

POLICE TACTICS & TECHNIQUES

Approaching & Searching Suspects



Background

UN Police personnel may find themselves in a situation where they have to search persons; this may arise in various different circumstances. In an executive mandate this can be to prevent crime, search for or secure evidence or for officer safety. In a non-executive mandate it may be relation to the security of UN facilities where persons are being searched as a requirement prior to their entry into a building or in support of the host country police service during a joint operation.

Whatever the reason, the UN police officer must be confident that they have a legal right to search the individual before continuing, whether that authority is granted by law or through the Mandate of the Mission.

Failure to properly search a prisoner and remove all weapons from his person can result in serious injury or death. . Proper search of prisoners is critical to an officer's safety; it can be carried out in various circumstances such as standing, against a wall or lying on the ground.

When searching a person, the officer must always remember the rights of the individual, conducted preferably by a police officer of the same gender than the searched individual. cursory searches can be conducted in a public place; however more intrusive searches should take place in a private, secure area, such as a police station and must be carried out by an officer of the same sex that the searched person.

Safety of the officer as well as the suspect is paramount. If available, the officer may wear disposable rubber gloves when conducting any kind of search. However, officers should consider the use of leather gloves in the absence of the rubber gloves in order to protect their hands from sharp objects, which the rubber gloves do not protect.

Criminals are very creative in their methods of concealment. If an officer is not aware of this fact, key concealment areas could be overlooked. The search must be thorough. Being reluctant to search or touch a person in a sensitive area (breast, groin, and buttocks) may result in an officer missing a concealed weapon. In this perspective, the search procedure always starts from where concealed weapons would be the most immediately accessible for the suspect, meaning next to his hands even though he is handcuffed.

This means that the area searched at first is the belt/back area where the handcuffed suspect holds his hands. This implies that if, a suspect would be handcuffed with his hands on the front, the first area to be checked will be the front belt area, the pocket and the groin area.

When searching prisoners of the opposite gender, it is a generally accepted procedure that such searches will only be done by a person of the same gender and

that only persons of the same gender will be present on the area when such searches are conducted. There are field expedient exceptions to this policy when safety is critical and an area and time for proper searching are not available.

Such searches should be held to the minimum and all considerations be given to religious or ethnic issues impacting on cross gender or female search but balanced against the risks to officer safety.

In addition to hand-held electronic metal detectors (wands) that are available in some instances, officers may consider using a pen, flashlight or other hard object to feel if a weapon is concealed in a sensitive area or on an opposite gender suspect. Officers may seek legal guidance from their chain of command if they need further direction.

Aim

To familiarize the FPU members with good practices in safely searching a suspect:

- in standing position
- against a wall
- on the ground

Learning outcomes

On completion of this module the participants will be able to:

1. Identify the safety zones
2. Demonstrate the triangular position of control
3. Safely conduct a search of a standing suspect
4. Safely conduct a search of a suspect against a wall
5. Safely conduct a search of a suspect on the ground

Training sequence

The material in this module is designed to be delivered over five 40 minute periods, the first being a theoretical lesson with PowerPoint presentation the next three being practical lessons where each of the individual techniques is demonstrated and practiced by the student. In the last lesson all three will be practiced and the instructor will be able to assess the officers to ensure that they have learnt the techniques. This is on the assumption that the students have received no previous training in this subject.

Duration

Minimum Session time	Lecture/Presentation	Question/Assessment	Session Activities
6 hours	40 mins	20 mins	5 hours
Additional Options	Mission Specific	Optional film	Optional activity

Methodology

This module contains a basic PowerPoint presentation to explain and show the various techniques used in searching suspects, however, the majority of this module should be taught in a practical manner using the format:

- Theoretical explanation by the instructor, (if necessary), placing the lesson in its general perspective.
- Demonstration by the instructor, without comment.
- Demonstration by the instructor in slow motion.
- Demonstration by the instructor with slow motion with explanations.
- Imitation by the students (with instructor correcting where necessary)
- Practice by the students until the technique is perfected

At the end of the final stage the instructor will be able to assess if the student is competent in the technique having carried out continuous assessment throughout the preceding lessons.

The instructor should inform participants of the content, format and timing. Knowing what to expect, participants can improve their ability to focus on the subject and benefit better from the session.

- Theory of searching (40 minute classroom lesson)
- Searching a standing suspect (40 minute practical lesson) = 2 techniques
- Searching a suspect against the wall (40 minute practical lesson)
- Searching a suspect on the ground (40 minute practical lesson)
- Revision and assessment of all the above techniques (40 minute practical lesson)

Instructors are encouraged to add practical examples and mission specific information related to the specific deployment of participants, if known.

Instructor Profile

This module is best presented by an instructor who has practical experience in searching suspects in peacekeeping operations and who could share his/her experience with the group should present the module. If there is more than one instructor, at least one should have practical experience in either domestic policing or a peacekeeping mission. A rehearsal of the demonstration before the lesson is

highly recommended.

