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# BASIC COURSE INSTRUCTOR UNIT GUIDE

22

VEHICLE PULLOVERS

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THE COMMISSION  
ON PEACE OFFICER STANDARDS AND TRAINING

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

The curricula contained in this document is designed as a *guideline* for the delivery of performance-based law enforcement training. It is part of the POST Basic Course guidelines system developed by California law enforcement trainers and criminal justice educators in cooperation with the California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training.

The training specifications referenced herein express the required minimum content of this domain.

**UNIT GUIDE 22**

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Vehicle Pullovers**

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## TYPES OF VEHICLE STOPS

Given a word picture depicting a vehicle stop, the student will identify the type of stop. The types of stops are described below.

- A. A **traffic enforcement stop** is a stop made because: (a) an officer has "probable cause" to believe that the driver committed a traffic infraction, and (b) the officer has no reason to believe that the vehicle's occupants are dangerous or are involved in other criminal activity
- B. An **investigative stop** is a stop made because an officer has "reasonable suspicion" to believe that one or more of the vehicle's occupants has engaged in or is about to engage in criminal activity
- C. A **high-risk stop** is a stop in which the officer has reason to believe that one or more of the occupants of the car may be a threat to the officer

Performance Objective 8.9.1

## CURRICULUM

- A. Generally, vehicle pullovers can be divided into four categories:
  - 1. Traffic violation
  - 2. Investigation
  - 3. High risk
  - 4. Felony
- B. Probable cause to stop
  - 1. The actions you take as an officer, when stopping a vehicle, must always be based on reasonable and probable cause.
  - 2. Your action will also vary depending on whether the stop involves misdemeanor or felony activity.
- C. Principles involving vehicle pullovers
  - 1. Initial procedures
    - a. Know the reason for the stop and, if a two-officer unit, make sure your partner does too. (Communication with your partner is very important and must be maintained.)
    - b. Write down the license number and a short description of the vehicle.
    - c. Check the vehicle license against the "hot sheet" and run the license through Automated Wants and Warrants System.

- d. Close the distance to the violator's vehicle just prior to turning on the red lights.

### SELECTING A LOCATION FOR A VEHICLE STOP

Given a direct question, the student will identify the following factors which should be considered when selecting a location for a vehicle stop.

- A. Select a safe location where it is:
  - 1. Legal to stop
  - 2. Out of the flow of traffic
  - 3. Well illuminated
- B. Be aware of:
  - 1. Escape routes
  - 2. The availability of cover and concealment
- C. Do not stop in areas that are likely to be hostile toward law enforcement

Performance Objective 8.9.2

### CURRICULUM

- A. Stopping location
  - 1. Try to stop the vehicle in a legal location, out of the traffic flow.
  - 2. Note your avenue of escape, such as intersections, alleys, etc.
  - 3. Avoid stopping near militant hangouts, unruly groups or near other hostile environments.
  - 4. If possible, make the stop in an area with which you are familiar.
  - 5. Be aware of surrounding cover and concealment.



### SELECTING A LOCATION FOR A VEHICLE STOP

Given a direct question, the student will identify the following acceptable and unacceptable techniques for gaining a driver's attention during a vehicle stop.

- A. Acceptable techniques:
  - 1. Turn on red lights
  - 2. Honk horn
  - 3. Sound siren briefly
  
- B. Unacceptable techniques:
  - 1. Shine spotlight in driver's rear view mirror
  - 2. Pull along side of driver and signal driver to pull over

Performance Objective 8.9.5

### CURRICULUM

- A. Pullover procedure
  - 1. Before you attempt to stop the vehicle, make sure you know your location and direction of travel.
  - 2. When you are close enough to control the stop and you are in a suitable location, turn on your red lights and honk your horn, if necessary. At night, alternate your high and low beams.
  - 3. Give a short blast of your siren only if the vehicle fails to pull over. Watch for sudden stops. The spotlight should also be used with caution not to impair the violator's vision.
  - 4. Be alert for vehicle occupants discarding contraband. Watch for furtive actions. When stopping a van or camper, be alert for movement within the vehicle after it stops.
  
- B. Positioning the police vehicle
  - 1. Offset to left or right as appropriate to the circumstances. Stop sufficiently to the rear to allow for safety.



### PROPER USE OF A SPOTLIGHT DURING A PULLOVER

Given a direct question, the student will identify the following proper uses of the spotlight in a pullover and approach situation:

- A. Not blinding the driver of the other vehicle while that vehicle is in motion
- B. Illuminating the interior of the other vehicle after it has stopped
- C. Focusing on side and rear view mirrors in order to blind occupants to officers' approach

Performance Objective 8.9.7

### CURRICULUM

- A. Pre-stop procedures and the approach-passenger officer.
  - 1. Before the police vehicle comes to a halt, you should have completed all pre-stop procedures (listed below) and be ready to leave the vehicle.
  - 2. Focus your attention upon all occupants of the vehicle. Never take your eyes off the occupants.
  - 3. Turn up the police radio slightly so it can be heard outside.
  - 4. If you feel the situation warrants it, notify communications of your location. (This is mandatory during felony pullovers.)
  - 5. Illuminate the interior of the vehicle with spotlight. Attempt to focus on rearview mirrors to protect officers' approach.
  - 6. Exit the police vehicle as soon as it comes to a halt and take a guarding position of advantage. This will vary depending upon the type of vehicle stopped and the available cover at the stop location.



### VEHICLE APPROACH TACTICS: CAMPERS, VANS, etc.

Given a direct question, the student will identify the tactics that should be employed in safely stopping, approaching, and/or removing suspects from the following vehicles:

- A. Motorcycles
- B. Campers and vans
- C. Buses
- D. Semi-trucks
- E. Motorhomes

Performance Objective 8.10.1

### CURRICULUM

#### A. Motorcycle Pullovers

1. The motorcycle is a real problem pullover situation because of the maneuverability, speed and vulnerability of this form of transportation.
2. Pull in behind a motorcyclist as you would any other vehicle.
  - a. Problem of distance, don't follow too closely.
  - b. A motorcycle, as it pulls over, can slide or slip, especially going into a road shoulder.
  - c. Remember, a motorcycle can pull away and can take to areas where you can't go.
    - (1) Write down/radio in the license as soon as possible.
    - (2) Get a good I.D.
3. Once motorcycle is stopped, follow established procedures for citation, or in case of felony, search and arrest procedures.
4. Generally, have the operator/rider move away from the vehicle for the following reasons:
  - a. Potential for weapons on the motorcycle. (See DOJ Manual)
  - b. For officer/citizen safety.
  - c. Vehicle mobility.

