




Clayton County Police Department

PROCEDURES

Subject TRANSPORTATION OF DETAINEES		Procedure # D24	
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I. PURPOSE

To provide guidelines for the restraint and transportation of detainees in custody of the Clayton County Police Department (CCPD).

II. POLICY

It shall be the policy of the Clayton County Police Department (CCPD) to maximize the safety and security of the transporting officer, public and the individual in custody during a detainee transport through the procedures established in this policy. Hence, transporting officers will comply with all laws and directives in regard to the handling of detainees, while providing appropriate safety and security measures to minimize the chance for injury or escape.

III. DEFINITIONS

Constant Supervision: The direct, personal supervision and control of a detainee by the attending officer who can immediately intervene on behalf of the agency or the detainee.

Contraband: Articles or substances prohibited from the possession of detainees.

Custody: Legal or physical control of a person in an area or facility or while in transit; legal supervisory, or physical responsibility for a person.

Detainee: A person in custody of agency personnel and whose freedom of movement is at the will of agency personnel.

"Hog Tying": Instances when the arms and legs of a person in custody are bound, both tied behind the person and then connecting the hands and feet.

Positional Asphyxia: Also known as postural asphyxia, is a form of asphyxia which occurs when someone's position prevents them from breathing adequately. Restraining a person in a face-down position is likely to cause greater restriction of breathing than restraining a person in a face-up position.

Processing: Includes pre-booking activities (e.g., fingerprinting, photographing, testing, interviewing, medical screening, inventory of property, etc.) involving detainees in custody, after which detainees may be either released from custody by one of several means or be escorted to a holding facility, at which time they would be booked.

Restraining Devices: Equipment used to restrain the movement of the detainee, such as handcuffs, flex-cuffs, waist chains, leg irons, restraining straps, straitjackets, or tie down stretchers.

Transporting Officer: An employee of this Department who is responsible for transporting a detainee from one point to another.

IV. PREPARING FOR A DETAINEE TRANSPORT

A. Personnel and Equipment Inspections

1. At the beginning of each shift, every uniform officer who may become responsible for transporting a detainee shall inspect all issued/approved equipment (e.g., radio, firearm, handcuffs, and body-worn camera) prior to each use to ensure operational readiness. In the event that any equipment is found to be in poor condition or is not available for use, the inspecting officer will report the deficiency to their supervisor.
2. Supervisors will conduct inspections within their command to ensure officers are ready for duty.

B. Vehicle Inspections

1. At the beginning of each shift, all assigned marked vehicles that are regularly used to transport detainees shall be inspected for operational readiness by the uniform officer to whom the vehicle is assigned. The inspection will also include, but not limited to, the following: interior and exterior check for damage, operation and condition of applicable equipment, and a thorough search of the interior to verify that no weapons or contraband are within the vehicle.
2. In the event that any weapons or contraband are found, any defect that compromises a vehicle's readiness for transport, or any other damage or deficiency is discovered, the officer will immediately notify their supervisor.
3. The vehicle inspection will be directly supervised by the inspecting officer's supervisor at the start of each shift and shall be documented on a *Vehicle Inspection Log Form*.

V. STANDARD DETAINEE TRANSPORT

A. General Regulations

1. Only CCPD-authorized restraint devices may be used by officers trained in the specific device. Officers are authorized to use the following restraint devices: metal handcuffs (chain or hinged), leg irons and flex-cuffs. For further information regarding restraint devices refer to CCPD SOP: *D26: Handcuffing & Restraints*.
2. In most situations' handcuffs should be applied with the person's hands behind the back, thumbs facing upward, and palms facing outward, unless a medical condition or other reasons exist (see exceptions under Section VI. *Special Transport Situations* of this policy). The handcuffs should be double-locked prior to searching for weapons and contraband.
3. The transporting officer may handcuff the detainee with their hands in front, or use other appropriate and approved restraining device(s) where the detainee:
 - a. Is in an obvious state of pregnancy;
 - b. Has a physical handicap;
 - c. Displays behaviors consistent with mental illness or an intellectual/developmental disability;
 - d. Has injuries that could be aggravated by standard handcuffing procedures; or
 - e. When other extenuating circumstances exist.
4. In situations where one pair of handcuffs does not appear sufficient to restrain the detainee, or may cause unreasonable discomfort due to the detainee's size, officers should consider alternatives, such as using an additional set of handcuffs or multiple sets of handcuffs.
5. At the discretion of the transporting officer's supervisor, different types of Department issued and/or approved restraints may be used to ensure the safety of the transporting officer and the detainee being transported.

