

BALTIMORE POLICE DEPARTMENT – EDUCATION AND TRAINING SECTION

LESSON PLAN

COURSE TITLE: Defensive Tactics

LESSON TITLE: Persons in Police Custody – Prisoner Transport & Searching

New or Revised Course: New Revised

Prepared By: Ofc. Michael Long **Date:** June 30, 2021

Academic Director Approval: Director Gary Cordner **Date:**

PARAMETERS	Lesson hours: 4 hours	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Entry-level
	Class size: 1-35 students	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Continuing Education
	Space needs: Classroom – Police transport/wagon	<input type="checkbox"/> Other

STUDENT/COURSE PREREQUISITES/QUALIFICATIONS (if any)
Entry-level students will have completed entry-level lessons on handcuffing and searching (person and area). In-service students will have completed the full entry-level training curriculum.

LESSON HISTORY (previous versions, titles if applicable)

Persons in Police Custody – Prisoner Transport & Searching (earlier versions).

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES

1. Given various case studies and facilitated discussion, students will identify the importance of a thorough and effective search of a person to the satisfaction of the facilitator.
2. Given a practical exercise, students will demonstrate effective pat downs and quadrant pattern searches of a suspect to the satisfaction of the facilitator.
3. Through facilitated discussion and practical exercise, students will identify

ASSESSMENT TECHNIQUE

1. Facilitated discussion
2. Case Studies
3. Practical exercise

<p>and explain procedures for searching vehicles before and after transporting a suspect to the satisfaction of the facilitator.</p> <p>4. Through facilitated discussion, students will explain why an adult and a juvenile offender should not be transported in the same vehicle to the satisfaction of the facilitator.</p> <p>5. Through facilitated discussion, students will identify and explain protocols for the strip search of a suspect to the satisfaction of the facilitator.</p>	
<p>COURSE DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Proper and safe searching, handling and transport of persons in police custody.</p>	
<p>MARYLAND POLICE CORRECTIONAL TRAINING COMMISSION OBJECTIVES (if applicable)</p> <p><i>(Include all terminal objectives. Include supporting objectives if they help elaborate what needs to be covered in the lesson. Ensure that all terminal objectives mentioned here are also added to the "Facilitator Notes" column where they are addressed in the lesson.)</i></p> <p>10.04 Identify principle of effective search of person which considers safety of officer, subject & general public.</p> <p>10.09 Demonstrate safe and effective procedures for a frisk or pat-down.</p> <p>12.02 Identify the primary reason for maintaining security in a correctional facility, i.e., controlling contraband, communications, prisoner conduct and escape.</p> <p>12.03 Identify procedures for searching vehicles before and after transporting prisoners.</p> <p>12.06 Identify reasons why an adult and a juvenile offender should not be transported in the same vehicle.</p> <p>01.83.01 Define Deadly Force.</p> <p>01.40.01 Identify the circumstances under which reasonable force can be used.</p>	
<p>INSTRUCTOR MATERIALS</p> <p><i>Persons in Custody: Prisoner Transport & Searching PowerPoint</i></p> <p>Policy 1114</p> <p>Policy 1202</p> <p>Policy 103</p>	
<p>TECHNOLOGY/EQUIPMENT/SUPPLIES NEEDED</p> <p><i>Persons in Custody: Prisoner Transport & Searching PowerPoint</i></p> <p>Projector or Smartboard</p> <p>Police transport vehicle/wagon</p>	

Chart Paper Markers
STUDENT HANDOUTS
None
METHODS/TECHNIQUES
Facilitated discussion, case studies, practical exercise
REFERENCES
<i>Baltimore Police Department: DT Manual, Lesson Plan, Policy 1114, 1202, 103</i>
GENERAL COMMENTS
<p>For entry-level training, this defensive tactics lesson should be taught after handcuffing and searches. The instructor should review handcuffing techniques and quadrant search patterns, as needed, in this lesson to further solidify the importance and necessity of thorough searches before transporting prisoners.</p> <p>The instructor should consult the DT manual for techniques to be taught in conjunction with this lesson plan.</p>

Lesson Plan Checklist (Part 1)


Format	Yes	No	N/A
1. All sections and boxes are completed.	X		
2. Performance objectives are properly worded and included in content.	X		
3. Assessment techniques are aligned with performance objectives.	X		
4. Copies of handouts and other instructional aids (if any) are included.	X		
5. References are appropriate and up-to-date.	X		
6. Instructions to facilitators are in the right-hand column.	X		
7. Content is in the left-hand column.	X		
8. Timing of instructional content and activities is specified.	X		
9. Instructional content and PowerPoint slides are consistent & properly aligned.	X		
10. Student engagement/adult learning techniques are included.	X		
a. Instructional content is not primarily lecture-based.	X		
b. Questions are posed regularly to engage students and ensure material is understood.	X		
c. Case studies, role-playing scenarios, and small group discussions are included where appropriate.	X		
11. Videos are incorporated.	X		
a. Video introductions set forth the basis for showing the video and key points are highlighted in advance for students.	X		
b. Videos underscore relevant training concepts.	X		
c. Videos do not contain crude or offensive language or actions that are gratuitous or unnecessary.		X	
d. Videos portray individuals of diverse demographics in a positive light.		X	
12. Meaningful review/closure is included.	X		
a. Important points are summarized at the end of lesson plan.	X		
b. Assessments are provided to test knowledge of concepts.	X		

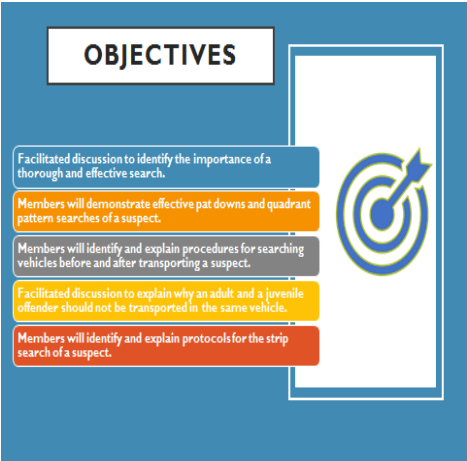
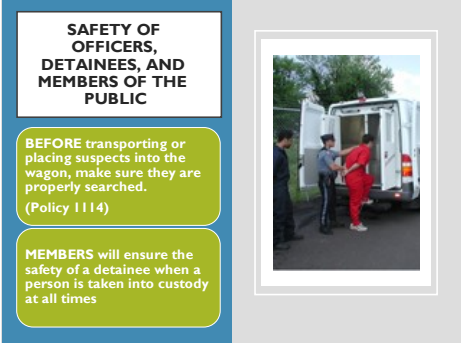
Lesson Plan Checklist (Part 2)