Instructor Preparations

Required Readings

- DPKO Policy on Formed Police Units in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations
- FPU Training Handbook
- Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials
- Interim standard operating procedures on detention in UN PKO
- SOP on the use of force, arrest and detention

General Preparations

Equipment:

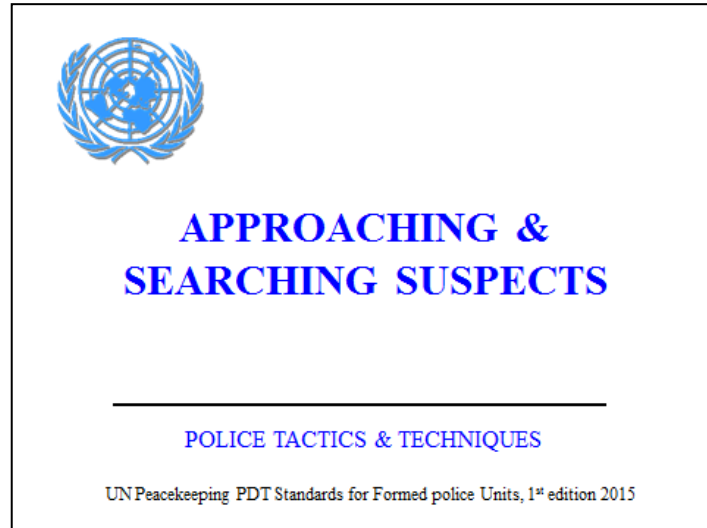
1. Computer and PowerPoint slides for lesson 1
2. Projector and Screen for lesson 1
3. Training weapons for lessons 2 - 5
4. Handcuffs for lessons 4 & 5

Training Area:

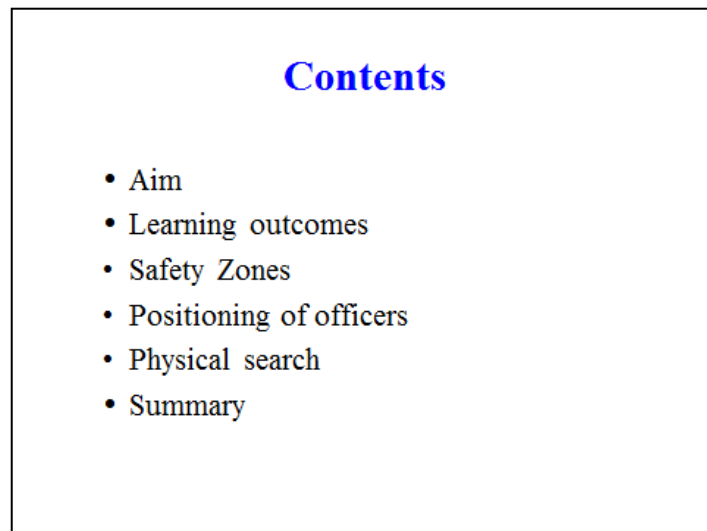
The initial lesson should be carried out in the classroom, however subsequent lessons will need a large area where students can work in threes and for the third lesson there must be a large wall that the students can use to practice against.

Session notes

Lesson 1 – Theory



Slide 1



Slide 2

Aim

To teach FPU members how to safely conduct a search of the suspects:

- In standing position
- Against a wall
- On the ground

Slide 3

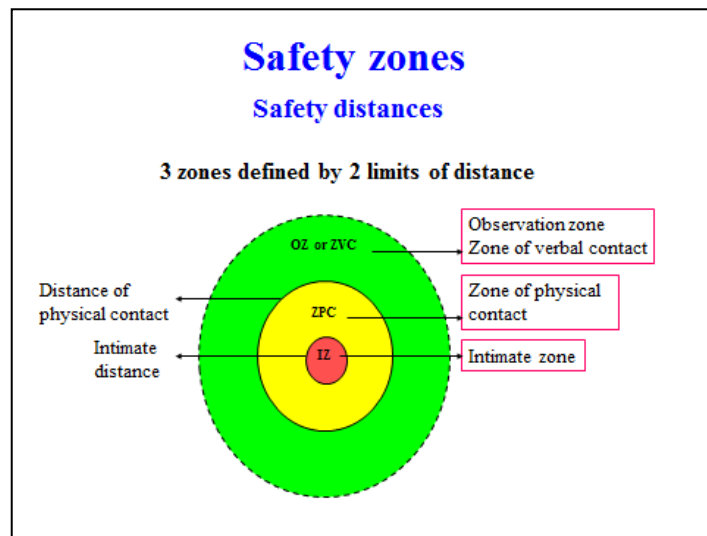
Learning outcomes

On completion of this module the participants will be able to:

- Identify the safety zones
- Demonstrate the triangular position of control
- Safely conduct the search of a suspect in standing position (2 techniques)
- Safely conduct the search of a suspect against a wall
- Safely conduct the search of a suspect on the ground

Slide 4

– Safety Zones



Slide 5

Officers must be aware of the safety distances between them and any suspect, these consist of:

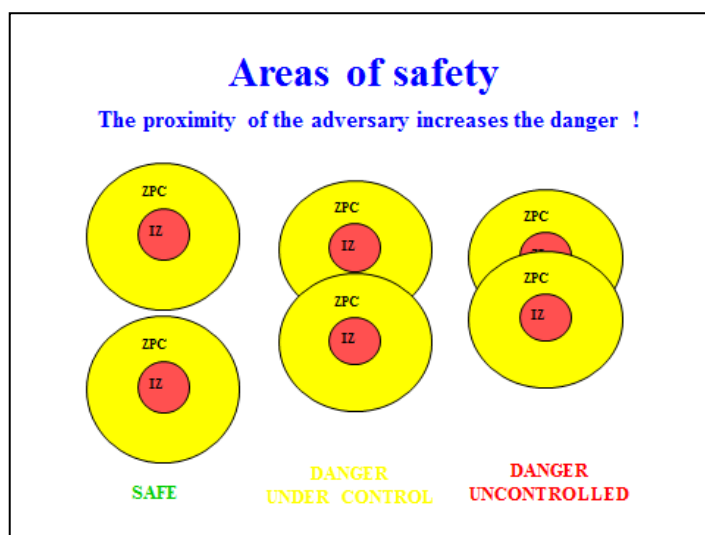
1. The Observation zone where they can see the suspect but they are out of reach. It is here that visual, verbal & listening skills are used to maintain officer safety; officers should use tactical communication to gain the attention of the suspect and direct them into the safest area and position before they consider moving into a closer contact zone.
2. The Zone of physical contact is where they are close enough to make physical contact by a simple movement of the legs, arms or a baton without being obliged to walk toward the suspect. It is at this point the suspect can make physical contact with a blade or kick. The officer must be aware of this and observe any of the danger signs which may indicate such action is about to occur. The distance depends on the size of the people involved, (for instance how tall the suspect is) and therefore no specific distance can be provided. Adaptation is of the essence.
3. The Intimate zone where they are so close that the police officers or the suspect can strike each other with their knees or elbow without being obliged to walk toward each other.. This is the most dangerous zone with regard to officer safety. The officer must ensure they remain alert and aware of the slightest indication that the suspect may be about to engage in physical contact. Officers should never allow the suspect to enter the intimate zone. . It is only a situation that can be decided by the officer himself when he has to come close to the suspect, (handcuffing, searching, arrest...). When the situation dictates, the officers must be mindful of his body placement toward

