

Basic Course Workbook Series



Learning Domain 21

Patrol Techniques

Version 7.0

COMMISSION ON PEACE OFFICER STANDARDS AND TRAINING

**Basic Course Workbook Series
Student Materials
Learning Domain 21
Patrol Techniques
Version 7.0**

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The mission of the California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training is to continually enhance the professionalism of California law enforcement in serving its communities.

THE ACADEMY TRAINING MISSION

The primary mission of basic training is to prepare students mentally, morally, and physically to advance into a field training program, assume the responsibilities, and execute the duties of a peace officer in society.

FOREWORD

The California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training sincerely appreciates the efforts of the many curriculum consultants, academy instructors, directors and coordinators who contributed to the development of this workbook. We must also thank the California law enforcement agency executives who allowed their personnel to participate in the development of these training materials.

This student workbook is part of the POST Basic Course Training System. The workbook component of this system provides a self-study document for every learning domain in the Basic Course. Each workbook is intended to be a supplement to, not a substitute for, classroom instruction. The objective of the system is to improve academy student learning and information retention and ultimately contribute to you becoming a peace officer committed to safety, and to the communities you will serve.

The content of each workbook is organized into sequenced learning modules to meet requirements as prescribed both by California law and the POST Training and Testing Specifications for the Basic Course.

It is our hope that the collective wisdom and experience of all who contributed to this workbook will help you, the student, to successfully complete the Basic Course and to enjoy a safe and rewarding career as a peace officer.

MANUEL ALVAREZ, Jr.
Executive Director

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INTRODUCTION

Student Workbooks

The student workbooks are part of the POST Basic Course Instructional System. This system is designed to provide students with a self-study document to be used in preparation for classroom training.

Regular Basic Course Training Requirement

Completion of the Regular Basic Course is required, prior to exercising peace officer powers, as recognized in the California Penal Code and where the POST-required standard is the POST Regular Basic Course.

Student Workbook Elements

The following elements are included in each workbook:

- Chapter contents, including a synopsis of key points,
- Supplementary material, and
- A glossary of terms used in this workbook.

HOW TO USE THE WORKBOOK

Introduction

This workbook provides an introduction to the training requirements for this Learning Domain. It is intended to be used in several ways: for initial learning, for test preparation, and for remedial training.

Workbook Format

To use the workbook most effectively, follow the steps listed below.

Step	Action
1	Begin by reading the: Introduction and How to Use the Workbook, which provides an overview of how the workbook fits into the POST Basic Course Instructional System and how it should be used.
2	Refer to the Chapter Synopsis section at the end of each chapter to review the key points that support the chapter objectives.
3	Read the text.
4	Complete the Workbook Learning Activities at the end of each chapter. These activities reinforce the material taught in the chapter.
5	Refer to the Glossary section for a definition of important terms. When first referenced these terms will be bolded and underlined (e.g., <u>term</u>).

Chapter 1

Basic Concepts of Law Enforcement Patrol

OVERVIEW

Learning Need

To safely and effectively fulfill their duties of public protection and service, peace officers must be able to develop appropriate law enforcement patrol strategies under a wide variety of circumstances and conditions

Learning Objectives

The chart below identifies the student learning objectives for this chapter.

After completing study of this chapter, the student will be able to:	Objective ID
• Discuss patrol strategies officers may employ to provide protection and service within their assigned areas of patrol, to include: - Preventative - Directed enforcement	21.01.1
• Discuss considerations for selecting a patrol strategy	21.01.2
• Select appropriate actions for peace officers who are conducting security checks	21.01.4
• Distinguish between the roles and responsibilities of contact and cover officers	21.01.7
• Select appropriate actions officers should take to maintain their own safety and the safety of others while on patrol	21.01.8

In This Chapter

This chapter focuses on other background information pertaining to patrol strategies. Refer to the chart below for specific topics.

Topic	See Page
Basic Patrol Concepts	1-3
Preventative Patrol	1-8
Directed Enforcement	1-11
Contact and Cover Officers	1-14
Officer Safety While on Patrol	1-20
Chapter Synopsis	1-27
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BASIC PATROL CONCEPTS

Introduction

Community patrol is one of the most frequent assignments a peace officer will perform.

Leadership

Peace officers, whether in a car, on bicycle, motorcycle, horseback, or on foot are mobile, visible and the most likely members of an agency to have contact with the community. Peace officers respond to calls, work on problems, initiate positive contacts, and are, in large measure, the image of the agency. Peace officers' demeanor and their interactions with the community they serve will determine how the entire agency is viewed.

Ethics

The Constitution and Bill of Rights apply to everyone. Making assumptions and stereotyping a whole neighborhood by assuming that everyone who lives in a troubled area or neighborhood is a suspect is wrong. Don't assume that everyone living in or near a troubled area is a suspect. People must be treated as individuals and assumed "innocent until proven guilty."

Community Policing

People do care and want peace officers to help them to maintain a high quality of life. Patrol officers have a stake in their assigned areas. Community members care about their neighborhood and need patrol officers to help them keep it safe. There is a joint responsibility for this job. Where there is a low tolerance for litter, graffiti, speeding, and public disturbance, the message is clear that people care.

Fundamental Elements of Patrol

Effective law enforcement patrol is made up of two fundamental elements: protection and service.

Fundamental Element	The community expects that law enforcement patrol officers will
Protection	• Provide public safety, and isolation from criminal activity
Service	• Address the public's concerns and needs efficiently and professionally

Knowledge of Assignment Area

In order to provide protection and service, peace officers must acquire knowledge of the beat they have been assigned to patrol. Such knowledge includes not just knowing the basic layout and makeup of the area but also recognizing locations within the area that may require the peace officers' specific attention.

The following table lists examples within their specific assignments which peace officers should become familiar.

Areas where...	Examples
Criminal acts may occur	• Shopping centers (e.g., purse snatches, auto burglaries, etc.) • School grounds (e.g., narcotics activities, child molesters, etc.) • Bars, night clubs, and other locations of nightlife activities • Bus stops, convenience stores, isolated restaurants or bars • and other poorly lit areas with pedestrian traffic • Abandoned buildings (e.g., arson)

Areas where...	Examples
Disturbances may occur	• Public gatherings such as: - Recreation centers or school events - Amusement centers - Public parks and beaches - Sporting events - Secluded “drinking spots” (e.g., “lover’s lane,” wooded locations, etc.) - Bars or coffee shops - Concerts - Family/community celebrations - Places of worship - Swap meets - Motorcycle rallies - Sideshows
	• Community meetings involving: - Emotional issues or negative public sentiment - Public political debates
Public safety hazards may exist	• Poor road conditions such as: - Dirt roads - Poorly marked dead-end streets - Inadequate lighting or traffic signs - Streets with potholes • Construction sites • Chemical and industrial plants and storage facilities • Ponds, rivers, lakes, or beaches used for fishing, swimming, or other water recreation
There is a potential for natural disaster	• Man-made dams susceptible to seepage or erosion • Low lying areas that can easily flood • Earthquake-prone zones • Hillsides with potential for mud or rockslides • Open fields susceptible to fire during dry periods • Areas prone to fog or other weather-related conditions

Patrol Strategies

Peace officers may employ two basic patrol strategies to provide protection and service within their assigned patrol area.

Strategy	Primary Objective	Example
Preventative Patrol	To be highly visible in order to discourage occurrences of unlawful or problem activity	Conducting visible patrols through a parking structure where there have been a large number of auto thefts with the intention of dissuading potential thieves from stealing cars
Directed Enforcement Patrol	To concentrate patrol activities on particular circumstances, persons or problem areas	Hiding from view and maintaining surveillance of a parking structure where there have been a large number of auto thefts with the intention of arresting a car thief in the act of stealing a car

Trained Observer

No matter what patrol strategy is deployed, peace officers on patrol must rely on their own observation and **perception** skills.

Peace officers must function as **trained observers**. Peace officers on patrol are expected to:

- Practice disciplined *observation*
- Apply their training and experience to accurately *perceive* and articulate what is occurring or is about to occur

Observation

To a peace officer, **observation** means the ability to gather information by noting facts or occurrences with a heightened sense of awareness.

While on patrol, officers must use not only their eyes, but all of their senses including hearing, smell, etc., to obtain information from the outside world.

Observation can be enhanced by:

- Training (*knowing what to look for*)
- Experience (*knowing where and when to look for it*)
- A variety of special tools (e.g., binoculars, night vision scopes, etc.)

Introduction

Preventative patrol strategies provide protection from criminal activity. It has been consistently demonstrated that visible law enforcement presence can reduce criminal activity.

Preventative Patrol Techniques

To be an effective deterrent to crime, law enforcement presence should be highly visible within the community, especially in areas that are high risk crime targets. Preventative patrol actions include:

- Maintaining a law enforcement presence and visibility within the community
- Conducting frequent security checks of high-risk targets and businesses
- Conducting checks of persons who may be involved in suspicious activities

Security Checks

There are three fundamental objectives when conducting security checks of businesses, residences and other structures.

- To help the peace officer remain knowledgeable about the specific structure or area (e.g., layout, normal activity in and around the area, normal conditions of the structure, etc.)
- To discover any suspicious activity or evidence of criminal activity (e.g., burglary)
- To enhance community relations by maintaining high visibility

Conducting Security Checks

When conducting security checks, peace officers should:

- Cover as much of their assigned area as possible including secondary thoroughfares (e.g., alleys, walkways, parking areas, etc.) as well as primary streets
- Pay extra attention to high crime risk areas
- Vary patrol patterns and routines to prevent predictability
- Employ appropriate investigative tactics and equipment (e.g., use of spotlights, flashlights, alley lights, etc.)
- Implement additional patrol methods whenever possible (e.g., foot patrol, bicycle patrol, etc.)

Indications of Criminal Activity

During a security check, peace officers prevent crime by their presence and find opportunities to detect criminal activity.

