

File #:

62-116395

Serial Scope:

174- EBF

62-116395-174

100

enc.

DRD:lfj

5/19/75

The Attorney General UNITED STATES SENATE SELECT
COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE
ACTIVITIES

Ref made to memo from Senate Select Committee dtd 4/30/75 & appendices thereto rqtng certain documents & other info from FBI. Attached for ur approval & forwarding to Committee is original of a memo which constitutes partial response to rqt set forth in rfrncd memo. Processing of addnl rqsts is continuing on expeditious basis & further responses will be forthcoming. Copy of memo for Committee is being provided for ur records.

#MORIS
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/27/00 BY SP-2 ALM/ATG

A. SURVEILLANCES IN GENERAL

1. The maintenance of surveillances requires the use of the utmost discretion, common sense, and good judgment on the part of the SACs and the Agents. Arbitrary rules cannot properly be laid down or adhered to for this type of investigative procedure. A few general principles can be laid down, however, which can be applied to various types of surveillances.
2. A surveillance is an investigative technique just as interviews, collecting of evidence, and conducting raids are investigative techniques, and, of course, practical experience in this particular activity is the best teacher.
3. Surveillances are expensive in that they cause the tying up of manpower and should not be resorted to unless results can reasonably be expected.
4. In surveillances in cases of major importance SACs should assume personal, on-the-scene supervision and not delegate such command to subordinates. If a sufficient reason exists to prevent the SAC from being personally present at the scene of a major surveillance, the ASAC must be in command. SAC must assure himself that all physical surveillances comply with Bureau instructions, and are being given adequate supervision.
5. FBI employees other than Agents must not be used on surveillances without specific Bureau authority.
6. Provide Agents with explicit instructions on each physical surveillance in which they engage. Agent personnel participating on physical surveillances should be orally advised concerning the duties to be performed in connection with such surveillances and should not be permitted to carry with them any written surveillance schedules. If it is necessary to utilize code words for communications over Bureau radios, the approved list of code words if too long to be remembered may be furnished to the Agent driving the car but should not be removed from the car during the course of the surveillance. When the surveillance has been concluded, the list of code words should be returned to the supervisor in charge of the surveillance.
7. All written data of any kind relating to physical surveillances must be turned in by the Agents preparing or utilizing same to the field office at the conclusion of each day's tour of duty. In some instances Agents will complete their tour of duty on physical surveillances outside their headquarters city, and in those cases it will not be possible for any written data they may have to be immediately turned in to the field office. However, in such situations, the Agents will be held personally responsible for safeguarding any such written data until such time as it can be returned to the field office. In addition, all such written data relating to physical surveillances must not contain anything which would indicate to any persons unauthorized to have it that the data relates to physical surveillances.
8. In every security case involving a subject who has been apprehended for a Federal violation within our investigative jurisdiction, the office of origin is to make recommendations to the Bureau concerning the necessity for physical surveillance coverage of the subject who is free on bond while awaiting trial or pending appeal following conviction. The office of origin is to closely follow the appeal proceedings of security subjects, making arrangements with the Washington Field Office or other offices, where necessary, in order that the office of origin can be assured that it is instantaneously notified of any court decision affecting the merits of the appeal. The office of origin is to promptly notify the Bureau in such instances, making recommendations for any changes in the coverage of the subject and whether physical surveillance should be utilized until he is committed to custody.]

#MDR16
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/27/00 BY SP-2 AEM/ATG

B. TRAINING

1. Afford adequate indoctrination and training to Agents assigned to physical surveillances prior to utilizing them. Training should encompass complete review of pertinent portions of manual and other relevant material and discussion of desirable and undesirable techniques. Discussion should include:
 - a. Rotation of automobiles, use of variety of cars, changing license tags
 - b. Parking in one place too long, parking where subject can observe, parking in restricted areas, parking surveillance cars in vicinity Bureau office, several Agents sitting in parked cars for extended time
 - c. Point out value of radios and fixed observation posts in aiding with parking problems.
 - d. Cover alertness re countersurveillance, attempts of subject to discover surveillance, operation of other physical surveillances, persons attempting to take license numbers.
 - e. Discuss conditions peculiar to your territory affecting physical surveillances,
2. Complement training in offices having full time surveillance squads with conference every two weeks. Conference to include new developments and pertinent instructions.

