Agenda: The Police Commission, Town of Hamden, will hold a regular meeting on Wednesday, August 10, 2022 at 5:30 p.m. via Zoom meeting. The minutes are as followed.

Please click the link below to join the webinar:

https://us06web.zoom.us/j/81686197686?pwd=dU90MytEQ0duVE96SHE2S291UH1Edz09

Passcode: 659940
Or One tap mobile:
US: +16465588656,81686197686#,,,,,*659940# or
+16469313860,81686197686#,,,,,*659940#
Or Telephone:
Dial (for higher quality, dial a number based on your current location):
US: +1 646 558 8656 or +1 646 931 3860 or +1 301 715 8592 or +1 312 626 6799 or +1 253 215 8782 or +1 346 248 7799 or +1 386 347 5053 or +1 564 217 2000 or +1 669 444 9171 or +1 720 707 2699
Webinar ID: 816 8619 7686
Passcode: 659940
International numbers available: https://us06web.zoom.us/u/kcGYop8VZd

1. Call to order/Roll Call

2. Approval of minutes of meetings July 14, 2022.

3. Public comments on agenda action items

4. Correspondences

5. Report of the Chairwoman-
   a) Police Commission Authority and Duties.
6. Department Report (Please see reports attached to agenda)
   b) Update on the 2016-2020 destroyed Police Department files. (Update from
       Town Attorney, Sue Gruen)

7. New Business
   a) (Current) Prisoner Management Policy Number: 026-001, Searching and
      Transporting Passengers. Effective April 30, 2012
   b) (New) Prisoner Management Policy Number: 026-001, Searching and
      Transporting Passengers. Effective (TBD)
   c) Summary of Current Prisoner Management Policy to Newly Updated Prisoner
      Management Policy

8. Old Business

   All policies below have been tabled from the July 14, 2022 Police Commission
   meeting to be reviewed and voted on at the September 2022 Police Commission
   meeting.

   1. Camera Systems, Body Worn and In Car, General Orders, Policy Number: 032-
      001-
   2. Policy number 004-014 “Employee Mental Wellness Checks and Periodic Drug
      Screening” (New Policy)
   3. Policy number 004-006 “Critical Incident and Peer Support (EAP) Program”
      (modified policy)
   4. Policy number 024-010 “Pursuit of Motor Vehicles and Emergency
      Operations” (modified policy)
   5. Policy number 032-001 “Body Worn and In-car Camera System” (modified
      policy)

9. Adjournment
Minutes: The Police Commission, Town of Hamden, held a Special Meeting on Thursday, July 14, 2022 at 5:30 p.m. via Zoom meeting. The minutes are as followed.

Meeting Recording: https://us06web.zoom.us/rec/share/jBswKH5MgbdGqCrzWNwzJ_P_77sDbghRvUOScAEVeYtRx5Axn84j0RS6mbCI-fp.e-xEP0YvA-aOarxN

Access Passcode: jnp8^VN&

Commissioners in Attendance: Madame-Chair, Rhonda L. Caldwell
Commissioner, Elaine Dove
Commissioner, Daniel Dunn
Commissioner, Frank Ladore
Vaughn Willis

Staff in attendance: Nancy Forvil, Clerk

Others in attendance: Police Chief, Timothy Wydra

1. Call to order/Roll Call

Madame-Chair, Rhonda Caldwell called the meeting to order at 5:32 PM. A roll call was conducted by the Commission Clerk, Nancy Forvil. Commissioners, Elaine Dove, Daniel Dunn, Frank Ladore and Vaughn Willis were present. Police Chief, Timothy Wydra, was also present.

2. Approval of minutes of meetings June 8, 2022, June 15, 2022 and July 12, 2022.

Commissioner, Elaine Dove made a motion to approve the minutes of June 8, 2022, June 15, 2022 and July 12, 2022. Commissioner, Daniel Dunn seconded the motion. The vote was unanimous in favor.

3. Public comments on agenda action items
   (There was no public comment)
4. Correspondences
   a. Letter from Congress Woman Rosa Delauro congratulating acting Chief Tim Wydra on his promotion.
   b. Thank you letter from Elessa Leepe from the Hamden’s Veteran Commission commending Acting Chief Wydra for his presence and participation at the 2022 Memorial Day Parade.
   c. Thank you letter from the public commending Officer Allen on her outstanding service and compassion or assisting a very depressed and suicidal individual.

5. Report of the Chairwoman
   a. Richard Randy Cox Jr., New Haven Police Department Incident (discussion) Chairwoman Rhonda Caldwell and Chief Wydra discussed the incident of Richard Randy Cox Jr who suffered a serious injury to his neck and spine while he was in the custody of New Haven PD and the incident is being investigated by the Connecticut State. Cox, is in intensive care and is using a breathing and feeding tube. The incident happened June 19, when New Haven police arrested Cox on suspicion of illegally possessing a handgun and other accusations. Court documents show he has been charged with “threatening in the first degree,” a felony charge, among other charges. The Hamden Police have checked their patrol vehicles and plan to add more safety features to protect individuals in their custody.

6. Department Report
   (Please see reports attached to minutes)
   a. June 2022 Monthly Report (Please see reports attached to minutes)
   b. ComStat Report
   c. Crime Activity Map
   d. LexisNexus Report
   e. Update on the Elijah Gomez Case.
   F. Update on the 2016-2020 destroyed Police Department files. (The Town Attorney will have to provide an update since there is outside counsel handling the case.)

7. New Business
   1. Camera Systems, Body Worn and In Car, General Orders, Policy Number: 032-001-
   2. Policy number 004-014 “Employee Mental Wellness Checks and Periodic Drug Screening” (New Policy)
   3. Policy number 004-006 “Critical Incident and Peer Support (EAP) Program” (modified policy)
4. Policy number 024-010 “Pursuit of Motor Vehicles and Emergency Operations” (modified policy)

5. Policy number 032-001 “Body Worn and In-car Camera System” (modified policy)

Commissioner, Vaughn Willis made a motion to table policies…

1. Policy Number 032-001
2. Policy number 004-014
3. Policy number 004-006
4. Policy number 024-010
5. Policy number 032-001

Until September 2022 Police Commission regular meeting to allow for public input. Commissioner, Elaine Dove seconded the motion. The vote was unanimous in favor.

