



NEW ORLEANS POLICE DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS MANUAL

CHAPTER: 1.2.4.2

TITLE: SEARCH WARRANTS

EFFECTIVE: 01/08/2017

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PURPOSE

Search warrant requirements are governed by the 4th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution as well as Louisiana Code of Criminal Procedure Articles 161 through 167. This policy governs how the NOPD requires officers to conform to the applicable laws when applying for or executing search warrants and the manner and content of the documents to be used.

POLICY STATEMENT

1. Officers shall not use race, color, ethnicity, national origin, ancestry, creed, religion, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, economic status, age, cultural group, disability, housing status, or affiliation with any other similar identifiable group in exercising discretion to seek a search warrant, except as part of an actual and apparently credible description of a specific suspect or suspects in any criminal investigation.
2. The NOPD recognizes the inherent and potentially deadly danger posed by no knock warrants to subjects, bystanders, and officers. The department is committed to preserving individuals' safety by using no-knock entries only when the no knock entry is immediately necessary to prevent an imminent threat of harm to a person, and the potentially lethal risks posed by immediate, unannounced entry are outweighed by the need to prevent that harm.
3. If a compelling reason exists to use a no-knock entry, and if the affiant officer has facts constituting reasonable suspicion that the potentially lethal risks of entering unannounced are outweighed by the risk of not entering, the officer shall specifically request use of "no-knock" entry when executing a Search Warrant in the Warrant Application. This analysis of risks shall be documented and reviewed by supervisors prior to submitting the warrant application to a judicial officer. .
4. No-knock entries in the execution of search warrants are prohibited, absent clear facts and circumstances establishing that the officers or another person would be harmed unless they made immediate, unannounced entry, and that risk of harm outweighed the potentially lethal risks of entering unannounced. Officers should execute no knock warrants only as a last resort. The facts must be assessed (or re-assessed) at the time of entry by officers and on-scene supervisors.

5. As with the execution of all Search and / or Arrest Warrants, all members participating in the execution of a “No-Knock” Warrant shall activate their BWC prior to the execution of the warrant. The BWC shall remain activated during the entire search and shall remain active for any member on the premises of the search.

WARRANT DOCUMENTATION

6. Electronic versions of the search warrant forms to be utilized are found on the website <https://cloudgavel.com/>. Members shall utilize their City email address and password to log in.
7. The paper forms to be utilized in the event the CloudGavel site is down or Departmental computers are off-line are found on **NOPD Web Applications, Nopd.org, Forms** (NOPD Forms **117A - Application for Search Warrant, 117W - Search Warrant - Order of Search, and 117R - Warrant Return**).
8. The instructions in this Chapter governing the completion of search warrants apply to both the electronic and the paper versions of the warrant forms.
9. All supervisory members of the Department shall utilize the **Warrant Log** when recording the review and execution of search warrants.
10. The Special Operations Division shall utilize its own planning and after-action reporting mechanism for all search warrants, of any level, executed by SOD, which at a minimum shall be consistent with the planning and after action-reporting requirements detailed in this Chapter.

WARRANT LOG

11. Each District/Unit and specialized unit shall document the following in the **Warrant Log**:
 - (a) Each search warrants.
 - (b) The case file (item number) where a copy of such warrant is maintained.
 - (c) The officer who applied for the search warrant.
 - (d) Each supervisor who reviewed and approved or disapproved the application for a search warrant; and
 - (e) Documentation if disapproved, including why it was disapproved and what remedial actions, if any, were taken by the supervisor (disciplinary or training). The supervisor shall document corrective action in the Supervisor Feedback Log (see **35.1.7 – Non-Disciplinary Responses to Minor Violations**) or by initiating a formal disciplinary investigation (see **52.1.1 – Misconduct Intake and Complaint Investigation**) and note the corrective action in the Compliance Log.

SEARCH WARRANT PREPARATION – OFFICER’S RESPONSIBILITIES

12. Search warrants for Criminal District Court shall be drafted in CloudGavel or on NOPD form 117A (Application for Search Warrant), 117W (Search Warrant – Order of Search), and 117R (Warrant Return). All forms shall be typed.
13. Using either Cloud Gavel or the Application for Search Warrant (Form 117A) and Search Warrant – Order of Search (Form 117W):
 - (a) The affiant/officer shall provide an accurate and clear description of the reasons for the request for the search (i.e., probable cause).
 - (b) The affiant/officer shall particularly describe the person or place to be searched.
 - (c) The affiant/officer shall describe the person or things intended to be seized (items of possible evidence that are the purpose of the search).
 - (d) The affiant/officer shall prepare an affidavit signed under oath and under penalty of

perjury.