C. REASONS FOR CONDUCTING SURVEILLANCES

The purpose of the surveillance is an important factor to keep in mind at all times, and the Agents assigned to surveillances must know the purpose in order to function efficiently. The Bureau surveillances usually have for their purpose one or more of the following:

1. The location of fugitives through the surveillance of relatives or known contacts
2. Surveillances conducted to cover pay-offs in extortion cases
3. Surveillance of subjects or suspects in espionage, sabotage, or other national defense cases to observe their activities and ascertain the identity of their accomplices
4. Surveillances conducted at the request of other governmental departments

D. TYPES OF SURVEILLANCES

1. Fixed surveillances

These are surveillances often referred to as plants, where the Agents are stationed in one location and usually involve the surveillance of a place to determine the activities and the identity of persons going in and out of the premises under surveillance.

2. Mobile surveillances

This is a moving surveillance where the Agents are moving about on foot, by automobile or on trains, airplanes, or other means of transportation, surveilling subjects or suspects in Bureau cases. These types of surveillances may be broken down into the following categories:

a. Close surveillances

Where it is necessary to keep the subjects or suspects under surveillance at all times and where it may involve considerable activity to locate the subjects or suspects again if they are lost.

b. Loose surveillances

All surveillances which may be conducted as spot checks to determine the contacts and activities of the subjects or suspects and where it may be proper to drop the surveillance temporarily rather than risk the chance of being "made." This type of surveillance is sometimes desirable in very discreet investigations involving subjects whose habits and contacts are so well known that they can be readily located again if it becomes desirable to drop the surveillance temporarily.

E. SURVEILLANCE EQUIPMENT

The equipment used on surveillances will depend upon the type and purpose of the surveillance. The following examples illustrate some of the uses of technical and other equipment on Bureau surveillances.

1. Firearms, restraining devices, and lighting equipment on fugitive surveillances
2. Surveillances in extortion cases often require a great variety of equipment, including radio, decoy packages, signaling devices, binoculars, lighting equipment, as well as firearms and restraining devices.
3. Automobiles are essential in practically all types of surveillances and care should be taken to insure that the cars used are not conspicuous and are speedy enough to follow the vehicles driven by the subjects or suspects in the case. Consideration must be given to changing automobiles and/or license plates.
4. Photographic equipment can be used in practically all types of surveillances. In this connection, the various types of still- and movie-camera equipment that the Bureau has available and which are described elsewhere in this manual should be kept in mind.
5. Radio equipment can often be utilized to advantage on surveillances; however, care must be taken not to utilize such equipment if it will attract attention by being conspicuous.
6. Although cash is not ordinarily considered as equipment, it is very essential that the Agents on surveillances provide themselves with sufficient cash to enable them to operate without the use of credit cards and in some cases GTRs. A supply of small change is essential, especially nickels and dimes, for use in making phone calls at unusual hours from pay stations.
- [7. Special surveillance devices for major cases can be built by the Exhibits
[Section in conjunction with the FBI Laboratory when time permits. When
[requesting such devices, include photographs, measurements, and other
[informative data which will be needed to build the items. Full justifi-
[cation for the request must be included.]

F. DRESS OF AGENTS ON SURVEILLANCES

It is extremely important that Agents on surveillances dress in such a manner so as not to attract attention by looking out of place in the areas where they are working. They should at all times try to blend into the background and make themselves as inconspicuous as possible. This may involve wearing sweaters, slack outfits, or overalls in some situations and in others may even require the wearing of formal attire.