6. Leg restraints (i.e., leg irons) may be used to restrain the legs of a violent or potentially violent and/or escape risk detainee, when it is reasonable to do so during the course of detention, arrest, or transportation.
7. Officers shall not attempt to apply any restraint device or technique that is not authorized by this Department. Officers may assist medical personnel in restraining patients being treated by EMS or in hospital care, based on an EMT's, physician's and/or nurse's order, but shall not attempt to apply medical restraint devices, e.g., restraining straps, straitjackets, or tie down stretchers.
8. Officers engaged in the application or use of restraining devices are reminded of the dangers of positional asphyxia. Under no circumstances will a detainee being restrained, have their arms and legs secured together in a fashion commonly known as "hog-tying."
9. Officers must maintain visual contact with all restrained detainees to ensure that no condition exists that may result in positional asphyxia, or other hazard.
10. Physical force shall not be used against detainees in restraints, except as objectively reasonable to prevent escape or prevent imminent bodily injury to the detainee, the officer, or another person. In these situations, only the minimal amount of force necessary to control the situation shall be used. For additional information refer to CCPD SOP: A5: *Use of Force*.
11. Emergency Medical Services (EMS) shall be sought immediately for any detainee who violently resisted being restrained, continued resistance once in restraints, shows signs of physical distress, labored breathing, sustained or complains of injury.
12. If an individual is mentally impaired or under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs, an officer should ride inside the ambulance when such individual is violent, or when requested to do so by EMS, or whenever it is necessary. If an officer rides inside an ambulance with a mentally impaired individual, another officer will follow behind in their patrol vehicle.
13. Detainees that are transported to a medical facility or Department facility (e.g., headquarters or precincts) shall remain under constant supervision of the transporting officer, or any other officer assigned to watch the detainee, even when it becomes necessary to allow the detainee the use of a toilet.
 - a. Two (2) officers will escort all detainees to the restroom or for water in order to prevent escape.
 - b. The restroom will be searched prior to allowing a detainee use of the facility and after the detainee has vacated the restroom.
 - c. Detainees should be instructed not to flush until an officer checks the location.

B. Risk Assessment

1. Before taking custody of the detainee, the transporting officer shall make sure the detainee has been properly identified and that all necessary documents (e.g., *Warrantless Arrest Probable Cause Affidavit*, *Arrest Booking Report*, citations) accompany such detainee. If the true identity of the detainee has not been confirmed, the transporting officer will notify the receiving agency immediately upon arrival.
2. The physical condition of the detainee will be checked and medical attention will be provided before transport should it be necessary.

C. Detainee Transport Vehicle

1. Only sworn personnel in marked vehicles (e.g., patrol vehicle or transport van), equipped with a security screen/barrier that separates the transporting officer from the detainee, shall be used to transport detainees. Communication between the front and rear compartments of shall not be impaired to the point that conversation cannot be conducted. See also *Section VII* of this policy for the transport van (also referred to as wagon).

2. If it appears that a marked patrol vehicle or transport van is not adequately equipped to transport detainees, the officer shall notify their supervisor.
 - a. The officer may use another marked vehicle that is appropriately equipped to transport detainees, if one is available.
 - b. If the officer is unable to obtain a marked vehicle that is suitable for such transportation, the officer shall make arrangements to have another officer transport the detainee in an appropriately equipped vehicle.

D. Recording Equipment

The transporting officer will use the in-car camera (ICC) and/or body-worn camera (BWC) to record the entire duration of a detainee transport.

E. Restraint of Detainee

1. All detainees will be secured with approved restraints in accordance with CCPD SOP: *D26: Handcuffing & Restraints*.
2. The transporting officer should apply new restraints on a detainee, before the old restraints are removed, if possible.
3. Transporting officers will not utilize any unauthorized restraining devices, regardless of the physical or mental condition of the detainee.

F. Search of Detainee

1. The transporting officer will conduct a thorough search of a detainee before being secured and placed inside the transport vehicle, even if the detainee has already been searched by another officer.
2. The transporting officer shall conduct a search of the detainee each time the detainee enters custody of the officer.
3. When searching detainees, officers shall be aware of proper hygiene procedures, to include the use of personal protective equipment (e.g., gloves, mask).
4. All items in the possession of a detainee shall be thoroughly examined.
5. Strip and/or body cavity searches shall only be conducted as specified in CCPD SOP: *D20: Strip & Body Cavity Searches*.

