

SEARCH OF A PERSON

2 Hours

Detention Officer Training Course

References:

Search of A person, United States Marshal's Training Guide
Clothed Body Searches, Lock Up USA Volume 3 Issue 1
Arkansas Jail Standards
Florence v. Board of Chosen Freeholders, 566 U.S. ____ (2012).

Training Aids:

Video: *Clothed Body Searches*
Variety of simulated contraband for practical exercise

Coordination/Personnel: None needed

Prepared By: Calvin Bishop

Instructional Unit Title: Search of A Person.

Terminal Objective: To give the new Detention Officer an overview of search techniques, procedures, and case law pertaining to them.

Enabling Objectives: Following classroom instruction, the student will be able to correctly:

1. Explain the reasons for a search.
2. Detail the steps involved in a clothed body search.
3. Explain what to do with any contraband discovered during the search.
4. Demonstrate the proper techniques for a clothed body search.

I. Introduction

You will be searching prisoners as a daily part of your duties. You must develop this skill to a very high level. A poor search can lead to an escape, an injury or even the death of someone.

During this block we will examine the basic types of searches and the procedures for doing each one.

II. Body

A. Basic Rules of Search.

1. Everyone is searched! **No exceptions**
2. A prisoner is searched, even if another officer has searched them before you take custody.
3. Take your time, do not be in any hurry.
4. Don't be distracted by comments of the prisoner. That is why they are talking to you.
5. Be aware of your safety.
6. Look for small items, keys, wire etc...
7. Any time a prisoner has been out of the secure area of the jail they should be searched.
8. Searches should be conducted by same sex officers unless a real emergency exists.
9. Wear gloves.

B. Clothed Body search.

1. Prisoner removes outer clothing (jacket or coat) and jewelry.

2. All contents are removed from the prisoner's pockets.
3. Leave the pockets turned wrong side out.
4. Prisoner removes footwear and socks.
5. Prisoner is directed to stand with their feet approximately two feet apart and arms outstretched to the side or behind their back with fingers interlocked.
6. Officer or prisoner runs their hands through the prisoner's hair. A comb can be used.
7. Search the shirt collar inside and out. Check all clothing seams carefully. Crush the seam between your fingers do not just pat it.
8. Search the shoulder area.
9. Look inside each ear.
10. Look inside the mouth and under the tongue.
11. Search the arms inside and out and pay close attention to the armpits.
12. Have the prisoner spread their fingers apart and look between them. Look under the fingernails.
13. Search the chest area to the belt line.
14. Search the arm pits to the belt line.
15. Search the back area from the shoulder to the belt line.
16. Pay close attention to the small of the back.
17. Check the waist band of the clothing inside and out.
18. Search the abdomen moving from hips to buttocks.
19. Search both legs from crotch to feet. Don't be timid about searching the crotch area.

20. Have the prisoner lift one foot and check between the toes and the bottom of the feet.
21. All outer clothing and items removed from the prisoner are carefully checked. Watch for hidden or improvised weapons or tools.

C. Strip searches and Body cavity searches

1. SECTION 6-1006. SEARCH DURING RECEIVING OF DETAINEE

At the time a detainee is being searched, he should be checked for lice or other pests, cuts, bruises, needle marks, or any other bodily injuries and all findings shall be entered in the detainee's personal record. Any claims of illness or injury shall be entered into the record and checked by professional medical personnel for accuracy, if warranted. If a detainee appears to be ill, under the influence of drugs or alcohol, or unconscious, a qualified medical professional shall determine the condition of confinement. A lice-infested detainee shall be deloused by methods which have been recommended by the Arkansas Department of Health.

2. SECTION 6-1007. STRIP SEARCHES

Strip searches shall be conducted in private by a person of the same biological sex as the detainee being searched except when circumstances make the presence of additional personnel necessary. The Chief Executive shall have a written strip search policy which provides for strip searches to be conducted, at a minimum, during intake

- a. You must have a clear facility procedure for doing strip searches and follow it to the letter each time a strip search is conducted.
- b. Based on a Supreme Court decision, **Florence v. Board of Chosen Freeholders, 566 U.S. ____ (2012)** the Supreme Court held that officials may strip-search individuals who have been arrested for any crime as a part of admitting the individuals into the general jail population, even if there is no reason to suspect that the individual is carrying contraband.
- c. **Florence v. Board of Chosen Freeholders, 566 U.S. ____ (2012)** defines strip search : "It may refer simply to the instruction to remove clothing while an Officer observes from a distance of, say, five feet or more; it may mean a visual inspection from a closer, more uncomfortable distance; it may include directing detainees to shake their head or to run their

hands through their hair to dislodge what may be hidden there; or it may involve instructions to raise arms, to display foot insteps, to expose the back of the ears, to move or spread the buttocks or genital areas, or to cough in a squatting position”.

