



# DHS Advanced SWAT Typing System Module Summary





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## Program Overview

The preparedness of State and Local SWAT Teams in the U.S. is one of the major initiatives of the Department of Homeland Security. Under the Department of Homeland Security typing system, there are four typing classifications ranging from a Type IV team, the least equipped, to a Type I team, the most equipped and capable. The typing system has been created to flow with the overall Incident Command System (ICS), which was originally developed and utilized by the Federal agencies responsible for wild land fire protection, the U.S. Forest Service, and the Department of Interior Offices, including the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, Fish and Wildlife Service, and National Park Systems. Because of their expertise in the ICS system, personnel from these agencies are called upon for assistance in emergency matters outside of their normal scope of duties, such as the September 11, 2001, attacks on the World Trade Center and the shuttle explosion over Texas.

The Government Training Institute proudly announces the first SWAT Team training system in the United States to address the Department of Homeland Security SWAT Team Classification System. This course is approved to receive U.S. Department of Homeland Security (D.H.S.) grant funds, allowing state and local law enforcement agencies to attend the training using D.H.S. grant monies to pay for tuition, overtime, meals, lodging, and associated backfill costs. While the class is approved for the use of these funds at the federal level, each state's Point of Contact (POC) must also approve the use of the funds for officers to attend the course.

To achieve the status this 176 hour / 20 day course has obtained from D.H.S.'s Office of Domestic Preparedness (O.D.P.), the Government Training Institute had to go through a lengthy and thorough 5 phase review process that took 6 months to complete.

This course is intended to supplement, not supplant, existing resources. This course assumes that the students have attended a reputable Basic SWAT course and/or have served in their capacity as an operational member of their SWAT team for a period of time. Several modules in this course could be considered refresher training, depending on the level of initial training the student has already received. However, the "refresher" modules in this course examine CBRNE environments and address issues, difficulties, and tactical considerations while in a protective PPE posture. Students will don, doff, and conduct tactical operations in PPE daily throughout this course.



## Benefits of the Course

The need for a definitive SWAT typing system was realized upon the completion of numerous joint readiness exercises under the Unified Command Structure. By creating a SWAT typing system, commanders at an incident can quickly determine what resources are available to them based upon the equipment, resources, and training levels of various SWAT teams.

Agency heads, SWAT Team Leaders and SWAT operators will benefit from this course by attending training that:

- Addresses current case law
- Is approved by the federal government for utilization of DHS funds
- Is the new national standard for SWAT team training
- Addresses the human body's true response when encountering perceived deadly threats
- Addresses and utilizes the newest technologies available
- Thoroughly addresses PPE and WMD issues

## Course Details

The Type I SWAT Operator's Course is the most comprehensive SWAT program ever to be offered to state and local agencies. The program covers 47 separate modules in 20 days. Each student will be issued a training manual and a student progress book that includes copies of all of the student's written exams, and practical application examinations.

Students who successfully graduate the Type I SWAT Operator's Course will have earned it. There are stringent standards that all students must achieve in order to pass the course. They will be tested daily, and on occasion, several times a day. Every student must prove that they are capable of being an operational member of a Type I SWAT team.

At the conclusion of this course, students will have the skills, abilities, and knowledge to effectively serve as a team member performing tactical missions that would commonly be conducted by a Type I SWAT Team, including conducting tactical operations in a CBRNE environment absent vapors. (All of the skills taught in this course are extremely perishable and will require the participants to continue with on-going training.)

## Student Performance and Evaluations

Student performance will be evaluated by a variety of methods. These methods include:

- Written Pre-Test
- Written Quizzes
- Daily Practical Exercise Evaluations
- Practical Knot Tying Test
- Practical Seat (Rappel Harness) Inspection Test
- Final Comprehensive Exercise
- Written Final Exams for Type III, Type II and Type I portions.



Students must maintain a daily score of 70% as well as complete each course with a minimum of 70% average in order to receive a *Certificate of Training*.

Written Pre-Test is a multiple-question closed-book test that will evaluate the base knowledge of students prior to their receiving any instruction. The Pre-Test will not be utilized as a criterion for course completion and graduation; however, the results of this test will be recorded and compared to the Written Post-Test. (The pre-test will be handed out to the students at the time of testing.)

Written Quizzes are small closed-book quizzes with questions based on homework assignments provided to the students at the end of class the day prior. Most mornings will begin with students taking a closed-book written quiz in which they are provided 20 minutes to complete. Quiz scores are recorded and used in calculating final grades. (The quizzes will be handed out at time of testing.)