G. Search of Transport Vehicle

1. Prior to placing a detainee in the transport vehicle, the transporting officer will search the vehicle for weapons or contraband. The vehicle will be searched again after the detainee has been transported to the destination.
2. This procedure will be followed each and every time a detainee is placed into or removed from a transport vehicle to ensure such vehicle is safe and that any weapons or contraband that may be discovered within the vehicle can be linked to a specific detainee.
3. Any search that is conducted before and after a detainee transport shall be documented in the officer's report and/or body-worn camera (BWC) video.

H. Escorting a Detainee

1. When walking a detainee from one location to another, the transporting officer will walk behind the detainee and off to the side so that the officer's firearm will be on the side away from the detainee.
2. The transporting officer will be close enough to the detainee to maintain control and prevent attack or escape.

I. Positioning of Detainees in the Transport Vehicle

1. When positioning a detainee inside the vehicle, the transporting officer should keep their firearm side away from the detainee and never turn their back on a detainee.
2. Detainees shall be positioned in the rear seat behind the security screen/barrier in such a manner that allows the transporting officer to observe the detainee's actions while using peripheral vision and/or mirrors. The interior of the vehicle will be illuminated, when necessary, to facilitate viewing of the detainee, unless safety concerns dictate otherwise.
3. The transporting officer shall ensure the detainee is properly handcuffed, seated upright and secured with a seatbelt.
4. The transporting officer should never allow a detainee to lie down while being transported as this may cause positional asphyxiation.
5. No detainee shall be handcuffed to any part of the transporting vehicle, or to any other person or officer during transport.
6. No officer should ride in the backseat with a detainee, unless it is an emergency situation or they are directed to do so by a supervisor.
7. No more than two (2) non-violent detainees shall be transported at any time in a marked patrol vehicle. In any situation, the safety and security of the transporting officer and detainees will dictate the total number of detainees to be transported at one time. Normally detainees will be transported alone.

J. Storage of Items

1. Items carried by the detainee and any other items that can be used as a weapon, will be properly secured in the trunk or as far away from the detainment area of the vehicle as possible.
2. Disposition of weapons, contraband, or other items removed from the detainee will be made in accordance with departmental policies and procedures.

K. Prior to Transport

1. If the security screen/barrier has any portion that is moveable, that portion will be closed and locked during transport, to prevent a detainee from accessing the driver's compartment.
2. The rear door and window lock controllers, if equipped, should be made inoperable to prevent escape.
3. Prior to transport, the transporting officer will notify the dispatcher in order to provide the following information:
 - a. The number of detainees being transported;
 - b. The number of adults or juveniles' detainees being transported;
 - c. The gender of each detainee being transported;
 - d. The starting mileage shown on the transport vehicle's odometer; and
 - e. The travel destination.
4. The transporting officer will ensure the dispatcher acknowledges the radio traffic. The transporting officer may request periodic checks from the dispatcher when they feel it is necessary.

L. Transport of Detainee

1. The transporting officer will take the safest, most direct route to the travel destination and shall monitor the detainee frequently to ensure their well-being.

2. Throughout the transport, the transporting officer must be cognizant of diversionary tactics, to free the detainee or divert the transport, which can place the officer and detainee in jeopardy or enhance the chances of escape. The transporting officer will pay close attention to the detainee at all stops that traffic signals or conditions require.
3. The transporting officer will not leave the detainee unattended and should not lose sight of the detainee during transport.
4. The detainee should not be allowed to communicate with anyone during transport, other than the transporting officer. If a detainee requests to speak with an attorney, the transporting officer shall inform them that this can be accomplished at the respective detention facility, as field conditions and detainee security do not provide ideal conditions for this activity.

M. Stopping to Provide Law Enforcement Services While Transporting

1. Transporting officers shall not make any unauthorized stops until they arrive at the destination.
2. Should an emergency arise in the **path of the transport**, the transporting officer will contact their supervisor for advice before taking action that would halt such transport. Life threatening emergencies will take priority over transport situations. In such circumstances, the transporting officer may stop and render assistance only when they receive authorization from their supervisor and the risk to the detainee is considered minimal.
3. Any transporting officer who feels the need to stop to secure a detainee who is attempting to get out of their handcuffs or other restraint, may stop the vehicle and take appropriate action to secure the detainee. In any situation where the officer needs to stop this will be communicated to the dispatcher and a request will be made for a secondary unit to assist in the security of the detainee, if necessary.
4. Under no circumstances shall an officer transporting a detainee engage in a vehicle pursuit.