Integration	Yes	No	N/A
13. Does the lesson incorporate BPD technology?	X		
14. Does the lesson plan integrate BPD policies?	X		
15. Does the lesson reinforce BPD mission, vision, and values?	X		
16. Does the lesson reinforce the Critical Decision Making Model?	X		
17. Does the lesson reinforce peer intervention (EPIC)?	X		
18. Does the lesson incorporate community policing principles?		X	
19. Does the lesson incorporate problem-solving practices?	X		
20. Does the lesson incorporate procedural justice principles?	X		
21. Does the lesson incorporate fair & impartial policing principles?		X	
22. Does the lesson reinforce de-escalation?	X		
23. Does the lesson reinforce using most effective, least intrusive options?	X		
24. Does the lesson have external partners involved in the development of training?		X	
25. Does the lesson have external partners in the delivery of training?		X	
Subject Matter Expert: P/O Michael Long	Date: 6-30-21		
Curriculum Specialist: Danalee Potter	Date: 4-13-2021		
Reviewing Supervisor: Sgt. Icenroad	Date: 6-30-21		
Reviewing Commander: Lt. Michael Brinn	Date: 7-21-2021		

COURSE TITLE: Defensive Tactics

LESSON TITLE: Persons in Police Custody – Prisoner Transport & Searching

PRESENTATION GUIDE	FACILITATOR NOTES
<p>I. ANTICIPATORY SET</p> <p>Prisoner Transport & Searching The Baltimore Police Dept. shall ensure the safety of detainees at all times, members, facility staff members, and the public when a person is taken into custody and transported.</p> <p>GROUP DISCUSSION When transporting a prisoner, are handcuffs to be used every time? If so, why? If not, in what situations would handcuffs not be appropriate for transport?</p> <p>Take a few moments to discuss this with your table group. Be prepared to report out when time is up.</p> <p>ASK: Ok, what did you and your partners discuss?</p>	<p>Time: 10 minutes</p> <p><i>Facilitators should introduce themselves and briefly explain what the lesson is about and why it is important.</i></p> <p>Slide 1</p>  <p><i>The facilitator should use the Management by Walking Around (MWBA) strategy to monitor group discussions.</i></p> <p><i>Call on several groups to report out</i></p> <p>Desired Responses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A medical condition that would prevent handcuffing (arm cast, missing limbs) <p>Note from Policy 1114 (17): If medical circumstances make it unreasonable to handcuff a detainee, members will refrain from handcuffing the arrestee. Unhandcuffed arrestees shall be guarded by a minimum of two</p>

	members.
<p>Throughout this course, we will cover the following learning objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Given various case studies and facilitated discussion, trainees will identify the importance of a thorough and effective search of a person. 2. Given a practical exercise, trainees will demonstrate effective pat downs and quadrant pattern searches of a suspect. 3. Through facilitated discussion and practical exercise, trainees will identify and explain procedures for searching vehicles before and after transporting a suspect. 4. Through facilitated discussion, trainees will explain why an adult and a juvenile offender should not be transported in the same vehicle. 5. Through facilitated discussion, trainees will identify and explain protocols for the strip search of a suspect. 	<p><i>Facilitators should begin by clearly explaining what students will learn in the lesson, and how.</i></p> <p>Slide 2</p> 
<p>II. INSTRUCTIONAL INPUT (CONTENT)</p> <p>Safety of Officers, Detainees, and Members of the Public</p> <p>It's critical to understand and know your role of maintaining the safety of officers, detainees, and members of the public. Adhering to policy is an essential component of maintaining safety.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When a detainee is transported in a police vehicle, members shall ensure that the detainee is searched by the arresting member and the transporting member before being placed in a police transport vehicle. Per Policy 1114 per Policy 1114. <p>ASK: When is it appropriate to conduct a transport search?</p>	<p>Time: 3 hours 10 minutes</p> <p>Covers MPTC objective 10.04</p> <p>Slide 3</p> <p><i>The instructor should plan to show the Prisoner Transport Wagon at this time OR at the end of the lesson.</i></p>  <p>Desired Responses: Searches should be conducted prior</p>

ASK: Why is it critical to search a suspect before transporting or placing in wagon?

EXPLAIN: It is important to have a “system” for “how” to search. Think back to previous courses and conducting searches in “quadrants” of the body to ensure you do not forget an area. A thorough search ensures the safety of all other officers, officers in the wagon, and other individuals who may interact with the suspect. Not conducting a thorough search jeopardizes everyone involved, including your integrity as a sworn officer.

Members will ensure the safety of a detainee when a person is taken into custody at all times.

ASK: Will conducting a thorough search aid in maintaining security in a correctional facility, such as Central Booking or the Jail?

to the wagon arriving.

Desired Responses:

- Officers must ensure the suspect is free from any weapons, potential weapons, and or CDS.
- **Note:** Items that are legal to possess but banned from CBIF, (*cigarettes, lighters, cell phones, etc.*)
- Not properly and thoroughly searching a suspect endangers everyone involved, including the suspect, as well as others who may interact (*directly or indirectly*) with the suspect.

Desired Response: Yes, it can aid in controlling contraband, communications (cell phones), prisoner conduct and escape.

Covers MPTC Objective 12.02

Transporting Prisoners

The detainee is to be secured with the provided seat belt or restraining device.

