

<b>GENERAL ORDER 70</b>
<b>DETAINEE TRANSPORTATION</b>
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INDEX OF STANDARDS
<b>70.1 TRANSPORT OPERATIONS</b>
70.1.1 SEARCH OF DETAINEE
70.1.2 SEARCH OF TRANSPORT VEHICLE
70.1.3 SEATING ARRANGEMENTS FOR OFFICERS
70.1.4 TRANSPORT INTERRUPTIONS
70.1.5 COMMUNICATIONS BY THE DETAINEE
70.1.6 PROCEDURES FOR OFFICER AT DESTINATION
70.1.7 DETAINEE ESCAPES
70.1.8 NOTIFICATION OF SECURITY HAZARDS
<b>70.2 RESTRAINING DEVICES</b>
70.2.1 RESTRAINING DETAINEES
<b>70.3 SPECIAL TRANSPORT SITUATIONS</b>
70.3.1 TRANSPORTING SICK, INJURED OR DISABLED DETAINEES
70.3.2 SECURITY OF ILL INJURED DETAINEES AT MEDICAL FACILITIES
70.3.3 TRANSPORTING DETAINEES IN OTHER SITUATIONS
<b>70.4 TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT</b>
70.4.1 DETAINEE TRANSPORT VEHICLES
70.4.2 TRANSPORT VEHICLE MODIFICATIONS
<b>70.5 DOCUMENTATION</b>
70.5.1 DETAINEE DOCUMENTATION
<b>70.9 INFECTIOUS DISEASE PREVENTION</b>
70.9.1 INFECTIOUS DISEASE PREVENTION

**PURPOSE:** The purpose of this chapter is to establish directives that concern detainee transport. These directives address security and safety issues, those that must be addressed when agency personnel execute the detainee transport function.

## 70.1 TRANSPORT OPERATIONS

### 70.1.1 SEARCH OF DETAINEE

Transporting Officers are **required to search detainees prior to transport**. When necessary, strip searches or body cavity searches will be conducted at a jail in compliance with ORC §2933.32 and General Order 1.2.8.

- When practical, a search of the detainee prior to transport will be conducted by an officer of the same gender as the detainee.
- If an officer of the same gender as the detainee is not available, officers should conduct the search of the opposite gender in the presence of another officer and/or in view of the cruiser camera, unless otherwise impractical.

### 70.1.2 SEARCH OF THE TRANSPORT VEHICLE

**Police vehicle inspections** shall be performed as close to the beginning of the shift as possible.

- Inspections shall ensure the vehicle is in proper working order, properly supplied, seatbelts are in working order, the functional restraints are in working order, and that the **vehicle contains no contraband or unauthorized weapons**.
- No police vehicle will be used for transport without being inspected for weapons and contraband.
- Police vehicles used to transport detainees will be **searched prior to and after transporting detainees**.
- Shift supervisors shall take into consideration **special transport situations** and assign additional staffing or equipment as necessary.

### 70.1.3 TRANSPORTATION OF DETAINEES IN VEHICLES WITHOUT SAFETY BARRIERS - SEATING ARRANGEMENTS

In the event a detainee is transported in a vehicle which is not equipped with physical barriers designed to minimize unauthorized exit, a second officer shall be seated with the detainee.

- The detainee will be placed in the rear seat on the passenger side and the second officer will sit directly behind the driver.
- Unless extremely unusual circumstances exist, officers will normally **handcuff detainees** prior to transport. Detainees should be handcuffed with their **hands behind their backs** and the handcuffs double locked.
- The detainee should be made as comfortable as possible, given the length of the trip being made, and secured to the maximum degree as possible with appropriate restraining devices and fastened seat belt.

### 70.1.4 TRANSPORT INTERRUPTIONS

- Officers shall not deviate** from transport responsibilities under normal circumstances without

supervisor approval. Normally, no stops will be made while transporting from the point of arrest to the booking/processing location.