N. Arrival at Destination

1. Upon arrival, the transporting officer will notify the dispatcher and provide the actual mileage shown on the transport vehicle's odometer.
2. Officers who are transporting detainees that are known to be violent or are a flight risk, will contact the dispatcher to notify the receiving facility ahead of time, so the receiving agency can prepare for the detainee's arrival.
3. Transporting officers will follow the administrative and safety procedures of the receiving facility. When weapons are prohibited, the transporting officer will secure them in the designated storage locker at the facility being entered or inside the trunk of their patrol vehicle, or inside the designated storage area of the authorized marked vehicle being used for transport.
4. Once in a secure area, the transporting officer, if directed to do so, will remove all restraints from the detainee. If turning the detainee over to another officer, new restraints should be applied before the old restraints are removed, if possible.
5. The transporting officer shall provide all of the necessary documents that accompany a detainee, to the receiving agency and discreetly provide, when necessary, any potential medical or security risks, violent or suicidal tendencies, active warrants, escape tendencies or other concerns.
6. Before departure, the transporting officer will wait for an acknowledgment and/or signature confirmation from the receiving agency at the facility to confirm the transfer of custody has been completed.

O. Return to Service

The transport vehicle will be searched, prior to the transporting officer's return to service. Once the vehicle search is concluded the transporting officer will contact the dispatcher and provide the appropriate status code.

P. Required Documentation

The transporting officer shall make sure the transfer of a detainee, to a detention facility, is documented in a report. If the detainee was released to an officer from this Department or another agency, and not a detention facility, the transporting officer shall list the officer's name in the report.

Q. End of Shift

The transporting officer will search the transport vehicle at the end of their shift, if any weapons or contraband are found, the officer will notify their supervisor. If the transport vehicle is not operating properly, the officer will notify their supervisor in order to have the vehicle turned in for maintenance. No officer shall leave a transport vehicle available for another officer to drive that is in an unsafe condition or that contains any weapons or contraband.

VI. SPECIAL TRANSPORT SITUATIONS

When a transporting officer encounters a special transport situation, exceptions to the standard detainee transport procedures may be made. Hence, the transporting officer shall notify their supervisor for assistance, whenever it is necessary. Types of special transport situations may include, but is not limited to, the following:

A. Opposite Sex Detainees: Detainees of the opposite sex will be handled in accordance with the standard transport procedures, with the following exceptions.

1. The transporting officer should make a reasonable effort to have an officer of the same sex as the detainee, search the detainee, and in the transporting officer's presence. If this is not practical or possible, the transporting officer should have another officer standby as a witness, or should record the search with the use of the in-car camera system (ICC) and/or body-worn camera (BWC). However, under no circumstances, should a transporting officer delay a weapons search and place their safety in jeopardy in order to comply with this section.
2. The transporting officer shall notify their supervisor when they feel that the transport of a detainee of the opposite sex may result in allegations of impropriety. The supervisor will make a reasonable effort to have the detainee transported by an officer of the same sex.
3. Generally, female and male detainees will not normally be transported in the same transport vehicle at the same time.

B. Transgender, Intersex and Gender Non-Conforming (TIGN) Detainees: TIGN detainees will be handled in accordance with the standard transport procedures, with the following exceptions.

1. A search shall not be performed for the sole purpose of determining an individual's anatomical sex, and transgender individuals shall not be subject to more invasive search or pat down procedures than non-transgender individuals.
2. If a TIGN detainee makes a request to be searched by an officer of a specific gender, that request shall be honored if it is reasonably possible to do so. If this is not practical or possible, the transporting officer should have another officer standby as a witness, or should record the search with the use of the in-car camera system (ICC) and/or body-worn camera (BWC). However, under no circumstances, should a transporting officer delay a weapons search and place their safety in jeopardy in order to comply with this section.

