

Event 4 -Traffic Enforcement

Session 5 – Traffic Stops

LD22 - Vehicle Pullovers

Date Revised: 11/13/19

Course Goal: To teach recruit officers how to safely conduct a traffic stop.

Session Goal: To teach the recruits the tactical responsibilities of the driver and passenger officer.

Learning Objectives:

- Describe the three basic categories of vehicle pullovers, to include traffic enforcement, investigative pullover and high-risk pullover. [22.I.A.1]
- Describe the inherent risks to officer safety that is associated with conducting a vehicle pullover. [22.I.B]
- Demonstrate safety techniques when initiating a vehicle pullover, including: [22.II.A.1]
- Selecting an appropriate location: Safety factors (e.g., out of the flow of traffic), Visibility to passing traffic, Avoidance of potentially hostile environments, Lighting/illumination, Possible escape routes, Availability of cover and concealment [22.II.A.1 a-f]
- Communicating with dispatch. [22.II.A.2]
- Getting the attention of the driver of the target vehicle: lights (e.g., emergency lights, headlights, and spotlights), hand gestures, horn/audible devices, siren and maintaining appropriate distance from target vehicle prior to initiating the pullover. [22.II.A.3.a-e]
- Apply appropriate procedures for exiting the patrol unit. [22.II.C]
- Distinguish between the advantages and disadvantages of a driver side approach, a passenger side approach and a non-approach to a target vehicle. [22.II.E]
- Apply appropriate procedures for checking the validity and authenticity of a driver's license or other form of personal identification. [22.II.I]

Session Time: 2 hour

Resources:

- Classroom with tables
- White board
- Dry erase markers
- Orange handgun for each recruit
- Police vehicle
- Civilian vehicle
- Ticket book
- Simulated Driver's license, registration and insurance

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Session Summary: The instructor will start with a facilitated discussion in the classroom. Afterwards, the instructors will demonstrate a safe and tactical traffic stop. The students will then demonstrate a traffic stop using contact and cover.

Outline	Instructor Notes
<p>I. Vehicle pullovers</p> <p>A. Terminology of Vehicle Pullovers [1]</p> <p>1. Traffic Enforcement Pullover [22.I.A.1]</p> <p>a. Reasonable belief that driver committed a traffic violation.</p> <p>b. Vehicle’s occupants represent no unusual risk.</p> <p>c. Expectation that pullover will result in a citation.</p> <p>B. Inherent risks of vehicle pullovers [22.I.B] [2]</p> <p>1. Unpredictable aggressive actions by the violator/suspect or bystanders.</p> <p>2. Unknown identity of the violator/suspect.</p> <p>3. Dangerous environmental conditions.</p> <p>4. Varying road conditions.</p> <p>5. The existence of other vehicular traffic on the same roadway.</p> <p>C. Vehicle Pullover Considerations</p> <p>1. Know the reason for the pullover. Communicate observations with partner.</p> <p>2. Check vehicle license through Stolen Vehicle System (SVS) and Automated want/warrant system (AWWS). MDC</p>	<p>Session 2 (1 hour) Facilitated discussion in classroom for the first hour.</p> <p>[1] Ask- What is a Traffic Enforcement Pullover?</p> <p>[2] Ask- What are some inherent risks when conducting a vehicle pullover?</p> <p>[3] Ask- When conducting a vehicle pullover why is it important to run the plate for wants/warrants before making the stop?</p>