- Only where there is clear and grave risk to third parties and minimal risk to the detainee will the officer interrupt the transport to render assistance.
- B. During long distance transports, care should be taken when stopping for fuel, meals, or for allowing the detainees reasonable opportunities to use toilet facilities.
- If a detainee needs to use **toilet facilities** during special transport situations, the transporting officer shall attempt to access a local public safety building. If unable to access a public safety building, an alternative site may be utilized.
  - Prior to the use of any facilities, the transporting officer shall **check the area for weapons and contraband**, access to weapons, or means of escape.
- C. If a detainee is injured/ill and will require medical treatment and the detainee cannot be summonsed or served with process at a later time (e.g. the detainee is a violent felon or misdemeanor, the detainee poses a threat to himself or others, etc.), the detainee will be transported and accompanied by a sworn member of this agency to a medical facility.
- If at all possible, the detainee should be transported to a hospital that has a detainee/security facility, e.g. Ohio State University Hospital, Grant, or Doctors West.
  - Arrangements should be made at the earliest possible, to institute formal charges against the detainee in order to release the detainee from our care, custody, and control.
  - If the detainee will be admitted to a medical facility for surgery or an extended stay, sufficient security arrangements should be made with the hospital to ensure the security of the detainee. This may include a detail of officers from this agency assigned to security.
  - If a **medical emergency** arises during transport, the transporting officer will seek assistance immediately from the nearest medical facility or EMS provider.

#### 70.1.5 COMMUNICATIONS BY THE DETAINEE

In order to ensure the safety and security of the detainee(s), transporting officers will not normally allow the detainee to communicate with others while being transported.

#### 70.1.6 PROCEDURES FOR OFFICER AT DESTINATION

- A. Upon arrival at their destination, transporting officers will **secure their firearms**, preferably in a firearms locker provided at the destination. If a locker is not available, officers will secure their firearms in the trunk or most secure location of the transporting vehicle.

- B. Once the detainee is inside a secured processing area, temporary holding facility, or holding facility, officers will use their discretion in determining when to remove restraining devices from detainees. This decision should be based on foreign agency policy, aggression exhibited by the detainee, nature of the offense, and any previous history of the detainee. Officers will remove **restraining devices** prior to placing detainees in a holding cell.
- C. Upon arrival, **documentation of transfer**, commitments or releases, or other necessary legal documents or agency mandated papers will be given to the receiving officer at the destination. This documentation will normally be a “U-10-100” given to the receiving officer at a detention facility, along with any applicable commitment papers, and a copy of the Detainee Property Log. A copy of our agency Receiving/Screening form may be provided to the outside officer/agency at the discretion of the transporting officer for situations involving more detailed medical and/or unusual detainee conditions.
- The arresting officer shall complete both the **Commitment Before/After Conviction and Sentence** and an Order on Jailer for Detainee.
  - The original of the Commitment, that must be clerked and stamped, shall be forwarded to the jail. A copy of the Commitment shall be included in the processing paperwork that will be forwarded to records personnel.
  - The original of the **Order on Jailer** shall be left in the Communications Center. **If bond is posted** for the detainee, the Order on Jailer shall be completed and shall be forwarded to the jail. A complete copy of this form shall also be forwarded to records personnel.
  - **If bond is not posted** and an officer is sent to retrieve the detainee from the jail, the original Order on Jailer, will be completed indicating that this agency is receiving the detainee and will be taken to the jail by the transporting officer.
  - A copy of this completed form will be left at the station and forwarded to records personnel.
  - **Signature and dates**, including the appropriate court date, must appear on originals and all copies.
- D. The transporting officer shall be responsible for documenting any **medical and/or security hazard(s)** on the “U-10-100” and for ensuring the receiving agency or facility is made aware of said hazards. Any medications being transferred with the detainee will be documented on the Detainee Property Log and a copy offered to the receiving agency.
- Medical hazards include, but are not limited to: potential infectious disease risk, claimed or treated injuries, and claimed or treated medical conditions.
  - Security risks include, but are not limited to: escape risks, suicide potential, gang affiliation, or potential for violence.
- E. The transporting officer will offer the original U-10-100 to the receiving agency and a copy will be retained for our agency records. The agency copy of the U-10-100 will serve as the documentation confirming the transfer of custody of the detainee. The Detainee Property Log will serve as the documentation confirming the transfer of any property and medications belonging to the detainee. A signature of the receiving officer will be requested to confirm the transfer of detainee property.