- (e) The affiant shall provide the magistrate judge/judge with a truthful and complete affidavit that recites the evidence to establish probable cause.
- (f) The affiant shall not omit from the application any material evidence or information known at the time it was presented that would vitiate the finding of probable cause. Examples of this type of information are:
 - i. Material facts impacting the credibility of an informant or witness.
 - ii. The bias of an informant or witness.
 - iii. Witness' observations of the crime that are contrary to the affidavit.
 - iv. Material evidence that would significantly undermine witnesses' and victims' identification of suspects.
 - v. Material evidence that would undermine witnesses' and victims' statements of events.
 - vi. Material evidence that witnesses have identified persons other than the suspect as the perpetrator of the crime.
 - vii. Material evidence that a victim or witness has advised the suspect is not the perpetrator of the crime, including that the victim or witness has seen a line-up and advised the suspect is not perpetrator.
 - viii. The existence of material evidence pointing to another perpetrator.
 - ix. Material evidence that the suspect was not at the scene of the crime.
 - x. The existence of material physical evidence or scientific testing that would contradict statements of facts in the application.
- (g) An affiant seeking a no-knock entry authorization shall specifically request such authorization and shall present particularized facts constituting "reasonable suspicion" that announcing their authority and purpose prior to entry would compromise the safety of the subject, another individual, and/or the police, or provide the occupants with time to arm themselves or otherwise engage in violent resistance.

- 14. The investigating officer shall present all "No-Knock" search warrant documentation to a reviewing Bureau Chief for approval prior to submission to a Judicial Officer for approval.
- 15. Search warrants for adult State criminal charges shall be presented to be signed to the on-duty Magistrate Judge or a Judge of Criminal District Court. Search warrants for juvenile State criminal charges shall be presented to be signed to a Juvenile Court Judge. Municipal and Traffic Court Judges have no authority to issue search warrants.
- 16. Search warrants shall be prepared and distributed as indicated on the forms.
- 17. Search warrants are required by statute (C. Cr. P. Art. 163) to be executed prior to the expiration of the tenth day after its issuance, or they become invalid. The only exception is for search warrants under C. Cr. P. Art. 163.1 for the search of a person for body samples (e.g. DNA). These warrants are good for 180 days after their issuance.
- 18. When the planned execution of a search warrant presents a possibility of injury to officers or others, the officer charged with executing the warrant shall contact EMS and request EMS be available prior to executing a search warrant.
- 19. The Warrant Return (Form 117R) is to be executed within one day after the execution of the search warrant or within one day of the expiration, by statute, of the search warrant if not executed.

OFFICER'S RESPONSIBILITIES DURING AND AFTER WARRANT EXECUTION

- 20. Officers must knock and announce their presence and wait for a reasonable time for the occupants to answer the door when executing a search warrant unless the situation

meets the criteria for no-knock entries described in this Chapter.