- 1) This definition is so important to our understanding now of strip searches. This single quote drastically changed the complexion of searches in a jail. Not only did the court allow those searches, but it blended two searches together to make it easier for Detention Officers in a booking situation to do the level of search that was absolutely necessary to meet the security and safety needs of the jail.
3. Body cavity searches can be divided into two major categories:
 - 1) Visual Inspection: which is allowed under Florence v. Board of Chosen Freeholders, 566 U.S. ____ (2012).
 - 2) Physical Intrusion: in which case a warrant issued by a Judge is **ALWAYS** required.

D. Handling Contraband.

1. If you find any illegal items they must be handled as evidence.
2. Have a supply of zip lock bags handy to store what you find.
3. Clearly document what you found and where you found it.
4. Contact your supervisor and store the evidence maintaining the chain of custody.

E. Use the video Clothed Body Searches.

III. Conclusion

This block has given you a good general overview of what is involved in the search of a person. It should be obvious that a poor search can have some very serious consequences.

Apply these principles to your searches and be focused on your search and you will be working in a much safer facility.
Practical Exercise will follow classroom instruction.
See next page for Practical information

Practical Exercise:

Separate the students into two groups.

One group will go to another room and hide simulated contraband on their person.

When they return, the other group will search that group for the contraband.

Once that group has finished, switch the groups so that everyone gets hands on practice at doing clothed body searches.

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT TITLE: DEFENSIVE TACTICS – TACTICAL HANDCUFFING

Time Allotted: 8 hr.

Target Group: Basic Students

LESSON PURPOSE: This course is designed to teach the basic student, proper care and maintenance of handcuffs, the fundamental skills required to temporarily apply and restrain a subject with handcuffs. Emphasis will be on applying the handcuffs as quickly and efficiently as possible with the aim of keeping injury to the subject and restraining officer to a minimum.

INSTRUCTIONAL OBJECTIVES: At the end of the course the student will be able to demonstrate through application:

1. Familiarization of handcuffs and the proper cleaning, maintenance and
2. Verbally directing a subject into the proper handcuffing position for the standing, kneeling, and prone positions while maintaining a reaction gap.
3. Proper application of the handcuffs on the subject to be restrained in all three handcuffing positions.
4. How to check handcuffs for correct fit after application.

I. INTRODUCTION

Handcuffs are temporary restraining devices used to control uncooperative or potentially uncooperative people. The proper and efficient use of handcuffs requires the development of physical skill proficiency to reduce the possibility of injury to both the officer and the person being restrained. This block of instruction will deal exclusively with the development of those skills. Legal issues related to when it is appropriate to restrain an individual will be addressed in the “Constitutional Law” and “Use of Force” blocks of instruction. The student is strongly encouraged to become familiar with their agency’s policy and procedure regarding the use of handcuffs
Training aids needed: Training cuffs, chained cuff, hinged cuffs, tri-folds, handcuff keys, double and single handcuff case, carb cleaner, 4-in-one oil and cleaning rags

II. BODY

A. Basic Tactical Handcuffing Principles

1. Demonstration of handcuff

- a. Chain cuff
- b. Hinged cuff
- c. Tri-fold restraint
- d. Hand cuffing familiarization
 - Single and double side
 - Double lock (color indicator)
 - Key hole
 - Hand cuff keys
 - Repair/cleaning techniques
 - Cuff case (single and double)

2. Warm up drills (injury prevention) in a circle

- Walk (clockwise, instructor counter clock wise)
- Arm swing
- Two hand check
- Elbow pull
- Shoulder shrug
- Palm press
 - Ø Stop face forward
- Curl
- Calf stretch
- Trunk extension
- Leg stretch
- Neck stretch

Ø Walk

- Arm cross
- Check heart rate

3. Awareness during the application of handcuffs.

a. Upon approaching a subject to handcuff, the officer should stay outside the reactionary gap (6 feet). By doing so, if resistance is encountered, the officer has the option of penetrating the gap to obtain control, or disengaging contact.

b. Body mechanics of the officer

- Wide base
- Deep base
- Low center
- Head over center

c. The officer should always be mentally prepared for resistance.

d. Always double lock handcuffs except when tactically hazardous.

2. Examples of subjects an officer will handcuff.

a. Totally cooperative. Definition: misdemeanor arrests

b. Potentially uncooperative. Definition: a subject who will resist at the first opportunity.

c. Totally uncooperative. Definition: a subject who will not submit to being handcuffed. Control must be established first, then handcuff.

3. Tactical handcuffing is a technique which affords an officer a higher level of control over a subject during the handcuffing procedure by applying the tactical elements of:

a. Approach to contact: officer uses reactionary gap.

b. Control upon touch: to defeat expected resistance upon first touch.

c. Speed of application: to diffuse aggression or actions which may lead to aggression.