### 70.1.7 DETAINEE ESCAPES

If a detainee escapes while being transported, the transporting officer will initiate the following actions:

- A. Upon detainee escape, the transporting officer **will notify the communications center** and utilize LEERN and/or the state band to alert local authorities.
  - The detainee’s name, description, and any other information will be quickly relayed to assist in the apprehension of the detainee.
  - The shift supervisor shall be notified of the escape and be kept advised of developments in recovering the escaped detainee.
  - The transporting officer or communications center personnel will notify the agencies in whose jurisdiction the escape has occurred and relay all relevant information.
- B. As soon as practical following the escape, the transporting officer will file an **offense report** detailing the incident with the agency of jurisdiction.
- C. Additional personnel shall respond to the scene if necessary, to assist with **security and/or search efforts**.
  - If the detainee is immediately apprehended with or without the assistance from other personnel, at least one additional unit should respond to the scene to assist the transporting officer with security and transportation of the detainee.
  - As soon as practical following the escape, the transporting officer will initiate criminal charges for escape and any other applicable violations connected with the escape.

### 70.1.8 NOTIFICATION OF SECURITY HAZARDS

The transporting officer shall request that the receiving agency or court be notified when transporting a detainee that poses a security risk.

- Security risks include, but are not limited to: escape risks, suicide potential, gang affiliation, or potential for violence.
- When transporting individuals who pose a security risk, a second officer will normally accompany the transport to provide additional security.

## 70.2 RESTRAINING DEVICES

### 70.2.1 RESTRAINING DETAINEES

- A. Unless extremely unusual circumstances exist, officers will normally **handcuff detainees** prior to transport. Detainees should be handcuffed with their **hands behind their backs** and the handcuffs double locked.
  - During extended transports, or when security issues exist, if detainees are handcuffed in front, **restraint belts and leg irons** will be used.

- Officers will only utilize **methods and equipment approved** by this agency for restraining detainees.
  - Detainees will be securely restrained in the transporting vehicle with occupant safety restraining devices.
  - The technique of restraining a suspect whereby an individual's arms are handcuffed behind his/her back and attached to his/her feet (i.e. "hog-tying") is strictly prohibited.
  - If significant safety or flight issues exist, additional restraints should be utilized (i.e. leg restraints, restraint belts, etc.) Use of additional restraints and reason(s) for use will be documented in reports associated with the incident.
  - Officers will not handcuff detainees to any part of the transporting vehicle.
- B. When officers encounter **mentally disturbed persons** (persons exhibiting erratic, violent, or unpredictable behavior) and medical personnel are present, officers will work in conjunction with the medical personnel to determine the most appropriate restraint device.
- If no medical personnel are present, officers will use those restraint devices available to them (i.e. handcuffs, flexcuffs, "posey" traps, leg restraints, etc.).
  - The use of restraining devices on **handicapped, ill or injured detainees** will be left to the discretion of the transporting officer, based on the degree of handicap or illness/injury, and the type of offense involved.
  - Officers will document the use of additional restraints and reason(s) for use in reports associated with the incident.
  - When **transporting more than one detainee** in a police cruiser, each detainee may be handcuffed with hands in front, handcuffs double locked, and arms intertwined.
  - If available, officers will utilize the **detainee transport van** to accomplish the transport of more than one detainee (See G.O. 41.1.4).
  - When practical, additional officers will be assigned to transporting multiple detainees.

