

## Unit 12 Transportation

**DPO Core** 

# Objectives

- 12.1.1 Identify the steps necessary when preparing for vehicle transportation.
- 12.1.2 Identify safety concerns related to conducting a transport and/or escort.
- 12.1.3 Identify the primary considerations for conducting a transport and/or escort.
- 12.1.4 Identify the equipment necessary for transport.
- 12.1.5 Identify guidelines for transporting different offender classifications. (e.g., protective custody, disabled offenders, LGBTQI, etc.)
- 12.1.6 Identify the types of offenders that should not be mixed during transport
- 12.1.7 Identify the procedure for verifying the identity of an offender prior to transport

# BY FAILING -BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

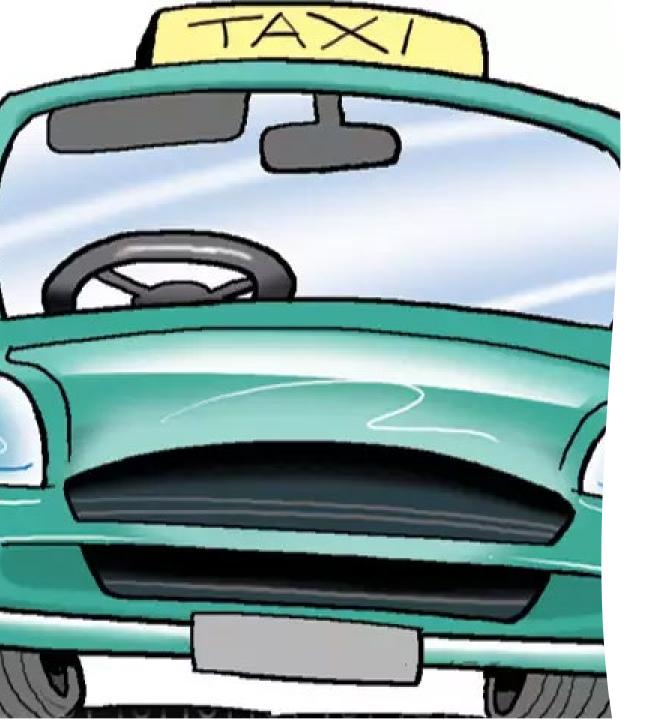
12.1 Preparing for Transport



https://www.correctionsone.com/pr oducts/vehicle-equipment/prisonertransport/videos/inmatetransportation-safetyjLI52l17ckuy229l/

VIDEO: Inmate Transport Safety from LEXIPOL





12.1.1 Identify the steps necessary when preparing for vehicle transportation.

- Determine reason and authority
- Search Vehicle
- Vehicle safety check
- Check radio
- Plan route
- Do not comingle detainees
- Verify identity of detainee
- Search detainee
- Restraint gear

#### 12.1.1 Know who you're transporting



- Identify/photo the offender (PCMS/SDLAW)
- Name of detainee
- Age
- Height/weight
- Sex of detainee
- Criminal history (violent offender, gang, etc.)
- History of offenses
- History of weapons use or possession
- History of violence
- Psychiatric/medical issues
- Gang involvement
- Type of transport (jail, medical, CMH, etc.)



### 12.1.1 KNOW who you're transporting

# 12.1.1 Preparing for Transport

- Determine the appropriate level of security
- Assess proper security measures provide time and location info to facilities involved
- Check classification or special status of offender
- Maintain transport confidentiality
- Prepare for any issue that may be presented (such as transporting a disabled detainee)

