

DETAINEE TRANSPORTATION	Chapter No. 70
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70.1.1 PRE-TRANSPORT DETAINEE SEARCH

The transporting officer is responsible for the safety and security of themselves, the detainee, other police officers, and the public.

Never assume someone else searched the detainee. Transporting officers shall search detainees for weapons and contraband each time the detainee is in the officer's custody. Searches are done prior to court appearances and transports to other jails. Search purses, fanny packs, baggage, etc., and keep items separate from the detainee.

Searching Detainees

All persons in custody shall be searched prior to each transport. A pat-down search (a frisk of the detainee's outer clothing for weapons) shall be conducted when a person is being lawfully detained and becomes necessary to transport the person.

1. Visual inspection of pockets: In order to prevent inadvertent contact with items that may expose an officer to infectious diseases, a visual search of pockets should occur prior to an officer removing items from a pocket.
2. Pat Down/Frisk: The officer must have reasonable suspicion a crime has occurred and a reasonable belief the subject(s) may be armed or dangerous.
3. Search Incident to Arrest: A search of an individual that extends to all items on the person to include outer clothing, packages, and containers.

Opposite Sex Searches

Unless immediate officer safety considerations prohibit waiting for a second officer, an officer shall have another officer present to witness the search of a person of the opposite sex. If a second officer is not available, the officer will conduct the search in front of their patrol car video or body worn camera.

70.1.2 SEARCHING TRANSPORT VEHICLES

Officers shall inspect their assigned vehicles at the beginning of each shift. This inspection is done to ensure that the vehicle is not damaged, is mechanically safe, and is properly equipped. In addition to this, officers shall examine the vehicle's interior to make sure it is free of weapons and contraband.

Officers shall repeat this search prior to and after each detainee transport.

70.1.3 DETAINEE TRANSPORTATION

The following practices shall apply during the transportation of persons in custody or lawfully detained.

Prior to transport, a police officer shall provide dispatch with the below listed information.

- Unit call sign

Chapter No. 70 Detainee Transportation

- Number and sex of detainee(s)
- Destination
- Mileage (also provide ending mileage when arriving at destination)

Detainee transport by a single officer is done in a vehicle with a shield located between the front and rear seats. If the officer is driving a vehicle without a shield, they should request assistance from an officer driving a vehicle equipped with a shield.

A shield or barrier physically separates the detainee from the transporting officer maximizing officer safety and helping prevent detainee attack, escape, or control of the vehicle. Electric door locks and window controls are only operable from the front seat. The rear door handles are removed.

The transporting officer is responsible for maintaining observation of the detainee during transport. Place the handcuffed detainee in the rear seat, passenger side if possible, with the safety belt properly secured.

Officers may need assistance when transporting detainees. Assisting officers follow the transport officer in a separate vehicle.

The only exception to this policy is for detectives who may be outside the City conducting an investigation that results in an arrest. In these cases, an unmarked detective car may be used for transport if two detectives are present. The transported detainee will be properly handcuffed, and seat belted in the rear seat, and one detective will sit in the rear seat to monitor the detainee.

Juvenile Transports

Known juveniles will be transported separately from adults.

A supervisor may permit a juvenile and adult to be transported together in a patrol vehicle when it is deemed necessary due to staffing. In these instances, the juvenile detainee will be transported to a holding facility prior to any adult detainee.

Unattended Detainees

Except in emergency circumstances, *refer to Standard 70.1.4*, no person in custody or being lawfully detained shall be left unattended in a police vehicle.

A detainee shall be deemed to be unattended when the officer can no longer maintain continuous visual observation of the detainee. Exception may be made when the vehicle is to be left within a secure holding facility's ground.

70.1.4 INTERRUPTION OF TRANSPORT

The transporting officer is responsible for the safe delivery of the detainee. Officers generally shall not stop to provide assistance to others during a transport. Officers may stop and assist if they are first on the scene of an emergency and there is minimal danger from/to the detainee. The officer notifies dispatch of the incident and remains on location until other emergency assistance arrives.

