

City of Johns Creek Police Department

<i>Subject:</i>	Securing and Transporting in Custody Arrest/Prisoners	<i>Number:</i>	02-06
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PURPOSE:

Establish policy and procedures for proper restraint, control, and transportation of prisoners, arrestees, and those persons who are in the lawful custody of the Department.

POLICY: (02-06)

All persons taken into lawful custody shall be secured with properly placed handcuffs or other appropriate, departmentally approved or issued restraint devices, prior to placement into transport vehicles. Implementation shall be by use of current and acceptable methods established by the Johns Creek Police Department, and, developed and learned through the officers training.

PROCEDURES:

Restraint Devices (02-06-01)

The purpose of restraining devices is to minimize the chance of attack and escape by those persons in the custody of the Department and reduce the risk of injury to those persons who are in our custody.

The following are effective and acceptable restraint devices which may be utilized by our officers:

- A. Issued or department approved handcuffs
- B. Leg shackles;
- C. Prisoner restraint belts;
- D. Flex-cuffs; and
- E. Hobbles - Total appendage restraint procedure.
- F. Waist Chains (Prisoner Transport Van)

General Arrest Procedures (02-06-02)

(Stabilize, Physical Control, Handcuff/Restraint, Search and Transport)

- A. Stabilize - stop all of subject's motion immediately.

- B. Physical Control by means of weaponless techniques. (I.e. wristlocks, come-alongs, pressure point control techniques, etc. (See also "Use of Force").
- C. Handcuff/Restraint - as quickly as possible.
- D. Search - immediately **after** handcuffing/restraint, search in a complete systematic manner (top to bottom/front and back).
- E. Transport to a secure area (constantly monitoring the prisoner).

Taking Person into Custody (02-06-03)

When attempting to take a person into custody, the officer making the arrest should remember each situation is different. The officer must use his/her own discretion within applicable current department policies and procedures as to the appropriate action to be taken when taking a person into lawful custody.

When complying with these directives, officers should consider many factors. These factors may include but are not limited to:

- A. The age and sex of the offender.
- B. The number of persons involved.
- C. Previous intelligence on the subject.
- D. The seriousness of the offense.
- E. Apparent attitude of the person and his/her (physical/mental) condition.
- F. Environment of the subject (urgency of the situation).
- G. Presence of bystanders/crowds.
- H. Escape routes (both offenders and the officers).
- I. Lighting conditions.
- J. Available cover and concealment.
- K. Amount of available floor space.

Vehicles Used for Transport (02-06-04)

All vehicles will be searched for contraband prior to as well as after the completion of each transport, and at the beginning of each shift or watch.

[REDACTED]

All transporting vehicles will have a safety screen or other physical barriers between the prisoner and the transporting officer, except where noted in Special Transport Situations (02-06-06).

Prisoner Transport (02-06-05)

All persons taken into custody shall be searched by the transporting officer prior to transport. This search shall include a full and careful search of the suspect for weapons, contraband and evidence of the crime for which the arrest is made, and should occur after handcuffing.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] nce applied, the handcuffs should be checked for fit by pulling or pushing on the handcuff's jaw. The officer should check to ensure that the cuffs are not so tight as to restrict blood circulation or cause damage.

Any exception(s) shall be noted in the incident report, i.e. elderly, handicapped/disabled person, or handcuffing in the front.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The prisoner will **never** be handcuffed to any part of the vehicle or any other fixed object during transport. To reduce the possibility of Positional Asphyxia prisoners shall not be placed in the prone position during transport.

Prisoner transports will normally be limited to the State of Georgia. Rest stops and breaks shall not be provided once the prisoner is in custody and transport has begun. The prisoner will be monitored at all times during the transport. During **exceptional** transports exceeding a 100 mile radius; two officers **must** make the transport and the transport must be approved by a supervisor. During authorized long distance transports the need to stop for refueling, meals and bathroom breaks might become necessary; any stop of this nature should be avoided, if possible. If the arrestee is opposite the gender of the transporting officer, the second officer should, when possible, be of the same gender of the arrestee. If a rest stop or restroom break is required, the officer of the same gender will accompany the person in custody at all times, if available. **Maintaining the security and safety of any prisoner and ensuring the safety of the officer is always paramount.**

Under **no** circumstances will a prisoner in transport be allowed to communicate with any person outside the transport vehicle other than the transporting officers. This is not intended to infringe on the arrestee's right to counsel, etc., but is designed to ensure the safety of the prisoner and the transporting officers.

No officer shall ride in the rear compartment of the vehicle during prisoner transports unless in emergency situations or specifically authorized or directed to do so by a supervisor.

No more than two prisoners should normally be transported together in the same vehicle, and measures should be taken to prevent the prisoners from talking to one another for officer safety reasons as well as the preservation of evidence.

Prisoners of the opposite sex shall **always** be transported separately.

Juvenile prisoners will **always** be transported separately from adult prisoners.

