Session 19 – Investigative Stops/Pullovers LD 22 - Vehicle Pullovers

Date Revised: 11/13/19

Course Goal: To teach recruit officers to safely conduct a vehicle pullover.

Session Goal: To teach recruit officers proper tactical concepts to conduct an investigative and unconventional vehicle pullover.

Learning Objectives:

- Describe the three basic categories of vehicle pullovers, to include Investigative stops.
 [22.I.A.2]
- Explain appropriate safety and tactical considerations when conducting vehicle pullovers involving: vans, campers, motorhomes, motorcycles, buses, and semi-trucks.
 [22.IV.A.1,2,3]
- Demonstrate appropriate procedures and communication techniques for directing the driver and occupants out of a target vehicle. [22.II.H]
- Demonstrate officer safety precautions that should be taken during any high-risk vehicle pullover. [22.III.A]
- Demonstrate tactics for conducting a safe and effective high-risk vehicle pullover.
 [22.III.C]

Session Time: 2 hours

Resources:

- Police Vehicle
- Van
- Motorcycle
- Civilian vehicle
- Orange handgun for each recruit

Session Summary: The recruit officers will begin with a review of the tactical concepts of a traffic stop. The students will then begin a facilitated discussion regarding investigative stops and pulling over unconventional vehicles. The students will then demonstrate how to conduct a traffic stop on a van, motorcycle and an investigative stop.

Outline	Instructor Notes
I. Unconventional Pullovers A. A. Vans [22.IV.A.1]	The class will begin in the Sit Sim Village. The instructor will pick two recruits who will conduct a traffic stop on a van.
Van pullovers provide a unique set of circumstances because of shape and concealment possibilities.	The class will have a facilitated discussion regarding unconventional and investigative stops.

Session 19 – Investigative Stops/Pullovers LD 22 - Vehicle Pullovers

- 2. Regardless of the level of stop, do not offset the B/W.
- 3. Traffic Enforcement Pullovers [1]
 - Leave enough distance between the B/W and violator/suspect vehicle so that the officers can view all doors and exits.
 - b. Do not offset B/W.
 - c. Officers should consider an approach to the vehicle or the removal of the occupants depending on the circumstances.
- 4. Investigative Pullovers
 - a. Do not offset B/W.
 - Use same tactics as in an investigative vehicle pullover, except for:
 - Driver officer instructs suspect in driver's seat to exit van with keys.
 - 2) Driver officer instructs suspect to open rear van doors.
- 5. High Risk Pullovers
 - a. For the most part, the same tactics used in a high risk vehicle pullover applies to a high risk van pullover.
 The below tactics are the exception:
 - The suspect in the driver's seat will not drop the keys out of the window. The suspect will be ordered out of the van with the keys. [2]
 - 2) Upon exiting, the suspect will be ordered to walk backwards to the rear of the van where they will complete a 360 degree turn for visual inspection.

[1] Ask- Why do we not offset the B/W on a van stop?

[2] Ask- On a high risk stop with a van explain why we don't have the suspect drop the keys outside the window.

Session 19 – Investigative Stops/Pullovers

LD 22 - Vehicle Pullovers

- 3) The suspect will be ordered to open the rear van doors. [3]
- 4) If no other suspects are visible, the suspect can be ordered by the passenger officer of the primary vehicle to walk to the passenger side of the van and open the passenger side sliding door. When the suspect has done so, the suspect will be ordered back to the back of the van where the driver officer of the primary unit will take the responsibility of the suspect. The driver officer will place the suspect in a prone position as previously outlined above.
- 5) If other suspects are in the van, the driver officer will place the suspect in a prone position as in a high risk vehicle pullover.
- 6) The front passenger will be ordered out as in a high risk vehicle pullover (driver officer). [4] The front passenger will open the passenger side doors. The front passenger will be ordered to the rear of the van where the responsibility of the suspect will become the driver officer. The driver officer will place the suspect in a prone position as would in a high risk vehicle pullover.
- 7) Any additional suspects inside of the van can be removed by either the rear or passenger door of the van, depending on their location in the van. Either officer may be responsible for removing the suspects

[3] Ask- Why do you want the suspect to open the rear van doors?

[4] Ask- Who orders the front passenger out of the van? Why?

Session 19 – Investigative Stops/Pullovers LD 22 - Vehicle Pullovers

depending on which officer has better visibility and control. The officer not removing suspects would cover the van.

 Once all suspects have been removed, the primary officers will approach and clear the van as would in a high risk vehicle pullover.