G. KNOWLEDGE OF THE SUBJECT UNDER SURVEILLANCE

1. Agents on surveillances should familiarize themselves with the file of a case and utilize every other possible means of obtaining a knowledge of the subject that they are to have under surveillance.
2. Agents going on a surveillance to relieve other Agents should, wherever possible, have an opportunity to talk with the Agents who have previously worked on the case in order to obtain information as to the subject's physical characteristics, as well as his habits, recreation, and business contacts, since this will enable them to more intelligently carry out their assignment.

I SECTION 4. SURVEILLANCES AND RAIDS

ACTIVITIES OF AGENTS ON SURVEILLANCES

1. It is of paramount importance that Agents on surveillances act perfectly natural at all times. Any indications of self-consciousness or unusual actions or appearance of the Agents will, of course, assist the subject in verifying any suspicions he may have that he is under surveillance.
2. Agents on surveillances must be constantly on the alert for countersurveillances on the part of accomplices of the subject. For example, when a surveillance is being conducted on foot, it is desirable to have one of the Agents walk on the opposite side of the street from the subject in order that he might be in a position to observe any countersurveillance activities on the other side of the street. Agents on fixed surveillances must, of course, always be on the alert for microphone plants and taps on the telephones being used by the Agents.
3. The use of contacts, sources of information and confidential informants should not be overlooked by the Agents on surveillances. For example, in the event a subject registers in a hotel, considerable information can be obtained among the employees and management of the hotel if informants have been developed among them.
4. Agents on surveillances should constantly keep in touch with the [supervisor (SAC in cases of major importance)] in order that he might be continually informed of the developments in the case. It is extremely important that Agents immediately communicate with the [supervisor (or SAC)] when the surveillance is lost by one particular Agent in order that this Agent might be able to catch up with the surveillance again the next time the Agents who are following the subject call in. The importance of the coordination of the Agents working on the surveillance with the [supervisor] by means of telephone and in some instances radio, cannot be over-emphasized, and in order that this might be effective, it is necessary for the Agents working on the surveillance to be in communication with the [supervisor] as frequently as this can be done without attracting attention.

RENTING OF PREMISES FOR USE IN FIXED SURVEILLANCES

1. Fixed surveillances from automobiles parked on the street are usually good for only a few hours due to the fact that the cars become conspicuous.
2. Prior to renting quarters, care must be taken to first ascertain the reliability of the owner of the property by a discreet inquiry.
3. Where the reliability of the owner is questionable or when other circumstances indicate that such a procedure is desirable, a pretext should be used; however, the Agent developing the pretext should be careful not to evolve some situation which might be even more embarrassing than the truth. Such use of pretext requires careful thought and planning. In many instances the Agent must disclose his official identity in order to obtain suitable quarters for the surveillance; however, in such instances, the intimate details of the surveillance and the case under investigation should never be disclosed to the person contacted no matter how reliable he may appear to be.
4. When quarters are rented for a fixed surveillance, telephones should be installed in order to enable the Agents on surveillance to communicate with the office and with the Agents on the outside.

5. The Agents on a fixed surveillance should use extreme caution to prevent fire hazards. Their personal habits and conduct should be such that there will be no cause for complaint from neighbors or those from whom the property is rented.
6. The arrival and departure of Agents assigned to the surveillance should be arranged at a time when there will be the least possibility of arousing suspicion on the part of subject or other persons in the building. Agents going to and from the premises must be constantly on the lookout for countersurveillances on the part of subject or his accomplices.
7. All Bureau property taken to the place of a fixed surveillance must be completely inventoried. This action should be done before the property is moved into the quarters to be occupied. When such property is removed, or when the surveillance is abandoned, the property removed must be checked off the inventory. With the abandonment of such a surveillance, a thorough and detailed search of the premises must be made to prevent the loss of Bureau property, or the subsequent identification of Bureau Agents through the tracing of such property. Serial numbers and other identifying information should be removed from such equipment before it is taken to the premises being used by the Agents on the surveillance in order to preclude any possibility of such equipment being traced back to the Bureau. Discarded work papers, scratch pads, carbon papers, or the personal effects of an Agent from which an identification can be made shall not be abandoned at any time in or near the quarters used for a fixed surveillance.

