

CLINTON TOWNSHIP POLICE DEPARTMENT		
POLICIES AND PROCEDURES		
SUBJECT: SEARCH PROCEDURES		
EFFECTIVE DATE: August 6, 2024	NUMBER OF PAGES: 27	
ACCREDITATION STANDARDS: 3.1.1	BY THE ORDER OF: CHIEF OF POLICE	

PURPOSE The purpose of this policy is to maintain guidance for personnel when conducting searches and seizures and is not intended to supersede more detailed publications of criminal procedure and case law. It is intended to serve as a brief guide to operational decision-making concerning searches and seizures in the field. Therefore, all applicable cases will not be represented.

POLICY It is the policy of the Clinton Township Police Department to respect and protect the constitutional rights of all persons and to adhere to all law, contemporary criminal procedure, New Jersey Attorney General and Hunterdon County Prosecutor's Office policies, guidelines, and directives, and applicable court decisions when conducting searches and seizures.

It is further the policy of this department that officers should familiarize themselves and remain current on applicable criminal procedures and case law regarding constitutional issues.

PROCEDURES

I. DEFINITIONS

A. For purposes of this policy:

1. Certification (affidavit) is a written sworn statement made under oath or on affirmation in support of a search warrant before an authorized judge and must establish the requisite probable cause to believe that a crime has been, is being, or will be committed and that a search would reveal evidence thereof.
2. Contemporaneous means existing, occurring, or originating during the same time.
3. Curtilage refers to the land immediately surrounding a residence/structure and any outbuildings or structures found upon that land.
4. Exigent circumstance (exigency) includes real emergencies or dangerous situations that require swift and immediate official action. Factors associated with exigency include, but are not limited to:
 - a. Danger to the life or safety of the officer or others; and/or
 - b. Seriousness of the offense; and/or
 - c. The potential loss or destruction of evidence.
5. Express (expressed) means explicit and direct; typically, oral or written.
6. Frisk is a limited, protective search when an officer pats a subject's outer clothing solely to ensure that the subject does not possess a weapon. A frisk can also include an immediate area, such as with a vehicle frisk, or the frisk of handbags, suitcases, or bags directly within the subject's control.
7. Incidental to or contemporaneous with means so close in time and location they may be considered a single unit.
8. Investigative detention is a brief non-consensual detainment of a subject whether on foot or in a vehicle.
9. Knowing means fully aware; informed. A person who knowingly consents to a search comprehends what he or she is consenting to, and the ramifications of giving such consent.
10. Probable cause is the facts and circumstances within the officer's knowledge, which are sufficient to permit a prudent person, or one of reasonable caution, to conclude there is a fair probability a criminal offense has been, is being, or is about to be committed, and the suspect is or was a criminal participant.
 - a. Probable cause must exist prior to a search.

- b. There are unlimited types of information an officer can use to support probable cause, provided the information can be documented that include, but are not limited to:
 - 1) Facts surrounding the incident; and
 - 2) Officer's familiarity with the subject; and
 - 3) Reports from others – victims, witnesses, informants, officers; and
 - 4) The overall experience of the officer.
- 11. Reasonable suspicion is the development of specific and explainable facts, by viewing the totality of the circumstances, which leads to an objective basis for suspecting the person to be stopped of being involved in criminal activity. Reasonable suspicion is less than probable cause but more than mere suspicion.
- 12. Residence (dwelling) includes single family dwellings, multi-family dwellings, apartments, hotel/motel rooms, dormitory rooms, boarding rooms, and mobile homes.
- 13. Search refers to an examination of a person's house, building, premises, or separately secured portion thereof, or a person or their effects, including electronic devices and databases, for the discovery of contraband, illicit or stolen property, or some evidence of guilt for use in a criminal proceeding.
- 14. Seizure refers to the confiscation of any goods, effects, including electronic devices and databases, contraband, or other tangible property or things.
- 15. Span of control is the area, including the person of the arrestee, within a person's immediate control. In a motor vehicle, this includes the passenger compartment and any containers, whether open or closed, found therein.
- 16. Stop means whenever an officer utilizes his/her authority to detain an individual or otherwise halt their movement (i.e., investigative detention).
- 17. Totality of the circumstances is the view of the entire picture known to the officer at the time the encounter took place.
- 18. Voluntary means under an actor's free will; free of any coercion or threat
- 19. Warrantless searches include, but are not limited to:
 - a. Searches by consent; or
 - b. Protective frisk situations; or
 - c. Searches of motor vehicles; or
 - d. Crime scene searches; or

- e. Public safety considerations/emergencies and exigencies; or
- f. Plain view / plain smell / plain touch; or
- g. Open fields; or
- h. Searches incidental to arrest; or
- i. Protective custody searches; or
- j. Abandonment.

II. GENERAL PROVISIONS

- A. Courts will view warrantless searches as unreasonable on their face. Officers have the burden to prove that a warrantless search was, in fact, reasonable under the circumstances.
 - 1. Justification for a warrantless search and/or seizure is **fact sensitive**.
 - 2. All facts and circumstances that lead an officer to make his/her determination to conduct a warrantless search and/or seizure must be clearly documented in the investigation report or CAD/RMS record of the incident.
 - 3. Be careful in your choice of words (e.g., protective frisks should not be referred to as searches; an inventory of personal property should not be referred to as a search, etc.)
- B. If seizures occur, established evidentiary procedures regarding collection, processing, packaging, and recordkeeping apply. This includes any digital video and/or audio recordings.
- C. When in doubt about any search or seizure issue, contact a Hunterdon County Prosecutor's Office assistant prosecutor or legal advisor for direction after consultation with a supervisor.
- D. To provide protection for individual officers and the department in general, all searches, regardless of whether they result in a seizure must be clearly documented in an CAD/RMS record or the investigation report of the event that precipitated the search. The CAD/RMS record/report must contain the heightened caution, reasonable suspicion, probable cause, exigency, and/or other facts and circumstances giving rise to the requisite level of belief supporting the decision to search.

III. SEARCH WARRANT PROCESS FOR DWI CASES

- A. In suspected DWI cases, the courts no longer recognize that the natural dissipation of alcohol justifies the seizure of a defendant's **blood** without a warrant. In such cases, officers shall contact a supervisor and inform him/her of the circumstances surrounding the request for **blood testing**.
 - 1. First, seek a breath sample in accordance with standard DWI enforcement guidelines. If refused, charge the defendant with refusal.