8. Old Business


      • When should body cameras be activated and what activity would constitute body cameras being activated?

      Commissioner, Vaughn Willis made a motion to table the Body Camera Usage & Policy (discussion). Commissioner, Elaine Dove seconded the motion. The vote was unanimous in favor.

9. Adjournment

   Commissioner, Vaughn Willis made a motion to adjourn the Traffic Authority meeting at 6:19 PM. Commissioner, Frank Ladore seconded the motion. The vote was unanimous in favor.
# Hamden Crime Statistics

## January 1 - December 31, 2017
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crime Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Larceny</td>
<td>989</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>26</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burglary</td>
<td>91</td>
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<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle Theft</td>
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## January 1 - December 31, 2018
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<th>Crime Type</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle Theft</td>
<td>124</td>
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## January 1 - December 31, 2019
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<tr>
<td>Burglary</td>
<td>111</td>
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<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle Theft</td>
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## January 1 - December 31, 2020
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<td>121</td>
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<td>Motor Vehicle Theft</td>
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## January 1 - December 31, 2021
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<tr>
<td>Burglary</td>
<td>115</td>
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<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle Theft</td>
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## January 1 - July 31, 2022
<table>
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<td>Burglary</td>
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<td>Motor Vehicle Theft</td>
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## Trending Stats for YR 2022
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<td>Motor Vehicle Theft</td>
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</table>

## July 2022 - MONTH
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<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burglary</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle Theft</td>
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### CALLS FOR SERVICE:

<table>
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<th>Year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>55,090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>69,811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>57,221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>56,024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>54,513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022 up to July 28th</td>
<td>29,658</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Calls for Service

- **Larceny**
- **Robbery**
- **Burglary**
- **Motor Vehicle Theft**

![Calls for Service Chart]
<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle Theft</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aggravated Assaults</td>
<td>168</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>129</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
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</table>
PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to establish procedures for the searching and transportation of prisoners.

POLICY

The Hamden Police Department has the responsibility to maintain security and provide for the safety of its prisoners. The Department must also provide for the security and safety of the public and the officers involved in transporting.

Procedures

A. Handcuffing.

1. All prisoners should have their hands cuffed behind their backs with the handcuffs double locked, or as a last resort, flexi cuffs. Exceptions to this policy are allowed under the following circumstances:

   a. A physical handicap, injury or extreme obesity of a prisoner would make restraining the arms behind the back a source of pain or exacerbate a physical injury.
   b. The transport of the prisoner lasting longer than 30 minutes.
   c. A prisoner is being transported by stretcher in an ambulance and the use of restrictive devices will jeopardize the health of the prisoner.
   d. When based on the officer’s training and experience, and acting with judicious reasonableness, and with the utmost safety in mind, may use their discretion not to handcuff a suspect when, in the officer’s opinion, the public safety, and the officer’s safety is not jeopardized, and handcuffing the suspect would serve no protective service.
B. There are four types of restraint devices available for use in restraining prisoners.

1. Handcuffs-The handcuffs will always be double locked to prevent slipping of the ratchet and tightening of the handcuffs.

2. Leg Irons/Hobble- Leg irons are stored in the Control Room of the cell block. Hobbles may be carried by the officers and should be used to restrain the feet of a combative or escape-risk prisoner. Handcuffs should not be used as leg irons to secure the feet of a prisoner.

3. Flexicuffs- The nylon handcuffs are intended for mass arrests or when the number of arrestees is more than the number of handcuffs available.

4. Waist Belts- restricts the movement of the prisoner arms. Waist belt are stored in the Control Room of the Cell block.

C. Body Searches.

1. An officer can conduct the following body searches.

   a. Frisk- A frisk is a cursory search of a suspicious person(s) for weapons. Terry v. Ohio, 392 U.S. 1.30 (1968). Minnesota v. Dickerson, 1135, CT 2130 (Plain Feel).

   b. Strip Search- A strip Search means having an arrested person remove or arrange some or all of their clothing; or, if an arrested person refuses to remove or arrange their clothing, having a police officer or other designated employee of the Police Department remove or arrange the clothing of the arrested person so as to permit a visual inspection of the genitals, buttocks, anus, female breasts or undergarments.

   c. A Strip Search can be conducted of persons arrested for felonies. A strip search can also be conducted of those persons under arrest for misdemeanors or motor vehicle violations if there is probable cause to believe the arrestee is concealing a weapon, a controlled substance or contraband.

   d. In order for any strip search to be conducted, an officer must first receive permission from the Chief of Police or his agent. The authorization form will be completed in triplicate and signed by the
Hamden Police Department
General Orders

Chief of Police or his agent. Copies of the form will be distributed as follows: Original with the case report, a copy with the arrest paperwork and a copy to the person searched.

e. An agent of the Chief of Police, as referred to in this section, will be defined as the highest-ranking officer on duty at the time of the search.

f. When it is necessary to perform a strip search of an arrestee, the search must be conducted by a member of the same sex as the arrestee. The search should be done in a method that gives the arrestee as much privacy as possible.

g. In order for a search to be conducted of any body cavity (i.e. genitals, anus), a search warrant must first be obtained and only a licensed physician can conduct the search. Note: This does not stop the officers from searching the arrestee’s mouth.

h. Reference State Statue 54-331.

D. An In-Custody Search.

1. An in-custody search of an arrestee is a systematic search of an arrestee and their clothing to discover evidence and dangerous weapons or instruments.

2. An in custody search of the arrestee should be conducted as soon as possible by the arresting officer(s).

3. Prior to the search of an arrestee the searching officer will ask the following question:

   a. Do you have in your possession any needles or sharp objects that may injure me?

   b. The officer, for his or her own safety, should wait for a reply or ask the question again. No matter what the response, the searching officer should use extreme care and diligence so as not to get stuck by any hidden objects.

   c. All objects found in the arrestee’s pockets shall be removed and held by the arresting officer until the property can be inventoried and placed in the arrestee’s locker at headquarters. Pocketbooks and other bags shall not be left in possession of the arrestee; the arresting officer shall also secure these items.
d. An officer of the same sex as the prisoner should always search a prisoner. Only under extreme conditions is a search of a prisoner of an opposite sex permissible. When such a search takes place, it shall be documented either as a separate report or as a supplement to the arrest report.