3. As with all detainees, a TIGN detainee shall be transported alone when possible. In cases of multiple arrests, officers should make efforts to ensure that additional units are called to assist with the transporting of TIGN individuals.
 4. The transporting officer shall notify their supervisor when they feel that the transport of a TIGN detainee may result in allegations of impropriety. The supervisor will make a reasonable effort to have an officer of the individual's gender identity transport or be present for the transport, if possible.
- C. Juvenile Detainees: Juvenile detainees will be handled in accordance with the standard transport procedures, with the following exceptions.
1. On some delinquent offenses, a juvenile detainee may be transported to a juvenile intake facility.
 2. Under certain circumstances, the transporting officer may transport a juvenile detainee to Headquarters/CSI to be fingerprinted or photographed pursuant to O.C.G.A. § 15-11-83.
 3. If a juvenile detainee is charged with a Child in Need of Services (CHINS) offense, the transporting officer will have the option of handcuffing. Juveniles taken into custody for a CHINS offense should normally be frisked for weapons prior to being transported and may be handcuffed or otherwise restrained at any time if, in the judgment of the officer, the juvenile poses a physical risk to the officer or others.
 4. Adult detainees and juvenile detainees should not be transported in the same vehicle at the same time. For additional information on juvenile detainees refer to CCPD SOP: *A10: Juvenile Procedures*.
- D. Disabled, Handicapped and Physically Impaired Detainees: When handling a disabled, handicapped or physically impaired detainee, extra care must be exercised by the transporting officer. Therefore, exceptions to the standard detainee transport procedures may be made.
1. When it is feasible, disabled, handicapped and physically impaired detainees shall be handcuffed with their hands behind their back. However, it is recognized that certain impairments may make this difficult or impossible. Under such circumstances, the transporting officers must use extreme caution when transporting a disabled, handicapped or physically impaired detainee with limited or no restraints.
 2. Normally a disabled, handicapped or physically impaired detainee will be allowed to use support devices (e.g., crutches, cane, wheelchair, etc.) to move to and from the transporting vehicle. During transport, supporting devices should be placed in the trunk of the transport vehicle.
 3. On some occasions, it may become necessary to restrain a violent non-ambulatory disabled, handicapped or physically impaired detainee and transport them to a holding facility. The type of transport vehicle used will be dependent on the type of disability/impairment.
 4. If a disabled, handicapped or physically impaired detainee is violent, supporting devices will be removed from them. If the detainee is not ambulatory without the devices, such detainee shall be assisted to and from the transport vehicle by the transporting officer. The transporting officer shall ensure the detainee does not gain access to their firearm, baton, and chemical agents and will not escape.
- E. Mentally Impaired Individuals: The transporting officer shall observe the following procedures.
1. Proper documentation must be present and examined in detail for compliance with existing law prior to any transport. In the absence of proper documentation, the transporting officer must make absolutely certain that the situation complies with state law before taking the individual into custody.

2. The transporting officer must take the time to ensure the method of restraint chosen is appropriate to any potential conditions that may be presented by the mentally impaired individual. The transporting officer must provide appropriate restraint to minimize the chance for injury to the individual, other officers and the public. When deciding what type of restraint is appropriate, the officer shall also consider what type of transport vehicle would be most appropriate. In most cases a marked patrol vehicle or ambulance will be utilized.
3. When a marked patrol vehicle is used, the mentally impaired individual will be restrained in the same manner as any other detainee, handcuffed with their hands behind their back. Unless there is a situation which may be detrimental to such individual's health or safety. Under such circumstances, officers must use extreme caution when transporting a mentally impaired individual.
4. An individual who exhibits violent or erratic behavior that would commonly be associated with a mental disorder may be restrained by handcuffs and leg restraints if there is reason to believe the individual may cause serious injury to themselves or others.
5. However, if a mentally impaired individual requires medical attention, is catatonic, or needs to be totally immobilized for any reason, they can be restrained to a stretcher by EMS and transported in an ambulance.
6. If requested by EMS personnel, the transporting officer may assist in restraining a mentally impaired individual, but the officer shall not attempt to apply any medical restraint device (e.g., restraining straps, straitjackets, or tie down stretchers).
7. The transporting officer shall consult with on-scene EMS personnel, regarding any concerns on any restraints applied to a mentally impaired individual. The transporting officer shall relay this information and any other pertinent information to their supervisor, whenever it is necessary.
8. If a mentally impaired individual is transported by an ambulance, an officer should ride inside the ambulance when such individual is violent, or when requested to do so by EMS, or whenever it is necessary. If an officer rides inside an ambulance with a mentally impaired individual, another officer will follow behind in their patrol vehicle.

For additional information on mentally-impaired individuals, refer to CCPD SOP: *D37: Responding to Mental Illness & Mental Crisis Situations*.