2. If a breath sample is impracticable or if a substance other than alcohol is suspected, seek written consent or a search warrant for a blood or urine test from the suspected drunk/drugged operator. Verbal consent is not sufficient. Officers must utilize the correct consent forms mandated by the DCJ:
 - a. *Consent form for use by law enforcement officers when requesting consent to draw and test blood.*
 - b. *Consent form for use by law enforcement officers when requesting consent to obtain and test urine.*
3. Officers should also use a *Certificate to Request to Withdraw Specimen*.
 - a. The officer should prepare Section I (Officer), Section II (Patient), and Section III (Officer) on the *Certificate to Request to Withdraw Specimen*. The suspect should be asked to sign Section II (Patient) of the Certificate in the officer's presence.
 - b. The officer should then ask hospital staff to withdraw the blood specimen in a medically acceptable manner. The hospital staff member who withdraws the blood specimen should then complete the Section IV (Nurse/Physician) of the *Certificate*.
4. If consent for blood testing or urine testing is refused or if the defendant has the inability to appreciate the right to refuse consent, and the defendant has been arrested for DWI regardless of whether there are anticipated criminal charges or simply a DWI offense, contact the on-call Hunterdon County Prosecutor's Office assistant prosecutor and seek a telephonic search warrant prior to obtaining samples.
 - a. Officers shall use a DWI affidavit when applying for a search warrant for blood. (NOTE: urine samples cannot be compelled.)
 - b. Provide the assistant prosecutor with adequate information concerning the sought warrant including whether the matter concerns a DWI offense only or if criminal charges are potentially feasible. Advise the assistant prosecutor the name of the hospital or medical facility that will be used to take the blood evidence.
 - c. In death by auto or cases involving serious injury, the officer should contact the on-call Hunterdon County Prosecutor's Office detective to assist in obtaining the telephonic search warrant.
5. If the defendant is hospitalized and undergoing treatment and drawing blood is impracticable, a Dyal hearing, and/or a Dyal subpoena may be necessary.
6. The officer should prepare a *Drinking Driving Report Form* and a *Telephonic Search Warrant Application* as completely as possible. He/she must identify the individual from whom the sample shall be taken and indicate that the evidence to be seized is a blood sample. To assist the officer in communicating the facts to the on-duty Superior Court judge, the officer shall complete the forms and refer to them during the telephone call to the judge.

- a. Crimes: The officer must contact the on-duty assistant prosecutor via Hunterdon County Communications. The on-duty prosecutor will review the pertinent facts with the police officer. If the on-duty assistant prosecutor determines that the search warrant application is supported by probable cause, then he/she will authorize the application for the search warrant.
 - 1) Once the on-duty prosecutor has reviewed the *Duplicate Original Search Warrant Form* with the officer, that officer will contact Hunterdon County Communications at (908) 788-1202 and request that the on duty Superior Court judge be contacted via conference call to review the telephonic search warrant application.
 - 2) To assist the officer in communicating the facts to the on-duty Superior Court judge, the officer shall utilize the affidavit and any other report. Hunterdon County Communications shall record this conference call and preserve the recording. The officer shall obtain a copy of the recording for the investigative file.
- b. Offenses (including motor vehicle offenses): In circumstances when no indictable charge is contemplated and the most serious charge being considered by the investigating officer is a N.J.S.A. 39:1-1 et seq. offense, the on-duty prosecutor may decide to forgo applying for a telephonic blood draw warrant and decide that sufficient evidence can be obtained through a Dyal subpoena. The prosecutor will advise the officer of this decision and describe to the officer the process and procedure to prepare a Dyal subpoena. The prosecutor will explain that the officer will prepare the subpoena later.
- c. Upon obtaining the search warrant from the on-duty Superior Court judge, the officer shall inform hospital staff that a judge has issued a search warrant to conduct a blood draw and request hospital staff to withdraw the blood specimen in a medically acceptable manner. The hospital staff member who withdraws the blood specimen should then complete the Section IV (Nurse/Physician) of the *Certificate of Request to Withdraw Specimen*.
- d. The officer shall present the search warrant to the issuing Superior Court judge on the next business day for signature.

IV. SEARCHES SUPPORTED BY A WARRANT

- A. NOTE: The search warrant application form and approval process are not required for administrative search warrants or for court orders to enter premises to retrieve weapons, pursuant to N.J.S.A. 2C: 25-21 et seq. when the weapons to be seized are not believed to be contraband, evidence, or an instrumentality of a criminal offense.

B. Certification (affidavit):

1. The affiant must include as many facts as possible on the affidavit to support their belief as to the existence of probable cause. The affiant should describe his/her areas of training and expertise, such as forensic computer examinations or sexual assault investigations and how that training and expertise assisted in his/her evaluation of probable cause.
2. Affiants may use information learned from other sources if they can establish both the credibility of the source and the reliability of the source's information by a totality of the circumstances.
3. When relevant facts arise or come to the attention of the affiant after the warrant application has been made, the affiant must present these additional facts to the judge under oath.
4. When preparing the affidavit, the affiant must particularly describe the place to be searched, the items to be seized, the individual or entity possessing the items and the underlying crime/offense.
 - a. Include only current information in the affidavit. If the information is too old, the court will hold that it is stale, and the warrant may fail.
 - b. When using information provided by a confidential informant, include ALL information concerning the informant's credibility or reliability. Do not reveal the informant's identity.
 - c. Include ALL the facts, which indicate how the informant obtained the information.
 - d. Include information, which links the person you wish to search to the criminal activity.
 - e. Include information, which links the place to be searched to the criminal activity.
 - f. Include information, which links the person to be searched with the place to be searched.
 - g. If searching a vehicle, include a complete description including make, model, license number, color, and VIN.
5. The description should not be general in nature. When listing a specific street address to search, describe the house/building/structure with sufficient specificity.
 - a. If the place to be searched is partitioned, such as a multi-family dwelling, apartment building, office building, etc., specifically list and describe the intended target place.
 - b. When a specific premise is to be searched, the description of the premise shall include such items as:
 - 1) Street address; and

- 2) Physical description of the property, including color of the structure; and
 - 3) Legal description of the property (lot and block number); and
 - 4) Map coordinates or distances from given points (if known); and
 - 5) Photographs, diagrams, maps, digital images, etc.; and
 - 6) If known, identify the owner(s)/occupant(s).
- c. It is imperative that the affidavit and search warrant describe all areas that the officers desire to search. Include specific references to a yard, garage, tool shed, barn, etc. in the warrant description, when such buildings are known to exist (i.e., curtilage).
 - d. When intending to search a dwelling where a person resides with others (e.g., parents, siblings, children, etc.) be sure and show a connection between the home and the person to be searched. Do not just characterize a dwelling as a parents' home.