Written Final Exam Each of the three SWAT Typing courses has its own multiple-question closed-book exam comprised of a broad base of questions derived from the student manual module enabling objectives from within the specific modules covered under the given SWAT Typing course. This exam score is recorded and calculated toward final grades. (The exam will be handed out at the time of testing.)

Practical Knot Tying Test: The student will be required to tie several different types of knots required to set up ropes to various anchor points.

Practical Seat (Rappel Harness) Inspection Test: The student will be required to inspect two individuals in harnesses and attached to ropes.

Daily Practical Exercise Evaluations are completed while students are performing practical exercises following classroom instruction on the particular topic of evaluation. Students will be given time to watch the instructors demonstrate the exercise and will be provided time to perform the necessary tasks in a “practice” mode before the students will be evaluated. When the instructor(s) feels that students have been provided enough time to rehearse (times will fluctuate based upon the ability levels of the group), the instructor will announce to the students that practice time is over and evaluations are beginning.

These evaluations examine some or all of the following:

- Initiative
- Participation
- Tactical and strategic actions
- Adherence to directions and directives
- Safety
- Communications
- Team work

Daily Practical Exercise Evaluations are examined first on a simple Pass/Fail basis. If a student receives a failing mark for any category, that student will be informed of the grade/mark, will receive explanation from the evaluator, and will be provided the opportunity to correct the action. If the student fails to receive a passing mark after three attempts (with the exception of certain safety violations further explained below), the student will be excused from the class and provided the opportunity to retake the class at another date and time. The Daily Practical Exercise Evaluations will also count towards the students’



final scores. For every category, students are given 3 points for successful completion after the first attempt, 2 points after the second attempt, and 1 point after the third attempt.

Safety Evaluations will be performed every day, including the day of the final scenario. Certain safety violations will be addressed immediately by the instructors/evaluators. These violations, depending on severity, may be grounds for dismissal from the class. The safety violations are split into three categories, minor (category I), moderate (category II), and major (category III). If a student conducts any safety violation, the offense will be recorded on a daily safety violation sheet. Category I offenses can be violated 3 times before the student is called before the *Safety Review Board*. Category II offenses can be violated only twice before the student is called before the *Safety Review Board*, and category III offenses are called before the *Safety Review Board* on the first offense. Category III offenses are as follows:

- Muzzling/Lasering any operator, evaluator, or spectator
- Violating 1 meter rule (engagement or aiming)
- Placing finger in trigger well outside of target engagement
- Failure to identify or consider backstop
- Possessing live ammunition or non-approved firearm or other weapon in non-designated area
- Failure to follow directions or directive from instructors or safety staff
- Improper, unjustified, or excessive force

Safety Review Board: If any student reaches the level of safety violations that is unacceptable (one category III, two category II, or three category I), his/her violation report will be immediately forwarded to the *Safety Review Board* for review. The Safety Review Board is made up of all course instructors/evaluators involved in the class and is chaired by the most senior instructor who did not present the violation to the board.

The Safety Review Board will evaluate the Safety Evaluation report and take both written and oral statements from the instructor who witnessed the violation(s). The board will also take oral statements from the student. If the student denies the allegation, fellow student witnesses will be brought in before the board and their oral testimonies will be heard by the board. After hearing the statements from both parties, the Board will make a decision as to whether the student will be dismissed from the class.

The Final Comprehensive Exercise will test participants' knowledge, skills, and abilities obtained from this course. Participants are evaluated as individual members of a team and as a consolidated team during this exercise. The exercise will consist of a high-risk SWAT Operation that will require the students to perform the following actions (which they will be rated on):

- Receive initial intelligence briefing
- Establish perimeter/containment
- Complete threat report/analysis
- Arrange for CBRNE materials testing and air sampling
- Form Deliberate Assault Team
- Form Scouting Team
- Conduct preliminary scene assessment
- Conduct the following scout missions:
  - Intelligence Scout
  - Map/Route Scout
  - Area Scout



