



# Policy 1109

Subject	
<b>WARRANTLESS SEARCHES</b>	
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*By Order of the Police Commissioner*

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## **POLICY**

It is the policy of the Baltimore Police Department (BPD) to respect the fundamental privacy rights of all people. Members will conduct Searches in strict accordance with the rights secured and protected by the Constitution and laws of the United States and the State of Maryland. All Searches shall be conducted with concern for safety, dignity, courtesy, and respect for privacy.

See [Policy 1007, Search and Seizure Warrants](#), [Policy 1013, Strip Searches and Body Cavity Searches](#), [Policy 1104, Arrest Warrants](#), and [Policy 1112, Field Interviews, Investigative Stops & Weapons Pat-Downs](#) for directives regarding other types of Searches that are not fully covered in this policy.

## CORE PRINCIPLES

**Constitutional Searches.** BPD members will conduct Searches in compliance with the 4<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> Amendments to the Constitution as well as Maryland law and Declaration of Rights.

**Non-Discriminatory Policing.** BPD members shall not consider, to any extent or degree, the following actual or perceived personal characteristics when exercising discretion to conduct a warrantless Search, except as part of an actual and apparently credible description of a specific suspect in any criminal investigation: age, race, ethnicity, disability, economic status, gender expression, gender identity, immigration status, homelessness, national origin, political ideology, sexual orientation, HIV status, religion, veteran status, social status, or familial status.

## DEFINITIONS

**Boilerplate Language** — Words or phrases that are standardized, “canned” or patterned and that do not describe a specific event, situation or set of circumstances (e.g., “furtive movement” without describing what that movement was or “fighting stance” without describing the body positioning involved).

**Protective Sweep** — A limited search of premises incident to an arrest or service of a Warrant performed in order to identify persons who may pose a danger to the officers or others. To go beyond the area immediately adjoining the location of arrest, Members must have reasonable articulable suspicion to believe there is someone present who poses a threat.

**Probable Cause to Search** — Where facts and circumstances, known to the member and taken as a whole, would lead a reasonable member to believe that, based on their training and experience, either contraband or evidence of a crime will be found in a particular location. Probable Cause is based upon an objective assessment of the facts and circumstances presented to the member and requires a higher level of evidence than Reasonable Articulable Suspicion (see below).

**Reasonable Articulable Suspicion (RAS)** — A well founded suspicion based on specific, objective, articulable facts, taken together with the member’s training and experience, that a subject has committed, is committing, or is about to commit a crime.

**Search** — In most instances, a Search refers to an inspection, examination, or viewing of persons, places, items, or information in which a person has a legitimate expectation of privacy. In a few cases, a Search may also include actions taken against someone’s property to obtain evidence (such as placing a GPS tracker on a private vehicle or in someone’s backpack), even if the person is moving in public view. A Search need not be visual; it may include grasping, prying into or manipulating persons or objects (e.g., reaching into a purse or pocket, feeling inside of the trunk of a car, physical manipulation of a duffel bag, etc.). An entry into the home or the curtilage (area immediately around the home) will generally be considered a Search. Other actions that may be considered a Search include: continuous monitoring of a person’s GPS location over a prolonged period of time, collecting cell phone tower data to identify and track a person’s movements, or a canine “sniff” search, where the dog performing the Search was physically intruding on a location where a person has a reasonable expectation of privacy (such as the curtilage of a private home). (See [Policy 1602, Canine Procedures](#)).

**Search and Seizure Warrant (Search Warrant)** — A written order, issued by the court, authorizing and directing a member to seize and Search a specified person, premises, vehicle, dwelling or other location in order to seek and recover contraband or evidence related to the commission of a crime. A Search and

Seizure Warrant generally consists of a Search Order and is applied for through a Search and Seizure Warrant Application and an Affidavit in Support of the Search and Seizure Warrant Application. (See Policy 1007, *Search and Seizure Warrants*).