When checking structures, peace officers should...	Examples
Look for signs of property damage and/or forced entry	• Broken windows • Open doors • Pry marks around windows or doors • Broken equipment • Cut phone or power lines
Look for and articulate unusual conditions	• Lights off that are normally on • Activities during nonbusiness hours • Presence of suspicious vehicles • Persons involved in suspicious activity • Persons not in appropriate locations (e.g. no clerk(s) at convenience store counter)
Check access areas	• Areas around the structure • Access to the roof

NOTE: For additional information regarding indicators and law enforcement actions related to potential criminal activity, refer to LD 23: Crimes in Progress.

DIRECTED ENFORCEMENT

Introduction

Realistically, peace officers cannot simultaneously cover all parts of their assigned geographic areas. Use of a directed enforcement patrol strategy can target areas where problems are likely to occur by concentrating patrol activities on particular circumstances.

Determining Target Areas

A thorough knowledge of the (1) area of assignment, (2) available resources and (3) open source data collection (social media, anonymous hotline, etc.) is necessary to be able to respond to locations where problems are likely to occur.

NOTE: Your agency's crime analysis unit may be able to provide information on day-of-week and time-of-day patterns for criminal activity, suspect and victim profiles, parolee information, field interview patterns and calls-for-service patterns just to name some of the information that can help an officer make an informed decision on where to patrol, and what suspect activity to look for.

Personnel and Equipment

When employing a directed enforcement strategy, personnel and equipment can be deployed depending upon specific crime patterns or service needs.

For example:

- Undercover officers may be assigned to foot patrol in an area that has recently had a high number of violent crimes
- Additional law enforcement vehicles may be assigned to patrol an area that is plagued by a cruising problem (e.g. bicycles, horses, agency specific technology, etc.)
- Investigative and enforcement efforts may be directed toward an area that has a high amount of drug activity

NOTE: For additional information on directed patrol activities, please refer to LD 3: Principled Policing in the Community, Chapters 1 and 3.

Examples

- 1) On weekend nights hundreds of juveniles gathered to “cruise” and “hang out” in the downtown area of a city. This created many law enforcement problems for peace officers assigned to the area. A plan was devised so that peace officers were deployed into three groups: uniformed foot-patrol, uniformed vehicle-patrol, and plainclothes officers. Peace officers on foot patrol handled problems associated with drinking, fights, vandalism, etc. Peace officers in vehicles handled most of the traffic violations. Plainclothes officers acted as observers and relayed information to the uniformed officers who then responded. Careful planning and effective coordination enabled the peace officers to respond effectively to problems as they occurred.
- 2) An officer learned that a dance was to take place at a club located on her beat. The dance would attract teenagers from all over the city and, although alcohol was prohibited, there was potential for offsite drinking. The peace officer made a point of frequently cruising by the club during the evening to observe and to promptly respond to any problems.

CONTACT AND COVER OFFICERS

Introduction

The first peace officer on scene ***must take a leadership role*** for the initial assessment, making contact with the involved parties, and determining if law enforcement action is required. To accomplish these tasks safely, this peace officer may need to rely on additional support from one or more peace officers.

Definitions

The **contact officer** is the peace officer initiating an action who becomes responsible for conducting the contact.

The **cover officer** is the peace officer responsible for surveillance and control of a suspect in order to free the contact officer to perform a thorough investigation.

NOTE: Peace officer safety is a primary responsibility of all peace officers at all times. The contact officer should never rely *solely* on the cover officer for protection.

Cover and Concealment

“Cover” is a term often associated with combat tactics. Under such conditions, **cover** refers to anything that may *stop* or *deflect* an opponent’s weapon (e.g., brick walls, buildings, portion of the vehicle with the engine block, etc.).

Concealment refers to anything that prevents an opponent from *observing* the peace officer (e.g., bushes, small trees, tall grass, dark shadows, large crowds, lines of moving vehicles, etc.). Concealment alone does not stop or deflect bullets.

NOTE: For additional information regarding cover and concealment, refer to LD 35: Firearms/Chemical Agents.

Responsibilities

It is vital that each peace officer understand the roles and responsibilities of contact and cover officers.

The <i>contact</i> officer is responsible for...	The <i>cover</i> officer is responsible for...
• Initiating action • Conducting the essential business required, such as, but not limited to: - Alerting cover officer that a weapon or contraband is located on the suspect - Conducting thorough systematic searches - Maintaining control of the suspect - Recovering evidence - Recording necessary suspect or incident information - Handling radio communication - Writing traffic or misdemeanor citations • Communicating with the cover officer, as appropriate, regarding force option selection (i.e., Electronic Weapons, Less Lethal) NOTE: VEHICLE STOPS ONLY - Shall state reason for stop (<i>Vehicle Code Section 2806.5(a)</i>) when feasible. See LD 22: Vehicle Pullovers for further.	• Protecting the contact officer from possible interference (e.g., onlookers or associates of the suspect(s)) • Alerting the contact officer that a weapon or contraband is located on the suspect • Maintaining constant observation of the overall situation; being aware of possible dangers and potential interferences • Providing a command presence to discourage hostile acts, assaults, or escapes by the suspect • Securing any weapons or contraband; this allows the contact officer to continue searches • Preventing the destruction of evidence • Intervening with appropriate force to protect the contact officer if a suspect reacts violently • Communicating with the contact officer, as appropriate, regarding force option selection (i.e., Electronic Weapons, Less Lethal)

One- and Two-Officer Units

Depending on the jurisdiction, peace officers may be assigned to patrol alone or with another peace officer in the patrol unit. The following table identifies how the roles of contact officer and cover officer pertain under each condition.

IF a peace officer is assigned to a...	THEN...
One-officer unit	• The first peace officer to arrive and initiate any activity assumes the role of <i>contact officer</i> • Determines if there is a need to call for a <i>cover officer</i> (i.e., backup) • Additional personnel, whether responding to a call for cover or simply stopping at the scene to offer assistance, should automatically assume the role of <i>cover officer(s)</i>
Two-officer unit	• The peace officers should agree upon who will act as the <i>contact officer</i> and <i>cover officer</i> in advance of each contact

Switching Roles

In some instances, once the initial contact has been made, peace officers may decide to exchange contact and cover officer duties. The switch should be verbally communicated and understood by both peace officers. Such a switch may take place when:

- It is tactically advantageous to do so (e.g., when the suspect's position changes)
- One peace officer has specialized training or expertise in a given area (e.g., as a Drug Recognition Expert (DRE), better rapport with a suspect, more knowledge regarding the area, bilingual, or a specific personal skill)

In such exchanges, the peace officer assuming the role of *cover officer* must be in position and fully prepared to respond to any sudden action by the suspect before the original cover officer relinquishes that duty to take on the role as contact officer.

Initial Briefings

It is essential that contact officers requesting cover and peace officers responding *clearly communicate* with one another. Responding peace officers should be briefed on the details of the contact as thoroughly as possible when appropriate. The following table identifies elements of such contact officer/cover officer communications.

Upon arrival, the contact officer should advise the cover officer of:	After receiving the information, the cover officer should brief the contact officer on:
• Observations made or evidence obtained • Whether or not a search for weapons has already been conducted • The reason for the contact and suspected criminal activity • The contact officer's immediate plans • Any previous knowledge of the suspect(s) and/or an appraisal of their potential for violence • Any other suspicious persons or activity in the area	• Previous knowledge of the suspect(s) • Observations made while approaching the scene • Any significant radio communications the contact officer may have missed

NOTE: Both peace officers should verbally confirm what has been told to them by the other peace officer to ensure that communication was correct

NOTE: Both peace officers should be aware and adhere to *California Government Code 7286* (duty to intercede).

Positioning

The physical positioning of the contact and cover officers will vary according to the situation and circumstances. The following table provides general guidelines for establishing positions of advantage.

Contact officers should position themselves to:	Cover officers should position themselves to:
• Avoid moving between the cover officer and suspect(s) • Not be in a position of vulnerability	• Have a clear and unobstructed view of the suspect(s), and the contact officer • Have the best peripheral view of the surrounding areas • Avoid crossfire situations between peace officers • Control the likeliest route of escape

NOTE: Additional information regarding contact and cover officer positioning is provided in LD 22: Vehicle Pullovers and LD 23: Crimes in Progress.

Weapon Searches/Handcuffing

The most hazardous moments of the majority of contacts with suspects occur during a cursory search for weapons or when the suspect is being handcuffed. Because of the inherent danger, the role of each peace officer must be clear. For example:

- Contact officer conducts the search or cuffing while the
- Cover officer acts as security

Multiple Contact and Cover Officers

Some major crime scenes or disturbances involving several subjects may require multiple contact and cover officers (e.g., when two or more subjects must be separated and other witnesses individually questioned, when a potentially hostile crowd may interfere, etc.).

In such cases assignments should be absolutely clear and as specific as the situation permits. Prioritize the need for resources based on the totality of circumstances. Assignments should be made by the:

- Primary officer (i.e., the first contact officer on the scene), or
- Supervisor

Release of Cover Officer

The cover officer(s) shall remain on scene until completion of the incident, or the contact officer and/or supervisor determines their role is complete.

Examples

- 1) A two-officer patrol unit initiated a stop for a possible DUI. The contact officer, during the initial contact with the driver, realized that the driver might be under the influence of drugs. Because the peace officer's partner was a Drug Recognition Expert (DRE), the contact officer immediately communicated this information to the cover officer, and they decided to switch roles.
- 2) Two peace officers contacted a subject loitering in a residential area. The subject spoke only Spanish, and the contact officer did not. The contact officer decided to switch roles with the cover officer, who spoke Spanish.

OFFICER SAFETY WHILE ON PATROL

Introduction

Due to its repetitive nature, a patrol assignment has an inherent danger of appearing routine. As a result, officers can easily become complacent and careless, leading to fatal errors.

Inherent Danger

While on patrol, peace officers can encounter some of the most dangerous and threatening conditions. Peace officers are killed or assaulted in the line of duty when on patrol more than any other law enforcement assignment.

Peace officers on patrol are more likely to encounter the following types of potentially dangerous incidents.

- Traffic Stops
- Domestic violence and/or disturbance calls
- Ambush

* High incidence categories

NOTE: The above list is ranked by level of risk to the peace officer, with the highest risk involving traffic stops. (California Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted Study in the Line of Duty, (2023).)

According to FBI statistics from 2010 - 2019, 41 officers lost their lives in the line of duty due to felonious assault in California.