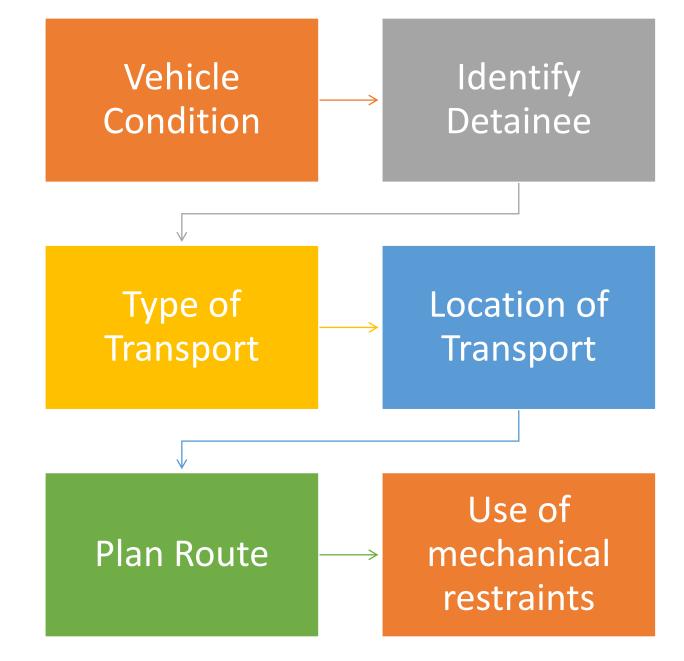


12.1.1

Identify the steps necessary when preparing for vehicle transportation.

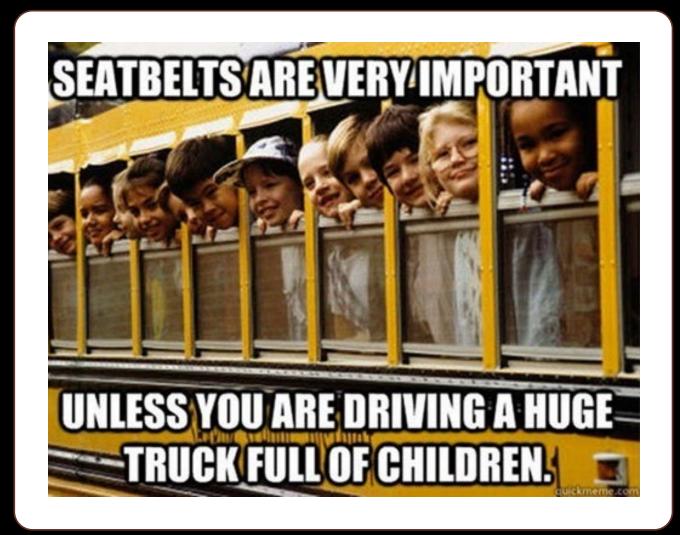
- Search/inspection of vehicle/probationer prior to transport. Confirm cuffs are double locked
- Assist probationer into vehicle
- Apply seatbelt pre-transport and remove post transport
- Assist probationer out of vehicle
- Search vehicle
- Advise Probation Dispatch of combative subject (if applicable)

12.1.1 Identify the steps necessary when preparing for vehicle transportation.



#### 12.2.2

In your groups, come up with 3-5 safety concerns related to transporting and escorting an offender.



12.1.2 Safety concerns



### Officer Smith Activity



Group 1 - What went wrong?

Group 2 - What could have been done to prevent this?

Group 3 - Who released sensitive information?

Group 4 - Who is responsible for this?

Group 5 - What are the next steps for Officer Smith?

12.1.2 Identify safety concerns related to conducting a transport and/or escort.





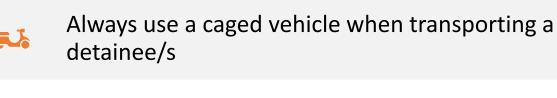
12.1.3 Identify primary considerations for conducting a transport and/or escort.



12.1.3 Identify the primary considerations for conducting a transport and/or escort.

- Risk to the offender
- Risk to the officer
- Risk to the community
- Level of security needed
- History of offender needing transport
- Type of transport (jail, medical, CMH, Sober living)
- Staffing
- Vehicle (caged or not)
- Single or multiple offender needing transport
- Environmental (weather, route, etc)

# 12.1.3 Vehicle Safety Check





Make sure child locks are applied and functioning



Search vehicle for contraband before and after transport



Locate vehicle radio and ensure it is operational.