According to Policy 1202:

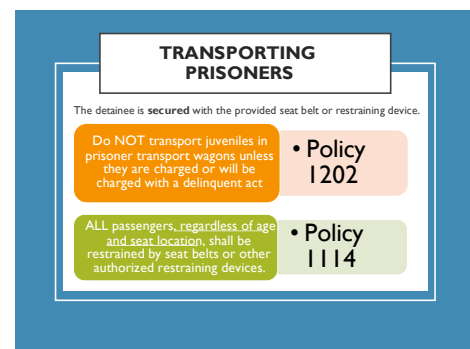
- Do NOT transport juveniles in prisoner transport wagons unless they are charged or will be charged with a delinquent act.

ASK: What do you think is the reason for this?

EXPLAIN: Juveniles who are in custody and placed in a prisoner transport MUST be transported to Juvenile Booking

According to Policy 1114:

Slide 4



Covers MPTC objective 12.06

Desired Responses:

- The BPD no longer takes juveniles into custody for curfew violations.

- ALL passengers, regardless of age and seat location, shall be restrained by seat belts.
- If a medical issue or injury is present or arises, ensure the detainee's safety is maintained at all times. Request/Provide medical attention prior to transporting a detainee, unless transporting the detainee directly to a medical facility. This includes non-physical medical conditions.
- Members shall make reasonable accommodations for detainees with disabilities or who are pregnant.

ASK: When should you consider using an authorized restraining device in lieu of handcuffs?

ASK: What conditions should be present for its use?

EXPLAIN: When a prisoner has a medical condition, which would make cuffing them dangerous, i.e.: broken arm (cast), amputee, physical deformity, or apparent pregnancy. This would also include a situation where a detainee states that they have an un-apparent medical condition, such as an early term pregnancy.

Behavioral health issues will be addressed by following Emergency petitions procedures per policy 713.

Desired Responses:

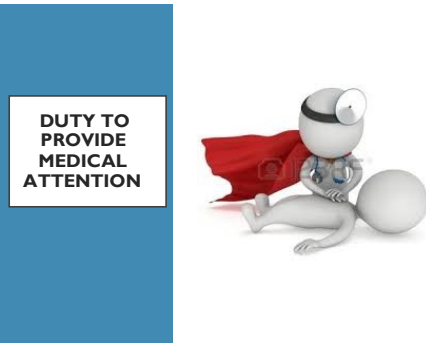
When a prisoner has a medical condition, which would make cuffing them dangerous

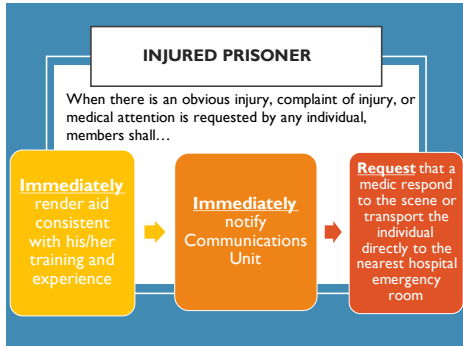
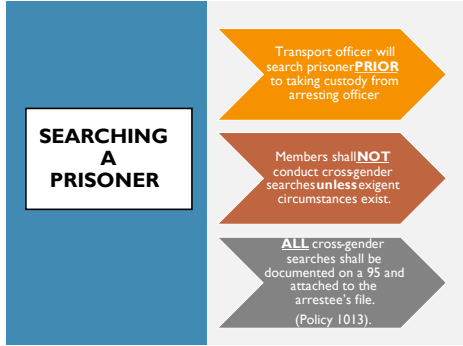
Desired Response:

- a broken arm (cast)
- amputee
- physical deformity
- pregnancy.

Duty to Provide Medical Attention

Slide 5



<p>ASK: When should you render aid?</p>	<p>Desired Responses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obvious injury • Complaint of injury • Medical attention is requested by ANY individual
<p>Injured Prisoner When there is an obvious injury, complaint of an injury, or medical attention is requested by any individual, member shall...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediately render aid consistent with his/her training and experience. • Immediately notify Communications Unit • Request that a medic respond to the scene or transport the individual directly to the nearest hospital. <p>ASK: How should you notify Communications Unit? What should you say?</p>	<p>Slide 6</p>  <p>Desired Responses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KGA request for 10-38 for an (advise gender and approximate age along with what the medical issue is (to the best of your knowledge, ie. (chest pains)
<p>Searching a Prisoner</p> <p>Searching: Often the transporting member is of the opposite gender then the detainee, yet Policy 1114, Item 22, requires the transporting member to search prior to transport.</p> <p>Criteria for compliance for detainee searches</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The transporting member conducts a same-sex search of the detainee prior to transport. • If the detainee is of the opposite gender of the transporting member, the detainee is searched in the presence of the transporting member by another member that is the same sex as the detainee. <p>Non-Compliance examples</p>	<p>Covers MPTC objective 10.09</p> <p>Slide 7</p> 

- If the transporting member places the prisoner into the transport vehicle without conducting a search, without asking for confirmation from other members that a search of the prisoner was conducted.
- If the transporting member conducts a cross gender search while lacking exigency to conduct a cross gender search.
- If the transporting member is advised by the arresting member that the prisoner was searched, although it is evident that the transporting member did not observe the search.

One of the issues that keeps causing failures is the tendency of an officer to trust the search of another officer, even if they did not witness it. Unless an officer conducts the search themselves, or watches the search and is satisfied with its thoroughness, they need to search the prisoner themselves whenever they take custody. This needs to be emphasized and inform them that if they do not do that, it will get a failing mark in any compliance review

When conducting searches of members of the LGBTQ community the officer shall abide by how that individual identifies. The member may not solely base this off what their driver's license says or ask what is on their birth certificate. No matter how the person appears they must be searched by the same sex of how they identify.

EXPLAIN: Correct! And keep in mind that members shall NOT conduct cross-gender searches UNLESS exigent circumstances exist.

ASK: When should a Transport officer search a prisoner?

ASK: What do you think those exigent circumstances could be?

EXPLAIN: In addition, keep in mind that all cross-

Desired Response:
PRIOR to taking custody from arresting officer.

Desired Responses:

- Firearms
- Weapons or something that could be used to seriously

gender searches shall be documented on a 95 and attached to the arrestee's file per Policy 1013.

injury you.

Transport Vehicle Operator Responsibilities

Let's take some time now to review what an officer's responsibilities are prior to placing a suspect in a transport wagon.