E. Transportation.

1. The transporting officer must not assume that someone else has searched the prisoner. The transporting officer should search the prisoner and the transporting vehicle again.

2. Prior to placing a prisoner into the right rear seat of the transporting police vehicle, or the rear of prisoner van the transporting officer shall search the vehicle for weapons or contraband that the arrestee could use or destroy. After completion of the transport, the transporting officer will search the police vehicle again.

3. The prisoner(s) should be transported by marked patrol vehicle with security screen or prisoner van. The prisoner will be seated in the right rear seat and secured in place with the car seat belt or placed in the rear of prisoner van.

F. Safety Partitions.

1. When a vehicle is not equipped with security screen and the prisoner must be transported, the following procedure will be followed:

   a. Two officers must be present and the prisoner will be handcuffed or otherwise restrained and placed on the rear seat opposite the gun side of the officer.
   b. The second officer will sit in the rear seat with the prisoner while the second one drives.
   c. Leg restraints will be deployed.
G. Opposite Sex.

1. Upon placing a prisoner of the opposite sex in the transporting vehicle the transporting officer shall radio dispatch their location and starting mileage and that they are en route to the police station with an arrestee. Upon arrival at headquarters the transporting officer shall radio dispatch their arrival and ending mileage.

H. Stopping/Rendering Assistance while Transporting a Prisoner.

1. The primary duty of the transporting officer is to safely deliver the prisoner(s) in their care. Only when there is clear risk of death or injury to a third party and with the specific approval of the shift supervisor may the transporting officer stop to render assistance to other parties while en route to headquarters.

2. When the transporting officer observes an emergency situation, they shall report it to the dispatcher and request permission to render assistance from the shift supervisor prior to stopping to render assistance. The dispatcher shall promptly dispatch additional police units with the nearest unit sent in “signal 5” status. The first officer to arrive at the scene shall immediately relieve the transporting officer so as to continue the transport assignment. Upon being relieved, the transporting officer shall check the security of the prisoner and resume the transport. The dispatcher shall be advised of the resumption of the transport.

3. When the transporting officer encounters a non-emergency need for law enforcement service (disabled vehicle, motor vehicle accident without injuries, etc.), the officer will not stop but will report the need to the dispatcher. Officers assigned to the incident should be directed to explain to citizens the reasons why the transporting officer did not stop.

I. Communication/Meals.

1. Prisoners will not be permitted to communicate with anyone during transport. Family members, friends and attorneys will not be permitted to accompany a prisoner nor shall the transport be interrupted to all communication of the prisoner to any person.
Hamden Police Department
General Orders

2. The taking of meals during transport of a prisoner is permissible only when the transport extends more than six (6) hours. In such cases:

   a. There must be two transporting officers before a meal or rest stop is allowed.
   b. The stopping place must be chosen at random and should be a public area that is not crowded.
   c. One officer should purchase food while the second officer remains alert and on guard. The prisoner’s hands may be freed for the purpose of eating.
   d. If the prisoner needs to use restroom facilities, both officers shall escort the prisoner to the restroom. One officer should inspect the facility (including inside the water tank) first before the prisoner and second officer enter. The officer should select the stall used by the prisoner. Handcuffs will be removed just prior to the prisoner entering the stall and be reattached as soon as the prisoner washes up. When possible, officer should use an unoccupied restroom.
   e. Should meals and /or gasoline need to be procured during transport, arrangements will be made with the Deputy Chief of the Field Services Bureau for funds.

J. Identification.

1. Prisoners being transported between facilities will be identified by reliable means, such as booking records, photograph, fingerprints, identifications, or personal knowledge. The transporting officer will carry all documentation relative to the prisoner’s identification, destination, escape or suicidal tendencies, or unusual medical conditions. Transporting officers should also carry a properly executed governor’s warrant or waiver for interstate transports. Transporting officers will follow intake procedures regarding securing of weapons, and removing restraints for the facility to which the prisoner is being transported. Transporting officer will document transfer of custody in their written report.
K. Transporting Handicapped, Sick or Injured Prisoners.

1. Transporting handicapped, sick or injured prisoners presents additional problems. Prisoners with physical or mental handicaps often need special handling techniques with which officers may not be familiar. Such unfamiliarity should be remedied before initiating the transport.

2. Prior to transporting the prisoner, the transporting officer shall determine any special medical conditions for the transport, which have been established by a physician, or medical control. Prisoners who require medical treatment during the transport, or who are para or quadriplegic or must be restrained, will not be transported in a standard police vehicle but in an ambulance, wheelchair van or other suitable vehicle staffed with personnel medically qualified to administer whatever care may be necessary.

3. Restraint devices (handcuffs, leg irons, flexi-cuffs or waist belt) will be used only when absolutely necessary to prevent escape of the prisoner, and only when a physician or medical control has stated that the use of a physical restraint will not injure the prisoner.

L. Transporting Prisoners to GA7.

1. The Court /Detention Officer will have the duty to see that prisoners are transported to GA7. In the event the Court Officer/Detention Officer is unavailable the Patrol Division will be responsible for transporting the prisoners to court.

2. The transporting officer shall use the prisoner transport van when transporting prisoners to GA7.

3. The prisoners shall arrive at GA7 prior to 1000hrs.

M. Identification of Prisoner Pickup in any other facility.

1. All prisoners, especially those from other agencies and detention facilities, will be specifically identified. It is important that when the transporting officer makes a pickup of a prisoner, that the officer is sure the right prisoner is transported.
2. When possible, the transporting officers should have at a minimum, a complete description of the prisoner to be transported. A recent photograph of the prisoner is highly desirable.

3. A prisoner will be asked their name and other questions concerning personal identification data, and the answers will be checked against known data.

4. The transporting officer should check with the arresting agency or detention facility personnel to verify the means by which prisoner was identified by that agency.