Fatal Errors

Statistical analysis of incidents involving peace officers killed or assaulted in the line of duty has found that most of the deadly incidents ***could have been prevented***. Peace officers should keep in mind and avoid committing any of the following fatal errors while on patrol.

Fatal Error	Example
Inappropriate attitude - Careless - Overconfident - Too aggressive	During a wind and rainstorm, several business alarms were activated. After determining the first two were false alarms, the peace officer assumed that all the alarms would also be false. The primary contact officer decided to release the cover officer and respond to the remaining alarms alone. Later, while responding to another of the alarms, the peace officer was assaulted by a burglar, fleeing the scene.
“Tombstone courage” - Overly anxious to show one’s own courage - Attempting to handle dangerous situations beyond one’s ability	A patrol officer, responding to a silent burglary alarm, observed four armed suspects drive away from the building. The peace officer broadcasted a crime report and requested backup. Without waiting for backup units, the peace officer pursued the suspects and stopped the vehicle. As the officer approached the vehicle, one of the suspects jumped from the car and shot the peace officer.
Poor or no planning - Rushing into the situation without any plan of action - Failure to establish a plan of action prior to engaging the suspect - Not considering alternative actions	A two-officer patrol unit saw a young man running from a convenience store followed by the store clerk yelling “stop him.” The clerk was obviously injured. Without taking any of the appropriate actions (notifying dispatch, determining contact/cover roles, etc.) both peace officers exited the vehicle and began chasing the young man. The peace officers placed themselves at risk by not having a plan of action, as well as placing the store clerk and others at risk if there had been other suspects still in the store.

Fatal Error	Example
Inadequate communication • Not establishing roles (cover, contact, etc.) • Failure to work with other peace officers as a team • Failure to notify dispatch of actions	A patrol officer stopped a suspected stolen car with two occupants. A backup unit arrived, and the assisting officer approached. Without asking for any information, the backup officer dragged one occupant from the car. The passenger pulled a weapon from his waistband and shot the peace officer. The backup officer did not wait for direction from the contact officer but acted independently, placing himself and the peace officer in danger.
Physical and mental fatigue • Not enough rest • Attention and reflexes are compromised • Not staying in good physical condition	A peace officer was up two consecutive nights with a sick child. Near the end of that day's shift, the peace officer stopped a pedestrian for questioning and conducted a cursory search for weapons. Because the peace officer was tired and anxious for the shift to end, the search was poorly conducted. Later during the contact, the peace officer was assaulted by the suspect with a weapon the peace officer had failed to find during the search.
Poor positioning • Abandoning a safe location • Being too close or in front of the suspect	While questioning a suspect detained for a nearby burglary, a peace officer became distracted by a call coming in on the radio in her patrol unit. When the peace officer, who failed to allow a proper distance between herself and the suspect, turned momentarily away from the suspect, the suspect grabbed for the peace officer's weapon. Even though the peace officer was able to retain her weapon and gain control of the suspect, her poor positioning had placed her at unnecessary risk.

Fatal Error	Example
Ignoring danger signs • Allowing the assignment to become “routine” • Lack of alertness	Over time, two peace officers received repeated calls regarding domestic disturbances at the same residence. The male suspect had always been cooperative and had never resisted the peace officers. When the peace officers responded again to the same location, they found the man had been drinking but appeared to be compliant as usual. The peace officers failed to search the man prior to transporting him and a knife was found on the man when he was searched at the detention facility. The peace officer’s assumption that the call was “routine” could have proved deadly.
Failure to watch a suspect’s hands • Becoming distracted and allowing suspects to arm themselves or assault the officer	A suspect, arrested for a DUI offence, was handcuffed with his hands behind his back, placed in the back of the patrol unit, and transported to a detention facility. When the peace officer removed the arrestee from the patrol car, he failed to notice that the arrestee managed to slip the handcuffs to the front of his body. The suspect struck the officer across the face with his cuffed hands and fled from the scene on foot.
Relaxing too soon • Not maintaining a position of advantage • Letting one’s guard down	A peace officer transported a suspect to the emergency room for medical attention prior to taking the man to the detention facility. The suspect, an elderly man, had been quiet and compliant during transport. During the admission process at the hospital, the peace officer turned away from the man to talk to the in-take nurse. The suspect, in an attempt to escape, took advantage of the peace officer’s distraction, grabbed a nearby metal instrument, and struck the peace officer.

Fatal Error	Example
Improper use or no use of handcuffs	One peace officer detained two young men for questioning. The peace officer handcuffed one of the men's left wrist to a nearby chain link fence to prevent him from running away while the peace officer conducted a cursory search on the other man. With the remaining free hand, the handcuffed man grabbed a nearby piece of wood and struck the peace officer in the back of the head.
Failure to search or conducting a poor search • Making assumptions based on overconfidence or inadequate technique	Two peace officers chased a suspect into the suspect's home and found him hiding in a closet. They took the suspect into custody. Believing the suspect was alone, the peace officers failed to search the remainder of the house. As the peace officers were escorting the suspect outside, the suspect's brother, who had been hiding in another bedroom, began shooting at the peace officers from the bedroom window.
Poor care and maintenance of equipment • Dirty or inoperative weapon • Failure to keep equipment in top condition	While being searched, a suspect was able to grab the contacting peace officer's handgun and shoot the officer. When the cover officer drew her handgun and fired at the suspect, the weapon failed to discharge. The peace officer had failed to properly clean her handgun when she had last used it on the firing range, causing the weapon to become jammed.
Frequent Distractions • Failure to maintain situational awareness • Tunnel vision	While at coffee, several peace officers were looking down at their cell phones and did not see the armed subject approaching them taking advantage of their distraction.

Elements of Officer Safety

Officer safety refers to the practical application of tactically sound procedures to perform law enforcement activities in a safe and effective manner.

Officer safety involves:

- The attitude, physical and psychological conditioning of the peace officer
- Initial and ongoing training
- Appropriate care and use of equipment
- Utilization of available resources
- Identifying and managing stress

Officer Safety Guidelines

There are several general safety guidelines which peace officers should know. By practicing these guidelines, peace officers can avoid fatal errors:

Safety Guidelines	Additional Information
Approach every contact with officer safety in mind	• Guard against complacency and overconfidence regarding stops, calls, and investigations that make up a patrol officer's daily tasks
Be mentally prepared	• Never assume a call is a "false alarm" • Maintain good communication with contact/cover officers • Prepare for a "worst case scenario"
Maintain skills	• Maintain good physical and mental conditioning to promote self-confidence. Take advantage of recurrent training to maintain skills and overcome complacency • Stay current on improvements in equipment, tactics, and techniques
Always be aware of the suspect's hands	• In majority of cases involving peace officers killed or assaulted in the line of duty, the suspects used their hands to arm themselves

Safety Guidelines	Additional Information
Be aware of and use available cover	- In every situation, identify items that would provide adequate cover if needed - Use, be ready to use, and/or move to cover when necessary
Identify the need for backup.	- Seek backup in high-risk situations (e.g., building searches) - If assistance is requested, wait for that assistance to arrive before abandoning cover or taking action - Be aware of other peace officers' activities and their potential need for assistance
Use available communication systems	- Use available communication systems to transmit appropriate and accurate safety and tactical information - Understand the limitations of your communications equipment Only using the radio when safe to do so
Be aware of distance and positioning	- Identify, plan, then move to positions of advantage - Avoid abandoning a safe location or rushing into a potentially dangerous area
Utilize proper safety equipment	Body armor is the single most effective item of safety equipment that a peace officer can use NOTE: Although body armor greatly enhances a peace officer's survivability in a lethal confrontation, it should never replace proper tactics when handling high risk incidents.

NOTE: Additional safety guidelines are presented throughout this workbook as well as LD 22: Vehicle Pullovers and LD 23: Crimes in Progress.

Learning Need

To safely and effectively fulfill their duties of public protection and service, peace officers must be able to develop appropriate law enforcement patrol strategies under a wide variety of circumstances and conditions.

Patrol Strategies [21.01.1]

There are two basic patrol strategies patrol officers can employ to provide protection and service.

Selection of a Patrol Strategy [21.01.2]

An officer's choice of a patrol strategy is dependent on a number of factors:

- Desire for public visibility
- Type of criminal activity in the designated area
- Existence of problem areas
- Existing environment or conditions
- Area demographics
- Community activities
- Availability of community resources
- Geography/topography
- Adequacy of access and egress to various locations
- Department/agency policies and resources

Security Checks [21.01.4]

When conducting security checks, patrolling officers should:

- Cover as much of their assigned area as possible including secondary thoroughfares (e.g., alleys, walkways, parking areas, etc.)
- Pay extra attention to areas that have a high crime risk
- Constantly vary patrol patterns and routines to prevent predictability
- Employ appropriate investigative tactics and equipment, (e.g., use of spotlights, flashlights, alley lights, etc.)
- Implement additional patrol methods whenever possible (e.g., foot patrol, bicycle patrol, etc.)

Contact and Cover Officers [21.01.7]

The *contact officer* is the peace officer initiating an action who becomes responsible for conducting the contact. The *cover officer* is the peace officer responsible for surveillance and control of a suspect in order to free the contact officer to perform a thorough investigation.

Officer Safety [21.01.8]

Officer safety refers to the practical application of tactically sound procedures to perform law enforcement activities in a safe and effective manner.

- Approach every contact with officer safety in mind
- Be mentally prepared
- Maintain physical and tactical skills
- Always be aware of the suspect's hands
- Be aware of and use available cover
- Identifying the need for backup
- Use available communication systems
- Be aware of distance and positioning
- Utilize proper safety equipment

WORKBOOK LEARNING ACTIVITIES

Introduction

To help you review and apply the material covered in this chapter, a selection of learning activities has been included. No answers are provided. However, by referring to the appropriate text, you should be able to prepare a response.

Activity Questions

1. How can a cover officer's demeanor contribute to the protection of both the contact and cover officers?
2. While performing a security check of a local sporting goods store, a peace officer discovers a broken ground floor window near the employee entrance/delivery bays at the rear of the building. Broken glass is evident outside the building. The time is 8:00 am on a Monday, and the store is not scheduled to open until 10:00 am. How should the peace officer (one- person unit) proceed? How would this differ, if at all, if the peace officer made this discovery during store hours?

