

DATE:	DECEMBER 30, 2019
NUMBER:	I.57
SUBJECT:	TRANSPORTATION OF INMATES
RELATED SECTIONS:	I.5 , I.31 , I.45 , I.47 , I.52 , I.93 , M.2 , M.9 , R.1 ; SDSD P&P 5.5, 6.12; California Penal Code 3407

PURPOSE

To establish the appropriate level of security staffing, restraint equipment and security precautions when transporting inmates.

POLICY

All personnel responsible for transporting inmate(s) shall obtain pertinent security and/or classification information in order to determine appropriate security measures necessary to complete the transport. Universal precautions are to be followed when transporting inmates.

PROCEDURES

I. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE TRANSPORTING DEPUTY

- A. Deputies transporting inmates must be cognizant of the potential security risk of all inmates in their custody. After accepting custody of inmate(s) from a facility, the transporting deputy assumes the responsibility for the safety, welfare and security of the inmate under their supervision. The transporting deputy will ensure the search of the inmate and the transportation vehicle is conducted before and after every transport. If the inmate is of the opposite gender, the transporting deputy will take measures to follow appropriate procedures in accordance with Detention Services Bureau Policies and Procedures (DSB P&P) I.52.
- B. All deputies must be aware of related policies for transportation of inmates, restraint equipment, escape procedures, universal precautions and report/document processing.
- C. Deputies must be aware of the inmate classification system and appropriate security measures to be used when transporting inmates.
- D. Seatbelts will be used to secure inmates, unless it would create a potential injury situation to the deputy and or inmate.
- E. Deputies shall wear their assigned ballistic vest, be armed and possess the proper license to operate the vehicle they will be driving.
- F. Deputies transporting inmates will utilize vehicle radios as well as portable radios and maintain contact with the Communications Center in accordance with DSB P&P I.31. Deputies will advise the Communications Center they are in service, the number of inmates being transported and their destination.

- G. If any unusual occurrences develop during the transport, the Communications Center shall be notified as soon as practical. The Communications Center shall notify the appropriate detention facility supervisor.
- H. Medical staff shall inform transporting deputies of any precautions to be taken (i.e., requiring the use of personal protective equipment, evaluating the type of restraints to be used on dialysis patients, etc.).
- I. For inmates transferring to prison, the Confidential Medical/Mental Health Information Transfer Summary (J-204) form is to be placed inside the transfer envelope (J-270). The J-270 envelope is used to alert transporting deputies of inmates with universal and respiratory hazards in order for staff to take necessary precautions.

II. GREENBAND TRANSPORTS

- A. The only inmate with a higher security risk than a greenbender is an inmate with no wristband. This inmate should be treated as a greenbender until such time as the deputy can determine an appropriate status. Greenbanders should be handled as follows:
 - 1. Research the reason the inmate is green banded.
 - 2. Thoroughly pat down the inmate.
 - 3. Two deputies are required to transport.
 - 4. Always use the restricted padlock leg chains and waist chains. The inmate shall have their arms crisscrossed in front of them prior to having their hands cuffed with the waist chain cuffs.
- B. When greenbanders are transported to a medical appointment, deputies will not relinquish supervision of the inmate to anyone. The inmate shall be chained to the bed by at least one leg or waist chain cuff, unless medically unfeasible. A hobble chain (as defined in DSB P&P I.93) may also be used to limit mobility. Both deputies shall remain within sight of the inmate at all times. Removal of restraining equipment during medical examinations will be done at the request of the physician with the concurrence of a deputy. If it is medically necessary to remove restraints, the deputy will use the "Max Cuff" or the "Grip Restraint Device" as directed in DSB P&P I.93. Green banded inmates shall never be completely unrestrained at any time. If problems are encountered, the deputy shall notify their supervisor.

III. OTHER TRANSPORTS

- A. Except where prohibited by this section, inmates should be transported in leg and waist chains with cuffs double locked, unless medically contraindicated. If deemed necessary, the inmate can be crossed chained. Prior to departure, a deputy will conduct a pat down search of the inmate. Upon arrival to a medical facility, the inmate shall be chained to the bed by at least one leg or waist chain cuff, unless medically unfeasible. If medically necessary to remove restraints, the deputy will employ use of "Max Cuff" or "The Grip Restraint Device" as directed in DSB P&P I.93. The transporting deputy shall remain within sight of the inmate at all times. Removal of restraining equipment during medical examinations will be done at the

request of the physician with the concurrence of a deputy. If problems are encountered, the deputy shall notify their supervisor.

As per California Penal Code section 3407, an inmate known to be pregnant, or in recovery after delivery, shall not be restrained by the use of leg irons, waist chains, or handcuffs behind the body. A pregnant inmate in labor, during delivery, or in recovery after delivery, shall not be restrained by the wrists, ankles, or both, unless deemed necessary for the safety and security of the inmate, the staff, or the public. For use of restraints on pregnant inmates, refer to DSB P&P M.38.

- B. When detention deputies are required to transport an inmate to the hospital or other institution, it shall be the responsibility of the watch commander at the affected detention facility to evaluate the classification of the inmate and determine appropriate security measures to be taken.
- C. One deputy will generally transport no more than one inmate. The watch commander may authorize exceptions. In the instance of medically incapacitated pregnant inmates or releases, more than one inmate may be transported by one deputy. These instances will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.
- D. All inmates transported for medical evaluation to an emergency department must stay until a medical decision is made regarding their care and treatment.

In the event an inmate is transported to a specialty appointment and is unable to complete the visit/evaluation, the following will be implemented:

1. When the allotted waiting time of 30 minutes from the time of the appointment is exceeded, the deputy will contact the Prisoner Transportation Detail (PTD) sergeant.
 2. Prior to leaving the clinic, if the inmate refuses the appointment or the deputy is unable to wait the additional time, the deputy will contact the PTD sergeant.
 3. The PTD sergeant will coordinate with the appropriate clinic liaison as needed.
- E. Refer to DSB P&P [I.45](#) if an inmate is admitted to the hospital.