- Target Scout
- Daytime Scout (if applicable)
- Nighttime Scout (if applicable)
- Time of Operation Scout (if applicable)
- Update Scout (if applicable)
- Conduct a 360-degree visual sweep for command detonation, secondary devices, and booby traps
- Label the building and ports
- Attempt to gather blueprints and/or floor plans
- Interview/interrogate pertinent parties involved
- Arrange for interpreters as required
- Coordinate efforts with support agencies (as applicable) to include:
  - Other law enforcement agencies
  - Fire
  - EMS
  - Haz-Mat
  - Utilities
  - Aerial support
  - EOD
- Complete safety plan including medical monitoring
- Choose approach
- Rapidly form and deploy Emergency Assault (IAT) teams (as applicable)
- Conduct briefings on available information
- Assign weapon systems
- Assign responsibilities
- Recommend placement of TIC/TOC/IC
- Recommend placement of Sniper Teams
- Formulate Tactical Action Plan, conduct briefing on the plan, and coordinate plan with IC/OSC and appropriate teams/agencies/organizations
- Choose LCC and identify to team
- Archive all data in an appropriate format that allows for quick retrieval and subsequent analysis, investigation, and official reports
- Choose and don appropriate PPE
- Deploy the team as planned
- Make approach without compromise
- Make entry
- Clear all threats
- Use appropriate force options

For the Final Comprehensive Exercise, students will be graded on several categories evaluating their performance as individual operators and as members of a team on a scale from 1-5, with 1 being the lowest possible score and 5 being the highest. Students must have an average score of 3 or better to receive a *Certificate of Training*. (A copy of the Final Comprehensive Exercise Evaluation Sheet will be handed to the students at the time of testing.)





## **Mandatory Equipment and Course Prerequisites**

This course assumes that the students have attended a reputable Basic SWAT course and/or have served in their capacity as an operational member of their SWAT team for a period of time.

All students are required to bring the following equipment/items with them to class daily:

- Writing utensil
- North American Emergency Response Guidebook (NAERG)
- Student manuals (after issued)
- Agency issued Tactical SOP
- Eye protection
- Ear protection
- Ballistic helmet
- Ballistic vest
- Web gear
- Holster
- Magazine pouches
- Tactical vest
- NFDD pouches
- Flashlight
- Weapon mounted light systems (if available)
- Negative and/or positive pressure respiratory protection system
- Level C PPE Suit (charcoal or Tyvek® )
- APR or PAPR user's manual (provided by manufacturer of system)
- Airflow indicators for PAPR systems (if using a PAPR as part of PPE)
- Spare batteries for PAPR system (if using a PAPR as part of PPE)
- Agency issued tactical uniform (All tactical duty equipment that is normally worn on the operator should be worn each day.)
- Rappel equipment will be provided by the Government Training Institute. If a student request to utilize their own equipment, it will be first inspected by GTI personnel.
- Agency issued night vision goggles
- Primary weapon system (Range days only)
- Secondary weapon system (Range days only)
- Type I Course Requires 1,200 rounds of primary weapon ammunition (Range days only)
- Type I Course Requires 750 rounds of secondary weapon ammunition (Range days only)

All equipment must be in good working order.

If the student brings an SCBA system, the agency will be required to have on-site appropriate spare cylinders, a fill station, and qualified support personnel to guarantee that the participant will not be excluded from exercises while they are re-filling or changing out cylinders.

Students must successfully complete all modules of the course to receive a certificate of training. Throughout the course, they will be required to wear their PPE Suits several times while training. It is



important to know that students will not be able to don their PPE Suits if any of the following conditions exist:

1. Blood pressure >150/90
2. Resting heart rate >60% of Max HR
3. Respiratory rate of >25 BPM
4. Core Temperature of >99.8F
5. Existence of major rashes or open wounds
6. If the operator is physically ill
7. If the operator has consumed any alcohol within 6 hours or heavy alcohol within 72 hours
8. If the operator consumed any medications that would impair their ability within 24 hours
9. Pregnant operators

Additionally, after doffing PPE, the operator must be able to recover quickly. Post deployment vital criteria are closely evaluated. Operators doffing PPE will not be able to re-don PPE within 24 hours if any of the following conditions exist:

1. Blood pressure >160/100
2. 1st minute HR >85% of Max
3. 3rd minute HR <10 BPM from 1st minute
4. Respiratory rate >30 BPM
5. Temperature >100.4F



## Course Curriculum

Skill sets taught within are extremely perishable. Students must maintain a strict training regimen on all items taught within this course if they wish to maintain proficiency. Although months could be spent covering the topics within, this course will emphasize critical skills and knowledge by addressing content in 35 to 44 separate modules over a 15 to 20 day period. (The quantity of modules and number of days in the course are determined by which SWAT typing course the student is registered for.)

### **Module 1 – Introduction and Administration**

Students will receive an overview of the *Type III, Type II and Type I DHS SWAT Typing* courses. Activities for the course are covered; all administrative requirements, such as registration, are completed at this time. Students will be introduced to the instructors and the other students in the class, and will receive their student manuals.