#### B. Camper and Van Stops

1. The van provides a unique set of circumstances for the officer because of the shape and concealment possibilities.

2. The pullover procedures may vary with a van as far as position, pullover, use of lights, etc.
3. The difference begins with the exit from the police vehicle.
  - a. Because of concealment and your vulnerability, extra caution is required regardless of reason for stop.
4. The removal of suspects from vans and campers varies considerably from passenger car procedures.
  - a. The officers must become quickly aware of the vehicle's peculiarities (side doors, rear doors, curtains, tinted windows, etc.) in order to provide adequately for their safety.
5. The following examples are general guidelines for most van and camper pullovers.
  - a. Traffic Stops:
    - (1) The unit should, within reason, be stopped back far enough to afford officer(s) a view of all potential exits.
    - (2) The officer(s) may consider an approach to the vehicle or the removal of the driver based on the circumstances of the stop.
  - b. Investigative Stops:
    - (1) Investigative stops should be conducted with at least two officers present.
    - (2) The cover officer takes a position of cover as far forward and to the right as possible.
    - (3) In some cases the officers may remain behind the passenger door of the police vehicle. (i.e., cover not available)
    - (4) The driver officer directs the driver of the van to turn the ignition key off, leave the van, and bring the keys to the rear of the van.
    - (5) The driver officer directs the driver suspect to open the rear door of the van, and/or side door.
    - (6) The driver officer then directs the driver suspect to stand to the passenger side of the vehicle.
    - (7) While the driver officer is performing this task, the cover officer's main responsibility is to cover his/her partner and watch the passenger suspect(s).

- (8) After the driver officer directs the driver suspect to stand to the passenger side of the vehicle, the cover officer takes on the added responsibility of watching him/her.
- (9) The driver officer checks for other occupants, then directs the passengers out of the vehicle.
- (10) The driver officer may move to the passenger side of the van during this procedure in order to achieve greater safety and to obtain a better position of observation.
- (11) If there were other suspects in the rear of the van, the remaining suspects should be removed one at a time by the driver officer, through either the rear or side door.
- (12) The driver officer then conducts the investigation.
- (13) Remember, an investigative stop, such as this one or a traffic stop, may escalate at any time into a high risk/felony arrest situation. Procedures outlined here may have to be changed at any time.

**C. Felony/High Risk Stops (Vans and Campers)**

1. The procedures in removing suspects from a van or camper are different from procedures for removing suspects from a regular vehicle. As in other felony/high risk stops, at least two officers should always be present.
2. In most van stops, the driver of the primary unit is in control of the stop at the beginning. The first suspect to be removed from the van is the driver suspect by the driver officer. (On some occasions, responsibility may switch to the cover officer).
3. The removal of the driver suspect should begin only after the van or camper is secured, which is done in the same manner as a regular vehicle, except the suspect driver is never told to throw the keys to the van out on the ground. The cover officer again should be behind his/her police vehicle door or behind available cover to the right/rear of the van.
4. The driver officer directs the van driver to hold the keys to the van in his/her right hand and place both hands out the van driver's side window.
5. When the officer is satisfied that the keys are the only object in the suspect's hand, the officer directs the suspect to open his door via the outside handle and step from the van.
6. The suspect should be directed to exit the vehicle, extend suspect's arms over his/her head, lock out their elbows and spread their fingers. The officer might ask the van driver how many other people

there are in the van.

7. The driver should be told to roll the window up and close the door.
8. The van driver would be directed to the rear of the van and directed to open the rear doors of the van (if it has a rear door) and spread curtains, etc. that blocked observation into the van. (Be careful to maintain sight of the suspect's hands during this process).
9. If the van or camper has a side door and no back door, the van driver would be directed to the rear of the van where the suspect would then be directed by the cover officer to open the side door and move curtains, etc.
10. On vans with side doors and no back door, the cover officer should remove all other suspects after the driver suspect has been secured.
11. When a van with a back door has been opened and the driver suspect properly secured, either officer may be responsible for removing the rest of the suspects depending on which officer has better visibility and control. The officer not removing suspects would guard. The other suspects in the van would be removed by either the rear or passenger door of the van, depending on their location in the van.
12. After all suspects have been removed from the van or camper, the officer(s) would clear (make sure the vehicle is empty) the vehicle.
13. The suspects' vehicle should then be searched by one officer.

#### D. Bus Stops

1. The bus is a real problem situation for several reasons:
  - a. In stopping a bus for vehicle violations you are faced with a real public relations problem with the passengers.
  - b. In stopping a bus the same safety factors apply with the addition of the safety of the passengers.
  - c. You are faced with a basic reality: the bus is larger than you, and at first you are not that observable to the driver.
2. Pullover Procedure - traffic stop
  - a. The same basic procedure as to position pullover technique, use of light, horn, etc. applies with a vehicle code violation bus stop. One problem is a safe stop location.
  - b. Approach the front bus door from the curb side.
  - c. Request the bus driver to set his brake, turn off the motor, and

leave the vehicle.

d. In a situation where you may have to arrest the bus driver, (i.e. drunk)

(1) Call dispatch, have them request bus organization or firm to send out new driver.

(2) Stay with bus until driver replacement arrives.

3. Pullover Procedure - Investigative Stops

a. At least two officers should be present.

b. The officers may consider an approach to the vehicle or the removal of the driver/occupants based on the circumstances of the stop.

4. Pullover procedure - felony/high risk

a. In such a situation you are faced with two factors: the vulnerability of your vehicle (size and weight of bus), and sight advantage suspects have from the bus as you approach.

b. In pulling over a bus for a felony/high risk stop, you will need support and backup.

c. Direct suspects and passengers to exit the vehicle.

d. After all visible occupants have exited the bus, search for any remaining suspects.

E. Semi-Truck - Pullover

1. In a semi-truck pullover, you are faced with a situation similar to that of a bus.

a. The vehicle size.

b. The vehicle weight.

c. The driver should not be routinely told to turn off ignition due to potential engine damage.

NOTE: Semi-truck should not be stopped on a grade as they cannot be restarted if loaded.

2. In addition, with a semi and trailer there is an additional problem of visibility.

3. Pullover Procedure - Traffic Stop

a. The same basic procedure as to position, pullover technique, use of light, horn, etc., applies with a vehicle code violation semi-truck stop.

b. Instruct the driver to leave the vehicle.

4. Pullover-Procedure-Investigation Stop

a. At least two officers should be present.

b. In such a situation you are faced with two factors: the vulnerability of your vehicle (size and weight of semi-truck) and sight advantage suspects have of your approach.

c. Direct driver and passenger from semi-truck.

d. Check cab and sleeper area for additional suspects.