4. Positioning Procedures

a. Position the subject with clear and concise verbal commands.

Remember to speak in a manner that is clear and easy for the arrested subject to understand. Give commands that relate to the subject's point of reference such as "left" and "right".

b. Example: Standing Handcuff Procedure

1. Sir, turn away from me and put your hands behind your back, palms up.

2. Sir, spread your feet shoulder width apart.
3. Sir, any sudden movements on your part will be considered resistance. Please do not do anything that I would confuse as hostile action.

c. Example: Kneeling Handcuff Position.

1. Sir, turn away from me and put your hands straight out to the side, palms back.
2. Sir, kneel on your left knee first, then your right knee.
3. Sir, cross your ankles and sit on them.
4. Sir, put your hands behind your back, palms up.
5. Sir, any sudden movements on your part will be considered resistance. Please do not do anything that I would confuse as hostile action.

d. Example: Standing Handcuff Procedure

1. Sir, turn away from me and put your hands behind your back, palms up.
2. Sir, spread your feet shoulder width apart.
3. Sir, any sudden movements on your part will be considered resistance. Please do not do anything that I would confuse as hostile action.

e. Example: Prone Position.

1. Sir, turn away from me and put your hands straight out to the side, palms back.
2. Sir, any sudden movements, or any movements where you reach to your body will be considered hostile actions, please follow my commands to the word.
3. Sir, kneel on your left knee first and then your right.
4. Sir, put your left hand on the ground in front of you, keep your right hand straight out to your side.
5. Sir, lay flat on the ground with both hands out to your sides, palms up, and both legs spread, toes out, heels down.

5. Approach Procedure.

- a. Avoid fully entering the reactionary gap.
- b. Approach from a 45 degree angle from behind the subject.
- c. Extend your arms while applying handcuffs to maintain extra distance and to increase the peripheral field of vision.

- d. Always be mentally prepared for sudden resistance.
 - e. Expect resistance after handcuffing the first hand if the subject is under the influence of alcohol.
- 6.
 - a. Always double lock handcuffs after control is established, unless double locking is tactically unsafe.
 - b. Check tightness of handcuffs by the width of the little finger.
 - c. If a subject complains of handcuff tightness, check handcuffs and document the complaint.
 - d. Never pick a subject up by the chains of the handcuffs.

B. Basic Tactical Handcuffing Application

- 1. Expected effects of Tactical Handcuffing
 - a. Decentralization of subject.
 - b. Quick application of handcuffs.
 - c. Ability to respond to resistance.
- 2. Principles of Application.
 - a. Balance displacement.
 - b. Distraction.
 - c. Pain Compliance (when resistance is encountered).

3. Considerations of Tactical Handcuffing.

Tactical handcuffing is designed so an officer can quickly handcuff a subject by using the same technique whether the subject is standing, kneeling, or in the prone position. It should be the officer's primary concern to get the first handcuff on quickly, utilizing the double-push principle. Additional control can be obtained by rotating the cuffed hand to the outside. This will also minimize the subject's ability to rotate into the control and allow the officer easy access to the second hand.

4. Technique Considerations.

- a. Control subject first.

b. Handcuffs are held firmly with fingers around the chain links separating the handcuffs.

c. Double bars are loaded toward the palm with the single bars poised to go on the subject's wrist.

d. Decentralize the subject prior to approach.

1. Standing:

aa. Legs spread shoulder width apart.

bb. Toes pointed out.

cc. Upper torso is bent slightly forward.

dd. Arms back, palms facing up.

ee. Subject facing away from officer's approach

2. Kneeling:

aa. Subject directed to both knees.

bb. Ankles crossed.

cc. Knees spread after crossing ankles.

dd. Upper torso is bent slightly forward.

ee. Arms back, palms facing up.

ff. Subject facing away from officer's approach.

3. Prone:

aa. Subjected directed to a prone position.

bb. Arms straight out, palms facing up.

cc. Legs spread, toes out, heels down.

dd. Subject facing away from officer's approach.

e. Maintain the reactionary gap.

f. Utilize the double push method of applying the handcuffs.

Simultaneously pull the hand into the cuff while pushing the cuff onto the wrist.

g. Flip the handcuffed wrist to the outside while maintaining control of the cuff chain.

h. The unrestrained hand is then controlled by turning the thumb up and applying the second handcuff by using either a top down or bottom up motion while applying the single bar side of the cuff to the wrist.

i. Double lock the handcuffs.

5. Speed and accuracy drills

- Place basic in a circle, allow two basic to apply handcuff in a circular motion, completing the circle. Basic will use batons for drill.
- Place squads at the outside 25 yard line, run to the end on the yard line apply cuff properly on other squad members, if applied properly the basic stays in the handcuff position and the other member runs to tag off the next basic.
- Have the basics in two rows, one row facing the opposite direction in the handcuff position. The instructor will advise the basic to apply the cuff properly, once the students approaches the cuffed student, the instructor turns the lights out, once everyone stated they are done the instructors check for tightness and double lock techniques.