21. Even if the judge grants “no-knock” authorization, officers executing the no-knock warrant must affirmatively assess whether a no-knock entry remains necessary at the time of service. This assessment shall be documented in the investigative report (EPR).
22. If the judge declines to grant the officers' request for a no-knock entry, officers may make a no-knock entry only in the following circumstances:
 - a. The changed facts constitute exigent circumstances.
 - b. The exigency makes it impracticable to seek judicial authorization for the no-knock entry based on the changed circumstances; and
 - c. A Deputy Chief authorizes execution of a no-knock entry unless the exigency renders such authorization impracticable.
23. Following any no-knock entry not specifically authorized in a search warrant:
 - a. Officers must document:
 - i. The changed circumstances that constituted exigent circumstances and necessitated the unannounced entry.
 - ii. The facts that prevented seeking judicial approval; and
 - iii. If applicable, the facts that prevented seeking command level approval.
 - b. Documentation of changed circumstances and supervisory approval or the reasons no approval was sought must be reviewed and approved by a Deputy Chief. The Deputy Chief will take appropriate corrective action to remedy any deficiencies observed.
 - c. Documentation regarding any unapproved no-knock entry must be provided to the judge reviewing the initial application for a search warrant, including documentation of the changed circumstances and the reason it was not practicable to seek judicial authorization in advance.
24. Once officers have made entry under “No-Knock” provisions (either Judicially granted or under an exception), they shall announce their authority loudly and clearly (example: “NOPD, we have a warrant!”).
25. The execution of all Search Warrants shall be recorded on BWC. All members participating in the execution of a Search Warrant shall activate their BWC prior to the execution of the warrant. The BWC shall remain activated during the entire search and shall remain active for any member on the premises of the search.
26. Officers shall not detain non-occupants present at the location where a search warrant is executed for longer than reasonably necessary to secure the area or determine whether they are occupants of the premises being searched, unless the officer has reasonable suspicion that the non-occupant is involved in criminal activity or poses a danger to officer safety.
27. Officers shall document the reasons non-occupants were detained and the duration in their incident report.
28. Investigating officers shall list, in detail, all property seized in connection with the execution of the warrant in the space provided on the Warrant Return (Form 117R).
29. The investigating officer shall provide a receipt for items seized to the presumptive owner of the items or principal occupant of the structure searched. A copy of the receipt shall be made part of the incident report.
30. All procedures governing the collection and preservation of evidence and chain of

custody outlined in **Chapter 83.1 – Collection and Preservation of Evidence** shall be followed.

31. The name, sex, age, and address of each person arrested in connection with the execution of the warrant shall be listed on the Warrant Return (Form 117R). All available information concerning wanted individuals arising out of the execution of the warrant shall also be listed on the Warrant Return.
32. All search warrant documentation shall be completed and distributed even if the warrant is not subsequently executed after judicial approval or becomes invalid by not being executed within the time constraints or additional investigation has invalidated the basis of the warrant. In those instances when the warrant is not executed or becomes invalid, the investigating officer shall mark the Search Warrant "**not executed**" and shall distribute as indicated on Search Warrant – Order of Search (Form 117W). The reasons for the non-execution or invalidation of the warrant should be noted in the incident report.

SUPERVISOR REVIEW OF WARRANT APPLICATION

33. Supervisors shall review each request for a search warrant, including each affidavit or declaration, before it is filed by an officer in support of a warrant application, for:
 - (a) Appropriateness.
 - (b) Legality; and
 - (c) Conformance with NOPD regulations.
34. The supervisor shall assess the information contained in the warrant application and supporting documentation for:
 - (a) Use of "boilerplate" or "pat" language.
 - (b) Ensuring the information is consistent and detailed; and
 - (c) Probable cause has been established within the document.
 - (d) Requests for execution of the Search Warrant on Sundays, at nighttime and for "no-knock" entry are supported by facts that constitute reasonable suspicion that it is necessary within the guidelines of this Chapter.
35. The supervisor shall take appropriate action to address violations or deficiencies, including initiating a formal disciplinary investigation or recommending non-disciplinary corrective action for the involved officer. The supervisor shall document corrective action in the Supervisor Feedback Log (see **35.1.7 – Non-Disciplinary Responses to Minor Violations**) or by initiating a formal disciplinary investigation (see **52.1.1 – Misconduct Intake and Complaint Investigation**) and note the corrective action in the Compliance Log.
36. The quality and accuracy of search warrants and supportive affidavits or declarations shall be taken into account in officer performance evaluations.

RISK DETERMINATION, PLANNING, EXECUTION, AND DOCUMENTATION

37. The determination of risk assessment of a particular search is made by the on-scene supervisor working with the case officer and SOD. The risk assessment dictates who handles the warrant and the associated documentation requirements. Supervisors shall consider the factors in **Appendix A – Risk and Planning Factors** when assessing the risk of executing a search warrant. For warrants that are neither no-risk nor automatically high risk, the supervisor should also complete the **Risk Assessment/Threat Analysis form** in **Appendix B** to determine whether the warrant is high risk or moderate risk. However, the form's point system is not conclusive. Even if the form determines a warrant is a moderate risk warrant, if the on-scene supervisor or SOD believes it is in the best interest for the safety of officers and civilians to have SOD serve the warrant, SOD

may do so. The on-scene supervisor completing the form shall raise any concerns with SOD. SOD shall assess all forms to determine whether any moderate risk warrants are more appropriately executed by SOD. SOD's determination is final.

