Contraband Control

Procedures

Within

Detainee Operations

Terminal Learning Objective

Action:

Identify Contraband and Determine the Correct Procedures for Conducting a Frisk Search, Strip Search, and an Inspection/ Shakedown of a Detainees' Area.

Conditions:

In a Classroom Environment Given a Detainee (Role Played) With Programmed Items of Contraband, a Requirement to Search the Detainees, Detainee Quarters/living Areas (Real or Simulated), a Note Book, Pen or Pencil, a Blank (Locally Produced) and Local SOP.

Standard:

Correctly Perform All of the Steps, in Sequence, to Search a detainee, Seizing All Contraband, and Determining What Is Contraband While Observing All Safety Precautions.

DOD 009278

Enabling Learning Objective A

Action:

Identify contraband.

Conditions:

In a classroom environment given a video-tape presentation discuss the various types of common contraband items in detainee camps.

Standard:

Correctly identified contraband.

Contraband

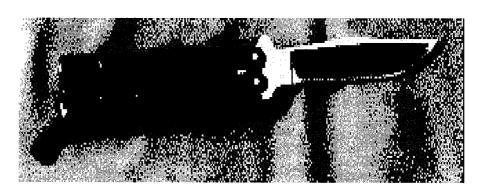
Anything not originally issued to a detainee upon initial confinement, covered by a property pass, or items considered illegal by law or directive.

WEAPONS

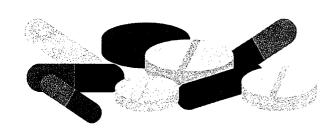


GUNS AND KNIVES





DRUGS AND ALCOHOL

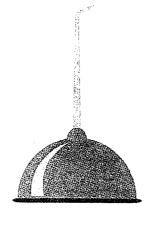












LUBRICANTS

MISCELLANEOUS PROPERTY

Prestige

Individuals Who Want to Make Names for Themselves

Relief From Boredom

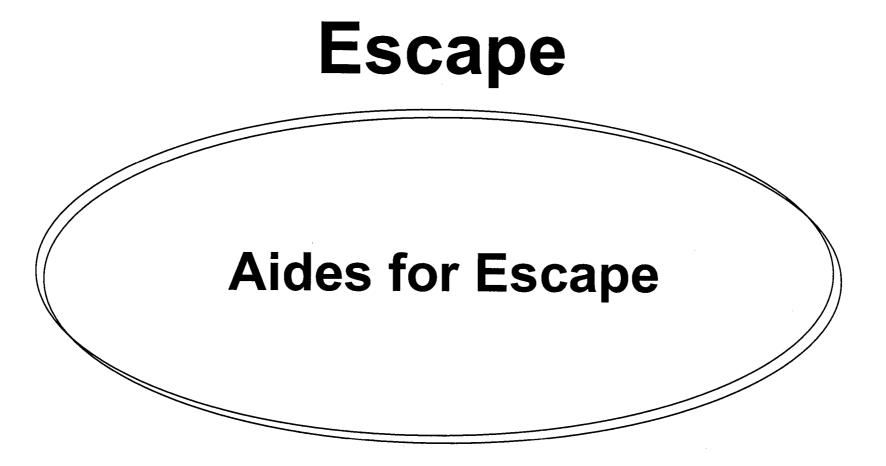
Detainees May Spend All Day Thinking of Ways to Beat the System

Advancement

To Bribe a Staff Member or Another Detainee

Immoral Acts





Gangs and Cliques

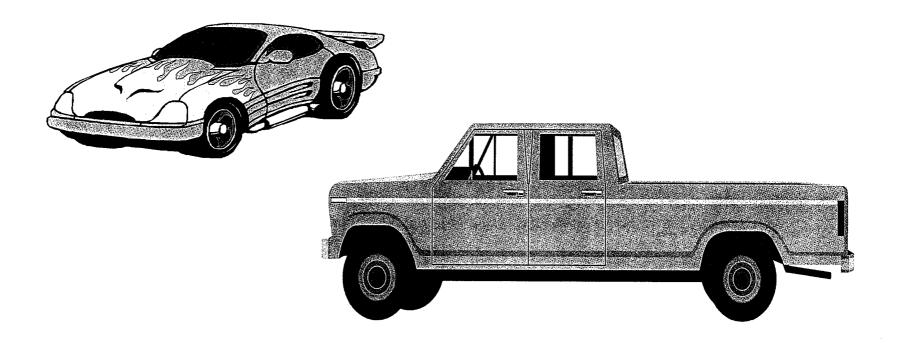
Items Supporting Gangs and Cliques

Addiction

Wherever There Is a Need/demand, the Supply Will Follow



VEHICLES



VISITORS



CARELESSNESS
AND
DISHONESTY

Enabling Learning Objective B

Action:

Frisk Search a Detainee.

Conditions:

In a classroom environment given a detainee (role played) with programmed items of contraband and a requirement to conduct a frisk search.

Standard:

Correctly perform all the required steps, in sequence, to frisk search a detainee, seizing all contraband, while observing all safety precautions.