5. Pullover-Felony/High Risk

a. Always use backup.

b. Use your vehicle or other available cover for protection.

c. Have suspects individually exit the vehicle.

d. After all suspects are secured check the cab and sleeper for hidden suspects.

F. Motorhome Pullover

1. Motorhomes possess some of the unique features of both buses and semi-trucks.

2. Additionally, motorhomes pose problems of numerous exits, hiding places for suspects and weapons, suspect mobility from front to rear, curtains, etc.

3. Pullover Procedure - Traffic Stops.

a. The same basic pullover procedure as to use of lights, horn, etc., applies to a motorhome.

b. Consideration should be given to increasing your distance based on the vehicles unique characteristics.

c. The officer(s) may consider an approach to the vehicle or the removal of the driver based on the circumstances of the stop.

4. Investigative stops should be conducted in the same manner as for vans.

5. Felony stops - procedures should be the same as for van stops.



## PRINCIPLES FOR SEARCHING A VEHICLE

Given a direct question, the student will identify the following principles of a safe and effective search of a vehicle.

- A. Remove the occupants from the vehicle
- B. Determine what object is being sought (e.g., contraband, weapons, etc.) and its likely location
- C. Begin the search at one predetermined point and search systematically to another predetermined point

Performance Objective 8.15.1

## CURRICULUM

### A. Introduction

At this point in your training you have already learned about whom and what to search. You know the requirements placed on you by Constitutional rights of people under the Fourth Amendment; and you should be pretty familiar with probable cause and your right to search with and without a search warrant.

1. All that remains, then, is to acquire skill in the various techniques that have been developed and refined over the years of experience of other police officers performing under the many situations which are part of the peace officer's daily job.
2. The purpose of this unit of training is to describe the procedures to follow in making a search, and the basic reasons for each of these procedures.
3. There are, basically, two types of searches you will conduct: searches of persons, and searches of places.
  - a. Places include automobiles, outdoor areas, and buildings.
  - b. Searches of people include field searches and custodial searches (searches made pursuant to booking and detention.)
4. This unit will discuss vehicle searches. You will concentrate on basic principles of search for contraband and concealed weapons. At the end you will demonstrate how to search after practice on a vehicle.

### B. Techniques of Searching

#### 1. Maintaining control

A basic tenet of search is to maintain control of the situation at all times.

- a. In vehicle searches, it may be necessary to prevent interference by persons involved (witnesses, victims and the curious) or even representatives of other agencies.
- b. As the officer in charge, it is your responsibility to see that evidence is secured and safeguarded for the prosecution and that the property involved is preserved.
- c. A key factor in maintaining control is the proper removal and control of suspects. This may necessitate an additional officer(s).
- d. A final word on maintaining control...and personal safety. Never relax your guard, even when you have finished your search. This may be the moment the suspect has waited for, and your apparent relaxation may encourage him/her to take some action he/she might otherwise fear to try.

2. General area search techniques

Small areas of an automobile yield well to the general systematic approach; basic technique is to start at one predetermined point and proceed to another in as direct a line as possible.

- a. In searching an automobile, for example, you start at the top and work down.
- b. You work from the front to the rear, from the inside to the outside.
- c. In planning a vehicle search, your primary consideration will be the nature of the area to be searched and the nature of the object being sought, i.e., contraband, and weapons.

C. Vehicle Searches

1. Front area inside the vehicle:

- a. Thoroughly search the cowl for anything that might be attached to it.
- b. Empty the glove compartment and check each item before replacing it.
- c. Search the area under the dash board.
- d. Check the maze of wiring under the dash board to see if anything is attached to it.
- e. Check in back of the ignition to see if it is being operated properly or by some means of "jumper wiring."

- f. Check the back of the rubber cover of the brake pedal, clutch pedal and accelerator pedal for anything that may be attached to them.
- g. Check the fire wall area and the side kick panels. The sides of the kick panels are usually covered by cardboard or fiberboard which are fastened down by small clips or screws.
- h. Check the air ducts of the ventilation system, an excellent place for concealing illegal items.
- i. Check the ash trays. If there is anything in the ash trays, empty the contents on a sheet of paper. Many items can be hidden in the ashes.
- j. Check the steering column for anything that may be taped to it.
- k. Check the cigarette lighter and the housing into which it fits.
- l. Check the knobs on the dashboard to determine if they might operate a hidden compartment located in the vehicle.
- m. Check all courtesy lights on the dash board, or roof, especially if they do not light.
- n. Check under the floor carpet and floor mat whenever possible.
- o. Check both sides of the sun visors for anything that may be attached. Many items can be hidden between a mirror and the sun visors or registration and the sun visors. (Checks, money, narcotics, etc.)
- p. Check the floor under the front seat.
- q. Check the underside of the front and rear seats for anything that might be attached thereto.
- r. Check between the seat and the kick panel located on the right and left sides of the front seat.
- s. Check the crevice area down between the seat cushion and the back of the seat.
- t. Examine the upholstery of both seats for any tears or seams that have been opened and resewn.
- u. If the vehicle has seat covers, make sure that nothing is concealed between the seat and the seat cover.
- v. Check the door paneling for signs of removal. Many items can be hidden in the lower portion

of the doors.

- w. Check the surface of the door and window handles for anything that might be attached to them. Narcotics may be hidden inside a handle.
- x. Check the arm rests.

2. Exterior portions of the vehicle:

- a. Carefully search under surface of front and rear fenders for anything that might be hidden or attached there.
- b. Check behind the rear bumper and the rear license plate.
- c. Check the area where the neck of the gas tank is located.
- d. Check between the radiator and grill and lower portion of the hood.
- e. Check the engine compartment and motor accessories.
- f. Check all outside accessories that are false or "ornaments."
- g. Check the trunk area thoroughly. Look inside spare tire coverings. Check boxes, bags, containers that are found in the trunk. Go through any clothing found in the trunk.
- h. Check all tail light assemblies. Items may be hidden there.
- i. Check the hub caps for anything hidden behind them.
- j. Check to make certain that the center post is stationary. Some burglars will remove the center post and weld it in position to the front or rear doors on the right side of vehicle. When the rear door is opened, the front door and center post open with it, providing ample room for loading stolen goods, T.V., safes, etc.
- k. Check any trash containers found in the car, attached to the door, dashboard, etc.
- l. Check all miscellaneous items found inside the vehicle. If they are in a container, examine each as you remove it. Check all clothing found in vehicle, check books, blankets, etc. Do not overlook the obvious when searching a vehicle.