Slide 8 – (Group Activity 15 minutes)



Utilize the MBWA strategy to check in with groups and facilitate conversations regarding their ideas.

Allow each group to share their lists.

BRAINSTORMING GROUP ACTIVITY

Before we begin discussing this topic, I'd like for you to work with your table group to create a list that identifies what your responsibilities are when transporting in a vehicle. Specifically, use the chart paper to create a t-chart on the paper and label the left side "All Vehicles" and the right side "Wagons/Vans"

Ok time is up, let's see what each group came up with. Hang the chart paper on the wall closest to your table group and be prepared to discuss the contents

Say: Remember:

Policy 1114, *Persons in Police Custody*, Item 32.1 requires that,

Member shall periodically check on the detainees from the time of arrest to the time of transfer of custody, either by direct observation or through live video transmission,

Possible Responses:

- Search the vehicle before and after the transport
- Document injuries/render aid
- Separate juveniles from adults
- Activate BWC
- Turn on Wagon recording cameras
- Submit found contraband as evidence
- Don't exceed speed limits
- Drive safely
- Check on suspect frequently

to ensure the safety and security of the member(s) and people being transported, and to check for apparent signs of medical distress or emergency.

Directive

1. All members who transport a detainee shall check on the detainee **at least twice** during the course of the transport.
2. Checks shall occur after the start of the transport and again before arriving to the destination. A reasonable time should separate each check aiming for balanced increments throughout the trip.
3. Members can check on the detainee either by direct observation or, in wagons, through live video transmission (TVC systems).
4. Members shall memorialize the checks by recording the following statements on BWC when conducting the check,
“Conducting Observation of the Detainee. Check number 1. Detainee appears fine.”
“Conducting Observation of the Detainee. Check number 2. Detainee appears fine.”
5. Additional checks are encouraged and should be memorialized in the same fashion.
6. Members should “mark” the TVC system when safe to do so, each time they perform a detainee check.
7. Checks shall include considering signs of (1) medical distress, and (2) lack of security (i.e. not properly restrained by a seatbelt).
8. If a detainee is apparently unresponsive (i.e. eyes shut and ignores engagement by members), the member shall interpret this as medical distress and take appropriate action.
9. If the officer sees an injury or hears about a complaint of injury, a subject cannot “refuse a medic.” Policy mandates the member call for a medic even if the subject does not want one.
10. If the detainee is unsecured by a seatbelt, the member shall take appropriate action and do what is necessary to place him/her in a seat belt as long as the scene is safe.

11. Since only wagons have tagging the TVC in wagons, the responsibilities for the transport vehicle remain the same.

EXPLAIN: You came up with a lot of valid and accurate responses. Let's dive into this next segment to check your accuracy and compare your lists with what will be discussed.

Ask: What shall we do before and after transporting an individual?

Ask: Why do we search the transport vehicles and persons prior to transport?

Operator Responsibilities for ALL Vehicle Types

EXPLAIN: Regardless of what type of vehicle a suspect is being transported in, there are 3 important tasks that an officer must do either before or after that transport is complete.

1. Search the transport vehicle before loading the individual.
2. All members who transport a detainee shall check on the detainee **at least twice** during the course of the transport.

Desired Response:


- Inspect the transport vehicle for property before putting suspect in.
- Inspect the transport vehicle again after transporting suspect.
- Recover and log any contraband found in transport vehicle if found after transport.


Desired Response:


To ensure the safety of the subject and the officers

Covers MPTC Objective 12.03

Slide 9

 Inspect the transport vehicle for any property prior to placing the detainee inside.

 Inspect the transport vehicle again after the detainee is removed from the vehicle.

 If any contraband and/or CDS are found in the transport vehicle, the transporting officer will recover them.
(Policy 1401, Policy 1402)



OPERATOR RESPONSIBILITIES FOR ALL VEHICLES

<p>This requires checks to occur <i>after</i> the start of the transfer and again <i>before</i> arriving to the destination.</p> <p>3. Search the transport vehicle after removing the individual.</p> <p>EXPLAIN: Whenever you're getting ready to transport a suspect, you have to inspect the transport vehicle for any property prior to placing the detainee inside.</p> <p>ASK: Why is this an important first step?</p> <p>EXPLAIN: Correct, this is done for both your safety and the suspect's safety. It also ensures that the suspect doesn't end up being wrongfully incriminated for evidence that was left behind. Potential weapons or other items left in the vehicle could be used to injure the suspect or others, and evidence left from other prisoners could wrongfully incriminate the suspect or harm another case.</p> <p>EXPLAIN: It's also important to inspect the transport vehicle again after the detainee is removed from the vehicle for the same reason. In addition, if any contraband and/or CDS are found in the transport vehicle, the transporting officer will need to recover and document what was left behind.</p> <p>EXPLAIN: if contraband or weapons are found in a vehicle because an officer did not search the vehicle after transporting a prisoner, then the transporting officer may be a candidate for discipline.</p>	<p>Desired Responses: To remove contraband etc.</p>
<p>Prior to Placing a Suspect in Transport Wagon</p> <p>EXPLAIN: Transport wagons require additional "first steps" before anything else is done.</p>	<p>Slide 10</p>

ASK: What must an operator do prior to placing a suspect in transport wagon?

EXPLAIN: Correct. The first thing you should do is turn on the body worn camera (BWC) and the Transport Video Camera (TVC) which is located in the transport wagon. After the TVC is turned on, you will need to conduct a function check to ensure the TVC is operating properly. You also need to ensure the ignition is turned on and the TVC is recording whenever a subject is inside of a transport vehicle.

There is a feature you can use while recording known as “Mark”. This feature button adds notes in the video, which makes it easier to locate events when re-watching footage.

You should “Mark” video data when an individual in custody enters the prisoner holding area of the vehicle, and “Mark” video data when an individual in custody exits the prisoner holding area of the vehicle.