DOD 009301

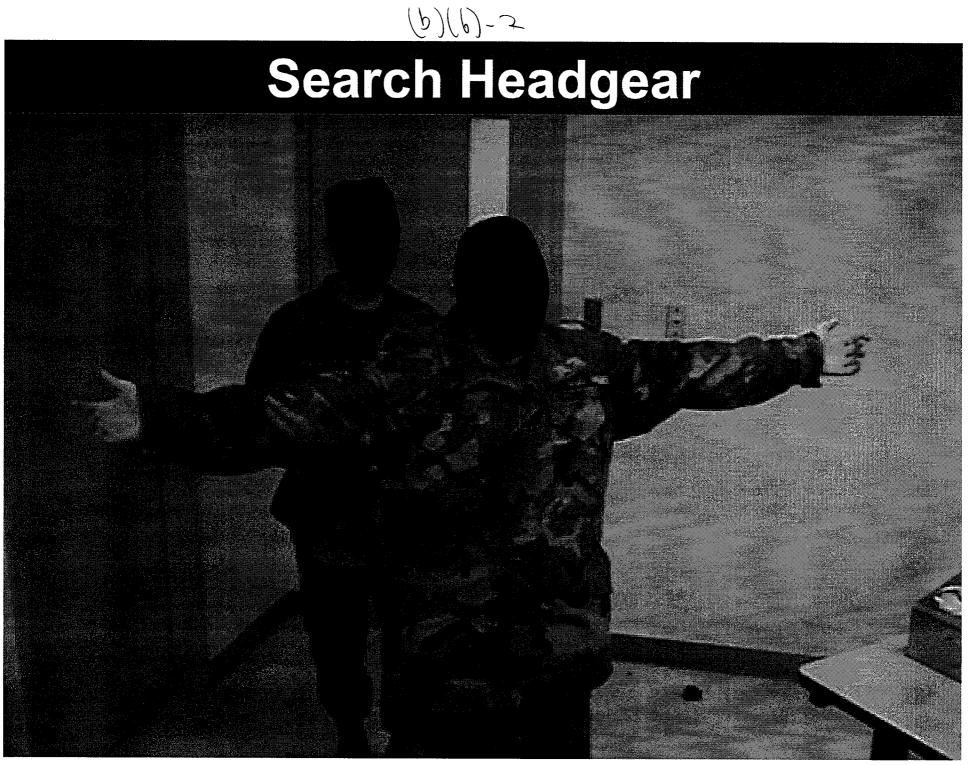
(5)(6)-2

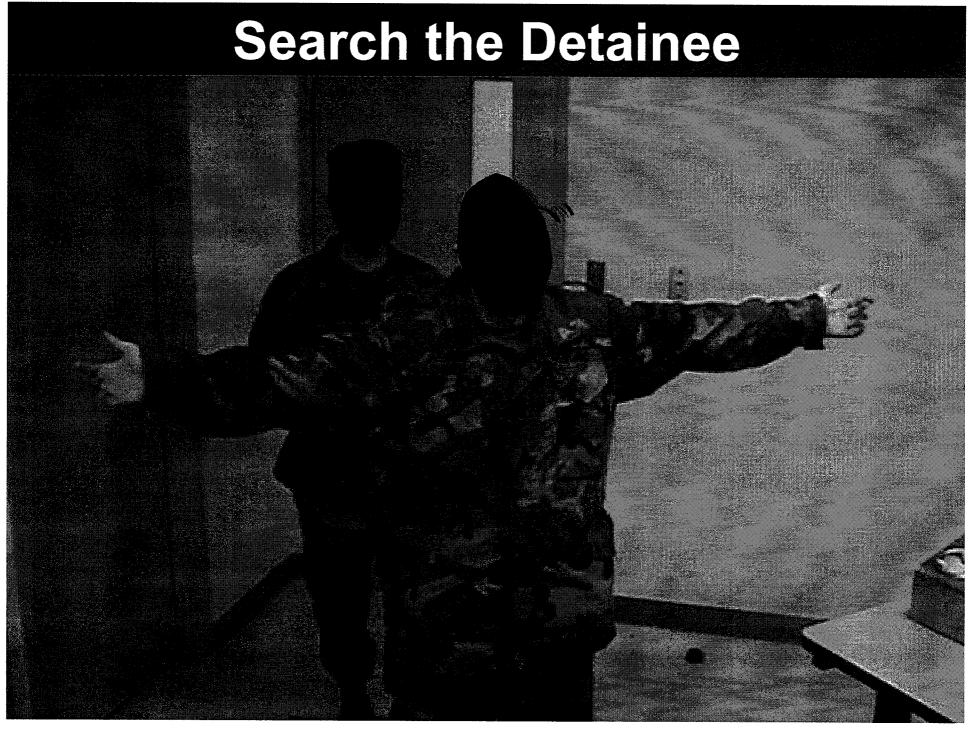
Position the Detainee

Ground Items Being Carried

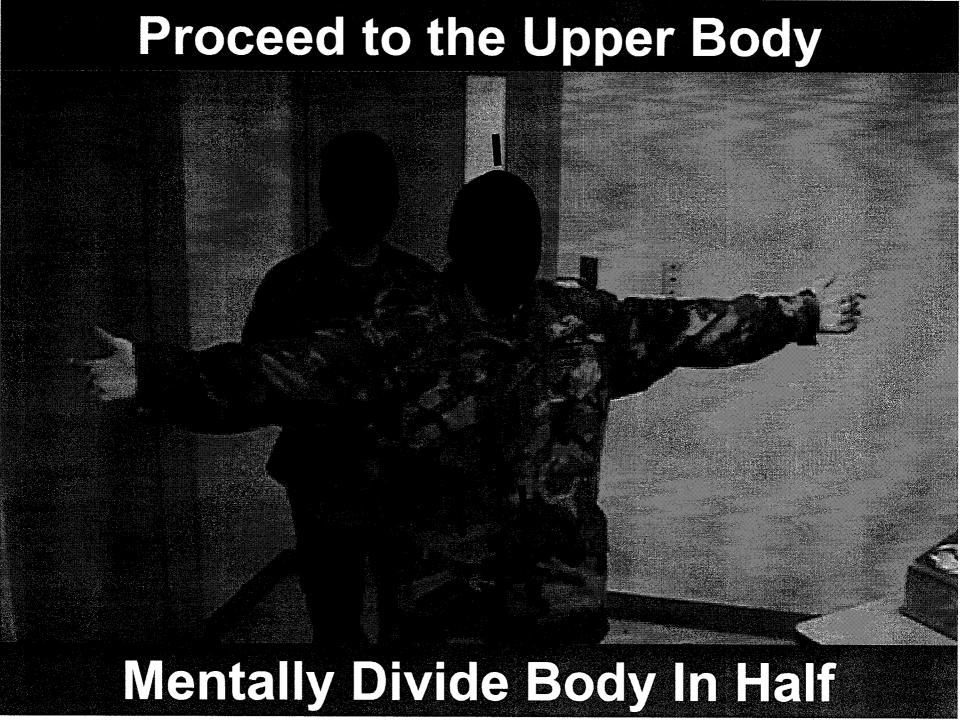
(b)(b)-Z

Prepare the Detainee for Search

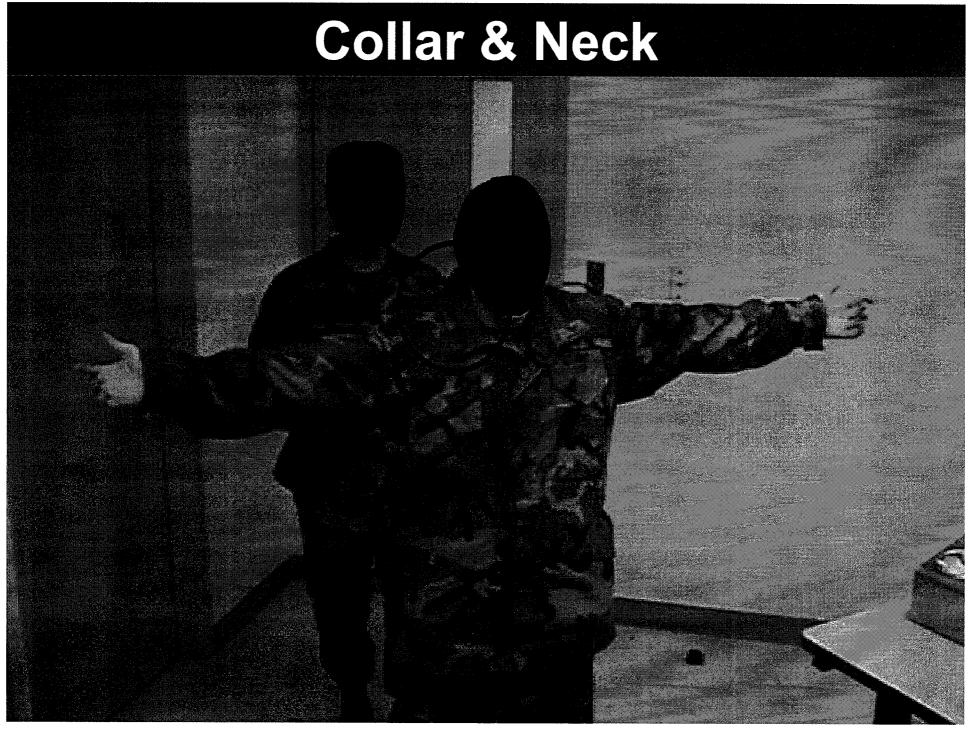




(b)(b)-2,



Back of Head & Hair



(6)(6)-3

Shoulder to Hand "CRUSH & SQUEEZE"