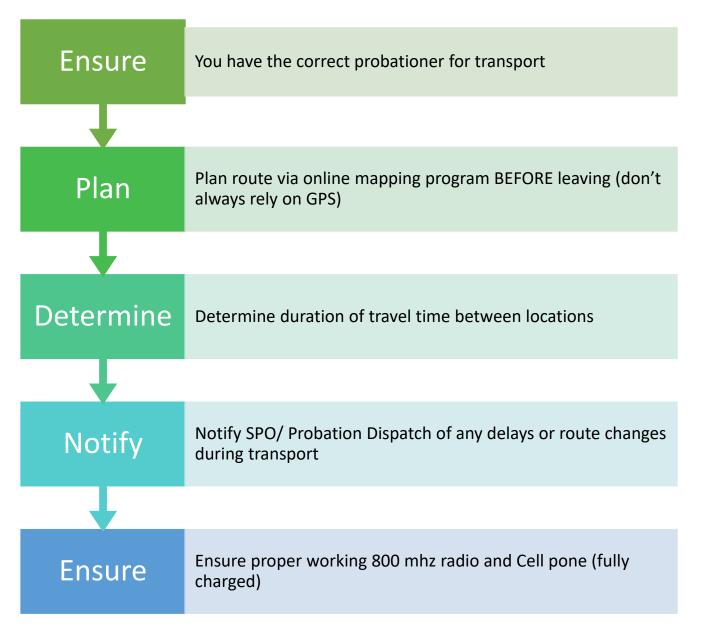


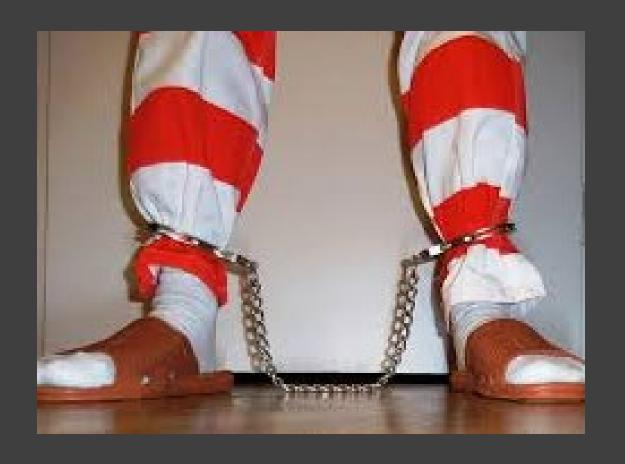
Make sure seatbelts are functioning



Assure the vehicle is fueled

# 12.1.3 Primary Considerations





In your groups, please list as many items as you can think of that are required for a successful transport

12.1.4 Identify the equipment necessary for transport.



12.1.4 Equipment Necessary for Transport

- ProbationVehicle (caged)
- Radio/phone
- Transport Plan
- Maps/GPS
- Restraints



### 12.2.9 Restraint Devices used in Transport

Spit sock

- Handcuffs
- Leg irons
- Waist chains
- Handcuff, Leg iron, & waist chain keys
- Plastic "Flexi-Cuffs" (Requires authorization of Watch Commander)
- Officers should verify that restraint equipment is operating properly prior to departure.
- \*\*Under no circumstances shall restraint gear be used to secure a detainee to the vehicle. Officers must always ensure that a detainee in restraint equipment has enough mobility to exit the vehicle in case of an accident or emergency.



Added Section 210.6 to the Welfare and Institutions Code

12.2.9 Assembly Bill 878 10/12/17



Requires Probation to screen offenders individually to determine whether or not they require mechanical restraints during transport



Several factors of consideration, main four are:

Violent charge
Aggressive behavior
Flight Risk
Threats to
others/self

### 12.2.9 Assembly Bill 878 Consideration Factors

- Pre-adjudication status
- History of threatening/assaultive behavior towards others
- Gang rival/peer problem with another transportee
- History of self-harm
- Escape/AWOL from secure facility/RTF
- Unit Confinement status as a result of WIC707(b) offense
- Adult criminal matter pending
- Commitment to DJJ
- Active hold for out-of-county warrant (flight risk)
- Erratic behavior/suspected under the influence
- · Transport vehicle seating availability
- Unforeseen/unavoidable operational conditions



#### 12.2.9 AB878 Continued...

- Least restrictive form of restraint shall be used consistent with the legitimate security needs of each juvenile.
- Restraint Logs are posted in each of the facility IBR areas. Must document use of restraints (other than handcuffs).





