position. Assistance from a second anti-sniper squad might be necessary to eliminate the sniper.
- B. In the event that one of the men has been hit by the sniper's initial fire, it is the responsibility of the squad member closest to the casualty to assist in moving that man to cover, taking charge of his weapon and ammunition.
  1. It is a poor practice to leave a casualty with his weapon in a hostile area where that weapon and ammunition can be used against you.
  2. The casualty should not be helped until the sniper has been taken under direct fire by one of the other members and his tactical maneuver is very effective.

## X. DECOY SNIPER

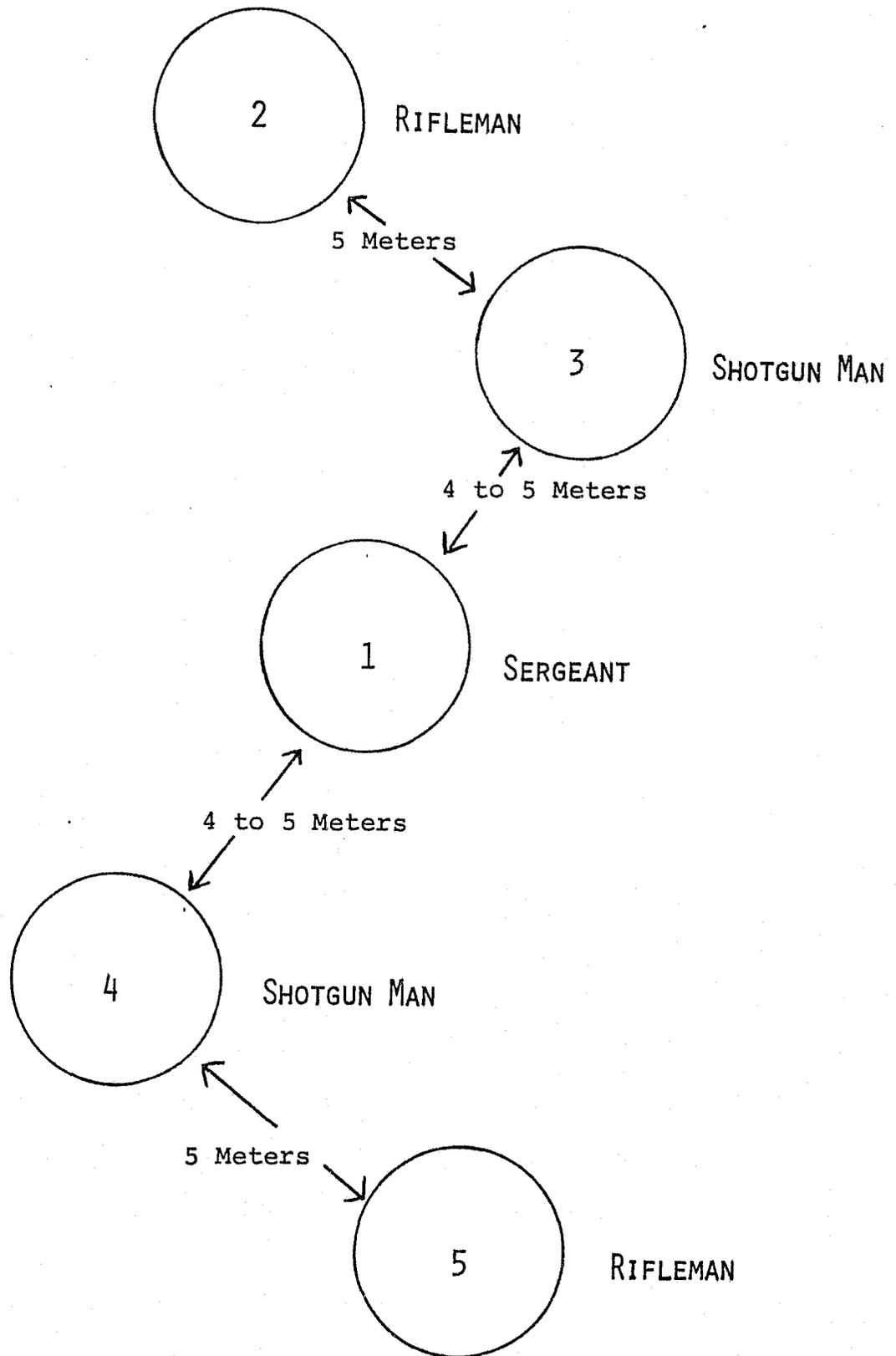
- A. The squad should be especially aware while moving into an area of a decoy sniper. The initial call out of the squad on a possibility of a sniper firing at random at pedestrians and vehicles on a street, might be the snipers idea to get the tactical squads into a position where they can be fired upon from an unknown sniper in an elevated position.
  - 1. This again stresses the importance of reconnoitering all high elevated places within the direct boundaries of the objective.
  - 2. Do not endanger the lives of the men of your squad unnecessarily.
- B. In the event that a decoy sniper is located, he should be isolated and engaged by the cover squad. The primary sniper would become the responsibility of the search squad. If multiple snipers are close together, the isolation and containment area should embrace all the sniper positions. Coordinated movement of several anti-sniper squads may be necessary. All squads engaged bear a responsibility for the safety of the officers involved.
- C. In the event the hidden sniper can not be neutralized effectively by one squad, a search squad sergeant who is trying to eliminate the sniper, should call for assistance from another anti-sniper squad. Again the search squad sergeant is in command of the operation.