Upper Chest & Back "CRUSH & SQUEEZE"



Chest & Back to Waist "CRUSH & SQUEEZE"



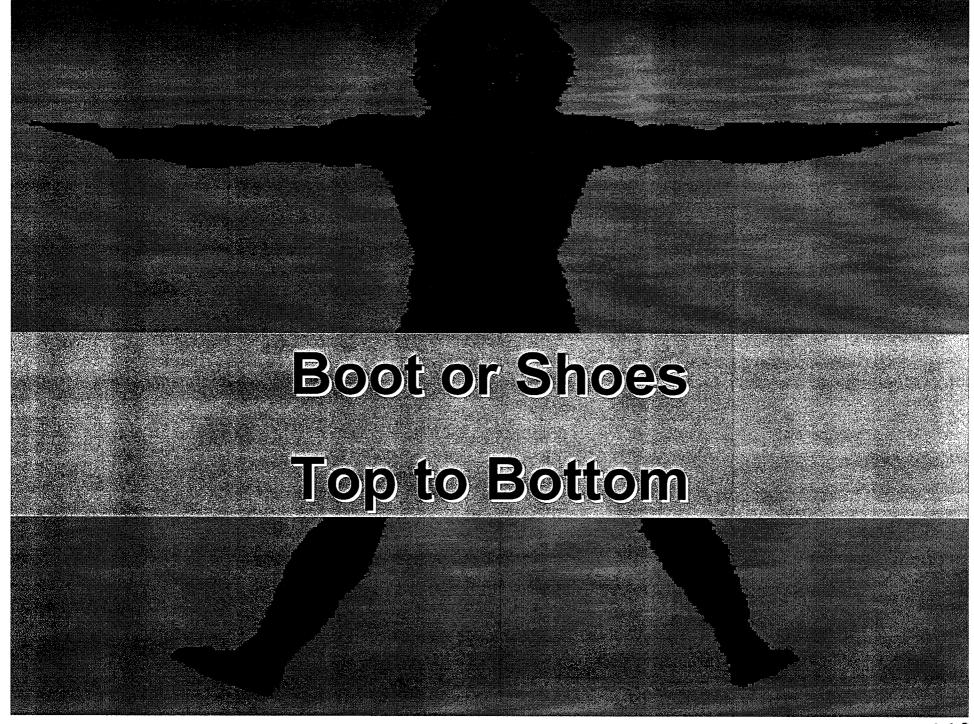
DOD 009312

ACLU-RDI 1230 p.36



DOD 009315

010245



DOD 009316

010246

(6)(6)-2

Repeat Steps on Other Side



Found Contraband

Seize It

Turn It Over to Your Supervisor

Prepare Necessary Report

Enabling Learning Objective C

Action:

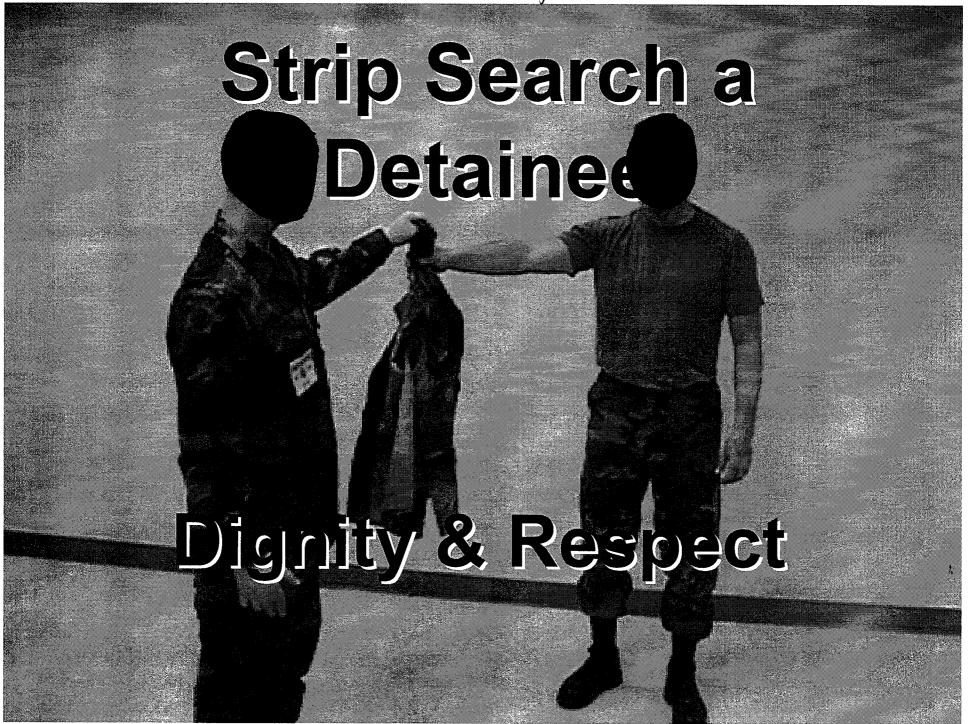
Strip Search a Detainee.

Conditions:

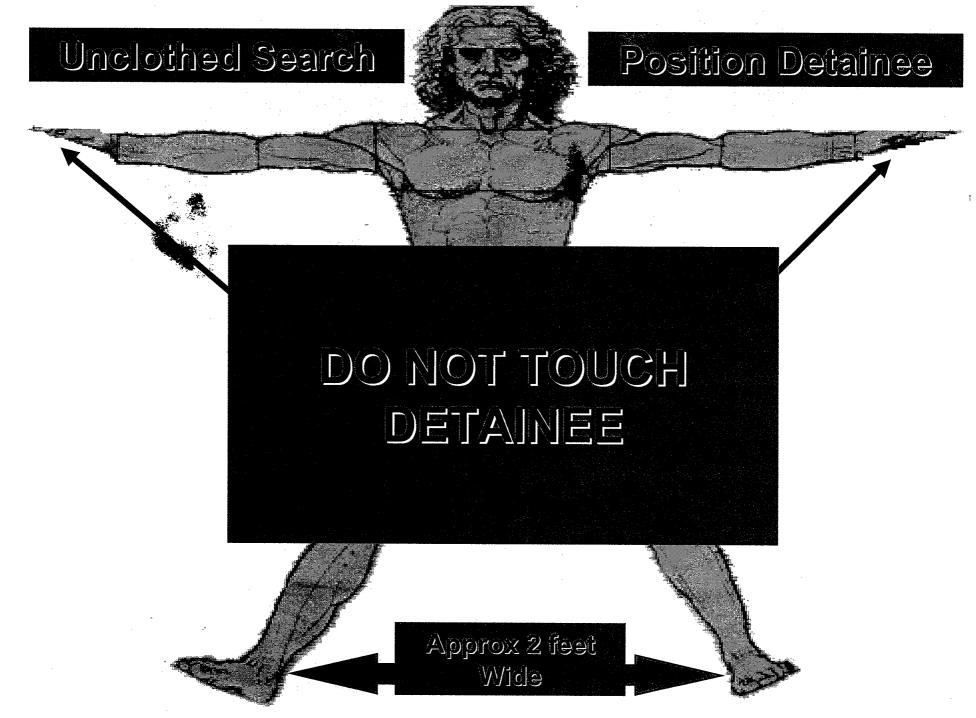
In a classroom environment given a situation where you have a detainee, a witness who is of the same sex as yourself and the detainee, and a requirement to conduct a strip search.

