

**Lower Providence Township Police Department  
Eagleville, Pennsylvania**

<b>General Order</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<b>ORDER NUMBER</b>
<b>Special Order</b> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<b>Personnel Order</b> <input type="checkbox"/>		<b>704</b>
<b>Subject</b>		
<b>Field Interviews, Pat-Down Searches, Seizures</b>		
<b>Date of Issue</b>	<b>Effective Date</b>	<b>Expiration Date</b>
<b>January 16, 2020</b>	<b>January 16, 2020</b>	<b>Until Amended or Rescinded</b>
<b>Issued by:</b>		
<b>Michael Jackson, Chief of Police</b>		
<b>Amends</b>	<b>Rescinds</b>	
	<b>All Previous Orders</b>	
<b>Standard Number:</b>		
<b>1.2.2 / 1.2.3</b>		
<b>Distribution</b>		
<b>1. General Order Manuals</b>		
<b>2. Records Manual</b>		
<b>3. Reading Verification to all Personnel</b>		

## **I PURPOSE**

The purpose of this policy is to assist officers in determining when field interviews, pat-down searches, and seizures are warranted and the manner in which they must be conducted.

## **II POLICY**

The field interview is an important point of contact for officers in preventing and investigating criminal activity. But even when conducted with respect for involved citizens and in strict conformance with the law, it can be perceived by some as a means of police harassment or intimidation conducted in a discriminatory manner against groups or individuals. In order to maintain the effectiveness and legitimacy of this practice and to protect the safety of officers in approaching suspicious individuals, law enforcement officers shall conduct field interviews, perform pat-down searches, and seize property in conformance with procedures set forth in this policy.

## **III DEFINITIONS**

- A. Field Interview: The brief detainment of an individual, whether on foot or in a vehicle, based on reasonable suspicion for the purposes of determining the individual's identity and resolving the officer's suspicions.
- B. Pat-Down Search: A "Frisk" or external feeling of the outer garments of an individual.
- C. Seizure: The taking of physical evidence or property into police custody
- D. Reasonable Suspicion: Articulate facts that, within the totality of the circumstances, lead an officer to reasonably suspect that criminal activity has been or is about to be committed.

#### **IV REGULATION**

**A. Justification for Conducting a Field Interview:**

Law enforcement officers may stop individuals for the purpose of conducting a field interview only where reasonable suspicion is present. Reasonable suspicion must be more than a hunch or feeling, but need not meet the test for probable cause sufficient to make an arrest. In justifying the stop, the officer must be able to point to specific facts which, when taken together with rational inferences, reasonably warrant the stop. Such facts include, but are not limited to the following:

1. The appearance or demeanor of an individual suggests that he is part of a criminal enterprise or is engaged in a criminal act.
2. The actions of the suspect suggest that he is engaged in a criminal activity.
3. The hour of day or night is inappropriate for the suspect's presence in the area.
4. The suspect's presence in a neighborhood or location is inappropriate.
5. The suspect is carrying a suspicious object.
6. The suspect's clothing bulges in a manner that suggests he is carrying a weapon.
7. The suspect is located in proximate time and place to the alleged crime.
8. The officer has knowledge of the suspect's prior criminal record or involvement in criminal activity.

**B. Initiating a Field Interview**

Based on observance of suspicious circumstances or upon information from investigation, an officer may initiate the stop of a suspect if he has articulable reasonable suspicion to do so. The following guidelines shall be followed when making an authorized stop to conduct a field interview.

1. When approaching the suspect, the officer shall clearly identify himself as a law enforcement officer, if not in uniform, by announcing his identity and displaying departmental identification.
2. Officers shall be courteous at all times during the contact but maintain caution and vigilance for furtive movements to retrieve weapons, conceal or discard contraband, or other suspicious actions.
3. Before approaching more than one suspect, individual officers should determine whether the circumstances warrant a request for backup assistance and whether the contact can and should be delayed until such assistance arrives.
4. Officers shall confine their questions to those concerning the suspect's identity, place of residence and other inquiries necessary to resolve the officer's suspicions. However, in no instance shall an officer detain a suspect longer that is reasonably necessary to make these limited inquiries.
5. Officers are not required to give suspects Miranda warnings in order to conduct field interviews unless and until additional information is available and sufficient to establish probable cause for arrest.
6. Suspects are not required, nor can they be compelled, to answer any questions posed during field interviews. Failure to respond to an officer's inquiries is not, in and of itself, sufficient grounds to make an arrest, although it may provide sufficient justification for additional observation and investigation.