- F. Combative/Resisting Detainees: Combative and resisting detainees will be handled in accordance with the standard transport procedures, with the following exceptions.
1. Handcuffs should not be removed from any detainee who poses a threat of violence. If the removal of the handcuffs becomes necessary due to vital human needs of the detainee, adequate personnel should be on hand to control the detainee, if necessary.
 2. When a detainee is combative or actively resisting being detained, the transporting officer needs to be mindful and watch for signs of distress. Positional restraint asphyxia and excited delirium may contribute to serious physical injury or death. Chances for these conditions increase when the detainee's normal breathing is affected, such as:
 - a. When the detainee is restrained face-up or face-down with pressure on the back or chest.
 - b. The restrained detainee violently struggles against restraint attempts.
 - c. The detainee is intoxicated.
 - d. Chemical agents are deployed and affect normal breathing.
 3. EMS shall be sought immediately for any detainee who violently resisted being restrained, continued resistance once in restraints, shows signs of physical distress, labored breathing, sustained complains of injury.

G. Pregnant Detainees: The transporting officer shall observe the following procedures.

1. Detainees who are known to be pregnant should be restrained in the least restrictive manner that is effective for officer safety. Care and discretion will be taken if a detainee is obviously pregnant or indicates that she is pregnant.
2. No detainee who is in labor, delivery, or recovery after delivery shall be handcuffed or restrained except in extraordinary circumstances and only when a supervisor makes an individualized determination that such restraints are necessary for the safety of the detainee, officer, or others.
3. Handcuffs behind the body **should not** be used unless the transporting officer has a reasonable suspicion that the detainee may resist, attempt escape, injure self or others, or damage property. If handcuffs are applied in such a manner, the transporting officer will notify their supervisor before transporting a pregnant detainee.
4. If a detainee is visibly pregnant or advises that they are more than twelve (12) weeks pregnant, the transporting officer, if safe to do so, will handcuff the detainee in front of the body.

In the event the detainee is resisting arrest, or attempting to escape, or proving to be a harm to themselves, their unborn child or others, the detainee should be secured with their hands behind the back using a minimum of two (2) sets of handcuffs.

If the pregnant detainee is handcuffed behind the back, an officer must maintain physical contact for continuous active control to prevent falling.

5. Pregnant detainees shall be transported by EMS if at any time they complain of unusual symptoms, pain, miscarriage or labor.

H. Inmate Transport:

1. Any inmate who is transported from one facility to another should be transported in an authorized marked vehicle equipped with a security screen/barrier that physically separates the transporting officer from the inmate. This would include any time where a detective may sign out an inmate for investigative purposes.
2. Requests for transport of inmates to a funeral or visiting a hospital of a critically ill individual will be referred to the Clayton County Sheriff's Office and shall not be performed by this Department.

I. Sick or Injured Detainees: When handling a sick or injured detainee, extra care must be exercised by the transporting officer. Therefore, exceptions to the standard detainee transport procedures may be made.

1. Unless there is a situation which may be detrimental to the detainee's health or safety, restraining devices will be utilized on sick or injured detainees.
2. If possible, sick or injured detainees shall be handcuffed with their hands behind their back. However, it is recognized that certain illnesses or injuries may make this difficult or impossible. Under such circumstances, officers must use extreme caution when transporting a detainee with limited or no restraints. Each situation will be unique and decisions should be based on reasonable articulable circumstances with consideration for the safety of all involved.
3. The transporting officer shall be aware that there are various medical conditions (e.g., head trauma, stroke, diabetes, conjunctivitis "pink eye," shock, multiple sclerosis, cerebral palsy and other conditions) and injuries that may cause individuals to appear to be impaired by alcohol and/or other drugs.