## XI. HOSTAGES

When the sniper uses a hostage as a shield, the squad leader must be allowed discretion as to his course of action.

APPENDIX A

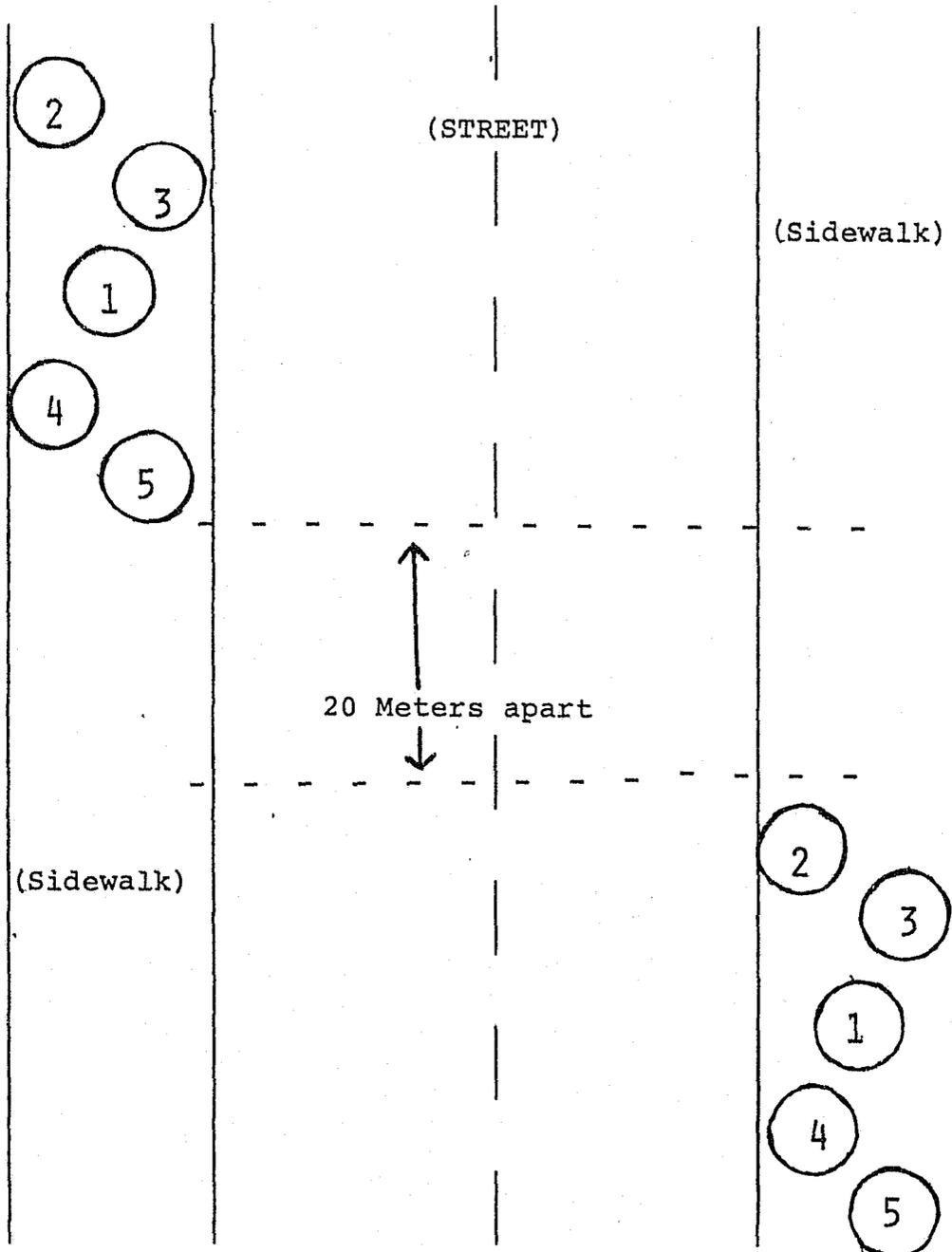
ANTI-SNIPER SQUAD FORMATION



APPENDIX B

TWO SQUAD MOVEMENT

Each squad is responsible for watching the opposite side of the street.



Approximately 5 meters between each officer.

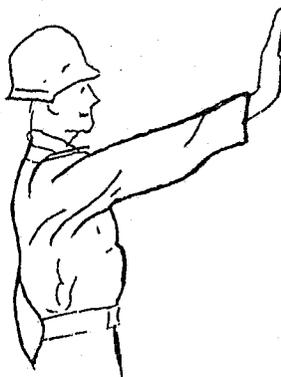
APPENDIX C

BASIC HAND AND ARM SIGNALS



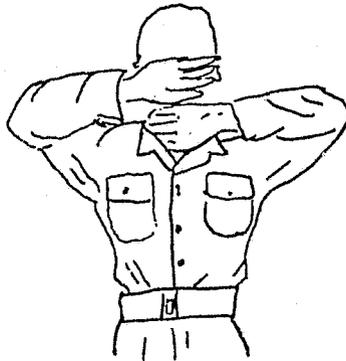
#1 ATTENTION

Extend the arm sideways slightly above horizontal, palm to the front; wave arm to and away from the head several times.