C. Prosecutorial review:

1. Under the terms of *Attorney General Directive 2002-2*, officers applying for a search warrant from a New Jersey judge must first obtain expressed authorization from the designated assistant prosecutor of the Hunterdon County Prosecutor's Office.
2. This rule shall apply to applications for a search warrant made in person pursuant to R. 3:5-3a, as well as to applications for a search warrant that are communicated to a superior court judge by telephone, radio, or other means of electronic communication pursuant to R. 3:5-3b.
3. The affiant shall submit to the assistant prosecutor a written copy of the affidavit along with a completed and signed search warrant application form. If a detective with training and access to *CaseExplorer* is working, they should be asked to contact NJHIDTA regarding deconfliction. If not, then a *Deconfliction Data Entry Form* shall also be completed and faxed to (973) 776-1322 or emailed to NJHIDTA@usdoj.gov. The assistant prosecutor shall be informed of the response received or that there was no response received after 30 minutes.
4. The duty assistant prosecutor is authorized to deny the application, approve the application, amend the application, or make approval of the application contingent upon some further investigative step, notification and/or consultation with some other law enforcement officer/agency or such other action to be taken by the affiant as deemed necessary.

5. If the reviewing duty assistant prosecutor declines to approve an application or conditionally approves an application subject to a condition that has not been satisfied, the affiant or any other person representing this agency is prohibited from making an application to any other assistant prosecutor without revealing in the successive application the fact that an application has previously been reviewed by another assistant prosecutor
6. The duty assistant prosecutor may grant approval in writing, electronically (e-mail or facsimile transmission), or orally (by telephone or radio communication).
7. Unless impracticable, the affiant shall submit to the designated attorney a written copy of the affidavit (certification) along with a completed and signed *Search Warrant Approval Form* or its electronic equivalent.
8. When impracticable for the affiant to submit a copy of a written affidavit and completed application form, the assistant prosecutor is responsible for making certain that all requirements of *Attorney General Directive 2002-2* have been satisfied by means of oral communication with the affiant.
 - a. The affiant and the assigned assistant prosecutor shall prepare the *Telephonic Search Warrant Form* and then shall make telephonic contact with the appropriate judge via Hunterdon County Communications.
 - b. If approved, the affiant or the assigned assistant prosecutor shall sign the judge's signature with the judge's permission. The affiant shall later request a copy of the Court Smart recording for the investigative file.
 - c. Telephonic search warrant returns shall be done at the direction of the assigned assistant prosecutor, as the judge may require in-person returns.

D. Secrecy:

1. The events and circumstances surrounding the issuance of a search warrant should proceed with all practicable secrecy, R. 3:5-4. This includes:
 - a. The affidavit or testimony upon which the search warrant is based.
 - b. Following execution, the warrant and accompanying supporting documents including electronic recording(s), duplicate original search warrant, return and inventory.
2. The only exception to this secrecy requirement is that the warrant and the accompanying papers are to be made available for inspection and copying by the defendant and by any person claiming to be aggrieved by an unlawful search and seizure upon notice to the prosecutor's office. All requests for copies and inspection shall be referred to the prosecutor's office.
3. Unauthorized disclosure, prior to its execution, that a warrant has been applied for or issued, except as necessary for its execution may constitute contempt and may result in criminal, civil, and/or administrative sanctions.

- E. No knock search warrants (see New Jersey *Attorney General Directive 2021-12*):
1. Generally, no-knock search warrants are prohibited except only:
 - a. When knocking and announcing the search warrant will create a reasonable and particularized concern for officer safety or the safety of another person; and
 - b. When a trained tactical team serves the no-knock search warrant.
 - c. NOTE: the tactical team requirement may be waived by the Hunterdon County Prosecutor's Office if, after reasonable inquiry, tactical personnel are unavailable, there is particularized urgency for the service of the warrant, and other properly trained personnel are available to execute the no-knock search warrant
 2. Before any application for no-knock search warrant is presented to the assigned assistant prosecutor for review, the officer/detective must complete a *No-Knock Search Warrant Application Form*. The form, the written certification, and proposed order shall be submitted to the assigned assistant prosecutor for review and approval in accordance with subsection IV.B of this policy.
 3. The applicant (affiant) shall request that the issuing judge indicate on the search warrant itself or on an attached addendum, that he/she is permitting law enforcement to make an unannounced entry (i.e., no-knock search warrant).
 4. The information upon which this request is based shall be included not only in the application form, but also in the certification. The certification shall specifically articulate the basis of the request for a no-knock provision. This must include specific, articulable justification based on law enforcement safety, destruction of evidence, and/or effectuation of arrest or seizure of evidence, based on the totality of the circumstances. Such circumstances include, but are not limited to:
 - a. In the certification/certification in lieu of certification, there must be at least one numbered paragraph that specifically articulates and details the basis of the request for a no-knock provision. This must include specific, articulated justification based on law enforcement officer safety, destruction of evidence, and/or effectuation of arrest or seizure of evidence, based on the totality of the circumstances. Such circumstances include, but are not limited to:
 - 1) Information provided by a confidential informant, named witness or anonymous source establishing that the target of the search warrant and/or occupant of the residence has recently been observed in possession of a firearm or other dangerous weapon, has had ready access to same, or has a firearms identification card. The articulation shall be sufficiently detailed such that it is not conclusory, while balancing any legitimate law enforcement concern to protect the identity of any CI/anonymous source from disclosure.