12.1.7
Identify the procedure for verifying the identity of an offender prior to transport



12.1.7

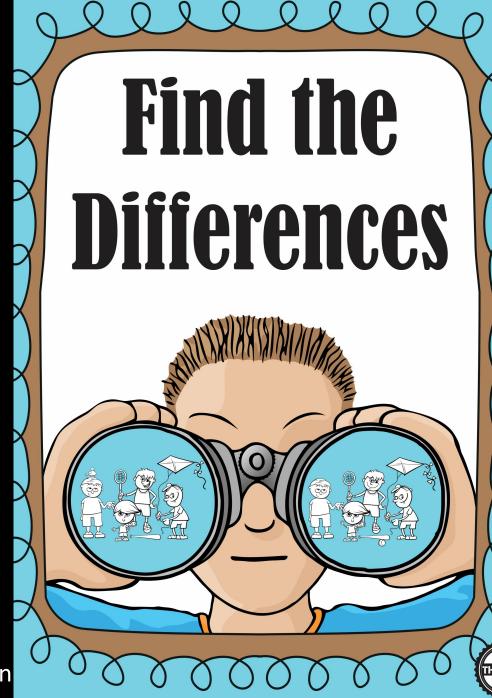
Identify the procedure for verifying the identity of an offender prior to transport

- Picture Identification
- DOB
- Personal data/ booking sheet
- Officer identification of offender
- ID
- PCMS Check



12.1.5 Identify guidelines for transporting different juvenile classifications (e.g., protective custody, disabled offenders, LGBTQI, etc.)

- When possible, at least ONE female officer when transporting female offender. If both officers are male, use beginning and ending mileage.
- Protective custody NOT with general population
- Direct visual and physical supervision
- Never allow an offender to engage in an activity that obliterates the visual line of supervision.
- Two officers required to transport. Single man transport with approval from SPO





12.1.6 Identify types of offenders that should not be mixed during transport.



12.1.6 Separate these offenders for transport

- LGBTQI
- Co parts
- Known gang Issue
- Male/ Female

- Rival Gang Members
- Adult (over 18) /Juvenile
- Special Needs/Disabled
- Pregnant offender



### 12.2 Transport Procedures

- 12.2.1 Identify potential emergencies that may occur during transport of an individual
- 12.2.2 Given a list of emergencies that can occur during transport of an individual, identify the appropriate response for each emergency
- 12.2.3 Identify potential consequences of failure to utilize safety precautions when transporting an/ or escorting an individual
- 12.2.4 Identify the procedure for handling a non-compliant individual during transport
- 12.2.5 Identify safety precautions to consider before assisting a resisting handcuffed individual entering or exiting a vehicle.
- 12.2.6 Identify the required steps when transporting a probationer to a facility
- 12.2.7 Identify reasons the offender should not have any outside contact during a transport
- 12.2.8 Identify the consequences of improper supervision of an individual during a transport
- 12.2.9 Identify the restraints necessary for transport
- 12.2.10 Identify the required procedure for transporting an individual in a vehicle



12.2.10 Identify the required procedure for transporting an offender in a vehicle



GROUP ACTIVITY: In your groups, take 2
minutes to list the procedure for transporting
an offender in a vehicle & be prepared to
report out.



12.2.10 Identify the required procedure for transporting an offender in a vehicle

- Verify Offender identity
- Obtain ALL needed paperwork
- Search offender thoroughly
- Apply restraints (restraint log juvenile)
- Apply seatbelts
- If more than one offender; follow guidelines
- Lock vehicle doors

12.2.10
Identify the required procedure for transporting an offender in a vehicle



It is important to document with Probation Dispatch:

- 1. Departure time
- 2. Vehicle Mileage
- 3. Arrival time
- 4. Vehicle Mileage

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12.2.10 Identify the required procedure for transporting an offender in a vehicle

#### Appointments

- Medical appointments: Clinic staff shall inform transporting officers of any medical precautions to be taken. This may involve transporting officer to wear personal protective equipment (PPE).
- Medical appointments: Removal of restraints will be done at the request of the physician in consultation with the officer. If problems are encountered the WC should be contacted.
- During medical appointments: a detainee must be restrained; however, it is best to keep him/her out of public eye. The best way is to utilize a wheelchair and a blanket over him/her to conceal restraints.
- At a scheduled appointment: If detainee is not seen within 30 minutes, the transporting officer must notify the Watch Commander (WC). WC will determine whether the appointment should be canceled.

