

DESCRIPTIONS OF SUSPECTS AND PERSONAL ITEMS

IDENTIFYING AND ARRESTING SUSPECTS

Introduction

- In most cases, there is no suspect initially
- Many crimes are not witnessed
- Factors crucial to resolving criminal investigations are called solvability factors
- You must prove the elements of the crime
- Establish evidence connecting the suspect with the criminal act

Identifying Suspects at the Scene

IDENTIFICATION BY DRIVER'S LICENSE

- REAL ID Act of 2005
- *Driver's License Guide*

MOBILE IDENTIFICATION TECHNOLOGY

- Identifying suspects directly correlates to solving crime
- Reality Mobile's Reality Vision

Identifying Suspects at the Scene

BIOMETRIC IDENTIFICATION

- A way to positively identify an individual
- Facial recognition

FIELD OR SHOW-UP IDENTIFICATION

- Critical element is time
- Before questioning read the *Miranda* warning
- Integrated biometric identification system (IBIS)

Developing Suspects

VICTIMS AND WITNESSES

- Many sources are needed to develop a suspect
- Descriptions of the suspect(s) and any vehicles

MUG SHOTS

- Very time-consuming
- Integrated Law Enforcement Face-Identification System (ILEFIS)

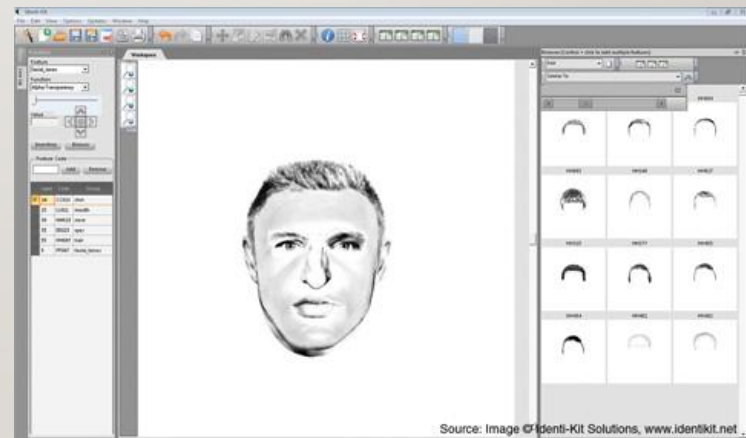
Developing Suspects

COMPOSITE DRAWINGS AND SKETCHES

- Commonly used to draw faces or bodies
- Software options

MODUS OPERANDI

- Investigative leads
- Check MO files



Developing Suspects

PSYCHOLOGICAL OR CRIMINAL PROFILING AND GEOGRAPHIC PROFILING

- Mental, emotional and psy
- Suspects who commit multiple crimes

RACIAL PROFILING

- Stereotyping
- Biased-based policing



Developing Suspects

TRACKING

- Footprints can provide valuable clues
- Tracking skill can be developed

OTHER IDENTIFICATION AIDS

- Yearbooks
- Dental and orthopedic records



Developing Suspects

INFORMATION IN POLICE FILES AND OTHER AGENCIES

- People who have committed crime
- Suspects
- Field interview cards
- Interagency information sharing
- Informants

Locating Suspects

SOURCES

- Information sources
- Victim may see the suspect and call the police
- Telephoning other investigative agencies
- Questioning relatives
- Numerous other contacts

Identifying Suspects

TYPES OF IDENTIFICATION

- Field or show-up identification
- Mug shots
- Photographic identification
- Lineups



Surveillance, Undercover Assignments and Raids: The Last Resort

OVERVIEW

- Tedious
- Long hours of preparation
- Expensive
- Dangerous
- Not routine



Surveillance

THE SURVEILLANT

- Plainclothes investigator
- Ingenuity, tedium, blend into populace

THE SUBJECT

- Whom or what is being observed
- Usually suspects in a crime

Surveillance

TYPES OF SURVEILLANCE

- Stationary surveillance
- Moving surveillance

AVOIDING DETECTION

- Counter surveillance
- Usually well worth time and effort

Surveillance

SURVEILLANCE EQUIPMENT

- Has become extremely sophisticated
- Global positioning system (GPS) technology

AERIAL SURVEILLANCE

- Areas inaccessible to foot or vehicle surveillance
- Usually 1,000 feet; do not violate privacy regulations

Surveillance

VISUAL/VIDEO SURVEILLANCE

- TWS technology
- Video analysis

AUDIO OR ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE

- Bugging, wiretapping
- *Katz v. United States*, 1967
- Title III of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968

Surveillance

SURVEILLANCE AND THE CONSTITUTION

- Balance
- GPS devices
- *United States v. Garcia* (2007)
- ALPR technology
- X-ray devices and thermal imaging

Undercover Assignments

OVERVIEW

- Using an assumed identity, or cover
- Ruses
 - ❖ Deception as to identity
 - ❖ Deception as to purpose
- Good cover is essential
- Rookies often used

Undercover Assignments

ENTRAPMENT

- *Sorrells v. United States* (1932)

STING OPERATIONS

- Opportunity
- Targeted group
- Undercover officer
- Climax



Raids

OVERVIEW

- Planned, organized operation
- Based on the element of surprise
- Recover stolen property
- Seize evidence
- Arrest suspect

Raids

PLANNING A RAID

- Gathering information on the premises to be raided
- Keep the raid plan as simple as possible

EXECUTING A RAID

- Surprise, shock and speed
- Ensure raid is legal
- Brief every member



Raids

SWAT TEAMS

- Special weapons and tactics (SWAT)
- Also called paramilitary police units (PPUs)
- Handle sniper incidents and hostage situations
- Execute arrest and search warrants
- Apprehend militants

Legal Arrests

OVERVIEW

- Locate, identify, then arrest
- Powers to arrest (or search) are restricted by the Fourth Amendment
- Most arrests are for misdemeanors
- De facto arrest

Legal Arrests

RESIDENTIAL ENTRY AFTER OUTDOOR ARREST

- Entry incident to outdoor arrest
- Implied consent to accompany person inside

ARRESTING A GROUP OF COMPANIONS

- *Maryland v. Pringle* (2003)
- Information known at the time of arrest

Legal Arrests

OFF-DUTY ARRESTS

- Department policy
- Legal jurisdiction
- Not be personally involved
- Perceive immediate need
- Possess proper identification

Avoiding Civil Liability When Making Arrests

LIABILITY ISSUES

- False arrest
- Use of force
- Less-lethal weapons
- Restraints
- Use of deadly force
- Use-of-force reports

Summary

- Developing, locating, identifying and arresting suspects are primary responsibilities of investigators
- Use lineup identification when the suspect is in custody
- Exhaust all alternatives before using surveillance, undercover agents or a raid
- In making an arrest, use only as much force as is necessary