

Event 3- Pedestrian Stop
Session 16- Pedestrian Stop Tactics-Demonstration
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
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<p>A. Approach tactics [21.II.E]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Knowledge of the area in order to broadcast the officer's location to communications 2. Finding an area that has the: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Fewest escape routes for the person to be stopped <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Intersections, alleys etc. [1] b. The least amount of cover available to the suspect and, if possible, additional cover for the officer c. Lighting beneficial to the officers <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Suspect easily visible to the officers while the officers, if possible, remain in shadows and not readily seen by the suspect d. Avoid places and locations that could pose additional risks to officers. [2] <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Known trouble spots, bars, known gang locations, etc. e. Fewest number of bystanders that could be injured or used as hostages <p>B. Discuss tactical considerations and guidelines for stopping one or more suspects using the police vehicle</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stopping one or more suspect(s) using the police vehicle <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Position the patrol vehicle to maximize officer safety for both officers (using the vehicle as cover) [3] 	<p style="text-align: center;">Session 20 (1hr)-The class will meet down in the village (safety ratio 1/8)</p> <p>The class will form up in front of their break room. The class will then be ambushed (10 min debrief will include UODF Review)</p> <p>After the class gets ambushed the instructors will demonstrate a pedestrian stop (45min)</p> <p><i>See Learning Activity 1 (while doing the demonstration, the instructors will cover the last 45min of Extended Outline)</i></p> <p>[1] Ask- What are some escape routes?</p> <p>[2] Ask- What are places and locations that could pose additional risks to officers?</p> <p>[3] Ask- Why do you want to position the suspect in front of the police vehicle?</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) Stop the patrol vehicle with the suspect(s) positioned to the front of the vehicleb. Place the vehicle at a safe and effective distance from the suspect(s) [4]c. Provide enough room between the vehicle and suspect(s) in order to allow officers the time needed to exit the vehicle and gain a position of advantaged. If possible, place the patrol vehicle near an alternate source of covere. Telephone pole, tree or other structure [5]f. Position the patrol vehicle to maximize the tactical advantage to both officers while keeping the suspect(s) in view at all times<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) Place the suspect(s) in a position where they are easily visible to both officers2) Avoid silhouetting and telltale noiseg. Proper safety tactics demand both officers quickly exit the patrol vehicle [6]<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) Officers who are driving the patrol vehicle must divide their attention between operating the vehicle and watching the suspect(s).2) Officers seated inside a patrol vehicle do not have easy access to their weapons or a clear line of fire3) Officers seated inside the patrol vehicle may have their view of the suspect(s)	<p>[4] Ask- What is considered a safe and effective distance from the suspect?</p> <p>[5] Ask- What are alternate sources of cover?</p> <p>[6] Ask- Why do you want to exit the police vehicle quickly?</p>
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<p>partially blocked by parts of the vehicle.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">4) Officers seated inside the patrol vehicle have no readily available cover and no ability to maneuver becoming trapped inside the vehicle5) Officers seated inside their patrol vehicle are not able to physically detain and search suspects. <p>h. Apply contact and cover tactics</p> <p>2. Pedestrian stop of one or more suspects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Approach with and maintain a triangular or “L” shaped configuration on the suspect(s)<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) Place the support foot forward2) Stand at a safe distance to be able to react to a hostile suspect (Use the standard field interview stance)3) Stand with the weapon side away from the suspect(s)b. Watch the hands of all suspect(s) stopped [7]c. Keep their weapon hand freed. Be aware of their surroundings<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) Should not become so focused on writing the field interview or citation that they lose sight of the suspect(s) and/or the surrounding area2) Avoid “tunnel vision” <p>3. Pedestrian stop initiated by a lone officer “L car”</p>	<p>[7] Ask- Why is it important to watch the hands of the suspect(s)?</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Use the standard field interview stance<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) Place the support foot forward2) Stand at a safe distance to be able to react to a hostile suspectb. Watch the hands of the suspect(s)c. Keep the primary hand freed. Be aware of one's surroundings<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) Do not become so focused on writing the field interview or citation that you lose sight of the suspect(s) or the surrounding area2) Avoid "tunnel vision"e. Do not allow suspect(s) to get too close or surround the officer when encountering multiple suspects<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) Consider requesting an additional/back-up unit <p>C. Initiating the stop</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. If possible, approach the suspect from the rear<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Places suspect(s) at the greatest disadvantageb. Provides officers with the element of surprise [8]2. Frontal approach<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Immediately instruct suspect to face away from officers.<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) Extremely important if the suspect(s) hands are not visibleb. If the suspect's hands are in pockets, the suspect should not	<p>[8] Ask- Why do you place the suspect(s) at a position of disadvantage?</p> <p>[9] Ask- If the suspect has his/her hands in the pockets what should you do?</p>
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<p>be allowed to remove them from their pockets facing officers. [9]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">c. If better cover is available, officers should consider redeploying to it.d. Watch for suspicious movements to avoid unexpected attacks <p>3. Use clear and concise commands when speaking to the suspect(s)</p> <p><i>Tactical position of disadvantage terminology and/or commands.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. "Move to your right. Stop. Slowly turn around." Etc.b. Avoid statements such as, "Take two steps to the left or, Put your hands up. Higher. Higher."<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) Keep the commands give to the suspect as simplistic as possible Tell the suspect to "Move to the left until I tell you to stop" etc. <p>4. Instruct the suspect(s) to extend their hands above their head, lock out their elbows and spread their fingers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. This may pull clothing above the waistline and tighter against the body allowing the officer to observe bulges in the clothing indicative of some type of weaponb. Visually scan the suspect(s) from behind, hands to feet. <p>5. Instruct the suspect to slowly turn around in a complete circle until they are again facing away from the officers</p>	
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<p>1) Do not leave cover and approach the suspect(s) then move them to another location</p> <p>7. Approach using contact and cover tactics</p> <p>Key learning points</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The importance of Contact/Cover concepts.• Proper vehicle placement <p>Proper suspect positioning</p>	
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Learning Activity 1- Pedestrian Stop Demonstration-415 Man [21.II.E]

Purpose: The instructors will demonstrate the concept of contact and cover as well as proper vehicle placement. The instructors will demonstrate placing the suspect in the position of disadvantage and use proper search techniques. The instructors will additionally emphasize the importance of radio broadcast/communication.

Description: Two instructors will work as partners and conduct a pedestrian stop of a “415 man at the gas station.” One instructor will act as the suspect and stand in front of the gas station in sit-sim village. The instructor (suspect) will be looking into the window of the gas station and pacing back and forth.

The two instructors (Officers) will demonstrate the proper method of conducting a pedestrian stop. The officers will broadcast their code 6 location. The officers will park the vehicle at a safe and effective distance and properly use the concept of contact and cover. The instructors will place the suspect at a position of disadvantage before approaching the suspect. The officers will do a complete a thorough search of the suspect. The officers will conduct a proper investigation including completion of a field interview card and a want/warrant check. The officers will run the suspect for wants and warrants over the MDT or Astro Radio. The officers will talk to the person reporting and determine if there is a crime committed.

If the pedestrian stop does not result in an arrest the students should follow the public contact procedure and explain the reason for the stop. The student will issue a business card and explain the reason for the stop.

Suspect behaviors:

- Nervous/Anxious
- Cooperative

Resources needed:

- Black and white police vehicle
- Inert handgun for both officers
- Radio for each officer

Key learning points:

- Emphasize contact and cover
- Vehicle placement
- Position of disadvantage
- Proper search techniques