Officers conducting extended transports may need to provide for the detainee's bathroom needs. If a detainee needs to use a bathroom, officers shall check the bathroom first for weapons and contraband. The officer should remain with the detainee/s while they use the bathroom. If this is not possible, officers shall search the detainee after the bathroom break.

70.1.5 DETAINEE COMMUNICATION

During detainee transport, communication with others will not be allowed due to security and officer safety. The detainee may communicate with the officer but not with an attorney, clergy, family, or others. Detainee phone calls or outside communication while being readied for transport is prohibited.

70.1.6 TRANSPORT DESTINATION PROCEDURES

An officer transporting a detainee to another facility complies with the rules of that facility. The transporting officer will:

- Secure firearms in a gun locker or the trunk of the vehicle before the detainee exits the vehicle.
- Leave restraints on the detainee unless otherwise directed by the receiving officer.
- Provide necessary documents and any special information to the receiving officer concerning the detainee's behavior, health, risk of escape or violence.
- Provide any special information to the receiving officer concerning any potential medical or security risks; and
- Obtain a signature from the receiving officer for the detainee and the detainee's property.

70.1.7 ESCAPES

The transporting officer takes the following actions if an in-transport escape occurs:

- Immediately notifies dispatch by either radio or telephone providing detainee's location, direction of travel, physical description, in custody status and if considered dangerous.
- Attempts to capture the detainee, if safe and practical to do so.
- Notifies the on-duty supervisor.
- Assists the jurisdiction in which the escape occurs.
- Completes a case report documenting the escape and files the appropriate escape charge. If the escape occurs outside the City, file the charge by state statute through the court of jurisdiction.

70.1.8 DETAINEES CONSIDERED SECURITY HAZARDS - COURT TRANSPORT

The transporting officer shall notify the presiding judge or respective bailiff and corrections shift supervisor any time a transported detainee is deemed a risk. The judge may allow or direct the use of restraining devices inside the courtroom. The transporting officer may request additional personnel for assistance or security.

70.2.1 RESTRAINTS DURING TRANSPORT

Transported detainees will be restrained with only very few exceptions. Approved restraint devices include handcuffs, flex-cuffs, waist restraint (belly chain), ankle cuffs, and soft restraints. When an officer transports more detainees than there are restraints for, they will be restrained hand to hand. Male and female detainees should not be handcuffed together.

Officers will secure the person's hands by using handcuffs or other approved department restraint devices and methods, unless a serious physical or medical condition dictates otherwise.

If a case report is written, the officers should document the type of restraints used.

Use of handcuffs: Normally, the person's hands will be secured behind their back with their palms facing out. Exception may occur due to medical reasons, age, or other circumstances. Detainees are not handcuffed to any part of the vehicle during transport.

Police officers shall ensure the following practices are applied when handcuffing subjects. Exceptions may be made for combative detainees.

- The handcuffs will be reasonably snug and always double-locked.
- Police Officers will avoid placing handcuffs over clothing or jewelry.

Use of seat belt: Detainees must be properly restrained in a safety belt during transport. The seatbelt not only helps prevent injury to the person being transported but also reduces a person's ability to slip the handcuffs to the front during transport. Therefore, all persons being transported shall be secured by a seatbelt. An exception may be made when a detainee is combative, and Pasco Fire is used to transport the person by ambulance.

Use of the WRAP safety restraint: Officers may restrain the legs of combative prisoners using the WRAP. The WRAP shall only be applied by police officers that have received the department training in the use of the WRAP.

In determining whether to use the WRAP, officers should consider:

- Whether the officer or others could be exposed to injury due to the assaultive or resistive behavior of a suspect.
- Whether it is reasonably necessary to protect the suspect from their own actions (e.g., hitting their head against the interior of the patrol unit, running away from the officer while handcuffed, kicking at objects or others).
- Whether it is reasonably necessary to avoid damage to property (e.g., kicking at the windows of the patrol unit).
- Officers shall use reasonable care, in accordance with the Use of Force policy and procedures, when determining when to apply the WRAP.