Activity Questions (Continued)

3. Two peace officers arrived at the scene of a disturbance at a local high school football game. Witnesses report that three students (2 males, 1 female) had been throwing bottles. One bottle struck another student on the head, knocking her unconscious. School officials called an ambulance, which arrived just after the peace officers. The three bottle throwers are being held near the field by a group of teachers. The suspects are exhibiting signs of intoxication and are beginning to struggle with those detaining them. Outline appropriate contact and cover officer actions from this point through placing the suspects into the patrol vehicle.

Chapter 2

Patrol Methodologies and Tactics

OVERVIEW

Learning Need

To maintain flexibility and effectiveness, peace officers need to know the basic tactics and procedures of patrol.

Learning Objectives

The chart below identifies the student learning objectives for this chapter.

After completing study of this chapter, the student will be able to:	Objective ID
• Describe patrol officer responsibilities when preparing for each patrol assignment, to include: - Checking all personal equipment - Acquiring any necessary information and materials/supplies - Inspecting each piece of equipment issued at beginning of shift - Mental preparation	21.02.3
• Discuss tactical considerations and guidelines for patrolling effectively: - Determining appropriate speed - Patrol vehicle placement - Avoiding silhouetting and telltale noise	21.02.6
• Demonstrate proper procedures for transmitting and receiving a radio communication	21.02.9
• Discuss information an officer should include when generating a crime broadcast	21.02.10

After completing study of this chapter, the student will be able to:	Objective ID
Demonstrate safe and effective tactics for approaching and detaining a pedestrian subject	21.02.11
Select appropriate actions when encountering a plainclothes/undercover officer while on patrol	21.02.12
Discuss safe and effective tactics for initiating a foot pursuit of a fleeing subject	21.02.13

In This Chapter

This chapter focuses on actions and tactics officers may employ while on patrol. Refer to the chart below for specific topics.

Topic	See Page
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Basic Patrol Tactical Considerations	2-10
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PREPARING FOR A PATROL ASSIGNMENT

Introduction

Having proper equipment to handle expected duties is key to officer safety and effectiveness while on patrol. All equipment carried by a peace officer while assigned to patrol must be authorized, serviceable, and well maintained. It is each officer's responsibility to ensure all equipment is available and meets the above criteria.

Preparation

Preparation prior to beginning a patrol assignment generally includes:

- Preparing mentally to do the job
- Checking all personal equipment
- Acquiring any necessary resource information and materials/supplies
- Inspecting each piece of issued equipment at the beginning of the shift

Mental Preparation

Before the beginning of a patrol shift, peace officers must also prepare themselves. Mental preparation is vital to move from civilian routine, cares, concerns, and worries to the roles and responsibilities of professional officers.

Mental preparation must include:

- Getting enough rest to prevent physical and mental fatigue
- Maintaining good physical condition with proper exercise and diet
- Continually adding to and refreshing one's own knowledge and skills focusing on the proper attitudes and emotions, and putting personal problems or issues temporarily aside (e.g., family/relationship problems, financial problems, issues and tasks outside law enforcement duties, etc.)

Mental Preparation (Continued)

Mental preparation also includes recognizing one's own limitations on that particular day. If a peace officer is ill or is taking certain prescription or non-prescription medications that could hinder or infringe on that officer's ability to function, the peace officer should request a different assignment for that day. If not done, such peace officers may not only be placing their own safety in jeopardy, but also the safety and wellbeing of others.

NOTE: Agencies may have specific policies regarding the use of prescription and nonprescription drugs and medications while on duty. Peace officers are responsible for knowing and complying with their own agency policies.

Personal Equipment and Supplies

A peace officer's personal equipment includes any item issued to the peace officer which remains with the peace officer at all times. The specific type of personal equipment carried by peace officers may vary by agency.

Prior to each patrol shift, individual peace officers are responsible for checking their own personal equipment for serviceability, appearance, and conformance with agency policy.

Equipment to be Checked	Examples	
Components of the Peace Officer's Uniform	• Badge and name plate • Shirt • Pants	• Hat • Shoes

Personal Equipment and Supplies (Continued)

Equipment to be Checked	Examples	
Items Carried or Worn by the Peace Officer	• Body armor (e.g., vest) • Leather/nylon web gear belt • Holster and handgun • Backup weapon (if applicable) • Chemical agents (e.g., pepper spray, etc.) • Additional authorized weapons	• Handcuffs and other restraint equipment • Impact weapon (e.g., baton) • Flashlight, fully charged or with working batteries • Electronic weapon • Recording devices
Other Supplies	• Clipboard and writing implements • Citation book • Inclement weather gear • Helmet and face shield • Gloves (e.g., leather, rubber, latex) • Binoculars • CPR mask • Evidence collection supplies (e.g., fingerprint kit) • Court calendar	• Area map(s) (digital and/or physical) • Legal reference materials (e.g., Penal Code, Vehicle Code, Municipal/County Code, etc.) • Report forms • Citation forms (“Notice to Appear”) • First Aid Kit/Trauma Kit • Any other equipment approved by agency policy

Weapons

Before any firearm inspection is conducted, the weapon must be rendered safe.

Patrol officers should perform a safety inspection of their own firearms and other weapons. Problems identified during an inspection should be addressed immediately or as soon as possible.

The following table identifies inspection points when conducting a weapons inspection.

Equipment	Inspection Considerations
Firearms (including handgun, backup handgun, rifle, etc.)	• Cleanliness • Exterior components (e.g., barrel, hammer, slide, slide lock, safety, etc.) • Interior components (e.g., chamber, cylinder, firing pin, etc.)
Holster	• General wear • Retention devices
Ammunition, Magazines, Loaders (including backup handgun)	• Correct type and caliber • General cleanliness • Amount • Age or freshness • Operating parts (e.g., body, follower, spring, feed lips, floor plate)
Chemical Agent Device	• Content amount • Expiration date • Trigger device • Nozzle NOTE: Shake each device prior to each shift.
Electronic Weapons	• General wear • Battery charge • Function/spark test

NOTE: For additional information regarding inspection, care, and maintenance of weapons, refer to LD 35: Firearms/Chemical Agents.

Information Acquisition

Prior to beginning a patrol assignment, each peace officer must take responsibility for acquiring all necessary resource information as well as other materials and supplies.

Possible sources for acquiring information include, but are not limited to:

- The daily incident log
- Crime reports affecting assigned area
- Agency crime analysis unit
- Briefing boards
- The hot sheet/watch bulletin
- Warrants
- Debriefing by off-going shift
- Specialized units such as:
 - Investigation
 - Narcotics
 - Gangs
 - Robbery
 - Burglary, etc.

Agency Equipment

Typically, each officer will receive a variety of equipment at the beginning of a patrol shift that must be returned at the end of that shift.

A peace officer rarely has the same equipment issued each shift. Instead, each item is handed out randomly and, over time, is used by many different peace officers. For this reason, peace officers should be particularly careful and thorough when inspecting each piece of agency equipment.

The following table identifies equipment that may be issued to patrol officers and considerations for inspection of that equipment.

Agency Equipment	Inspection Considerations
Patrol Vehicle	• Rear seat for contraband/weapons • Fuel level • Emergency equipment (e.g., lights, flashers, siren, p.a. system, etc.) • Tires, brakes, horn • Vehicle code equipment violations, current registration tabs • Damage (interior and exterior) • Mileage report, service dates, etc. • Trunk equipment (e.g., spare tire, jack, flares, first aid kit, crime scene tape, fire extinguisher, less lethal delivery device, etc.) • In-car video equipment • In-car radio equipment • In-car computers NOTE: For additional information regarding vehicle inspections, refer to LD 19: Vehicle Operations.

Agency Equipment	Inspection Considerations
Shotgun/Rifle	• Proper ammunition • Amount of ammunition • Components (i.e., barrel, extractor, ejector, firing pin, and safety) • Operation of shotgun/rifle rack (manual or electronic) NOTE: For additional information regarding inspecting shotguns/rifles, refer to LD 35: Firearms/Chemical Agents.
Portable Hand Held Radio	• Batteries/charge • Transmission/reception • Damage

NOTE: Patrol vehicles also include motorcycles, bicycles, etc. Each should be carefully inspected.

BASIC PATROL TACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Introduction

Effective patrol involves more than simply driving through an assigned area and responding to radio calls. It requires peace officers to engage in situations which enable the peace officer to observe specific areas requiring attention.

Predictability

A patrol assignment is often *erroneously* referred to as “routine.” One of the primary objectives of a patrol assignment is to prevent any semblance of an anticipated routine.

When peace officers establish predictable patrol patterns, their effectiveness in suppressing crime is often compromised. Suspects have been known to deliberately observe a peace officer’s patrol pattern in order to plan criminal activity and avoid detection.

Appropriate Speed

Peace officers should patrol at a speed that is reasonable for the tasks they are performing (e.g., patrolling in heavy traffic, patrolling in a residential or business area, etc.).

Driving at a *slower* speed while on patrol:

- Provides a maximum opportunity to observe while maintaining effective control of the vehicle
- Contributes to public awareness and visibility
- Maximizes contact with members of the community and provides a positive law enforcement image
- Decreases engine noise enabling an officer to get closer to criminal activity without being detected

Emergency Responses - "Code 3"

An "emergency response call" cannot be defined exactly. However, applied to law enforcement it means a situation exists that requires immediate law enforcement attention for the protection of individuals or property. An emergency response call is also known as a Code-3 response.

NOTE: The exceptions granted under *Vehicle Code Section 21055* may not protect peace officers from criminal prosecution or their agencies from civil liability if the peace officers cause an accident due to their own reckless driving or wanton disregard for the safety of others (*Vehicle Code Section 21056*).

NOTE: Agencies may have specific policies regarding Code 3 driving conditions. Peace officers are responsible for knowing and complying with their own agency policies.

NOTE: For additional information regarding emergency response driving and law enforcement vehicle operations, refer to LD 19: Vehicle Operations.

