



PRISONER OPERATIONS

9.1 Prisoner Custody

IN-DISTRICT PRISONER MOVEMENTS

- A. **Proponent:** Prisoner Operations Division (POD), 202-307-5100, Fax 202-305-9434.
- B. **Purpose:** Establish policy and procedures for the movement of prisoners by the United States Marshals Service (USMS), either within a district or up to 50 miles in a bordering district. These policies and procedures do not apply to prisoners moved by Justice Prisoner and Alien Transportation System (JPATS).
- C. **Authority:** The Director's authority to supervise the USMS and issue written directives is set forth in 28 CFR 0.111 and 28 USC 561(g).

D. Policy:

- 1. Persons in the operational custody of the USMS will be fully restrained during transportation. Arrest situations may be an exception to prisoners being immediately placed in full restraints.
- 2. Female prisoners will be transported and handled separately from male prisoners unless specifically authorized by USMS district management. Reference section E.5.d in this directive.
- 3. Juvenile prisoners will be transported and handled separately from adult prisoners unless specifically authorized by USMS district management. Reference section E.5.c in this directive.
- 4. Vehicles used primarily to transport prisoners will be equipped with security screens between the operator compartment and the prisoner compartment. In addition, windows of the prisoner compartments will be equipped with security strapping or steel mesh. Unauthorized persons will not be permitted in prisoner transport vehicles.

- b2 5. A minimum of [redacted] USMS personnel will perform in-district USMS prisoner transportation. At [redacted] will be an operational employee (GS-1811, GS-082, or GS-1802), hereafter referred to as deputies, and [redacted] be a District Security Officer, or other sworn Law Enforcement Officer. Operational personnel are assigned at the discretion of district management.

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E. Procedures:

1. Transportation by Vehicle

- a. **Restraints:** Prisoners will be fully restrained when transported by the USMS. Full restraints consist of handcuffs, waist chains, and leg irons. It is recommended handcuffs and waist chains be supplemented with the use of security boxes and padlocks. District management may approve prisoner(s) being handcuffed behind the back for prisoner moves of one (1) hour or less (commonly referred to as a short haul). The practice of handcuffing behind the back is an exception, not an alternative to full restraints.

- b2 7E b. **Screened Vehicles:** A minimum of [redacted] deputies will perform prisoner movements by sedan or van. A minimum of [redacted] plus a driver will be used when a bus is used to transport prisoners. District management may approve the following:

- 1) On a case-by-case basis, [redacted] in a screened transport vehicle and [redacted] deputy in a "follow" vehicle may be used to meet the requirement of [redacted] transporting deputies. The "follow" vehicle must follow the prisoner transport vehicle to the secure area (Sally Port); and

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b2, 7E 2) A minimum of [REDACTED] may be used to transport prisoners by bus in unusual circumstances.

c. Unscreened Vehicles: Prisoner transportation in an unscreened vehicle, other than an arrest situation, will be approved by district management. When authorized, such movement is to be accomplished according to the following procedures:

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[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

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d. Cover and Contact: [REDACTED] "cover" deputies will be positioned at off-vehicle vantage points during loading and unloading of prisoners while an [REDACTED] deputy directly handles the prisoner(s). [REDACTED]

e. Transporting deputies will maintain visual contact of prisoners.

f. Vehicles will be searched for contraband prior to and after each prisoner movement. The search will encompass the entire vehicle. Discovered contraband will be handled and disposed of per Policy Directive 8.6, *Evidence*.

g. Physical Security: Vehicles used primarily to transport prisoners will be equipped with security screens to separate USMS personnel from the prisoners. In addition, side windows of sedans will be equipped with security strapping, mesh or bars. The side and back windows of prisoner vans will be equipped with security strapping, mesh or bars. Prisoner van compartment doors may be secured with a hasp and padlock. The inside rear door handles and rear seat belts must be removed or rendered inoperable on all vehicles used for prisoner transport. Child safety locks may be activated in lieu of removing door handles.

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h. Loads: [REDACTED]. A full load for buses or vans is in accordance with the passenger seating configuration or designed passenger load for each vehicle type.

i. Rest Stops: If a rest stop is necessary, police facilities should be used when possible.

1) Rest areas along the highways should be avoided. Facilities are to be selected at random after departing thoroughfares.

2) Prisoners will not be left unguarded at any time, and all prisoners will remain under close surveillance while in the rest rooms.

