

In-Custody Transportation Study Guide

Cruse

Training Objectives and Answers

1. Complete a DCIN Arrest Form

- The DCIN (Division of Criminal Information Network) arrest form should include basic identifying information about the arrestee, the arrest details, and charges. Specific instructions for completing the form may vary by department, but it generally includes sections for personal data, offense information, and details on any warrants or prior records. Always ensure accurate and complete data entry.

2. Safety and Security Precautions Before and During Transport

- Before departure, officers should:
 - Search the inmate and vehicle thoroughly.
 - Ensure all restraints are secure and functioning (e.g., handcuffs, leg restraints).
 - Double-lock handcuffs and conceal keys.
 - Check the transport vehicle for any contraband, damage, or malfunctions.
 - Verify the inmate's identity and destination.
 - Wear appropriate protective gear (e.g., body armor) and ensure the firearm is secured.
 - Maintain constant vigilance during transport and avoid distractions.

3. Proper Procedure for Conducting a Vehicle Search

- Search all areas of the vehicle, including under seats and in compartments.
- Remove the rear seat if necessary to check for contraband or objects left by a previous inmate.
- Document the search and its results.
- Verify that restraint tools (e.g., handcuff keys, extra restraints) are safely stored and inaccessible to the inmate.

4. Importance of Adhering to Department Policies

- Departmental and facility policies must be followed closely to ensure security and minimize liability. Policies may cover things like:
 - Approved routes for transport.
 - Use of specific restraints.
 - Documentation of inmate movement.
 - Following policies also ensures legal protection for the officers and department if any incidents occur.

5. Security Equipment and Procedures for Escorting in Different Environments

- **Courtrooms:** Ensure the inmate is secured in restraints (handcuffs, leg restraints, waist chains). Always maintain a secure position in the courtroom, and be aware of potential escape routes.
- **Hospitals:** Escorts should include a second officer when possible. Be aware of high-risk areas like elevators and crowded waiting rooms.
- **Elevators:** Inmates should face the rear of the elevator, and officers should stand with their weapons on the side opposite the inmate to avoid weapon grabs.

6. Definition of Contraband and Rules for Searches

- **Contraband** is any unauthorized item in the possession of an inmate, which poses a threat to the security of the facility, staff, or other inmates.
- **Rules for Conducting Searches:**
 - **Top to bottom:** Start at the head and work down to the feet.
 - **Thorough:** Be detailed, checking all clothing and personal items.
 - **Systematic:** Follow the same process each time to avoid missing anything.

7. In-Custody Search Procedures

- Follow all **safety precautions** before searching (wear gloves, maintain control of the inmate).
- Search the inmate's body and clothing carefully for any hidden contraband.
- Document all found items and report them according to departmental procedures.

8. Correct Procedure for Conducting a Strip Search

- Strip searches should be conducted in private with minimal staff present and always by officers of the same gender as the inmate.
- The inmate must remove all clothing systematically.
- Officers must perform a **visual inspection** of the entire body without physically touching the inmate.
- Clothing must be inspected for any concealed contraband, and officers should be aware of possible hiding spots such as seams or patches.

9. Universal Precautions Related to Inmate Searches

- **Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):** Officers should wear disposable gloves when there is potential for contact with bodily fluids.
- **Handwashing:** Wash hands immediately after contact with an inmate or their clothing.
- **Pat-down Searches:** Conduct searches carefully to avoid contact with needles or sharp objects.
- **Disposal of Sharps:** All sharp objects found during searches should be placed in puncture-resistant containers.

10. Restraints: Handcuffs, Leg Restraints, Flexcuffs, and Waist Chains

- **Handcuffs:** Ensure proper application by double-locking and positioning them securely on the inmate's wrists.
- **Leg Restraints:** Use these to restrict movement, especially during long-distance transport.
- **Flexcuffs:** These are disposable and used in emergency or mass-arrest situations. They can be applied in place of traditional cuffs.
- **Waist Chains:** These allow for restricted hand movement and are used for increased security during longer transports.

11. Positional Asphyxiation and How to Prevent It

- Positional asphyxiation occurs when an inmate's body position interferes with their ability to breathe. To prevent this:
 - Avoid placing inmates face down for prolonged periods.
 - Ensure restraints do not overly restrict chest movement.
 - Continuously monitor the inmate's condition, particularly if they are restrained in a prone position.

12. Validation of Forms for Involuntary Commitment

- **Affidavit and Petition for Involuntary Commitment:** Must be signed by a qualified professional and detail the reasons for commitment.

- **Findings and Custody Order:** Check for proper signatures and dates to ensure the document is valid.
 - **Examination and Recommendation Forms:** Ensure they are completed by a licensed physician or psychologist.
 - 13. **Use of Force Options During Involuntary Commitment Transports**
 - Use of force may be necessary if the patient becomes violent. Officers should:
 - Follow department policies on the application of force.
 - Only use the necessary amount of force to maintain control and protect themselves or others.
 - Document all incidents involving the use of force.
 - 14. **Procedures for Transporting a Person in Custody for Involuntary Commitment**
 - **Facility of Confinement:** Ensure that the facility is ready to receive the inmate and all necessary forms are prepared.
 - **Officer's Dress:** Officers should dress in full uniform or as prescribed by the department for medical or mental health facility transport.
 - **Vehicle:** The transport vehicle should be inspected and equipped with restraints.
 - **Restraints:** Follow departmental policy on the use of restraints during involuntary commitment transport, ensuring both the safety of the inmate and officers.
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Important Concepts to Review:

- **Transport Safety:** Vehicle searches, contraband detection, and constant vigilance are crucial to safe inmate transport.
- **Restraint Application:** Understanding how to properly apply, check, and remove restraints such as handcuffs and leg chains is vital for maintaining control.
- **Positional Asphyxiation:** Officers must be aware of this risk and take steps to prevent it during and after transportation.
- **Universal Precautions:** Use of personal protective equipment and hygiene practices ensures safety from biohazards.