the suspect that allows him to have the physical and tactical advantage over the suspect.

Perception varies according to the threat (short, long or throwing weapon)

- **Observation zone:** prevention zone in which the visual, verbal and hearing contacts are the main focus.
- **Zone of physical contact:** zone in which the opponent can strike with a kick or a blade.
- **Intimate zone :** zone in which the opponent is close enough to strike or to hit with his arms, knees, elbows without having to move. It is also called courtesy distance.

Slide 6



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The closer the officer comes to the suspect the more dangerous it is, with the first two zones the officer will remain in full control allowing them to react to any movement, once they enter the Intimate zone they will not be able to react in time to avoid any physical contact. Tactical communication is vital because it allows you the opportunity to observe the suspect for any signs that they may be about to engage in physical contact (threat signs) these include:

- Head back - shoulders back.
- Face is red - twitching, jerking.
- Lips pushed forward bearing teeth.
- Breathing is fast and shallow.

- Stance and body position.
- Looking through you, eyes glazed, empty stare.
- Belligerent, challenging, shouting, etc.
- Clenching of fists

The officer must remain in control using tactical communication, instructing the suspect what they want from them.

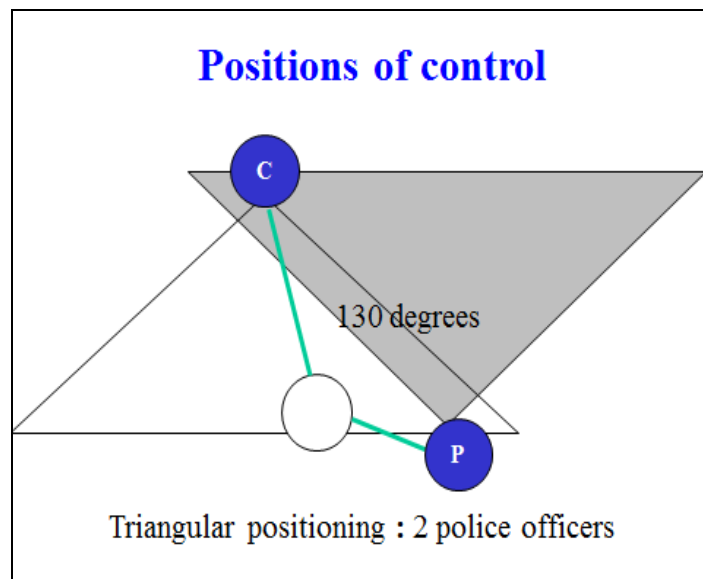
Should the suspect become aggressive or violent then the officer has the option to disengage or escalate to the appropriate level of response according to the use of force matrix. This can be linked in to STM “Human rights and the use of force”.

– Approach & Positioning of Officers

Position of security: Triangular positioning

- Identity check by 2 police officers
- Approach by the left or the right side, according to the environment
- One police officer is in charge of the control
- One police officer is in charge of the protection and support

Slide 8



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Where two officers are deployed as a buddy team, the safest position is to place the two officers at 130 degree angle to the suspect. If, for any reasons, the officers have to engage the suspect with firearms they will be safe to do so without engaging one another by accident. In the same perspective, this allows the checked person to see only one police officer at a time what keeps a more favourable balance of force for police officers. This keeps the initiative on police officers' side.

One officer assumes control (C) of the suspect and the verbal communication; they will face the suspect and keep visual contact. This officer, control element, will remain in the Zone of Observation and no closer (Green zone)

The other officer becomes the protection officer (P) in support and places himself at a 130 degree angle to the control officer slightly to the rear of the suspect; they should carefully observe the suspect for any of the potential threat signs. This officer should position himself in the yellow zone unless required to search or handcuff the suspect.

Officers will engage this position when initially stopping a suspect, they are then tactically aligned and ready to conduct a search or handcuff the suspect if required. It must be noted that the suspect will not necessarily be searched or handcuffed and may well be allowed to continue on their way following questioning or production of ID etc.

Triangular positioning: the approach

- Police officers arrive in front of the person (green zone)
- The control officer announces "Police, identity check"
- The protection officer starts to take position at the rear side of the person
- Police officers always keep visual contact.
- The protection officer is in charge of handcuffing if required.

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Triangular positioning: the approach



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Control officer freezes the situation.

As soon as the subject stops, the protection element takes position at the rear side of the person.



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Both elements are in active guard. Control element is at the limit of the observation zone. The protection element takes position at the limit of the zone of physical contact, ready to intervene.

Change of role

- If the person turns back and faces the protection officer.
- The control officer becomes the protection officer and vice versa.

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If the suspect turns to face the other officer then the roles of Protection and Control can easily be reversed.

