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|  | Southport Police Department | POLICY # | |
| | Effective Date: | Prisoner Transport | |
| | Authority: <i>Thomas L. Vaughn</i> Chief of Police | | |

Prisoner Transport

BACKGROUND

Many officers have been killed or injured during the transport of an arrested suspect. Transporting a suspect from the location of the arrest to the jail or station can be a dangerous situation. Many officers become complacent due to the arrested person being in restraints and being in the patrol car, where an officer feels safe/secure. In this class we will look at different ways to help assist officers in transporting suspects from point A to point B.

POLICY

- A. The Search
 1. Safe transport starts with a thorough search
 - a. Missing a weapon and then placing a suspect in a patrol vehicle can lead to an officer's death.
 - b. Never transport a suspect without searching them.
- B. Placing and Removing from the Patrol Car.
 1. The Twist-Lock
 - a. The twist-lock is a control hold technique that has multiple uses.
 - b. Using the twist-lock is a safe and effective way of placing and removing a suspect from a vehicle.
- C. Minimizing Movement
 1. The Passenger Front Seat
 - a. Slide the passenger front seat back as far as it will go.
 - b. Tilt the passenger front seat back.
 - c. Always seatbelt the suspect in to help restrict movement.

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D. Use of items

1. Mirrors, bags and towels
 - a. Place an extra mirror in the front interior to see suspect.
 - b. Secure a canvas bag over suspect's hands to prevent movement.
 - c. A towel can used to help prevent a suspect spitting on the officer.
 - d. Turn the in-car video system around to face the suspect.
 - e. Record conversations if needed.

E. Transporting more than one suspect at a time

1. Basic practices to be used
 - a. Use the same precautions as when transporting one suspect.
 - b. Try to record any conversation that the suspects may have.
 - c. When possible use two squad cars.

F. Identify basic radio procedures

1. Calling in mileage
 - a. Call in mileage when transporting juveniles regardless of gender.
 - b. Call in mileage when transporting the opposite gender.
 - c. Call in mileage if there are warranted circumstances.

G. Restraining the Legs

1. Do's and Don'ts of Restraining Legs
 - a. Shackling or securing the legs is an option when the suspect is kicking, but keep the suspect in a seated position.
 - b. Never "hog-tie" a suspect and place them on their stomach.
THIS CAN CAUSE POSITIONAL ASPHYXIA RESULTING IN DEATH

H. Check the Patrol Car

1. Check the patrol car at the start of each shift, after transport of a suspect and at the end of each shift.
 - a. Check the floor board and under front seats before and after transport.
 - b. Check the rear seat; remove it if needed, both before and after transport.

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- I. Vehicle Operation when transporting a suspect
 - 1. Transport suspect from point A to point B.
 - a. Drive in a safe/professional manner.
 - b. Do not take any calls or get involved in any type of pursuits.

- J. Security Practices when reaching destination
 - 1. Guarding suspect after arriving at destination.
 - a. If possible have jail officers, in-house security, etc. standing by when you arrive.
 - b. Keep suspect handcuffed unless medical attention or other circumstances warrant removal.
 - c. Be aware of your surroundings, be cautious of others approaching you.
 - d. Keep potential weapons out of reach, especially at medical facilities.

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