

DATE:	MAY 9, 2022
NUMBER:	I.57
SUBJECT:	TRANSPORTATION OF INCARCERATED PERSONS
RELATED SECTIONS:	I.5 , I.31 , I.45 , I.47 , I.52 , I.93 , M.2 , M.9 , R.1 ; SDCSD 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 incarcerated persons 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 incarcerated persons must be cognizant of the potential security risk of all persons in their custody. After accepting custody of incarcerated persons from a facility, the transporting deputy assumes the responsibility for the safety, welfare and security of the individuals under their supervision. The transporting deputy will ensure a search of the incarcerated person(s) and the transportation vehicle is conducted before and after every transport. If the incarcerated person(s) 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) section I.52.
- B. All deputies must be aware of related policies for transportation of incarcerated persons, restraint equipment, escape procedures, universal precautions and report/document processing.
- C. Deputies must be aware of the incarcerated person's classification system and appropriate security measures to be used when transporting inmates.
- D. Seatbelts will be used to secure incarcerated persons, unless it would create a potential injury situation to the deputy and/or the person.
- 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 incarcerated persons will utilize the vehicle radio as well as portable radios and maintain contact with the Communications Center in accordance with DSB P&P section I.31. Deputies will advise the Communications Center they are in service; the number of incarcerated persons 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. Health 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 incarcerated persons 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 incarcerated persons with universal and respiratory hazards in order for staff to take necessary precautions.

II. GREENBAND TRANSPORTS

- A. The only incarcerated person with a higher security risk than a greenbander is a person without a wristband. This incarcerated person should be treated as a greenbander until the deputy can determine an appropriate status. Greenbanders should be handled as follows:
 1. Research the reason the incarcerated person is green banded.
 2. Thoroughly pat down the individual.
 3. Two deputies are required to transport.
 4. Always use the restricted padlock leg chains and waist chains. The incarcerated person 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 incarcerated person to anyone. The person shall be chained to the bed with at least one leg or waist chain cuff, unless medically unfeasible. A hobble chain (as defined in DSB P&P section I.93) may also be used to limit mobility. Both deputies shall always remain within sight of the incarcerated person. 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 section I.93. Green banded persons 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, incarcerated persons should be transported in leg and waist chains with cuffs double locked, unless medically contraindicated. If deemed necessary, the individual can be crossed chained. Prior to departure, a deputy will conduct a pat down search of the person. Upon arrival to a medical facility, the incarcerated person 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

I.57 TRANSPORTATION OF INCARCERATED PERSONS

will employ use of "Max Cuff" or "The Grip Restraint Device" as directed in DSB P&P section I.93. The transporting deputy shall always remain within sight of the incarcerated person. 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.

- B. As per California Penal Code section 3407, an incarcerated person known to be pregnant, or in recovery after delivery, shall not be restrained using leg irons, waist chains, or handcuffs behind the body. A pregnant individual 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 incarcerated person, the staff, or the public. For use of restraints on pregnant persons, refer to DSB P&P section M.38.
- C. When sworn staff are required to transport an incarcerated person 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 person and determine appropriate security measures to be taken.
- D. One deputy will generally transport no more than one incarcerated person. The watch commander may authorize exceptions. In the instance of medically incapacitated pregnant persons or releases, more than one person may be transported by one deputy. These instances will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.
- E. All incarcerated persons 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 incarcerated person 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 Sheriff's Transportation Unit (STU) sergeant.
 2. Prior to leaving the clinic, if the incarcerated person refuses the appointment or the deputy is unable to wait the additional time, the deputy will contact the STU sergeant.
 3. The STU sergeant will coordinate with the appropriate clinic liaison as needed.
- F. Refer to DSB P&P section [I.45](#) if an incarcerated person is admitted to the hospital.