

TRAINING TASK: TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT AND STOPS

TASK # 6

Purpose

The officer will learn how to handle normal and high risk traffic stops in accordance with procedure.

Preceding Task:

Communication
Emergency Vehicle Operations
Use of Force
Laws of Arrest

I. Statute and City Ordinances

- A. 4549.02 and 4549.03 Hit and Run
- B. 414.01 to 414.03 Failure to obey traffic control devices (City Ordinances)
- C. Chapter 432 of City Ordinances General Vehicle Operation
- D. Chapter 434 of City Ordinances OVI, Reckless, Speed
- E. Chapter 436 of City Ordinances Licensing; Accidents
- F. Chapter 438 of City Ordinances Safety & Equipment

II. Policy and Procedure

- A. G.O. 61.1 Traffic Enforcement
- B. G.O. 61.4.1 Assistance to Highway Users
- D. Training Bulletin: The Law #2 Traffic Citations
- E. Training Bulletin: The Law #11 Seatbelt Law
- F. Training Bulletin: The Law #14 Changes in ORC
- G. Training Bulletin: The Law #16 Signing Traffic citations
- H. Training Bulletin: The Law #21 Financial Responsibility Law
- I. Training Bulletin: Police Procedure #16 Interstate Compact

III. Operational Procedure

A. Traffic Citation

1. Generally you will witness the violation however, some will be unwitnessed, i.e. traffic accidents, hit and runs
2. Obtain OL and other information:
Current address, phone number, year of car, etc.
3. Decision
 - a. Arrest
 - b. Citation
 1. Complete citation
 2. Explain required action, court date and clerks phone number
 3. Violator must accept the citation or they may be taken into custody and made to post bond
 - c. Warning
4. Juvenile violator are on probationary status and require additional information that must be completed on a paper citation (NO E-Ticket). They are given a juvenile court date and time of 1530 hours as well as an additional information form about court. They are required to sign the citation and the officer notes if ID was shown during the stop.

B. Traffic Stops

1. There is no such thing as a routine traffic stop
2. Pursue violator safely, using emergency equipment
3. Plan safe area for stop, consider traffic, visibility, and lighting
4. Communicate to dispatch vehicle information, ie. Location of stop, plate number, description of vehicle, and number of occupants
5. Request additional crews as needed
6. Positioning of cruiser (IF POSSIBLE)
 - a. 10 - 15 feet back minimum
 - b. Front of cruiser angled away from curb, providing safety zone (offset 3 feet)
 - c. Wheels turned away from curb
 - d. Optional--Straight on stop so takedown lights can light up vehicle stopped
 - a. Put hood ornament on suspect vehicle's left tail light
7. Cruiser's driver door/ Window may be rolled down to prevent injury from window being shot out.
 - a. Private property stop--leave wide open
 - b. Public Property stop--shut but not latched
 - c. May slam two doors during a suspicious stop to indicate two officers

8. Use take down and spot lights to illuminate the interior of the vehicle
 9. Initial approach
 - a. Watch vehicle and passengers for a few moments, **YOU DICTATE THE STOP**
 - c. Driver's side approach
 - d. Passenger's side approach
 - b. Check the trunk and passenger areas
 10. Violator contact
 - a. Safe stance
 - b. Have a flashlight accessible even on daytime stops
 - c. Door pillar protection
 - d. Visual scan of interior and passengers
 - e. Keep gun hand free
 - f. Obtain appropriate information from driver and passengers
 11. Return to cruiser--never turn your back completely or stay out with the occupants until backup arrives if suspicion of criminal activity.
 12. Decision stage
 - a. Run for OL information and wants/warrants
 - b. Arrest, cite, or warn
 13. Re-contact: Same as first contact as far as officer safety
 14. Closure
 - a. Complete enforcement decision
 - b. Return to cruiser
 - c. Safely re-enter traffic
- C. High Risk Traffic stops--information about vehicle, driver, or passengers that present a high risk for officer safety
1. Wait for back up
 2. Select safe area to make stop
 3. Communicate vehicle information and location
 - a. Include driver and passenger information
 4. Position cruisers
 - a. Crew 1--20+ feet back, angled appropriately
 - b. Crew 2--even with #1
 5. Use take down and spot lights even in day stops to illuminate interior of vehicle
 6. Suspects held at gunpoint
 - a. Officer #1 gives all commands
 - b. Officer #2 provides cover and assistance to #1
 - c. Additional officers provide cover and should use good cover/concealment tactics
 1. **WATCH YOUR FIELD OF FIRE**
 7. Any officer sees danger they must tell others immediately
 - a. Movement, weapons, hidden passengers
 8. Commands given by #1 officer

- a. Hands up
- b. Do not move until told to do so
- c. Driver First
 - 1. With left hand roll down window and turn car off, place keys on roof or ground (all with left hand)
 - 2. With same hand open door and get out slowly
 - 3. Raise arms as high as possible, keep back side of suspect towards you
 - a. You do visual search for weapons
 - 4. Walk backward towards cruiser and stop between cruiser #1 and #2
 - 5. Kneel or prone
 - a. Assisting officers handcuff, search and then secure
- d. Passengers
 - 1. Have occupants exit front first
 - a. Left to right
 - 2. Then occupants in rear next
 - a. Left to right
 - 3. Follow steps 3 through 5 above
- e. After you believe vehicle is empty continue to issue verbal commands (some one may be hiding)
- f. Clear vehicle by safely checking it for any other occupants and check the trunk

I acknowledge that I received training in the skills and knowledge necessary to perform in the above Training/Task Topics, and I am able to perform at an acceptable level.

Probationary Officer Date

Supervisor Date

FTO Date