- 2) Information, whether obtained through a source set forth above or by independent law enforcement investigation and surveillance, establishing that the target residence is fortified to prevent access (more than a lock and bolt) or equipped with an external surveillance system which would allow the occupant to observe approaching law enforcement. The presence of a fortified structure or exterior surveillance system may support the finding that there is: (1) a risk to officer/detective safety, since the occupants of the residence would have the time to arm themselves with weapons prior to officers/detectives entering the home; or (2) a risk of evidence being destroyed, since the occupants would have the time to destroy such evidence. However, this factor must be considered in the context of the rise in use of home surveillance systems.
- 3) The necessity of immediate entry to effectuate the arrest of a suspect or seize evidence. The presence of a look-out stationed outside of the residence for the purpose of warning the occupant(s) that officers/detectives might be approaching is a factor that may properly be considered.
- 4) The criminal history of the target of the search warrant or known occupants of the premises for crimes involving violence or the possession/use of a firearm or other dangerous weapon.
- 5) The nature of the underlying offenses being investigated (e.g., violent offense that involves the use of firearm or other dangerous weapons, production/transportation of illegal firearms or other dangerous weapons.) Additionally, when the investigation involves the use of a firearm or other dangerous weapon that has yet to be recovered and when the target of the investigation is known to reside at the target residence, such may be considered.
- 6) Known and documented gang affiliations (i.e., gang members and associates) of the target or known occupants of the residence.
- 7) Whether the target or any known occupant of the residence has a documented history of destroying evidence (i.e., prior encounters with law enforcement when there was an attempt, successful or otherwise, to hide, destroy or alter evidence).
- 8) The layout of the location, to the extent that it may provide a target or occupants time to destroy evidence or pose a threat to law enforcement officers.
- 9) The presence of minors, developmentally disabled adults, or other impaired persons known to reside in the target residence or otherwise to spend a significant amount of time in a residence. When minors are reported to reside in a residence, wherever practicable, the no-knock entry into the

residence shall be authorized for a timeframe when the minor(s) would reasonably be expected to be outside of the residence (i.e., during school hours, after police pre-raid surveillance has confirmed the minor(s) have departed the residence, etc.).

- 10) The identity of uninvolved persons and/or animals who are known to reside in the target residence.

5. No-knock search warrant applications require the approval of the prosecutor or the first assistant prosecutor.

F. Operations plan and briefing:

1. Prior to serving any search warrant, the lead detective/supervisor shall formulate an operations plan detailing the planned operation. The operations plan should address the following areas:
 - a. Operational overview – included shall be a brief synopsis of the investigation that led to the issuance of the search warrant, type of warrant (knock or no-knock), address and description of the target location, number, and identity of probable occupants at target location, number, and identity of person for whom arrest warrants have been issued, number and identity of persons to be searched in accordance with the warrant.
 - b. The lead detective/supervisor shall complete a threat assessment to determine if the SWAT team is necessary.
 - c. The reasonable steps taken to identify any residents or occupants of the location to be searched, and any subdivided living quarters, legal or otherwise, within the specific unit to be searched, and when those steps were taken.
 - d. The age and gender of any occupants, and whether they are connected to the criminal activity detailed to support probable cause.
 - e. Whether any occupants have any cognitive or physical disabilities/vulnerabilities, if known.
 - f. The presence of animals and type.
 - g. Personnel assignments:
 - 1) Supervisory personnel and the incident supervisor; and
 - 2) Entry team (trained tactical team only if a no-knock search warrant); and
 - 3) Search teams; and
 - 4) Evidence collection; and
 - 5) Photography / videography; and

- 6) Perimeter teams; and
- 7) Arrestee security/transportation.
- h. Required/authorized equipment and weapons including the use of distraction devices. Such use of distraction devices must be approved by the Hunterdon County Prosecutor's Office.
- i. Designated hospitals for injured officers/civilians; and
- j. Designated police radio channels/talk groups (primary and secondary); and
- k. Location of processing/holding facility; and
- l. Special instructions/information.
- 2. All operational plans must be submitted to a supervisor for preliminary review and approval. Final review and approval must be made by the Chief of Police, or in his/her absence, the next highest-ranking officer.
- 3. All law enforcement personnel participating in the execution of a search warrant will be instructed to muster at a designated time and location to facilitate a complete briefing of the proposed operation. The officer-in-charge of the operation or his/her designee (briefing officer) shall conduct the operational briefing.
- 4. The lead detective/supervisor shall ensure that all participating personnel are properly equipped with and wearing body armor on all pre-planned high-risk entries.
- G. Service of a search warrant:
 - 1. When issued, search warrants shall:
 - a. Particularly identify the property to be seized; and
 - b. Name or describe the person or place to be searched; and
 - c. Specify the hours when it may be executed (default between 0500hrs – 2200hrs).
 - 1) In some instances, search warrants will need to be executed outside this default time range.
 - 2) In such a case, the extended time must be approved by the court, and supported by facts in the affidavit establishing good cause for the request.
 - d. Specify whether it is a no-knock search warrant.
 - 2. Search warrants must be served within 10 days and within the hours fixed by the judge and returned to the issuing judge unless otherwise directed by the issuing judge.

3. Search warrants can be served only once, and officers cannot remain on the premises any longer than is necessary to conduct the search.
4. Only law enforcement officers shall be present during the service of a search warrant unless extenuating circumstances exist, and the presence of such non-law enforcement personnel is deemed necessary and has been approved by the Chief of Police.
5. Once inside the target premises, locate those persons who are to be searched pursuant to the warrant or who are to be arrested pursuant to arrest warrants.
 - a. Persons named in arrest warrants shall be handcuffed at the earliest opportunity.
 - b. Generally, a warrant to search a premise does not authorize a search of each person in those premises at the time the warrant is executed.
 - c. A warrant to search a premise does not even authorize a frisk of a suspect found in those premises unless there is a reasonable belief that the suspect is armed and presently dangerous.
 - d. However, when the search warrant authorizes a search for contraband, occupants of the premises who are not named in either the search or arrest warrants may be detained while the search is being conducted. Questions designed to elicit basic identification information may be asked.
 - e. After searching the persons pursuant to the warrant or incident to their arrest, gather all occupants of the premises at one location and read the search warrant verbatim to the occupants.
6. Give a copy of the search warrant to any persons whose premises are to be searched. When no one is at the location of the search, a copy must be left in a conspicuous location.
7. Read Miranda warnings to all occupants if they are going to be imminently interrogated and make sure all persons present understand the warnings.
8. While the warrant and Miranda warnings are being read to the occupants, designated officers shall photograph and/or digitally video record the premises to mitigate any claims of damage caused by officers during the execution of the search warrant.
9. Proceeds of a crime/offense (stolen property, etc.), instrumentalities of a crime/offense (weapons, marks, tape, etc.), and contraband (CDS, etc.) can be seized.
10. Officers shall seize any evidence of criminal conduct including contraband that is inadvertently discovered during a search with a warrant.