5. When the transporting officer has reasonable doubt as to the identity of the prisoner, the officer shall contact the department, first to determine if the identity of the prisoner can be confirmed, and second for further instructions from superior officer.

N. Prisoner Escape.

1. In the event of a prisoner escape, the primary objective is to recapture the prisoner, prevent injury to the public, property or to police officers. In the event a prisoner escapes during transport, transporting officers shall:

   a. Notify the dispatcher and the on-duty supervisor of the escape.
   b. Make an immediate attempt to recapture the prisoner. This attempt should be no longer than five minutes in duration. If an immediate recapture is not possible, it is more prudent to await the assistance of other police officers.
   c. If outside radio communication distance, transporting officers should notify the nearest local police authority and as soon as possible make a telephone report of the escape to the on-duty shift supervisor.
   d. If the escape takes place within Hamden, the dispatcher will advise all police units of the escape, including the name and physical description of the escapee and the nature of the charges (misdemeanor, felony, violent felony, etc.) And any information as to where the escapee may be heading.
   e. If the escapee is outside of town limits, the transporting officer shall follow the directions of the police agency having jurisdiction in the
area. Depending on the distance from the town limits, the on-duty supervisor may detail a detective or other officers to respond to the location of the escape to provide assistance in the search to recapture the escapee.

f. The shift supervisor shall submit an internal memorandum to the Commanding officer in charge of the Field Services Bureau regarding the escape.

g. If the escapee is not recaptured within the normal tour of duty of the transporting officer, that officer shall prepare an application for an arrest warrant on the charge of escape. The application for the warrant will be forwarded by the court liaison officer to the court as soon as possible for issuance of an arrest warrant. This procedure does not apply if the escape took place outside the boundaries of the State of Connecticut.

O. Special Situations.

1. Transport of more than one prisoner:

   a. The preferred method for transporting multiple prisoners will be the prisoner van.
   b. Prisoners will not be handcuffed together.
   c. The number of prisoners will not exceed the seating capacity of the secured area of vehicle.
   d. At no time will multiple prisoners be transported in a vehicle not equipped with a security screen.

P. Transportation Mentally Ill and/or Injured Prisoner.

1. Mentally ill and/or injured prisoners should not be held in the Hamden Police Department prisoner holding facility, but should be transported to an emergency facility.

2. If the prisoner is violent, the prisoner will be secured by restraints for the protection of the prisoner and transporting personnel. Restraints are available from the ambulance personnel and must be used in the correct manner, so as to not harm the prisoner.
3. In all cases an officer will follow the ambulance to the hospital or in extreme cases ride inside the ambulance, and will remain with the prisoner in the hospital until such time as they are relieved or the prisoner is discharged from the hospital.

4. Should the prisoner be discharged, the officer will have a medical release form signed by the examining physician and will place this form in the case file.

5. The on-duty supervisor will have a request for emergency examination form completed detailing the behavior of the prisoner and requesting medical examination.

6. All prisoners determined to be mentally ill, and needing such evaluation, shall be transported via an ambulance to the hospital.

Q. Arrival at the Hamden Police Department.

1. Upon arrival at the police station:
   a. All prisoners will be brought into the Hamden Police Department via the sally port.
   b. Upon arrival at the police station the transporting officer will notify central communications of their arrival at the police station.
   c. The transporting officer shall turn all paperwork, identification and property over to the processing and/ or receiving officer.
PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to establish procedures for the searching and transportation of prisoners.

POLICY

The Hamden Police Department has the responsibility to maintain security and provide for the safety of its prisoners as well as the public and the officers involved in transporting. Prisoners will be secured in vehicles with seat / safety belts. Body cameras and in-car camera systems shall be utilized per Hamden Police Department policy. Officer safety will be considered at all times.

PROCEDURES

A. Handcuffing.

1. All prisoners should have their hands cuffed behind their backs with the handcuffs double locked or flex style cuffs utilized. Exceptions to this policy are allowed under the following circumstances:

   a. A physical handicap, injury or extreme obesity of a prisoner would make restraining the arms behind the back a source of pain or exacerbate a physical injury.
   b. The transport of the prisoner lasting longer than 30 minutes.
   c. A prisoner is being transported by stretcher in an ambulance and the use of restrictive devices will jeopardize the health of the prisoner.
   d. When based on the officer’s training and experience, and acting with judicious reasonableness, and with the utmost safety in mind, may use their discretion not to handcuff a suspect when, in the officer’s opinion, the public safety, and the officer’s safety is not jeopardized, and handcuffing the suspect would serve no protective service.
2. Prisoners will never be handcuffed to:
   a. any part of a vehicle;
   b. a member of the opposite sex;
   c. to an adult, when they are a juvenile; unless they are related.

B. There are four types of restraint devices available for use in restraining prisoners:

1. Handcuffs – Both chain and hinge type handcuffs are approved for use. The handcuffs will always be double locked to prevent slipping of the ratchet and tightening of the handcuffs.
2. Leg Irons/Hobble - Leg irons are stored in the Control Room of the cell block. Hobbles may be carried by the officers and should be used to restrain the feet of a combative or escape-risk prisoner. Handcuffs should not be used as leg irons to secure the feet of a prisoner.
3. Flex cuffs - The nylon type handcuffs are intended as an alternative during arrests and/or detentions when the law permits, for mass arrests or when the number of arrestees is more than the number of handcuffs available.
4. Waist Belts - Restricts the movement of the prisoner arms. Waist belts are stored in the Control Room of the Cell block.

The determination of how a prisoner will be restrained will be based upon an assessment of the prisoner’s flight risk or propensity for violence, based upon: the severity of the charges, the prisoner’s physical condition (age, illness, injury, etc.), the distance to be traveled, and the mode of transportation. Officers will document the restraint technique used for each prisoner in their incident report if one is required or completed, otherwise in CAD remarks. Restraints shall be adjusted so as not to cause injury or restrict circulation.
C. Body Searches.