### **Module 2 – Disclaimer**

Students will hear where the tactics and techniques for the class were developed, and will receive an overview of outside influences and expectations that can affect any operation. Students will hear how any discrepancies between their policies or SOPs and this training should be dealt with.

### **Module 3 – Written Pre-Test**

This module is devoted to administering the written pre-test. Test questions will correlate to objectives found in modules herein. Participants do not need to reach a minimum score on the pre-test to receive a *Certificate of Training*. Pre-test scores for each student will be recorded to compare with their final written examination score to test overall progress.

### **Module 4 – SWAT History, Purpose, and Organization**

With over 17,000 local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies in the United States, approaches and practices regarding Special Weapons and Tactics teams vary among agencies. By understanding the history, philosophy, and organizational considerations behind Special Weapons and Tactics teams, students can recognize how agency size, funding, policies and procedures, practices, and deployment criteria guides a tactical team's organization, training, and operational activities.

### **Module 5 – Equipment Selection**

In this module, participants will be introduced to the basic equipment requirements for the individual operator and SWAT teams. These equipment requirements include the necessary equipment to operate in a CBRNE environment and the implications that PPE has on other pieces of equipment.

### **Module 6 – Selection of Firearms**

Students will be introduced to the consideration factors of selecting weapons. Students will hear the importance of having both primary and secondary weapon systems for SWAT applications.

### **Module 7 – Body Armor**

During this one half hour block of instruction, students will be introduced to the NIJ rating system and provided guidelines for choosing body armor for SWAT applications as well as the particular problems a CBRNE environment poses to the selection, wear, fitting and use of body armor.

## **Module 8 – Tactical Angles & Cover and Concealment**

Tactical angles are closely related to cover and concealment concepts. A tactical angle (also known as a threat angle) is a visual or ballistic line from one point to another—more importantly, between operators and suspects. These angles are present inside and outside of every structure: between buildings, around cover, penetrating concealment, through thresholds, into hallways, and up or down stairwells. This module teaches students to identify tactical angles and how they affect team movement and tactics. Students learn the difference between cover and concealment, the proper utilization of cover, and the various materials found in urban environments that qualify as cover.

## **Module 9 – Tactical Angles & Cover and Concealment – Practical Exercise**

Through hands-on instruction students learn the importance of tactical angles—how to mitigate angles which advantage a suspect, as well as how to open angles to the operator’s advantage. Training exercises expose students to the proper techniques for individual and team movements to crisis sites, through danger areas, and around target structures. Students participate in direct, ruse, and stealth approach exercises. Additionally, students will practice the proper employment of overwatch, ballistic shields, and personal body armor. These practical exercises are merged with CQO and Occupant Control exercises.

## **Module 10 – Weapons of Mass Destruction**

Participants will be exposed to Biological, Chemical, and Nuclear agent material incidents and will be introduced to the types of harm each weapon can cause. Students will learn self-protection methods and the importance of protection measures.

## **Module 11 – Introduction to Terrorism**

This module introduces students to worldwide terrorism. They will be exposed to the essence of terrorism, terrorist activities, and terrorist groups. At the end of this module, students will be able to identify the characteristics of a terror organization, an act of terrorism, how they differ from both civil crimes and war crimes.

## **Module 12 – Personal Protective Equipment Levels and Selection**

Students will be exposed to the following: selection criteria for choosing PPE; the four separate protection levels of PPE; advantages and disadvantage to each level; respiratory protection requirements; problems commonly encountered while in PPE; various levels of heat-related injuries; and pre-deployment, deployment and post-deployment considerations.

## **Module 13 – Personal Protective Equipment Practical Exercise**

Students will learn proper donning and doffing procedures, how to clear and seal APR systems, how to check the flow on PAPR systems, medical monitoring procedures, and pre-entry, entry, and post-entry procedures for Level C PPE.



## **Module 14 – Shooting Platforms and Sympathetic Nervous System Response to Threats**

This module will review the physiological effects that occur in humans when they are exposed to threats, and how that reaction affects the officers' shooting platform and weapon manipulation skills. Training programs that complement the officers' natural response to threats will be stressed. Participants will be shown the strengths and weaknesses of the two most widely utilized shooting platforms, and, how certain platforms are adversely affected by the use of PPE and respiratory protection systems.

## **Module 15 – Shooting Platforms and Sympathetic Nervous System Response to Threat Practical Exercise**

During this practical exercise, students will learn proper weapon handling skills and shooting platforms the complement, not conflict, the bodies' natural Sympathetic Nervous System Responses. Students will have the opportunity to compare the Weaver and the Isosceles shooting platforms when placed in a stressful environment.