4. Any time that a detainee is injured or becomes sick while in custody or before they arrive at jail, the transporting officer will immediately notify the dispatcher and request EMS to respond.
 5. If medical personnel are caring for a sick or injured detainee, their advice shall be sought before handcuffs are applied unless an imminent threat exists. The transporting officer shall relay this information and any other pertinent information to their supervisor, whenever it is necessary.
 6. If a detainee needs treatment at a medical facility, the decision to transport the detainee by ambulance or by Department vehicle will be made based upon the nature of the injury, the condition of the detainee, the advice of EMS, and the potential for escape. Generally, most transports will be done in a Department vehicle. If a detainee's injury is one of a serious nature, the transport will be made by an ambulance.
 7. If a detainee is transported by an ambulance, an officer should ride inside the ambulance when the detainee is violent, when requested to do so by EMS or other reasons. If an officer rides inside an ambulance with a detainee, another officer will follow behind in their patrol vehicle.
- J. Transport to Medical Facility: The transporting officer shall observe the following procedures when a detainee is transported to a medical facility for treatment.
1. Upon arrival, the transporting officer will escort the detainee inside the medical facility through an entrance that is designated for emergency personnel.
 2. The transporting officer shall not remove a detainee's handcuffs at the medical facility unless ordered to do so by the attending physician and/or head nurse. If the detainee is violent, the transporting officer should make sure that adequate personnel are on hand to control the detainee.
 3. An officer may assist in restraining detainees based on a physician's and/or nurse's order, but shall not attempt to apply medical restraint devices (e.g., restraining straps, straitjackets, or tie down stretchers).
 4. The transporting officer is responsible for the continuous security of the detainee being transported and while at the medical facility. The transporting officer will not leave a detainee unattended. An exception might occur when a detainee is undergoing medical treatment.
 5. If the detainee refuses treatment, the transporting officer shall observe the following procedures:
 - a. The detainee should be asked to sign the medical-refusal form or notation of such on a hospital release form. The attending physician or nurse should sign the form as a witness.
 - b. If the detainee refuses to sign the form, the officer should obtain two (2) witnesses (e.g., hospital staff, another officer, Clayton County Fire Department & EMS personnel, etc.) to the refusal.
 - c. The transporting officer should obtain a copy of the refusal and give it to the receiving agency.
 - d. Any refusal of treatment should be documented in the officer's report.
 6. If the subject is medically released, the transporting officer shall obtain a copy of the release, give it to the receiving agency and document the information in the officer's report.
 7. If the detainee must be admitted to the hospital, the transporting officer shall observe the following procedures:
 - a. Consult with medical personnel concerning the use of restraining devices; and

- b. Contact their supervisor for detainee security and control situations.
8. The supervisor's decision to establish a guard over a hospitalized detainee should be based upon, but not limited to, the following factors:
- a. Seriousness of the offense;
 - b. Mental state or capacity of the detainee;
 - c. The risk or danger to the public or medical personnel posed by the detainee;
 - d. Escape risk posed by the detainee;
 - e. Detainee's criminal history;
 - f. Detainee's home address (local or out of state);
 - g. Time frame and method of the offense for which the detainee is in custody;
 - h. Age of the detainee (if a juvenile, has the Juvenile Court committed to incarceration of the detainee once they are released from medical care); and
 - i. The Clayton County Sheriff's Office and/or any other agency involvement in such matter.
9. If and when the detainee is released to the custody of this Department, the transporting officer will resume the transport and shall follow the procedures outlined in this policy.
- K. Transport to Department Facility: The transporting officer shall observe the following procedures when a detainee is transported to a Department facility (e.g., headquarters, precinct) for processing.
- 1. Upon arrival, the transporting officer will escort the detainee inside an entrance that is designated for employees only.
 - 2. If a detainee had made a request or comment about speaking with an attorney any time prior to arrival, the transporting officer shall make sure the interviewing and/or assisting detective are privy to this information.
 - 3. The transporting officer should not remove a detainee's handcuffs at a Department facility unless ordered to so by a detective and/or whenever it is necessary. If the detainee is violent, the transporting officer should make sure that adequate personnel are on hand to control the detainee.
 - 4. Detainees will not be secured to any object not designed for such purpose, such as tables, chairs, etc.
 - 5. All detainees brought to a Department facility for processing and/or interviewing shall be under constant supervision of the transporting officer. The transporting officer will not leave a detainee unattended. An exception might occur when a detainee is being interviewed by a detective.
 - 6. The responsibility for supervision and accountability of detainees placed in an interview room will ultimately be with the officer or detective that placed the detainee in the room. However, an officer can request that a detective assume responsibility for the detainee while being interviewed. Normally, the transporting officer will wait outside the interview room.
 - 7. A detective will let the transporting officer know when the processing is complete. The transporting officer shall take custody of the detainee and will continue to follow the procedures outlined in this policy.
- L. Transport of Extended Duration:
- 1. For situations where the detainment of an individual is expected to be of an extended duration, and the situation reasonably allows for a lower level of restraint, the use of leg restraints and handcuffing to the front may be considered for detainee comfort.

2. The transporting officer shall consult with their supervisor for approval, before lowering the level of restraint.
3. Most detainee transports will consist of short distances/duration. However, on extended transport of detainees, the transporting officer must be aware of "special" detainee needs, and allow for these needs only after considering the safety of the general public as well as the officer's safety.
 - a. Restroom stops may be taken at random locations during extended transport situations.
 - b. The officer should always keep in mind that an unscheduled stop could result in an attempt to escape.
4. The transporting officer will notify the dispatcher of any stops and provide the location and mileage.