### 70.3 SPECIAL TRANSPORT SITUATIONS

#### 70.3.1 TRANSPORTING PERSONS OF THE OPPOSITE SEX; SICK, INJURED, OR DISABLED DETAINEES

- A. Officers transporting **detainees of the opposite sex** will advise the communications center of their starting location, beginning cruiser mileage (odometer reading) and the location and cruiser mileage at their destination.
- If a long distance transport will be involved, e.g. from an outlying county, a prison facility, etc., an officer of the same gender as the detainee should be selected for the transport.
- B. If a **detainee is sick or injured** incident to arrest, the officer will obtain medical assistance as soon as possible.

- **Emergency Medical Services** personnel will be called when a detainee claims to be sick or injured.
  - Officers will rely on the **advice of medical personnel** in instances of repeat claims of injury or sickness when there is no apparent change in the physical status of the detainee.
  - If the detainee is to be **transported by squad or medic**, an officer will accompany the detainee in the manner requested by EMS personnel.
  - A **copy of the EMS report** will be obtained.
  - If the detainee is **not to be transported** by a squad or medic (i.e. refuses aid, EMS treat at scene, etc.), the detainee can be transported in the normal manner.
- C. If transporting a **disabled or handicapped detainee**, the transporting officer should attempt to transport the detainee in a normal transport vehicle.
- If **special transportation arrangements** need to be made, the transporting officer should contact his/her supervisor.
  - If the extent of the disability or handicap prohibits detainee transportation in the normal manner, a supervisor may make arrangements for a **vehicle with the appropriate accommodations** to handle the transport. The transporting officer will be required to accompany the detainee during this transport.

### 70.3.2 SECURITY OF ILL/INJURED DETAINEES AT MEDICAL FACILITIES

- A. If a detainee is injured/ill and will **require medical treatment** and the detainee cannot be summonsed or served with process at a later time (e.g. the detainee is a violent felon or misdemeanor, the detainee poses a threat to himself or others, etc.), the detainee will be transported and accompanied by a sworn member of this agency to a medical facility.
- The use of restraining devices on ill/injured detainees will be left to the discretion of the transporting officer based on the
    - Degree of illness/injury;
    - Type of offense involved;
    - Criminal history of the detainee;
    - Whether the detainee is under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs
    - Whether the detainee has a history of violence or combativeness;
    - Medical facility request.
- B. If it appears the **detainee is going to be admitted** to the medical facility for surgery or an extended stay, the officer will contact a supervisor to determine whether the detainee is to be guarded or summonsed and released. The **decision to summons and release or not** shall be based on the seriousness of the offense, potential threat to the community, and the probability that the detainee will appear in court.
- If at all possible, the detainee should be transported to a hospital that has a **detainee/security facility**, e.g. Ohio State University Hospital, Grant, or Doctors West.

- Arrangements should be made at the earliest possible, to **institute formal charges** against the detainee in order to release the detainee from our care, custody, and control.
  - The supervisor will coordinate **security arrangements** with the hospital to ensure the security of the detainee. This may include a detail of officers from this agency assigned to security. The supervisor should consider at a minimum:
    - What is the type and period of medical treatment?
    - Does the detainee pose a degree of risk to medical staff or other patients?
    - Does the detainee need to be isolated?
    - What types of restraints are necessary?
    - What type of security does the medical facility have?
    - How many officers are needed?
    - Can the detainee escape or does he/she need to be closely monitored?
  - If the detainee is admitted into a medical facility, visitors and telephone contact with the detainee should be prohibited.
- C. When a detainee is released back to the custody of the officer from the medical facility, **written post care instructions** shall be obtained and forwarded to the detention facility along with the detainee.
- The detainee should be restrained and searched prior to the transport from the medical facility to the detention facility.

### 70.3.3 TRANSPORTING DETAINEES IN OTHER SITUATIONS

This agency will not provide transportation of detainees for special situations, such as visiting the critically ill, funerals, or other unusual circumstances.

## 70.4 TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT

### 70.4.1 DETAINEE TRANSPORT VEHICLES

Vehicles used primarily for transporting detainees will be equipped with a protective safety barrier to separate the driver from the detainee.

### 70.4.2 TRANSPORT VEHICLE MODIFICATIONS

Vehicles used primarily for transporting detainees will be modified to minimize opportunities for the detainee to exit from the rear of the vehicle. These vehicles shall be modified so as to prohibit the use of the rear window and rear interior door handles. In addition, these vehicles are equipped with protective screens.