Standard:

Identify all steps, in sequence, to correctly search the detainee's entire body so that all contraband is located and confiscated.







Strip Search a Detainee

Inspection Points

Make Note of the Following:

Drug Abuse

Unauthorized Items

Disease/Infections

Bruises, Scars, Tattoos

BATES PAGE 10254 - 10264

(Search Procedures)

HAS BEEN WITHHELD PURSUANT TO FOIA EXEMPTION (b)(2) – 3

After the Search

- Direct Detainee to Shower, Shave (If Necessary)
- Observe the Detainee to Prevent Any Unruly Behavior
- Dress in a Clean Clothes That Have Been Searched
- Normally No Requirement to Shower or Shave Afterwards

DOD 009325

Found Contraband

Secure it

Notify Supervisor

Complete Disciplinary Report IAW SOP

Enabling Learning Objective D

Action:

Conduct Inspection/shakedown of Detainee's Areas.

Conditions:

Given Detainee's Quarters/living Area (Real or Simulated), a Notebook, Pen or Pencil, and the Local SOP.

Standard:

You Must Correctly Conduct a Complete and Thorough Inspection/shakedown of Detainee Areas, Take the Necessary Precautions to Correct All Discrepancies, and Confiscate All Contraband.

Inspections & Shakedowns of Detainee Areas

Inspections/Shakedowns

Shakedowns

- Remove and Separate Detainees
- Strip Search Detainees
- Search Bunk and Bunk Displays First
- Search Personal Effects

Inspections/Shakedowns

Common Areas

Announced & Unannounced

Set a Specific Manner for Searching

Be Systematic and Thorough

Inspections/Shakedowns

Check

- Doors (jams, seals, frames, locks)
- Walls
- Ceilings
- Windows
- Latrines

Inspections/Shakedowns Found Contraband

Secure it

Notify Supervisor

Complete Disciplinary Report IAW SOP

Contraband Control Procedures

Within

Detainee Operations

Summary

Contraband Control Procedures within Detainee Operations CD 240 / Version 2004 11 Jun 2004

SECTION I.	ADMINISTRATIVE DA	TA	
All Courses Including This Lesson	Course Number	Version	Course Title
Task(s) Taught(*) or Supported	Task Number	Task Title	
		INDIVIDUAL	
	191-381-1251 (*)		Inspection or a Shakedown of an Detainee's Areas
	191-381-1333 (*)	Frisk a Deta	
	191-381-1334 (*)	•	a Detainee
	191-381-1372 (*)	Identify Evid Facility	ence and/or Contraband Within a Detainment
Reinforced Task(s)	Task Number	Task Title	
Academic Hours	The academic hours re	Mobilization Hours/Methods 4 hrs 35 mins 30 mins	s lesson are as follows: / Conference / Discussion / Demonstration / Practical Exercise (Performance)
	Test Review	0 hrs	
	Total Hours:	7 hrs 15 mins	
Test Lesson		<u>Hours</u>	Lesson No.
Number	Testing		
	(to include test re	view)	<u>N/A</u>
Prerequisite Lesson(s)	Lesson Number Lesson Title CD 252 Use of Force within Detainee Operations		
Clearance Access	Security Level: "For Official Use Only" Requirements: There are no clearance or access requirements for the lesson.		
Foreign Disclosure Restrictions	FD7. This product/publication has been reviewed by the product developers in coordination with the Fort Leonard Wood, MO 65473 foreign disclosure authority. This product is NOT releasable to students from foreign countries.		

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<u>Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>	Additional Information
AR 190-47	The Army Corrections System.	26 Feb 2004	Chap 10, para 10-8 and 10-10
FM 3-19.40	Military Police Internment/Resettlement Operations.	01 Aug 2001	
FM 19-20	Law Enforcement Investigations	25 Nov 1987	
STP 19-95C1-SM	MOS 95C, Corrections Specialist, Skill Level 1, Soldier's Manual	30 Sep 2003	

Student Study Assignments

Read STP 19-95C1-SM, pp. 3-347 - 3-348; pp. 3-367 - 3-368; pp. 3-425 - 3-429.

Instructor Requirements

One primary instructor.

Additional Support Personnel Requirements

Assistant Instructor (AI) (Enlisted)

<u>Stu</u> Ratio **Qty**

Man Hours

Equipment Required

Name

<u>Stu</u> Ratio

<u>Instr</u> Ratio <u>Spt</u>

Qty

Exp

for Instruction

None

* Before Id indicates a TADSS

Materials Required

Instructor Materials:

NOTE: Based on available qualified instructors, facilities and equipment, the instructor may use computer-assisted powerpoints with projection screen or VGTs (Vu-graphs) with overhead projector, and/or VCR/television.

Student Materials:

STP 91-95C1-SM, pen/pencil, and notebook.

Classroom, Training Area, and Range Requirements

Ammunition Requirements

<u>ld</u> <u>Name</u>

None

<u>Exp</u>

<u>Stu</u> **Ratio**

<u>Instr</u> **Ratio**

<u>Spt</u> **Qty**

Instructional Guidance

NOTE: Before presenting this lesson, instructors must thoroughly prepare by studying this lesson and identified reference material.

NOTE: ALL DETAINEES ARE TO BE TREATED HUMANELY, WITH DIGNITY AND RESPECT, AT ALL TIMES.

Proponent Lesson Plan Approvals Name (b)(b)-7 Rank

<u>Position</u> SR Corrections Technical Advisor

<u>Date</u> 11 Jun 2004

SECTION II. INTRODUCTION

Method of Instruction. Conference / Discussion		
Instructor to Student Ratio is:		
Time of Instruction: 5 mins		
Media: -None-		

Motivator

NOTE: Show Slide #1 (Contraband Control Procedures within Detainee Operations).

Imagine working in a detainee camp in an atmosphere of violence and contempt for the staff. You have not done your job properly and contraband (weapons) has entered your area. A detainee that you wrote up the day before now has a knife. Can you finish this story?

NOTE: Instructors are required to incorporate Contemporary Operating Environment (COE) issues and reinforce VALUES in this lesson to include scenarios and practical exercises. There are key variables that can be expected in virtually every conflict that serve as building blocks for the operational environment (OE). They are interrelated and sometimes overlap, and serve collectively as the foundation for understanding COE. Information can come from CALL (Center for Lessons Learned) http://call.army.mil or any media source including newspaper/magazine articles, television/radio information, law enforcement/field training circulars, etc. and should be current and relevant to the training. Do not violate any copyright or reproduction laws.