### **JUSTIFICATION**

1. The U.S. Constitution generally requires law enforcement to obtain a Search Warrant prior to conducting a Search. There are, however, *limited* exceptions to the Warrant requirement. Some common exceptions are:
  - 1.1. Probable Cause Search of a Vehicle;
  - 1.2. Exigent Circumstances;
  - 1.3. Search Incident to Arrest;
  - 1.4. Inventory Search;
  - 1.5. Consent Search;
  - 1.6. Protective Sweep; and
  - 1.7. Weapons Pat-Down (See [Policy 1112, Field Interviews, Investigative Stops & Weapons Pat-Downs](#)).
2. Because case law regarding Searches is constantly changing and subject to interpretation by the courts, members shall be alert to legal updates sent by the Department regarding Searches. **When in doubt as to the existence or applicability of an exception to the Search Warrant requirement, the member should take the time to obtain a Search Warrant.** (See [Policy 1007, Search and Seizure Warrants](#)).
3. RAS and Probable Cause should be founded on specific and objective facts or observations about how a person behaves, what the person is seen or heard doing, and the circumstances or situation in regard to the person that is either witnessed or known by the member. Accordingly, RAS and Probable Cause must be based on facts or observations about a particular person's actions or the particular circumstances that a member encounters.
  - 3.1. The physical characteristics of a person, including generic clothing descriptions, are never, by themselves, sufficient. Instead, those characteristics must be combined with other factors, including a specific, non-general description matching the suspect or the observed behaviors of the person. A mere hunch or suspicion is not enough.
  - 3.2. All facts and circumstances, considered together, must provide indicia of an anonymous tip's reliability to give rise to RAS. A mere anonymous allegation that a person is carrying a gun is not sufficient. Neither is a very general description based on race and clothing. There must be evidence that the tipster has actual knowledge and that their information is reliable.
4. Discoveries made during a legal, warrantless Search may be used to establish Probable Cause for a Search Warrant.

## DIRECTIVES

### General

5. Members shall strive to conduct Searches courteously and in a way that promotes the dignity of the person Searched.
6. Unless exigent circumstances or threat to safety or an investigation prevent it, members shall explain to the person being Searched the reason for the Search and how the Search will be conducted.
7. Since all Searches are investigative in nature, members shall record every Search on their body-worn camera (BWC). Members shall attempt to record the activity on which they base their reasonable suspicion on their BWC, to the extent practicable and safe. Consistent with [Policy 824, Body-Worn Camera](#), members shall activate their BWC at the onset of any call for service or activity that is investigative, or enforcement related in nature.
8. Absent exigent circumstances, when conducting a Search of a person, members shall:
  - 8.1. Ensure the gender identity of the person being Searched is consistent with the gender identity of the member conducting the Search.
  - 8.2. If the person expresses health or safety concerns regarding the Search, members shall honor the person's preferences with respect to gender identity of the member conducting the Search;
    - 8.2.1. If members are unsure and the person has not expressed a preference, ask the individual their preference.
    - 8.2.2. If the individual made a request that was not honored for any reason, the member conducting the Search shall memorialize on BWC and in the Incident Report the reason the preference was not honored.
  - 8.3. If a member of the same gender identity is not present, summon a member of the same gender identity to conduct the Search and the original member shall remain present to witness the duration of the Search.
  - 8.4. When it is not practicable to summon a member of the mandated or preferred gender identity, the member shall have another member or a supervisor witness the Search;
  - 8.5. If the Search is a strip Search, only members of the same gender shall conduct or witness the Search. See [Policy 1013, Strip Searches and Body Cavity Searches](#), for further guidance; and
  - 8.6. Refer to [Policy 720, Interactions with Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer/Questioning \(LGBTQ\) Individuals](#), for further guidance regarding prohibitions on using a Search to assign gender, drawing conclusions on certain possessions such as needles for hormone replacement, and requesting the removal of certain identity-related items, such as wigs, beyond that which are requested of cisgender individuals.

9. Members shall conduct Searches with due regard and respect for private property interests and in a manner that minimizes damage. Members shall leave property as close as reasonably possible to its pre-Search condition.
10. When a Search of locked property is anticipated, to minimize property damage and the need for forcible entry and where doing so would not place members at heightened risk or endanger a person or investigation, members shall attempt to lawfully obtain keys, combinations, or access codes.
11. Members shall use accurate and specific descriptive language and not rely on Boilerplate Language in any reports documenting Searches. Articulation of RAS and Probable Cause shall be specific and clear.