Vehicle Placement

Peace officers should always make a reasonable effort to stop or park their patrol vehicles in a lawful manner.

Although it may seem minor to the peace officer, a patrol vehicle illegally parked when no emergency exists can infuriate members of the community and unnecessarily damage community relations with law enforcement. Parking illegally when no emergency exists can also expose a law enforcement agency to liability if the vehicle's placement contributes to a collision.

The following table presents general guidelines for selecting a location when parking law enforcement vehicles during non-emergency and emergency situations.

Situation	General Guidelines
Non-emergency	• Select a location that is protected from vandalism or tampering (e.g., nails, pipe bombs, etc.) • If conducting <i>preventative patrol</i>, park in an area that would provide maximum visibility to the public • If conducting <i>directed enforcement patrol</i>, consider legal as well as visibility factors when selecting a location to park • Always secure the vehicle and take the keys
Emergency	• Consider the nature of the incident (e.g., responding to a crime in progress, traffic situations, etc.) • If the vehicle must be parked in an illegal location, the officer should move the vehicle to a legal location once the emergency is over • Allow for placement, ingress, and egress of other emergency vehicles (e.g., ambulance, fire equipment, etc.) • Consider the available terrain and type of building when selecting a location • Flashing or amber lights may be left on to let the public know the vehicle is parked in that location for a reason • Always secure the vehicle and take the keys

Silhouetting

Being aware of artificial light (e.g., streetlights, apartment/residential floodlights, etc.) while on patrol is critical to officer safety. Natural light can also cause silhouetting when moving from daylight to a dark interior.

If a peace officer assumes a position between a suspect and a source of back light, the officer's silhouette could:

- Make the peace officer a potential target
- Provide the suspect with the exact location of the peace officer
- Identify how many peace officers are present
- Indicate what actions the peace officer is taking (e.g., surveillance, approach, etc.)
- Take away the element of surprise on the part of the peace officer
- Allow the suspect to plan an alternate course of action

Ways to Avoid Silhouetting

The following table identifies a number of actions an officer may take to avoid the potential problems associated with silhouetting while on patrol.

Peace Officer Activity	General Guidelines
Within a Patrol Vehicle	• Be aware of sources of backlighting when traversing open areas (e.g., streets, alleys, fields, etc.) • Position the patrol vehicle away from streetlights or other sources of backlighting • Disable interior patrol vehicle lighting that is activated when a door is opened
On Foot Patrol	• Avoid walking through spotlight or head lamp beams when approaching pedestrians and/or vehicles • Do not stand in doorways, hallways, or in front of windows • Do not peer openly through windows

Peace Officer Activity	General Guidelines
Using a Flashlight/ Map Light	• Hold the flashlight in such a way as not to illuminate oneself or other peace officers or units • Use red bulbs or diffuse the light source to minimize light intensity • Keep flashlight use to a minimum and only when necessary

Telltale Noise

Making any telltale noise can jeopardize officer safety while on patrol. The following table identifies a number of sounds that may indicate the presence of law enforcement officers and patrol vehicles and guidelines for avoiding them.

Activity	General Guidelines
Vehicle Approach	• Reduce vehicle noise prior to approach • Secure seat belts and doors quietly (Peace officers may elect to remove their seat belts immediately <i>before</i> arrival at the scene, depending on departmental policy.) • Close doors quietly rather than slamming
Using Law Enforcement Radios	• Reduce the volume • Use earpiece if available

Activity	General Guidelines
Walking	• Secure all keys, handcuffs, and any other loose or small items • Ensure baton does not bang against any other objects • Ensure that leather gear and footwear are properly maintained to prevent “squeaking” • When possible, avoid stepping on leaves, twigs, rocks, and gravel that could make noise when the peace officer moves or compromise a solid footing
Using Electronic Devices	• All electronic devices should be silenced
Communicating with other Patrol Officers	• Be mindful of your volume • Avoid unnecessary conversation • Use prearranged hand signals and word codes when appropriate

Patrolling Specific Areas

Peace officers should be aware of many considerations when patrolling specific areas within their area of assignment.

Areas	General Guidelines
School Grounds	• Be especially aware of: - Signs of drug transactions and other drug related activity - Individuals attempting to accost, record, or photograph children - Indications of possible gang activity (e.g., wearing of colors, indicia, crowds of youth, etc.)
High Risk Areas (e.g., gang hangouts, known locations of drug activity, etc.)	• Become familiar with: - Hazardous locations/residences - Specific individuals who, based on previous contacts or information, may be a threat to law enforcement - Current or impending gang warfare or potential actions of retaliation • When possible, supplement motorized patrol vehicles with foot patrols • Consider the need for cover officer(s) and adhere strictly to contact and cover tactics (e.g., use of two patrol units or one two-person unit) • Map out areas such as known gang locations, parks, dense housing complexes, etc.

USE OF COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT

Introduction

Proper and effective use of communication equipment such as mobile and hand-held radios and mobile digital terminals (MDTs) is every peace officer's lifeline to the law enforcement support system.

The specific types of equipment used by officers can vary depending on the methods of patrol and available resources from the peace officer's agency. Regardless of available equipment, knowledge of the system's capabilities, procedures for proper use, and communication range can save a peace officer's life.

Types of Radio Traffic

Peace officers will encounter two primary types of radio transmissions or "traffic": **non-emergency radio traffic** and **emergency radio traffic**.

Examples	
Non-emergency Traffic	• Status changes (e.g., back in service, routine change of locations, etc.) • All Points Bulletins (APBs) not related to emergency situations • Calls for service • Proactive enforcement stops
Emergency Traffic	• Officer-involved shootings • Officer calls for help • In-progress felonies • Crime broadcasts • Pursuits/failures to yield • Other situations as identified by agency policies NOTE: Emergency traffic always has priority. All non-emergency transmissions should be held until the termination of emergency traffic.

FCC Rules And Regulations

All law enforcement radio communication must comply with Federal Communications Commission (FCC) rules and regulations. Noncompliance with the FCC regulations could result in fines and/or loss of use of radio frequencies.

FCC rules and regulations include, but are not limited to, the following:

- All profanity is prohibited
- There should be no malicious interference with authorized communications
- Unnecessary transmissions are prohibited. This includes the use of:
 - Humor
 - Slang
 - Familiar comments used in other conversation (e.g., “please,” “thank you,” etc.)
- Full identities (call signs) must *always* be used

Call Signs/Designator

The use of an entire **call sign or designator** (i.e., caller/receiver identification information) is required by the FCC to avoid misidentification between the senders and receivers of radio communications.

Although specific call signs used generally are agency specific, they may include information regarding transmitting and receiving officers’:

- Specific unit identification
- Designation for the area of assignment
- The agency involved

Radio Demeanor

All peace officers should be familiar with and employ the basic ABCs of radio communication demeanor.

General Guidelines	
A ccuracy	• Use common terminology • Be specific regarding all requests • Convey critical information (i.e., crime broadcasts) accurately and completely
B revity	• Plan all transmissions • Conserve airtime • Initiate only necessary transmission
C ourtesy	• Spell difficult or uncommon names phonetically • Avoid cutting off or overstepping other radio traffic • Maintain effective working relations with dispatch operators and other patrol units

NOTE: Consider using plain English when speaking on other agency's radio channels.

Radio Transmissions

The following table presents basic guidelines for executing an appropriate radio transmission.

Action	General Guidelines
Monitor the frequency first	• Listen to existing radio traffic • Assess whether it is routine or emergency traffic • Wait until the air is clear (no traffic) before initiating a transmission
Initiate the call	• Firmly press and hold the transmit button (Peace officers should avoid cutting themselves off by inadvertently releasing the button.) • Wait one to two seconds before speaking • Position the microphone properly, approximately two inches from the speaker's mouth
Speak clearly	• Give a complete call sign • Speak slowly • Enunciate clearly • Use a calm normal speaking voice • Speak in a normal volume unless background noise dictates otherwise
Limit length of transmission	• Allow breaks for other emergency traffic • Allow time for the receiver of the call to speak • Be aware of distance and geographic limitations and capabilities, such as: • existing mountains, canyons, etc., that may affect transmission • the use of radio repeaters for transmission

NOTE: Peace officers must always be aware of when their microphones are keyed on in order to prevent the inadvertent transmission of unnecessary or inappropriate conversations.

Receiving Messages

Peace officers should listen for and always acknowledge receiving a unit transmission. Acknowledgments should include the receiver's complete call sign and follow the same basic guidelines for initiating a radio transmission.

NOTE: A radio "click" is not an identifiable or acceptable acknowledgment of a radio transmission.

Numeric Radio Codes

In order to enhance clear yet brief communication, peace officers may use agency specific numeric communication codes.

Examples of numeric codes include, but are not limited to, the use of:

- "Code 3" (emergency call for peace officer response)
- "Code 4" (cancellation of a "Code 3" call)
- Statutory reference numbers for specific crimes or activities such as:
 - "211" when referring to a robbery (*Penal Code Section 211*)
 - "5150" when referring to a person with a possible mental disorder (*Welfare and Institutions Code Section 5150*)
 - "23152" when referring to driving while under the influence of alcohol (*Vehicle Code Section 23152*)
 - "11550" when referring to being under the influence of a controlled substance (*Health and Safety Code Section 11550*)

Crime Broadcasts

Peace officers are often required to gather and transmit critical information when responding to criminal activity. The effectiveness of such broadcasts can be greatly impacted by the peace officer's ability to clearly transmit the appropriate type and amount of information. The following table identifies types of information that should be included when communicating an emergency **crime broadcast**.

Type of Information	Examples		
Incident Specifics	- Type of incident (e.g., burglary, assault, etc.) - Exact location - Time of occurrence		
Victim Related	- Number of victims - Type of injuries sustained - Need for emergency medical assistance		
Suspect Related	Physical description	- Race/complexion - Sex - Age (estimate) - Height/weight	- General build - Hair color/style - Eye color
	Clothing	- Clothing worn head to toe (e.g., shirt/blouse, pants/skirt, shoes, etc.) - Clothing worn inside to outside (e.g., shirt/sweater/jacket, etc.) - Head gear (e.g., bandana, helmet, etc.) - Glasses	
	Distinguishing characteristics	- Facial hair - Tattoos - Scars/marks	- Speech impediments - Physical impairments - Body piercing
	Flight	- Direction - Mode (e.g., on foot, automobile, etc.)	