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<p>returns should be read aloud to confirm information for both officers. [3]</p> <p>3. Officers should not take their eyes off the occupant(s).</p> <p>D. Selecting a location for the pullover [22.II.A.1]</p> <p>1. Know the location for the pullover. Officers should delay the pullover until they have selected a location they can identify. [4]</p> <p>2. The officer selects the pullover location.</p> <p>3. Officers should attempt to initiate a vehicle pullover in a legal location.</p> <p>4. Be aware of physical hazards such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Passing traffic. [22.II.A.1.a] [5]b. Visibility impairments (i.e. hills, blind curves). [22.II.A.1.b]c. Illumination. [22.II.A.1.d]d. Potential hazards to the public (i.e. high risk pullovers in front of schools). <p>5. Awareness of tactical safety issues such as: [6]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Escape routes. [22.II.A.1.e]b. Tactical re-deployment for officers.c. Available cover and/or concealment. [22.II.A.1.f]d. Potentially hostile environment (i.e. gang hangouts, bars). [22.II.A.1.c]e. Interference potential (i.e. Pedestrian traffic).	<p>Ask- Why is it important to keep your eyes on the occupant(s) of the vehicle?</p> <p>[4] Ask- Why is it important to know the location of the pullover?</p> <p>[5] Ask- What are some physical hazards when conducting a vehicle pullover?</p> <p>[6] Ask- What are some tactical safety issues?</p> <p>Ask- For the stop to be legal the police vehicle needs to have which light activated? (Red facing light)</p> <p>[7] Ask- What can happen if you park too far away from violator vehicle?</p> <p>[8] Ask- What can happen if you park too close?</p>
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<p>E. Preparing to initiate a vehicle pullover</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Maintain proper distance between vehicles. [22.II.A.3.e]<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Too far provides the opportunity for violator/suspect vehicle to flee. [7]b. Too close can cause a rear end collision. [8]2. Use appropriate communications procedures. [22.II.A.2] [9]<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Notify communications of pullover location and direction of travel, license number and vehicle description, nature of the pullover, and any other pertinent information. <p><i>Other officers in the area will be unaware of a vehicle pullover if the MDC is used to notify communications.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">3. Officers should focus their attention on the occupant(s) and vehicle. <p>F. Initiating a vehicle pullover. [10]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Get the driver’s attention. [22.II.A.3]2. Activate forward facing red light.3. If driver fails to respond, use one of the following:<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Rotators [22.II.A.3.a]b. Horn [22.II.A.3.c]c. High and low beams [22.II.A.3.a]d. Spotlight [22.II.A.3.a]e. Hand gestures [22.II.A.3.b]f. PA [22.II.A.3.c]g. Siren [22.II.A.3.d]	<p>[9] Ask- What information should be notified to communications when conducting the pullover?</p> <p>[10] Ask- What are some ways to get the drivers attention when attempting to make the stop?</p>
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<p>II. Traffic enforcement pullover</p> <p>A. Traffic Enforcement Pullovers</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Affecting the pullover.<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Watch occupants while vehicle is yielding.b. If the location of stop is unsafe, instruct driver to move vehicle to safe location. <p><i>If DUI is suspected, do not allow the driver to move the vehicle. If a risk is perceived, request additional units.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">c. Patrol vehicle placement<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Offset B/W ½ car width to the left of violator’s vehicle. Creates a lane for driver officer to make an approach out of traffic to the violator’s vehicle. [11]2) Pull B/W one car length behind violators.3) Do not offset B/W behind vans or campers. Allows passenger officer to observe the passenger side of violator’s vehicle. [12]4) Turn B/W front wheels to the left. Allows B/W if hit from behind to be pushed to the left as opposed to the officer’s or violator’s vehicle. [13]5) Use appropriate lighting. <ol style="list-style-type: none">2. During darkness<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Illuminating the interior of violator’s vehicle with high beams and spot lights prevents the occupant(s) from observing the officer’s approach and allows	<p>[11] Ask- Why do you offset the B/W ½ car width to the left of the violator’s vehicle?</p> <p>[12] Ask- Why do you not offset the B/W behind vans and campers?</p> <p>[13] Ask- What is the advantage of turning the wheels to the left?</p> <p>[14] Ask- What is the advantage of illuminating the interior of the violator’s vehicle during darkness?</p>
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<p>the officers to see any furtive movements made by the occupant(s). [14]</p> <p>b. Passenger’s spot light should be directed towards the inside rearview mirror (center of the vehicle). The driver’s spot light should be directed towards the driver’s outside mirror and the high beams and take down lights will be turned on, lighting up the inside of the vehicle.</p> <p>c. If available, stop the violator’s vehicle under existing environmental lighting which will aid in the illumination of the exterior and interior of the violator’s vehicle.</p> <p>d. Officers should avoid stopping the police vehicle under existing environmental lighting which would illuminate the exterior and interior of the police vehicle. [15]</p> <p>3. Passenger officer’s responsibilities</p> <p>a. Observe vehicle occupant(s) while maintaining an awareness of the surrounding area. [22.II.C]</p> <p>b. Exit B/W quickly upon stopping. This prevents the officers getting [16] caught off guard. [22.II.C]</p> <p>c. Maintain a cover position behind B/W vehicle door or other nearby cover while driver officer is exiting B/W. [22.II.C]</p> <p>d. Make a cautious approach using a wide-angle approach. This allows the officer to avoid being illuminated by the B/W lighting during darkness and allows the</p>	<p>[15] Ask- What is the disadvantage of stopping the police vehicle under existing environmental lightning?</p> <p>[16] Ask- Why is it important to quickly exit the police vehicle upon stopping?</p> <p>[17] Ask- What is the advantage of making a wide-angle approach during darkness?</p> <p>[18] Ask- Why should the passenger officer avoid using their flashlight upon exiting the police vehicle?</p>
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officer to remain in the blind spot of the violator’s rear view mirror.