Positions when using a wall

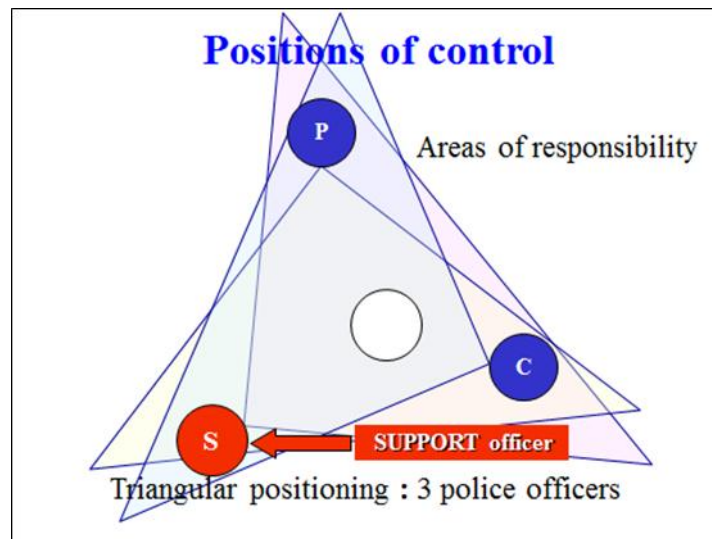
Triangular positioning: use of a wall or concrete

or

Officer C is in charge of the control, P is in charge of the protection.

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If a wall is present, the officers may use the wall to assist in controlling the subject. The officers may ask the subject to move toward the wall before the approach. If possible, the officers should assume the triangular position in preparation for the body search before the subject approaches which means one officer is prepared to approach the subject laterally.



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If three officers approach a subject, they will assume a triangular position around the subject. The third officer will act as a support officer. In this position all three officers are able to watch the subject as well as the background beyond the subject. By doing this all three officers are able to provide 360-degree protection without turning away from the subject or putting themselves in a position of crossfire.



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When three officers approach it is best for the officer in the center to control the subject so that the protection and support officers do not pass through a crossfire area to take position.



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The triangular position around the subject allows the protection and support officers to see the back of the subject and to look for weapons or dangerous objects on both the right and left side of the subject.

The subject doesn't have any visual contact with the protection and support elements.

Triangular positioning: the approach



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If the subject reaches into a pocket to retrieve identification, the protection officer can ensure the movement is slow and check the pocket by touching it to ensure no dangerous items are present.

Role of the support officer



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The support officer is in charge of the environment to ensure that the control and protection officers can safely deal with the subject. He may move to a position at the back of the control or protection officer to secure the environment and to avoid any cross fire, thus making the subject the third part of the triangle.



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If other people are present the support officer is able to inform the control and protection officers and direct pedestrians around the control area. The support officer may be the third part of the triangle position or he may move to a position at the back of the control or protection officer, thus making the subject the third part of the triangle. This may be necessary to deal with pedestrians approaching the rear of the control or protection officers. In either case, the support officer will ensure he is not in a crossfire position with the control or protection officer if the subject becomes violent.



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If other pedestrians are not present or the subject appears to pose a potential threat, the support officer may assist the control of the subject. This allows all three officers to focus on the subject.

Physical Body Searches

Physical Body searches

DEFINITION

- A body search is a safety measure carried out by any police officer checking over a person who is detained or arrested, in order to detect any dangerous item for their own or others safety.
- It has to be carried out in a meticulous and methodical way, without aggression or disproportionate use of force.
- To avoid injuries by sharp objects, the action is carried out patting down and not rubbing.

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It is important to stress during the presentation that the body search is a safety measure and not a judicial act. In most of the Francophone countries, there are two different words to define the body search or check and the search done as a judicial act, mentioned in the law. The search as a safety measure refers to police techniques in order to ensure the safety of the subject or others, including the police officers.

The search conducted for safety is done by patting the subjects clothing, not by the officer searching inside the pockets. If the officer wants to see what is in the pocket but does not believe it to be dangerous, the officer may ask the subject to remove the item themselves. If the officer conducts the pat down and feels the subject may have a weapon the officer should take precautions, possibly by handcuffing the subject, and then remove the object.

The body search done in methodological and meticulous manner will guarantee the safety of the officers or any other person interacting with the subject.

Physical Body searches

BASICS

- Before the search commences ask the suspect if he has any concealed weapons, and if so to indicate where they are.
- Ensure that the search is carried out by an officer of the same sex as the suspect, if possible.
- If the suspect becomes violent or resists then the controlling officer can take the suspect to the ground or against the wall to control them or back off to regain control with a weapon.

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It is important to stress that if the suspect becomes violent the officer must consider their safety before they attempt to physically restrain the suspect when they can back off and the Control officer can engage the suspect verbally. Both officers can scale up the response in relation to the violence offered; this is easier done when they are both taken enough distance (zones) and have time to react.

Body search: different methods

- Search from the back (2 techniques)
- Search from the back against a wall
- Weapon discovered during the search (directly removable or not)
- Search on the ground

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Search from the Back

Search from the back

- Standard method
- The suspect is compliant
- Suspect is not known to be armed or dangerous
- Suspect has not been restrained with handcuffs

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Search from the back



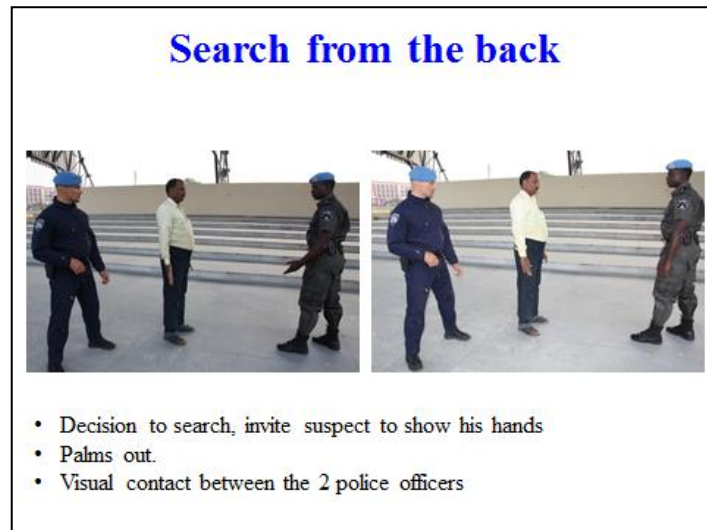
- Approach of the individual from the front, announce intentions.
- The control officer takes the lead. The protection officer triangulates his position.