Transporting officer(s) will proceed directly to the proper destination and shall not be diverted from the transport.

[REDACTED]

Officers must use extreme caution in these emergency situations due to the possibility that a particular incident may in fact be a diversionary tactic by persons attempting to free the prisoner.

Officers who are transporting prisoners who are known to be violent or are a flight risk will, prior to arrival at the appropriate destination, advise the appropriate jail, medical, or other responsible receiving personnel of that information.

Special Transport Situations (02-06-06)

A. Transporting prisoners of the opposite sex

Prior to transport, the officer will **always** advise the communication operator of the vehicles beginning mileage as well as the ending mileage at the end of the transport.

Communications will respond by stating the correct time of day, at the beginning and end of the transport.

Transporting of juvenile prisoners will also follow the same format of mileage documentation.

B. Transportation of sick or injured prisoners incidental to arrest

The arresting or transporting officer will immediately request a rescue unit for assistance, and will ensure the prisoner receives the necessary first aid treatment. If transport to a medical facility is necessary for minor injuries or non-life threatening illnesses, the officer will transport the prisoner after obtaining approval from his/her shift or unit supervisor.

If a prisoner's injury is one of a serious nature, the transport will be made by an ambulance with the officer riding inside the ambulance in cases of violent offenders, otherwise the officer will follow behind in his/her patrol vehicle.

Rescue/emergency medical service personnel will treat a prisoner becoming sick or injured after incarceration. (The same procedure as above applies in this situation.) Any prisoner transported to a hospital for treatment or examination must be accompanied by a police officer. If the prisoner is admitted to a hospital and the prisoner is believed to be a flight risk, then the shift supervisor will assign an officer to the prisoner for continuous, 24 hour security until the prisoner is released from hospital care or released on copy of charges.

Requests for transport of prisoners to funerals, visit sick relatives, etc., shall normally be handled by the sheriff's department and shall not be done by this Department.

C. Transporting detainees in vehicles without safety barriers or screens



D. Transporting handicapped and physically impaired prisoners

When handling handicapped or physically impaired persons, who are in custody, the transporting officer(s) must exercise extra care. Therefore, exceptions to standard transport policy shall be made. Any exception shall be noted in the incident report.

Physically impaired prisoners are those prisoners that have an obvious physical disability or impairment. It is the duty of the transporting officer to treat these persons with appropriate restraint of action while providing for security and safe transport.

The transporting officer shall determine if a physically impaired prisoner who uses supporting devices such as crutches, canes, or walkers is of such a disposition so as to use the device as a weapon.



If a physically impaired prisoner is violent, supporting devices will be removed from that individual. If the prisoner is not ambulatory without devices, he/she will be assisted to and from the transport vehicle by the transporting officer who will take care to ensure that the prisoner is safely restrained. It may become necessary to restrain a violent, non-ambulatory prisoner and transport him/her in an ambulance to a holding facility. In such a case, the officer should follow the policy for ambulance transports of mentally impaired prisoners.

Arrival at the Destination (02-06-07)

Upon arrival at the scheduled destination, the transporting officer will advise the communications operator of his/her arrival as well as the ending mileage of their vehicle. The communications operator will respond by giving the correct time in which the ending mileage was reported.



The officer will verify that detention personnel are aware of his/her arrival, and should wait for the assistance of a detention officer prior to removing the prisoner from his/her vehicle.

No restraining device, with the exception of the seatbelt, will be removed from the prisoner until he/she is safely contained within the book-in area of the detention facility.

The arresting officer shall complete all the necessary paperwork for the detention center (i.e. arrest affidavits and citations), before leaving the detention center.

Upon arrival of the transporting officer at any detention facility, he/she will deliver with the prisoner, all proper documentation, as applicable to the specific detention center. The officer shall then return from the detention facility with all appropriate paperwork, i.e. citations, and complete an incident report detailing and confirming the transfer of custody.

Documentation for the Prisoner (02-06-08)

Prior to transporting to or from a holding or detention facility, the prisoner must be positively identified as the person who is scheduled to be transferred. Booking records and numbers assigned to the prisoner in the holding or detention facility must be verified, and the person to be transferred must be confirmed as the person in the records by the transporting officer. Booking records, warrants, offender tracking numbers, photos, arrest reports, jail paperwork etc are examples of the records that should, when applicable, accompany the detainee during transport between facilities to ensure positive identification.

If a prisoner has exhibited behavior that might indicate the potential for suicide, escape or other personal traits of a security risk nature shall be documented included with the necessary paperwork and delivered to the receiving officer prior to the release of the prisoner to the facility. This will also apply to prisoners afflicted with unusual illnesses or communicable diseases.

Escape of Prisoners (02-06-09)



[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Security Risk (02-07-10)

Agency personnel must notify the appropriate agency or court when a detainee the officer is transporting to another agency or court is considered an unusual security risk. This will allow the receiving agency, judge or court security personnel to plan for additional security personnel or restraint devices, if warranted.

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