3) A thorough search of rest stop facilities will be conducted for contraband, weapons, and any item that may be used in an escape attempt prior to use of the facility.

4) Restraining devices will not be removed during rest stops. Each time a prisoner is placed in or removed from a vehicle, all restraints will be checked for proper application.

j. Seat Belts: Executive Order 13043 requires all federal employees occupying the front seat of government-owned vehicles (GOVs) to have safety belts fastened at all times while the vehicle is in motion. With respect to prisoners, deputies transporting prisoners are not required to seat belt prisoners in the back seat(s) of GOVs.

k. Vehicle Accidents: In the event a USMS vehicle is involved in an accident while transporting prisoners, deputies will notify district management immediately. If there is no articulable reason to believe the accident is an escape attempt or a dangerous situation, the deputies will stop and exchange driver/vehicle information. If there are injuries, or if the USMS vehicle is

rendered inoperable, USMS resources will be dispatched to the accident scene. Local law enforcement may be requested to assist with the security of prisoners while the deputies are waiting for additional USMS support.

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I. [REDACTED]

2. **District Movements**

- a. Districts are responsible for the safe planning, scheduling, and movement of all prisoners in their custody. District management will ensure the following:
 - 1) Proper USMS personnel assignments are made for prisoner movements;
 - 2) Detention facilities or institutions holding the prisoner(s) identified on the court schedule (or to be transferred) are contacted to arrange release/booking dates and times;
 - 3) The prisoner's identity is verified prior to transporting by name recognition, photograph, detention facility number, arm band, or name tag;
 - 4) Weapons are properly secured prior to handling prisoners;
 - 5) Prisoners are searched and restrained in a professional, systematic, and consistent manner prior to transportation (reference Policy Directive 9.1, *Body Searches*);
 - 6) Restraints may only be removed in a secured environment; and
 - 7) All prisoner records/documentation are signed, dated, and delivered to the receiving official.
- b. Districts may authorize the movement of a prisoner for one or more of the following reasons:
 - 1) Appearance at scheduled court proceedings, attorney/client interviews, pretrial/probation interviews, or investigative interviews upon request/approval of the United States Attorney's office;
 - 2) Compliance with Writs of Habeas Corpus;
 - 3) Commitment to an institution pursuant to a court order or transfer between institutions as requested/authorized by the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP);
 - 4) Medical or health care treatment and services;
 - 5) Attendance at a private viewing of a deceased relative or deathbed visits pursuant to a court order; or
 - 6) Transfer from one detention facility to another to alleviate overcrowded conditions or for the protection and safety of the prisoner or others.
- c. Prisoner Conversations: Deputies will be alert for spontaneous conversation by and between prisoners which may provide investigative leads, indications of escape attempts, or criminal activity. Spontaneous conversations are those which do not result from questions or comments by law enforcement officers. Incriminating statements made by a prisoner in response to a question or comment from a transporting deputy may be considered in-custody questioning and may not be admissible unless the prisoner was given their Miranda rights prior to the question. These conversations will promptly be reported to the deputies' supervisor and documented on form USM-210, *Field Report*.
- d. While in transit, prisoners will not be permitted to:
 - 1) Select places, routes of travel, rest stops, or influence in any other manner the travel itinerary;

