Session 8- Contact and Cover LD21- Patrol Techniques

**Date Revised:** 11/08/19

**Course Goal:** To teach recruit officers how to safely conduct a pedestrian stop on one or more pedestrian suspects or subjects.

**Session Goal:** To teach recruits the roles and responsibilities of the contact and cover officers and the tactical considerations when conducting a pedestrian stop.

## Learning Objectives:

- Distinguish between the roles and responsibilities of contact and cover officers. [21.I.D]
- Demonstrate safe and effective tactics for approaching and detaining a pedestrian subject. **[21.II.E]**
- Be able to safely conduct pedestrian stops on one or more pedestrian suspects or subjects while acting as either a contact or cover officer.

## Session Time: 1 hour

#### **Resources:**

- Department Video 'Contact and Cover'
- Orange handgun for each recruit
- One police vehicle
- One inert handgun
- Blank gun
- Blank rounds
- Eye protection and hearing protection for ambusher

**Session Summary:** The instructor will start with a facilitated discussion regarding the roles and responsibilities of the contact and cover officer. Instructors will demonstrate a safe and tactical approach on a pedestrian. Afterwards, the students will demonstrate a safe pedestrian stop. The students will explain the roles and responsibilities of the contact and cover officer.

	Outline Instructor Notes
--	--------------------------

Session 8- Contact and Cover

			LD21- Patro	•
١.	0			Will need Law and Radio Communications for
	responsibilities of contact and cover officers			Pedestrian training
	[21.I.D]		]	
	Α.	A. Contact officer [1]		[1] Ask- What are the responsibilities of the
				contact officer?
		1.	Usually initiates action	
		2.	Responsible for conducting the	
			"business of the contact"	
			a. Records necessary suspect or	
			incident information	
			b. Performs searches	
			c. Recovers evidence	
			d. Writes traffic or misdemeanor	
			citations	
			e. Handles radio communications	
				[2] Ask- What are the responsibilities of the cover
	B. Cover officer [2]		ver officer [2]	officer?
		1.	Responsible for surveillance and	
			control of all suspects	
			a. Neutralizes the possibility of	
			assault, escape or destruction of	
			evidence	
			b. Frees contact officer to perform a	
			thorough investigation	
		2.	Discourages hostile acts, assaults or	
			escape by devoting complete	
			attention to security	
			,	
		3.	May be required to intervene with	
			appropriate force to protect the	
			contact officer if a suspect reacts	
			violently	
			violentry	
		4.	Responsible for surveillance of the	
		т.	surrounding area	
		5.	While the contact officer does not	
		5.	rely solely on the cover officer for	
			Tery solery on the cover officer for	

Session 8- Contact and Cover

		LD21- Patrol	rechniques
		protection or suspect security; that is	
		the cover officer's primary function	
	6.	The cover officer should not be	
		required to: [3]	[3] Ask- Who collects evidence?
		a. Recover evidence	
		b. Search suspects	
		c. Engage in unnecessary	
		conversation with either suspects	
		or bystanders	
	7.	If the cover officer observes anything	
	<i>'</i> .	of possible evidentiary value, such as	
		an object dropped by the suspect,	
		the cover officer should not retrieve	
		it, but should simply advise the	
		contact officer.	
	0	The source officer should avoid using	
	8.	The cover officer should avoid using	
		cell phone or be otherwise distracted	
			[4] Ask- Can the cover officer and contact officer
C.	De	signation	change roles? If so why?
	1.	In some cases, the officers may agree	
	т.	to switch roles [4]	
		suspect requires that an officer	
		of the same sex conduct a search.	
		b. Or, if a matter of expertise exists,	
		(e.g. DRE ) the officers may	
		decide to switch roles	
	r	Cover officer should be in position	
	2.	Cover officer should be in position	
		and fully prepared to respond to any	
		sudden action by the suspect(s)	
		before the original cover officer	
		relinquishes that duty	
	لہ ۸	ditional units	
D.	AØ	ditional units	
	1.	Some major crime scenes or	
	±.	disturbances involving several	
		מושנת שמותבש ווועטועוווא שלאבו מו	

	Event 3- Pedestrian Stop				
	Session 8- Contact and Cover				
		LD21- Patrol	Techniques		
		suspects may require the need for			
	multiple contact or cover officers				
		a. If the officers initiating the			
		contact believe they need			
		assistance with the business of			
		the contact, he or she should			
		inform any responding officer(s).			
	<ol> <li>Particularly true when two or more suspects must be separated and other witnesses individually questioned, or when a potentially hostile crowd may interfere. [5]</li> <li>a. Either the primary contact officer or a supervisor should assign contact and cover duties as appropriate</li> <li>b. Assignments should be absolutely clear and as specific as</li> </ol>		<b>[5] Ask-</b> When would the contact officer request additional units?		
	3.	the situation permits Additional personnel should automatically assume the role of cover officer unless otherwise instructed			
E.	Sin	gle officer patrol units (L Cars)			

- In most L car instances, the initiating officer is determined to be the contact officer and should always consider requesting an additional unit to act as cover officer
  - a. Units responding to such a request should automatically assume the role of cover officer
  - b. Contact officer should relay pertinent information to the responding units
- F. Communication