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Officers approach the suspect and the Control officer engages verbally informing the suspect of the need to stop and the reason, if they will be searched then they will inform them at the same time and the reason why.

While the Control officer engages the suspect the Protection officer moves to the 130 degree position. Only one officer should engage the suspect in conversation, otherwise the suspect will become confused as to which officer to communicate with.

The Protection officer should be in a position where they have a view of the back of the suspect.



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Both officers must keep visual contact with the suspect at all times, the suspect should be told that the other officer is going to approach him to carry out a search so that he is not surprised when the officer takes hold of him. The Protection officer must ensure that his weapon is secured away from the suspect (holstered or in the case of an assault rifle slung behind his back).


As the Protection officer moves in the control officer should talk to the suspect to distract him from the Protection officer's movements. The protection officer should adopt the active stance position with his leading foot behind and in the centre of the space between the suspects feet **but he must not place his foot between the suspect's** as this may lead to it being entangled if the suspect becomes violent.

The Protection officer should take hold of the back of the suspect's elbow on the joint with the flat of his hand laying his forearm along the upper arm of the suspect

this will warn of and restrict any movement of that arm by the suspect. The Protection officer's elbow should rest on the shoulder of the suspect.

Search from the back

- Lateral approach, protection officer on the same side to avoid cross fire
- Double control (2 points of contact) of the person by hand and elbow
- Immediately search of areas of concern (waist line)
- Continue with abdominal area and the chest (up to the neck).



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At this point the officers swap roles, the Protection officer is now the one that will take the lead in communicating with the suspect and so becomes the Control officer. The search should commence with the waist line to ensure nothing has been concealed there as it would be easy for the suspect to remove and use against the officer. The search then moves up to the chest as far as the neck.

Search from the back

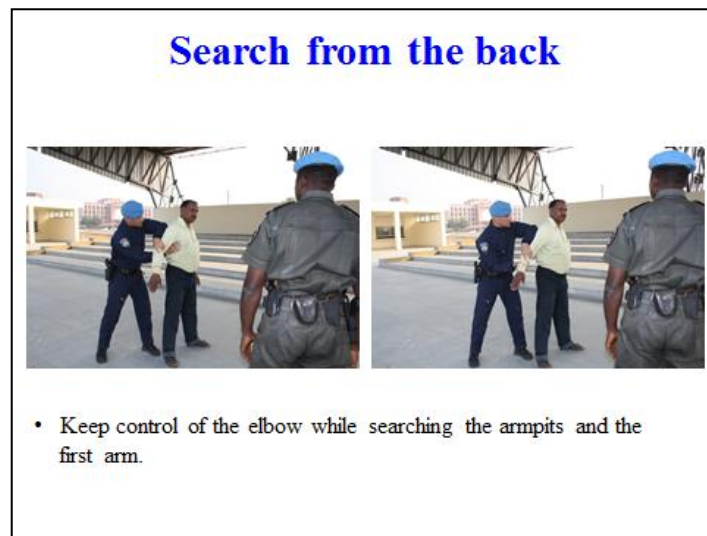


- Keep control of the elbow while searching the small of the back, the back, the neck and the head.
- During all the search, the officer keeps contact with his elbow, ready to push the person if necessary.
- The person is lightly bending forward

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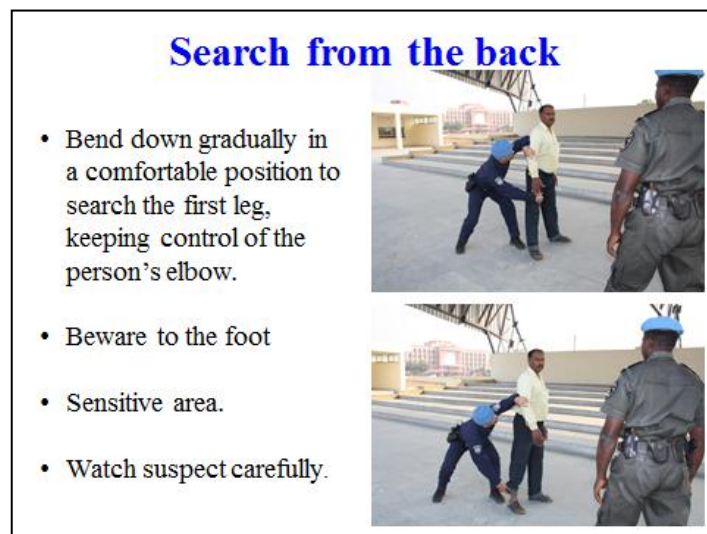
The searching officer maintains the grip on the elbow with their hand and their elbow against the shoulder whilst they move to search the small of the back, the rest of the back, neck and head. The suspect should be told to bend slightly forward for this part

of the search.



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The armpits and the arm that is being controlled are then searched.



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The searching officer then bends down, maintaining the hold on the elbow or at the shoulder level (if the police officer feels more comfortable) but moving their elbow down the back as they move, search the leg and foot, keeping a watch for any sudden movements, do not forget to check the groin and buttocks although be cautious this is done with sensitivity to the customs of the suspect.

Search from the back




- Ensure visual contact before the transition.
- Keep the active guard position. Lateral movement.
- The protection officer follows the transition to avoid cross fire.