# 12.2.10 Identify the required procedure for transporting a PREGNANT offender in a vehicle

- First Trimester (1<sup>st</sup> 3<sup>rd</sup> month)
- Full restraints in accordance with departmental policy (Exception: Circumstances exist pertaining to the health and safety of the pregnant detainee. Such situations should be confirmed by medical staff).
- Second/Third Trimester (4<sup>th</sup> month & beyond)
- Handcuffs only in front
- Two staff, one on each side, to provide assistance, and to protect detainee from slipping or falling.
- Seatbelts will be used by placing the lap belt as low as possible on the detainee's lap



12.2.10 Prior to departure, set the limits/expectations for the offender behavior during the transport



- Remain seated until instructed otherwise
- Seat belts shall be worn at all times;
- Nothing out the window (voice, body part, trash)
- Anything else specific to that transport of offender

# 12.2.A Identify emergency situations on the road or highway

- Car accident/Collision Unanticipated traffic congestion
- Unsafe weather conditions that affect driving
- Vehicle Breakdown
- Vehicle Fire
- Locking keys in vehicle
- Natural Disaster (earthquake, wildfire)



#### 12.2.A VEHICLE BREAKDOWN

- Notify SPO at the earliest opportunity
- Notify Probation Dispatch
- Officers shall never leave an offender unsupervised.
- Another vehicle should be brought by other officer



#### 12.2.A Vehicle fire

- Immediately stop the vehicle (In all instances)
- Attempt to control the fire with vehicle's fire extinguisher (If the situation permits)
- Evacuate all passengers with caution and care if the fire cannot be easily controlled.
- Contact Probation Dispatch and the SPO at the earliest opportunity
- Advise of the need for alternate transportation.
- Do not attempt to start the vehicle again, even after the fire is out.



12.2.A Vehicle Collision

- Contact Probation Dispatch and the SPO, to report the accident. Advise of the following:
  - Injuries to any person, and the extent;
  - Damage to the vehicle;
  - The need for alternative transportation;
  - The need for an emergency response vehicle;
  - The location of the accident.
- Request an accident investigation by local law enforcement, or the California Highway Patrol.



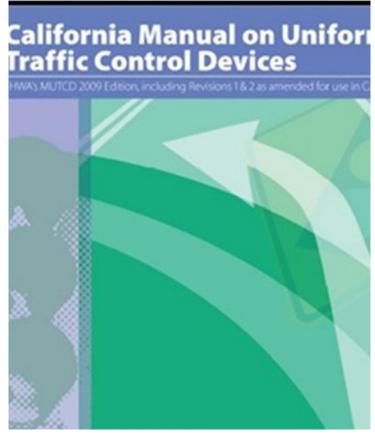


## 12.2.A Roadway Emergencies

- Obtain the names and addresses of:
- All persons in the other vehicle(s).
- All persons otherwise involved in the accident (i.e. pedestrians).
- All witnesses (including daytime phone numbers).
- CDL, License Plate, and state of registration of other drivers.
- Write down anything witnesses say regarding their observations of the incident.
- CAN YOUR VEHICLE BE DRIVEN AWAY FROM THE SCENE SAFELY? If not, DO NOT drive it away from the scene. Instead, advise supervisor of need for alternate transportation and for tow to fleet services.
- Complete the Confidential Vehicle Accident Report within 24 hours of the accident.

12.2.B Identify how to block traffic lanes by using the California Uniform Traffic Services (e.g., cones, flares, etc)





- DISCUSSION:
- What equipment is in our probation vehicles?
- When are we authorized to block traffic?