1. An officer can conduct the following body searches:

   a. Frisk- A frisk is a cursory search of a suspicious person(s) for weapons. Terry v. Ohio, 392 U.S. 130 (1968). Minnesota v. Dickerson, 1135, CT 2130 (Plain Feel).

   b. Strip Search - A strip Search means having an arrested person remove or arrange some or all of their clothing; or, if an arrested person refuses to remove or arrange their clothing, having a police officer or other designated employee of the Police Department remove or arrange the clothing of the arrested person so as to permit a visual inspection of the genitals, buttocks, anus, female breasts or undergarments.

   c. A Strip Search can be conducted on persons arrested for felonies. A strip search can also be conducted on those persons under arrest for misdemeanors or motor vehicle violations if there is probable cause to believe the arrestee is concealing a weapon, a controlled substance or contraband.

   d. In order for any strip search to be conducted, an officer must first receive permission from the Chief of Police or his agent. The authorization form will be completed in triplicate and signed by the Chief of Police or his agent. Copies of the form will be distributed as follows: Original with the case report, a copy with the arrest paperwork and a copy to the person searched. This form shall also include the following information:

      1) The time and place of the search;

      2) The identity of the individual searched and the name of the officer conducting the search;

      3) A case synopsis of the nature and extent of the search to include details regarding justification.

   e. An agent of the Chief of Police, as referred to in this section, will be defined as the highest-ranking officer on duty at the time of the search.
f. When it is necessary to perform a strip search of an arrestee, the search must be conducted by a member of the same sex as the arrestee. The search should be done in a method that gives the arrestee as much privacy as possible.

g. In order for a search to be conducted of any body cavity (i.e. genitals, anus), a search warrant must first be obtained and only a licensed physician can conduct the search. Note: This does not stop the officers from searching the arrestee’s mouth.

h. Strip searches and body cavity searches are strictly governed by Connecticut General Statutes §§34-33kk and 54-331.

i. All sworn officers shall receive training regarding strip and body cavity searches. Training may have included that which was received through the Connecticut Police Training Academy, during the Field Training and Evaluation Program, or from roll call and in-service training.

j. In conjunction with Connecticut General Statutes § 54-331, as amended, which sets out specific guidelines for a strip search, the following procedures shall be followed when conducting strip and body cavity searches:

1) Authority – with and without – a Warrant

No persons arrested for motor vehicle violations or misdemeanors shall be subjected to a strip search unless there is reasonable belief of concealment of a weapon or controlled substance or contraband. Reasonable belief may be based upon, but is not limited to the following:

a) The nature of the offense charged: Violent felony offenses and those related to drug possession often provoke suspicion that the offender is concealing weapons or evidence. However, the fact that an individual is arrested on a felony charge alone does not, without reasonable suspicion, always support the use of a strip search.
b) **The duration of the detention:** The duration of the detention can also serve as an aid in determining if a strip search is warranted. Arrestees being held for a short period of time, and who will be continuously restrained, may not warrant a strip search unless there are other factors present.

c) **The arrestee’s appearance and demeanor:** An arrestee, who presents an unusual and inordinately nervous demeanor, conducts himself/herself in a manner that suggests he/she is attempting to conceal something, or acts in a generally suspicious manner, may add to an officer’s reasonable suspicion.

d) **The circumstances surrounding the arrest:** The circumstances under which the arrest was made may also constitute a factor in determining reasonable belief. Such circumstances include the area/location in which the arrest was made, (e.g., in an established drug house or area known for the sale/distribution of narcotics or street violence); the individuals with whom the arrestee was associating, (e.g., known felons with violent criminal histories); and the degree of resistance offered by the arrestee, (e.g., indicating the possibility of the arrestee possessing a weapon, evidence, or contraband.)

e) **The arrestee’s criminal record:** An individual with a lengthy criminal record, particularly crimes of violence and narcotics offenses, possession and/or use of firearms, or other deadly weapons, and prior involvement in illegal drugs, are pertinent in establishing reasonable belief.

f) **The discovery of evidence:** The discovery of evidence of a major offense in plain view or in the course of a search incident to the arrest.
g) **Information/Actions:** Information or actions of the arrestee indicating the likelihood that evidence, contraband, or a weapon are being concealed.

h) **Suspicious objects:** The detection of suspicious objects beneath the suspect’s clothing during a field search incidental to the arrest.

i) **Whether other reasonable alternatives exist:** Use of metal detectors or a pat-down of an arrestee may be employed in lieu of a strip search when to do so can meet the safety and security needs of the Department. Temporary segregation from other arrestees may also serve as an acceptable alternative to a strip search.

2) **Provisions for Privacy and Search by Gender**

When strip searches are conducted, the following provisions regarding privacy shall apply:

a) Only sworn Hamden Police Department officers are authorized to perform a strip search of arrestees being detained at the Hamden Police Department. If there is no officer of this Department available to conduct a strip search of an arrestee of the same sex, then the Supervisor shall make arrangements to have a sworn officer of the same sex, from another law enforcement agency, perform the search.

b) Searches shall be conducted in conformance with approved hygienic procedures and professional practices. Officers shall wear protective gloves and take all other universal precautions as required. To maintain proper hygiene, protect the dignity of the arrestee, and reduce liability and other allegations of wrongdoing, officers shall attempt to avoid physical contact with and/or unnecessary touching of an arrestee during the strip search except that which is necessary to accomplish the search and provide safety.
c) Searches shall be conducted in a room specifically authorized for this purpose by the Supervisor, taking precautions to prevent any unauthorized viewing or intrusions into the area.

d) Searches shall be conducted by the fewest number of personnel necessary and only by those of the same sex. Usually the number of necessary personnel will be no more than two officers, unless the arrestee is violent or other circumstances exist in which officer safety needs to be ensured.

e) Searches shall be conducted under conditions that provide privacy from all but those authorized to conduct the search.

f) When a strip search of a prisoner identifying as transgender/genderqueer becomes necessary, and when feasible, the strip search process will be explained to them and they shall be afforded the opportunity to select the gender of the officer who is to conduct the search.

g) Field strip searches of prisoners are generally prohibited, except in the rarest of circumstances under exigent circumstances where the life of officers or others may be placed at risk, and only in privacy with the explicit written approval of a Supervisor authorized herein to be an agent of the Chief of Police.