Transport all individuals as directed by Policy 1114, *Persons In Police Custody*

1. Turn on BWC (BODY WORN CAMERA)
2. Conduct a function check to ensure the TVC is operating properly.
3. Ensure the ignition is turned on and the TVC recording whenever a subject is inside of a transport vehicle.
4. “Mark” video data when an individual in custody enters the prisoner holding area of the vehicle.
5. “Mark” video data when an individual in custody exits the prisoner holding area of the vehicle.
6. Transport all individuals as directed by Policy 1114, Persons In Police Custody

OPERATOR RESPONSIBILITIES PRIOR TO PLACING SUSPECT IN TRANSPORT VEHICLE – SPECIFICALLY, A VAN/WAGON

Desired Responses:

- Turn on BWC
- Turn on TVC
- Function test TVC

CASE STUDY: Official Training – Searches
In this case study, you will first see a news report of what can happen if proper and thorough searches are not conducted. While viewing, consider what you know about how to effectively, appropriately, and thoroughly, search a suspect. Think about areas/quadrants that might be overlooked. *Warning:*

Slide 11

Graphic content may be triggering.

ASK: In the beginning of the case study, what area/region was overlooked when the suspect was searched?

EXPLAIN: As you saw, the suspect had a handgun around his waistline. As a result, the suspect committed suicide while in police custody. Think about how that suspect had a loaded gun while in transport, while around others, etc. This could have been even worse. You were also able to view how to conduct a proper search, keeping the 3 to 1 ratio in mind at all times.

EXPLAIN: Per policy 1112

Weapons Pat-Downs are a brief, non-probing running of the hands over the outside of a person's clothing feeling for a weapon with an open palm. A Weapons Pat-Down is authorized when the member has Reasonable Articulate Suspicion that the person is armed, and the pat-down is designed to ensure the safety of members and others while a member is conducting an investigation. This can include situations in which the member reasonably suspects that the person has committed, is committing, or is about to commit a violent crime or when the member observes something on the person that they reasonably suspect is a weapon. A Weapons Pat-Down may not be conducted to discover evidence or the proceeds or instrumentalities of a crime. A member cannot "pat-down" a bag or item of personal property unless the member has a reasonable suspicion that the person is armed and the bag or item could contain a weapon and is within the person's reach.

CASE STUDY: OFFICIAL TRAINING - SEARCHES



(Run time: 3 mins, 51 sec.)

Desired Response:

- The suspect's waistline was overlooked.

PRACTICAL Time: (30 minutes)

The instructor should have 2 volunteers model how to effectively pat-down a suspect. One volunteer should be the suspect and the other should be the officer. If desired, a 3rd volunteer could be considered a partner of the officer conducting the pat-down.

The instructor should provide "indexes" for real-time feedback. Questions should be asked of the class, as needed, such as:

- *Why should you use the back of your hand?*
- *What is the proper procedure for inspecting pockets?*
- *How do you inspect the waistline?*
- *Why is it important to follow the quadrant patterns of the body? How did this officer*

<p>PRACTICAL EXERCISE Let's review how to do a thorough search.</p> <p>ASK: Can I have 2 volunteers?</p> <p>For this practical exercise, we will observe an officer conduct a thorough search. While observing, I will stop at certain points to provide feedback and to ask questions of the group.</p> <p>PRACTICAL EXERCISE, Cont'd. At this time, you will now practice thoroughly searching a subject. There will be 3 of you in a group.</p> <p>Roles: Leading officer, assisting officer, and suspect</p> <p>You will rotate until instructed to cease. As you conduct your thorough searches, the instructor(s) will be around to offer timely and specific feedback to ensure each of you engage in thorough and effective searches.</p>	<p><i>conduct the pat-down? Was it effective? How do you know?</i></p> <p><i>Same exercise should be conducted for a search which is more invasive.</i></p> <p><i>Instructors should ensure they facilitate to each group and offer feedback. Feedback should reflect the questions above. As needed, trainees should be instructed to repeat and/or demonstrate understanding.</i></p>
<p>CASE STUDY: Justice Center Shooting In this next case study, a man is in the back seat and begins complaining about discomfort and nervousness. While viewing, consider the role and impact searches had in this case study. Think about what you would have done differently in the police car. <i>Warning: Graphic content may be triggering.</i></p> <p>LISTING ACTIVITY: With your table groups, use the chart paper and markers provided to create a list of things you might have done differently if you were the transport officer. I'll give you about 5 minutes. You may begin</p> <p>Now that you've completed your list, please hang the</p>	<p>Slide 12</p> <div data-bbox="959 1184 1414 1524" data-label="Image"> </div> <p><i>(Run time: 1 min, 29 sec)</i> <i>The facilitator should utilize the Management by Walking Around Strategy to ensure that groups are on task</i></p> <p><i>The facilitator should allow each</i></p>

paper on the wall closest to your table group and be ready to discuss.

ASK: What would you have done differently?

EXPLAIN: Thorough searches save lives. A thorough search of this suspect would have prevented the suspect from pulling a handgun on the officer and the need for officers to use deadly force.

ASK: What is considered deadly force?

group to discuss their ideas.

Desired Responses:

- Conducted a thorough search of suspect before placing in patrol car.
- Told suspect to stop moving around.
(However, this most likely would not have changed the outcome.)
- If you have to ask more than once, pull over to figure out if they are up to something.

Desired Responses:

- A force response that is likely to lead to death or serious physical injury.

CASE STUDY: Gun in Backseat

In this case study, watch the suspect in the backseat very carefully. Think about the suspicious movements of the suspect and the officers' reactions.

ASK: How did the officers' reactions impact the potential outcome of this situation?

Slide 13



(Run time: 2 mins, 38 sec)

Desired Responses: question 1

- The officer suspected that the suspect had something in his possession while in the back of the patrol car.
- The officer immediately

ASK: Was there an opportunity for the assisting officer to have an EPIC moment?

Explain: We do not engage in retaliatory behavior

EXPLAIN: Again, thorough searches must be conducted, regardless of the time they can take to ensure the safety of all individuals, including officers. In this scenario, the suspect could have opened fire on the officer who opened the door. The officer already had his gun pointed at the suspect.