 Vehicle lights for officer and community safety

12.2.B
Response to emergencies



12.2.1 **GROUP DISCUSSION:** Identify potential emergencies that may occur during transport of an individual

COMMON R(0) (1) (5) EMERGENCIES AND HOW TO DEAL WITH THEM



12.2.1 Emergencies during
Transport

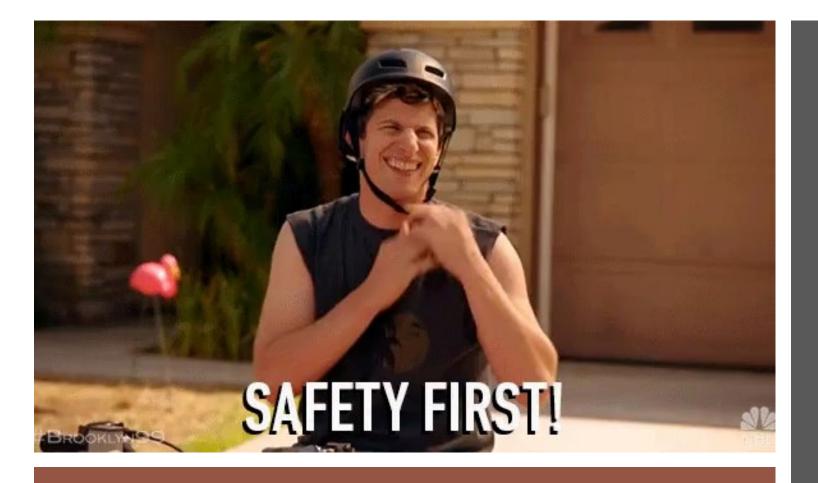
- Injury or medical need
- Attempt Escape or Escape
- Ambush/Attack
- Interference from public or offender's cohorts/family
- Interference from media
- Always be in possession of offender Face Sheet



### 12.2.2 Discuss in your groups and report out

- **Group 1** Offender medical emergency during transport: Is it real or fake?
- **Group 2** Family members or friends showing up at destination point.
- **Group 3** -High-profile case where the media surrounds you.
- **Group 4** Combative Offender.
- **Group 5** Escape attempt by outside ambush.





12.2.3

Identify potential consequences of failure to utilize safety precautions when transporting and/or escorting an individual

REMEMBER: You are ultimately responsible for both the safety of the probationer you are transporting and for those in the community to whom the probationer is exposed.

## 12.2.3 How could this have been prevented?



12.2.4 Identify the procedure for handling a noncompliant individual during transport

# KEEP CALM AND DON'T RESIS ARREST



individual entering or exiting a vehicle.



12.2.6
Identify the required steps when transporting a probationer to a facility

- 1. Identify/photo the offender
- 2. Criminal history (violent offender, gang, etc.)
- 3. Confirm destination/directions/route
- 4. Type of transport
- 5. Search/inspection of vehicle/probationer prior to transport. Confirm cuffs are double locked
- 6. Assist probationer into vehicle
  - If single officer transport. Offender to sit passenger side rear. If two officer transport offender to sit behind the driver.
  - Apply seatbelt pre-transport and remove post transport
  - Assist probationer out of vehicle
  - Search vehicle again

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#### **GROUP ACTIVITY:**

12.2.8 Identify the consequences of improper supervision of an individual during transport.

12.2.8 Identify the consequences of improper supervision of an individual during transport

- Escape restraints
- Escape vehicle
- Harm self
- Harm officer
- Discard contraband
- Medical distress (difficulty breathing, restricted blood flow, fainting)
- Property damage





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12.2.8
Failure to properly search & supervise





12.2.7 Identify reasons the offender should not have any outside contact during transport;

- Ambush officer/vehicle
- Interference with or compromise the safety of transport/arrest
- Provide weapons
- Provide cuff keys
- Assistance in escape attempt
- Acquire contraband

The No Contact Rule

### Practical Application

 Head out to back parking lot by caged vehicles and demonstrate proper restraint use and safety protocol



Turn in Evals and restraint gear on back table