**C. Reporting**

If after conducting a field interview there is no basis for making an arrest, the officer should record the facts of the interview and forward the documentation to the appropriate reporting authority as prescribed by departmental procedure.

**V REGULATION: PAT-DOWN SEARCHES**

- A. Justification for Conducting Pat-Down Searches - A law enforcement officer has the right to perform a pat-down search of the outer garments of a suspect for weapons if he has been legitimately stopped and if consent is provided or there is a reasonable belief that the subject is armed and dangerous, as outlined in *Terry v. Ohio*. Clearly, not every field interview poses sufficient justification for conducting a pat-down search. Following are some criteria that may form the basis for establishing justification for performing a pat-down search. Officers should note that these factors could or should be considered. The existence of more than one of these factors may be required in order to support reasonable suspicion for the search
1. The type of crime suspected - particularly in crimes of violence where the use or threat of deadly weapons is involved.
  2. Where more than one suspect must be handled by a single officer.
  3. The hour of the day and the location or neighborhood where the stop takes place.
  4. Prior knowledge of the suspect's use of force and/or propensity to carry deadly weapons.
  5. The appearance and demeanor of the suspect.
  6. Visual indications which suggest that the suspect is carrying a firearm or other deadly weapon.
  7. The age and gender of the suspect. Whenever possible, pat-down searches should be performed by officers of the same sex.
- B. Procedures for Performing a Pat-Down Search:
1. When reasonable suspicion exists to perform a pat-down search, it should be performed with due caution, restraint and sensitivity. These searches are only justifiable and may only be performed to protect the safety of officers and others and may never be used to shake down individuals or groups of individuals or as a pretext for obtaining evidence. Under these circumstances, pat-down searches should be conducted by at least two officers, one of whom performs the search while the other provides protective cover.
  2. Because pat-down searches are cursory in nature, they should be performed with the suspect in a standing position or with hands placed against a stationary object and feet spread apart. Should a weapon be visually observed, however, a more secure search position may be used, such as the prone position.
  3. In a pat-down search, officers are permitted only to externally feel the outer clothing of the suspect. Officers may not place their hands in pockets unless they feel an object that could reasonably be a weapon, such as a firearm, knife, club or other item.
  4. All efforts shall be made for a same gender search, officer/dispatcher to subject in custody. When reasonable, officers from another department may be requested. Officer safety is always the primary consideration. If a same gender search is not possible, the search should be conducted in front of another officer/witness. When possible, the back of the hand should be used during the search, if it does not interfere with officer safety.
  5. If the suspect is carrying an object such as a handbag, suitcase, briefcase, sack or other item that may conceal a weapon, the officer should not open the item but instead place it out of reach of suspect.
  6. If the external feeling of the suspect's clothing fails to disclose evidence of a weapon, no further search may be made. If evidence of a weapon is present, an officer may retrieve that item only. If the item is a weapon, the possession of which is a crime, the officer may make an arrest of the suspect and complete a full custody search of the suspect.

**VI. REGULATION: SEIZURES**

- A. All property taken from a person in custody and subject to detainment shall be seized. The officer shall inventory the property on a "property record form". The form shall identify the property taken and the officer connected with the arrest/search. The form will be kept with the property until returned. After the property is returned, the form will be signed by the officer releasing the property and the detainee or a representative of another agency if the detainee is being turned over. It will be placed in the arrest folder, or if no folder, forwarded to the records department.

- B. All contraband/evidence located on a subject searched shall be seized. The contraband/evidence shall be properly tagged and an evidence inventory form completed. The evidence shall then be turned over to the criminal investigative division for storage and/or testing.

**VII. REGULATION**

Situations authorized or governed by United States and Pennsylvania Constitutional provisions, Pennsylvania Statutes, or case law.

- A. Lower Providence Township police officers will adhere to all other Commonwealth and Federal statutory and case law provisions in the course of searches and seizures.

*Michael Jackson*

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Chief of Police