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Having completed the search on one side the searching officer must move to the other side, this is done while remaining in the active guard position, and always maintaining contact with the suspect, the officer moves their other hand over to take the grip on the opposite elbow of the suspect and then the elbow contacts with the shoulder releasing the other hand to carry out the search.

The protection officer will need to move slightly to ensure that they maintain the 130 degree angle and avoid crossfire.

Search from the back




- The officer remains in active guard position.
- Keep control during the rotation (lateral movement to be comfortable to carry out the search).
- Repeat the search on the left side (waist, chest, neck, armpit, arm, lower of the back, back)

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Search from the back


- Bend down gradually in a comfortable position to search the second leg, keeping control of the person's elbow.
- Watch suspect carefully.
- Again, particular attention to the foot.



Slide 37

Search from the back

- Protection and control officers take their initial position
- Keep control of the person's elbow while going backward
- Watch the person carefully.
- Invite the person to leave




Slide 38

The search continues in the same order as it did on the other side of the body. Once the search is complete if the suspect is going to be allowed to leave the searching officer backs away to the 130 degree position and the suspect is told that he is free to leave.

Search from the back: 2nd case


- The suspect is already handcuffed.
- Search immediately the lower back even if you intend to search the person.



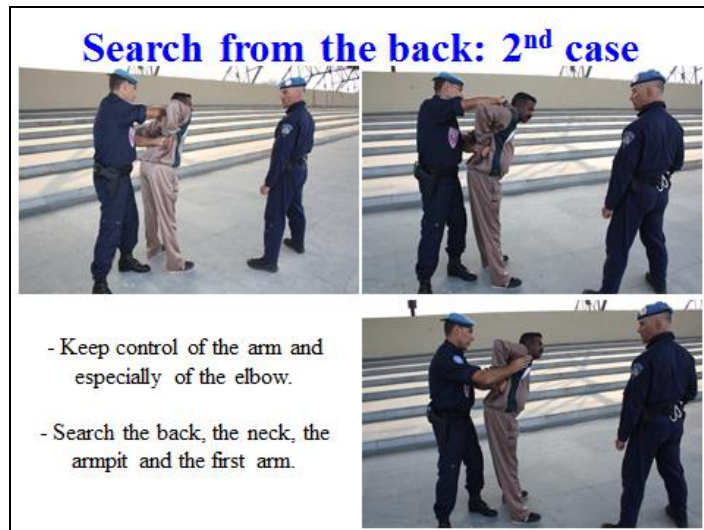
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Search from the back: 2nd case

- Wrist lock and extend the elbow up by pushing on the hand.
- Search the waist area, chest and lower back.
- The police officer can be positioned at the same level on the suspect's side to search



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Search from the Back against a Wall

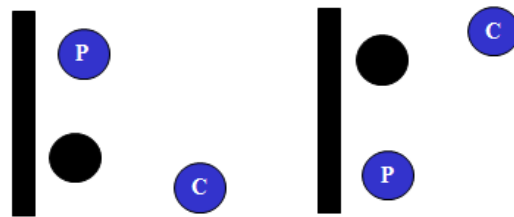
Search from the back against a wall

- Used where a wall is readily available
- Gives the officer's some added stability and protection
- Suspect easier to control if they become non-compliant

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Search from the back against a wall

Triangular positioning: use of a wall or concrete




Officer C is in charge of the control, P is in charge of the protection.

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A search can be conducted against a wall to give the officers additional control over the suspect.

Search from the back against a wall

- Identify yourself as police and the reason for the control (ID check..).
- Order him to show his hands and to face the wall.
- Lateral approach of the protection officer.
- The control officer positions himself in a vantage position (centre).




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The two police officers approach the subject. The control element freezes the situation.

Search from the back against a wall

- Order him to position his hands against the wall (arms extended, at the level of the shoulders) keeping his feet wide apart and well distanced from the wall.
- Lateral approach, in active guard position.
- Switch of role, the protection officer performs the body search. The control officer becomes the protection officer.



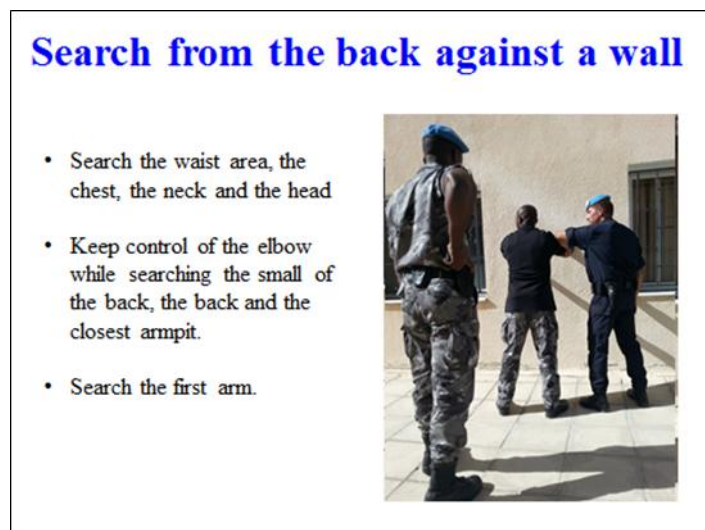
Slide 46

The suspect should be told to reach out to the wall with his arms outstretched and then move away from the wall with their feet and ensure their legs are wide apart, this will put them in an off balance position. Once again the Protection officer approaches in the active guard position



Slide 47

Once the officer makes contact with the suspect they should adopt the same two points of contact with the hand on the elbow and their elbow on the suspects shoulder. The officers will now swap roles as the searching officer carries out the communication with the suspect. They will then search in exactly the same sequence as before.



