

**CLEVELAND DIVISION OF POLICE** 

**GENERAL POLICE ORDER** 



EFFECTIVE DATE:	CHAPTER:	PAGE:	NUMBER:
NOVEMBER 30, 2020	3 - Arrestees	1 of 4	3.01.01
SUBJECT:			
ARRESTEE RESTRAINT, TRANSPORT, AND SUPERVISION			
CHIEF:			
Calvin D. Williams, Chief			
Substantive changes are italicized			

- **PURPOSE:** To provide guidelines for members of the Cleveland Division of Police on arrestee restraint, transport, and supervision.
- **POLICY:** *It is the policy of the Cleveland Division of Police* that its members shall comply with the Division's Use of Force directives and properly restrain, transport, and supervise arrestees. Retaliatory force or any other form of punishment on a non-compliant and/or violent arrestee is strictly prohibited. Division members shall transport male, female, and juvenile arrestees in separate vehicles.

## **PROCEDURES:**

- I. Restraint
  - A. Members shall handcuff all arrestees. *Exceptions* may be made for juveniles under ten, the elderly, and persons with disabilities.
  - B. Members may use discretion in handcuffing persons taken into custody based solely upon mental health issues.
  - C. *When handcuffing,* members shall double-lock handcuffs to prevent tightening unless extraordinary circumstances prevent the double-locking of handcuffs.
  - D. Members shall use only the amount of force or restraint necessary to control a noncompliant and/or violent arrestee.
- II. Transport
  - A. Arrestees shall be transported safely and without unnecessary delay.
  - B. Juvenile arrestees shall be detained in accordance with procedures specified in Ohio Revised Code 2151.311 Procedure Upon Taking Child Into Custody, which states:
    - (A) A person taking a child into custody shall, with all reasonable speed and in accordance with division (C) of this section, either:
    - (1) Release the child to the child's parents, guardian, or other custodian, unless the child's detention or shelter care appears to be warranted or required as provided in section 2 151.31 of the Revised Code;
    - (2) Bring the child to the court or deliver the child to a place of detention or shelter care designated by the court and promptly give notice thereof,

together with a statement of the reason for taking the child into custody, to a parent, guardian, or other custodian and to the court.

- (B) If a parent, guardian, or other custodian fails, when requested by the court, to bring the child before the court as provided by this section, the court may issue its warrant directing that the child be taken into custody and brought before the court.
- (C)
- (1) Before taking any action required by division (A) of this section, a person taking a child into custody may hold the child for processing purposes in a county, multicounty, or municipal jail or workhouse, or other place where an adult convicted of crime, under arrest, or charged with crime is held for either of the following periods of time:
- (a) For a period not to exceed six hours, if all of the following apply:
- *(i)* The child is alleged to be a delinquent child for the commission of an act that would be a felony if committed by an adult;
- *(ii)* The child remains beyond the range of touch of all adult detainees;
- *(iii)* The child is visually supervised by jail or workhouse personnel at all times during the detention;
- *(iv)* The child is not handcuffed or otherwise physically secured to a stationary object during the detention.
- (b) For a period not to exceed three hours, if all of the following apply:
- (i) The child is alleged to be a delinquent child for the commission of an act that would be a misdemeanor if committed by an adult, is alleged to be a delinquent child for violating a court order regarding the child's adjudication as an unruly child for being an habitual truant, or is alleged to be an unruly child or a juvenile traffic offender;
- *(ii) The child remains beyond the range of touch of all adult detainees;*
- *(iii)* The child is visually supervised by jail or workhouse personnel at all times during the detention;
- *(iv)* The child is not handcuffed or otherwise physically secured to a stationary object during the detention.
- (2) If a child has been transferred to an adult court for prosecution for the alleged commission of a criminal offense, subsequent to the transfer, the child may be held as described in division (F) of section 2152.26 or division (B) of section 5120.16 of the Revised Code.

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- (D) If a person who is alleged to be or has been adjudicated a delinquent child or who is in any other category of persons identified in this section is confined under authority of this section in a place specified in division (C) of this section, the fact of the person's admission to and confinement in that place is restricted as described in division (G) of section 2152.26 of the Revised Code.
- (E) As used in division (C) (1) of this section, "processing purposes" means all of the following:
- (1) Fingerprinting, photographing, or fingerprinting and photographing the child in a secure area of the facility;
- (2) Interrogating the child, contacting the child's parent or guardian, arranging for placement of the child, or arranging for transfer or transferring the child, while holding the child in a nonsecure area of the facility.
- C. Members shall continually monitor arrestees during transport.
- D. Arrestees shall be transported by a minimum of two members. Transport may be accomplished by using a two-member vehicle or multiple one-member vehicles.
- E. Arrestees shall be searched by the transporting member(s) before being placed into the transport vehicle.
- F. The act of fastening an arrestee's seatbelt can place a member into a vulnerable and exposed position.
  - 1. An arrestee's seatbelt shall be fastened during transport unless the arrested person displays, verbally and/or physically, an articulable intent to cause injury to a member while seat belting.
  - 2. The Academy Unit shall instruct members on how to safely secure an arrestee's seatbelt.
- G. Officers shall transport male, female, and juvenile arrestees separately **unless** all arrested persons are handcuffed in a two-member vehicle with the non-driving officer continually monitoring the arrestees **and** 1 or 2 below apply.
  - 1. Officers are transporting the arrestees from the scene of a crime in instances arising from the same criminal conduct (e.g., mass arrests, a male and female arrested for the same theft, etc.).
  - 2. Officers are transporting an arrestee for emergency medical treatment and transporting males, females, and juveniles together is due to medical necessity. All arrestees shall be handcuffed as described in section I.A. unless the medical condition would make handcuffing impractical.

## III. Supervision

SUBJECT:

- A. Arrestees that are behaving aggressively toward members or bystanders shall be removed from the scene as soon as possible.
- B. When secured in a Division vehicle, arrestees shall be continually monitored for signs of distress or desire and/or attempts to harm themselves.
- C. Arrestees being transported in a Division vehicle shall immediately be transported to the nearest hospital for evaluation and/or treatment if the following apply:
  - 1. An arrestee fails to demonstrate a functional level of consciousness (e.g., voluntary movement, speech, normal color, breathing, etc.).
  - 2. An arrestee intentionally harms or attempts to harm oneself (e.g., striking their head on the screen, etc.).
  - 3. An arrestee requests medical treatment.

## THIS ORDER SUPERSEDES ANY PREVIOUSLY ISSUED DIRECTIVE OR POLICY FOR THIS SUBJECT AND WILL REMAIN EFFECTIVE UNTIL RESCINDED OR SUPERSEDED.