38. The determination for risk levels of the operational plan for execution of the search warrant falls into three basic categories:
- (a) **No Risk** – The person, item, vehicle, or structure is securely in police custody and control or the documentation/item subject to the warrant is in the custody of an organization or business in a stable, safe environment posing no threat. The scene must be stable and/or secured. Examples include:
 - i. A crime scene that has been completely secured and no suspects or persons other than police personnel are on the scene.
 - ii. The item or vehicle is secured, impounded or in custody at CE&P.
 - iii. The structure is empty of persons or animals other than police personnel.
 - iv. Video from surveillance cameras at a business/residence.
 - v. Business records from a company.
 - vi. Buccal swabs only.
 - (b) **High Risk** – Warrants that pose a significant safety risk and require the expert planning, specialized equipment, and execution by SOD to maximize safety and effectiveness. Warrants are determined to be high risk by evaluating the automatic high-risk factors or, if none apply, by completing the “Risk Analysis and Threat Assessment” form in Appendix B for discussion between the on-scene supervisor and the SOD supervisor. **High-risk warrant is ONLY executed by SOD.** The factors that automatically trigger the high-risk category include:
 - i. The suspect is associated with a para-military, terrorist, or violent extremist organization or an identifiable criminal gang.
 - ii. The suspect is known or believed to possess fully automatic weapons or explosives.
 - iii. There are armed counter surveillance personnel present at the site.
 - iv. The site is known or believed to be booby-trapped.
 - v. Request for “no-knock” entry has been submitted or granted based on “imminent danger to officers or others”.
 - (c) **Moderate Risk** – Everything that is not classified as no-risk or high-risk. Moderate-risk search warrants pose some level of risk but are not so risky as to require the involvement of SOD. If the warrant does not automatically fall into the no-risk or high-risk category, the on-scene supervisor shall complete and submit the “Risk Analysis and Threat Assessment” form in Appendix B to the on-duty SOD supervisor and inquire if SOD wishes to execute the warrant. A copy shall be saved to the PSAB folder in the network drive (G Drive). If the Risk Analysis and Threat Assessment Form determines a warrant is a moderate risk warrant, but the on-scene supervisor believes the warrant is more appropriately categorized as a high-risk warrant, the supervisor will discuss that with SOD. The SOD supervisor has the discretion to execute a moderate-risk warrant or leave the execution to the field supervisor and officers. If there is a disagreement about the risk level between on-scene supervisor and the SOD supervisor, the assessment and classification made by SOD shall be considered conclusive. Examples of moderate-risk warrants include:
 - i. A search warrant for stolen TVs in an occupied house
 - ii. A search warrant to collect evidence with DNA (other than a buccal swab) associated with a sex crime.

If SOD serves the warrant, SOD is responsible for the operational plan and the after-action report. Both will be done in the appropriate SOD application.

If SOD refuses to serve the warrant:

 - i. SOD must refuse in writing and the investigative unit must save a copy of the refusal in the PSAB folder in the network drive (G drive).
 - ii. The investigative unit that serves the warrant shall do the operations plan

and after-action report in the Warrant Log.