J. SURVEILLANCE SUPERVISION

1. Designate Agent to be responsible for on-the-scene coordination of each surveillance. This Agent is responsible for insuring that surveillance logs are submitted on a daily basis by each participating Agent and for keeping SAC or supervisor immediately advised of all major developments. All Agents must assure themselves that the SAC is kept informed. The designated Agent must be advised by supervising official on a continuing basis of all information pertinent to the surveillance.
2. Surveillance logs must be reviewed and coordinated on a daily basis by appropriate supervisor. After review, log must be furnished promptly by supervisor to substantive case Agent for action.
3. SAC must immediately advise Bureau of any development of major importance or potential embarrassment. Advise SAC (and through him Bureau) of any situation where surveillance is "made" by subject.

K. SURVEILLANCE LOGS

1. Each Agent participating in physical surveillances [in all criminal-type cases and in security cases where the activity observed might result in prosecutive action should] maintain separate surveillance notes in the form of a log reflecting in chronological order only his pertinent observations noted during tour of duty. Entries noted on these logs should be made as original entries whenever possible. If physical circumstances prevent recording directly to a surveillance log, appropriate entries should be made on the log at the earliest possible moment. Any notes necessary to support subsequent entries on logs and essential to refresh an Agent's recollection should be retained and attached to the log itself. This log and any notes used to compile it are to be retained permanently so that an Agent testifying to a surveillance will, if necessary, produce and refer to only his own original notes. Logs are to be submitted to the office immediately upon conclusion of each day's tour of duty. Each participating Agent should sign the last page of his log utilizing his Bureau name. [Keep in mind that Agents' individual surveillance logs and notes used to prepare these logs may be produced in court. Accordingly, it is essential that their physical condition and contents be above criticism or doubt.]

2. In security cases only, when the activity observed on a surveillance is not believed to have prosecutive possibilities, a composite surveillance log may be submitted. This log should [list,] in chronological order, the results of an entire day's surveillance for each subject. Each Agent is to place his initials opposite those entries [showing] his personal observations and is to affix his signature at the end of the log. Administrative details concerning a particular surveillance should be set forth in a cover sheet attached to the composite log. It is not anticipated that a composite log will be produced at a trial; however, it is possible that some activity observed, although not appearing at the time to have prosecutive ramifications, might, at a later date, have such possibilities requiring the production of a composite log. It is, therefore, essential that the physical condition and contents of composite logs be above criticism or doubt.
3. Individual surveillance logs and composite logs should be made on lined, white, letter-size tablet paper, preferably in ink. Title should read: Physical Surveillance of: (name of subject). On second line show date; if surveillance extends beyond midnight, show both dates. On the third line indicate location. Number pages.

Start entries on next line below title. Never leave blank lines between items on log. First time entered will be time surveillance commenced. If subject is not observed, entry should show: "8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. -- subject not observed this date." Show reasons for discontinuing surveillance on cover sheet. Cover sheet may be used on continuing basis for administrative data. If you wish to use cover sheet, submit proposed form for approval. Cover sheet should contain only administrative information.

4. In security cases, when individual logs are submitted [showing] activity which might result in prosecution, an administrative composite log [may] be prepared [listing] in chronological order the results of a day's surveillance on each individual. Entries [showing] an Agent's observations are not to be initialed by him nor is each participating Agent to sign the composite log. These composite logs will not be introduced in court and will be prepared for administrative use only and to facilitate reporting and channeling information. These composite logs should be filed separately and apart from the original logs. Separate subfiles may be utilized for this purpose. In criminal cases, composite logs may be compiled if circumstances in individual cases warrant.