## 70.5 DOCUMENTATION

### 70.5.1 DETAINEE DOCUMENTATION

- A. Before accepting detainees for transport or conducting a transport, the officer will **confirm the**

**identity of the detainee** and will obtain necessary documentation.

- Identification may be confirmed by **review of records**, including case packets, warrant files, licensing information, mug shot information, or other available descriptors.
- If an officer encounters a “John Doe”, the officer will document as much information as possible and forward as a “John Doe” until such time as the person’s identity can be confirmed.

**B. Proper documentation** should accompany the detainee being transported between facilities or agencies. The appropriate “slate sheet” and the appropriate commitment papers must accompany detainees being transported to jail.

- This documentation will normally be a “**U-10-100**” given to the receiving officer at a detention facility, along with any applicable commitment papers.
- The arresting officer shall complete both the Commitment Before/After Conviction and Sentence and an Order on Jailer for Detainee.
- The original of the Commitment, that must be clerked and stamped, shall be forwarded to the jail.
- A copy of the Commitment shall be included in the processing paperwork that will be forwarded to records personnel.
- The original of the **Order on Jailer** shall be left in the Communications Center. **If bond is posted** for the detainee, the Order on Jailer shall be completed and shall be forwarded to the jail.
- A complete copy of this form shall be forwarded to records personnel.
- **If bond is not posted** and an officer is sent to retrieve the detainee from the jail, the original Order on Jailer will be completed indicating that this agency is receiving the detainee and will be taken to the jail by the transporting officer.
- Officers transporting detainees from another facility to our agency or to our court will make certain that appropriate releases are completed and delivered to the agency or facility releasing the detainee. A copy of this completed form will be left at the station and forwarded to records personnel.
  - **Signature and dates**, including the appropriate court date, must appear on originals and all copies.
  - A copy of the “**Order on Jailer**” form, U-10-100, commitment and the warrant shall accompany detainees transported from a detention facility to any other location.
  - Upon arrival, **documentation of transfer**, commitments or releases, or other necessary legal documents or agency mandated papers will be given to the receiving officer at the destination.
  - The transporting officer shall document the name and/or badge number of the **receiving officer** on the U-10-100. The original will be offered to the receiving agency, a copy will

be retained for our agency records.

- **Detainees personal property** not forwarded to the detention facility or receiving agency will be impounded and recorded on a property impound form.
- Whenever applicable, officers will have complaints and/or warrants prepared for filing with the court. If the detainee is being charged with a felony or a misdemeanor under Ohio Revised Code, the charges will be filed with and clerked by the Clerk of Courts.

C. Transporting officers should obtain available documentation on the detainee regarding security issues, acts of violence, flight risk, illness/injury, or possibility of suicide.

- The transporting officer shall be responsible for documenting any medical and/or security hazard(s) on the “U-10-100” and for ensuring the receiving agency or facility is made aware of said hazards.
- Any medications being transferred with the detainee will be documented on the Detainee Property Log and a copy offered to the receiving agency.
- Medical hazards include, but are not limited to: potential infectious disease risk, claimed or treated injuries, and claimed or treated medical conditions.
- Security risks include, but are not limited to: escape risks, suicide potential, gang affiliation, or combativeness, potential for violence.

## **70.9 INFECTIOUS DISEASE PREVENTION**

### **70.9.1 INFECTIOUS DISEASE PREVENTION**

Since police personnel and other public safety personnel routinely come into contact with members of the public, at some point it is predictable that an officer will come into contact with a person who has an infectious disease such as Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), hepatitis or other infectious disease, and therefore agency personnel will exercise extreme caution and will utilize the following procedures when dealing with blood and other bodily fluids and with persons of high-risk groups.

Although there are no reported cases where police officers have contracted AIDS as a result of a duty related incident, cases have been documented where the AIDS virus has been transmitted to health care workers as the result of handling blood samples with ungloved hands, splashing contaminated blood into the mouth or nose, or piercing the skin with a contaminated needle.