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- 2) Possess or expend any funds, consume tobacco products, or place telephone calls;
 - 3) Converse with anyone except other prisoners and custodial personnel; or
 - 4) Possess or consume medication, except that prescribed by a physician or as indicated by the custodial facility. If medication must be taken, a deputy will maintain custody and dispense the medication as needed. For diabetic prisoners, a deputy will maintain custody of the syringe and issue it as needed. The prisoner will inject the medication, or it will be administered by medical personnel.
- e. Trip Reporting Process: Districts will establish a trip reporting process for communicating the movement of prisoners. This will include the means of communication (radio, telephone, etc.), the place and time of departure, odometer reading, persons in the vehicle, estimated time of arrival, and the actual time of arrival. In the absence of a communications or control center, district management will designate a point-of-contact to receive the communications.
 - f. Deputies will maintain communication with the district at all times and immediately report a prisoner illness, prisoner injury, disruptive prisoner, vehicle accident or breakdown, prisoner escape, or attempted escape. The communications staff will then immediately notify the district management and local law enforcement if assistance is needed. In the event the district does not have a communication center, district management will be contacted directly.
 - g. Contingencies: Districts will plan and prepare for potential emergencies encountered during transportation.
 - h. Deputies will not engage in any unauthorized activities or unscheduled stops while transporting prisoners. However, if there is a risk of death or bodily injury to a prisoner, USMS personnel, or a citizen, deputies may stop or alter routes to render assistance in emergency situations. District management will be notified immediately for guidance or assistance. Under no circumstances will a prisoner or prisoners be left out of visual contact of the transporting deputies.
3. **Escapes:** Prisoner escapes/attempted escapes will be reported immediately to district management and the USMS Communications Center. The Communications Center will notify the Investigative Operations Division (IOD) and POD duty officers. An escape is classified as a major case investigation and will be coordinated with and reported through IOD. District management should institute the following procedures:
 - a. Designate a supervisor to coordinate information gathering and search efforts;
 - b. Ensure other prisoner(s) are secured then move them to their final destination or an available secure location (detention facility, police department, etc.); and
 - c. Provide descriptions, identities, mode and direction of travel, propensity for violence, and pending charges or known offenses of escapees to all USMS personnel and law enforcement authorities as soon as possible.
 4. **USMS Arrestees Requiring Medical Attention:** If a prisoner is injured or becomes sick following an arrest, the prisoner will be transported to a medical facility or examined by a medical professional prior to processing. The following security, control, and transportation procedures will apply:
 - a. Prisoners will be searched. Control over the prisoner will be maintained at all times. The prisoner will be restrained unless there are compelling medical reasons; and
 - b. If emergency medical technicians (local public safety EMT/EMS) respond to the scene, the deputies may request the EMT/EMS transport the prisoner to an appropriate medical facility, if necessary. At least [REDACTED] will remain with the prisoner during transportation by ambulance. A [REDACTED] will follow the ambulance and be part of the security team while the prisoner is being treated. If an ambulance is not required, deputies will transport the prisoner to and from a medical facility, if necessary, and remain with the prisoner during treatment.
 5. **Special Transportation Movements**

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- a. **Physically or Mentally Impaired Arrestees:** USMS prisoner transportation procedures, including the use of restraining devices, will be followed when arresting a person believed to be impaired.
 - 1) If special vehicles are needed to transport the impaired prisoner, an ambulance or suitably equipped vehicle will be utilized and funded from the Federal Prisoner Detention Account, sub-object class code 2578.
 - 2) It may be necessary to transport medication with the prisoner (insulin, inhalers, etc.) or other special items needed for the prisoner's condition.
- b. **Medically or Mentally Impaired Prisoners:** The following procedures apply to the transportation of medically or mentally impaired prisoners (male, female, adult, or juvenile):
 - 1) Obtain a written statement from the medical staff of the sending institution/facility. The statement will include:
 - a) The prisoner's physical and emotional state;
 - b) Special requirements for movement or safekeeping;
 - c) Recommendations concerning the use of additional restraining devices; and
 - d) Requirement for an attendant(s) to assist in the transportation and safekeeping.
 - 2) Whenever possible, impaired prisoners will not be housed, transported, or commingled with other prisoners. Every effort should be made to place the impaired prisoner in a facility that will meet the specific medical needs of the prisoner. The holding institution will be informed of the prisoner's special condition. A form USM-130, *Prisoner Custody Alert Notice*, will be executed and presented to the receiving official.
 - 3) Districts may obtain a special vehicle to safely transport an impaired prisoner to a medical appointment or to meet JPATS. The funding for the vehicles is from the federal prisoner detention account, sub-object class code 2578.
- c. **Juveniles:** Juveniles will be provided special handling in accordance with the Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act, 18 USC 5031-5042.
 - 1) Juvenile prisoners will be transported and handled separately from adult offenders, unless specifically authorized by the district management in unusual circumstances.
 - 2) For short duration trips (less than one (1) day), transportation of both adults and juveniles may be scheduled in the same vehicle when the juvenile is a relative or a close associate of the adult prisoner(s), or when a determination has been made by the district management the juvenile would not be detrimentally influenced by the adult prisoners.
 - 3) When a trip will exceed one (1) day in duration, the transportation of juveniles and adults will be accomplished in separate vehicles.
- d. **Females:** Female prisoners should be separated from male prisoners unless the vehicle is appropriately equipped with separate compartments (as on a prisoner bus). However, district management may authorize female prisoners to be transported with other prisoners, in the same vehicle, on trips that do not exceed one (1) day.
 - 1) Female prisoners will be separated from male prisoners within the vehicle. Each female trip will be handled by a minimum of [REDACTED]. One of the deputies should be a female, if available.
 - 2) When conditions such as distance, time, and staffing make it necessary for [REDACTED] deputies to transport a female prisoner, the deputies will immediately notify their

supervisor. The deputies will communicate by radio or telephone the place and time of departure, odometer reading, persons in the vehicle, estimated time of arrival, and actual time of arrival. All information will be recorded on the radio log.

