



UW–Madison Police Department

Policy: 70.1

SUBJECT: DETAINEE TRANSPORT

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STANDARD: CALEA 70.1.1 – 70.5.1 WILEAG 7.1.6

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POLICY:

Detainee transport by UW-Madison Police Department members shall be performed in a manner that will adequately provide for the safety and security of the prisoner, the transporting officer(s), and the general public.

DEFINITIONS:

“Custody” refers to the 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” refers to a person in the custody of agency personnel and whose freedom of movement is at the will of agency personnel.

“Disposable flex-cuffs” refer to commercially produced plastic flexible band cuff with a one-way locking system.

“Handcuffs” refer to commercially produced chain link or hinged type cuff capable of being double locked.

“Hobble device” refers to a commercially produced canvas cuff that is to be placed around the ankles of a detainee.

“Safety barrier” refers to an immovable partition, separating driver and rear seat passenger, utilized during prisoner transport.

“Transport belt” refers to a commercially produced heavy-duty leather or chain waist belt with a metal restraining ring for use with handcuffs or a chain waist belt with a metal restraining ring for use with handcuffs. These items are used for long-distance transportation when it is impractical to have a detainee’s wrists cuffed behind the back.

“Transport vehicle” refers to the vehicle used for transporting a prisoner from one point to another.

PROCEDURE:

70.1.1 DETAINEE SEARCH PRIOR TO TRANSPORT

- A. A sworn officer is responsible for completing a thorough search of a detainee for contraband and any weapons prior to transport.

- B. A detainee search prior to transport is also the responsibility of the sworn officer transporting the detainee who is already in custody.

70.1.2 TRANSPORT VEHICLE SEARCH

- A. Patrol officers shall inspect their vehicle for duty readiness at the beginning of each shift. This inspection shall include an examination for weapons and contraband. Any items noted which may contribute to unsafe vehicle operations shall be reported in accordance with department directive 41.3 Patrol Equipment.
- B. Whenever a detainee is transported in a police vehicle, a thorough search of the vehicle shall be completed prior to and after transport. Any weapons and/or such contraband located during the search of the vehicle shall immediately be reported and the contraband inventoried according to Department procedures.

70.1.3 TRANSPORTING DETAINEES IN VEHICLES/WATERCRAFTS

- A. Detainees who are transported in a vehicle which has a safety barrier shall be secured in the rear passenger compartment, separated from the driver by the safety barrier.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

70.1.4 INTERRUPTION OF TRANSPORT

- A. Officer(s) transporting detainees should maintain routine visual contact during transportation. Interruptions of transports are authorized when exigent circumstances exist that threaten the life and safety of the detainee, community and/or transporting officer(s). [REDACTED]
- B. A primary responsibility of the transporting officer shall always be the custody and safety of the detainee. The transporting officer(s) will only vary from transportation status to render aid and assistance in life-threatening situations or at the direction of a supervisor or Officer in Charge (OIC.)

70.1.5 DETAINEE COMMUNICATION WITH OTHERS

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

70.1.6 DETAINEE TRANSPORT TO ANOTHER FACILITY

[REDACTED]

- C. The transporting officer shall deliver all necessary documentation to the receiving facility.
- D. The transporting officer shall document the transfer of custody including the date and time of transfer.
- E. The transporting officer shall advise the receiving agency of any potential medical risk or security risk.

70.1.7 PRECAUTIONS FOR TRANSPORTING DETAINEES

[REDACTED]

70.1.8 DETAINEE ESCAPE DURING TRANSPORT

A. [REDACTED]

- B. Written reports indicating circumstances surrounding the escape shall be submitted prior to the end of the officer's shift.
- C. Other actions involving a detainee escape may be initiated by the OIC, a supervisor, or the MOC.

70.1.9 NOTIFICATION OF SECURITY RISKS

[REDACTED]

70.1.10 DETAINEE RESTRAINT DURING TRANSPORT

A. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

70.1.11 TRANSPORTING SICK, INJURED, OR DETAINEES WITH DISABILITIES:

- A. When a person has been taken into custody and requires immediate medical attention due to injury or illness, the arresting officer shall request emergency medical services to respond to the scene.
- B. If a detainee requires hospital treatment, the detainee may be transported to a medical facility by ambulance. If the detainee refuses treatment and the attending paramedics and investigating officer determine that immediate treatment is not necessary, the detainee may be transported to a medical facility in a police vehicle.
- C. In transporting a detainee with a disability, special accommodations for transport may be required. Depending on the type of disability and special needs of the detainee, the transporting officer may utilize a vehicle other than a police vehicle.

D. [REDACTED]

70.1.12 DETAINEE SECURITY DURING MEDICAL CARE

- A. Officer(s) shall remain with the detainee during medical treatment [REDACTED]
- B. The use of restraints on a detainee receiving medical care shall be used at the discretion of the officer. The officer should base the decision on the circumstances at hand, the request of medical personnel, and the medical needs of the detainee. [REDACTED]
- C. After treatment has been provided and the detainee is released from the hospital, officer(s) shall transport the detainee to the designated holding facility, if necessary.
- D. When a detainee is admitted to the hospital, officer(s) shall notify hospital security of the status of that person. Officers will notify the OIC of the admission of the detainee. If a determination is made that a guard must be posted with the detainee, the MOC should be notified.

70.1.13 SPECIAL DETAINEE TRANSPORT SITUATIONS

- A. [REDACTED] When a special situation transport is approved, additional officers shall be assigned, with adequate preparation and surveillance.

B. In the event of escape from custody by a detainee, immediate efforts shall be made for apprehension. The following



70.1.14 SEPARATION BY AGE AND GENDER IDENTITY

- A. Single detainee transport is the preferred method of transport.
- B. Juvenile detainees shall be transported in the same manner as adults. Adult and juvenile detainees shall not be transported together in any vehicle.
- C. Detainees of differing identified genders shall not be transported in the same passenger compartment. Transportation in separate, secure compartments of the transport vehicle is acceptable.

70.1.15 VEHICLE SAFETY BARRIERS

- A. All Department marked patrol vehicles shall be equipped with a safety barrier between the front and rear seats.
- B. Safety barriers may be utilized in unmarked police patrol vehicles.

70.1.16 VEHICLES MODIFIED TO PREVENT ESCAPE

- A. All Department marked patrol vehicles shall be designed or modified to prevent the occupants of the rear seat from opening the rear doors or windows without the aid of the vehicle operator.
- B. Even when safety barrier devices are employed, the detainee should be seat belted in, if possible.

70.1.17 DOCUMENTATION FOR DETAINEE TRANSPORTED FROM ONE FACILITY TO ANOTHER

- A. The transporting officer should attempt to positively identify the detainee to be transported through the use of arrest reports, photographs, fingerprints, identifying scars, marks, tattoos, or other official documentation that may be used in the identification process.
- B. The transporting officers shall take all documentation necessary to ensure a smooth transition from one facility to another. The documentation may include, but not be limited to:
 - 1. Complaint
 - 2. Warrants
 - 3. Citations
 - 4. Affidavits
 - 5. Arrest reports
 - 6. Criminal histories
 - 7. Department of Transportation printouts
 - 8. Intake documentations
- C. In situations where a detainee has exhibited behavior that might indicate the potential for violence, suicide, or escape, the transporting officer shall immediately notify the receiving officers, deputies or other employees. The transporting officer shall indicate on the Arrest/Booking sheet or supplemental sheet any risk factors, e.g., combative, suicidal, or security risk because of prior arrests for escape, assault, murder, mental illness, etc.