B. Motorcycles [22.IV.A.2]

- Motorcycle pullovers create additional tactical problems. Their maneuverability and speed and the vulnerability of the rider to injury if the motorcycle goes down as a result of the officer's actions must all be considered.
- 2. Do not follow a motorcycle too closely. A motorcycle, as it pulls over, can slide or slip especially going on to the shoulder of the road. [5]
- 3. Remember, a motorcycle can pull away and can take to an area where a patrol vehicle cannot go. Therefore, write down/radio in the license plate number as soon as possible.
- 4. Once a motorcycle is stopped, follow established procedures for traffic enforcement, investigative, or high risk procedures.
- Prior to the officers approach, have the rider shut off the engine, remove the keys (visually inspect), and remove helmet, leaving it with the motorcycle.
 [6]

[5] Ask- What is the danger of following a motorcycle too closely?

[6] Ask- Why do we have the violator remove his/her helmet and place it on the bike?

Session 19 – Investigative Stops/Pullovers LD 22 - Vehicle Pullovers

6. Have the rider step away from the motorcycle for officer safety and citizen safety.

- C. Semi-Truck Pullovers [22.IV.A.3]
 - 1. Semi-trucks should not be routinely stopped on an uphill grade, as they cannot be restarted if loaded. [7]
 - Semi-trucks present a problem of visibility. [8]
 - 3. Traffic Enforcement Pullovers
 - a. Do not offset the police vehicle.
 - If the officer chooses to approach the semi-truck, the officers should focus their attention to the side view mirrors to detect movement in the cab.
 - c. The driver officer should not pass the door post behind the driver's door which could be opened abruptly possibly striking the officer in the face.
 - d. Instruct the driver to turn the ignition off.
 - e. Instruct the driver to leave the vehicle and come to your location.
 - f. Officers should not climb up on the tractor. This leaves the officer extremely vulnerable and in a tactically inefficient position. The officer is virtually defenseless in the event of a sudden attack. [9]
 - 4. Investigative Pullovers
 - a. The Investigative Pullover of a semitruck presents two specific concerns.
 The vulnerability of the patrol vehicle in relation to the semi-truck (size and weight) and the side

[7] Ask- Why do we not want to stop a Semi-Truck on an uphill grade?

[8] Ask-Why do we not offset the police vehicle when stopping a Semi-Truck?

[9] Ask- Why do we not want to climb up on the Semi-truck?

Session 19 – Investigative Stops/Pullovers

LD 22 - Vehicle Pullovers

- advantage suspects have of the officer's approach. [10]
- b. Direct driver and passenger(s) out of the semi-truck as on an Investigative Vehicle Pullover.
- c. Driver officer will check the cab and sleeper for additional suspects.
- 5. High Risk Pullovers
 - a. Always use back up officers.
 - The removal of suspects is done one at a time and placement of the suspects is identical as a High Risk Vehicle Pullover.
 - c. Multiple officers will be required to search the cab and sleeper.
- D. Motorhome Pullovers [22.IV.A.1]
 - Motorhomes pose the problems of numerous exits, hiding places for suspects and weapons, suspect mobility from front to rear, curtains, etc.
 - 2. Traffic Enforcement Pullovers
 - a. Do not offset the police vehicle.
 - b. Increase the distance of the police vehicle to motorhome in order to observe all possible exits. [11]
 - Officers may consider an approach to the vehicle or the removal of the driver based on the circumstances of the stop.
 - 3. Investigative Pullovers
 - a. Should be conducted in the same manner as for vans.
 - 4. High Risk Pullovers
 - a. Should follow the same basic techniques as for high risk van pullovers.
- II. Investigative Pullovers [22.I.A.2]

[10] Ask- What are some potential concerns when doing an investigative pullover of a semi-truck?

[11] Ask- Why do we not offset when we are stopping a motorhome?