k. When a strip search is conducted, any weapons, evidence, or contraband found during the search should be fully documented and secured as evidence for possible criminal charges. Any problems encountered or items confiscated should be brought to the attention of a supervisor. The officer’s police report shall also include any other pertinent information regarding the search.
I. **Body Cavity Searches**

a) An inspection of the suspect's mouth may not require a search warrant. A search of any other orifice, opening or cavity of the body, however, requires a search warrant. Because body cavity searches are particularly intrusive, they must meet a higher standard in order to be deemed justifiable, and to conform to the requirements of reasonableness in the manner in which they are performed. The requirements of privacy, hygiene, and the training of those who perform such searches are of importance in the context of body cavity searches.

b) Should visual examination of a suspect during a strip search and/or other information lead an officer to believe that the suspect is concealing a weapon, evidence, or contraband within a body cavity, the following procedures shall be followed:

a. The suspect shall be kept under constant visual surveillance until a body cavity search is conducted or an alternative course of action taken;

b. The officer shall consult with a supervisor to determine whether probable cause exists to seek a search warrant for a body cavity search. The decision to seek a search warrant shall recognize that a body cavity search is highly invasive of personal privacy and is reasonable only where the suspected offense is of a serious nature and or poses a threat to the safety of officers, the arrestee, others, and/or the security of the Department's detention operation;

c. If probable cause exists for a body cavity search, an affidavit for a search warrant shall be prepared that clearly defines the nature of the alleged offense and the basis for the officer’s probable cause. The warrant shall be specific as to sanitary conditions and conducted either by or under the supervision of a physician under the guidelines of Chapter 370. (http://www.ct.gov/dph/lib/dph/practitioner_licensing_and_investigations/plis/physician/mdlaw.pdf)
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1. An in-custody search of an arrestee is a systematic search of an arrestee and their clothing to discover evidence and dangerous weapons or instruments.

2. An in custody search of the arrestee should be conducted as soon as possible by the arresting officer(s).

3. Prior to the search of an arrestee the searching officer will ask the following question: *Do you have in your possession any needles or sharp objects that may injure me?*

   a. The officer, for his or her own safety, should wait for a reply or ask the question again. No matter what the response, the searching officer should use extreme care and diligence so as not to get stuck by any sharp and/or hidden objects.

   b. All objects found in the arrestee’s pockets shall be removed and held by police until the property can be inventoried and placed in the arrestee’s locker at headquarters. Hand carried personal property, pocketbooks and other bags shall not be left in possession of the arrestee; the arresting officer shall also inventory, document and secure these items. The transporting officer shall be responsible for all property and its correct disposition once he has taken custody of it.
c. An officer of the same sex as the prisoner should search a prisoner. Only under extreme conditions is a search of a prisoner of an opposite sex permissible. A second officer will witness the search and/or the search will be recorded on the vehicle or building camera or the officer’s body worn camera, when available and practicable. The search should be limited to the outer clothing unless exigent circumstances require a more inclusive search, such as when the officer reasonably believes the arrestee is concealing a weapon, is destroying evidence, etc. When such a search takes place, it shall be documented in a written report or as a supplement to the incident / arrest report.

E. Transportation.

1. The transporting officer must not assume that someone else has searched the prisoner. The transporting officer will search the prisoner and the transporting vehicle again.

2. Prior to placing a prisoner into the transporting police vehicle, or the rear of prisoner van the transporting officer shall search the vehicle for weapons or contraband that the arrestee could use or destroy. After completion of the transport, the transporting officer will search the police vehicle again.

3. The officer will document in a written report whenever they locate any items, including weapons and/or contraband during the vehicle search.

4. The prisoner(s) should be transported by marked patrol vehicle with security screen or prisoner van. The prisoner will be seated in the rear seat of a patrol vehicle where a safety partition exists and secured in place with the vehicle’s seat belt or placed in the rear of prisoner van and secured in place with the van’s seat belt.

5. The transporting officer shall be responsible for making any notifications to the receiving facility/personnel/court and transporting personnel that the prisoner/arrestee being transported poses a security hazard, medical risk, or suicide risk.

6. Male and female prisoners shall be transported separately, when possible.

7. Juveniles shall be transported separately.

8. Transporting officers will use discretion in taking the most direct route to their destination unless circumstances dictate otherwise.
9. Transport officers will notify dispatch of their location and starting mileage prior to transport. The transport officer will notify dispatch when they arrive at their destination.
10. At no time shall a transporting officer leave a prisoner unattended, unless assistance must be rendered to a third party in a life threatening situation. In no case shall a prisoner be left unattended if there is reason to believe he/she poses an immediate risk to any person.

F. Safety Partitions.

1. A police vehicle that is likely to be used for prisoner transport shall be equipped with a protective safety barrier between the front and rear seats or rear compartment. The barrier shall be configured and constructed in such a way as to prevent prisoners from having access to the driver’s compartment.

2. The following modifications will be made if possible for Hamden Police Department vehicles designed for prisoner transportation:
   a. Manual door locks on rear doors shall be disabled
   b. Crank handles for manually operated windows will be removed
   c. Rear door handles will be deactivated
   d. Electric rear door and window controls will be driver controlled

3. When a vehicle is not equipped with security screen and the prisoner must be transported, the following procedure will be followed:
   a. Two officers must be present and the prisoner will be handcuffed or otherwise restrained and placed on the rear seat opposite the gun side of the officer.
   b. The second officer will sit in the rear seat with the prisoner while the first one drives.
   c. Leg restraints will be deployed.
G. Opposite Sex.

1. Upon placing a prisoner of the opposite sex in the transporting vehicle the transporting officer shall radio dispatch their location and starting mileage and that they are en route to the police station with an arrestee. Upon arrival at headquarters the transporting officer shall radio dispatch their arrival and ending mileage.

H. Stopping/Rendering Assistance while Transporting a Prisoner.

1. The primary duty of the transporting officer is to safely deliver the prisoner(s) in their care. Only when there is clear risk of death or injury to a third party and with the specific approval of the shift supervisor may the transporting officer stop to render assistance to other parties while en route to headquarters.