e. **Medical Appointments:** The following requirements apply:

- 1) The time and place of medical appointments should not be known to the prisoner(s);
- 2) The minimum staffing required for medical appointments is [REDACTED] to prisoners;
- 3) An "advance" will be performed when there is believed to be a heightened security risk;
- 4) The detention facility staff or a hospital guard service may move a prisoner to the hospital when emergency medical conditions exist or for routine outpatient care. The district will be notified when a move has been made by the detention facility or guard service;
- 5) Removal for routine medical care may not be initiated without prior approval of the district management; and
- 6) Visual contact with prisoners will be maintained at all times.

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f. **Deathbed Visits, Private Viewings and Other Special Situations:** Deathbed visits, private viewings, and other special situations are prohibited unless a court order directing the USMS to produce a prisoner has been obtained by the prisoner or prisoner's attorney prior to the production. Prisoner attendance at funerals is strictly prohibited. The USMS will notify BOP prior to producing a prisoner for a special situation when the prisoner is on a Writ of Habeas Corpus or an Attorney Special Request (ASR) from BOP. When a special production of a prisoner has been ordered by the courts, the procedures below will be followed:

- 1) A security check with local law enforcement and the arresting agency will be made to determine if any family member or associate is a fugitive, or if such persons would pose a threat to the prisoner or the deputies;
- 2) An "advance" of the destination should be conducted, if appropriate;
- 3) The prisoner will be fully restrained;
- 4) District management will determine the length of the visit, up to a maximum of one (1) hour. The visit may be terminated at any time if conditions indicate a safety or security risk. The private viewing or visitation will be limited to the prisoner, the transporting deputies, the funeral director or medical personnel, and the deceased or critically ill. It may be advisable to have the deceased brought by the funeral director to an alternate location for viewing;
- 5) There will be no advance notice to the prisoner concerning the date or time of the visit;
- 6) A minimum of [REDACTED] deputy will be used on any aforementioned detail. The detail may be augmented with additional deputies at the discretion of district management; and
- 7) Payment of the costs of USMS personnel and transportation will be sought prior to each deathbed visit, viewing, and other special situations.

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g. **High Threat or High Profile Movements:** When deemed necessary by district management, operational plans will be prepared for high-threat prisoner movements within district. Any movement or treatment that could be construed as "special" should be documented to have a record of activity. The documentation and procedure will include, but not be limited to, dates and times, chain-of-command, routes to be taken, resources to be used, alternative plans/routes, and the reasons for the special measures. The United States Attorney/Assistant United States Attorney and judge involved with the case will be informed of the additional security risk and security procedures associated with a high-threat prisoner.

- h. **In-district Air Transportation:** A district may use commercial/charter air service to move prisoners within the district in lieu of ground transportation. Travel plans may be made by the district or through JPATS central ticketing. The district is financially responsible for in-district air travel (JPATS excluded). Use of JPATS is recommended.
 - 1) The Marshal's office will perform a security check before using local or noncommercial charter companies for prisoner transport. At a minimum the following should be performed:
 - a) A general criminal check should be done for all charter company personnel involved with the prisoner movement; and
 - b) Inquiries should be made of the Federal Aviation Administration and other law enforcement agencies for any adverse information concerning the charter company.
 - 2) The passenger compartment of a charter plane will be searched by a deputy for contraband before executing the move.
- i. **Community Corrections Center (CCC):** If the BOP Community Corrections Manager (CCM) determines that a CCC prisoner is to be taken into custody, the CCM, not the resident contractor (e.g., halfway house operator), will make a request to the district. The routine transfers of CCC prisoners will occur during normal business hours. However, when the CCM determines the resident (prisoner) is an escape risk, a threat to himself, staff, or other center residents; they will request an immediate transfer. The CCM must articulate, to the satisfaction of district management, the reason the resident is a non-routine transfer. The district and the CCM will agree on the facility to be used to better ensure payment can be made directly by the CCM. Districts are encouraged to facilitate direct billing between the facility and the CCM for CCC failures.
- j. **Witness Security Prisoners:** Contact USMS Headquarters, Witness Security Program for assistance.