## INITIAL VIOLATOR CONTACT

Given a direct question, the student will identify the following steps involved in the initial contact an officer makes with a traffic violator.

- A. Greet the violator
- B. Obtain the violator's driver license and vehicle registration
- C. Tell the violator the reason for the stop
- D. Do not argue with the violator
- E. Do not accept the violator's wallet or purse

Performance Objective 9.7.5

## CURRICULUM

### A. Introduction

The officer violator contact is critical. The officer's attitude can affect the reaction of the violator.

### B. Mechanics of the Initial Violator Contact

1. It is desirable to Preplan a safe traffic stop location. If the violator stops at an unsafe location, the officer should instruct the violator to move to a safe location.
2. Prior to exiting the vehicle, the officer should record the violator's license plate number on note pad, dash pad, M.P.I., dispatcher, etc.
3. During approach, right or left, officers should always keep safety in mind and should:
  - a. Make the approach in an erect, businesslike manner, and be positioned properly.
  - b. Maintain a confident, courteous manner without appearing apologetic or belligerent.
  - c. Make the greeting pleasant and briefly state the reason for stopping the violator.
  - d. Do not put the violator on the defensive by opening up with remarks such as, "Do you know there's a signal at Main Street?". This type of remark may put the violator on the defensive.
4. The following are some specific recommended procedures that an officer should consider during the initial contact:
  - a. The officer's opening remark to the violator should be phrased

as follows:

"Good morning. I have stopped you for exceeding the speed limit. May I see your driver's license, vehicle registration, and proof of insurance please?"

- b. Obtain the driver license, registration, and proof of insurance immediately to establish control. This permits the officer to identify the driver if the driver assaults the officer.
5. Don't argue with the violator about the violation.
- a. Violators sometimes ask for a full explanation of the nature of their offense. Explain it to them as clearly and concisely as possible, but don't be drawn into an argument about whether the violator actually violated the law.
  - b. The officer may or may not intend to cite the violator for the violation observed—but if the violator is cited, any recourse is in court, not during an interview with the violator. There is really no reason for a debate on the matter of guilt.
6. Don't accept the violator's wallet.
- a. When violators are asked for their drivers' licenses, sometimes they hand the officer their entire wallet or card holder. Courteously ask the violator to remove the license and hand over only the license.
  - b. The reason: This avoids the possibility of a later complaint that the officer took money, credit cards, or other items from the wallet.
7. Disadvantages/advantages of violators leaving their vehicles.
- a. Frequently, the violator will want to get out of the vehicle. Sometimes, from a standpoint of officer safety, the officer might want the violator out of the vehicle during the interview.
  - b. Discuss this situation - in terms of the disadvantages and advantages of the violator being out of the vehicle.
    - (1) Disadvantages
      - (a) Subjects the violator to the hazards of passing traffic.  
Note: The officer conducting the T-Stop is responsible for the safety of the violator.
      - (b) Facilliates the potential for assault on the officer.

(c) Hinders the officer's ability to examine the violator's vehicle.

(2) Advantages

(a) May eliminate a hazardous element of the approach by directing the driver out of the vehicle to the curb while maintaining a position of safety.

(b) The violator's action can constantly be observed--especially hand movements! During the conduct, the violator is kept in the officer's field of vision, (directly or peripherally).

(c) If there are additional occupants in the vehicle, the officer can place the violator between the occupants and self. This may discourage an assault on the officer by the occupants.



## VALIDITY AND AUTHENTICITY OF A DRIVER'S LICENSE

Given a direct question, the student will identify the following reasons why it is important that an officer check both the validity and authenticity of a driver license.

- A. To confirm that the driver is authorized to operate a specific type of motor vehicle
- B. To enforce the provisions of the Vehicle Code which require possession of a valid drivers license
- C. To verify that the driver is complying with any restriction on the driver license
- D. To confirm driver's identity so that the driver can be cited and released

Performance Objective 9.8.2

## CURRICULUM

### A. Introduction

1. The purpose of obtaining valid identification is to establish the identity of the individual. It is important to be familiar with acceptable forms of identification.
  - a. An objective of field interviewing is to detect deception on the part of individuals.
    - (1) The officer may be presented with false forms of identification.
    - (2) It only takes a little time to properly check out an item of identification.
2. Officers must realize the importance of determining the validity of the information being presented.

### B. Acceptable forms of identification

1. Driver's License
  - a. One of the most common forms of identification.
  - b. Driver's license form varies depending on the state of issue.
  - c. Officers should always check front and rear for possible restrictions.
    - (1) Restrictions pertaining to corrective lenses are usually found on the front of a license. (14603 CVC).
    - (2) Other restrictions are stamped on the rear. (14603 CVC).
    - (3) License classification should be verified, including medical

certificates.

- d. In examining a license for alteration, the officer should check for any additions to the license.
- (1) A common alteration is the lamination of the license which the state doesn't allow. (12815 CVC)
  - (2) Lamination can hide a change of photograph, obliterate safety seal, or disguise typed additions. California driver's licenses are reflectorized. (12815 & 14610(h) CVC).
  - (3) Over the past several years, numerous modifications have been made to the driver's license format; several forms of valid California driver's licenses are still in circulation. When any doubt exists, ask for supportive identification.

NOTE: A good resource for driver's license information is the I.D. Checking Guide produced by the Driver's License Guide Co., 1492 Oddstad Drive, Redwood City, CA 94063 415) 369-4849

e. Temporary licenses

1. A temporary driver's license is a valid form of identification and no other identification is required.
  - (a) However a temporary license is easily forged; therefore the officer might consider asking for other identification to supplement the information contained on it.
  - (b) Temporary licenses are easily obtained.
  - (c) People with suspended licenses or warrants keep applying for a temporary license to continue driving.
  - (d) Subject can apply for a temporary license and use it immediately.
  - (e) If a temporary license is provided as I.D., it should be thoroughly checked out.
2. Immigration identification
  - a. Aliens may have in their possession an alien registration card which contains the bearer's photograph and other information. Information on the card may be out of date and should be verified with additional forms of identification.
3. State identification card

- a. The State of California may issue an identification card to use as official identification. (may have both driver's license and state identification cards which will contain the same i.d. number)
  - b. The card is issued through DMV.
  - c. It has a similar appearance to the California Driver's License.
4. Social security card
- a. It can be an unreliable form of I.D.
    - (l) Can be obtained by just applying for it.
      - (a) Some criminals have applied for dozens of them.
      - (b) Check passers will use different ones to back up phony I.D. that they carry.
5. Armed Forces identification - classification and identification status:
- a. Green - active duty
  - b. Red - reserve
  - c. Colors vary - retired
  - d. Tan - dependent
6. Passports-issued by federal government
7. School identification cards



## COURT PROCEDURES FOR PROCESSING A CITATION

Given a description of a situation in which a citation has been issued, the student will identify the following types of information which should or should not be provided to the violator.