The eleven variables are:

- 1. Physical environment
- 2. Nature and stability of the state
- 3. Military capabilities
- 4. Technology
- 5. Information
- 6. External organizations
- 7. Social demographics
- 8. Regional Relationships
- 9. National will
- 10. Time
- 11. Economics

NOTE: Show Slide #2 (TLO).

Terminal Learning Objective

NOTE: Inform the students of the following Terminal Learning Objective requirements.

At the completion of this lesson, you [the student] will:

Identify contraband and determine the correct procedures for conducting a frisk search, strip search, and an inspection/ shakedown of a detainees' area.

Conditions:	In a classroom environment given a detainee (role played) with programmed items of contraband, a requirement to search the detainees, detainee quarters/living areas (real or simulated), a note book, pen or pencil, a blank (locally produced) and local SOP.
Standards:	Correctly conduct all the required steps, in sequence, to search a detainee, seizing all contraband and determining what is contraband while observing all safety precautions.

Safety Requirements

See Appendix A.

Safety briefings will be conducted prior to training with emphasis on weather conditions, existing and predicted; munitions, including the handling and transporting of blank ammunition and pyrotechnics; and safety while working around and with machinery, vehicles, and tools. Other topics include hot and cold weather injury prevention and treatment, animal and insect bites, poisonous plants, and fire prevention. All injuries/incidents will be reported to the instructor on site and processed IAW course policies and procedures.

Comply with:

- a. AR 385-10, The Army Safety Program, 29 February 2000.
- b. AR 385-55, Prevention of Motor Vehicle Accidents, 12 March 1987.
- c. TRADOC Regulation 385-2, 27 January 2000.
- d. FM 100-14, Risk Management, 23 April 1998.
- e. FM 101-5, Staff Organization and Operations, 31 May 1997.

NOTE: This is an example of a safety briefing. Safety briefings are dependent on the location of training/training event and this is not to be considered an all-inclusive safety briefing.

- Electrical storms: (when appropriate) To take precautions against anyone being hit by lightning, we have a dispersal area that is located on this range at (give location) (instructors will complete this at their specific outside location). When directed to disperse, you will move directly to the dispersal area, ground your rifle and Kevlar and place your poncho over yourself after lying flat on the ground. In addition, be sure to avoid flagpoles, wires, Kevlar, and meters that contain electrical charges.
- 2. <u>Snakebites:</u> (when appropriate) As you know, the areas in which snakes are generally found during hot weather are cool, damp places such as rotten logs, creek banks, and under roots. In training areas they may be found in fighting supported positions and bunkers. Always observe an area very closely prior to training. In the event that a snake of any type bites you, report it to range personnel, the instructor, or your drill sergeant. Under no circumstances should anyone try to handle a snake.
- 3. Heat casualties: (when appropriate). When you are active the body becomes overheated and the perspiration, which is created, cannot evaporate and cool the body because of the high humidity. You become a possible casualty from the heat as the body temperature rises above the normal temperature. The symptoms that this can create are: cool, moist or hot, dry skin; profuse sweating; headaches; dizziness; weakness; rapid pulse; or severe cramps in the abdomen or legs. Instructors, range personnel, drill sergeants, and company cadre are familiar with first aid treatments and casualty evacuation procedures for further medical

- attention. During hot weather, drink water at a rate of not more than 1.5 quarts per hour and not more than 12 quarts per day. Use the buddy system and watch your buddies for signs of heat illness.
- 4. <u>Cold weather injuries</u>: (when appropriate) Range OIC will ensure that warm-ups are properly utilized. Ten-minute breaks will be scheduled for each 50-minute block of instruction. During conference sessions, individuals should be allowed to move their feet, hands, etc., in order to maintain circulation. Supervisors at every level will ensure that their subordinates are adequately protected during cold weather. Range OIC will coordinate with company personnel to rotate Soldiers into warm-up tents when inclement weather conditions dictate the need for this to preserve troop health.
- 5. Weapons Handling: Do not fire blank ammunition at individuals within a distance of 25 meters. Ensure blank adapters are installed on weapons before ammunition is issued. Blank adapters will be installed on weapons at all times. When utilizing MILES equipment, never look directly into the laser engagement transmitter.
- 6. <u>Classroom Instruction:</u> Inform students of the procedures and exits in the classroom in the event of an emergency and/or fire.
- 7. If in need of a MEDEVAC helicopter, immediately contact the MEDEVAC Operations Center telephonically, either by calling through the Range Control Switchboard or by radio. If emergency care is needed, all medical support for units training outside the cantonment area should contact the local 911 for emergency care.
- 8. Be responsible for security of weapons.
- 9. Ensure proper use of pyrotechnics and blank ammunition.

NOTE: Ensure all students have been given the safety brief. Have those arriving late due to appointments and sick call read the briefing.

Risk Assessment Level

Low

Environmental Considerations

NOTE: It is the responsibility of all soldiers and DA civilians to protect the environment from damage.

Caring for the environment begins with the Army's vision of environmental responsibility. The following vision statement describes what the Army expects of all Soldiers and leaders:

Vision Statement: "The Army will integrate environmental values into its mission in order to sustain readiness, improve the Soldier's quality of life, strengthen community relationships, and provide sound stewardship of resources."

Taking care of the environment protects health, safety, and natural resources. For example, when fuel spills on the ground, it soaks into the soil, poisons plants, and eventually enters streams and lakes that supply drinking water. (See <u>FM 3-100.4</u> for more information.)

Caring for the environment also supports the Army mission. Costly environmental cleanups detract from Army readiness. During war, many wise tactical, medical, or operations-security (OPSEC) practices are also good environmental practices. Handling fuels safely, maintaining vehicles, disposing of solid waste/hazardous waste (HW), and managing and turning in ammunition properly are sound environmental and tactical considerations that carry over from training into combat

operations.

Many practices that damage the environment waste time and do not lead to success in combat. One example occurred during the Gulf War when Iraqi Soldiers set fire to Kuwaiti oil fields and poured millions of gallons of crude oil into the Persian Gulf. The Iraqi Army deliberately damaged environmental resources and wasted valuable time and effort on activities that did not stop the allies' advance. Remember, environmental stewardship does not prevent the Army from fighting and winning wars—it supports the Army mission.

Training will be conducted in the proper designated areas only. This ensures natural and environmental resources are maintained properly for continued training realism. All spills of hazardous property and POL products will be reported to the appropriate environmental office. The activity responsible for the spill will contain the spill to reduce further environmental and training area degradation. Equipment will be operated to conform to environmental operating permits. Live foliage will not be used as camouflage material. Improper disposal of trash and refuse, inadequate cleanup of training areas pollutes ground water resources, and may result in a potential health or safety hazard.

References: Field Manual 3-100.4/MCRP 4-11B, Environmental Considerations in Military Operations, dated 15 June 2000; w/change #1 dated 11 May 2001.

Training Circular 3-34.489, The Soldier and the Environment, dated 8 May 2000; with change number 1, dated 26 October 2001.

Evaluation

Instructional Lead-In

Detainees have all day to think about ways of escaping and getting contraband into the detainee camp. This causes hate and discontent. For many detainees, confusion, disorder, and friction are the order of the day. Being one step ahead of the detainee is just a matter of knowledge, experience, thinking like he does, and being just a little bit smarter than he is.