Session 19 – Investigative Stops/Pullovers LD 22 - Vehicle Pullovers

- A. Definition of Investigative Pullovers
 - Reasonable belief that occupant(s) of vehicle engaged or is about to engage in criminal activity. [12]
 - 2. Expectation that an investigation might lead to a physical arrest.
 - 3. Reasonable expectation that the pullover involves less danger than a "High Risk" pullover.
- B. Investigative Pullovers Vehicle Placement
 - 1. Patrol vehicle placement is the same as a traffic enforcement pullover. [13]
 - 2. Passenger officer's responsibilities
 - Exit B/W immediately upon stopping and maintain cover/guard position behind vehicle door.
 - b. Watch movements of suspect(s) and be aware of surrounding area.
 - c. Watch suspect(s) seated inside of vehicle while driver officer [14] removes the suspect seated in the driver seat and placed in a location of disadvantage. The passenger officer will then cover the [15] suspect while the driver officer orders out any additional suspect(s) still seated in the vehicle. The passenger officer is responsible for all suspect(s) placed in a location of disadvantage.
 - d. Passenger officer maintains cover/guard position while driver officer clears the vehicle. [16]
 - e. When suspect's vehicle is clear, the passenger officer will triangulate on

[12] Ask- What is the definition of an Investigative Pullover?

[13] Ask- Do we offset on an Investigative Pullover?

[14] Ask-Which officer removes the suspect seated in the driver's seat?

[15] Ask- After removing the suspect in the driver's seat which officer acts as the cover officer?

[16] Ask- Which officer clears the car after all suspects are removed?

Session 19 – Investigative Stops/Pullovers LD 22 - Vehicle Pullovers

suspects and either take a contact or cover role.

- 3. Driver officer's responsibilities
 - a. Exit B/W quickly and safely as soon as possible.
 - Maintain cover/guard position
 behind vehicle door while observing
 suspect(s) movements inside of
 vehicle.
 - Order suspect(s) inside of vehicle to place their hands where they are visible to officers.
 - d. Order each suspect to exit the vehicle one at a time starting with the driver.
 - e. As each suspect exits, order the suspect to place their hands up and lock out their elbows. Conduct a visual search while having the suspect turn 360 degrees. Have the suspect place their hands on their head and order them to a location of disadvantage for the suspects. (i.e. Avoid windows, ledges, avenues of escape, etc.).
 - f. When all visible suspects have been removed, the driver officer will approach in lane created by offsetting police vehicle. Driver officer will check rear trunk by pushing down on it. Driver officer will conduct a visual search of the interior of suspect's vehicle. [17]
 - g. Once the vehicle has been cleared, triangulate on the suspect(s) with the passenger officer and either assume the contact or cover position.

Ask- Why do we remove one suspect at a time?

[17] Ask- What side of the vehicle do we use to clear the suspect's car and why?

Ask- After the vehicle is cleared why do we triangulate on the suspect (s)?

C. Review

Session 19 – Investigative Stops/Pullovers LD 22 - Vehicle Pullovers

 Vehicle pullover considerations
Selecting a location for pullover
3. Preparing to initiate a vehicle pullover
4. Initiating a vehicle pullover

Session 19 – Investigative Stops/Pullovers LD 22 - Vehicle Pullovers

Learning Activity 1-Demostration High Risk Pullover (Van) [22.IV.A.1, 22.III.A, 22.III.C]

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

Description: Two instructors will act as the driver and passenger officer in a marked police vehicle and conduct a High Risk Vehicle Pullover involving a van. One instructor will act as suspect inside the van. One instructor who is not involved in the scenario will narrate the demonstration to the class.

Officers in the primary police vehicle are on patrol and observe the suspect's vehicle speeding. Officers run the plate and discover the vehicle is wanted in a 211. Officers request back-up and airship as they follow the vehicle. Upon arrival of the secondary unit, the primary officers affect a High Risk Vehicle Pullover by activating their overhead lights. The suspect's vehicle yields and pulls over to the right shoulder. The officers in the primary and secondary unit apply the above tactics discussed.

Suspect behaviors:

Cooperative

Resources needed:

- Two police vehicles
- Van
- Inert handguns

Key learning points:

- Verbal commands
- Vehicle placement
- Officers approach

Time needed: 15 minutes

Session 19 – Investigative Stops/Pullovers LD 22 - Vehicle Pullovers

Learning Activity 2- Investigative Stop [22.II.H]

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

Description: Two instructors will act as the driver and passenger of the suspect's vehicle. Two recruit officers will act as the driver and passenger officer in a marked police vehicle. Both recruits will be armed with inert handguns. The recruits will run the suspect's vehicle which will reveal a misdemeanor theft warrant for the driver suspect. The recruit officers should use tactics taught during an Investigative Vehicle Pullover (The students will communicate with the occupants in the vehicle and direct them out).

Suspect behaviors:

Cooperative

Resources needed:

- Black and white police vehicle
- Plain vehicle
- Inert handgun for each recruit

Key learning points:

- Communication
- Vehicle placement
- Contact and cover
- Suspect removal from vehicle

Time needed: 15 minutes