#### Session 8- Contact and Cover

			LD21- Patro	Techniques
	1.	Up	on arrival, the contact officer	
		sho	ould advise the additional units of:	
		a.	The reason for the contact and	
			suspected criminal activity	
		b.	Observations made or evidence	
			obtained	
		c.	The contact officer's immediate	
			plans	
		d.	Any previous knowledge of the	
			suspect(s) and/or an appraisal of	
			their potential for violence	
		e.	Whether or not a search for	
			weapons has been conducted	
		f.	Any other suspicious persons or	
			activity in the area	
	2.	Th	e arriving officer(s) should receive	
	۷.		s information and brief the	
			mary officer on:	
		a.	Previous knowledge of the	
		u.	suspect(s)	
		b.	Observations made while	
			approaching the scene	
		c.	Any significant radio traffic the	
		0.	primary unit may have missed	
			since requesting the additional	
			unit	
		d.	Acknowledge their role as cover	
			officers	[6] Ask- What is the ideal position for the cover
				officer?
G.	Dei	nor	nstrate safe and effective tactics	
	for	арр	proaching and detaining a	
	peo	lest	rian subject [21.II.E]	
	1.	Th	e ideal position for a cover officer	
	1.		ovides: [6]	
		a.		
		u.	suspect(s)	
		b.	Best peripheral view of the	
		2.	surrounding areas	

Session 8- Contact and Cover

LD21- Patro	Techniques
c. Safest possible background	
behind both the suspect(s) and	
contact officer in the event of	
gunfire	
d. A position controlling the likeliest	
route of escape	
2. The cover officer assures control of	
the suspect(s), and when necessary	
directs their movements	
a. The contact officer should avoid	
moving between the cover	
officer and the suspect(s) or into	
a position of vulnerability	[7] Ask- What type of approach should we make
b. The contact officer should not	on the suspect and why?
place the suspect(s) directly	
between himself and the cover	
officer	
c. Ultimately it is the responsibility	
of the cover officer to warn the	
contact officer if his or her	
actions might place them in	
jeopardy	
d. Maintain a triangular or "L"	
shaped configuration on the	[8] Ask- Who conducts the search of the suspect,
suspect(s) [7]	contact or cover officer?
H. The most hazardous moment of the	
majority of contacts occurs during the	
contact officer's search for weapons or	
handcuffing	
<ol> <li>Definition of roles is most important</li> <li>at this point</li> </ol>	
at this point a. Contact officer conducts the	
a. Contact officer conducts the search or cuffing while the cover	
officer acts as security [8]	
b. If resistance to searching or	
cuffing occurs, the cover officer	[9] Ask- If there is a one-on-one struggle who
should maintain his position as	should radio for back-up?
cover officer unless the	
resistance evolves into a struggle.	

Session 8- Contact and Cover LD21- Patrol Techniques

	LD21- Patrol	rechniques
	Then the cover officer should	
	react accordingly	[10] Ask- What does the cover officer do if there
	c. Enables both officers to be in a	is a multiple suspect struggle?
	position to deal with any threat,	
	particularly if suspect(s) acquire	
	weapons	
	weapons	
2.	One-on-one struggle <b>[9]</b>	
	a. Cover officer should radio for a	
	back-up unit and immediately	
	assist the contact officer	
3.	Multiple suspect struggle [10]	
	a. Cover officer retains the	
	responsibility for preventing the	
	other suspects from joining the	
	altercation	
	b. Cover officer should again	
	request a back-up unit or units	
	c. Cover officer should place all	
	other suspects in a position of	
	disadvantage, (I.e. kneeling	
	position or prone position) then	
	assist the contact officer in	
	subduing the original suspect	
4.	If the contact officer is unable to	
4.		
	control a suspect's physical	
	resistance, the officer may elect to: a. Break contact	
	b. Create distance between the	
	officers and the suspect	
	c. Consider the appropriate use of	
	force option	
I. Re	lease of additional units	
1	Additional units may be released to	
	go back into service upon the	
	determination of the contact officer	
	after:	
	arter.	

## Session 8- Contact and Cover

		LD21- Patrol	Techniques
	a.	The suspect(s) have been	
		thoroughly searched and the	
		contact completed	
	b.	The suspect(s) have been	
		handcuffed and secured in the	
		back of the police vehicle(s)	
2	. Cir	cumstances such as hostile	
	by	standers, or the continued	
	pre	esence of the suspect(s)	
	CO	mpanions, may dictate that the	
	CO	ver officers remain at scene until	
	the	e contact officer is completely	
	thr	ough with the contact	
	actica	l considerations prior to initiating	
		I considerations prior to initiating	
þ	euesi	rian stops [21.II.E]	
1	. Th	e person's appearance	
	a.	Does the person fit the	
		description of a person wanted	
		for a known offense?	
	b.	Does the person appear to be	
		suffering from a recent injury or	
		under the influence of alcohol,	
		drugs, or other intoxicants?	
2	. Th	e person's actions	
	a.	Is the person running away from	
		an actual or possible crime?	
	b.	Is the person behaving in a	
		manner indicating possible	
		criminal or aggressive behavior	
		(posturing or "staring down")?	
3		or knowledge of the person	
	a.	Does the person have an arrest	
		and/or conviction record?	
	b.	Has the officer had prior contact	
		with the person for any type of	
		offense, serious or otherwise?	

# Session 8- Contact and Cover

	LD21- Patro	Techniques
	c. Is the prior offense similar to the	
	current offense that has just	
	occurred, or which is suspected	
	to be about to occur?	
4.	The area where the stop is to be	
	conducted	
	a. Is the person near the area of a	
	known offense shortly after it	
	occurred?	
	b. Is the area known for criminal	
	activity (a high crime area)?	
	c. If so is it the kind of activity the	
	person is thought to have	
	committed, be committing, or	
	about to commit?	
5.	Time of the day	
	a. Is it a very late at night?	
	b. Is it unusual for people to be in	
	the area at this particular time?	
	c. Is it the time of day during which	
	particular types of criminal	
	activity like the kind suspected,	
	usually occurs?	
6.	Additional/Back-up unit	
	a. Is there a need for an	
	additional/back-up unit?	
	b. Should the stop be delayed until	
	the additional/back-up officer(s)	
	arrive?	
		<u> </u>