52

4-13-64

L. PLANNING SURVEILLANCES IN ADVANCE

1. Certain types of surveillances, such as the surveillance of pay-off spots in extortion cases, can and must be carefully planned in advance and each of the Agents assigned to the surveillance should know exactly what his duties are and just what is expected of him in this particular assignment. A careful survey of the pay-off spot should, of course, be made in advance and the details of the location and the surrounding terrain explained to the Agents by blackboard diagrams or other illustrative methods.
2. In other types of surveillances, certain problems arise again and again which can and should be planned in advance. For example, the problem of taking over a surveillance at a railroad station comes up very frequently in most field offices, and there is no reason why detailed plans cannot be worked out in advance and discussed at Agent conferences so that all the Agents in the office will know the details of such plans. The same procedure should be worked out for handling surveillances at airports and bus terminals, as well as other surveillance problems peculiar to the particular field office, such as handling surveillances on subways, ferry boats, tunnels, and other means of transportation.

M. RAIDS IN GENERAL

1. When a dangerous assignment arises in which the practical application of firearms might be reasonably anticipated, the SAC must personally take charge. SACs must assume leadership in raids or arrests where firearms might be used and in major cases of great importance even though there is no indication that firearms might be employed. Unless emergency conditions prevent prior notification, the SAC or person acting in his absence must be immediately notified when such a situation arises, before action is taken toward apprehension. The Bureau should be advised by teletype or telephone of the name of the official who will be in charge of the dangerous assignment. If the SAC or ASAC will not be on the spot in charge, sufficient explanation should be outlined which will indicate the reasons for the inability of the above-named official's participation.

If a major case is being investigated involving the hot pursuit of fugitives which requires a concentration of Agents, it is incumbent upon each SAC to arrange for 24-hour coverage in the resident agencies in his territory where the activity is such that it can be expected there will be numerous phone calls and contacts from co-operative citizens and other law enforcement personnel. Where necessary, male clerks may be utilized to effect such coverage. No such coverage should be initiated without Bureau authority.

2. A raid is an offensive type of operation characterized by the suddenness of its delivery. The purpose of conducting raids is usually to apprehend individuals or search premises. No two raids if planned to best advantage will be conducted exactly the same. However, the following elements will characterize well-planned operations of this type:
 - a. Speed
 - b. Surprise
 - c. Simplicity
 - [d. Safety of all personnel
 - [e. Superiority of manpower and firepower]

6

5-14-73

PLANNING RAIDS

1. Every raid should be carefully planned in advance to insure the greatest factor of safety to the raiding party and innocent bystanders, and to prevent the escape of the persons sought.
2. One individual designated as a raid commander should be responsible for planning and conducting of the raid, and it is his responsibility to see that all members of the raiding party are aware of the parts they are to take in the raid and he alone should be charged with the duty of changing plans and issuing orders as the situation may demand.
3. As careful and detailed reconnaissance as time permits should be made of the vicinity of the place to be raided, noting all avenues of escape, such as doors, windows, skylights, fire escapes, streets, alleys, and roads. A neighborhood investigation may be necessary at times to determine whether confederates of the person being sought may be residing near the premises to be raided. During this investigation it can be determined whether Agents could be stationed in neighboring homes or apartments. A map or diagram should be prepared following this survey and should be shown to the Agents participating in the raid.
4. On the basis of the information available, the raid commander must determine the number of persons to be in the raiding party, the time when the raid is to be conducted, the equipment necessary, and issue instructions so that each individual Agent on the raid will know exactly what is expected of him and just what action he should take under circumstances which can be readily foreseen. In planning raids, the following questions must be determined by the raid commander:
 - a. Number and selection of raiding party
 - (1) The party should include only Agents who are properly qualified in handling firearms; in the event local officers are needed to assist, these officers should have the same qualifications. All of the Agents and officers on the raid should know each other so that they will be able to recognize each other under emergency circumstances. The number of men needed on a raid depends on the circumstances. The raiding squad should be divided into such groups as are necessary in conducting the raid. These groups should be instructed in their duties, certain of them being informed of the fact that they will enter the premises to make the arrest and others will be charged with the responsibility of covering this activity in order to prevent the escape of the subject, and also for the purpose of neutralizing any hostile gunfire by persons in the house. It will be the duty of the covering Agents to prevent escape of the individual sought in the event he emerges from the house after the raiding party enters.
 - b. The time of the raid
 - (1) This will depend on the habits of the individuals sought and the information available as to their activities or possible future plans. In the event it is necessary to conduct the raid in the night, the necessary lighting equipment should be available. Usually it is found desirable to conduct raids shortly before dawn as this permits the Agents to take their places under cover of darkness and as the daylight comes permits the observation of the place and occupants during the raid.
 - b. Raid orders are issued by the raid commander who will advise each Agent or officer on the raid of his specific duty. He will, of course, furnish all of the information available concerning the persons to be apprehended to the members of the raiding party.