Slide 48

The search should commence with the waist line to ensure nothing has been concealed there as it would be easy for the suspect to remove and use against the officer. The search then moves up to the chest as far as the neck. The armpits and the arm that is being controlled are then searched.

Search from the back against a wall

- Maintain contact.
- Bend down gradually in a comfortable position to search the first leg.
- Keep careful watch on the suspect, not on where you are searching.
- Visual contact between the 2 officers before the transition




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Visual contact is established between two police officers before searching the leg. The searching officer then bends down, maintaining the hold on the elbow or at the shoulder level (if the police officer feels more comfortable) but moving their elbow down the back as they move, search the leg and foot, keeping a watch for any sudden movements, do not forget to check the groin and buttocks although be cautious this is done with sensitivity to the customs of the suspect.

Search from the back against a wall

- During change of position of the control officer, the protection officer lowers the muzzle and takes back his initial position when the transition is completed.
- Firearm of the protection officer is in ready position.



Slide 50

Having completed the search on one side the searching officer must move to the other side, this is done while remaining in the active guard position, and always maintaining contact with the suspect, the officer moves their other hand over to take the grip on the opposite elbow of the suspect and then the elbow contacts with the shoulder releasing the other hand to carry out the search.

The protection officer will keep his position. He lowers the muzzle of his weapon during the transition in order to avoid crossfire.

Search from the back against a wall

- Immediate control of the elbow. Double points of contact.
- Again search the abdominal area, the chest, the small of the back and the remainder of the back (the head if necessary).



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Search from the back against a wall

- Search the armpit and the second arm.
- Keep control of his elbow (right hand when searching the left side).
- Maintain contact before searching the second leg.
- Visual contact with the protection element before continuing the search



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Search from the back against a wall

- Start the search of the second leg.
- Bend down gradually in a comfortable position to search the second leg.
- Keep watching suspect, not on where you are searching.
- Announce search completed



Slide 53

Search from the back against a wall

- Show respect to the person
- Invite the person to kindly leave the place



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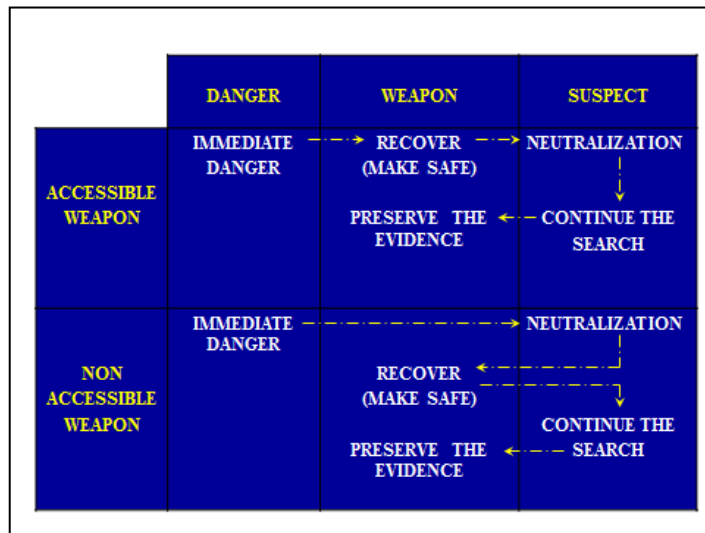
The search continues in the same order as it did on the other side of the body. Once the search is complete if the suspect is going to be allowed to leave the searching officer keeps his position, follows the suspect when he is told that he is free to leave

– Search with discovery of Accessible Weapon

Search with discovery of an accessible weapon

- Upon discovery of any dangerous object, the controlling officer alerts the protection officer either by code or by stating: "Weapon".
- Stop searching, secure the suspect and recover the weapon.
- Keep control of suspect.
- The protection officer steps forward to secure the weapon.
- Protection officer returns to his initial position, the suspect is handcuffed and the search is resumed

Slide 55



Slide 56

If a weapon is discovered during the search then the officer should stop the search and recover the weapon as safely as possible, they must decide if, at that stage, it is safer to quickly remove the weapon or secure the suspect in handcuffs first. This will depend on the attitude of the suspect and the circumstances. The weapon will be handed over to the protection officer.

Search on the Ground

Search on the ground

- To be used for searching dangerous suspects once they have been handcuffed
- The searching officer will have to secure the suspect in handcuffs
- The searching officer will have to secure his weapon before approaching the suspect
- The searching officer will establish the position of control
- Only when the searching officer has full control, he will proceed to search the suspect


Slide 57

Searching officers on the ground is normally only carried out on dangerous suspects that have been secured and handcuffed. The searching officer will have applied the handcuffs first and adopted a position whereby his right knee is balanced between the shoulder blades of the suspect, so that, if the suspect becomes violent, the officer can put pressure on the suspect back to subdue him. Pressure should not be exerted as a matter of course as this would contravene the use of force rules. A specific attention should also be raised on a key point in avoiding to pressure the suspect's neck with the knee since it may result into major and permanent injuries.

The handcuffing technique will be dealt with in a later lesson. The instructor should not deal with any matters regarding handcuffing as it will confuse the students. When practicing this technique the suspect should be handcuffed and placed in prone position and the practice commenced from the student taking position kneeling over the suspects back. Once the handcuffing technique has been taught the two can be combined into a practical scenario.

Search on the ground


- The search on the ground can only be performed once the suspect is handcuffed and prone.
- Search immediately the waist area, back and the head if necessary (just remove temporarily your knee to search the lower back).



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Search on the ground


- He keeps control on the floor, one knee on the lower back and the other one on the shoulder.
- He searches all accessible parts of the suspect's body (armpits, back, thigh, arms).



Slide 59

Search on the ground

- He keeps control on the floor, one knee on the shoulder.
- He searches the closest side to him (side he is supposed to place the suspect) and the pats accessible (ask the suspect to bend his leg to reach the area).