#### Prohibited Actions

12. Members shall not conduct a Search beyond the scope of the underlying justification for the Search. Any Search conducted past the underlying justification requires either a Search Warrant or another exception to the Search Warrant requirement.
13. Members shall only rely on information known at the time of receipt to be reliable and credible. This does not apply where the unreliable or incredible nature of the information is clearly explained in the relevant report or document explaining justification for the action. Members who knowingly utilize materially false or incorrect information in effectuating an Arrest without clearly explaining the falsity in the statement of probable cause (SPC) shall be subject to discipline. A member may not leave material information out of a SPC if that information would defeat a finding of Probable Cause to Arrest and/or charge.
14. Items or contraband recovered from a Search, which was not permissible under this policy, shall not be used by members as justification for the Search.
15. Members shall not Search, seize, or otherwise coerce (implicitly or explicitly) production of recorded images, videos or sounds without obtaining a Search Warrant, unless the person voluntarily provides the recorded material or the exigency below exists:
  - 15.1. If the person declines to voluntarily provide recordings, but there is Probable Cause to believe that the recording contains critical evidence related to a crime, and if such evidence is in immediate danger of being tampered with, altered, deleted, or destroyed, then a member may temporarily secure the recording device while a legal subpoena, Search Warrant or other valid court order, is obtained.
  - 15.2. For possible evidentiary recordings that include officers see [Policy 1016, Public Observation/Recording of Officers](#) for full guidance.

#### Probable Cause Searches of Vehicles (“Carroll Doctrine”)

16. Members with Probable Cause to believe a vehicle contains evidence of a crime or contraband may conduct a warrantless Search of the vehicle (otherwise known as a “Carroll Search”). This Search is limited to areas where the suspected evidence may reasonably be found and may include containers within the vehicle regardless of ownership or whether the containers are locked or secured.

17. Members are encouraged to obtain a Search Warrant where practical prior to conducting a Search that will likely cause damage to a vehicle.
18. The right to Search a vehicle does not automatically give the member the right to relocate or tow it. Towing a vehicle to perform a Search requires independent justification and can cause unnecessary conflict and damage to the vehicle.
  - 18.1. It is generally preferred to perform an on-scene Probable Cause warrantless Search of a vehicle, unless towing the vehicle to obtain a Search Warrant:
    - 18.1.1. Is safer,
    - 18.1.2. Would improve investigative efficiency (such as to allow Crime Lab to process or to allow a more thorough Search), or
    - 18.1.3. The vehicle is already being towed for another reason.
  - 18.2. When making judgments about when/where to conduct the Search, members should weigh:
    - 18.2.1. The delay in seeking a Search Warrant,
    - 18.2.2. The resources required to protect the vehicle while the Warrant is being sought,
    - 18.2.3. The needs of the case, and
    - 18.2.4. Any known preference of the owner.

#### Prohibited Action

19. Members shall not conduct a warrantless Probable Cause Search of a vehicle ("Carroll Search") that is located in a home's driveway, garage, or curtilage (area immediately surrounding a home) without a Search Warrant or another exception to the warrant requirement that would allow entry onto the property. If necessary to preserve evidence from being tampered with or destroyed, Members may "freeze" the scene around the vehicle (limiting access to the area where Probable Cause exists for the Search) while a Search Warrant is sought.

#### Exigent Circumstances

20. A Search may be justified by exigent circumstances where there is:
  - 20.1. Probable Cause, AND
  - 20.2. Substantial risk that waiting for a Search Warrant would result in:
    - 20.2.1. Harm to a person,
    - 20.2.2. Destruction of evidence, or
    - 20.2.3. Escape of someone subject to arrest.

### Entry into Residences and Non-Public Structures

21. Warrantless arrests in the home are generally disfavored as physical entry of the home is what the wording of the Fourth Amendment is directed to guard. The United States Supreme Court has long adhered to the view that the warrant procedure minimizes the danger of needless intrusions. Therefore, absent **Exigent Circumstances or another exception to the warrant requirement**, members shall obtain a Search Warrant before entering into a private residence or non-public building, where there is a reasonable expectation of privacy, to make an arrest or conduct a Search.

22. There are three types of exigent circumstances that would justify a warrantless entry into a residence or non-public building where there is a reasonable expectation of privacy:

22.1. **Hot Pursuit of Fleeing Felons:** Members may enter a residence or non-public building where there is a reasonable expectation of privacy if the members are in hot pursuit of a fleeing felony suspect. Members are not allowed to make a warrantless hot pursuit entry when there is Probable Cause of only a misdemeanor or non-criminal offense. Examples of these include DUI, traffic offenses, curfew violations, citation offenses, and non-arrestable violations (See [Policy 1018, Lesser Offenses & Alternatives to Arrest](#)).

NOTE: Wear/Carry/Transport of a handgun is a misdemeanor and does not allow hot pursuit unless required under "Preservation of Life" below.

NOTE: In all cases, "hot pursuit" does not require "immediate pursuit", and members should consider whether immediate entry is required for protection of the public or if containment and waiting for additional resources is preferred. (See [Policy 1505, Foot Pursuits](#)).