SECTION III. PRESENTATION

NOTE: Inform the students of the Enabling Learning Objective requirements.

NOTE: Show Slide #3 (ELO A).

A. ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE

ACTION:	Identify contraband.
CONDITIONS:	In a classroom environment given a video-tape presentation discuss the various types of common contraband items in detainee camps.
STANDARDS:	Correctly identified contraband.

1. Learning Step / Activity 1.

Method of Instruction: Conference / Discussion

Time of Instruction: 2 hrs

Media: -None-

1. This class will possibly save your life, or others. Failure to properly control contraband could lead to serious and potentially life threatening situations!

NOTE: Show Slide #4 (What is Contraband?).

COMMENT: IN ORDER TO IDENTIFY AND CONTROL CONTRABAND, IT IS NECESSARY THAT WE UNDERSTAND THE MEANING OF THE WORD

NOTE: Show Slide #5 (Definition).

ANSWER: CONTRABAND IS ANYTHING NOT ORIGINALLY ISSUED TO A DETAINEE UPON INITIAL ENTRY TO THE CAMP, COVERED BY A PERSONAL PROPERTY PASS, OR ITEMS CONSIDERED ILLEGAL BY LAW OR DIRECTIVE.

COMMENT: CONTRABAND IS AN EVER CHANGING COMMODITY THAT WILL DIFFER FROM CAMP TO CAMP DEPENDING ON LOCAL SOP. HOWEVER, THERE ARE SOME BASIC TYPES OF CONTRABAND THAT NEVER CHANGE.

COMMENT: BE CAREFUL WHILE HANDLING THE CONTRABAND, AS SOME HAVE VERY SHARP POINTS.

NOTE: Show contraband items on the slides as you discuss each item.

NOTE: Show Slides #6 and #7 (Weapons).

- a. Weapons.
 - (1) Guns and knives, etc.
- (2) Many weapons in a detainee camp are not even considered such until used in that fashion. Some examples of these include the following:

- (a) Tables and chairs.
- (b) Mop and broom handles.
- (c) Glass and metal scraps.

NOTE: Show Slide #8 and #9 (Drugs and Alcohol).

- b. Drugs and alcohol include anything from aspirin to moonshine.
- c. Lubricants can be used for illicit sexual purposes, escape, or an unruly detainee can resist control with the use of lubricants.
 - d. Money.

NOTE: Show Slide # 10 (Miscellaneous Property).

- e. Miscellaneous property includes:
 - (1) ID card.
 - (2) Civilian clothing.
 - (3) Keys.
 - (4) Staff ID badge.

QUESTION: CAN CIGARETTES BE CONSIDERED CONTRABAND UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS?

ANSWER: EXCESSIVE AMOUNTS OF ANYTHING CAN BE CONSIDERED CONTRABAND. EXCESSIVE AMOUNTS OF CIGARETTES MAY ALSO BE AN INDICATION OF GAMBLING AND HOARDING.

NOTE: Show Slide #11 (Purposes of Contraband).

2. Purposes of Contraband.

NOTE: Show Slide #12 (Prestige).

a. Prestige - The individual who wants nothing more than to make a name for himself.

NOTE: Show Slide #13 (Relief from Boredom).

b. Relief from boredom - Detainees may spend all day thinking of ways to beat the system. This is one reason we try to emphasize that each camp develop a good work program, a good educational program, and a good recreational program.

NOTE: Show Slide #14 (Advancement).

c. Advancement - To bribe a staff member or another detainee.

NOTE: Show Slide #15 (Immoral Acts).

d. Immoral acts - Homosexuality.

NOTE: Show Slide #16 (Escape).

e. Aides for escape - Anything that can be used for that purpose should be considered contraband.

NOTE: Show Slide #17 (Support of Cliques/Gangs).

f. Support of cliques/gangs.

NOTE: EXPLAIN THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SOCIAL IDENTIFICATION AND ADDICTION (RACE, SERVICE HOMETOWN, SEX, ETC.).

NOTE: Show Slide #18 (Addiction).

g. Addiction - Wherever there is a need and demand, there is always going to be a supply. The detainee camp is no exception.

COMMENT: DETAINEES COLLECT CONTRABAND FROM A NUMBER OF SOURCES.

NOTE: Show Slides #19 and #20 (Sources of Contraband - Work Details).

- 3. Sources of Contraband.
- a. Work details We should always include temporary releases here. This is basically meant for the detainee escort who takes a detainee on a working party every place imaginable between the time he departs the Camp and the time he returns. (as applicable)

NOTE: Show Slide #21 (Vehicles).

b. Vehicles - Contraband found in vehicles is usually a case of negligence on the part of the staff.

NOTE: Show Slide #22 (Visitors).

c. Visitors.

NOTE: GIVE PERSONAL EXPERIENCES ON HOW YOU HAVE SEEN VISITORS INTRODUCE CONTRABAND INTO THE CAMP.

NOTE: Show Slide #23 (Carelessness and Dishonesty).

d. Carelessness and dishonesty - There is no place in a detainee camp for the dishonest supervisor or other staff member. However, instances of dishonesty do occur.

NOTE: EXPLAIN PERSONAL EXPERIENCES CONCERNING CARELESSNESS AND/OR DISHONESTY OF STAFF YOU MAY HAVE KNOWN.

NOTE: Conduct a check on learning and summarize the learning activity.

CHECK ON LEARNING: Conduct a check on learning and summarize the ELO.

NOTE: Show Slide #24 (ELO B).

B. ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE

ACTION:	Frisk Search a Detainee.
CONDITIONS:	In a classroom environment given a detainee (role played) with programmed items of contraband and a requirement to conduct a frisk search.
STANDARDS:	Correctly perform all the required steps, in sequence, to frisk search a detainee, seizing all contraband, while observing all safety precautions.

1. Learning Step / Activity 1.

Method of Instruction: Conference / Discussion

Time of Instruction: 45 mins Media: -None-

COMMENT: THE STRATEGY WILL BE AS FOLLOWS: YOU WILL RECEIVE CLASSROOM INSTRUCTION ON SEARCH TECHNIQUES FOR PERSONNEL, AND PHYSICAL PLANT. YOU WILL THEN SPLIT INTO GROUPS AND ROTATE THROUGH STATIONS WHICH WILL PROVIDE ADDITIONAL HANDS-ON INSTRUCTION AND A PRACTICAL EXERCISE.

NOTE: ENSURE ALL DETAINEES ARE TREATED HUMANELY WITH DIGNITY AND RESPECT, WHILE REMAINING ALERT FOR SIGNS OF AGGRESSION.

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(Search Procedures)

HAS BEEN WITHHELD PURSUANT TO FOIA EXEMPTION (b)(2) – 3

f. Have the detainee remove any headgear they may be wearing and place personal belongings such as eyeglasses, watch, jewelry, and anything in their pockets, into it. Have the detainee place the headgear, with the contents, in the palm of their right hand. Instruct the detainee to hold their arms straight out to the side at shoulder height, palms up, and fingers spread.

NOTE: Show Slide #30 (Search the Detainee).