EXPLAIN:

The officer became punitive in his UOF techniques after he clearly had contained the suspect and he was disarmed. He was clearly angry and his anger was causing him to be overly aggressive and not follow any idea of proportionality in terms of his UOF or by dragging the suspect out of the car after he was disarmed. The other officer also was in a prime situation to use EPIC techniques during this event.

EXPLAIN:

Remind students of policy 1115 and the use of force continuum. Officers must remember when applying any UOF techniques they must be Necessary, Reasonable, and Proportional to the threat level.

had the driver stop the car and both officers evacuated with their firearms drawn.

Desired Responses: question 2

- The officer could have communicated with his partner not to drag the suspect out of the vehicle. Officer could have communicated
- Officer could have communicated a better plan to remove subject out of the vehicle.

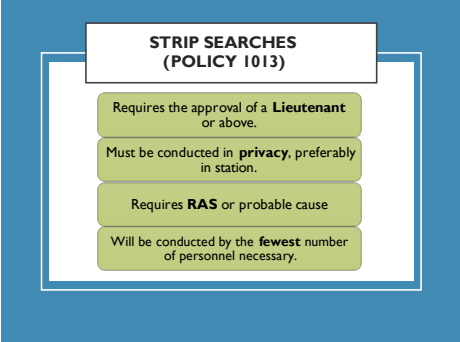
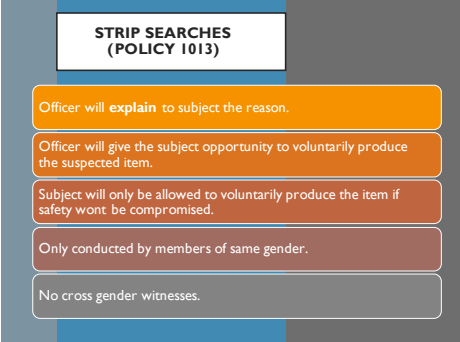
Strip Searches

EXPLAIN: Now, let's discuss strip searches. The definition of strip searches, as written in Policy 1013 is the removal or rearrangement of clothing to permit the visual inspection of any or all skin surfaces, including the genital areas, breasts, and buttocks.

Slide 14

STRIP SEARCHES (POLICY 1013)

Definition: The removal or rearrangement of clothing to permit the visual inspection of any or all skin surfaces including the genital areas, breasts, and buttocks.

<p>Strip Searches, Cont'd.</p> <p>EXPLAIN: Strip searches require the following procedures to be followed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires the approval of a Lieutenant or above. • Must be conducted in privacy, preferably in a station. <p>Requires RAS or probable cause that a person is concealing contraband or a dangerous weapon in the area to be searched</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will be conducted by the fewest number of personnel necessary. <p>ASK: In what possible scenario would a strip search be needed, considering RAS or probable cause?</p>	<p>Slide 15</p>  <p>Desired Responses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responses will vary but should be to the satisfaction of the facilitator. If needed, the instructor should provide examples where there was RAS or probable cause for a strip search. <p>Possible Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While conducting covert surveillance you observe an individual place a gun in their groin area.
<p>Strip Searches: Policy 1013</p> <p>EXPLAIN: According to Policy 1013, the following must occur:</p> <p>Officer will explain the reason for the search to the subject.</p> <p>Example: During covert surveillance you observe suspect place what you believe to be a deadly weapon in their groin area. Officer will give the subject opportunity to voluntarily produce the suspected item.</p>	<p>Slide 16</p> 

- Subject will only be allowed to voluntarily produce the item if safety will not be compromised.
- Only conducted by members of the same gender.
- No cross gender searches or witnesses. Reminder -- strip searches in the field “can only be conducted where the member has Probable Cause to believe that the person is concealing a deadly weapon, the person is a threat to himself or others, and the person cannot be transported safely to conduct the Strip Search in a district station or headquarters. **A Field Strip Search for anything other than a deadly weapon is not permitted.** Members must obtain express approval for any Field Strip Search from a permanent-rank supervisor, lieutenant or above unless taking the time needed to obtain approval would pose an imminent threat to the safety of the arrestee, a member, or the public.”

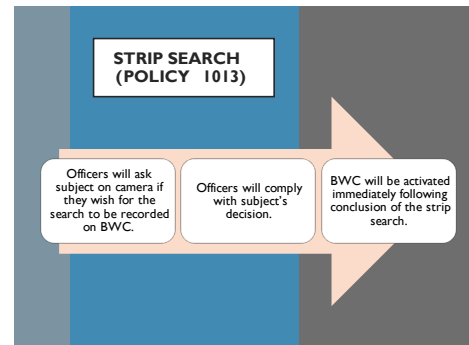
Strip Search: Policy 1013 Cont’d.

EXPLAIN: In addition to what we discussed on the previous slide, the following must also occur:

- Officers will ask subject if they wish for the search to be recorded on BWC. Officers will comply with the subject’s decision.
- BWC will be activated immediately following conclusion of the strip search, AND
- A strip search **MUST** be done outside of public view.
- Due to Policy 1013, officers cannot recover contraband in genital/buttocks area on the street.
- Youth offenders transported to the Juvenile Booking Facility (JBF) may undergo a Strip Search at that location, in accordance with the JBF’s Standard Operating Procedure.

EXPLAIN: Tactics to transport detainee in possession of contraband --

Slide 17



If destruction of evidence is a factor, have an officer directly monitor the subject during transport.

- If subject is transported via wagon, Officer should ride with the wagon in the passenger seat and observe the subject via wagon camera. (Officer should not ride in back of the wagon with the detainee.)
- If subject is transported via patrol vehicle, Officer should ride with the patrol vehicle in the front passenger seat or rear passenger seat having eyes on the detainee.

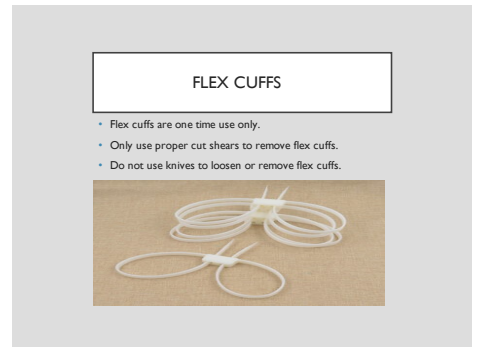
Flex Cuffs

EXPLAIN: Flex cuffs are one time use only. Whenever they have to be removed, an officer should only use proper cut shears to remove flex cuffs.