[17]

- e. During darkness, the passenger officer should avoid using their flashlight upon exiting the police vehicle. The passenger officer should also avoid using their flashlight upon making their approach to the trunk area of the violator’s vehicle. If the passenger officer uses their flashlight upon exiting the police vehicle or during the approach, the officer telegraphs their position to the violator and other occupants. However, if the officer cannot see a potential threat, the officer should use their flashlight to illuminate the area. **[18]**
- f. The passenger officer should hold the flashlight in their non-gun hand utilizing the “Harries Technique”.
- g. Watch occupant(s) movements while approaching. If occupant(s) are moving, instruct occupant(s) to place hands where they’re visible to the officers. The passenger officer can continue to approach once hands are visible or tactically re-deploy and order the occupant(s) out.
- h. Check rear trunk by pushing down. If trunk is open, officer should consider re-deploying to cover, requesting a back-up unit, and ordering the occupant(s) out.

[19]

[19] Ask- Why is it important to check the trunk of the violator’s vehicle?

Ask- What can potentially happen if you pass the door post (B pillar)?

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<p>i. Instruct occupant(s) to place hands where they are visible to officer. Instruct violator to turn vehicle off.</p> <p><i>Officers have the option of instructing the driver to turn the vehicle off and have all occupants place their hands in a visible location prior to leaving cover.</i></p> <p>j. When hands are visible, visually search rear passenger area of vehicle for additional occupant(s), weapons, etc.</p> <p>k. Do not walk any further than the door post behind the front passenger seat or rear passenger seat if there are occupant(s) seated in the rear seat.</p> <p>l. When all is clear, wave driver officer forward.</p> <p>m. Maintain a visual of occupant(s) and surrounding area as driver officer approaches. Illuminate interior of vehicle with flashlight during darkness to allow the driver officer more lighting to conduct a visual search.</p> <p>n. Any unusual movement or behavior by occupant(s) should be communicated between partners.</p> <p>1) Illuminate location where occupant reaches for driver's license, insurance, etc.</p> <p>o. While driver officer completes citation, maintain guarding position watching both occupant(s) hands and surrounding area. The passenger officer will continue to do so as the violator signs the citation and</p>	<p>[20] Ask-While driver officer completes ticket, what are the passenger officer's responsibilities?</p> <p>[21] Ask- After returning to the black and white, why does the driver officer enter the vehicle first?</p> <p>[22] Ask- Why do we approach the violator's vehicle using the lane created by offsetting the B/W?</p>
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<p>the driver officer returns to the B/W. [20]</p> <p>1) Use the flashlight sparingly to avoid the potential of the vehicle's occupant(s) being able to track the officer's movements.</p> <p>p. Once the driver officer has returned to the B/W and taken a cover position, the passenger officer can return to the B/W. The passenger officer will take a cover position behind the B/W door while the driver officer gets into the B/W. The passenger officer then can enter the B/W. [21]</p> <p>4. Driver officer's responsibilities</p> <p>a. As B/W stops behind violator's vehicle, keep the engine running, place the vehicle in park, set the emergency brake, and turn the vehicle's front wheels to the left. The driver officer should exit the B/W quickly and safely after doing the above. [22.II.C]</p> <p>b. Maintain cover position behind door while passenger officer makes their approach. [22.II.C]</p> <p>1) During darkness, the driver officer should avoid standing behind their door with their flashlight on. This telegraphs the officer's position to the violator.</p> <p>c. When waved forward, approach violator's vehicle in lane created by offsetting B/W. [22]</p> <p>1) During darkness, when the driver officer enters the lane</p>	<p>[23] Ask- Why should the driver officer point their flashlight towards the vehicle's driver side rear view mirror?</p> <p>Ask- Why is it important to hold the flashlight in your non-gun hand?</p> <p>[24] Ask- Why do you ask the location of the driver's license, insurance, etc.?</p> <p>Ask- Why is it important to illuminate where the violator is reaching?</p> <p>Ask- Why do we have the violator hand items requested outside of vehicle?</p> <p>Ask- What are the pros and cons of walking between the vehicles?</p> <p>Ask- What are the pros and cons of walking around the police vehicle?</p>
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the officer should point their flashlight towards the vehicle's driver side rear view mirror as they continue their approach. This prevents the violator from being able to see the officer's approach.

[23]

- 2) Driver officer should hold their flashlight in their non-gun hand and utilize the "Harries Technique".
- d. Check rear trunk by pushing down.
- e. Visually search interior of vehicle
 - 1) Illuminate the vehicle during darkness.
- f. Do not proceed further than door post behind violator or door post behind passengers seated in the rear seat.
 - 1) Forces driver to look back at officer.
 - 2) Makes it more difficult to point a weapon at the officer.
 - 3) Prevents officer from being knocked down or hit with the door.
- g. Greet driver professionally
- h. Ask for location of driver's license, insurance, etc. This allows the driver officer to advise the **[24]** passenger officer of the location where the violator will be reaching.
- i. Check the validity and authenticity of the driver's license or other form of personal identification. [22.II.I]

Ask- What are the disadvantages of writing a ticket sitting inside the B/W?

[25] Ask- What are the advantages of a driver side approach?