NOTE: Instruct the students to use the CRUSHING AND SQUEEZE METHOD (grab the material, and pull it away from the skin, and squeeze).

- g. Remove the headgear from the detainee's right hand and order the detainee to look over their right shoulder in order to observe while you search it and the contents.
 - h. Search the headgear and its contents.
- (1) Bend the seams of the headgear before crushing because razor blades and similar devices may be hidden inside the seams.
- (2) Crush (squeeze) the material in your hand carefully (ensure the inside is also checked).
- (3) After you have checked the headgear and its contents, place it by the detainee's right foot.
 - (4) Order the detainee to face to the front.
- i. Direct the detainee to run their fingers through their hair using the brushing method.

NOTE: Show Slide #31 (Proceed to the Upper Body).

j. Mentally divide the detainee's body in half (lengthwise). Search one side of the body in the following manner:

NOTE: Show Slide #32 and 33 (Upper Body).

- (1) Direct Detainee to tilt his head slightly to the rear and run his fingers through his hair. Observe back and top of the head for contraband.
- (2) Collar and neck. Bend the material before crushing to detect razor blades or similar objects.

NOTE: Show Slide #34 (Shoulder to hand).

- (2) Move to the arm. Search from the shoulder down to the fingertips.
 - (a) Check the armpit.
 - (b) Pay particular attention to the bend of the elbow.

- (c) Direct the detainee to spread their fingers to enable you to look at the palm and between the fingers.
- (d) Direct the detainee to turn the palm down, allowing you to observe the back of the hand.
- (3) Next is the upper body (back, side, and chest). When checking the chest area, pay special attention to the front button areas, pockets, and seams.

CAUTION: If you detect an item in the detainee's pocket, direct him/her to empty the pocket, unless you suspect the object is a weapon, which could be used against you. In which case, notify your supervisor immediately.

NOTE: Show Slide #35 (Upper Chest and Back).

- k. FOR FEMALES ONLY. When a female staff member is searching a female detainee at chest level, she will search;
 - (1) Down the middle of the bra.
 - (2) Around the breast.
 - (3) Below the bra.
- (4) Check the connecting point of the bra on the detainee's back for contraband.

NOTE: Show Slide #36 (Chest and Back to Waist Area).

- I. Move on to the waist area. When searching this area, check from the front to the middle of the back.
- (1) Check between the waist and waistband and between the waistband and the belt.
 - (2) Search both sides of the buckle.

NOTE: Show Slide #37 (Crotch and Buttocks Area).

- m. Proceed to the lower body area, starting with the crotch and buttocks.
- (1) Carefully, using the same crushing and feeling method, check around the crotch area for contraband. Then check the buttocks in the same manner. At the same time, when searching camouflage fatigues, pay special attention to the zipper or fly. Lastly, check seams in the uniform.
- (2) Crouch rather than bend when searching the lower half of the detainee's body.

NOTE: Show Slide #38 (Female in Dress).

- n. FOR FEMALES ONLY. When a female detainee is wearing a dress and being searched by a female staff member, the following procedures should be taken:
- (1) The female staff member should take the female detainee to a private area.
 - (2) The staff member should search underneath the dress.
- (3) Pay special attention to pleats and folds of a dress, front and rear, to ensure that nothing is hidden.

NOTE: Show Slide #39 (Search the Leg).

- o. Direct the detainee to unlace their boots and turn them down, if you haven't already instructed him/her to do so. (As applicable)
- (1) Search the first leg (thigh, knee, and calf) down to the top of the footgear. Instruct the detainee to fold down their socks to be searched. (As applicable) After you have searched the sock, instruct the detainee to return the sock to its original position.

NOTE: Show Slide #40 (Table of Causen Top to Depart Top to

- (2) When searching the detainee's footgear;
- (a) Carefully place your fingers inside the top edge of the boot or shoe and feel for possible indication of contraband.
- (b) Check the outside of the footgear using the crushing method.
- (c) Direct the detainee to lift the foot (being searched) behind them.
- (d) Hold the ankle with one hand while checking the heel and sole with the other, making sure the heel and sole are not loose (possible storage area for contraband).
 - (e) Direct the detainee to return the foot to its original location.

NOTE: Show Slide #41 (Repeat Steps).

p. Repeat steps starting with the collar and search the other side of the detainee down to the sole of their other footgear.

NOTE: AT ANYTIME YOU STOP YOUR SEARCH (I.E., LEAVE DETAINEES) YOU SHOULD START YOUR SEARCH ALL OVER AGAIN.

NOTE: Show Slide #42 (Found Contraband).

- q. If you find any contraband during the frisk search, seize it, and turn it in to your supervisor immediately after the completion of the search. Then prepare the necessary documents as directed.
- r. Order the detainee to pick up their hat and gear after the completion of the search, and instruct them to move on.

NOTE: THE PRIMARY INSTRUCTOR SHOULD HAVE ONE ROLE PLAYER AN ASSISTANT INSTRUCTOR POSITION THEMSELVES IN FRONT OF THE CLASS. THE ASSISTANT INSTRUCTOR WILL ROLE PLAY AS THE DETAINEE AND THE PRIMARY INSTRUCTOR WILL DEMONSTRATE THE STEPS FOR CONDUCTING THE FRISK SEARCH. THE PRIMARY INSTRUCTOR WILL USE THE <u>TALK</u> - THROUGH METHOD OF INSTRUCTION.

NOTE: Conduct a check on learning and summarize the learning activity.

CHECK ON LEARNING: Conduct a check on learning and summarize the ELO.

NOTE: Show Slide #43 (ELO C).

C. ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE

ACTION:	Strip Search a Detainee.		
CONDITIONS:	In a classroom environment given a situation where you have a detainee, a witness who is of the same sex as yourself and the detainee, and a requirement to conduct a strip search.		
STANDARDS:	Identify all steps, in sequence, to correctly search the detainee's entire body so that all contraband is located and confiscated.		

Learning Step / Activity 1.

Method of Instruction: Conference / Discussion

Time of Instruction: 45 mins Media: -None-

NOTE: Show Slide #44 (Strip Search a Detainee).

COMMENT: The second body search that we will discuss is the strip search. The strip search is normally conducted initially upon entry into a detainee camp, after visitation, and when detainees return from details or appointments, which take them outside of the camp perimeter fence (as applicable). It is important to keep in mind that although the strip search is to be done in a thorough manner (attention to detail), it is necessary to maintain the detainee's dignity, and complete the search as soon as possible. Being strip searched can be an extremely humiliating experience, especially when the detainee is apprehensive about their situation. **ENSURE THAT YOU ALWAYS TREAT DETAINEES HUMANELY WITH DIGNITY AND RESPECT.**

COMMENT: YOU WILL RECEIVE CLASSROOM INSTRUCTION WITH A DEMONSTRATION ON STRIP SEARCH TECHNIQUES, AND LATER MOVE TO THE MOCK DETAINEE CAMP WHERE YOU WILL SPLIT UP INTO GROUPS. YOU

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8. Notify your supervisor when the daily inspection/shakedown is completed.

NOTE: Conduct a check on learning and summarize the learning activity.