A. Officers should take the following **infectious disease precautions**.

- Officers should attempt to **limit their exposure** to contagious diseases and shall not expose others to contagious diseases.
- Direct **contact with blood and other bodily fluids** should be avoided whenever possible.
- **Protective disposable gloves**, which are kept in each police cruiser and at the police station should be used by officers to prevent transmissions of contagious diseases.

- Officers shall not eat, drink, or smoke at **crime scenes** where there are bodily fluids or other contagious factors.
  - Officers should be aware that certain **prescribed medications**, such as steroids and asthma medications, suppress their immune systems, making them more susceptible to infectious disease and should always consult with a physician if they are taking prescription drugs.
- B. The agency will maintain adequate **supplies for infectious disease control**.
- Officers using supplies stored in **police vehicles** are responsible for replacing them.
  - Protective gloves, other first aid supplies, and disinfecting materials will be readily available.
  - Infectious disease control supplies include protective gloves, foot covers, coveralls, surgical masks, eye protection, and plastic bags and sealing ties.
- C. The following **precautionary procedures** dealing with the custody and control of individuals will act as guidelines for members of this agency.
- **Persons of high risk groups**, including intravenous drug users, prostitutes and others should be treated with caution.
  - Where **violence or an altercation** is likely, protective, disposable gloves should be worn.
  - Extreme caution should be used during the **search of suspected drug users** or dealers to prevent accidental skin punctures by needles and when searching areas, such as under car seats, that are not visible.
  - After protective **disposable gloves** are used in such a search, they should be removed with caution, placed in a plastic bag, securely sealed and, upon returning to the station, placed into a designated "Bio-Hazard Receptacle".
  - Subjects with **blood or bodily fluids present** on their persons should be transported separately from other subjects when possible.
  - Officers will inform communications when a **subject should be transported alone**.
  - Communications will be responsible for notifying the responding unit (transport car, ambulance, etc.) when such transportation is required.
  - Officers are responsible for **informing other support personnel** (fire department, EMS, other law enforcement personnel, etc.) who may have contact with the subject who has blood or bodily fluids present on his/her person or if the subject has made a voluntary statement that he/she has a contagious disease.
  - **Subjects taken into custody** with blood or bodily fluids on their persons shall be taken directly to and placed in the holding area for processing, on which a "Bio-Hazard - Do Not Enter" sign shall be posted.
  - Officers should indicate on the appropriate arrest or offense report forms when a subject taken into custody makes a **voluntary statement** that he/she has an infectious disease.

- A notation should also be made on the form(s) when a subject has **blood or bodily fluids present** on his/her clothing or person, i.e. "Bio-Hazard Present".
  - Officers responding to a call where a complainant is alleging that he/she has been intentionally infected with an infectious disease shall summon a **supervisor** to respond to the scene.
  - Information pertaining to the alleged intentional infection shall be forwarded to the investigative section outlining the details of the alleged occurrence.
- D. The following disinfection/**vehicle maintenance procedures** shall be affected when a police vehicle has been contaminated with blood or other bodily fluids or a person known or suspected to be contagious or infectious.
- A **supervisor** shall be notified and shall ensure the vehicle is taken out of service.
  - **Affected vehicles** shall immediately be posted with a sign "Bio-Hazard".
  - An **approved cleaning service** shall be contacted to clean, disinfect, and decontaminate the vehicle.
- E. When the agency **holding cell, processing room, or other area has been contaminated** or exposed to an infectious or contagious person, a "Bio-Hazard - Do Not Enter" sign shall be immediately posted on the room.
- A **supervisor** shall be notified when a room is exposed or contaminated, ensure the room or area is sealed off until disinfection procedures are conducted, and that the appropriate disinfection procedures are followed.
  - The following **disinfection procedures** for the room shall be affected when a room or area within the police department has been contaminated with blood or other bodily fluids or a person known or suspected to be contagious or infectious.
    - A **supervisor** shall be notified and shall ensure the area or room is sealed off.
    - **Affected areas or rooms** shall immediately be posted with a sign "Bio-Hazard".
    - An **approved cleaning service** shall be contacted to clean, disinfect, and decontaminate the area or rooms.
- F. Officers **handling or storing property** or evidence will be guided by the following procedures.
- Evidence containing **suspected blood or other bodily fluids** should be handled with gloves.
  - If the stain or sample is dry, it should be **placed in a paper bag**.
  - The evidence shall be **properly tagged**, the proper evidence processing form(s) shall be attached, and a special label indicating the presence of a "bio-hazard" will be attached.
  - If the evidence consists of **sharp object**, especially needles/syringes, the sharp portion shall be made safe with tape or by other means, then placed in a plastic bag (even though plastic may