2. When the transporting officer observes an emergency situation, they shall report it to the dispatcher and request permission to render assistance from the shift supervisor prior to stopping to render assistance. The dispatcher shall promptly dispatch additional police units with the nearest unit sent on a priority “signal 5” status. The first officer to arrive at the scene shall immediately relieve the transporting officer so as to continue the transport assignment. Upon being relieved, the transporting officer shall check the security of the prisoner and resume the transport. The dispatcher shall be advised of the resumption of the transport.

3. When the transporting officer encounters a non-emergency need for law enforcement service (disabled vehicle, motor vehicle accident without injuries, etc.), the officer will not stop but will report the need to the dispatcher. Officers assigned to the incident should be directed to explain to citizens the reasons why the transporting officer did not stop.
I. Communication/Meals.

1. Prisoners will not be permitted to communicate with anyone during transport. Family members, friends and attorneys will not be permitted to accompany a prisoner nor shall the transport be interrupted to all communication of the prisoner to any person.

2. The taking of meals during transport of a prisoner is permissible only when the transport extends more than six (6) hours. In such cases:
   a. There must be two transporting officers before a meal or rest stop is allowed.
   b. The stopping place must be chosen at random and should be a public area that is not crowded.
   c. One officer should purchase food while the second officer remains alert and on guard. The prisoner’s hands may be freed for the purpose of eating.
   d. If the prisoner needs to use restroom facilities, both officers shall escort the prisoner to the restroom. One officer should inspect the facility (including inside the water tank) first before the prisoner and second officer enter. The officer should select the stall used by the prisoner. Handcuffs will be removed just prior to the prisoner entering the stall and be reattached as soon as the prisoner washes up. When possible, officer should use an unoccupied restroom.
   e. Should meals and/or gasoline need to be procured during transport, arrangements will be made with the Deputy Chief of the Field Services Bureau for funds.
J. Identification.

1. Prisoners being transported between facilities will be identified by reliable means, such as booking records, photograph, fingerprints, identifications, or personal knowledge. The transporting officer will carry all documentation relative to the prisoner’s identification, destination, escape or suicidal tendencies, or unusual medical conditions. Transporting officers should also carry a properly executed governor’s warrant or waiver for interstate transports. Transporting officers will follow intake procedures regarding securing of weapons, and removing restraints for the facility to which the prisoner is being transported. Transporting officer will document transfer of custody in their written report.

K. Transporting Handicapped, Sick or Injured Prisoners.

1. Transporting handicapped, sick or injured prisoners presents additional problems. Prisoners with physical or mental handicaps often need special handling techniques with which officers may not be familiar. Such unfamiliarity should be remedied before initiating the transport.

2. Prior to transporting the prisoner, the transporting officer shall determine any special medical conditions for the transport, which have been established by a physician, or medical control. Prisoners who require medical treatment during the transport, or who are para or quadriplegic or must be restrained, will not be transported in a standard police vehicle but in an ambulance, wheelchair van or other suitable vehicle staffed with personnel medically qualified to administer whatever care may be necessary.

3. Restraint devices (handcuffs, leg irons, flex-cuffs or waist belt) will be used only when absolutely necessary to prevent escape of the prisoner, and only when a physician or medical control has stated that the use of a physical restraint will not injure the prisoner.

4. Should a prisoner be in such a mentally disturbed state so as to jeopardize his own safety or that of the transporting officer, an ambulance may be called with Supervisor approval. In the event an ambulance is called, an officer will accompany ambulance personnel either in the ambulance or following behind in a police vehicle as circumstances dictate; everyone’s safety will be considered when making said decision.
L. Prisoners Transported to a Medical Facility

1. When a prisoner remains in custody of the Hamden Police Department, officers may ride in the ambulance when transporting a prisoner to a medical facility to prevent violent assaults on ambulance personnel, for evidentiary purposes, and to reduce the risk of escape. Officers may follow behind the ambulance in a police vehicle as circumstances dictate, a Supervisor should be consulted regarding this decision. Officers shall follow the procedures set forth above in this General Order when prisoners are transported to a medical facility in a police cruiser.

2. Prisoners should be restrained during transport to and from medical facilities, and while at the medical facility, unless prevented by injury or when medical personnel request the restraints be removed to allow for examination and treatment.

3. The transporting officer will remain with the prisoner during examination and treatment, except when a doctor or medical staff requests the officer leave the treatment area. In that event, an officer shall take a position that prevents escape.

4. If the prisoner is violent or an escape risk, the transporting officer will request dispatch to notify hospital security, or the local police agency where the facility is located.

5. Officers will remain with HPD prisoners who are admitted to a medical facility until they are discharged from the hospital, released on bond or PTA, or arraigned at the hospital. The on-duty Supervisor shall assign officers to provide security while the patient is admitted.

M. Transporting Prisoners to Court.

1. The Court /Detention Officer will have the duty to see that prisoners are transported to Court. In the event the Court Officer/Detention Officer is unavailable the Patrol Division will be responsible for transporting the prisoners to court.

2. The transporting officer shall use the prisoner transport van when transporting prisoners to Court or may use a patrol vehicle with safety partitions as a backup. Seat belts shall be utilized thereby securing the prisoner.

3. The prisoners shall be delivered to Court on time.

4. A case incident number shall be generated for any prisoner transport and transportation details shall be documented either in a written report or via CAD remarks to include starting location, destination, date, starting times, ending times, restraints used, problems or injuries encountered.
N. Unusual Occurrences During Transports

1. In the event of an accident, mechanical breakdown, illness, death, or escape, transporting Officers shall use common sense applicable to the situation. Guidelines and procedures pertinent to each situation should be followed. The safety and security of the general public, Officers and prisoner(s) are paramount at all times.

2. In the event of a traffic accident involving the transport vehicle:
   a. First attention shall be given to any injured persons in the vehicle.
   b. The local jurisdiction shall be notified immediately, and medical assistance requested if necessary.
   c. The transporting officer's immediate supervisor and dispatch shall be notified and shall make alternative transportation arrangements if necessary.
   d. If the accident occurs at a location within the Town of Hamden, an on duty Patrol Supervisor shall be notified and shall respond.
   e. All procedures for response to an accident involving a Hamden Police Department vehicle shall be followed.