7
6-13-61

- d. The equipment to be used will be determined by the raid commander and will depend upon the circumstances of each particular case. Obviously high-powered rifles cannot be used in congested areas and the type of firearms used will conform with the location of the place to be raided and the proximity of neighboring houses and buildings. All the equipment, including firearms, handcuffs, leg irons, electrical and technical equipment, should be inspected by the raid commander or an experienced designated Special Agent prior to the raid. Agents should be particularly alert to display suitably their identification, either by means of arm bands or badges, especially at all times when they are moving about in the possession of exposed firearms. Consideration should be given to using arm bands and pass words to identify Agents on the raids and Agents should display badges prominently on the outside of their coats. Of course, all automobiles used in the raid must be filled with gasoline and oil and be in perfect running condition.

[Each office is to maintain a supply of arm bands in sufficient quantity to provide 50% of the Agent personnel with them.]

- e. An assembly point should be designated near the place which is to be raided where all Agents can assemble just before the raid for final instructions prior to proceeding to their positions. In the event the place to be raided is near the field office, it would not be necessary, but where the objective to be raided is some distance away, an assembly point should be used. Of course, the assembly point must be sufficiently far from the scene of the raid to preclude the possibility of the subjects' being warned of the proposed raid by this assembling of Agents.

Every effort must be made to avoid having our investigative operations and the activity of our personnel become obvious to newspaper representatives, photographers, and idle curiosity seekers. A location should be selected which will prevent concentrating the personnel in central and public places. The Agents should not arrive in a group but singly or in pairs and avoid attracting attention to their movements. When carrying firearms, such as machine guns or shotguns, the departure from the Bureau headquarters or wherever a temporary headquarters may be located should be by rear or side entrance and such movement should not be a group departure which will give the appearance a mass raid is about to take place.

APPROACH TO THE PLACE TO BE RAIDED

1. The exact manner in which raiding Agents and cover Agents should approach the place to be raided depends upon the type of place raided and the surrounding territory. In any event the approach should be made in such a manner as not to warn the occupants of the raid objective before all of the Agents are in their proper positions. This may involve in some cases leaving automobiles at a distance and approaching the place to be raided on foot. When automobiles are so left, they should be securely locked and in many instances it may well be part of the raid plan to have these cars used for the purpose of blocking roads and other exits from the place to be raided. When it is necessary to use a large number of automobiles to conduct a raid, these cars should not proceed from the Bureau office or garage in a caravan and should not collect at any given point near the place to be raided at any appreciable length of time prior to the time the raid is to be conducted. Large numbers of similar cars closely following each other during unusual hours will attract attention, resulting in reports to the local police. Rather than this, the Agents should be required to set their watches before leaving the office and be instructed to proceed over different routes, meeting at a given point at a given time immediately prior to the time the raid is to be conducted. Care should be taken to make as little noise as possible. The slamming of automobile doors should be particularly guarded against.
2. Prior to giving the signal for the beginning of the raid, the raid commander should know definitely that all of the men are in position and have had an opportunity to make use of whatever natural cover is available.