6. **Prisoner Records**

- a. The deputy-in-charge will ensure appropriate forms accompany each prisoner (e.g., intake forms, USM-40/41, USM-130, USM-553, commitment orders, and/or detainers). These forms will contain information regarding prisoner identification, medical condition, prisoner separation (keep-a ways), escape risk, suicide potential, and any other information relating to the security of the prisoner. This information will be provided to the administrator or designee of the detention facility used to house the prisoner.
- b. **Out-of District:** When an out-of-district deputy commits a prisoner of a detention facility with the intent to transfer custody, he or she will make arrangements prior to the delivery of the prisoner to the local (host) district. The transferring prisoner becomes the responsibility of the local district upon delivery to the facility. The transporting deputies are responsible for notifying the local district of the prisoner's delivery and location. The transferring district will provide form USM-40/41 and a set of the prisoner's records will be furnished to the receiving district as soon as possible.

7. **Prisoner Meals**

- a. Prisoners will receive meals appropriate for the time of travel. Prisoners will not be removed from the vehicle (to include aircraft) and will remain in their assigned seats while eating. Restraints will remain in place while the prisoners are eating.
- b. Trips should normally be scheduled to allow for arrival at a detention facility or institution prior to meal times. When a travel day cannot be completed prior to established meal times, the deputy-in-charge will provide a meal from the prisoner's detention facility while in transit or will make arrangements in advance with the receiving detention facility or institution for a late meal at the scheduled stop.

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- c. If meals are required during transportation, attempts will be made to obtain bag lunches, etc. from the detention facility. If meals are not available, deputies are authorized to expend funds to provide prisoner meals and be reimbursed. The maximum expended for prisoner meals are the following percentages of the local meal and incidental expense (M&IE) rate: 15 percent for breakfast, 20 percent for lunch and 30 percent for dinner (Reference www.gsa.gov/mie). District management may approve deviations from these rates. Deviations will be documented and filed with the trip voucher and reimbursement from the prisoner appropriation account.

8. Persons Traveling On Bond

- a. 18 USC 4285 provides any judge or magistrate judge of the United States may, when the interests of justice would be served thereby and the person is financially unable to provide the necessary transportation on his or her own, direct the United States Marshal (USM) to arrange for that person's means of noncustodial transportation to a specified place to appear before a court to face criminal charges. The court may, in addition, direct the USM to furnish that person with an amount of money for subsistence expenses en route to his or her destination. JPATS has been funded for the cost of court-ordered self-surrender and unescorted travel; no subsistence, only travel.
- b. In some instances, the courts have exceeded the intent of the law and ordered continued subsistence payments after arrival at their destination, round-trip court appearances, and travel for consultation with defense attorneys. It is the position of the USMS that court orders directing subsistence payments after arrival, or more than one-way transportation for a court appearance are not authorized by law and are to be brought to the attention of the issuing court. The court may then elect to place the defendant under the supervision and funding of the pretrial service agency or may place the defendant in the custody of the USM for placement in a suitable secure facility or halfway house.
- c. Upon the receipt of a court order stating the defendant is indigent and directing travel and subsistence payments in compliance with the above guidelines, the following steps are to be taken by the USM:
 - 1) The district in which the individual is physically located will contact the JPATS, to arrange for noncustodial transportation to the court of appearance. Tickets, although ordered round trip, will be issued one way only. Subsistence payments may be provided for the period of travel;
 - 2) The USM of the originating district should instruct the individual receiving travel or subsistence funds to obtain receipts to substantiate expenses and submit such records to the receiving district; and
 - 3) The originating district will provide a copy of the court orders or other information advising the receiving district of the arrival date and the amount of funds provided.
- d. **Appropriation Charges:** Travel and subsistence payments are to comply with Department of Justice Order 2200.11, *Travel Regulations*. Transportation expenses are charged to the Salaries and Expenses, USMS appropriation, sub-object class 2208. Only subsistence expenses are to be charged to the Federal Prisoner Detention Account Appropriation, sub-object class 2522.