22.2. **Destruction of Evidence:** The law allows entry into a residence or non-public building where there is a reasonable expectation of privacy if the officers have Probable Cause that evidence is in a location and a reasonable belief that this evidence is about to be removed or destroyed. Due to the dangers involved in exigent entry weighed against the need to preserve evidence, this shall only be done for a Felony. If entry is made to prevent the destruction of evidence, except in exceptional circumstances such as danger to members or the public, members may not Search any area not necessary to preserve the evidence or contraband. Members shall secure the premises and the evidence and freeze the scene to include all occupants. Once this is complete, any additional Search requires a Search Warrant or other Search Warrant exception. Occupants may leave if they wish unless there is RAS to detain them.

22.3. **Preservation of Life:** When members have reasonable grounds to believe there is an immediate need to protect a person from imminent injury or otherwise ensure their safety or the safety of others, the members may make a warrantless entry into a location where there is a reasonable expectation of privacy. Prior to the entry the members shall:

22.3.1. Have a reasonable belief that there is an immediate need to make entry into a location to protect the lives or safety of themselves or others; and

22.3.2. Limit their Search to addressing the source of the imminent threat. The members may not use the exigent circumstance to justify a broader warrantless Search to Search for other evidence not related to the immediate threat.

23. A warrantless Search conducted due to exigent circumstances is valid only as long as the exigent circumstances exist. When the exigency has ended, any further Search must be justified by a warrant or another exception to the warrant requirement.

### **Searches Incident to Arrest (SIA)**

24. Upon making an Arrest, the member shall conduct a Search Incident to Arrest (SIA) for weapons that pose a danger to the person or others in their presence, as well as for evidence of a crime and contraband. The Search shall occur contemporaneous with the Arrest, or as soon as safe and practicable to do so.
25. The member shall have Probable Cause to arrest, the authority to arrest, and the intent to arrest before performing a SIA.
26. A SIA may not serve as part of the Probable Cause in support of the arrest.
27. The member's SIA shall include a check for weapons and Search of the individual's pockets and shoes, including any portions of the clothing that could reasonably contain weapons or contraband. The SIA may also include a Search of any articles of property found on the person, and the minor manipulation of clothing that does not expose a person's groin/genital area, buttocks, female breasts, or more than the waistband or upper portions of the undergarments. (See [Policy 1013, Strip Searches and Body Cavity Searches](#)).
28. The areas included in a SIA are the person being arrested and the area in their immediate control, also known as the suspect's reach, lunge, or grasp.

**NOTE:** Once the arrestee has been removed from the area and has been rendered incapable of gaining "immediate control" of items in that area, a SIA may no longer be conducted of that area.

- 28.1. If an arrestee is an occupant or was recently an occupant of a vehicle, the member may conduct a limited Search of the passenger compartment of the vehicle (including glove box, center console or containers therein) if:
- 28.1.1. The arrestee is unsecured and within reaching distance of the passenger compartment at the time of the Search, or
- 28.1.2. There is RAS that a Search of the passenger compartment contains evidence related to the crime for which the occupant was arrested.

(See [Policy 1104, Arrest Warrants](#), [Policy 1106, Warrantless Arrest and Probable Cause Standard](#) and [Policy 1114, Persons in Police Custody](#)).

### **Searching the Location**

29. Authorization for an arrest does not, on its own, authorize a Search of the location. Once the members have gained entry into the residence, they shall conduct a thorough Search for the person, limited to the areas a person could hide, and solely for the purpose of locating the person.
30. If the person is arrested, the members may Search the area of immediate control of the person for weapons, contraband that cannot be taken to CBIF, or evidence.

31. Members are also allowed to conduct a Protective Sweep of the area immediately adjoining the location of the arrest. The Search is limited to places where there is reason to believe people who may pose a threat could be found. A Search beyond the immediate surrounding requires reasonable suspicion that there may be someone else in the location who could pose a danger to the officers or others.

### **Inventory Searches**

32. An Inventory Search is performed to:
- 32.1. Protect an owner's property while it is in the custody of the police;
  - 32.2. Ensure against claims of lost, stolen, or vandalized property; and
  - 32.3. Guard from danger related to seized property.
33. An Inventory Search is NOT a search for evidence.
34. The member shall conduct an Inventory Search any time a vehicle or other container (purse, bag, or anything else that can contain other objects) is lawfully taken into member's custody. (See [Policy 902, Towing Procedures](#), and [1401, Control of Property and Evidence](#)).
35. Where a person has been lawfully arrested and a container (e.g., purse, backpack, shopping bag) in their possession will be submitted to the Evidence Management Unit (EMU) for storage, the member shall conduct an Inventory Search to make an inventory of the container's contents prior to submission.