8
6-13-61

P. ENTERING THE PLACE TO BE RAIDED

1. Raids may begin by a signal from the raid commander to the occupants of the place being raided, advising them of the official identity of the raiding party and requesting their surrender. Sometimes this can be accomplished by a telephone call and in other instances it will be necessary to shout to the occupants of the house from the outside, attract attention by blowing a whistle or some similar method. Many raids of premises, however, are begun by the raid commander, after providing for appropriate outside protection of the premises, approaching the front entrance and demanding entry after making his presence and official capacity known.
2. Both the raiding Agents and the covering Agents must utilize all natural covering available during the approach to the place to be raided and during the raid. Cover not only protects the Agents from hostile gunfire but also conceals their movements and whereabouts so that they cannot be observed by the occupants of the house or place being raided.
3. If the subjects in the house being raided do not surrender and are known to be dangerous and desperate characters, tear gas should be utilized to force them out of the premises. When this is done, the raiding Agents will have to wear a gas mask when entering the building after the raid is over. Even though subjects emerge from the house after the gas is used, Agents entering the house thereafter should use extreme caution to guard against surprise attack by others hiding in the house whose presence was not contemplated.
4. In any raid the participants should clearly identify themselves as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to all persons in the place being raided and those nearby so that no claim can be made by subjects that they were being hijacked by other gangsters. Identity should be made known verbally by a loud clear statement on the part of the raiding officers that "We are FBI Agents," or "We are Special Agents of the FBI," and by the display of badges.

Q. DUTIES OF COVERING AGENTS

1. The primary duties of covering Agents are to cover the approach of the raiding Agents to the house and prevent the escape of persons sought. Ordinarily no Agent should fire unless he observes someone firing out of the house.
2. When persons are seen emerging from the house, they should be advised of the raiders' identity and called upon to surrender. If, however, they come out of the house shooting, the covering Agents should immediately return fire.
3. It is the duty of covering Agents to guard against possible attack by confederates of the occupants of the raided house who may come up from the rear either to assist the subjects in the house or possibly due to the fact that they are unaware that the raid is in progress. The covering Agents must also guard against the possibilities of accomplices residing in adjacent houses or apartments.
4. It should be realized that raid commanders assign sufficient personnel to all areas outside the premises to meet any reasonable emergency that may arise. Members of a raiding party should not leave their posts and congregate when any ordinary activity arises. In doing so, the areas previously assigned to the Agents will be left unguarded, and in the event of shooting, it is highly possible that some of the Agents may find themselves in the cross fire of other Agents.

9
8-14-67

5. The covering Agents should remain at their positions of duty until the raid commander instructs them to leave.
6. When possible, covering Agents should locate and disable automobiles of the occupants of the house as soon as possible after arriving at their posts in order to hamper the escape of the occupants should this be attempted.
7. The raid commander should give consideration and make any necessary plans in connection with the notification of police that a raid is in progress when the circumstances appear to make such action advisable.

R. ACTION TO BE TAKEN AFTER THE RAID

1. [Deleted]
2. All persons apprehended during a raid should be taken under proper guard to the place where they are to be detained.
3. Where the possibility exists of other members of the subject's gang coming to the house that has been raided, a sufficient number of Agents properly armed should be left in the house or apartment. These Agents must conduct themselves in such a manner as to not arouse suspicion and warn confederates of the apprehended persons that the former occupants are no longer there.
4. All raids should be conducted as secretly as possible and without resulting in undue publicity. The names of participants in a raid should not be disclosed without prior Bureau authority. Should anyone be killed during a raid and inquest by local authorities is necessary, arrangements can usually be made for one or two Agents to testify for the entire raiding party.
5. Agents on a raid should never indulge in promiscuous shooting and should constantly bear in mind the Bureau's rule that Agents should shoot only in self-defense.