#2 I AM READY OR ARE YOU READY?

Extend the arm toward the person being signaled; then raise arm slightly above horizontal, palm facing outward.



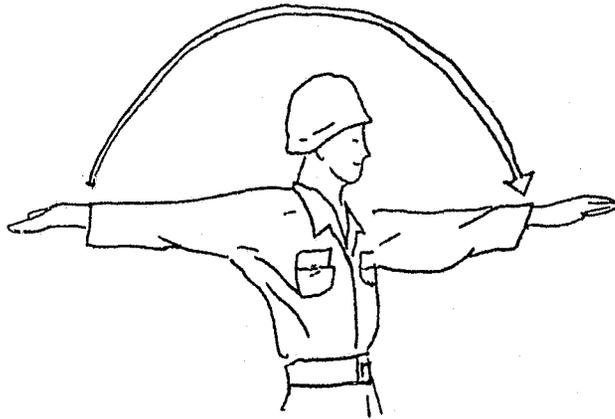
#3 I DO NOT UNDERSTAND

Raise both arms sideward to the horizontal; bend both arms at elbows and place both hands across the face, palms to front.



#4 ASSEMBLE OR RALLY

Raise the arm vertically overhead, palm to the front and wave in large horizontal circles.



#5 ADVANCE OR MOVE OUT

Face the desired direction of movement; hold the arm extended to the rear; then swing it overhead and forward in the direction of desired movement until it is horizontal, palm down.