Officers should not attempt to restrain a prisoner's legs without the assistance of another officer unless no other option exists.

The WRAP or flexible handcuffs will not be used to secure prisoners' legs to fixed positions inside a vehicle, as this could result in serious injury in the event of an accident. Prisoners will not be transported facedown with their hands behind their back and their legs restrained. (Note: transporting face down on an ambulance gurney is permissible when attending medical personnel determine that it will not be harmful to the prisoner.)

If practical, officers should notify a supervisor of the intent to apply the WRAP device before it is applied. In all cases, a police supervisor shall be notified over the radio whenever the WRAP has been utilized.

When leg restraints have been applied and the person is still combative, it may be necessary to have two police officers conduct any necessary transport. The patrol supervisor will approve the use of two police officers.

Once secured, subjects in the WRAP will be placed in a seated or upright position. If in a patrol vehicle, the subject will be secured with a seat belt. The subject will not be placed on their stomach for an extended period, as this could reduce the person's ability to breathe. The subject should be placed in a recovery position as soon as practical.

The restrained person should be continually monitored by an officer while in the WRAP restraint.

The officer should look for signs of labored breathing and take appropriate steps to relieve and minimize any obvious factors contributing to this condition.

When transported by ambulance, the restrained person should be accompanied by an officer when requested by medical personnel. The transporting officers should inform medical personnel of any unusual behaviors or other circumstances the officer reasonably believes would be potential safety or medical risks to the subject (e.g., prolonged struggled, extreme agitation, impaired respiration).

Persons who exhibit extreme agitation, violent, irrational behavior accompanied by profuse sweating, extraordinary strength beyond physical characteristics, unusually high tolerance to pain, or who require a protracted physical encounter with multiple officers to bring under control may be at an increased risk of sudden death and should be examined by qualified medical personnel as soon as practicable. Any individual exhibiting signs of distress after such an encounter shall be medically cleared prior to booking.

Prohibited Methods: The Pasco Police Department does not allow its officers to “hogtie” or hobble detainees during transport.

Restraining Sick / Injured / Disabled: Some exceptions to the restraint rule might be:

- **Disabled Persons:** Do not assume that restraint devices are not needed on disabled detainees.
Officers transport disabled detainees safely and consistently with the detainee’s specific needs. The degree of physical restraint is left to the officer’s discretion.
- **Mentally Disturbed Persons:** Physically restrain all mentally disturbed detainees during transport. If the detainee is transported by ambulance, four-point soft restraints are an option instead of handcuffs.
- **Involuntary Mental Evaluation Holds:** Whenever a person is placed on an involuntary mental evaluation hold, an ambulance will be contacted for transportation. A police officer may be required to follow the ambulance to its destination for investigative reasons or when the person is being combative. When transported by ambulance, the restrained person should be accompanied by an officer when requested by medical personnel.
- **Sick/Injured Persons:** Restrain the sick/injured person consistent with their sickness or injury. The type of restraint is left to the officer’s discretion.
- **Extended Transports:** Officers conducting extended transports may consider the use of waist restraint/handcuffs in front combination during these transports. Ankle cuffs can be used, in addition, if the officer feels it is appropriate.

70.3.1 TRANSPORTING SICK OR INJURED DETAINEES

A detainee who is sick or injured incidental to arrest usually receives medical attention before transporting to jail. The arresting officer summons the Fire Department to the detainee’s location for treatment. The Fire Department recommends further treatment and appropriate method of transport, if necessary. If a detainee needs further medical attention, the detainee is transported to the hospital prior to being booked. If the detainee is transported to the hospital the arresting officer:

- Transports the detainee or follows the ambulance to the hospital. The detainee is properly restrained with either handcuffs and/or soft restraints prior to transport.
- Upon arrival at the hospital, the officer is responsible for the continued restraint and security of the detainee. Officers determine the extent of restraint needed based on the extent of the detainee's injury.

