

**Event 4 - Traffic Enforcement**  
*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

<p><b>Resources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Police Vehicle</li> <li>• Van</li> <li>• Motorcycle</li> <li>• Civilian vehicle</li> <li>• Orange handgun for each recruit</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Session Summary:</b> 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.</p>	
Outline	Instructor Notes
<p>I. Unconventional Pullovers</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">A. A. Vans [22.IV.A.1]</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">1. Van pullovers provide a unique set of circumstances because of shape and concealment possibilities.</p>	<p>The class will begin in the Sit Sim Village. The instructor will pick two recruits who will conduct a traffic stop on a van.</p> <p>The class will have a facilitated discussion regarding unconventional and investigative stops.</p>





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<p>depending on which officer has better visibility and control. The officer not removing suspects would cover the van.</p> <p>6. Once all suspects have been removed, the primary officers will approach and clear the van as would in a high risk vehicle pullover.</p> <p><b>B. Motorcycles [22.IV.A.2]</b></p> <p>1. 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.</p> <p>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. <b>[5]</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>4. Once a motorcycle is stopped, follow established procedures for traffic enforcement, investigative, or high risk procedures.</p> <p>5. 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. <b>[6]</b></p>	<p><b>[5] Ask-</b> What is the danger of following a motorcycle too closely?</p> <p><b>[6] Ask-</b> Why do we have the violator remove his/her helmet and place it on the bike?</p>
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<p>6. Have the rider step away from the motorcycle for officer safety and citizen safety.</p> <p>C. Semi-Truck Pullovers <b>[22.IV.A.3]</b></p> <p>1. Semi-trucks should not be routinely stopped on an uphill grade, as they cannot be restarted if loaded. <b>[7]</b></p> <p>2. Semi-trucks present a problem of visibility. <b>[8]</b></p> <p>3. Traffic Enforcement Pullovers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Do not offset the police vehicle.</li><li>b. 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.</li><li>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.</li><li>d. Instruct the driver to turn the ignition off.</li><li>e. Instruct the driver to leave the vehicle and come to your location.</li><li>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. <b>[9]</b></li></ul> <p>4. Investigative Pullovers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. The Investigative Pullover of a semi-truck presents two specific concerns. The vulnerability of the patrol vehicle in relation to the semi-truck (size and weight) and the side</li></ul>	<p><b>[7] Ask-</b> Why do we not want to stop a Semi-Truck on an uphill grade?</p> <p><b>[8] Ask-</b>Why do we not offset the police vehicle when stopping a Semi-Truck?</p> <p><b>[9] Ask-</b> Why do we not want to climb up on the Semi-truck?</p>
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<p>A. Definition of Investigative Pullovers</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Reasonable belief that occupant(s) of vehicle engaged or is about to engage in criminal activity. <b>[12]</b></li><li>2. Expectation that an investigation might lead to a physical arrest.</li><li>3. Reasonable expectation that the pullover involves less danger than a “High Risk” pullover.</li></ol> <p>B. Investigative Pullovers Vehicle Placement</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Patrol vehicle placement is the same as a traffic enforcement pullover. <b>[13]</b></li><li>2. Passenger officer’s responsibilities<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Exit B/W immediately upon stopping and maintain cover/guard position behind vehicle door.</li><li>b. Watch movements of suspect(s) and be aware of surrounding area.</li><li>c. Watch suspect(s) seated inside of vehicle while driver officer <b>[14]</b> removes the suspect seated in the driver seat and placed in a location of disadvantage. The passenger officer will then cover the <b>[15]</b> 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.</li><li>d. Passenger officer maintains cover/guard position while driver officer clears the vehicle. <b>[16]</b></li><li>e. When suspect’s vehicle is clear, the passenger officer will triangulate on</li></ol></li></ol>	<p><b>[12] Ask-</b> What is the definition of an Investigative Pullover?</p> <p><b>[13] Ask-</b> Do we offset on an Investigative Pullover?</p> <p><b>[14] Ask-</b> Which officer removes the suspect seated in the driver’s seat?</p> <p><b>[15] Ask-</b> After removing the suspect in the driver’s seat which officer acts as the cover officer?</p> <p><b>[16] Ask-</b> Which officer clears the car after all suspects are removed?</p>
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<p>suspects and either take a contact or cover role.</p> <p>3. Driver officer's responsibilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Exit B/W quickly and safely as soon as possible.</li><li>b. Maintain cover/guard position behind vehicle door while observing suspect(s) movements inside of vehicle.</li><li>c. Order suspect(s) inside of vehicle to place their hands where they are visible to officers.</li><li>d. Order each suspect to exit the vehicle one at a time starting with the driver.</li><li>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.).</li><li>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. <b>[17]</b></li><li>g. Once the vehicle has been cleared, triangulate on the suspect(s) with the passenger officer and either assume the contact or cover position.</li></ul> <p>C. Review</p>	<p><b>Ask-</b> Why do we remove one suspect at a time?</p> <p><b>[17] Ask-</b> What side of the vehicle do we use to clear the suspect's car and why?</p> <p><b>Ask-</b> After the vehicle is cleared why do we triangulate on the suspect (s)?</p>
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<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Vehicle pullover considerations</li><li>2. Selecting a location for pullover</li><li>3. Preparing to initiate a vehicle pullover</li><li>4. Initiating a vehicle pullover</li></ol>	
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**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

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**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