2. Learning Step / Activity 2. FRISK SEARCH, STRIP SEARCH (MALE)

Method of Instruction: Demonstration

Time of Instruction: 10 mins

Media: -None-

The students will receive a demonstration prior to PE.

NOTE: Conduct a check on learning and summarize the learning activity.

3. Learning Step / Activity 3. Practical Exercise #1 (Stations #1 and #2) Frisk Search

Method of Instruction: Practical Exercise (Performance)

Time of Instruction: 25 mins Media: -None-

NOTE: Conduct a check on learning and summarize the learning activity.

4. Learning Step / Activity 4. STRIP SEARCH

Method of Instruction: Demonstration

Time of Instruction: 10 mins Media: -None-

The students will see a demonstration prior to the practical exercise.

NOTE: Conduct a check on learning and summarize the learning activity.

5. Learning Step / Activity 5. Practical Exercise #2 (Stations #1 and #2) Strip Search

Method of Instruction: Practical Exercise (Performance)

Time of Instruction: 25 mins Media: -None-

NOTE: Conduct a check on learning and summarize the learning activity.

6. Learning Step / Activity 6. SHAKEDOWN

Method of Instruction: Demonstration

Time of Instruction: 10 mins

Media: -None-

The students will receive a demonstration prior to the practical exercise.

NOTE: Conduct a check on learning and summarize the learning activity.

7. Learning Step / Activity 7. Practical Exercise #3 (Station #3) Shakedown

Method of Instruction: Practical Exercise (Performance)

Time of Instruction: 1 hr Media: -None-

NOTE: Conduct a check on learning and summarize the learning activity.

CHECK ON LEARNING: Conduct a check on learning and summarize the ELO.

SECTION IV. SUMMARY

Method of Instruction: Conference / Discussi	on			
Instructor to Student Ratio is:				
Time of Instruction: 5 mins				
Media:None-				

Check on Learning

Determine if students have learned the material presented by:

- a. Soliciting student questions and explanations.
- b. Asking questions and getting answers from the students.
- c. Providing immediate feedback in context to the material presented and correcting student misunderstandings.

Review / Summarize Lesson

NOTE: Show Slide #67 (Summary).

- 1. RETAIN ATTENTION. As you can see, contraband is a potentially dangerous aspect of confinement. Contraband can kill! Know these search techniques so you can confidently search out contraband.
- 2. REVIEW/SUMMARIZE. To summarize, detainees have all day to think about ways of escaping and getting contraband into the detainee camp. This causes hate and discontent. For many detainees, confusion, disorder, and friction is the order of the day. Being one step ahead of the detainee is just a matter of knowledge, experience, thinking like he does, and being just a little bit smarter than he is.
- 3. CLOSING STATEMENT. I urge each and every one of you to familiarize yourself with the areas in your camp that has concentrations of contraband. Think and act smart--find the contraband before it finds you in the wrong place!

SECTION V.	STUDENT EVALUATION
Testing Requirements	None
Feedback Requirements	NOTE: Feedback is essential to effective learning. Schedule and provide feedback on the evaluation and any information to help answer students' questions. Provide remedial training as needed.

Appendix A - Viewgraph Masters (N/A)

Appendix B - Test(s) and Test Solution(s) (N/A)

Appendix C - Practical Exercises and Solutions

PRACTICAL EXERCISE(S)/SOLUTION(S) FOR LESSON 1: CD 240 version 2004

PRACTICAL EXERCISE SHEET 1 Title Frisk Search **Lesson Number** CD 240 version 2004 / Conduct Contraband Control Procedures within Detainee / Title Operations (Searches) Introduction Motivator **Terminal** NOTE: The instructor should inform the students of the following Terminal Learning Learning Objective covered by this practical exercise. Objective At the completion of this lesson, you [the student] will: Action: Identify contraband and determine the correct procedures for conducting a frisk search, strip search, and an inspection/ shakedown of a detainees' area. Conditions: In a classroom environment given a detainee (role played) with programmed items of contraband, a requirement to search the detainees, detainee quarters/living areas (real or simulated), a note book, pen or pencil, a blank (locally produced) and local SOP. Standards: Correctly conduct all the required steps, in sequence, to search a detainee, seizing all contraband and determining what is contraband while observing all safety precautions. Safety Requirements Risk Low Assessment **Environmental** Considerations **Evaluation** Instructional Lead-In Resource Instructor Materials: Requirements **Student Materials:** None. Instructions to evaluator: Special

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PRACTICAL EXERCISE SHEET 2

Title	Strip Search				
Lesson Number / Title	CD 240 version 2004 / Conduct Contraband Control Procedures within Detainee Operations (Searches)				
Introduction					
Motivator					
Terminal Learning Objective	NOTE: The instructor should inform the students of the following Terminal Learning Objective covered by this practical exercise.				
	At the comple Action:	tion of this lesson, you [the student] will: Identify contraband and determine the correct procedures for conducting a frisk search, strip search, and an inspection/ shakedown of a detainees' area.			
	Conditions:	In a classroom environment given a detainee (role played) with programmed items of contraband, a requirement to search the detainees, detainee quarters/living areas (real or simulated), a note book, pen or pencil, a blank (locally produced) and local SOP.			
	Standards:	Correctly conduct all the required steps, in sequence, to search a detainee, seizing all contraband and determining what is contraband while observing all safety precautions.			
Safety Requirements					
Risk Assessment	Low				
Environmental Considerations					
Evaluation					
Instructional Lead-In					
Resource Requirements	Instructor Materials:				
	Student Mate PT shorts.	rials:			
Special Instructions	(of the same will receive a	o evaluator: uate the student's ability to conduct a strip search. Use two students sex) to role play the parts of the detainee and witness. Each student approximately 10 minutes to complete the strip search. It is your conceal contraband, or make identifying marks (i.e., needle marks)			

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PRACTICAL EXERCISE SHEET 3

Title	Shakedown			
Lesson Number / Title	CD 240 version 2004 / Conduct Contraband Control Procedures within Detainee Operations (Searches)			
Introduction	•			
Motivator				
Terminal Learning Objective	NOTE: The instructor should inform the students of the following Terminal Learning Objective covered by this practical exercise.			
	At the comple Action:	tion of this lesson, you [the student] will: Identify contraband and determine the correct procedures for conducting a frisk search, strip search, and an inspection/ shakedown of a detainees' area.		
	Conditions:	In a classroom environment given a detainee (role played) with programmed items of contraband, a requirement to search the detainees, detainee quarters/living areas (real or simulated), a note book, pen or pencil, a blank (locally produced) and local SOP.		
	Standards:	Correctly conduct all the required steps, in sequence, to search a detainee, seizing all contraband and determining what is contraband while observing all safety precautions.		
Safety Requirements				
Risk Assessment	Low			
Environmental Considerations				
Evaluation				
Instructional Lead-In				
Resource Requirements	Instructor Ma	iterials:		
	Student Mate None.	rials:		
Special Instructions	Instructions to evaluator: At this station you will evaluate the student's ability to conduct a shakedown. The shakedown will be in the cellblock area. One student will be evaluated at a time and will be allowed approximately 5 minutes. It is your discretion to hide contraband.			
Procedures				

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