Type of Information	Examples	
Vehicle		• Color • Make • Model • Year • Body style (e.g., two-door, four-door, convertible, pick up, etc.) • License (number and state) • Additional descriptors such as: - Body damage - Loud muffler - Number and description of occupants - Equipment (e.g., camper shell)
Weapon	Firearms	• Type - Handgun (e.g., semiautomatic, revolver) - Shotgun - Rifle • Caliber/gauge • Barrel length (e.g., sawed off shotgun) • Color (e.g., blue steel, chrome, etc.)
	Edged weapons	• Type (e.g., switch blade, hunting knife, etc.) • Size
	Other weapons	• Type (e.g., baseball bat, crossbow, etc.) • Specific description

Type of Information	Examples
Description of Loss	• Vehicle (e.g., make, model, license plate number, if known, etc.) • Purse (e.g., contents, amount of money, credit cards, etc.) • Jewelry (e.g., type of metal/stones, etc.) • Equipment/tools (e.g., model, serial number if known, etc.)
Law Enforcement Action to be Taken if Suspect Located	• Observe only • Field interview • Stop and arrest • Impound property

NOTE: Describe each suspect/vehicle separately.

NOTE: For additional information regarding crime scene broadcasts, refer to LD 30: Crime Scenes, Evidence, and Forensics.

Examples

- 1) A peace officer contacted an individual who had just been the victim of a carjacking. The peace officer obtained the appropriate information and cleared the air for a Be-on-the-Look-Out (BOLO) broadcast. The peace officer communicated the type of crime, weapons used, location and time of occurrence, suspect description, suspect vehicle (car jacked vehicle) description, and direction of travel. The peace officer included all the necessary information in the broadcast.
- 2) The following is a radio broadcast issued by a peace officer who was engaged in a vehicle pursuit of a hit-and-run suspect. "Four Sam One, I am in pursuit of a green Ford Mustang, south on Main Street. The violator hit a parked car and now is going 70+ mph. We are still south on Main passing Palm Avenue. The suspect is a white male, about 18 years old. I am too far back to see the license plate, but it's a Nevada plate." The peace officer communicated all the available, pertinent information.

PEDESTRIAN CONTACTS

Introduction

In the course of patrolling, peace officers initiate various contacts with pedestrians observed within their area of assignment. When making such contacts, peace officers must be aware not only of their own safety but also of the rights of the individuals.

Legal Considerations

To protect an individual's constitutional rights, peace officers must have a clear understanding of a pedestrian contact that is a lawful **consensual encounter** from one that would constitute a lawful **detention**.

The following table presents a comparison of both types of pedestrian contacts.

	Consensual Encounter	Detention
Description	Contact between an individual and a peace officer where the individual is not obligated to stay, cooperate or answer questions	• An assertion of authority that would cause reasonable individuals to believe that they are obligated to stay, cooperate, or answer questions
Individuals	Told they are free to leave or not cooperate at any time	• Told they must cooperate and are not free to leave the scene until told they can do so
Justification Required	None	• Peace officers must have reasonable suspicion; that is, a factual basis for suspecting the individuals are connected with criminal activity

	Consensual Encounter	Detention
Time Element	None	Limited to time reasonably necessary to resolve suspicion
Permissible Actions	<i>Requests</i> for identification or other information - Casual conversation - Information dissemination	- Prevent suspect from leaving until reasonable suspicion is resolved - Gather identification and personal information - Ask the individual questions regarding a specific incident - Contact other individuals - Check an area, premise, or object to determine if a crime has occurred
Restraint/ Use of Force	None allowed	<i>Reasonable</i> amount if <i>necessary</i> to compel the suspect to remain
Search Allowed	None, unless consent is given. Also, peace officers may confiscate any contraband in plain sight	None, except for a cursory search for weapons <i>if</i> officers have a factual basis for suspecting the person may be armed

Examples

- 1) A suspect began to get nervous during questioning, looked around, and started to walk away; the peace officer ordered the suspect to stay. When the suspect continued to walk away, the peace officer went after him, grabbed him by the arm, escorted him to the patrol vehicle, and placed him in the back seat.
- 2) When a peace officer started checking whether the person she had detained had an outstanding warrant, the person turned and ran. The peace officer chased after him and grabbed him. When he continued to struggle, the peace officer handcuffed him. The peace officer then walked the person back to the patrol vehicle and confirmed the outstanding warrant.

NOTE: A consensual encounter may escalate to the level of detention, or a detention to an arrest, depending on information gathered by the officers.

NOTE: For additional information regarding consensual encounters, detentions, refer to LD 15: Laws of Arrest, and/or *California Peace Officer's Legal Source Book*, Chapter 2.

Checks of Persons

While using a preventative patrol strategy, peace officers are also looking for individuals who may be involved in suspicious activities. A peace officer may need to detain a person in order to investigate that person's involvement in possible criminal activity.

A detention or stop is an assertion of authority that would cause a reasonable person to believe they are obligated to stay, cooperate, or answer questions.

A detention is something less than an *arrest*, but more substantial than a simple consensual encounter.

NOTE: For additional information regarding consensual encounters, detentions and arrest, refer to LD 15: Laws of Arrest.

Lawful Detention

To be lawful, a detention must be based on *reasonable suspicion* that criminal activity has taken place or is about to take place, and the person detained is connected to that activity.

Reasonable suspicion is the standard used to determine whether a detention is legal. Reasonable suspicion exists when a peace officer has facts and circumstances to make it reasonable for the peace officer to suspect that criminal activity may be occurring and the person detained is connected to that activity.

Reasonable suspicion may be based on:

- Observation
- Personal training and/or experience
- Information from eyewitnesses, victims, and/or other peace officers

NOTE: Reasonable suspicion *cannot* be based on a hunch or instinct. If reasonable suspicion does not exist, the case against the defendant may be dismissed or any evidence seized may be excluded from trial.

Investigative Actions

Once peace officers have stopped or detained a suspect, they may take whatever investigative actions are reasonable under the circumstances to determine the suspect's identity and possible participation in a crime.

Common investigative actions may include, but are not limited to:

- Conducting a cursory search of the individual for weapons
- Questioning the suspects about their identities and conduct
- Contacting other individuals to confirm explanations, verifying identification, or determining whether a person is wanted (warrant check)
- Checking premises, examining objects, or contacting neighbors or other individuals to determine whether a crime (e.g., burglary) actually occurred
- Consider taking notes or Field Interview (FI) card on subject

NOTE: Refer to current case law addressing a detainee's legal obligation to answer questions posed by peace officers during a lawful detention.

Length of Detention

A detention must be temporary and last no longer than is necessary to carry out the purpose of the stop. A detention which is legal at the beginning will become invalid if extended beyond what is reasonably necessary under the circumstances.

Often what peace officers see and hear during the detention (evasiveness, nervousness, conduct, property) will increase their suspicion, justify a longer detention, and possibly provide probable cause for arrest.

On the other hand, if the suspect satisfactorily answers all questions about the suspicious circumstances so that suspicion decreases or disappears, the suspect must be released.

Consequences of Inappropriate Detentions

Without proper knowledge and understanding of the actions leading to, or during, a pedestrian contact, peace officers may cause:

- An improper or unlawful detention or arrest
- Unsuccessful court prosecutions
- Possible injury to the officers or pedestrians
- Criminal or civil liability for the peace officer and agency

Officer Safety

Peace officers must approach *every* contact, whether a consensual encounter or a lawful detention, with officer safety in mind. Complacency, overconfidence, poor planning, or inappropriate positioning can leave peace officers vulnerable to attack.

When making contact with an individual, peace officers should always:

- Use a field interview position including:
 - Placement of weak foot forward
 - Keeping firearm side away from the individual
 - Standing at a distance which is reasonably safe for the officer
- Keep their gun hand free
- Be mindful of their surroundings and not become distracted by the business of the stop (e.g., conducting a field interview, checking identification, writing a citation, etc.)
- Be aware of the individual's:
 - Hands
 - Size
 - Demeanor

NOTE: If two peace officers make contact with a single individual, peace officers should employ proper contact and cover officer tactics.

Multiple Suspects

Along with the safety guidelines noted in the previous block, there are additional officer safety guidelines that peace officers should be aware of when a detention involves multiple pedestrian suspects.

General Guidelines	
Single Officer	• Consider requesting and waiting for backup prior to making the actual contact • Avoid being surrounded by individuals by not allowing them to get too close
Multiple Officers	• Use proper contact and cover officer tactics • Use a triangular or “L” shaped position configuration when conducting the field interview to prevent being in a crossfire situation

Considerations Prior to Contact

Peace officers should consider a number of factors prior to initiating a lawful detention of a pedestrian.

Factor	Considerations
The Person's Appearance	• Does the person appear to: - Fit the description of a suspect wanted for a known offense? - Be suffering from a recent injury? - Be under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or other intoxicants?

Considerations Prior to Contact (Continued)

Factor	Considerations
The Person's Actions	• Is the person: - Running away from an actual or possible crime scene? - Behaving in a manner indicating aggressive behavior (e.g., posturing, "staring down," etc.)? - Behaving in a manner indicating criminal conduct? If so, in what way?
Prior Knowledge of the Person	• Does the person have a known arrest or conviction record? • Is the person known to have committed a serious offense? • Is the crime that has just occurred, or that the peace officer believes is about to occur, one that is similar to a past offense involving the person in question?
Area of the Proposed Contact	• Is the person near the area of a known crime scene shortly after it occurred? • Is the area at high risk for criminal activity? • If the area is known to have a high crime rate, is it the kind of activity the person is thought to have committed, be committing, or about to commit?
Time of Day	• Is it a very late hour? • Is it an unusual time for people to be in the area? • Is it the time of day during which known criminal activity has previously taken place?
Number of Suspects	• Are there a greater number of suspects than patrol officers? • Is there a need for backup units?