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<p>1) Illuminate the area where the violator will be reaching to retrieve their information.</p> <p>j. Do not allow the violator to reach into a location where neither the driver nor passenger officer can see their hands. Consider removing the violator.</p> <p>k. Have violator hand items requested to officer outside of vehicle. Verify the license.</p> <p>l. Return to B/W passenger door</p> <p>1) Driver officer can walk around police vehicle to passenger door.</p> <p>2) Driver officer can walk between B/W and violator's vehicle if the violator's vehicle is turned off.</p> <p>m. Check violator for wants/warrants and check license for validity. Can be done by radio or MDC. The citation should be completed while standing behind the vehicle door or other nearby cover. Officers should avoid completing the citation while seated inside the B/W.</p> <p>n. Approach violator's vehicle by walking around B/W or between B/W and violator's vehicle.</p> <p>o. Have violator sign ticket and verify signature written on ticket. Avoid giving the violator the citation book to sign. Have violator sign ticket while officer is holding the citation book. Give back driver's license, etc., and copy of the ticket to violator.</p>	<p>[26] Ask- What are the disadvantages of a driver side approach?</p> <p>[27] Ask- What are the advantages of a passenger side approach?</p> <p>[28] Ask- What are the disadvantages of a passenger side approach?</p> <p>[29] Ask- What are the advantages of a Non-Approach?</p>
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<p>p. Return to B/W and assume a cover position behind door. Wave passenger officer back. When passenger officer is in a cover position behind their door, enter B/W.</p> <p>1) The driver officer should use their flashlight sparingly to avoid the potential of vehicle occupant(s) being able to track their movements.</p> <p>5. Methods of approach [22.II.E]</p> <p>a. Driver side approach [25]</p> <p>1) Advantages:</p> <p>a) The most direct and quickest path to the violator.</p> <p>b) Provides direct contact with driver.</p> <p>c) Can see the Vehicle Identification Number (VIN).</p> <p>d) Closer observation of the driver (i.e. able to detect possible DUI, etc.).</p> <p>b. Disadvantages: [26]</p> <p>1) Vulnerable to passing traffic.</p> <p>2) In direct line of fire of the driver of the violator's vehicle.</p> <p>c. Passenger side approach</p> <p>1) Advantages: [27]</p> <p>a) Away from passing traffic.</p> <p>b) Provides for an element of surprise because most violators expect the officer to approach on the left.</p>	
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<p>c) If an officer needs to redeploy, there are more options for cover and/or concealment.</p> <p>d) Allows officer more options on approach.</p> <p>2) Disadvantages: [28]</p> <p>a) If there is a passenger in the vehicle, the officer will need to speak across the passenger.</p> <p>b) Pedestrian traffic may pose a potential threat to the officer.</p> <p>c) The environment may not allow this approach (i.e. ravine, levee, ditch, etc.).</p> <p>d. Non-approach [29]</p> <p>1) Advantages:</p> <p>a) If the driver exits immediately, the officer can remain behind the cover/concealment of the police vehicle.</p> <p>b) This allows the officer to clear the vehicle of its visible occupants without placing the officer into a “danger zone”.</p> <p>c) If the driver and/or occupants exit the vehicle voluntarily, the officer may legally enter the violator’s vehicle to retrieve registration and insurance papers. The officer will also be able to seize any weapons or contraband that are observed in plain view or</p>	<p>[30] Ask- What are some situations where officers may remove the occupant during a traffic enforcement pullover?</p> <p>Ask- Why do we remove occupants one at a time?</p> <p>[31] Ask- Explain why we never allow the occupant(s) to cross between officers?</p>