- A. Time, date, and location of court appearance
- B. Alternatives to a court appearance
- C. Limitations on operating a vehicle which has been cited for an equipment violation
- D. Certificates of correction for equipment violations
- E. Estimates of bail or fine should not be provided

Performance Objective 9.10.2

## CURRICULUM

- A. Introduction
  - 1. The majority of the motoring public favors traffic law enforcement if it is fair and impartially applied with reasonable methods. The decision to issue a citation should be based on the facts surrounding the violation. A warning or explanation is an enforcement tool also.
- B. Warning vs. citation
  - I. Extenuating circumstances
    - a. Fails to see an obscured official traffic control device and drives through it
    - b. Driver, who is unfamiliar with the area, becomes confused and inadvertently violates a minor traffic ordinance.
  - 2. Each enforcement contact must be evaluated on the basis of sound, professional judgment.
- C. Citations
  - I. In those instances where a citation is issued, the officer should give the violator accurate information concerning where to appear for trial or settlement of the citation.
    - a. Appearance date
      - (1) The court appearance date, time, and location should be pointed out to the violator (40501 & 40502 CVC).
      - (2) Under Section 40302 (c) CVC, a violator may request to be taken before a magistrate. This is their right under state law. Generally these violators are booked into jail and then processed for a court appearance. Compliance

with this request is mandatory.

- (3) The officer should **NOT** give any estimate of the amount of bail or fine because the individual courts have different procedures for determining the amount of bail or fine. (Except parking fines)
- (4) All information on the court copy of the citation shall be the same as on the violator's copy. (40505 CVC)
  - (a) No changes, deletions, or additions shall be made to the court copy of the citation after the violator has received a copy. (40500(d))

d. Equipment violations

- (1) If the officer finds it necessary to cite a driver whose vehicle is in an unsafe condition or is not equipped as required by the Vehicle Code (24002 CVC), the violator should be advised **NOT** to operate vehicle any further, with the following exceptions:

**NOTE:** Parties cited for equipment violations or violation of 24002 should be advised of 24004.

- (1) The violator may return it to the residence or place of business of the owner or driver or to a garage until the vehicle and its equipment have been made to conform with the requirements of this code. (Section 24004 CVC)

**NOTE:** Note in the margin of the citation, "24004 explained."

- (2) The violator should be advised that, prior to adjudicating the citation, the violator **MUST** have the equipment repaired or the vehicle equipped as required by the Vehicle Code.
- (3) A Certificate of Correction must be shown to the court at the time of appearance by the violator.
  - (a) The violator must submit a certificate from an official inspection station for headlight adjustment, brakes or smog control devices.
  - (b) Other defects, submit a certificate from the California Highway Patrol, Sheriff, County Marshal, Constable or Police Department. This certificate may be completed on the reverse side of the "Violator's Copy" in the area marked "CERTIFICATE OF

**CORRECTION\***

- (c) Notice to correct violation. (40610b CVC)



**SIGNATURE ON CITATION IS NOT ADMISSION**

Given a direct question, the student will identify that the required signature of a violator on a citation is not an admission of guilt but a promise to appear.

Performance Objective 9.10.4

**CURRICULUM**

**A. Signature**

- I. The violator should sign his/her name as it appears on his/her license.
  - a. **THE SIGNATURE ON THE CITATION SHOULD BE COMPARED WITH THE SIGNATURE ON THE LICENSE.**
  - b. The citing officer should advise the violator that signing is not an admission of guilt, but is a promise to appear in court. Refusal to sign (Section 40302 (b) CVC) will result in violator being placed under arrest and taken before a magistrate rather than being cited and released.

**NOTE: Violator's signature on citation must be similar to the signature on driver's license.**



## LAWS GOVERNING ARREST, CITATION, OR RELEASE

Given a word picture depicting arrest situations, the student will identify (1) whether the violator must be physically arrested or (2) whether the violator may be cited or arrested at option of the officer. (Vehicle Code Sections 40300.5 through 40303, and 40305)

Performance Objective 9.16.1

### CURRICULUM

#### A. Vehicle Code arrest procedures

##### 1. Arrest without a warrant - exception (40300.5 CVC)

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a peace officer may, without a warrant, arrest a person involved in a traffic accident or observed by a peace officer in or about a vehicle which is obstructing a roadway, when the officer has reasonable cause to believe that such person had been driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug, or under the combined influence of intoxicating liquor and any drug.

NOTE: This is an exception to the general rule that the misdemeanor violation must occur in the officer's presence. There is no requirement that the officer be present at the time of the offense, but he must have reasonable cause to believe the suspect committed the offense of intoxication on the part of the suspect identified as the driver.

The arrest is authorized for offenses occurring both on and off a highway as driving under the influence (23152 CVC) is a violation on public or private property. The provisions of the Implied Consent Law for chemical testing apply (23157 CVC).

NOTE: 40501 CVC requires 21 days given a notice to appear unless specified by the court.

##### 2. Felonies (40301 CVC)

Whenever a person is arrested for a violation of the Vehicle Code declared to be a felony, he shall be dealt with in like manner as upon arrest for the commission of any other felony.

##### 3. Mandatory appearance - MUST TAKE (40302 CVC)

Whenever any person is arrested for any violation of the Vehicle Code, not declared to be a felony, the arrested person shall be taken without unnecessary delay before a magistrate within the county in which the offense charged is alleged to have been committed and who has jurisdiction of the offense and is nearest or

with reference to the place where the arrest is made in any of the following cases:

- a. When the person arrested fails to present his driver's license or other satisfactory evidence of his identity for examination.
- b. When the person arrested refuses to give his written promise to appear in court.
- c. When the person arrested demands an immediate appearance before a magistrate.
- d. When the person arrested is charged with violating Section 23152 CVC.

**NOTE:** With regard to the county in which the offense was committed and jurisdiction, the section refers to the magistrate's authority to consider the case as well as venue, the geographical limits of jurisdiction, including boundary lines of judicial districts and counties. When the offense was committed within 500 yards of a jurisdictional territory, either competent court has jurisdiction (782 P.C.). This allows for a situation where an officer is not sure in which jurisdiction the offense was actually committed.