hinder the obtaining of latent prints, since the safety of police personnel is of utmost importance) so that it can be seen by persons processing the evidence, properly tagged, proper evidence processing form(s) attached, and a special label indicating the presence of a “bio-hazard” will be attached.

- **Liquid samples** should be collected as a liquid and stored in a bottle or, if located on clothing or similar materials, should be air-dried and packaged as described above.
  - Personnel should always **wash thoroughly** with soap and water (preferably a virucidal/germicidal) after handling any item suspected of being contaminated with blood or other bodily fluids, even if you have worn gloves.
  - Persons who will be **working for extended periods** of time in areas where blood or other bodily fluids are likely to be present, e.g. crime scene personnel at a homicide scene, should wear anti-contamination clothing, such as suits, masks, boot covers, eye protection, and gloves.
  - **Property section personnel** will use appropriate protective, precautionary measures when handling, processing and storing potentially contaminated evidence/property.
  - Any **clothing or evidence known or suspected to be contaminated** with AIDS, Hepatitis B or other contagious diseases will be placed in a specified area and clearly labeled, e.g. "Known AIDS", "Suspected Hepatitis B", etc.
  - All **bloody clothing** will be treated as if it is contaminated.
  - All **suspected or contaminated clothing**, evidence and containers holding these articles will be handled with protective disposable gloves.
  - **Disposable gloves** will be available in the property section for persons handling contaminated articles.
  - All **contaminated property for disposal** shall be kept in sealed plastic bags and placed in the infectious disease receptacle in the property section.
- G. When **agency issued property is contaminated** by blood or bodily fluids in the line of duty, officers will place the item(s) in a sealed plastic bag and deliver to the property section for disinfection.
- The officer will **inform the property section** personnel when possible contaminated items are transferred to their custody.
  - If property section personnel determine that effective disinfection procedures are not practical, officers will leave the item(s) with property section personnel for disposal and direct a letter through chain of command to the Chief requesting replacement.
  - The letter shall include the **circumstances by which the property became contaminated**, the name of the property section officer who determined the item(s) could not be disinfected, and whether any person was charged with the destruction of property, due to the circumstances by which it became contaminated.

H. Officers will prepare documentation when they have cause to believe they have had **high-risk exposure** during line of duty activity to infectious disease or contaminated materials.

- High-risk exposure includes the **handling of bloody or wet items**, where scratches, cuts, or open sores are noticed on the area of contact; direct contact with bodily fluids from a subject on an area where there is an open sore or cut; direct mouth to mouth resuscitation (CPR); receiving a cut or puncture wound as a result of searching or arresting a subject; or other high-risk exposures.
- A **supervisor** will be contacted and a report will be completed detailing the extent of exposure.
- The supervisor will ensure that an **employee injury report** and any other necessary forms are completed.
- Officers will be **evaluated clinically and serologically** for evidence of infection after the exposure through the employee's health care provider.

**CROSS REFERENCE TO STANDARDS AND POLICIES:** General Order 1.2.8, ORC § 2933.32, General Order 26.1.1

**CROSS REFERENCE TO FORMS:** U-10-100; Order on Jail; Commitment; Property Impound Form; Employee Injury Report

SAMPLE POLICY  
This may not represent this agency's current procedure