Approaching on Foot vs from Patrol Vehicle

Proper safety tactics demand that peace officers exit their patrol vehicles to conduct pedestrian contacts. Approaching and conducting the contact on foot allows peace officers:

- To devote complete concentration to observing the pedestrian (rather than dividing attention between driving and observation)
- Better access to weapons and a clear line of fire if necessary
- Better visibility of the pedestrian
- Better mobility (rather than being trapped in a vehicle)
- The ability to detain and search an individual, if necessary
- Greater advantage if a foot pursuit should occur

Tactical Approach and Contact

The following table identifies general guidelines for a safe tactical approach and contact with a pedestrian subject while on patrol.

Action	General Guidelines
Select Location	• With the least number of escape routes or where escape routes for the subject can be controlled • With the least number of bystanders who could be injured or used as hostages • That is well lit • Be aware of safety hazards caused by: - Reflective surfaces that may mirror the peace officer's approach - Intersections - Locations that could place peace officers at additional risk (e.g., bars, known trouble spots, etc.)
Notify Dispatch	• Prior to the approach regarding: - Location - Number of subjects - Reason for contact - The need for backup, if necessary
Position Patrol Vehicle	• Seatbelt removal when appropriate and safe • Stop the patrol vehicle at a safe and effective distance • Park the patrol vehicle in a position that will: - Maximize officer safety - Keep the subject in the peace officers' view at all times
Approach the Suspect	• If necessary, use the patrol vehicle or other available cover while directing the subject to stop • Approach the subject from the rear, if possible • Keep the subject in view at all times • Watch for suspicious movements that may indicate escape attempts

Tactical Approach and Contact (Continued)

Action	General Guidelines
Establish Contact	• Properly identify oneself as a law enforcement officer • Establish cooperation by communicating in a manner that reflects both authority and courtesy (Avoid using a “Hey you, come here” approach.) • Conduct a cursory search if appropriate • Use clear and direct verbal commands • Assume a position of advantage while talking to the subject • Keep the subject’s hands in sight at all times • Maintain proper contact and cover officer positions • Watch for suspicious movements to avoid unexpected attacks • Observe the subject for unusual behavior which could suggest the subject is attempting to conceal contraband or evidence • State the reason for the vehicle stop (<i>Vehicle Code Section 2806.5(a)</i>) when feasible • Obtain identification • Contact dispatch using the information from the identification to: - Verify the information - Determine if there are any wants/warrants for the subject - Conduct a field interview to obtain information - Explain reason for contact - Decide on appropriate action for the circumstances (warn, cite, arrest, or release)

Examples

- 1) A peace officer observed a man standing near the grounds of a grade school. The man in question resembled the description of a suspected child molester who had been approaching children as they left school. The peace officer explained the reason for the contact and asked for identification. The man complied, explaining that he was a parent waiting for his child. The peace officer verified the identification with dispatch and learned there were no wants/warrants for the person. As the peace officer ended the interview, the man thanked the peace officer for keeping the school under observation.
- 2) Two peace officers, working an area of high frequency narcotics sales, observed a young male stopping vehicle traffic and having brief conversations with the occupants. The subject was alert to police presence and when patrol units approached, he stepped back into an alleyway out of sight. The peace officers set up a plan to have additional peace officers cover the alleyway, as the peace officers pulled up to the subject and made contact. The subject was detained and narcotics recovered. By developing a plan of action, the peace officers were able to make a successful arrest.

PLAINCLOTHES/UNDERCOVER OFFICER CONTACTS

Introduction

While on patrol (or when off duty) officers may encounter other officers who are working as plainclothes/undercover officers. If such an encounter takes place, peace officers should take all necessary measures *not to draw attention to the plainclothes/undercover officer*.

- Do not show any recognition towards the plainclothes/undercover officer, unless that peace officer initiates the contact. To do so might inadvertently compromise an undercover operation or investigation
- If the plainclothes/undercover officer does not acknowledge the peace officer, the peace officer should treat the plainclothes/undercover officer as any other private person with whom the officer is not acquainted
- If a peace officer initiates an enforcement contact and then realizes a plainclothes/undercover officer is part of the group being contacted, the peace officer should treat the plainclothes/undercover officer the same as all other individuals in the group (e.g., maintain cover and control positions, conduct a cursory search, etc.)

Example

- 1) While off duty, you enter a restaurant and observe one of your academy classmates seated at a booth with two other males. They appear to be having a serious conversation. Your classmate is unshaven and somewhat disheveled, makes eye contact with you but does not give any indication of acknowledging you. In this example your classmate could be engaged in undercover activity or merely visiting with friends. Because you don't know which, your best course of action is not to acknowledge your classmate in any way and to continue on about your business.

Introduction

Foot pursuits are one of the most dangerous and unpredictable situations for peace officers. All foot pursuits must be considered high risk.

Be aware of your agency's policy and guidelines.

Inherent Dangers

Foot pursuits can be difficult to control or coordinate. There are a number of inherent dangers regarding foot pursuits.

During a foot pursuit:

- The fleeing subject may be armed
- The fleeing suspect controls the route, not the pursuing peace officer(s)
- Peace officers may lose track of their own locations as well as that of the subject
- A peace officer may be separated from his or her partners
- Radio transmissions often become very difficult to understand
- Peace officers can drop and/or lose equipment (e.g., radios, batons, keys, backup handgun, etc.)
- Peace officers may be led into high-risk areas and become vulnerable to an ambush situation involving additional suspects

Safety Considerations

Peace officers must consider not only their own safety but the safety of fellow peace officers and the public before initiating a foot pursuit. The following table identifies factors and safety considerations regarding foot pursuits.

Factor	Considerations
Public safety	• If a foot pursuit represents an unusual risk to the peace officer or the public, it may be more desirable to establish a perimeter and initiate a systematic search of the area
Physical condition of pursuing peace officers	• During a foot pursuit, the blood supply to a peace officer's brain slows in order to supply blood to the peace officer's muscles enabling the body to "speed up" • When sprinting after a subject, peace officers may inadvertently hold their breath during the initial 30+ yards of the pursuit. This can further deplete the brain of oxygen • If two peace officers are in very different degrees of physical condition, there is a greater possibility of the peace officers becoming separated during the pursuit (e.g., One peace officer becomes winded and has to drop back or quit while the other continues alone) • Peace officers who are winded or fatigued may have greater difficulty maintaining control of their firearms during a physical confrontation with a suspect

Safety Considerations (Continued)

Peace officers must consider not only their own safety but the safety of fellow peace officers and the public before initiating a foot pursuit. The following table identifies factors and safety considerations regarding foot pursuits.

Factor	Considerations
Available Equipment	• Peace officers wear and/or carry <i>in excess of 25 pounds</i> of equipment. Fleeing subjects may have no additional weight to carry • Peace officers may be wearing heavy footwear unsuitable for running while fleeing suspects may be wearing running shoes
Retention of Weapons and Equipment	• Holsters can break or snaps come loose during a rigorous pursuit making it more difficult for officers to maintain control of their primary and backup firearms and weapons • Pieces of equipment can easily flap or shake loose or get caught on objects during a foot pursuit leaving the peace officer without necessary items such as radios, handcuffs, keys to the patrol vehicle, etc. • Peace officers lose the capability of retrieving equipment that may be left behind in the patrol vehicle
Ability to Follow Through at end of Pursuit	• Peace officers must be physically capable of functioning effectively even at the end of a lengthy foot pursuit • If a physical confrontation between the subject and peace officer takes place at the end of the pursuit, the pursuing officer must still be capable of gaining and maintaining control of the subject

Justification

Peace officers should have justification for initiating a foot pursuit of a fleeing suspect (e.g., the peace officer observing suspected or actual criminal activity).

Individuals may attempt to flee from a peace officer for reasons which are unknown to the peace officer. For example, they:

- Are on probation or parole and do not wish to come into contact with peace officers
- Have committed other unrelated offenses
- Have known wants or warrants out for them
- Fear retaliation if seen talking to officers
- Already have “two strikes” against them and do not want to be arrested for the third

NOTE: The implication that “only a guilty person would run from an officer” may not always be true. In some cultures, law enforcement officers are feared, and an individual may simply be afraid.

Indications of a Plan to Flee

Peace officers should be aware of a number of possible indicators that a subject, (who they are approaching or have approached), is about to flee. These may include, but are not limited to, subjects:

- Looking around or “scanning” for an avenue of escape
- Standing on the balls of their feet
- Rocking back and forth or “bouncing” in position
- Jumping off of or out of a vehicle
- Backing away from an approaching officer (or patrol unit)
- Attempting to distract a peace officer’s attention

Guidelines For Foot Pursuits

The following table presents basic guidelines for conducting a safe and effective tactical foot pursuit of a fleeing subject.

General Guidelines	
Plan of Action	• Peace officers should discuss safety factors as well as possible plans for taking action in situations involving fleeing subjects • Plans may include, but are not limited to: - Actions they would take if a fellow peace officer is wounded and a subject flees on foot - Coordination of who will transmit radio traffic - Appropriate use of or escalation of force
Working with a Partner	• If partner peace officers stay together during a foot pursuit, there is a greater likelihood that a safe and successful outcome will occur • If partners become separated, peace officers should reevaluate the level of risk before continuing the pursuit
Vehicle Pullovers	• If a foot pursuit begins with the subject fleeing from a vehicle the peace officer has just stopped, peace officers should generally remain with the vehicle rather than pursue the subject on foot • The remaining vehicle may contain: - Additional suspects - Items that would identify the fleeing suspect - Other evidence of criminal activity
Pursuits Around Blind Corners	• Peace officers should pursue subjects around blind corners as widely as possible in order to better see what they may be approaching (This tactic may also be referred to as “cutting the pie,” “slicing the pie,” or “fanning.”) • If conditions prevent such action, officers may choose to, when possible: - Peer around the corner at a level lower than where a subject would expect to encounter the peace officer - Call off the pursuit and consider setting a perimeter

General Guidelines	
Pursuits in Unfamiliar Areas	• If peace officers become disoriented or in an unfamiliar area they should provide dispatch with: - House numbers - Easily recognizable landmarks - Building descriptions
High Obstacles (e.g., Fences, Walls, etc.)	• High obstacles may prevent officers from seeing: - A subject who is lying in wait - A vicious dog or other animal - Dangerous drops or hazardous terrain, or - Other hazardous obstacles on the other side • Before pursuing a suspect over a high fence or wall, officers should: - Stop - Listen - Attempt to peer though, over, or around the obstacle near the point where the subject went over • Consider not following the suspects immediate path over the obstacle
Drawn Firearms	• Whether or not peace officers should pursue a subject with their firearms drawn is generally based on specific agency policy and may depend on the: - Seriousness of the offense - Peace officer's perception of risk - Potential for an accidental discharge - Risk of creating a weapon retention problem
Poor Visibility	• Peace officer safety hazards are greatly increased when a pursuit is initiated in bad weather, low light or nighttime conditions • Peace officers may be inhibited from: - Keeping sight of the suspect - Staying with a partner - Identifying hazardous obstacles (e.g., ditches, rocks, barbed wire, etc.)