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that are observed while retrieving the registration and insurance papers.

- d) Non-approach may eliminate a hazardous element of the approach by directing the driver out of the vehicle to the curb while maintaining a position of safety.
- e) The violator's action can constantly be observed, especially hand movements. During the contact, the occupants remain in the officer's field of vision (directly or peripherally).

2) Disadvantages:

- a) Exposes the violator to the hazards of passing traffic.
- b) The officer conducting the pullover is responsible for the safety of the violator.
- c) Increases the potential for assault on the officer.
- d) Hinders the officer's ability to observe the interior of the violator's vehicle.

At times a driver/occupant may spontaneously exit the violator's vehicle and approach the officer. Although this may be an innocent action by the person, it may also be a deliberate attempt to prevent the officer from approaching and observing contraband or weapons contained in the vehicle.

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<p>6. Removing occupant(s) during traffic enforcement pullovers.</p> <p>a. Situations where persons may be needed to be directed out of the violator’s vehicle include: [30]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Continuing an investigation.2) Searching a vehicle.3) When an arrest is imminent.4) Verifying identification.5) Conducting a driving under the influence (DUI) investigation.6) When the safety of occupant(s) and/or officer are at risk from passing traffic. <p>b. Driver officer should consider standing behind the trunk utilizing it as cover while the violator exits the vehicle. This prevents the door from being used as an offensive tool and allows the officer time in the event the violator becomes aggressive.</p> <p>c. Occupant(s) should be removed from vehicle one at a time starting with the driver.</p> <p>d. Occupant(s) hands and movements should be monitored at all times.</p> <p>e. Conduct a lawful search of occupant(s) as soon as possible.</p> <p>f. If occupant(s) exit vehicle upon being stopped, the occupant(s) should be directed to a location out of the flow of traffic. The passenger officer will maintain a cover position behind door guarding the occupant(s). The driver officer will approach</p>	
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<p>violator’s vehicle from the driver side and conduct a visual inspection for additional occupant(s), weapons, etc.</p> <p>g. Never allow the occupant(s) to cross between officers causing a cross fire situation. [31]</p> <p>Key points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Proper patrol vehicle placement in relation to the violator’s vehicle.- Proper illumination of violator’s vehicle.- Passenger officer’s wide angle approach- Driver officer’s approach to violator’s vehicle.- Driver officer’s return to patrol vehicle to complete citation. <p>A. Learning Activities</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Learning Activity 2-Traffic Enforcement Pullover Practical Application.2. Learning Activiuy <p>Learning Activity 3- Traffic Enforcement Pullover Practical Application- Information under the seat.</p>	
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Learning Activity 2- *Traffic Enforcement Pullover Practical Application*