39. For **No Risk** searches, the supervisor shall concur that the classification is "No Risk". The Risk Analysis and Threat Assessment form, operational plan, and after-action report are not needed.
40. For **Moderate Risk** searches that are not executed by SOD, the supervisor shall:
- (a) Fill out the **Warrant Log** accurately and completely.
Develop an operational plan for the execution of the search warrant before executing the search warrant. Some of the factors that should be evaluated and planned for are listed in **Appendix A** of this Chapter.
 - (b) The operational plan must be documented with a digital timestamp, proving the plan was developed prior to executing the search warrant. Digital timestamps can be accomplished by:
 - i. recording the plan on BWC,
 - ii. documenting the plan in the Warrant log,
 - iii. using a Departmental date and time stamping machine which cannot be altered by the user. Every page of the plan must be stamped.
 - iv. Using a "tamperproof" document date and time stamp in the document, or
 - v. taking a digital photo of the plan. .
 - (c) Be present for the execution of the search warrant and ensure adequate police resources (including EMS) are present to meet the needs identified in the operational planning, including crisis scenarios.
 - (d) Complete an after-action report in the **Warrant Log**.
41. If SOD executes a **Moderate Risk** search warrant, the SOD supervisor is responsible for all documentation required in the SWAT Report application, and the district supervisor is not required to document an operational plan or after-action report in the **Warrant Log**.
42. For **High Risk** searches, the supervisor shall:
- (a) Fill out the **Warrant Log** accurately and completely.
 - (b) The on-scene supervisor shall complete and submit the "Risk Analysis and Threat Assessment" form in Appendix B and contact the Special Operations Division and advise the on-duty SOD supervisor that he or she is requesting SOD assistance in the execution of a "High Risk" warrant. The SOD supervisor will review the available information with the on-scene supervisor and will make the final determination of risk. If SOD executes the warrant, the SOD supervisor is responsible for all documentation required in the SWAT Report application. The district supervisor is not required to document an operational plan or after-action report in the **Warrant Log** if SOD executes the warrant.
43. Within 24 hours of the execution of a Moderate Risk search warrant that is not handled by SOD:
- (a) The investigating officer's platoon commander shall meet with the scene supervisor and entry team members to conduct an assessment of operational effectiveness and document the assessment in the **After-Action Report** section of the **Warrant Log**. Relevant assessment topics include:
 - i. The reliability of information used as a basis for the warrant.
 - ii. Procedures used to identify the target location and overall performance of entry team members; and
 - iii. Recommendations to improve performance or increase safety.
 - (b) As part of the supervisory review, the on-scene supervisor or platoon commander shall document any corrective action from the assessment in the Supervisor Feedback Log (see **Chapter 35.1.7 – Non-Disciplinary Responses to Minor Violations**) or, if necessary, initiate a formal disciplinary investigation (see **52.1.1 – Misconduct Intake and Complaint Investigation**).

SUPERVISOR'S RESPONSIBILITY ON SCENE

44. Supervisory responsibility on the scene of all executed search warrants shall be as follows:
- (a) A ranking officer from the investigating officer's chain of command shall be responsible for on-scene supervision during the execution of a search warrant other than a **no risk** search warrant.
 - (b) Prior to executing a search warrant other than a **no risk** search warrant, the supervisor shall meet with the investigating officer(s) to assess probable cause factors which led to the issuance of the warrant, confirm the target location, coordinate entry strategy, and assist in developing an operational plan for execution of the warrant by considering and planning for the types of factors listed in **Appendix A – Risk and Planning Factors**, as well as assessing the need for additional or specialized resources.
 - (c) For search warrants where no-knock entry has been authorized, supervisors will ensure the facts on the ground still support a no-knock entry. If they do not, supervisors will assist in modifying the operational plan.
 - (d) On-scene supervisors shall review any previously unrequested or judicially authorized “no-knock” entry and ensure the factors for the authorization are documented, in detail, in the after-action report and in the investigative report (EPR).

REPORTING AND REVIEW OF “NO-KNOCK” SEARCH WARRANTS AND ENTRIES

45. On-scene supervisors or officers who have executed a search warrant with a “no-knock” entry provision, or who have executed a “no-knock” entry on a search warrant, shall, within 24 hours of the execution of the search warrant, report the search warrant execution in an email to PSAB-Performance Standards Section with the item number, date and time of execution, location and names of all officers and supervisors on-scene and a copy of the after-action report. The respective Bureau Chief shall be copied on the email.
46. If the supervisor determines during his/her review of an incident that NOPD should revisit policy, tactics, training, or strategy related to the incident, the supervisor shall document that in a PRR Form #358. The supervisor submitting a PRR form #358 is responsible for thoroughly completing the form’s “Request” section. The supervisor shall make a digital copy of the form and email it to PSAB@nola.gov. The supervisor shall make an earnest effort to provide information to facilitate the review of the request. Supervisors shall be available to the reviewer and respond to follow-up questions the PSAB reviewer may have.
47. The Deputy Chief shall review all documentation of any no-knock entries that were not previously approved by a judicial officer for compliance with this policy. This review shall include assessing:
- a. Whether changed circumstances documented constituted exigent circumstances and necessitated the unannounced entry.
 - b. Whether the facts documented truly prevented seeking judicial approval; and
 - c. If applicable, whether the facts documented prevented seeking command level approval.
48. The Deputy Chief will take appropriate corrective action to remedy any deficiencies observed.
49. PSAB shall review the documentation and video of all reported or discovered “no-knock” entry search warrants for compliance with the provisions of this Chapter. Any concerns or policy violations shall be reported to the involved member’s Captain and Bureau Chief for appropriate disciplinary action.