## **Module 16 – Scouting, Pre-Planning, and Intelligence**

This module covers the importance of pre-intelligence and of gaining it by conducting a thorough scout of the target. It includes diagramming of the target, sources of information available to Law Enforcement, and determining and developing essential elements of information and accepted techniques of conducting a successful scout. Conducting a scout in a terrorist environment carries several additional considerations. In contrast to a civil criminal, whose goal is usually to make money outside the normal parameters of society, a terrorist often sees himself as a soldier involved in an active war with the U.S. or a political subdivision thereof. Terrorists are more likely to engage officers in a firefight, potentially using fully automatic weapons (especially in the case of state sponsored or directed groups), have better surveillance and security assets in place, and are more likely to have CBRNE capabilities. The scout team must be able to differentiate between civil criminals and terrorists and to determine their capabilities and probable courses of action if an operation is executed.

## **Module 17 – Tactical Movements Out-side Target Structures**

Maneuver is a key tactical principle, which is defined as the movement of personnel and equipment to gain an advantage. In SWAT operations maneuver is designated "Tactical Movement Outside the Target Structure" or TMOTS, which encompasses individual and team movement to the crisis site and around the target structure. Careless movement will result in early detection with the possibility of a negative outcome. Students are trained in the tactics, techniques, and procedures utilized when approaching and maneuvering around a crisis site. Students must understand the interrelationship between team movement and terrain, routes, danger areas, threat angles, and suspect activity. This includes the placement of tactical marksmen (overwatch), establishing inner perimeter containment, and the entry team's approach to the breach point.



## **Module 18 – Tactical Movements Out-side Target Structures Practical Exercise**

Through hands-on instruction students learn the importance of tactical angles—how to mitigate angles which advantage a suspect, as well as how to open angles to the operator’s advantage. Training exercises expose students to the proper techniques for individual and team movements to crisis sites, through danger areas, and around target structures. Students participate in direct, ruse, and stealth approach exercises. Additionally, students will practice the proper employment of overwatch, ballistic shields, and personal body armor. These practical exercises are merged with CQO and Occupant Control exercises.

## **Module 19 – Breaching Methods**

Physical security systems at residential, public, and commercial structures are designed to prevent, delay, and/or detect intrusions. These systems include fences, walls, windows, common doors, and security doors. This module provides instruction in breaching theory and the proper tactics, techniques, and procedures for forced entries into target structures. The module exposes students to manual, power-assisted, hydraulic, ballistic, vehicle assisted, exothermic, and explosive breaching methods. Students will receive basic training on the procedures for employing the ram and Halligan tool (manual tools), rescue saw (power assisted tool), and breaching shotgun (ballistic breaching); students will utilize these breaching methods during the module practical exercise.

## **Module 20 – Breaching Methods Practical Exercise**

This practical exercise builds upon the breaching theories presented in the classroom. Students gain hands-on experience in the proper employment of the ram and Halligan tool (manual tools), rescue saw (power assisted tool), and breaching shotgun (ballistic breaching) against a variety of training doors.

## **Module 21 – Suspect and Occupant Control**

When clearing a target structure, operators will encounter suspects, victims, and unknown occupants; consequently, having a procedure for contacting and controlling occupants is crucial for both occupant and operator safety. This module trains students in the priorities of work for handling and controlling occupants (hostile and otherwise) as well as additional threats within the room. Students also receive instruction in case law which affirms an operator’s authority and justification to detain and search occupants. In addition, students will examine the threat positional asphyxia presents when detaining suspects.



## **Module 22 – Suspect and Occupant Control Practical Exercise**

During this practical exercise, students will learn the proper techniques and procedures for dealing with occupants encountered within a Close Quarters Battle Environment. Students will experience, first-hand, the difficulties involved in occupancy control while wearing PPE and APR, PAPR, or SCBA respiratory protection systems that were discussed in the PPE Module.

## **Module 23 – Alternate Methods of Team Communication**

We will discuss the use of hand and arm signals, chemical lights, and other nonverbal team communications during tactical operations, with emphasis placed on wearing APR/PAPR/ SCBA and other PPE.