- a. If a search warrant authorizes the search of something specific and executing officers discover other evidence not related to the original search, then the search must stop, and the affiant must amend the search warrant.
 - b. Example: while searching for weapons in an assault investigation, CDS is discovered. The inadvertently discovered CDS can be confiscated as a plain view seizure but no further search for CDS can be conducted without first amending the search warrant.
- 11. Officers assigned to the search teams shall use care to ensure that the premises and its contents are not unnecessarily damaged because of the search.
 - a. Any item that is not seized because of the search shall be returned to the area of its original location.
 - b. Reckless destruction of property is prohibited and may subject an officer to discipline and/or civil liability.
- 12. If property is seized under the search warrant, the supervisor/lead investigator shall ensure that the person from whom or from whose premises the property is taken is provided with a receipt for the property taken. The inventory of property taken will also be returned to the issuing judge.
 - a. The person shall be asked to sign the receipt acknowledging exactly what property the officers seized.
 - b. If there are no persons present at the premises during the search, a copy of the receipt form shall be left in a conspicuous location within the premises.
 - c. In situations when the person refuses to sign the receipt or there are no persons present at the premises, a supervisor shall be summoned to verify the accuracy of the receipt and thereafter shall co-sign the receipt to attest to its accuracy.
- 13. Any injuries occurring during the execution of a no-knock search warrant, or other use-of-force during such execution, shall be reported through the *Attorney General's Use of Force Reporting Portal* and documented as taking place during a no-knock entry.
- 14. Within 48 hours after execution of a no-knock search warrant, the affiant will report back to the approving assistant prosecutor the results of the operation. The assistant prosecutor or his/her designee may request, and this agency will furnish, all relevant BWC recordings created during the warrant execution for review to assess compliance with *Attorney General Directive 2021-12*.
- 15. Promptly after concluding the search, and in a reasonable amount of time, the affiant shall prepare a written return of search warrant and forward to the approving assistant prosecutor. The assistant prosecutor shall forward it to the appropriate judge. The affiant must deliver to the issuing judge the following documents:

- a. The original search warrant.
 - b. The original receipt/inventory (search warrant receipt).
 - c. The written and electronically signed *Search Warrant Return*.
- 17. Once the judge signs and returns the *Search Warrant Return* via the portal, it shall be forwarded to the affiant for inclusion in the investigation file.
- H. Completed search warrant approval forms are not discoverable pursuant to R. 3:13-3 and shall not be included for routine discovery packages.

V. SEARCH BY CONSENT

- A. A search by consent may be conducted without a search warrant or probable cause. However, a consent search of a motor vehicle may only be conducted upon reasonable suspicion of criminal activity.
 - 1. To be considered valid, consent must be voluntarily, specific, freely, and intelligently given with knowledge of the right to refuse or to revoke at any time prior to the completion of a search by consent.
 - 2. Officers shall not request consent to search any person under the age of 21 for any reason to determine any violation of a crime/offense solely for possession or use of marijuana, hashish, cannabis, or alcohol.
- B. Officers must avoid the appearance of coercion avoiding unnecessary display of weapons, personnel, or authority, or by implying that a search warrant can be obtained (without the requisite probable cause; or by implying that a threat of arrest will be lifted as soon as consent is given).
 - 1. Factors that do not negate the voluntariness of a consent to search, but which may be considered by a court or other authority during a review to determine if consent was in fact given voluntarily.
 - a. Individual was already under arrest.
 - b. Consent was obtained despite a denial of guilt.
 - c. Consent was obtained after individual had refused previous requests.
 - d. Search resulted in the seizure of contraband that the individual knew would be discovered.
 - 2. Factors that that a court will consider that may indicate consent was voluntarily given:
 - a. Individual was not under arrest.
 - b. Individual believed no contraband would be found.
 - c. Individual provided an admission of guilt prior to giving consent.
 - d. Individual knew what was being sought.

- e. Individual was not restrained.
 - f. Individual was familiar with the officers.
 - g. Individual was familiar with criminal justice system.
 - h. Individual provided access to area to be searched.
 - i. Individual signed a consent to search form.
 - j. Individual knew he/she had a right to refuse consent.
 - k. Individual knew he/she had a right to be present during the search and stop the search at any time.
- C. Permission to enter a structure, including permitted entry to conduct an interview is not to be a pretext to search or misconstrued as permission to search.
- D. Officers shall complete and submit a consent to search form whenever such consent is sought and given. The form should be completed in its entirety and the officer's and consenting individual's signatures should appear where applicable prior to commencing the search. The form must be submitted as part of the investigative file.
- 1. Officers should make their requests clearly independent of the power and authority represented by their badge. Moreover, permission to enter is not permission to search, whether obtained at the door prior to entry or obtained during entry.
 - 2. Following entry, consent to search must be independently requested and specifically given. The exact words chosen by officers and their expression are important in obtaining truly voluntary consent. The language must convey a request, not a command. Additionally, where the person giving consent is in custody, the burden of proving voluntariness becomes more formidable but not impossible.
 - 3. A valid consent to search may be given only by the person with the equal rights to the occupation of the premises. If the suspect and another jointly occupy the premises, the latter may be entitled to consent to entry on that portion of the premises jointly occupied and to seize property. Likewise, a spouse may authorize a search of those areas jointly occupied. However, a third party's consent to search will be invalid where a physically present co-occupant of the premises expressly refuses consent. In situations with co-occupants, officers must also take care not to remove the refusing party to gain consent of a co-occupant. Once a co-occupant has refused consent, no consent search may be conducted at that time.
 - 4. Because the scope of permissible consent search is determined by the scope of the consent given, officers must make clear in his/her discussions with the consenting party the precise scope of the consent that the consenting party is providing.