9. General Reporting

- a. **Release of Information:** Subject to specific limitations imposed by law, court order, or the USMS Policy Directive 1.3, *Media*, district management may make public the following information in any criminal case in which charges have been brought,
other than a juvenile:

- 1) The defendant's name, age, hometown, occupation, or name of employer, marital status, and similar background information;
- 2) The location of the prisoner (at the discretion of district management) if that information does not jeopardize security;

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- 3) The substance of the charge, **if not sealed**, limited to that contained in the complaint, indictment, information, or other public documents;
 - 4) The identity of the investigating or arresting agency;
 - 5) If a USMS case, the circumstances immediately surrounding an arrest, including the time and place of arrest, possession of or use of weapons, a description of any physical items seized, and whether resistance and pursuit occurred;
 - 6) In civil cases, similar identification material regarding defendants, the government agency or program, a short statement of the claim as quoted from or referred to in the public record, and the government's interest may be released. Such a release will be coordinated with the United States Attorney's office;
 - 7) Information about extraditions or the movement of prisoners in USMS custody will **not** be released; and
 - 8) Information regarding a juvenile **will not** be released unless authorized in 18 USC 5038.
- b. A deputy is responsible for reporting any prisoner incident to the district management as soon as possible. District management will immediately report the incident to the USMS Communications Center, and comply with USMS Policy Directive 2.2, *Significant Incidents Reporting*.
- c. The initial notification will be followed up with a detailed written incident report fully describing the events and any action taken within 1 business day. An electronic copy of the incident report will be forwarded to the POD regional inspector or Assistant Chief of POD, Office of Detention Management (ODM), POD. Significant Incidents include but are not limited to:
- 1) Escape;
 - 2) Escape attempts;
 - 3) Use of force against prisoners;
 - 4) Vehicle accidents;
 - 5) Hijacking or attempted hijacking of any vehicle used for prisoner movement;
 - 6) Threats and actual attacks upon prisoners or escorting personnel by external sources;
 - 7) Suicides; and
 - 8) Attempted suicides.

F. Responsibilities:

1. **USM/Chief Deputy United States Marshal (CDUSM):** Responsible for performing the following:
 - a. Ensuring effective planning, scheduling, and supervision is provided for the safe movement of any prisoner within the district and up to 50 miles into a contiguous district;
 - b. Delegating approval authority to Supervisory Deputy United States Marshals (SDUSMs), or deputies assigned as deputy-in-charge;
 - c. Developing and implementing district procedures for prisoner movement situations not covered in this policy directive. District directives will not supersede or alter this directive;
 - d. Ensuring all district personnel are knowledgeable of this directive and any pertinent district directives; and
 - e. Ensuring all district vehicles primarily used to transport prisoners are properly equipped as well

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as operationally and mechanically sound.

2. **Prisoner Operations Division:** Responsible for performing the following:
 - a. Developing and implementing USMS policy and procedures, including program directives, in regard to prisoner movement;
 - b. Receiving and processing incident reports concerning in-district prisoner movements; and
 - c. Providing guidance and assistance regarding prisoner movement issues.
3. **Deputy-in-Charge (DIC):** Responsible for performing the following:
 - a. Keeping all reporting forms current during the trip;
 - b. Obtaining a legible signature or identification number from the receiving DUSM/officer;
 - c. Delivering or mailing a copy of the form USM-40/41, *Prisoner Remand or Order to Deliver*, to the host district the day of departure from the holdover detention facility (for out-of-district DICs). Whenever a prisoner's drop point is a USMS district's contract facility, a form USM-40/41 and a copy of the prisoner's records will be furnished to the receiving district office; and
 - d. Submitting all completed USM-40/41 forms to the SDUSM of the transporting district immediately upon the completion of the trip.

G. Definitions:

1. **Deputy (United States Marshals):** Includes all operational employees assigned to the 1811, 082, and 1802 job series, and USMs.
2. **District Management:** Includes USMs, Chief Deputy United States Marshals (CDUSMs), Assistant Chief Deputy United States Marshals (ACDUSMs), SDUSM or their designees.
3. **Operational Custody:** The physical receipt of a prisoner by a district followed by processing and retention of that prisoner.

Note: Minor changes -

- 1) Updated sub-object class codes. Reference: E.5.a.1. and E.5.b.3. Email on file 12/08/09. Archived Policy: In-district Movement 120909.
- 2) Updated sub-object class codes; reworded sentences without changing content to improve clarity/consistency; and formatted policy to conform to current reorganization and policy style. Changes approved by AD, POD on 11/30/09 per USM-98 form. Archived Policy: In-district Movement 120309.