Guidelines For Foot Pursuits (Continued)

General Guidelines	
Pursuits into Buildings or Structures	• Peace officers should avoid continuing the pursuit if the subject flees into a building or other structure • Following the subject could lead to: - An ambush situation with “suspect-friendly” supporters - A possible hostage situation - The likelihood that the subject may have access to weapons within the building/structure • Under such conditions, peace officers should: - Establish a perimeter around the building/structure - Call for additional support or backup - If conditions allow, coordinate with other peace officers to conduct a systematic tactical search of the building/structure
Losing Sight of the Suspect	• If peace officers should lose sight of the fleeing subject at any time during the pursuit, they should: - Stop, look, and listen for possible locations where the subject could be hiding or the direction the subject may be moving - Consider establishing a perimeter in the area - Call for additional backup or support (air, drone, etc.) - If a K-9 is available, ensure that the area is not contaminated - If conditions allow coordinate with other peace officers to conduct a systematic tactical search of the area

Examples

- 1) A peace officer initiated a traffic stop. The driver of the target vehicle stopped the vehicle and immediately exited the car and began running down the street. Rather than pursue the subject on foot, the peace officer remained with the subject's vehicle and contacted dispatch to advise other units of the situation. The peace officer gave the location, direction in which the subject was running, subject description, and requested assistance. Other units in the area responded and set up a perimeter. The subject was located and arrested. By keeping dispatch advised and requesting backup, the peace officer apprehended the suspect.
- 2) A peace officer responded to a domestic violence call. The suspect in question was on parole for assault. As the peace officer drove up to the subject's residence, he observed the subject standing outside the house. The peace officer advised dispatch of the situation, gave the subject's history, and requested additional units to respond to the location. The peace officer approached the subject who began to run toward an alley. The peace officer pursued on foot, advising dispatch of the direction of travel. As the peace officer continued the pursuit, he directed the responding backup units to set up a perimeter. The fleeing subject ran toward a waiting peace officer on the perimeter and was apprehended. The peace officer coordinated efforts with other units to safely locate a potentially violent subject.

Learning Need

To maintain flexibility and effectiveness, peace officers need to know the basic tactics and procedures of patrol.

Preparing For a Patrol Assignment [21.02.3]

Preparation prior to beginning a patrol assignment generally includes:

- Preparing mentally to do the job
- Checking all personal equipment
- Acquiring any necessary resource information and materials/supplies
- Inspecting each piece of equipment issued at the beginning of the shift

Appropriate Speed [21.02.6]

Peace officers should patrol at a speed that is reasonable for the tasks they are performing (e.g., patrolling in heavy traffic, patrolling in a residential or business area, etc.).

Driving at a slower speed while on patrol:

- Provides a maximum opportunity to observe while maintaining effective control of the vehicle
- Contributes to public awareness and visibility
- Maximizes contact with members of the community and provides a positive law enforcement image
- Decreases engine noise enabling an officer to get closer to any criminal activity without being detected

Patrol Vehicle Placement [21.02.6]

Peace officers should always make a reasonable effort to park their patrol vehicles in a lawful manner.

Silhouetting And Telltale Noise [21.02.6]

If a peace officer assumes a position between a suspect and a source of backlight, the peace officer's silhouette could clearly identify the peace officer's position to a suspect.

Making any telltale noise can jeopardize officer safety while on patrol.

Radio Transmissions [21.02.9]

Monitor the frequency, initiate the call, speak clearly, and limit the length of the transmission.

Crime Broadcast [21.02.10]

The effectiveness of crime broadcasts can be greatly affected by the peace officer's ability to clearly transmit timely and relevant information.

Approaching/Detaining A Pedestrian Subject [21.02.11]

Peace officers must approach every contact, whether a consensual encounter or a lawful detention, with officer safety in mind.

Plainclothes/Undercover Officers [21.02.12]

While on patrol (or when off duty) peace officers may encounter other peace officers who are functioning as plainclothes/undercover officers. If such an encounter takes place, patrol officers should take all necessary measures not to draw attention to the plainclothes/undercover officer.

Foot Pursuits of Fleeing Suspects [21.02.13]

Foot pursuits are one of the most dangerous and unpredictable situations for peace officers. All foot pursuits must be considered high risk.

WORKBOOK LEARNING ACTIVITIES

Introduction

To help you review and apply the material covered in this chapter, a selection of learning activities has been included. No answers are provided. However, by referring to the appropriate text, you should be able to prepare a response.

Activity Questions

1. Why is the term “routine patrol” inappropriate?
2. In addition to preparing all assigned equipment for duty and ensuring its working condition, peace officers are also responsible for ensuring their own mental preparedness. How do you prepare yourself mentally for concentrating on your course activities? How do you think you will have to adapt your mental preparation strategies to work effectively as a patrol officer?

Activity Questions (Continued)

3. Peace officers on vehicle patrol received a report of a five-year-old girl abducted from her day care center by her noncustodial father. As their unit passes by a large park/recreation area at dusk, one peace officer spots a man fitting the suspect's description carrying a young girl down a park path toward a wooded picnic area. How should peace officers proceed? Should they pursue on foot? What factors should influence this decision? How could the patrol vehicle be used to best tactical advantage?

4. Peace officers receive an emergency call to the scene of a domestic violence incident in which the victim received several blows to the head and is now unconscious. The incident was reported to 911 by the victim's mother who saw the victim's ex-husband assault her daughter. The mother gives peace officers a complete description of the suspect and his clothing. She also informs peace officers that the fight was over the victim's late model pick-up, in which the suspect drove off after the assault. The mother adds that her daughter kept a handgun in the truck's glove compartment for protection. Write a script of the crime broadcast the contact officer should transmit regarding this crime. Fill in specific descriptive details where needed.

Activity Questions (Continued)

5. As a peace officer conducting a pedestrian interview, how could you tell if the person you are interviewing might be about to attempt to flee on foot?

6. A bicycle patrol officer has as part of her patrol area a convenience store located at the end of a wooded suburban bike/walking path. Because the store is relatively close to the high school, the store is frequented by groups of teens who often hang out outside of the store. The peace officer frequently stops to talk with the teens. One day, the peace officer spots a girl who seems upset. She begins a conversation, but when she asks the girl what is wrong, the girl says, "I don't want to talk about it," and begins to walk away. The peace officer says, "Wait a minute," and the girl freezes. How should the peace officer proceed? Does the fact that the girl is a juvenile change your authority?

Activity Questions (Continued)

7. Refer to the background information in question six. Residents who use these paths have reported to law enforcement that groups of students have been smoking marijuana on a path bridge approximately 1/4 mile from the convenience store. The peace officer and her partner spot a group of about five teens walking away from the convenience store, down the path toward the bridge. The peace officers decided to follow. They observe the group gathered at the bridge, smoking some sort of cigarette. One teen throws the cigarette in the creek when she sees the peace officers approaching. The peace officers recognize two members of the group and choose to make contact. How should the peace officers continue the approach? What should they consider, and what should they watch for? How would the situation change if officers smell marijuana as they make contact?

8. The manager of a local supermarket calls peace officers to the scene after a cashier is robbed at gunpoint. The cashier provides a detailed description of the suspect, including what he was wearing. On patrol following this interview, peace officers spot a person matching this description and detain him. The suspect refuses to answer questions until he sees an attorney. How should peace officers proceed? If the cashier has gone off duty and is not expected home for approximately two hours, should peace officers continue to detain the suspect? Why or why not?

Glossary

Introduction

The key vocabulary terms for Learning Domain 21: Patrol Techniques are listed below with the definitions as they apply to this workbook.

Call Sign/Designator

Law enforcement radio caller/receiver identification information

Concealment

Anything that prevents an opponent from *observing* the peace officer

Consensual Encounter

Contact between a private person and a peace officer where the person is not obligated to stay, cooperate or answer questions

Contact Officer

The officer initiating an action who becomes responsible for conducting the contact

Cover

Anything that may *stop* or *deflect* an opponent's weapons

Cover Officer

The peace officer responsible for scene security in order to free the contact officer to perform a thorough investigation

Crime Broadcast

Critical information regarding criminal activity transmitted by law enforcement radio communication

Detention

An assertion of authority that would cause reasonable people to believe they are *not free to leave* or otherwise disregard the police and go about their business; a detention is *limited* in scope, intensity, and duration

Emergency Radio Traffic

Law enforcement radio communications with the highest priority (e.g., in-progress felonies, officer calls for help, crime broadcasts, etc.)

Non-Emergency Radio Traffic

Lower priority law enforcement radio communications (e.g., status changes, calls for service, etc.)

Observation

The ability to gather information by noting facts or occurrences with a heightened sense of awareness

Officer Safety

The practical application of tactically sound procedures to perform law enforcement activities in a safe and effective manner

Perception

The personal analysis derived from an observation; involves interpreting and articulating observations, organizing them, and attaching meaning or significance to them

Probable Cause

A set of facts that would cause a person of ordinary care and prudence to entertain an honest and strong suspicion that the person to be arrested is guilty of a crime

Reasonable Suspicion

When a peace officer has facts and circumstances to make it reasonable for the peace officer to suspect that criminal activity may be afoot, and that the person detained is connected to that activity

Trained Observers

Peace officers who practice disciplined observation, and apply training and experience to accurately perceive what is occurring or is about to occur