5. Generally, a parent or guardian can consent to a search of a child's property. New Jersey courts have extended this rule to include even the search of an adult child's room if the homeowner parent or guardian consents to the search. If a child refuses to give consent to search common areas of his or her parents' or guardians' home, (e.g., living room, dining room, kitchen) officers may gain consent to search these areas from the parent(s) or guardian(s). New Jersey courts have recognized a certain hierarchy of ownership in these cases. Officers must be careful to differentiate between purely co-occupant situations and children residing with parents or other guardians.
6. An employer cannot consent to the search of non-common premises used by an employee in his/her work.
7. An individual with custody of personal property belonging to another cannot consent to its search unless he/she has been given full control over the property. Thus, consent by a person having only limited custody, such as for storage or shipment, is not valid.
8. Consent to search may be revoked or limited in scope at any time prior to completion of the search. When an individual revokes consent, officers are not required to cease their investigation. Except when conducting a consent search of a vehicle, if the officer develops probable cause during the consent process, file for a warrant. When searching a vehicle, see section VI of this policy for instructions after developing probable cause.
9. Consent searches involving multiple occupants of a lawfully stopped motor vehicle are limited to the areas of the vehicle that the driver him/herself controls, including the trunk, and glove compartments. The driver's authority does not include the consent of any passengers' bags, containers, purses, etc. (*New Jersey v. Maristany*, 1993). It is the duty of the officer to attempt to ascertain ownership of bags, containers, purses, etc. that are in the vehicle.
 - a. Whenever multiple occupants are asked or ordered out of a vehicle, the officer must ensure that backup officer(s) are on scene or en route to the officer's location.
 - b. For officer safety, vehicle searches must be conducted with occupants out of the vehicle. The officer conducting the search should make every effort to ensure that the appropriate number of backup officers are on scene prior to the search.
 - c. It is the officer's responsibility to control the scene of their motor vehicle stop(s).
- E. No consent searches will be conducted without the consent to search form unless specifically authorized by a supervisor.
- F. The person giving consent must have the authority to authorize the search. A valid consent may be obtained from a third party so long as the third party possesses common authority over the area in question. This concept rests on mutual use of the property by persons having joint access or control for most purposes.

- G. The consent must be specific as to what is to be searched.
- H. To the extent possible, consent searches shall be recorded on the officer's BWC and/or the vehicle's MVR, as applicable.

VI. PROTECTIVE FRISK ENCOUNTERS

- A. Officers have the authority to make an investigative detention in any place where they have a right to be including, but not limited to:
 - 1. Any public place; or
 - 2. Any place or area that is open to the public; or
 - 3. Any private premises entered with a valid warrant, by consent, or under emergent circumstances.
- B. Investigative detentions should be reasonably brief. Generally, no longer than the time necessary to verify the reliability of the subject's information, unless information is obtained that establishes probable cause to make an arrest.
- C. If officers are not in uniform, they shall identify themselves as police officers as soon as it is safe and practical to do so and provide identification.
- D. Officers should announce the purpose of the inquiry and begin with exploratory questions regarding the subject's identity.
 - 1. To verify information obtained from the subject, it may be necessary to remove them from within earshot of any radio or telephone conversation.
 - 2. Under some circumstances, the subject may be placed into the rear seat of a police vehicle, when applicable. (Examples: heavy traffic, extreme weather, hostile crowd gathering, etc.).
- E. The courts have consistently ruled that there are three components to justify a protective frisk in these instances:
 - 1. The investigative detention can only be conducted when an officer has an objective, reasonable suspicion of criminal activity. The test for reasonable suspicion is the totality of the circumstances and may include, but is not limited to:
 - a. The officer's own observations; or
 - b. Information received from other sources such as wanted flyers and informants; or
 - c. Crime alerts.
 - 2. The protective frisk of a suspect's outer clothing can be conducted only when the officer is in possession of additional specific and articulable facts from which he/she can reasonably suspect that the person is armed and potentially dangerous (*Terry v. Ohio*). Some indicators a subject might be armed with a weapon may include, but not be limited to, the following:

- a. The detention is in a high crime area.
 - b. Previous encounters when subject was carrying a weapon.
 - c. Refusing to show hands.
 - d. Furtive movements (specifically describe such movements in the report of the incident).
 - e. Suspicious, awkward, or strange bulges.
 - f. Threatening movements and or comments.
- 3. The protective frisk must be strictly limited in scope, designed solely to uncover hidden weapons. The purpose of this limited search is not to discover evidence of a crime but to allow officers to pursue their investigations without fear of violence.
 - a. Whenever possible, protective frisks should be conducted by at least two officers, one of whom performs the frisk while the other provides protective cover.
 - b. Officers may not place their hands in pockets unless they feel an object that is immediately identifiable as a weapon or contraband.
 - c. Officers may retrieve objects that are immediately apparent to them that the object constitutes evidence of a crime or contraband.
- F. Detainees of the opposite sex shall be frisked with the backside of the officer's hands unless an officer of the same sex is immediately available. Note: officers are not required to delay any frisk if the facts and circumstances reasonably imply that a subject is armed.
- G. Officers can conduct a protective frisk of the passenger compartment of a motor vehicle during an investigative detention when they have a reasonable suspicion (heightened caution) that the person or persons detained may be armed or able to gain immediate control of a dangerous weapon.
 - 1. When officers have this level of belief, they may search the passenger compartment, limited to those areas and closed containers in which a weapon may be placed or hidden.
 - 2. A vehicle frisk cannot be conducted where all occupants have been removed and arrested or where no occupants will be allowed to re-enter the vehicle during the encounter.
- H. The sole justification for these frisks is the protection of the police officers and others nearby.
- I. To the extent possible, protective frisks shall be recorded on the officer's BWC and/or the vehicle's MVR, as applicable.