3. In the event of a mechanical breakdown, the transporting officer’s immediate supervisor and dispatch shall be notified.

4. If a prisoner becomes seriously ill in transit, the transporting officer shall obtain medical assistance as soon as possible, and notify dispatch and his immediate supervisor.

5. The death of a prisoner in transit shall first be treated as a medical emergency, and medical assistance obtained immediately. The transporting officer shall notify dispatch and his immediate supervisor and shall be responsible for all applicable documentation.
O. Identification of Prisoner Pickup in any other facility.

1. All prisoners, especially those from other agencies and detention facilities, will be specifically identified. It is important that when the transporting officer makes a pickup of a prisoner, that the officer is sure the right prisoner is transported.

2. When possible, the transporting officers should have at a minimum, a complete description of the prisoner to be transported. A recent photograph of the prisoner is highly desirable.

3. A prisoner will be asked their name and other questions concerning personal identification data, and the answers will be checked against known data.

4. The transporting officer should check with the arresting agency or detention facility personnel to verify the means by which the prisoner was identified by that agency.

5. When the transporting officer has reasonable doubt as to the identity of the prisoner, the officer shall contact the department, first to determine if the identity of the prisoner can be confirmed, and second for further instructions from superior officer.

P. Prisoner Escape.

1. In the event of a prisoner escape, the primary objective is to recapture the prisoner, prevent injury to the public, property or to police officers. In the event a prisoner escapes during transport, transporting officers shall:

   a. Notify the dispatcher and the on-duty supervisor of the escape.
   b. Make an immediate attempt to recapture the prisoner. This attempt should be no longer than five minutes in duration. If an immediate recapture is not possible, it is more prudent to await the assistance of other police officers.
   c. If outside radio communication distance, transporting officers should notify the nearest local police authority and as soon as possible make a telephone report of the escape to the on-duty shift supervisor.
d. If the escape takes place within Hamden, the dispatcher will advise all police units of the escape, including the name and physical description of the escapee and the nature of the charges (misdemeanor, felony, violent felony, etc.) And any information as to where the escapee may be heading.

e. If the escapee is outside of town limits, the transporting officer shall follow the directions of the police agency having jurisdiction in the area. Depending on the distance from the town limits, the on-duty supervisor may detail a detective or other officers to respond to the location of the escape to provide assistance in the search to recapture the escapee.

f. The shift supervisor shall notify the Commanding officer in charge of the Field Services Bureau of the escape and details and subsequently submit an internal memorandum of same.

g. If the escapee is not recaptured within the normal tour of duty of the transporting officer, that officer shall prepare an application for an arrest warrant on the charge of escape. The application for the warrant will be forwarded by the court liaison officer to the court as soon as possible for issuance of an arrest warrant. This procedure does not apply if the escape took place outside the boundaries of the State of Connecticut.

Q. Special Situations.

1. Transport of more than one prisoner:

   a. The preferred method for transporting multiple prisoners will be the prisoner van.
   b. Prisoners will not be handcuffed together.
   c. The number of prisoners will not exceed the seating capacity of the secured area of vehicle; seat belts will be utilized.
   d. At no time will multiple prisoners be transported in a vehicle not equipped with a security screen.
R. Transportation of a Mentally Ill and/or Injured Prisoner.

1. Mentally ill and/or injured prisoners should not be held in the Hamden Police Department prisoner holding facility unless applicable / temporary, but should be transported to an emergency facility.
2. If the prisoner is violent, the prisoner will be secured by restraints for the protection of the prisoner and transporting personnel. Restraints are available from the ambulance personnel and must be used in the correct manner so as not to harm the prisoner; if not available flex type cuffs may be used.
3. In all cases an officer will follow the ambulance to the hospital or in extreme cases ride inside the ambulance, and will remain with the prisoner in the hospital until such time as they are relieved or the prisoner is discharged from the hospital.
4. Should the prisoner be discharged, the officer will obtain medical release documentation from the examining physician or his authorized agent and will submit this documentation with the case file.
5. The on-duty supervisor will ensure a request for emergency examination form is completed detailing the behavior of the prisoner and requesting medical examination.
6. All prisoners determined to be mentally ill, and needing such evaluation, shall be transported via an ambulance to the hospital.

S. Arrival at the Hamden Police Department.

1. Upon arrival at the police station:
   a. All prisoners will be brought into the Hamden Police Department via the sally port unless circumstances do not allow.
   b. Upon arrival at the police station the transporting officer will notify central communications of their arrival at the police department.
   c. The transporting officer shall turn all paperwork, identification and property over to the processing and/ or receiving officer if applicable, otherwise ensure the proper paperwork is completed and turned in to a supervisor.
T. Documentation to Accompany Prisoners Being Transported Between Facilities

1. Proper identification of prisoners being transported and special concerns or risks presented by such prisoners is necessary to ensure the safety of officers and the public.

2. Prisoners being transported between facilities will be identified by reliable means, such as booking records, photograph, fingerprints, identifications, or personal knowledge of the transporting officer.

3. The transporting officer will carry all documentation relative to the prisoner’s identification, destination, escape risk, suicidal tendencies, or unusual medical conditions, and shall advise receiving agency personnel of any potential medical or security hazards. Transporting officers should also carry a properly executed governor’s warrant or waiver for interstate transports. The transporting officer shall deliver all documentation to the receiving officer.

4. Transporting officers will obtain the signature / identifying information of the receiving officer and document transfer of custody in a written report if one is required or otherwise in CAD remarks.
Summary of Current Prisoner Management Policy to Newly Updated Prisoner Management Policy

The policy was modified mainly to update language regarding searches and transportation of prisoners to include restraints used while transporting. The newly modified policy was forwarded and reviewed by Daigle Law Group who made recommendations for additional language based on liability and consistency for accreditation purposes. Legal language has been included based on said recommendations.

The following pertinent areas / language were modified:

1. The policy was updated to include language specific to seat belt usage while transporting prisoners in the HPD prisoner transport van.

2. Handcuffing and restraints

3. Body and cavity searches

4. Transportation considerations, including unusual occurrences, medical emergencies, handicapped considerations and mechanical vehicle issues

5. Further sections address prisoner escape and documentation considerations