III. CONCLUSION

Tactical handcuffing is designed to temporarily control a subject by restraining the wrists, and thereby restricting the subject's arm and hand movements. The principles and techniques outlined in this lesson plan should be used as a foundation for understanding how handcuffs should be used. The student who incorporates this training into their tactics will have a solid foundation from which to adjust and adapt to most handcuffing situations they encounter on the street.

REFERENCES:

PPCT Defensive Tactics Instructor Manual, Series A

Bruce Siddle

INSTRUCTIONAL AIDS:

Instructor

Lecture/Demonstration

Handcuffs

Handcuff Key

Students

Handcuff

Handcuff Key

COORDINATION/PERSONNEL

Sufficient trained personnel to maintain a minimum 12:1 student to Instructor ratio.

REFERENCES:

PPCT Defensive Tactics Instructor Manual, Series A

Bruce Siddle

INSTRUCTIONAL AIDS:

Instructor

Lecture/Demonstration

Student

None

COORDINATION/PERSONNEL:

Sufficient trained personnel to maintain a minimum 12:1 student to Instructor ratio.

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT TITLE: DEFENSIVE TACTICS – PPCT JOINT LOCKS

Time Allotted: 3 hours

Target Group: Jailer Students

LESSON PURPOSE: The purpose of this block of instruction is to train the basic student in the use of the lock out and side curl joint locks, as taught from the escort position, to restrain and control a resistive subject with minimal injury to the subject or officer.

INSTRUCTIONAL OBJECTIVES: The student will be able to demonstrate during training:

1. Proper knee strike distraction.
2. Positioning in the escort position.
3. Proper hand placement for the lock out and side curl positions.
4. Correct application of the lock out and side curl joint lock techniques.

I. INTRODUCTION

Joint locks are temporary control techniques designed primarily to control escort position resistance. These techniques utilize the principles of balance

displacement and pain compliance by the use of joint locks. When the basic techniques of the two joint locks taught in this block are mastered the student will be able to adapt the techniques to a wide range of subject control situations.

II. BODY

1. Common forms of resistance from the escort position.

The two joint locks taught in the PPCT System are designed to control the two most common forms of resistance an officer will encounter from the escort position. These are:

- a. Side curl of the arm.
- b. Lock out or stiffening of the arm.

2. Control is established by applying stress specifically on the wrists, elbow, or shoulder joint and by removing all slack from the joint by twisting or hyperextension of the joint.

3. Joint locks should be preceded by a distraction technique

- a. Knee strike to the subject's thigh about 3 –4 inches above the subject's knee.

4. Transport wristlock.

The primary control factor of the transport wristlock is pain compliance.

a. Technique consideration:

- 1. Best applied from the escort position to counter side curl.
- 2. Preceded by distraction technique.
- 3. Controlled elbow pulled into the officer's ribs.
- 4. Forearm elevated.
- 5. Wrist hyperextended.
- 6. Loud and repetitive verbal commands.
- 7. Alleviate pressure when commands are obeyed.

b. Grounding the resisting subject.

1. Offender pulled to the officer.
2. Step and pivot outside foot to a 45-degree angle.
3. Officer kneels on their inside knee.
4. Control is maintained for handcuffing by keeping slack out of the controlled arm.

c. The transport wristlock is primarily designed as a come-a-long hold to control low to medium levels of resistance such as passive and defensive resistance. This technique can also be used to control higher levels of resistance by grounding the resisting subject so handcuffs can be applied.

5. Straight arm bar.

The primary control factor of the straight arm bar is pain compliance and balance displacement.

a. Technique considerations.

1. Best applied from the escort position to counter lock out.
2. Preceded by distraction technique.
3. The subject is pulled to the officer.
4. Leverage is applied just above the elbow of the controlled arm.

b. Grounding the resisting subject.

1. Use loud and repetitive verbal commands.
2. Officer lowers his center of gravity.
3. Officer's elbow is locked against his ribs.
4. Step and pivot with the outside leg to a 45-degree angle.
5. Officer kneels on his outside knee.
6. Control maintained of restrained arm during handcuff procedure.

c. The straight arm bar is designed to control low and medium levels of resistance and to allow the officer to ground the subject for handcuffing and more secure control.

III. CONCLUSION

The joint lock out control techniques discussed in this block of instruction allow the officer to control low levels of resistance before the subject can escalate to levels of resistance requiring stronger means of control that could lead to potential injury to the subject or officer.

These techniques can be adapted to a wide variety of situations other than an escort position. Once the techniques are learned, and the student develops a reasonable level of proficiency, these techniques are very versatile.

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