VII. SEARCH OF MOTOR VEHICLES

- A. In accordance with State v. Alston, 88 N.J. 211 (1981) and State v. Witt, 223 N.J. 409 (2015), the automobile exception to the warrant requirement authorizes the at-scene warrantless search of a motor vehicle only:
 - 1. When officers have probable cause to believe that the vehicle contains contraband or evidence of an offense; and
 - 2. The circumstances giving rise to probable cause are unforeseeable and spontaneous.
 - 3. The motor vehicle must be readily mobile.
- B. Whenever multiple occupants are asked or ordered out of a vehicle, the officer must ensure that backup officer(s) are on scene or en route to the officer's location.
 - 1. For officer safety, vehicle searches must be conducted with occupants out of the vehicle. The officer conducting the search should make every effort to ensure that the appropriate number of backup officers are on scene prior to the search.
 - 2. It is the officer's responsibility to control the scene of their motor vehicle stop(s).
- C. Once a motor vehicle is impounded and under the control of the police department the warrantless motor vehicle exception no longer exists and a search after the impoundment requires a search warrant.
- D. A search under this exception extends to all parts of the vehicle, as well as to all containers that may reasonably be expected to conceal the object of the search until the object of the search is found. If the probable cause extends only to a particular container in the vehicle, then a search of the entire vehicle and any other containers may not be justified. This is a fact specific issue and is typically judged on a case-by-case basis using a common-sense standard.
- E. A warrantless search of a stolen vehicle will be considered on a case-by-case basis. The courts recognize a reasonable expectation of privacy in some cases for occupants of a stolen vehicle. If clarification is needed, contact a supervisor or an assistant prosecutor for assistance.
- F. A limited search of a vehicle may also be conducted to retrieve ownership credentials (including rental agreements, titles, etc.), when applicable. Such a search must be limited to those areas where the ownership credentials are normally kept, such as glove compartments, center consoles, and visors. Once the ownership credentials are located the search must cease. Implicit in this type of search is that there must be a reasonable opportunity for the owner/operator to produce the required documentation. Any further search would require separate probable cause with an exigency or consent.
 - 1. A search for ownership credentials is allowable under the following circumstances:

- a. The motorist has been asked to provide credentials and has failed to do so; or
 - b. The information provided by the motorist leads to a reasonable belief that the motorist is lying as to his/her identity; or
 - c. There is reasonable belief that the motorist is not in lawful possession of the vehicle.
- 2. Any contraband or items of evidentiary value that are in plain view during the credential search may be seized. Document the location of all seized items in the investigation report.
- 3. When appropriate and supported by probable cause, motorists and/or passengers shall be arrested.
- G. Nothing in this section imposes any new limitations on an officer's ability to conduct probable cause searches or protective frisks of operators/passengers when case-specific facts of a vehicle stop support such action.
- H. If officers develop probable cause to arrest a vehicle operator for DWI, a search for open containers of alcohol or other intoxicants may be conducted if there is probable cause to believe that such containers or other intoxicants are present in the vehicle. The search must be confined to areas where an open container or such intoxicants may be kept (e.g., center console, cup holders, etc.).
- I. To the extent possible, vehicle searches shall be recorded on the officer's BWC and/or the vehicle's MVR, as applicable.

VIII. CRIME SCENE SEARCHES

- A. The fact that a crime has been committed does not in and of itself give officers the right to conduct a warrantless search of the scene. While this does not preclude officers, who are legally present from seizing evidence that is in plain view, it does prohibit unlimited searches.
- B. Generally, there is no impediment to search when the victim of a crime invites officers to search and/or investigate the crime scene. An example could be a burglary investigation. These searches fall under the emergency aid and community caretaking function.
- C. Officers are permitted to conduct protective victim/suspect fan-out searches of a crime scene to determine the presence of victims or suspects.
- D. However, there may be exigent circumstances that would justify a warrantless search of a crime scene. In the absence of such circumstances, a search warrant or valid consent should be obtained prior to conducting a crime scene search. Officers cannot create the exigency.
- E. General exceptions or circumstances that may justify such a search include, but are not limited to:
 - 1. Degree of urgency involved and the amount of time necessary to obtain a search warrant.

2. Reasonable belief that contraband and/or evidence is about to be removed or destroyed.
3. Possibility of danger to officers securing the scene while a search warrant is being sought.
4. Information indicating that suspects in possession of evidence/contraband are aware of immediate or imminent police interdiction.
5. Ready destructibility of the evidence/contraband and the knowledge that efforts to dispose of the evidence/contraband and to escape are characteristic behavior of suspects engaged in this type of criminal activity.

IX. PUBLIC SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS/EMERGENCIES AND EXIGENCIES

- A. In *Caniglia v. Strom*, 2021 U.S. LEXIS 2582, the United States Supreme Court held that the community caretaking exception to the Fourth Amendment warrant requirement does not extend to the home.
 1. Absent consent of the homeowner or exigent circumstances, officers will need a search warrant to enter the home as the community caretaker exception to the warrant requirement does not extend to the home as it does a motor vehicle.
 2. The United States Supreme Court did not determine the scope of what is considered exigent circumstances. Officers must be guided by a standard of reasonableness when determining exigency.
- B. Notwithstanding the Supreme Court's ruling in *Caniglia v. Strom*, officers are not required to delay their entry or search if doing so would endanger their safety or the safety of others. Therefore, if officers have probable cause to believe that a condition exists that poses a severe threat to public safety, that officer may take whatever action deemed appropriate to thwart that threat.
 1. Officers who have probable cause to believe a place contains substances imminently likely to burn, explode, or otherwise cause death, serious bodily injury, or substantial destruction of property, or an incapacitated person is within may, without a warrant, enter and search the premises to the extent reasonably necessary for the prevention of such death, serious bodily injury, or destruction.
 2. Under the emergency aid doctrine, two elements must be met before officers conduct a warrantless entry and/or search:
 - a. There must be a reasonable and objective basis to believe that a real emergency exists, and that immediate action is required to protect or preserve life or to prevent serious injury; and
 - b. There must be a connection or nexus between the emergency and the area entered or searched.
 3. Officers taking such action must make every effort to immediately notify a supervisor of the condition and of the action to be taken and those actions subsequently carried out.

- C. Once inside of a structure or area, an officer's conduct must be carefully limited to achieving the objective that justified the entry. If the officer(s) determines that his or her assistance is, in fact, not needed, the officer(s) must depart without exploring further.
- D. To the extent possible, such public safety/community caretaking searches shall be recorded on the officer's BWC and/or the vehicle's MVR, as applicable.