50. NOPD shall include data about no-knock entries in its annual Use of Force Report.

APPENDIX A – Risk and Planning Factors

Elements to consider and plan for include the following:

1. History of subject(s) of the warrant. Relevant questions include:
 - (a) Violent crime history (homicide, rape, armed robbery, resisting officers with force, battery on officers, etc.)?
 - (b) Significant drug violator (quantity and type of CDS)?
 - (c) Subject on probation (for what) or parole?
 - (d) Known drug / alcohol abuser (type of drug)?
 - (e) History of mental instability (especially acting out, violent, delusional)? (See **Chapter 41.25 – Crisis Intervention** and plan accordingly)
 - (f) Military or police background or training?
 - (g) Known to possess weapons (type)?
2. Animals on premises which present a risk to officers.
3. Are there physical barriers or geography that need to be considered? (Fences, water, high traffic density roads, other buildings presenting a barrier, or presence of bystanders.)
4. Are cameras visible or known to be present? (Can they be disabled?)
5. Are any other individuals, including children, elderly or handicapped persons, present or likely present? (Consider executing at a different time to reduce risk / trauma.)
6. How likely are the items to be seized capable of being easily removed / moved / destroyed?
7. Is this part of an ongoing criminal enterprise that needs to be quickly interdicted?
8. Is “no-knock” entry anticipated?

Any identified factors should be presented, discussed, and planned for. Adequate police resources (including EMS) should be present to meet the identified need(s), including crisis scenarios.

Remember to always critically evaluate the source of the information being used. Is it reliable? Can it be verified? How perishable is the information? Are there reasonable alternatives to when the warrant should best be executed to maximize safety?

Appendix "B" -**TYPE OF OPERATION/INVESTIGATION (CHECK THE CORRECT BOX)**

- SEARCH WARRRANT**
 ARREST WARRANT
 BOTH

ITEM NUMBER: _____**DATE:** _____ **CASE DETECTIVE:** _____**DISTRICT:** _____**FORM PREPARED BY:** _____**++PRIMARY SUSPECT'S NAME:** _____**DATE OF BIRTH:** _____**ADDRESS:** _____**NOTES:** _____

++ LIST ANY ADDITIONAL SUSPECTS THAT WILL BE AT LOCATION AND PROVIDE ADDITIONAL SUSPECT ASSESSMENT INFORMATION AS AN **ATTACHMENT** TO THIS PRIMARY RISK ANALYSIS/THREAT ASSESSMENT.

++ IF ADDITIONAL SUSPECTS OR PRIMARY SUSPECT WILL BE AT ALTERNATE LOCATION DIFFERENT FROM PRIMARY ADDRESS FOR WARRANT SERVICE. A **SEPARATE** RISK ANALYSIS/ THREAT ASSESSMENT SHALL BE COMPLETED AND SUBMITTED FOR THAT LOCATION SEPARATELY.

Assessment continued

INSTRUCTIONS: Y/N RESPONSES ARE TO ONLY BE PLACED ON NUMBERED QUESTION LINES. THESE REPOSSES WILL BE USED TO CALCULATE THE RISK OF THE WARRANT EXECUTION.

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I. SUSPECT ASSESSMENT (PLACE A Y-YES OR N-NO IN BOX)	Y/N	UNKNOWN
1. KNOWN OR SUSPECTED OF VIOLENCE: ("X" INDICATES COUNTS)		
HOMICIDE (X _____)		
ASSAULT (X _____)		
ARMED ROBBERY (X _____)		
MAJOR DRUG VIOLATOR (CLASS 1) (X _____)		
RESISTING ARREST, ASSAULTY ON POLICE (X _____)		
DESCRIBE: _____ _____ _____		
2. IS SUSPECT ON PAROLE OR PROBATION?		
PROVIDE DETAILS BELOW, INCLUDING WHERE: _____ _____		
3. IS SUSPECT A DRUG ABUSER?		
IF YES, GIVE TYPE: _____ _____		
4. IS SUSPECT AN ALCOHOL ABUSER?		
DOES SUSPECT HAVE A HISTORY OF VIOLENCE WHILE INTOXICATED?		
5. IS SUSPECT MENTALLY UNSTABLE? (SEE CHAPTER 41.25)		
IF YES, DESCRIBE CONDITION: _____ _____ _____		
WHERE WAS THIS INFO OBTAINED: _____ _____ _____		
6. DOES SUSPECT HAVE MILITARY/POLICE BACKGROUND?		
If yes, give branch/department, length of service, specialties, etc. _____ _____ _____		