Purpose: The students will recognize the inherent risks to officer safety that is associated with conducting a traffic enforcement pullover and nighttime considerations. The students will identify appropriate actions officers can take to maintain their own safety and the safety of others while conducting a traffic enforcement pullover.

Each recruit will have the opportunity to practice the Traffic Enforcement Pullover as the driver and passenger.

Description: Two recruit officers will act as the driver and passenger officer in the marked black and white police vehicle. Both recruits will be armed with inert handguns. An additional recruit can act as the violator seated in an unmarked vehicle which will allow the recruit the perspective of the violator as officers tactically stop and approach the vehicle. The violator will cooperate throughout the pullover. The recruit officers should use tactics taught during the Vehicle Pullover Lecture and as demonstrated during the Instructor Demonstration.

The violator's vehicle will remain stationary and the black and white will make a moving approach. The scenario will be same as above.

Suspect behaviors:

- Cooperative

Resources needed:

- Black and white police vehicle
- Unmarked vehicle
- Inert handguns for each recruit
- Radio for each recruit
- Fictitious driver's license, registration and insurance
- Ticket book

Key learning points:

- Selecting the location for the stop
- Appropriate vehicle placement

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- Communication
- Approaching the violator’s vehicle on foot

Time required: 15 minutes

Learning Activity 3- *Traffic Enforcement Pullover Practical Application- Information under the seat*

Purpose: The students will recognize the inherent risks to officer safety that is associated with conducting a traffic enforcement pullover. The students will identify appropriate actions officers can take to maintain their own safety and the safety of others while conducting a traffic enforcement pullover.

Description: Two recruit officers will act as the driver and passenger officer in the marked black and white police vehicle. Both recruits will be armed with inert handguns. An additional recruit can act as the violator seated in an unmarked vehicle which will allow the recruit the perspective of the violator as officers tactically stop and approach the vehicle. The violator will cooperate throughout the pullover. The recruit officers should use tactics taught during the Vehicle Pullover Lecture and as demonstrated during the Instructor Demonstration.

Officers are on patrol and observe the violator’s vehicle fail to stop for the red phase of a tri-light at Sepulveda and Rinaldi St. Officers run the vehicle for wants/warrants via their radio and learn that the vehicle does not have any wants/warrants. The officers select the appropriate location for the stop and advise dispatch of all pertinent information. The officer’s conduct a traffic enforcement pullover utilizing the above tactics taught during the lecture. The violator will inform the officer that his/her information is located under the front seat. The officer’s should not allow the violator to reach under the seat. Driver officer will ask the violator to exit the vehicle. The violator will cooperate with all of the officer’s directions and commands.

Suspect behaviors:

- Cooperative
- Agitated

Resources needed:

- Black and white police vehicle
- Unmarked vehicle
- Radio for each recruit
- Fictitious driver’s license, registration and insurance
- Ticket book
- Inert handguns for each recruit

Key learning points:

- Selecting the location for the stop

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- Appropriate vehicle placement
- Communication
- Approaching the violator’s vehicle on foot

Time required: 15 minutes