

Event 3 – Pedestrian Stop – ARCON

Session 4 – Pat Down Search

LD 33 – Arrest and Control

Date Revised: 11/06/19

Event Goal: To teach recruit officers how to conduct a pedestrian stop.

Session Goal: To teach recruit officers how to handcuff.

Learning Objectives:

- Demonstrate a systematic approach to safely and effectively conduct a person search [33.II.B]
- Discuss locations where weapons and/or contraband can be concealed on a subject’s body [33.II.C]
- Explain agency considerations and restrictions that may be common regarding a search of a person of the opposite sex [33.II.D]
- Discuss cover officer responsibilities during a search of a subject [33.II.F]

Session Time: 3 hours

Resources: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mat room or PT field• Replica firearms (1 per pair of students)• First aid kit/AED	
Session Summary: The instructor will begin a review of pedestrian stop tactics, commands, and speed cuffing. pat down search. Then they	
Outline	Instructor Notes
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Searching the opposite sex [33.II.D]<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Officers of the same sex should conduct the search2) If an officer of the same sex is not present, request one over the radio3) In exigent circumstances, officers may conduct a pat down search of the opposite sex2. Types of searches [14,15]<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Pat down search [16]<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Search of the outer clothing for weapons only2) Also known as a cursory or frisk search [16.1]3) Requirements for a lawful pat down search<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) The suspect is lawfully detainedb) Must have articulable facts which support a reasonable	<p>Review (30 minutes):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ped stop commands• Speed Cuffing <p>[14] Ask – What are the three most common types of person searches? Seeking:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pat down• Incident to arrest• Consent <p>[15] Ask – Why is it important to understand the scope of each of these searches?</p> <p>[16] Ask – What do you think “pat down” means?</p> <p>[16.1] Ask – What are other names for a pat down search?</p>

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<p>suspicion that the subject may be armed or dangerous</p> <p>4) Scope [17]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) For weapons only [18]b) The suspect's outer clothingc) If the searching officer realizes an item is not a weapon<ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) Stop focusing on the item or location(2) Move on with the search <p>5) Positioning for a pat down frisk search</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Suspect positioning [19]<ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) Facing away(2) Feet spread wide<ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) Off balance(b) No base(c) Harder to escape(3) Hands controlled<ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) Behind the back(b) Behind the headb) Officer positioning [20]<ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) Contact officer directly behind the suspect(2) Cover officer offset in "L" configuration <p>b. Incident to arrest [21]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1) Takes place at or near the time of a lawful arrest2) Requirements for a lawful incident to arrest search<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Must be incident to a custodial arrestb) The arrest must be lawfulc) Must be part of the arrest procedure3) Scope [22]<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Any area within the arrestee's immediate controlb) Full searches of the arrestee's personc) Containers on the arrestee's persond) Nearby physical area <p>c. Consent search [23]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1) By consenting, the subject temporarily relinquishes any	<p>[17] Ask – What areas can you search during a pat down?</p> <p>[18] Ask – What is the purpose of a pat down search?</p> <p>[19] Ask – How can you position the suspect so that you are safe during the search?</p> <p>[20] Ask – Where should the contact and cover officers position themselves in relation to the suspect during a pat down search?</p> <p>[21] Ask – How do you think an incident to arrest search might be different from a pat down search?</p> <p>[22] Ask – What is the scope of an incident to arrest search?</p> <p>[23] Ask – What is a consent search?</p>
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<p>expectation of privacy for the area to be searched</p> <p>2) Two conditions required [24]</p> <p>a) Clear, voluntary, and unequivocal consent</p> <p>(1) Expressed consent orally or in writing</p> <p>(2) Implied consent is manifested by signs, actions or gestures</p> <p>b) The person must have the actual or apparent authority to consent to the search</p> <p>3) Scope is limited to those areas specifically consented to by the subject [25]</p> <p>B. Elements of an effective search [30][33.II.B]</p> <p>1. Safe Approach</p> <p>a. Maintain base and balance</p> <p>b. Keep hands up within striking range</p> <p>2. Control</p> <p>a. Grips on the suspect’s fingers</p> <p>b. Safe body positioning behind the suspect</p> <p>3. Systematic approach for all searches</p> <p>a. Spider crawl technique</p> <p>b. Slow and methodical</p> <p>c. Same sequence for every search</p> <p>d. Prevents missing an area</p> <p>e. Maintain contact</p> <p>1) Sequence must allow constant contact</p> <p>2) Intuitive and easy to remember</p> <p>4. Search sequence [33.II.C]</p> <p>a. Rear waistband</p> <p>b. Front waistband</p> <p>c. Rear pocket</p> <p>d. Rear groin</p> <p>e. Front pocket</p> <p>f. Front groin</p> <p>g. Up the stomach</p> <p>h. Up the chest</p> <p>i. Front collar</p> <p>j. Rear collar</p> <p>k. Outside of the arm</p> <p>l. Inside of the arm</p> <p>m. “W” or “V” across the back</p>	<p>[24] Ask – What are the two conditions required for a consent search?</p> <p>[25] Ask – What do you think is the scope of a consent search?</p> <p>[26] Ask – What is the purpose of giving pedestrian stop commands?</p> <p>[27] Ask – What is a position of disadvantage?</p> <p>[28] Ask – What should you be doing while giving commands?</p> <p>[29] Ask – How is a visual search different from other searches?</p> <p>➤ Go to the mat room or PT field</p> <p>➤ Warm-up and stretch</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none">n. Armpito. Side/ribcagep. Down the outside of the legq. Ankle/footr. Up the inside of the leg5. Multiple suspect responsibilities [13]<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Contact officerb. Order all suspects to a position of disadvantagec. Move suspects back one at a time away from the other suspectsd. Search suspects one at a time	<p>[30] Demonstrate and drill – Pat Down Search</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Demonstrate• Break down key points and common mistakes• Drill<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Commands only – repeat after the instructor (3-5 reps)○ Approach and grip (3-5 reps)○ Commands (on their own, 3-5 reps)○ Search sequence – repeat after the instructor (3-5 reps)○ Search sequence – repeat after a student (3-5 reps)○ Search sequence – on their own (6-8 reps)○ Reverse roles and repeat
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