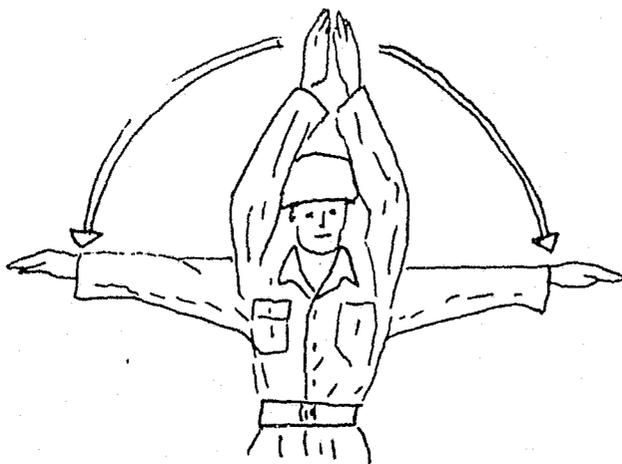
#6 HALT OR STOP

Raise the hand upward to the full extent of the arm, palm to the front. Hold that position until signal is understood.



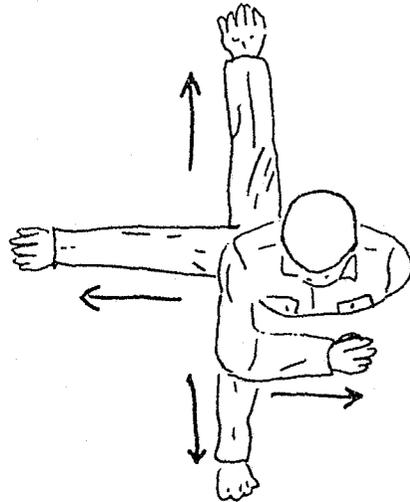
#7 INCREASED SPEED, DOUBLE TIME, OR RUSH.

Raise the hand to the shoulder, fist closed; thrust the fist upward to the full extent of the arm and back to the shoulder rapidly several times.



#8 EXTEND (OPEN UP)

Start signal with arms extended overhead, palms together, and bring arms to the horizontal position at the sides, palms down. When repetition of the signal is necessary, return the arms along the front of the body to the starting position and repeat the signal until understood.



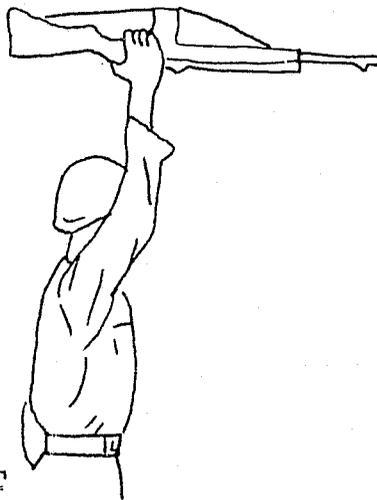
#9 DISPERSE

Extend either arm vertically overhead; wave the hand and arm to the front, left, right and rear, with the palm toward the direction of each movement.



#10 ECHELON RIGHT (LEFT)

Extend one arm 45° above and the other 45° below the horizontal, palms to the front. The lower arm indicates the direction of echelon.



#11 ENEMY IN SIGHT

Hold individual weapon above the head with one arm, fully extended, with the weapon parallel to the ground and pointed in the direction of the enemy.



#12 COVER OUR ADVANCE

Strike top of head or helmet repeatedly with open hand.



#13 FIRE

Drop the arm sharply from the vertical position to the side. When a single weapon of a group is to be fired, point, with the arm extended, to the weapon, and then drop arm sharply to side. Signal is used as fire command for large caliber weapons.



#14 CEASE FIRING

Raise the hand in front of the forehead, palm to the front, and swing the hand and forearm up and down several times in front of the face.



#15 OUT OF ACTION

Strike the closed fist of one hand several times in rapid succession against the open palm of the other hand.



**END**