X. PLAIN VIEW / PLAIN SMELL / PLAIN TOUCH

- A. Officers can seize evidence of a crime or contraband that is in plain view without first obtaining a search warrant when the following conditions apply:
 - 1. The officer must lawfully make the initial intrusion or lawfully be in the viewing area
 - 2. The officer must have probable cause to believe that the items observed may be evidence of a crime, contraband, or otherwise subject to official seizure.
 - 3. Plain view may be extended to the recognition of evidence/contraband by any of an officer's senses (i.e., sight, touch, smell). For touch, the initial frisk must be justified, and the item must be immediately identifiable without manipulation or the need to explore further.
 - 4. When conducting a vehicle stop for any reason, officers are encouraged to visually scan the interior of the stopped vehicle. Use a flashlight if necessary. The initial scan must be conducted from outside of the vehicle.
- B. Officers can lawfully enter a motor vehicle for the sole purpose of retrieving any contraband that is in plain view. See section *VII Vehicle Searches* for additional instructions. Document the location where all seized items were found in the investigation report.
- C. An odor of raw or burnt marijuana, hashish, cannabis, or alcohol on a person, vehicle, or other location cannot be considered as the sole reason to detain, search, or arrest. Officers need to investigate further to develop reasonable suspicion or probable cause before making any decision to detain, search, or arrest.
- D. The unconcealed possession of an alcoholic beverage, marijuana, hashish, or cannabis item that is observed in plain sight shall not constitute reasonable suspicion to detain or probable cause to initiate a search of an individual under the age of 21 or that individual's personal property or vehicle to determine a violation of any law.
- E. To the extent possible, plain view, plain touch, and plain smell seizures shall be recorded on the officer's BWC and/or the vehicle's MVR, as applicable.

XI. OPEN FIELDS

- A. Officers are permitted to enter and search an open field without a search warrant. The special and unique safeguards provided by the 4th Amendment to people in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, is not extended to open fields. Open fields are neither houses nor personal effects.

- B. An open field is best described as a place that has no protected reasonable expectation of privacy. Examples include, but are not limited to:
 - 1. Common woods; and
 - 2. Streets and common alleys; and
 - 3. Railroad rights-of-way; and
 - 4. Parks and recreation areas; and
 - 5. Public schoolyards / public property; and
 - 6. Strip malls, shopping centers; and
 - 7. Rivers, riverbanks, and marshlands.
- C. Constitutional restrictions may apply in an area immediately surrounding a home, i.e., curtilage. Consult with a supervisor before making this type of search.
- D. To the extent possible, open field searches shall be recorded on the officer's BWC and/or the vehicle's MVR, as applicable.

XII. SEARCH INCIDENTAL TO ARREST

- A. The search incidental to arrest exception to the warrant requirement has two specific purposes – the protection of the police and the preservation of evidence.
- B. Upon making a lawful arrest, officers shall conduct a contemporaneous (happening during the same time) search (not simply a frisk) of the arrested person and the area within that person's immediate control. Immediate control means the area within reach (grapple area) from which the arrested person(s) might gain possession of weapons, destructible evidence, or implements of escape.
- C. Officers must ensure that the arrest is not a pretext to search. Generally, a search will not be incidental to arrest if it takes place at a different time and place than the arrest.
- D. The area within immediate control includes any packages in the arrested person's possession or control at time of arrest but once officers have reduced the personal property not immediately associated with the person of the arrestee to their exclusive control, and there is no longer any danger that the arrestee might gain access to the property to seize a weapon or destroy evidence, a search of that property is no longer incident to the arrest.
- E. A warrantless search of an automobile based solely on the arrest of a person unable to endanger police or destroy evidence cannot be justified under any exception to the warrant requirement and is unreasonable. Once the occupant of a vehicle has been arrested, removed, and secured elsewhere, the considerations in forming the search incident to arrest exception are absent and the exception is inapplicable.

1. If the occupant has been arrested, but not removed and secured, the court will have to determine on a case-by-case basis whether the suspect was able to compromise police safety or evidence to justify resorting to the search incident to arrest exception (*State v. Eckel*).
 2. The arrest cannot be for minor motor vehicle arrests (*State v. Pierce*).
- F. If the area within the arrested persons' immediate control is a room, the entire room can be subject to search.
1. There is no comparable justification for routinely searching any room other than in which an arrest occurs or for searching through all the desk drawers or other closed or concealed areas in that room itself.
 2. If there is reasonable belief that a person(s) who pose(s) a threat to those present is in the home, a protective sweep of the home is permissible. A protective sweep is a quick and limited cursory visual inspection of places where a person may be hiding.
- G. To the extent possible, searches incidental to arrest shall be recorded on the officer's BWC and/or the vehicle's MVR, as applicable.

XIII. PROTECTIVE CUSTODY SEARCHES

- A. Officers can search a person taken into protective custody to look for weapons or implements that can be used to injure police personnel, the person in protective custody, or others. Reasons for protective custody include, but are not limited to:
1. A person with mental illness; or
 2. A person with emotional disorder; or
 3. A person who is a threat to him/herself or others; or
 4. A person who is semi or unconscious; or
 5. A person who is suicidal.
- B. The search could disclose medical identification tags, medallions, or bracelets to assist medical personnel in treating the person.
- C. All items taken shall be inventoried and safeguarded for eventual return to the person (except for any contraband seized).
- D. To the extent possible, protective custody searches shall be recorded on the officer's BWC and/or the vehicle's MVR, as applicable.

XIV. ABANDONMENT

- A. An individual who abandons property relinquishes a reasonable expectation of privacy in that property. Therefore, there can be no 4th Amendment seizure in the sense of the law when officers search the contents of such property after it has been so abandoned.

- B. Note: the New Jersey Constitution recognizes that the public has a reasonable expectation of privacy in their garbage when discarded in typical opaque bags. (The seizure of the bags is considered proper, but the search of the bag requires a warrant.)
- C. To the extent possible, seizures of abandoned property shall be recorded on the officer's BWC and/or the vehicle's MVR, as applicable.

XV. CANINE ALERTS

- A. A positive canine alert can establish probable cause to support an application for a search warrant, the reasonable suspicion required for asking consent to search, or the probable cause to conduct a warrantless search (with an exigency). Absent consent, probable cause and an exigency must still be established for a warrantless search.
- B. Positive canine alerts for marijuana, hashish, cannabis, or alcohol shall not constitute any reasonable suspicion or probable cause to detain, search, or arrest a person.
- C. Officers shall adhere to any policies issued by the Hunterdon County Prosecutor's Office if a canine is being considered to conduct sniffs in a school environment.
- D. To the extent possible, canine sniffs shall be recorded on the officer's BWC and/or the vehicle's MVR, as applicable.

XVI. ADMINISTRATIVE SEARCHES

- A. The courts have established standards for warrantless searches conducted by school officials. This balances the student's expectation of privacy and personal security against school needs for maintaining discipline and order.
- B. Officers shall not act as agents for school officials when such administrative searches are conducted. Knowledge of or sanctioning an administrative search will invalidate the evidence or contraband that may have been recovered, thus making the evidence or contraband inadmissible for criminal proceedings.