The transport officer notes on the jail health screening form if the detainee refuses treatment.

The transport of physically and mentally disabled detainees is covered in standard 70.2.1. For detainees requiring medication, the transport officer takes the necessary medication to the Corrections Facility. Medication is transported in a separate location from the detainee.

70.3.2 HOSPITAL SECURITY AND CONTROL

An officer shall accompany a detainee during treatment at a medical facility. Detainees should be restrained and under constant supervision at all times. The type and method of restraint should be balanced to afford maximum officer safety but also allow for proper medical treatment. If a detainee is transported to a medical facility by ambulance, the officer may ride in the ambulance or follow in a separate vehicle.

Any person in custody shall remain in restraints unless the attending medical personnel specifically ask for the restraints to be removed. The police officer shall remain in constant observation and close proximity of the person in custody, except as specified below.

Extended Care

If the person in custody is going to require extended treatment and does not present a threat to medical personnel he/she may be left unattended during this treatment with prior authorization from a police supervisor. Medical facility staff may notify the police department when the person is ready for transport.

Person In-Custody Admitted

The police department is responsible for security whenever a person in custody is admitted to a medical facility and must remain in police custody. The County does not become responsible for security until the Franklin County Prosecutor's Office has formally charged the person in custody with a felony crime. Whenever a person in custody is going to be admitted to a medical facility, a police supervisor shall be contacted and advised.

Medical Release

If the person is to be booked, the medical facility must provide a signed medical release form that will be provided to the jail facility at the time of booking.

Patrol division personnel may request medical transport of detainees. The appropriate shift supervisors are notified prior to a detainee's hospital admission.

Before moving detainee from the hospital, they should be searched and restrained.

70.3.3 SPECIAL SITUATIONS

Officers of this department shall not transport detainees to funerals, visit the ill, attend a will reading, or any other personal function. The court of jurisdiction issues a temporary release for detainees, if appropriate, in these situations.

70.3.4 TRANSPORTING DETAINEES OF THE OPPOSITE SEX

An officer transporting a detainee of the opposite sex shall provide the communications center with the following information prior to transport:

- Beginning location.
- Destination.
- Mileage.
- Nature of the transport.

This information can be stated over the radio or entered via MDT. If the information is given by radio, dispatch then confirms the transport and states the time over the air.

Upon arrival, the officer shall provide:

- Arrival at the destination.
- Ending mileage.
- Advise dispatch they are clear of the transport.

If given over the radio, dispatch again confirms the transmission and states the time over the air.

70.4.1 SAFETY BARRIERS

Patrol vehicles must be equipped with protective screens. These are the only vehicles allowed for detainee transport, except as outlined in 70.1.3. The screens are designed to prevent access to the front seats but allow for communication between the driver and detainee.

70.4.2 REAR COMPARTMENT VEHICLE MODIFICATION

Rear compartments of detainee transport vehicles will be modified to minimize detainee escape. Window cranks and door handles will be removed or made inoperable on patrol cars. Rear windows will be equipped with bars or covered with shatter-resistant plastic to prevent escape or injury from broken windows.

The safety barrier prevents access to door locks.

70.5.1 DETAINEE IDENTIFICATION AND DOCUMENTATION

The transporting officer is responsible for verifying the detainee's identity before accepting custody. Officers shall confirm the detainee's identity by checking I.D. cards or driver's licenses, matching the physical description of the detainee to jail records, or any other method assuring the correct identity of the transported detainee.

The following documentation shall accompany a detainee being transported to another facility:

- Commitment papers
- Warrants, or information on warrants
- Medical records or information including unusual illnesses
- Personal property

Documentation is not needed for a detainee transported to the court of local jurisdiction. The court is responsible for the court docket and appearance papers.

Additional documentation concerning a detainee's risk of suicide, escape, or other potential security risks shall accompany the detainee being transported.