## **Module 24 – Close Quarter Operations: Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Building and Room Clearing**



Close Quarter Operations (CQO) are the execution of the tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs) used during building and room clearing operations. A structure's thresholds, rooms, hallways, and stairwells present a complex multi-dimensional environment, where movement is constrained, and suspects can fortify their position. Failure to adhere to proper CQO TTPs can lead to an unsuccessful outcome, friendly casualties, or fratricide. This is why CQO is the most hazardous and demanding activity conducted by SWAT teams. This module provides students with detailed instruction in the techniques and procedures for conducting dynamic, deliberate, and covert clearing tactics. This module builds directly upon the material presented in the

Tactical Angles and Cover and Concealment Module, Suspect and Occupant Control Module, and SWAT Tactics Module.

## **Module 25 – Close Quarter Operations: Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Building and Room Clearing Practical Exercise.**

Due to the high-risk nature of Close Quarter Operations, it is imperative that students receive extensive hands-on instruction and scenario-based training to develop proficiency in individual and team movement techniques within structures. Through dynamic, deliberate, and covert building clearing exercises, students will perfect their skills in hallway movement, room entries, and occupant control.

## **Module 26 – Citizen and Team Member Recovery Techniques**

Students will be introduced to the elements, considerations, fundamentals, and tools involved in recovering a casualty from an area that still poses a threat to the casualty and the recovery element, including CBRNE agent hot zones.

## **Module 27 – Citizen and Team Member Recovery Techniques Practical Exercise**

Students will learn the proper techniques to conduct a downed citizen/officer rescue. Students will experience the difficulties associated with conducting operations in full PPE.

## **Module 28 – Vehicle Assaults**

This module introduces the students to the basic concepts of passenger vehicle assaults, and when and how they should be conducted. Focusing on three different vehicle assault techniques, students will hear the strengths and weaknesses of various vehicle assault procedures and tactical considerations involved with assaulting vehicles while in a CBRNE environment.

## **Module 29 – Vehicle Assaults Practical Exercise**

Students will put into practice the different assault formations they learned in Module 29, and will experience first-hand the proper use of each formation. Students will function as both an assault team member and a mechanic, while wearing standard tactical uniform and equipment, as well as while wearing full Level C Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). Additionally, students will understand the importance of proper planning and of evaluating the target vehicle in the pre-planning stage and on approach for signs of CBRNE or IED hazards.



## **Module 30 – Range Practical Exercise**

During this practical exercise, students will learn proper weapon handling skills and techniques for the primary and secondary weapon systems as they pertain to a Close Quarters Battle Environment.

## **Module 31 – Improvised Explosive Devices and Explosive Materials Incidents**

Improvised Explosive Devices (IED) are not a new phenomenon in law enforcement; throughout the United States SWAT operators, narcotics investigators, and patrol officers encounter numerous explosive devices every year. Additionally, explosives are the preferred weapon of terrorist organizations. Course participants

gain a basic understanding of IEDs and other explosive materials. Students learn about the common materials and components utilized in manufacturing explosive devices and their destructive effects. After learning about IEDs, students learn self-protection methods and tactical considerations when confronted by suspects or terrorists who employ explosives.

## **Module 32 – Improvised Explosive Devices Practical Exercise**

Students will learn to recognize potential IEDs and to determine if they can be safely bypassed or circumvented. Students will understand the dangers of IEDs in a CQB environment and recognize the necessity of bringing EOD personnel on site.

## **Module 33 – Hostage Rescue Operations**

Participants will be exposed to the tactics and theories associated with the tactical option involving hostage rescues. Special tactical considerations for rescue operations in a CBRNE hot zone are covered as part of the discussion involving the three major types of hostage rescue scenarios.





### **Module 34 – Hostage Rescue Practical Exercises**

Students will learn to conduct hostage rescue operations using open air, vehicle, and stronghold options. Students will learn to utilize direct to threat, dynamic, and limited penetration entries during hostage rescue operations. Students will perform HR operations in a simulated CBRNE environment.

### **Module 35 – TIC/TOC Operations**

Students will learn about the Tactical Intelligence Center and the Tactical Operation Center and critical components of both that take place inside during a tactical operation. Students will learn how to establish and set up the TIC/TOC.

### **Written Final Exam for Type III**

This module consists of the written final exam for *Type III SWAT* that consists of a series of questions derived from all modules *Type III SWAT*. Students must obtain a minimum score of 70% on this test to receive a course certificate.

### **Final Comprehensive Exercise for Type III**

The Final Comprehensive Exercise will test the participants' knowledge, skills, and abilities obtained from this course. Participants are evaluated for participation and safety as individual members of a team and as a consolidated team during this exercise. The exercise will consist of a high-risk SWAT Operation that will require students to perform a variety of actions.

### **Class Evaluation and Graduation for Type III Students**

Students will hear final comments from the instructors, will perform an evaluation of the class and instructors, will receive their student packets, and will take a class photograph. Those students who successfully graduate the course will be provided a certificate of training.