Assessment continued

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(PLACE A Y-YES OR N-NO IN BOX)	Y/N	UNKNOWN
7. IS SUSPECT CURRENTLY / HISTORICALLY ASSOCIATED WITH AN ORGANIZATION WHICH IS KNOWN OR SUSPECTED OF VIOLENT CRIMINAL ACTIVITY?		
If yes, who/what group?		
Where was this information obtained:		
Can that organization be classified as: (only check box one) * a) Para- military * b) Terrorist: * c) Violent Extremists: * d) Identifiable Criminal Gang:		
II. Weapon Assessment		
8. Is suspect known or believed to possess: (Answer Y/N to all that apply)		
a) Rifle Type _____ *Auto _____		
b) Shotgun Type _____ *Sawed-off ? _____		
c) Handgun Type _____		
* d) Explosives Type _____		
d) Knives Type _____		
e) Other (Specify below) Type _____		
III. Site Assessment		
9. Are there geographic barriers, large animals, or considerations?		
If yes, describe:		
10. Is site fortified?		
If yes, describe: _____ _____ _____		

Assessment continued

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PLACE A Y-YES OR N-NO IN BOX	Y/N	UNKNOWN
* 11. IS SITE BOOBY-TRAPPED		
If yes, describe: _____ _____		
12. Does site have surveillance/monitoring devices?		
If yes, describe: _____		
* 13. Are armed counter surveillance personnel present?		
If yes, explain: _____ _____		
14. Are friends, relatives, children, elderly, handicapped or special needs persons present at site?		
If yes, identify as thoroughly as possible: _____ _____		
15. Geography: (check one) <input type="checkbox"/> Urban <input type="checkbox"/> Rural		
16. Time of service: <input type="checkbox"/> Daylight <input type="checkbox"/> Night (Dark)		
17. Area Type: <input type="checkbox"/> Residential <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Other (including mixed)		
18. Probable hours of occupation: Specify in military (24 hour) time: From: _____ hours to _____ hours.		
* 19. Forced Entry: Y / N (If "yes", need justification and planning. NOTE: Only SOD permitted to executed forced entry Search Warrants.)		
20. Address:		
21. Description of structure: _____ _____		
22. If business indicate hours open Specify in military (24 hour) time: From: _____ hours to _____ hours.		
23. Other related buildings: _____ _____		
24. Location of other building: _____ _____		
25. How is building related to main building? _____ _____		
Total each category of answers from all pages		

Assessment continued

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IV. TIME ASSESSMENT

Note: Analysis should seriously consider the time factor between planning and execution. The general rule is that the less time available for planning, the higher the risk value.

Check only one box.

- a) Unlimited time to plan = 0 points
- b) Less than 30 days to plan = 0 points
- c) Less than 15 days to plan = 0 points
- d) Less than 7 days to plan = 1 points
- e) Less than 3 days to plan = 2 points
- f) Less than 1 day to plan = 3 points
- g) Less than 12 hours to plan = 4 points

V. INFORMATION ASSESSMENT**Information Source:**

- Confidential Informant** (indicate Informant ID number if known): _____
- Concerned Citizen** (indicate name if provided): _____
- Detective:** (indicate name and Unit): _____
- Other Police Officer**(indicate name and Unit): _____
- Known Victim** (indicate name): _____
- Other** (indicate available information) _____

Reliability of source/information: (Check only one)

- 0%-25%
- 25%-50%
- 50%-75%
- 75%-100%

Warrants scoring over 25 points using the point totals below are considered high risk and must be executed by SOD.

Yes answer to any “*” question automatically makes the warrant a high-risk warrant and require the mandatory use of SOD in the planned operation. All tactical call-out regulations apply.

If a supervisor believes that in the interest of safety of officers or members of the public, a warrant classified as moderate risk by the points system should be executed by SOD, the supervisor must raise that concern with SOD.

SOD will determine whether to execute the warrant. SOD’s determination is final.