When the arrested person is taken before a magistrate who is available (40306 CVC), the arresting officer shall file with the magistrate a complaint stating the offense with which the person is charged. A written notice to appear shall constitute a complaint (40513 CVC).

When the magistrate is unavailable (40307 CVC), the arresting officer shall take the arrested person to the clerk of the magistrate who shall admit him to bail or before the officer in charge of the most accessible jail who shall admit him to bail or release him on his written promise to appear.

Circumstances enumerated:

The arrested person fails to present his driver's license or other satisfactory evidence of identity.

A driver's license is not specifically required. The person arrested need not be a driver, but a passenger, hitchhiker, etc. However, the arrested person must satisfy the officer concerning identity. Such identification may be satisfied through appropriate answers to the officer's questions about vehicle ownership; contents of the glove compartment, trunk, and interior; and answers received from passengers.

If the arrested person is taken into custody pursuant to 40302(a) CVC involving the operation of a motor vehicle, the

Jailer may detain the person, not to exceed two hours, to verify his identity (40307 CVC).

The arrested person refuses to give his written promise to appear in court.

Explain to the arrested person that he has been arrested and the only legal way you can release him from custody is to receive his written promise to appear which is not an admission of guilt (40504 CVC).

Usually individuals refuse to sign the citation because they are angry. If it is known that a magistrate is unavailable, the officer should explain he has no choice but to take the person to jail.

It is often helpful to call a supervisor to the arrest scene to further explain the officer's legal obligation upon an arrested person's refusal to provide a written promise to appear.

The arrested person should be permitted to sign a written promise to appear at any time prior to booking. If a signature is obtained the individual should be transported back to his vehicle or place of arrest or another location convenient to communication or transportation.

If the physical arrest would only result in further alienation or injury and no useful purpose would be served through incarceration, a complaint may later be filed. This option may be considered in situations involving overly excited persons with small children; elderly, confused persons; sick persons or pregnant women; and juveniles.

The arrested person demands an immediate appearance before a magistrate.

The arrested person may either be taken or escorted. If the magistrate is not available, it should be fully explained that he must either sign the promise to appear, post bail, or go to jail.

The arrested person can only demand an appearance before the nearest or most accessible magistrate. This means nearest in distance or most accessible physically.

If the nearest or most accessible magistrate is not available, then the arrested person must be taken to the clerk of the magistrate or to jail (40307 CVC). There is no requirement to take the arrested person before another magistrate. The violator should be made fully aware of the unattractiveness of his demand from his point of view in the above situation.

The arrested person is charged with 23152 CVC, Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol or Drugs.

The driver is an obvious hazard to self and others and must be removed to a place of safety.

Magistrates have generally made themselves unavailable to persons arrested under these circumstances. The courts wish to maintain decorum and are usually not accessible to persons arrested for driving under the influence. Most magistrates have a standing policy to take such arrestees directly to jail.

**B. Optional appearance - MAY TAKE (40303 CVC)**

Whenever any person is arrested for any of the following offenses and the arresting officer is not required to take the person without unnecessary delay before a magistrate, the arrested person shall, in the judgement of the arresting officer, either be given a 21-day notice to appear as herein provided or be taken without unnecessary delay before a magistrate within the county in which the offense charged is alleged to have been committed and who has jurisdiction of the offense and is nearest or most accessible with reference to the place where the arrest was made.

**Subdivisions:**

- (a) Section 10852 or 10853, relating to injuring or tampering with a vehicle.
- (b) Section 23103 or 23104, relating to reckless driving.
- (g) Sections 20002 or 20003, relating to duties in the event of an accident.
- (h) Section 23109, relating to participating in speed contests, exhibition of speed, or aiding and abetting same.
- (i) Section 14601, 14601.1, or 14601.2, relating to driving while license is suspended or revoked.
- (j) When the person arrested has attempted to evade arrest.
- (k) Section 23332, relating to persons upon vehicular crossings (certain bridges).
- (m) Section 21461.5, insofar as it relates to a pedestrian who, after being cited for a violation of Section 21461.5, is, within 24 hours, again found upon the freeway in violation of Section 21461.5 and thereafter refuses to leave the freeway after being lawfully ordered to do so by a peace officer and after having been informed that his or her failure to leave could result in his or her arrest.
- (n) Section 2800, insofar as it relates to a pedestrian who, after having been cited for a violation of Section 2800 for failure to obey a lawful order of a peace officer issued pursuant to Section 21962 is, within 24 hours, again found upon the bridge or overpass and thereafter

refuses to leave after being lawfully ordered to do so by a peace officer and after having been informed that his or her failure to leave could result in his or her arrest.

- (o) Relating to riding a bicycle while under the influence.

NOTE: The officer has a choice of action under the law to cite and release or take the arrested person before a magistrate.

Officers should refer to departmental policy and procedures concerning optional physical arrests.

C. Offense by Nonresident - MAY TAKE (40305 CVC)

Whenever nonresident is arrested for violating any section of the Vehicle Code while driving a motor vehicle and does not furnish satisfactory evidence of identity and an address within this state at which he can be located, he may, in the discretion of the arresting officer be taken immediately before a magistrate within the county where the offense charged is alleged to have been committed, and who has jurisdiction over the offense and is nearest or most accessible with reference to the place where the arrest is made . . .

NOTE: Language follows within the statute relating to further procedures if no one is available to accept bail. The statute was enacted at a time when all jailers were not bonded and were not eligible to accept bail. This is no longer true - all jailers may now accept bail.

A nonresident is a person who is not a resident of this state (435 CVC). A residence is defined as where one makes his home rather than a place where he may be living temporarily. (Black's Law Dictionary)

The provision applies only to drivers of motor vehicles; not to pedestrians or passengers.

**EXERCISES**

## VEHICLE SEARCH TECHNIQUES

The student will conduct a safe and effective search of a vehicle.

Performance Objective 8.15.2

### CURRICULUM

#### A. Preparation for Evaluation Demonstration

1. The instructor should demonstrate a vehicle search at this point, or show a movie of a vehicle being searched.
2. The student should be instructed to practice these concepts at home, using the handout as guide, and his/her own vehicle or that of a friend, who has hidden something.
3. Each student should be tested by permitting him to search a vehicle, then observing his techniques and recording them on an evaluation-observation form.



### **ACCEPTABLE IDENTIFICATION**

Given a exercise, the student will use interviewing and other techniques to identify the validity, authenticity, and legal acceptability of various types of identification.