M. Unmarked Department Vehicle:

1. If a primary transport vehicle (i.e., marked patrol unit), is unavailable or not conducive to the situation, detectives are authorized to transport detainees in an unmarked vehicle, only after they have received approval from their supervisor.
2. When transporting a detainee inside an unmarked vehicle, which is not equipped with a security screen/barrier, the following precautions will be taken:
 - a. The detainee, will be properly handcuffed and seated behind the front passenger seat with their seatbelt fastened prior to transport; and
 - b. The assisting officer/detective will sit in the rear seat behind the transporting officer/detective and shall give special consideration to weapon retention with respect to their service duty weapon and the detainee being transported.
3. The transporting detective shall follow the procedures outlined in this policy.

N. Escape of a Detainee: It shall be the responsibility of each officer who takes custody of any detainee to take all prudent and reasonable action to prevent the escape of the detainee. However, should a detainee escape during transport, the transporting officer shall observe the following procedures.

1. Notify the dispatcher immediately at the time of escape.
2. Provide the dispatcher with the following information:
 - a. Location and time lapse since the escapee was last seen;
 - b. Direction and method of travel, and means of escape;
 - c. Name and thorough description of the escapee, to include if the escapee was wearing restraints;
 - d. Notification as to whether the escapee is armed or unarmed;
 - e. The crime with which the escapee was last charged and any pending charges and/or prior history of violence;
 - f. Any accomplices;
 - g. Any probable destination;
 - h. Any other information regarding the safety of others and/or leading to the apprehension of the escapee;
 - i. Try to recapture the escapee if feasible, and as soon as possible; and
 - j. Notify their immediate supervisor as soon as possible.
3. The dispatcher shall then broadcast the information to all Department units and notify other agencies of the possibility that the escapee may be entering their jurisdiction.

4. The Uniform Patrol Division (UPD) Supervisor for the sector, where the escape occurred, will direct the Department's response and will ultimately determine when to terminate the search.
 5. Upon completion of the situation, an *Incident Report* regarding the escape will be completed and an arrest warrant should be pursued against the escapee.
 6. If an escape occurs outside the Department's jurisdiction, the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction where the escape occurred will be immediately notified by the dispatcher and/or transporting officer. All pertinent information regarding the escape shall be provided to the responding law enforcement agency who shall direct the search. The transporting officer will notify their supervisor as soon as possible.
 7. A review of the escape incident will be conducted by the involved officer's supervisor.
- O. Situations Not Covered by this Policy: Any officer who must transport a detainee who requires special handling not covered by this policy shall contact their immediate supervisor for guidance and/or to arrange for needed resources.

VII. TRANSPORT VAN

The transport van (hereinafter referred to as the wagon) is assigned to the Uniform Patrol Division (UPD) with the primary purpose of transporting detainees. Normally, one officer will be assigned to staff the wagon.

- A. When the wagon is to be used to transport a detainee, the transporting officer shall follow the safety precautions and procedures outlined in this policy.
- B. The wagon can be used for the transport of multiple detainees at the direction of a supervisor.
 1. All detainees will be searched before they enter the wagon, and the wagon will be searched when the detainees are removed from the wagon.
 2. Detainees transported in the wagon will be secured in the detainees' compartment and handcuffed. The handcuffs will be double-locked.
 3. All detainees will be seat belted during transport.
 4. Detainees shall be positioned in the detainees' compartment in such a manner that allows the transporting officer to observe the detainee's actions while using peripheral vision, mirrors, etc.
 5. The interior of the vehicle will be illuminated, when necessary, to facilitate viewing of the detainee, unless safety concerns dictate otherwise.
- C. Opposite sex detainees may be transported in the wagon because the wagon is equipped with a barrier that physically separates opposite sex detainees, so that no physical contact is possible.
- D. The transporting officer will be seated in the drivers' area. All detainees must be under the control of the transporting officer at all times.
- E. The number of detainees inside the detainee compartment shall not exceed the specified maximum occupancy based on seatbelts and seating capacity. The number may be lowered according to each detainee's individual physical size and/or any other contributing factors.

VIII. CANCELLATION

This procedure amends and supersedes the following standard operating procedure: *D24: Transportation of Detainees*, dated August 26, 2024.