S. BLOCKING OF ROADS

1. Several situations may arise which will require that one or more roads be blocked. The purpose of this procedure will largely determine the methods to be employed. There are set forth below several suggestions as to effective means of blocking roads.
 - a. To block roads for the purpose of inspecting automobiles. To block persons who may be leaving a particular area most effectively, a blockade should be provided allowing only one-way traffic in a single lane. The point selected should be located where natural cover is afforded for the Agents engaged in this work, such as where a roadbed is cut through a hill or where concrete abutments or bridges are available for cover. Consideration should be given to locating the point of blockade at a place where it cannot be observed from a distance and thereby enable the approaching cars to turn around and go back without approaching the blockade. Wooden barricades and stop signs can be utilized in telling the vehicles to travel in one lane. Several cars should be permitted to pass through one direction and then several from the other direction so that the traffic will not be unduly delayed. In addition to the Agents working at the point of blockade, other Agents should be stationed at points a considerable distance from the barricade up and down the road to stop any vehicle which may attempt to turn around and go back when they observe the barricade.

10

8-13-69

- b. To block a road and stop a specific automobile can be done by selecting a point in the road which is relatively narrow and extending a rope or cable across the road with a stop sign attached to the center. One end of the rope or cable can be fastened to a tree or some other similar object on one side of the road and the rope then laid flat across the road and the other end wrapped around a tree or pole in such a manner as will permit the rope to be pulled taut across the road and securely fastened. Agents can be stationed under cover to pull up the rope or cable when the wanted car approaches. Other cars will not be stopped and can easily drive across the rope or cable as it lies on the road. This cable or rope should be placed across the road diagonally so that if the wanted car is driven into the obstruction it will be deflected sideways to the side of the road into a ditch or an embankment. Other Agents should be stationed at a considerable point up the road in the direction from which the car is expected to appear, and these Agents have the duty of watching for the wanted car and notifying the Agents at the barricade of its approach and also of blocking the escape of the car if it turns around and tries to go back. If the wanted car approaches the barricade and stops, Agents, properly armed, located under cover on one side of the road should train their guns on the car and command the occupants to alight.
- c. Roads can be blocked with automobiles in those cases where a car is expected to proceed along a certain road on which there is considerable traffic and where it is not feasible to use either of the above methods. This roadblock can be established by having Agents in one car stationed beside the highway at an intersection or in a filling station, who will be on the lookout for the wanted automobile. One or more cars with Agents should be stationed at a point at a considerable distance down the road but within view of the first car so that signals may be exchanged. When the wanted car approaches, the first car will signal to the Agents in the other cars who will drive their cars across the road in such a manner as to completely block the road and force the oncoming car to stop or turn around. No Agents, of course, should remain inside the car which is used as a barricade. If the car turns around and attempts to turn back, the Agents in the first car can use their car to block the road.
- d. In general, the type of barricade used will depend upon the type of highway, the amount of traffic on it, the surrounding terrain, the character of the persons sought, and the time available. Blockades should be established at a point where the road is narrow if this is at all possible. The point selected should be between deep ditches, high embankments, or heavy woods to prevent the wanted persons from driving around the barricade through open fields. Agents covering this point should all be placed on the same side of the road so that they will not injure one another by cross fire.
- e. If it becomes necessary to approach a car which has been stopped at a barricade, you should take advantage of the cover provided by the car itself in approaching it. This should be done, of course, in such a manner as to place the occupant of the car at a disadvantage in your approach to him to effect an apprehension or require him to get out of the car in question.
- f. Whenever a roadblock is established in which any Bureau personnel is physically present and participates, it is fundamental that the Agents be in charge of such operation and they must make sure that the police or any others participating furnish full cooperation. Each SAC will be held personally responsible to see that any such roadblock is complete and no excuse will be accepted for any such operation which proves to be ineffective. In planning a roadblock, definite consideration must be given to providing for the safety of the officers participating and innocent citizens who can logically be expected to run into such a roadblock on the public highway.

11
6-13-57

2. Law of search and seizure

Agents operating a roadblock should be familiar with the law of search and seizure as stated in Bureau [monographs on this subject furnished to all offices] and in Training Document 13, "Roadblocks."