Performance Objective 9.8.1

### **CURRICULUM**



## COMPLETE A TRAFFIC CITATION

Given a blank traffic citation, a word picture depicting a traffic violation, and a Vehicle Code, the student will properly and legibly complete the form within 10 minutes.

Performance Objective 9.10.3

### CURRICULUM

#### A. Citation completion (All citations should be printed)

1. Citations come in various formats; however, the information required is essentially the same. Much of the required information is self-explanatory. Only those items needing clarification and specific guidance will be covered.

##### a. "Name" - Name of violator.

- (1) The violator's name is to be indicated with the first name first, middle name, and then the last name. If the violator has no middle name indicate this with letter (NMN) in brackets, this appearing between the first and last name.

##### b. "Residence address"

- (1) It should be determined if the violator still resides at the address appearing on the license.
- (2) The citing officer should ask for the present address without allowing the violator to see the address on the license.
- (3) If the address is different, the current address should be written on the citation.

NOTE: Get a physical location if possible, rather than just a post office box.

Also, cite for the infraction if appropriate.

##### c. "Vehicle license number and state"

- (1) The vehicle license number is written in this space along with the state which issued the license.
- (2) If the license is a temporary license, indicate this with the letters "temp" immediately after the license number.

##### d. "Year-Make-Model-Body Style-Color"

- (1) Indicate the year, make, body style and color. The YEAR indicated will be the model year and not the year sold.
- (2) The MAKE shall indicate the manufacturer's name, such as Ford, Mercury, Chevrolet, Pontiac, etc.
- (3) The MODEL is the auto maker's trade name such as Thunderbird, Malibu, Montclair, Tempest, etc.
- (4) The BODY STYLE is indicated by 4 Dr-Sed, 2 Dr-H.T., Conv., Pickup, 1 Ton Flat Bed Tk., 2 Ton Van Tk, etc.

NOTE: Hand out list of acceptable abbreviations.

e. "Registered owner or lessee"

- (1) The registered owner's name should be noted here with the first, middle, and last names listed. If the vehicle is a leased vehicle, the lessee's name will be noted in this space ONLY if the lessee's name appears on the vehicle registration as the registered owner.

f. "Address of owner or lessee"

- (1) The street address, city and state of the registered owner are noted here.

g. "Violation(s) - Code, Section, Common Name"

- (1) Indicate which code has been violated by using the correct code abbreviation, such as VC for Vehicle Code, or other appropriate abbreviations.
- (2) The correct section violated should be written, with the more serious violation listed FIRST.
- (3) The common name of the violated section should be written within space limitations. If more space is needed use another line but DO NOT repeat the code or violation number.

j. "Approximate speed - prima facie - vehicle speed limit" (40503 CVC)

- (1) These speeds should be indicated if applicable.
  - (a) The "APPROX. SPEED" is for the paced or estimated speed at the time of the violation.
  - (b) The "PF/MAX. SPEED" (Prima facie/maximum speed) is for the posted limit or situation as

described in 22352 CVC.

- (c) The "Safe Speed" is the reasonable & prudent speed. The conditions that might affect this speed are visibility, weather and road or traffic conditions. (Basic Speed Law) (22350 CVC).
  - (d) The "VEH. SPED. LMT." is the speed limitation of certain vehicles such as school buses and vehicles in combination. (22406 CVC, etc.)
- k. Location of violation(s)
- (1) The location at which the violation occurred is noted, giving the violators direction of travel, primary streets, cross streets, nearest street or streets between which the violation occurred.



**SCENARIOS**

### DAYLIGHT TRAFFIC STOP

Given a simulated traffic enforcement stop during daylight hours, the student will make the stop using the following techniques:

- A. Signal the violator from behind, do not pull alongside
- B. Observe the movements of the violator and any passengers throughout the contact
- C. Maintain a safe distance between the patrol vehicle and violator's vehicle
- D. Offset the patrol vehicle to the left or right of the violator's vehicle
- E. During the approach, watch for traffic and closely observe the movements of the violator and any passengers
- F. Keep gun-hand empty and close to handgun
- G. Make the initial contact with the violator from a position slightly behind the front seat
- H. If there are occupants in both front and rear seats, take a position slightly behind the rear seat
- I. Complete the citation from a position of safety with a good view of the violator's vehicle and traffic
- J. Remain in safe location and, if appropriate, assist the violator to safely reenter traffic

Performance Objective 8.9.16

### CURRICULUM



### **NIGHTTIME TRAFFIC STOP**

Given a simulated traffic enforcement stop during the hours of darkness, the student will make the stop using the following techniques:

- A. Signal the violator from behind, do not pull alongside
- B. Observe the movements of the violator and any passengers throughout the contact
- C. Maintain a safe distance between the patrol vehicle and violator's vehicle
- D. Offset the patrol vehicle to the left or right of the violator's vehicle.
- E. During the approach, watch for traffic and closely observe the movements of the violator and any passengers
- F. Keep gun-hand empty and close to handgun
- G. Make the initial contact with the violator from a position slightly behind the front seat
- H. If there are occupants in both front and rear seats, take a position slightly behind the rear seat
- I. Complete the citation from a position of safety with a good view of the violator's vehicle and traffic
- J. Remain in safe location and, if appropriate, assist the violator to safely reenter traffic

Performance Objective 8.9.17

### **CURRICULUM**



## HIGH-RISK VEHICLE STOP

Given exercises involving the stopping of a vehicle containing high-risk suspect(s), the student will safely stop the vehicle, remove and place the occupant(s) in a position of disadvantage without the officer(s) being placed in a dangerous position.

Performance Objective 8.11.1

### CURRICULUM

#### A. Introduction

1. To help insure the safety of officers involved in these hazardous situations.

- a. Enemy of the officer

- (1) Excitement
- (2) Confusion
- (3) Complacency

- b. Overcome by:

- (1) Talking over possible problems with your partner.
- (2) Making a plan before stopping the vehicle.
- (3) Teamwork/communication.
- (4) Move methodically -- not too fast.

#### B. Principles of felony stops (demonstrate)

1. Do not commit yourself without sufficient force or equipment to perform the action effectively and safely.
  - a. Make use of marked patrol units to affect the stop if possible. By doing so, you resolve the recognition problems and have better equipment available.
  - b. Do not be a hero; wait for cover units. By having the additional manpower and using a good tactical system, officers have a tremendous psychological advantage over the suspects.
2. Make the suspects come to you.
  - a. No arrest is so important that you have to expose yourself to needless danger by approaching a vehicle with suspects still inside.

- b. Stay behind cover.
- c. One officer with visual control should give the commands to the suspect(s) (individually) to move into position of observation and control. Never take your eyes off the suspects.