**NOTE:** Inventory Searches are conducted any time a vehicle, container, or other property is taken into BPD custody regardless of if an arrest occurs.

36. Prior to conducting an Inventory Search, the member should make a reasonable attempt to return the property to its owner if:
- 36.1. The owner of the vehicle or other container is not under arrest,
  - 36.2. The vehicle or container is not being seized,
  - 36.3. The owner is on scene, and
  - 36.4. It is practical to do so. If it is not practical, the container shall be inventoried and submitted to EMU or the vehicle towed to City Yard. (See [Policy 902, Towing Procedures](#)).
37. Except as otherwise stated in law or policy, members are required to open and inventory the contents of all closed containers coming into their lawful custody regardless of whether the containers are locked or unlocked. (See [Policy 1401, Control of Property and Evidence](#), and [Policy 902, Towing Procedures](#)).
38. At the conclusion of an Inventory Search, any personal and detachable property of value shall be removed from the vehicle or container and submitted to the EMU.

### Consent Searches

39. Members shall have an individualized reason to request to conduct a Consent Search of a person or property for contraband or other evidence of a crime. This requires: (1) RAS that a crime is/has been committed, and (2) EITHER RAS that the person to be searched is/was involved in the crime OR that the person possesses evidence of the crime OR that the place to be searched contains evidence of the crime.

NOTE: See [Policy 1002, Securing and Interviewing Witnesses](#), for requirements regarding consensual pat-down for weapons prior to voluntary transport of a witness.

40. Prior to a Consent Search, the member shall:

40.1. Affirmatively explain to the person that:

40.1.1. The Baltimore Police Department would like to conduct a search of [specific person, residence, vehicle and/or other property];

40.1.2. The person has the right to refuse this search;

40.1.3. If the person agrees, they may limit and/or revoke consent at any time; and

40.1.4. They will not be punished or detained longer, unless RAS or Probable Cause exists for detention, if the person refuses.

NOTE: Members may use the Consent to Search Form, Form 29, (see Appendix A) for guidance.

40.2. The member will ensure that the consent is voluntary by capturing the advisement and expressed consent on BWC or by having the person sign the Consent to Search Form, Form 29.

40.2.1. If a member does not have a BWC to capture the person's verbal consent, the member shall document the consent and refusal in the Incident Report or Case Note and/or Form 29.

41. Members shall wait to conduct a Consent Search until the person has provided verbal or written consent

42. If the person requests further explanation of their rights, or if it is apparent that the person giving consent has difficulty reading or understanding their rights, the member shall explain until the person appears to fully understand the consent. If applicable, refer to [Policy 1103, Communicating with Individuals who are Deaf and Hard of Hearing](#) or [Policy 1735, Language Access Services for Limited English Proficient \(LEP\) Persons](#).

43. In situations where someone with apparent authority has invited a member into a residence or other location, and the member observes evidence of a crime in plain view, the member shall stay within the reasonably expected limits of that invitation unless Plain View Seizure is authorized, another Search Warrant Exception applies, or the location is being seized to obtain a Search

Warrant. Members shall ensure the invitation into the property is captured on BWC where possible.

44. The member shall document the following in the Incident Report or Case Note in the designated fields, where provided, and in the Narrative:
  - 44.1. The events giving rise to RAS for a Search.
  - 44.2. How consent was obtained (i.e., verbally or in writing). If in writing, attach a legible copy of the signed Form 29.
  - 44.3. How the Search was conducted.
  - 44.4. The location of any contraband or evidence that was discovered, and the name of the member who found and seized the evidence.
  - 44.5. If anything was seized during the Search.
  - 44.6. Whether the Search resulted in an arrest.
45. Consent can only be given by a person who the member can demonstrate, or that the member can reasonably articulate, has actual, apparent, or common authority to give consent to Search the property.
  - 45.1. If two or more people with equal apparent authority over the property are present and disagree about permission to Search, the member shall not conduct a Consent Search. This includes situations in which a parent gives permission to Search, but a youth refuses permission to Search areas of the home which are in control of the youth, such as the youth's room, closet, or bags stored in the home. In these cases, unless there is an imminent threat of harm to a person, the member shall respect the youth's right to refuse to consent to search.
46. The scope of the Search shall be established and may be limited in any way the person wishes. If the Search exceeds the authorized scope, it shall be justified by another exception or will be considered unlawful.
47. The person providing consent may revoke consent to perform the Search at any point and must be able to communicate their request to stop the Search.
48. If the Consent Search has begun, but the person then decides to revoke their consent:
  - 48.1. The member shall stop the Search unless another exception to the Search Warrant requirement applies. Consent may be withdrawn at any time by any person with apparent authority over the property, and the Search shall be terminated immediately should this occur;
  - 48.2. The member shall not use threats or other forms of coercion to obtain or induce the person not to revoke consent; and
  - 48.3. Even if property return is requested, the member may retain custody of evidence or contraband lawfully seized prior to revocation of consent.