Do not use knives to loosen or remove flex cuffs.

ASK: What can you tell me about the environment when transferring an individual from metal cuffs to flex cuffs?

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Ensure you stress the importance of not using unauthorized devices to loosen flex cuffs. This could result in serious injury

Desired Response:

Transferring an individual from metal to flex cuffs should be done in a safe and controlled environment.

Note: Discuss what a controlled environment is. Additional officers on scene and the suspect's demeanor. When in doubt transfer handcuffs within the station house.

Control Holds

EXPLAIN: Now we will go over some control holds that are able to be used while a person is in custody.

A “Chain Twist” occurs when a torque applied to blades of cuff affecting wrist.

The “Accordion Grip” is used by applying compression to wrist with the hand on elbow support.

A “Rear Wristlock” can be performed when compression applied to wrist with torso support.

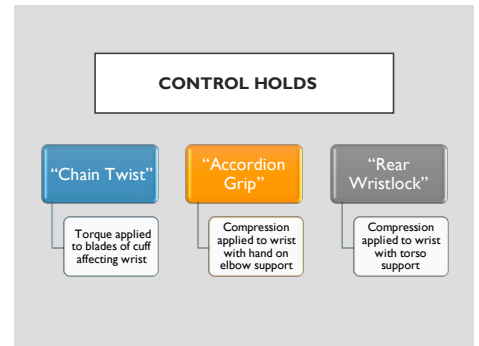
ASK: How might you control a combative prisoner while placing them in a vehicle?

ASK: What should ALWAYS be attempted first before any level of force is used?

Correct. De-escalation techniques should be attempted first. In the case of a combative prisoner, distance and cover probably don’t apply, but time and communication should be employed whenever possible.

EXPLAIN: Keep in mind that force should only be used when the suspect resists and force is necessary, reasonable and proportional.

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Instructor should make sure that the students understand that force is only to be used when suspect resists and force is necessary, reasonable and proportional. De-escalation should be attempted first.

Desired Responses:

- De-escalation
- Control Holds

Desired Response:

De-escalation

Face Shield / Safety Glasses

ASK: What are some options when facing a suspect who is spitting while in custody?

EXPLAIN: An option that is available now is the Face shield or the Safety glasses. A suspect rarely goes from compliant to spitting without showing signs that indicate that he/she is about to spit on an officer. Set yourself up for success by using the tools (Safety Glasses/Face Shield) and tactics that are giving to you by the department.

Compliance and Inspection unit

EXPLAIN: We will now go over some of the reoccurring issues that have come out from the compliance/ inspections unit. This is to help you in your day to day activities that are encountered frequently in patrol.

ASK: Are we allowed to make personal phone calls or send text messages while operating a transport vehicle?

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Officers may have been issued either or.

Desired Response:

Control holds
De-escalation
Placing yourself out of range

Slide 21

Content on the slide is hidden with animation. Click the mouse to reveal each level

A slide titled "COMPLIANCE/ INSPECTION UNIT" with a list of rules. Each rule is in a colored box with a corresponding input field to its right.

- Only work-related phone calls can be taken while operating a transport vehicle. Personal calls / texting is prohibited.
- Seek the safest and shortest course to your destination .
- Do not exceed speed limit with prisoner on board.
- Stay with your prisoner to monitor, don't leave your prisoner unattended.
- When individuals in custody refuse medical treatment, you must request medic. Mark suspect in and out via (TVC)
- Be mindful of aggressive or hard braking.
- More officers in patrol vehicles are failing audits then officers Wagons.

Desired Response:

No

EXPLAIN: Correct. Only work related phone calls can be taken while operating a transport vehicle. Personal calls / texting ARE prohibited.

Click the mouse to reveal

ASK: What is the maximum speed limit you can exceed while operating a transport vehicle?

Desired Response:
Do not exceed the speed limit

EXPLAIN: That's right. Do not exceed speed limit with prisoner on board and seek the safest and shortest course to your destination. Policy 1114(32) states that the "Member shall drive at a speed which does not exceed the speed limit and in a manner that is calculated to preserve the safety and security of the detainee being transported.

Click the mouse to reveal

EXCEPTION: If the detainee requires urgent and emergency medical care, the transporting member may exceed the posted speed limit, as allowed for emergency vehicles under the state law"

EXPLAIN: If an officer even goes 1 mph over the speed limit it is cause for a failure in compliance and anything of 10 mph over is routed to PIB.

ASK: When is it ok to leave your prisoner unattended?

Desired Response:
Never

EXPLAIN: You must stay with your prisoner to monitor them at all times. Do not leave your prisoner unattended, even for a minute.

Click the mouse to reveal

ASK: True or False - When individuals in custody refuse medical treatment you do not have to do anything additional. As long as you asked them, you're covered.

Desired Response:
False

EXPLAIN: That's correct. Even if your suspect refuses medical attention, you must request medic and attempt to get refusal documented on BWC.

Click the mouse to reveal

ASK: When should you Mark suspects during

transport?

EXPLAIN: That's right. Mark suspect in and out of the wagon via (TVC) and **at least twice** during the course of the transport for wellness checks. Transport vehicles without TVC cameras officers should use their BWC.

Additionally, be mindful not to engage in aggressive or hard braking while operating the vehicle.

More officers in patrol vehicles are failing audits than officers driving Wagons.

Desired Response:

Whenever they enter or exit the vehicle.

Click the mouse to reveal

Click the mouse to reveal

New Technology

EXPLAIN: The department has implemented new technology that can record transport data.

The Automatic Vehicle Locator (AVL), which was purchased by the City, is being installed in City vehicles, including BPD's. This system can record speed, braking, turning, and location.

So, be mindful of how you drive. This could be helpful to record activity when a complaint is registered against the officer.

