National Resource & Training Services Private Investigation Seminars

Surveillance and Stakeout Techniques



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Answer these questions

- ✓ Have you ever lost the car that you were following?
- ✓ Have you ever been discovered watching someone?
- ✓ Have you ever ran out of gas?
- ✓ Have you ever followed the wrong car?
- ✓ Have you ever watched the wrong house?
- ✓ Have you ever watched a house and no one was home?
- ✓ Have you been pulled over by the police while conducting surveillance or a stakeout?
- ✓ Have you ever fell asleep and the person you were watching left?
- ✓ Has everything gone right and then your camera dies?



Surveillance

A keeping watch over; Superintendence; Oversight

3 steps to better surveillance & stakeouts

o Planning: What you do before you leave

o Structure: Patterns of operations

o Flexibility: The ability to adjust to the situations

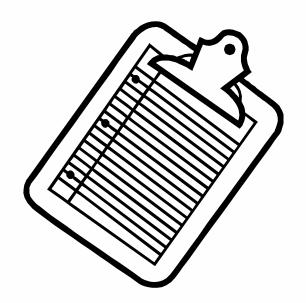
Planning

- I. Know the purpose of your surveillance
- II. Gather Information
- III. Check equipment
- IV. Format disguises and pretext
- V. Work schedules and switch offs
- VI. Adjust scenarios



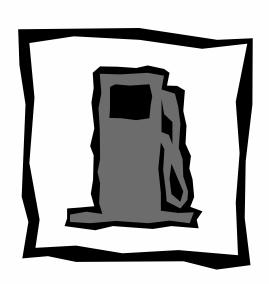
Know the purpose of your surveillance

- ✓ Know the client's names and family
- **✓** What is the goal
- ✓ What do you need to meet the goals
- ✓ Who else knows you are involved
- ✓ Know what to expect



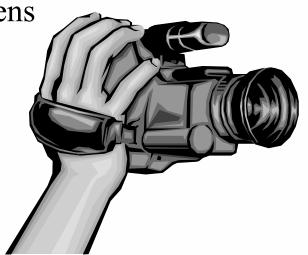
Gather Information

- · Names, nick names, maiden names
- Where do they work
- Friends, co-workers and relatives and their addresses
- Car or cars, do they ride with friends, borrow cars
- Hobbies (ie: bowling, softball, genealogy)
- Favorite restaurants or pubs
- · Where do they buy gas
- Things they do consistently



Check Equipment

- Check camera equipment: Is everything there?
- Do you have film? Do you have extra film?
- Are all batteries charged? Do you have extra batteries?
- Fill up with gas
- Do you have a cell phone or radio? Are they charged?
- Hand held recorder or notebooks and pens
- Disguises, signs, props
- AC/DC Power Inverter

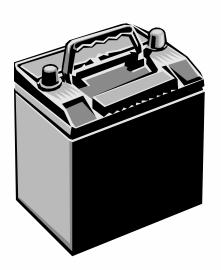




Power Inverter – different sizes for more equipment

WARNING !!!!!!

- This is real electricity
- Shock potential
- Produces heat
- Drain on your battery system
- Easy to overload



Typical Power Requirements

Hi/Fi Stereo 4-Head VCR = .36 amps - 40 watts

CD Changer/Mini System = .55 amps - 60 watts

9" Color TV/Radio Cassette Combo = .59 amps - 65 watts

13" Color TV = .65 amps - 72 watts

Camcorder (6v. 1200 mA) = .21 amps - 23 watts

Cellular Telephone = .23 amps - 25 watts

Laptop Computer = .30 amps - 43 watts



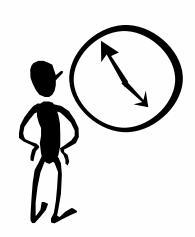
Format Disguises and Pre-text

- o Have your pretext planned and detailed
- o Pretext cannot include real companies or people
- o Print fake ID cards, business cards, stationary,
- o Use magnetic signs
- o Hats, shirts, etc...
- o Vans are good tinted windows
- o Hanging clothes in back seat
- o Have blankets or papers to hide cameras and recording equipment



Work Schedules

- > If more than one person, what is the schedule
- > How do you switch off
- > If one person, how long can they stay without a break
- Does it require constant surveillance
- **➤** When is the best time to watch
- > How much information do you need
- > Prefer to your pre-planning notes and goals
- > How do you work it around other cases



Adjust Scenarios

- * Rural to urban
- **A** Day to night
- ***** Moving to stationary
- **A** Changing surroundings
- ***** From your car to inside a building
- **Season changing**
- ***** Weather conditions



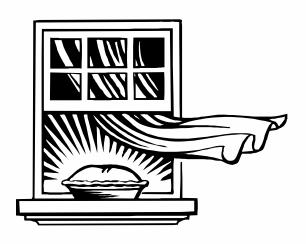
Patterns of operations

- Basics for all surveillances and stakeouts
- Following Cars
- Watching a person at a house
- Watching a person in a public place
- Watching a person at a business



Basics for all surveillance

- ✓ Develop a scan pattern
- ✓ Record and note everything
 - 1. Open Windows
 - 2. Papers in the driveway
 - 3. Toys in the yard
 - 4. Garbage and when picked up
 - 5. Lights and sounds
 - 6. Cars
 - 7. People



Basics for all surveillance

- ✓ Record the times and make entries often
- ✓ Maintain a Log system
 - 1. Notebook and pencil
 - 2. Tape recorder
- ✓ Record all activity. May be important later.
- ✓ Do not park your car facing the object of your surveillance
- ✓ Do not smoke or attempt not to smoke
- **✓** Do not leave engine running



Following Cars

- The hardest and most dangerous activities as a P.I.
- Never follow too closely: do not tail gate
- Use a buffer vehicle between you
- Your car should not be a Hummer or a red sports car
- You can not break the traffic laws
- When using two follow vehicles, switch out the lead vehicles
- On multi-lane road, drive in an opposite lane
- For night time surveillance: study the tail light formation



Following Cars - Problems

- 4 way Stop signs and traffic lights
- Rural-curvy-hilly roads
- Heavy traffic
- Very fast drivers or slow drivers
- People who are suspicious
- You getting pulled over by the police
- Gas
- Fatigue



Watching a Person at a House

- o Look for all signs of activities
- o Listen for sounds
- o Make sure they are at home
- o Look for changing light patterns



- o Your license does not give you the permission to trespass
- o Today's society is concerned with security
- o Use your props and gimmicks



Watching a person in a public place

- Once again, beware of public awareness
- Certain places might be offensive to video or photograph
- Use covert camera equipment but camcorders are accepted part of society
- Try to blend do not act suspicious
- Avoid parking in dark alleys or away from other cars
- Have your pretext ready
- Do you notify police or security?
- Don't forget to continue to log your activities

Watching a person at a business

- ☐ Same as watching houses or public places
- ☐ Do you notify security or police?
- ☐ Small towns, relatives work in the same place
- ☐ You may be monitored
- ☐ Know shift change schedules/lunch schedules
- ☐ Remember trespassing rules
- ☐ If in a bar, everyone know the regulars
- ☐ In a restaurant, don't order a big meal



Flexibility



- ✓ What do you do when you are discovered?
- ✓ What do you do when you lose a vehicle?
- ✓ What if there is not a good location to observe from?
- ✓ What if you are hassled by the police?
- ✓ What if you followed the wrong car or watched the wrong person?
- ✓ What do you do if you found you did not get the shot?
- ✓ What do you do if you see your client around the area?

"Good judgment comes from experience; experience comes from bad judgment."



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