49. For Consent Searches of Youth, members shall refer to [Policy 1202, Interactions with Youth](#).

#### Prohibited Action

50. Members shall not use a person's refusal to give consent to Search as a factor in establishing reasonable suspicion or Probable Cause.

51. Members shall not tell a person that refusal to provide consent may lead to adverse consequences, such as arrest or warrantless seizure of their property. Members may "freeze" the location and obtain a search and seizure warrant, but this cannot be done or threatened in order to coerce a person into giving consent.

**EXAMPLE:** Members may not tell a person that "if you don't give consent, I'll just come back with a search warrant" because it suggests that obtaining a Search Warrant is automatic and could reasonably be viewed as a threat in order to coerce consent. A member may explain the Search Warrant process, but only in a neutral way that includes the requirement of judicial review.

### **APPENDICES**

A. Permission to Search, Form 29

### **REFERENCED POLICIES**

[Policy 720, Interactions with Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer/Questioning \(LGBTQ\) Individuals](#)

[Policy 824, Body-Worn Camera](#)

[Policy 902, Towing Procedures](#)

[Policy 1007, Search and Seizure Warrants](#)

[Policy 1013, Strip Searches and Body Cavity Searches](#)

[Policy 1016, Public Observation/Recording of Officers](#)

[Policy 1018, Lesser Offenses & Alternatives to Arrest](#)

[Policy 1103, Communicating with Individuals who are Deaf and Hard of Hearing](#)

[Policy 1104, Arrest Warrants](#)

[Policy 1106, Warrantless Arrest Procedures and Probable Cause Standard](#)

[Policy 1112, Field Interviews, Investigative Stops & Weapons Pat-Downs](#)

[Policy 1114, Persons in Police Custody](#)

[Policy 1202, Interactions with Youth](#)

[Policy 1401, Control of Property and Evidence](#)

[Policy 1505, Foot Pursuits](#)

[Policy 1602, Canine Procedures](#)

[Policy 1735, Language Access Services for Limited English Proficient \(LEP\) Persons](#)

### **RESCISSION**

Removed and destroyed/recycled Policy 1109, *Warrantless Searches*, dated 9 February 2021.

**COMMUNICATION OF POLICY**

This policy is effective on the date listed herein. Each employee is responsible for complying with the contents of this policy

APPENDIX A

## Permission to Search, Form 29

<p><b>POLICE DEPARTMENT</b> <b>BALTIMORE, MD</b></p> <p>PERMISSION FOR SEARCH Form 29</p> <p><b><u>Right to Refuse</u></b></p> <p><i>The Baltimore Police Department would like to conduct a search of your person, residence, vehicle and/or other property described below. You have the right to refuse this search. If you agree, you may limit and/or revoke consent at any time.</i></p> <p>By signing below, I affirm that I understand my right to refuse, limit and revoke consent at any time.</p> <p>PRINTED NAME: _____</p> <p>SIGNATURE: _____</p> <p><b><u>Scope of Search</u></b></p> <p>I, _____, having been informed of my rights, hereby authorize _____ of the Baltimore Police Department to conduct a search of</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> my person;</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> my residence located at _____ and/or</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> my vehicle (year/make/model/license #) _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> other: _____</p> <p>My consent is:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> not subject to any limitation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> limited to _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>This officer is authorized by me to take from my person, residence, vehicle or other property herein described, any letters, papers, materials or other property related to a law enforcement investigation or action, subject to any limitation described above.</p> <p>This written permission is being given by me to the above-named officer voluntarily and without threats or promises of any kind.</p> <p>SIGNED: _____</p> <p>DATE: _____ 20____ TIME _____ M.</p> <p>WITNESSES: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Rev. 7/24/18</p>
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