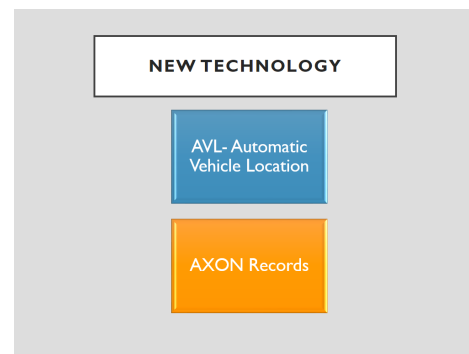
As we know, the department has implemented the Axon Records Field Based Reporting (FBR) system. This should be used to document transports. It is key to note, by adding a narrative, any activity or events, such as condition checks, during a transport, so you have the information if it were to ever come up in court/complaint.

Practical Application

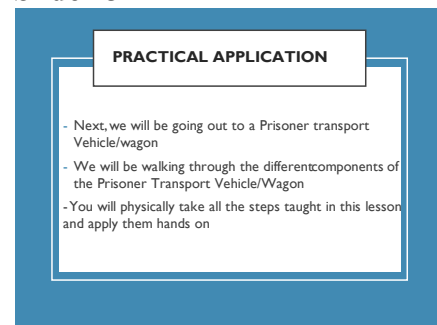
EXPLAIN: Next, we will be going outside to inspect and learn more about the prisoner transport vehicles and wagon and conduct a practical exercise.

While we are outside going through the practical, you should use everything you've learned in class today and apply them to real-world scenarios that will give you

Slide 22



Slide 23



<p>the opportunity to practice these skills.</p> <p>PRACTICAL EXERCISE Let's conduct the practical portion. Students will go outside to a parked transport vehicle. Instructor will go over different components of the transport vehicle with the students.</p> <p>EXPLAIN: First you will partner up with another student. One student will act as the suspect. You will place the suspect in handcuffs using the standing handcuff technique. Once in custody, the Officer will conduct a full search of the suspect. Once the search is complete, the officer will place the suspect into the transport vehicle.</p> <p>Once the suspect is inside the transport vehicle, ENSURE that the seat belt is secured on the suspect. Close the door. Then open the door, release the seat belt and remove the suspect from the transport vehicle.</p> <p>EXPLAIN: Remember to watch your surroundings and take proper control of the suspect. Use proper control holds when standing and moving the suspect.</p> <p>ASK: What questions do you have for me?</p>	<p><i>Prepare students to go outside and conduct the hands on portion off the lesson. Cover different components of the Prisoner transport vehicle/Wagon. Advise students that they are to use everything taught in this lesson while placing a suspect into a transport vehicle.</i></p> <p>PRATICAL EXERICSE Time: 30 minutes</p> <p><i>Note: Ensure students maintain positive control of suspect at all times; I.E. Use proper control holds; Chain Twist, Rear Wrist lock, and Accordion grip. If needed show to refresh the audience.</i></p> <p><i>Note; Instructor <u>MUST</u> observe student seat belt suspect in during this practical.</i></p> <p><i>Instructor will then do a demonstration using another instructor. Walking the students through the key points of the practical.</i></p> <p><i>Instructor will answer any questions about the practical that students may have.</i></p>
<p>III. REVIEW/EVALUATION/CLOSURE</p> <p>3 Take-Aways</p>	<p>Time: 30 minutes</p>

EXPLAIN: Think about what really stuck out to you as being important to remember. Share 3 take-aways with the person next to you. You have 2 minutes.

We'll then take a few minutes to share out as a group.

ASK: What are 3 take-aways you have from this course?

The instructor should call on students to share a take-away they got from this course.

Examples include:

- Thorough and effective searches save lives. They save the lives of officers, suspects, and ANYONE who has contact with the suspect (*directly or indirectly*).
- Be aware of surroundings and be quick to acknowledge suspicious behavior of suspects in custody.
- Time can never be the reason a search is not conducted or done thoroughly. There are times when you may need to consider whether the place of the search is safe, but a search is always to be conducted.
- Strip searches can only be conducted with the approval of a lieutenant or above.

Search the wagon before detaining a suspect. Search the wagon again, after the suspect is out. There could be items or weapons from a previous detainee that the suspect could use to hurt themselves or others. Evidence from another suspect could wrongfully incriminate the current suspect being detained. Evidence left behind could be detrimental to a case.

ASK: What questions do you have about searches, transporting, policy, and/or strip searches?

POWERDMS EXAM

EXPLAIN: I am now going to initiate your exam in PowerDMS. Please use your phones to access the exam and begin the test.

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The instructor should answer as many questions as possible in the allotted timeframe.

The facilitator should initiate the exam in PowerDMS and give students time to complete it.

APPENDIX A

POWER DMS QUESTION AND ANSWER KEY

Prisoner Transport Safety Training

1. If you are provided a prisoner for transport who is complaining of an injury and the arresting officer advises that the prisoner is faking, you should disregard the statements made by the prisoner and perform the transport without notifying medical personnel.

Answer: False

2. According to BPD policy, all prisoners should be searched by the officer each time the officer takes control of the prisoner prior for transport.

Answer: True

3. Injuries that are not attended to can be amplified and become life threatening during the transport.

Answer: True

4. If a prisoner reports that they are injured and want medical attention, the transporting officer has the discretion to self-assess the reported injury and make the determination for medical attention for the prisoner.

Answer: False

5. If a prisoner is combative it is permissible to lay them on the floor of the transport wagon, unbelted.

Answer: False

6. In situations where there are large numbers of individuals who are being arrested, it is acceptable to exceed the number of prisoners that correspond with the number of seatbelts in the transport wagon.

Answer: False

7. Each transport is different. Which factors should you consider when transporting prisoners?

A. Temperature

B. Physical condition of the prisoner

C. Combative nature of the individual

D. Number of prisoners in the transport wagon

E. All of the above

Answer: E

8. During transport a prisoner is complaining of shortness of breath and pain in the chest. Your best course of action should be:
- a. Tell them to relax and continue to your destination
 - b. Call for a backup and medic unit to your location
 - c. Take them to an area hospital after notifying dispatch
 - d. Go to the back of the van and assess them yourself

Answer: B

9. A request for medical or mental health professionals should be conducted as soon as a concern arises.

Answer: True

10. A supervisor has the authority to direct you to exceed the capacity of your transport van.

Answer: False