Slide 60

The search starts in the same sequence as any other search with the danger area of the waist followed by the back and head. The officer will temporarily have to move their knee to search the area underneath it. The officer searches the suspects down the legs and ensures that all areas on the rear of the suspect have been searched before rolling the suspect onto their side so that he can search their front.





Slide 61

The officer must now search the front of the suspect, in order for them to do so they must roll the suspect over. The officer takes hold of the suspect's upper arm furthest away from him and pulls the suspect towards them, explaining to the suspect that they are going to roll them onto their side. As the suspect rolls onto their side the officers right knee should be placed between the suspects handcuffed arms as this will hold the suspect in place. Care must be used so as not to exert excessive force.

Search on the ground

The upper leg of the suspect is placed at the rear in order to facilitate the search.



- He controls one hand of the suspect (with one of his hands) and starts the search with the other one at the belt area.
- The search is done from the high part to the low part of the suspect. Do not forget to check the neck area.

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Search on the ground

- Search the lower part (the area you can reach, the search will be finalized once the suspect is seated).
- Keep control of the upper leg while searching the other. Extend it to the rear.
- During the search the protection officer can step on the upper foot of the suspect to avoid any movement.

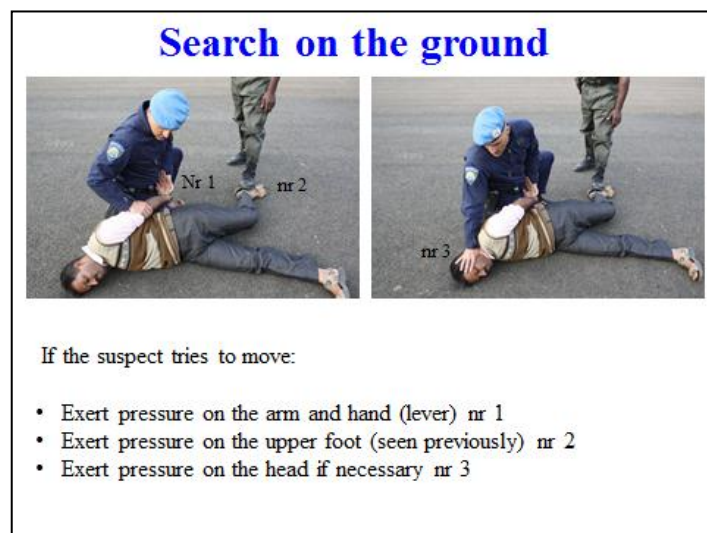



Slide 63



Slide 64

The officer controls the suspect in position with one hand whilst he searches with the other. The search commences, as before at the waist belt and then moves from top to bottom. The suspect's leg should be moved to the rear to assist with the search and to balance the suspect in position. If the suspect starts to struggle at any point the officer can let them go and back off at which point they will roll back onto their front. Alternately the officer can control the suspect's arms with a wrist lock, or control the head by pushing it down against the floor.




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The protection officer can move forward and gently place his foot on the suspect's foot to control it against the ground. Once the search is complete the suspect needs to be stood up.

– Technique to Stand Suspect up after Search is completed

Technique to stand suspect up after search completed

- The search completed and the suspect handcuffed, stand the suspect up.
- Control the head with the hand in which direction you want to sit the suspect (right hand to sit him to the left side).
- Control the head of the suspect after sitting.



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The suspect needs to be told that he is going to be stood up, control the arms with one hand and the head with the other move the head in the direction that you want the suspect to sit up, once the suspect is in the sitting position gentle push the head forward to maintain control.

Technique to stand suspect up after search completed

- Change the position of your hands (left for the left side)
- Take the arm of the suspect on the chosen side.
- Ask him to bend his leg.
- Keep control of the head.



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The officer then moves his hands so that he can engage his hand through the suspect's handcuffed arm at the shoulder, this will allow for an arm lock to be engaged if necessary. Tell the suspect to bend their leg and maintain control of the head.

Technique to stand suspect up after search completed

- Tell the suspect to roll and get on his knees.
- From the kneeling position, tell him to stand.
- Take some distance from him to avoid any contact.




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The suspect should be told to get onto his knees, the officer maintains control of the arm and the head once the suspect is on their knees they should be told to stand up.

Technique to stand suspect up after search completed

- Assist him up continuing in a circular movement to maintain control.
- When this is done, take him to the police vehicle.
- In case of need, protection officer can assist to control the suspect.



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The officer moves in a circular movement to assist the suspect to stand up and at the same time maintaining control of the head and arm. The protection officer can assist by taking control of the suspect's other arm in a similar position which can be used as an arm lock if necessary.

The key points for this technique are:

Ask the suspect to fold one leg on the side you intend to have him standing up. This will allow standing up much more easily

Do not stand close above the suspect's head when he is asked to stand up since he

may do so very fast and hit the police officer with his head and knock him down.


Do not leave too much room between the suspect and the police officer when he is standing up since there is a risk to lose control on him.

Summary

- Safety Zones
- Positioning of officers
- Physical search of the suspect :
 - In standing position
 - Against a wall
 - On the ground

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🔑 **Instructors note:** The officers should be given a summary of the key points of the lesson before being asked if they have any questions.



QUESTIONS

UN Peacekeeping PDT Standards for Formed police Units, 1st edition 2015

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Lesson 2 – Practice

The remaining practical lessons are for mastering of the Approaching & Searching skills by the students and are left at the discretion of the instructors when they have assessed the level of knowledge of the students.

This practice should be taught in a practical manner using the format:

- Demonstration by the instructor
- Explanation by the instructor
- Imitation by the students (with instructor correcting where necessary)
- Practice by the students until the technique is perfected