### **Module 36 – Rappelling (Applicable to Type II & I Courses)**

Students will learn what equipment is needed to safely conduct rappelling operations, and the use of that equipment. They will learn several methods of constructing anchor points and learn how to properly utilize them during tactical operations.

### **Module 37 – Rappelling Practical Exercise (Applicable to Type II & I Courses)**

Students will tie the knots needed to safely conduct rappelling operations, will construct anchor points, and will demonstrate the ability to conduct controlled descents utilizing proper equipment. Students will construct several anchor points and utilize them during non-tactical operations.



## **Module 38 – Tactical Rappelling Practical Exercise (Applicable to Type II & I Courses)**

Students will demonstrate the ability to conduct controlled tactical descents utilizing proper equipment. They will construct several anchor points and will utilize them during tactical operations.

### **Written Final Exam for Type II**

This module consists of the written final exam for *Type II SWAT* that consists of a series of questions derived from all modules covered under *Type II SWAT*. Students must obtain a minimum score of 70% on this test to receive a course certificate.

### **Practical Knot Tying Test**

The student will be administered a test to show proficiency in tying several different types of knots utilized in rappelling. Students will be graded on three attempts. If the student fails on the third try, the student will be documented as a no-go.

### **Practical Seat (Rappel Harness) Inspection Test**

The student will be presented with two persons prepared to rappel. On each, there will be two minors and one major safety violation. The student will conduct an inspection and verbally announce the violation. Once the student announces the inspection is complete, if all violations were not located the student, is a no-go.

### **Class Evaluation and Graduation for Type II Students**

Students will hear final comments from the instructors, will perform an evaluation of the class and instructors, will receive their student packets, and will take a class photograph. Those students who successfully graduate the course will be provided a certificate of training.

## **Module 39 – Close Threat Reconnaissance (CTR) (Applicable to Type I Course)**

Students will be exposed to close threat reconnaissance situations and the actions that may be taken by SWAT teams to collect information of the crisis site prior to the assault. What constitutes a close threat reconnaissance that may require SWAT team members to operate proximal to the threat without actually engaging the threat in a tactical manner? It describes different types of equipment that can be employed, how it may be employed, and the equipment's capabilities in various environments. It discusses case law that is pertinent to the collection of intelligence against private citizens that do not apply to exigent circumstances.

## **Module 40 – Close Threat Reconnaissance (CTR) Practical Exercise (Applicable to Type I Course)**

During this practical exercise the students will inventory, inspect, place into operation, perform designated functions relevant to each piece of equipment, and collect specified data with each piece of equipment when applicable.

## **Module 41 – Night Vision (Only Applicable to Type I Course)**

Students will be introduced to the capabilities that night vision goggles offer them. Students will become familiarized with night vision goggles and how to employ them for SWAT applications.

## **Module 42 – Night Vision Practical Exercise (Applicable to Type I Course)**

During this practical exercise students will learn how to properly employ night vision goggles. Students will demonstrate the ability to turn night vision goggles on, and how to focus them. Additionally, students will demonstrate the ability to operate in a tactical environment while using night vision goggles, and will engage targets with their primary and secondary weapon systems.



## **Module 43 – Fast Roping (Applicable to Type I Course)**

This block of instruction is designed to acquaint students with fast rope insertion methods. Student will understand duties and responsibilities of fast rope masters and ropers. This block also familiarizes students to the various fast rope systems, and how to properly employ them in a SWAT application.

## **Module 44 – Fast Roping Practical Exercise (Applicable to the Type I Course)**

During this practical exercise, students will demonstrate the ability to safely deploy the fast rope insertion system. Students will demonstrate the ability to conduct pre deployment checks, understand fast rope commands, and conduct controlled descents.

## **Written Final Exam for Type I**

This module consists of the written final exam for *Type I SWAT* that consists of a series of questions derived from all modules covered under *Type I SWAT*. Students must obtain a minimum score of 70% on this test to receive a course certificate.

## **Class Evaluation and Graduation for Type I Students**

Students will hear final comments from the instructors, will perform an evaluation of the class and instructors, will receive their student packets, and will take a class photograph. Those students who successfully graduate the course will be provided a certificate of training.

## **Funding**

State and local law enforcement agencies can utilize Department of Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) funds and/or Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) funds to pay for the course. It is important to note that although this training and the use of HSGP Funds is approved by DHS, the agency's State Administrative Agencies (SAA) Training Point of Contact (POC) must approve the use of the funds to attend the course.