C. Techniques of felony stops (demonstrate)

1. Notify dispatcher and follow until cover arrives.

- a. Give your location, direction of travel, and description of vehicle (and suspects).
- b. Write license number and description on a note pad.
- c. Give the information on the charge the suspect is wanted for, and any known weapons.
- d. Plan your stop with cover units, partner, and dispatcher.

2. Making the stop.

- a. Windows rolled down and doors unlocked.
- b. Shotgun out of rack and chamber a shell.
- c. Properly position patrol vehicle(s).
- d. Appropriate lighting equipment turned on.
- e. Watch for movements inside the suspect's vehicle.
- f. Get behind appropriate cover. (Remember, a car door is not cover).
- g. Identify yourself as a police officer and order the occupants to freeze.
- h. Have the suspects show you their hands.
- i. Neutralize the car by having the driver shut off the ignition and remove the keys. Consider the following:
  - (1) Keys on roof or,
  - (2) Throw keys out (not on van) or,
  - (3) Bring keys back.

3. Getting the suspects out (demonstrate)

- a. Direct suspects out one at a time.

- b. Order them out slowly. Hands above head. Visually check for weapons.
  - c. Properly secure suspect(s) one at a time. Consider the following:
    - (1) Proning all suspects out adjacent to the vehicle or,
    - (2) Bringing back suspects and handcuffing one at a time.
4. Searching the vehicle and suspects (demonstrate)
- a. Call out a bluff for someone hiding in the vehicle.
  - b. Consider the use of K-9.
  - c. Officer approaches in a low profile position.
  - d. Feel for vibrations or movements inside the vehicle by placing your hand on the trunk lid.
  - e. Use available cover on the vehicle, then check the interior.
  - f. Shine the flashlight in a window other than the one you are viewing through.
  - g. After checking the vehicle interior, consider other areas of concealment.
5. Other tactical considerations
- a. Officers should avoid one-on-one situations when in foot pursuit of suspects.
  - b. Avoid allowing the suspect to get between you and another officer.
  - c. When on foot, the same principles and techniques apply. One officer covers and the other officer performs the approach, search and cuffing.

**SUPPORTING MATERIAL**

**AND**

**REFERENCES**

This section is set up as reference information for use by training institutions. These materials can be used for instruction, remediation, additional reading, viewing, or for planning local blocks of instruction. This list is not an endorsement of any author, publisher, producer, or presentation. Each training institution should establish its own list of reference materials.

**TOPICAL LIST OF SUPPORTING MATERIALS AND  
REFERENCES INCLUDED IN THIS SECTION**

Traffic Stop Problems

## TRAFFIC STOP PROBLEMS

No one enjoys getting a traffic ticket, especially if the citation procedure takes longer than the violator anticipates. Varying degrees of verbal abuse by the violator may be anticipated. This can range from half-spoken mutterings about "there never being a cop around when you need one", or "why aren't you out locking up all the real criminals who are running loose", to questions regarding the legitimacy of your ancestry or even membership in the human race. By and large, you must realize that a certain amount of this "comes with the territory", and learn to ignore it. At the least, you must refrain from engaging in it yourself.

Never make any remarks or use any language that would ridicule, belittle, or embarrass the violator. You can satisfy your own ego later by detailing the violator's shortcoming to your partner or fellow officers; absolutely nothing will be gained by getting into a name-calling contest in the street. There is much to be lost, however, and that includes not only your professional image but future cooperation from the violator, and probably from anyone else who hears of it either first or second-hand. It could often result in the initiation of a personnel complaint. Do not become personally involved in the issuance of the citation; you are just doing your job.

Sometimes a violator will take the opportunity to let you know of his/her importance or political connections ... "Officer, I'm sorry if I seem in a hurry, but I'm late for a luncheon appointment with the mayor ...". Obviously, this isn't going to influence you in favor of the violator, but do be courteous enough to listen. He/she may have something to say which would constitute a valid reason for his/her actions, and in your mind, justify his/her release without issuance of a citation. This, of course, depends on all the circumstances and your judgment of them.

Often the violator wants to know how much a ticket will cost him/her. Usually this is an innocent and natural concern arising from the realization that what he/she has done is going to separate him/her from some of his/her money. Sometimes, however, the violator will have been raised in another section of the country where it might have been possible that some officer was known to be "in business for himself/herself." The whole uncomfortable business of deciding whether to arrest someone for attempting to bribe an officer or to chalk it up to his ignorance can be avoided by handling questions regarding the amount of bail in the approved manner. The facts are that you don't know how much bail may be. You have a pretty good idea, probably, if everything is as it appears, but only the clerk of the court in which the violation is to appear knows the exact amount, and the violator should be advised that he must appear to find out. Don't advise him/her to call the Traffic Violations Bureau. Don't advise him/her on the policies of the court, of the DMV, or of the Traffic Violations Bureau. Don't recommend handling it by mail or through a service organization such as the Automobile Club.

Answer any proper questions to the best of your ability, but don't be placed in the position of advisor and don't offer unsolicited explanations of the theory of the law or its enforcement (people have a "traditional" right to expect either a lecture or a ticket ... not both). The one exception to the matter of advising is in the meaning of signing the ticket. For an adult, you should briefly explain that signing doesn't constitute an admission of guilt but is merely a promise to appear at the designated place on or before the date and time you've indicated. For juveniles, who are, in all other respects, treated the same as adults, the advice should include mention whether or not he/she is to bring one of his/her parents or legal guardian.

Earlier we mentioned the need to maintain as favorable an image as possible under the circumstances. This is important enough to warrant further comment. Traffic citations constitute the only contact with police that most people have. And, as mentioned, this is usually not a favorable basis for contact in the mind of the citizen. Since this same majority of the community is so important to us in terms of

cooperation and support, the value of a courteous, professional approach to the situation on our part should be obvious. The law has been violated by the person you're dealing with, but he's/she's not "it" in some sort of game to be played by police on one side and the rest of the world on the other, and nothing you do or say should risk making him/her feel that you think he/she is.

The whole purpose of traffic law enforcement is the protection of the citizens ... including the violator ... from the harmful results of bad ... driving practices. It's not a matter of conveying the impression that, "... I'm doing this for your own good ...". The future cooperation of all citizens, again including the one you cite, is absolutely essential if accidents are going to be reduced. Part of the way this cooperation can be achieved is by having the citizens respect the law and the department. So, any contact you have with citizens, including issuance of traffic citations, must leave them with no basis for complaint ... to you, the department, or the people they contact socially.