Tuition, housing, meals, lodging, overtime and backfill costs are all allowable expenditures with the funds. Agencies should experience no out-of-pocket expenses for the Type I SWAT Operator's Course. The first step towards attending the program for most jurisdictions will be to contact their SAA POC.



Along with the approved course catalog, the SAA POCs can be found at <https://www.firstrespondertraining.gov/frt/content.do?page=howToTakeTraining>

## Additional Information

Additional questions involving the course design, delivery or curriculum should be presented to: Government Training Institute - Phone: (803) 259-1935 - Email: [info@gtitraining.org](mailto:info@gtitraining.org)

## Time Allocation

Start and ending time for instruction on each day of training may be adjusted to accommodate local requirements at the training location and scenario completion. The schedule will permit one ten-minute break every hour, and a 30 minute lunch break per day.

The Type III course is designed for presentation over 15 days with a total of 139.5 hours of professional development. The Type II course is designed for presentation over an additional 3 days (22.5 hours) for a total of 162 hours of professional development. The Type I course is designed for presentation over an additional 2 days (18 hours) for a total of 180 hours of professional development.

Module 1	Course Introduction and Administration	0.50
Module 2	Disclaimer	0.50
Module 3	Pre-Test	0.50
Module 4	SWAT History, Purpose and Organization	1.50
Module 5	Equipment Selection	1.00
Module 6	Firearms Selection	0.50
Module 7	Body Armor and NIJ Ratings	0.50
Module 8	Tactical Angles & Cover and Concealment	1.50
Module 9/18	TMOTS / Tactical Angles & C and C Practical Exercise	1.50
Module 10	Weapons of Mass Destruction	1.50
Module 11	Introduction to Terrorism	1.00
Module 12	Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	1.50
Module 13	Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Practical Exercise	3.00
Module 14	Shooting Platforms and SNS Response to Threats	1.00
Module 15	Shooting Platforms and SNS Response to Threats PE	1.00
Module 16	Scouting	2.00
Module 17	Tactical Movements Outside the Target Structure - TMOTS	1.00
Module 19	Breaching Methods	1.00
Module 20	Breaching Methods Practical Exercise	3.00
Module 21	Suspect and Occupant Control	1.00
Module 22	Suspect and Occupant Control Practical Exercise	2.00



Module 23	Alternate Methods of Team Communication	0.50
Module 24	Close Quarter Operations: TTPs of Bldg and Room Clearing	3.00
Mod 25/34/20/22	CQO Hostage Rescue / Dynamic / Deliberate Clearing (PE)	14.00
Mod 25/9/22/32	CQO Dynamic / Tact Angles / Suspect Control / IED (PE)	7.50
Mod 25/9/22/32	CQO Deliberate / Tact Angles / Suspect Control / IED (PE)	13.00
Module 26	Citizen & Team Member Recovery	1.00
Module 27	Citizen & Team Member Recovery Practical Exercise	3.00
Module 28	Vehicle Assault Techniques	1.00
Module 29	Vehicle Assault Techniques Practical Exercise	2.00
Module 30	Live Fire Practical Exercise	15.50
Module 31	Improvised Explosive Devices	1.00
Module 32	Improvised Explosive Devices Practical Exercise	3.00
Module 33	Hostage Rescue Theory	1.00
Mod 34/20/22/32	Hostage Rescue / Tact Angles / Suspect Control / IED (PE)	8.50
Module 35	TIC/TOC Operations	1.00
Module 25	CQO Live Fire Test - CQO PE	4.50
Final Exam	Written Final Exam for Type III	1.50
FDE-Study	Study for Close Quarter Operation Culmination Exercise	3.50
Final Exercise	Close Quarter Operation Culmination Exercise	5.00
Module 36	Rappelling	2.00
Knot Testing	Knot Tying Test	0.50
Module 37	Rappelling Practical Exercise	11.00
Module 38	Tactical Rappelling Practical Exercise	7.00
Final Exam	Written Final Exam for Type II	0.50
Module 39	Close Threat Reconnaissance	1.00
Module 40	Close Threat Reconnaissance Practical Exercise	8.00
Module 41	Night Vision	0.50
Module 42	Night Vision Practical Exercise	4.00
Module 43	Fast Roping	0.50
Module 44	Fast Rope Practical Exercise	3.00
Final Exam	Written Final Exam for Type I	0.50
Graduation	Class Evaluations and Graduation	1.00
	After Action Reviews / Quizzes / Lunches / Breaks	24.00
	Total Hours Type I Advanced SWAT	180.00