



CITY OF MADISON POLICE DEPARTMENT  
STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE



**Intoxicated and Incapacitated Persons**

Eff. Date 05/04/2016

**Purpose**

The "Alcohol, Drug Abuse, Developmental Disabilities and Mental Health Act" gives law enforcement officers authority to respond to the self-destructive behavior of alcoholics and intoxicated persons. Specifically, Wis. Stat. 51.45, "Prevention and control of alcoholism" states:

*"It is the policy of this state that alcoholics and intoxicated persons may not be subjected to criminal prosecution because of their consumption of alcohol beverages but rather should be afforded a continuum of treatment in order that they may lead normal lives as productive members of society."*

The officer's role under Wis. Stat. 51.45(11), "Treatment and Services for Intoxicated Persons and Others Incapacitated by Alcohol," necessitates all officers understand the legal definitions for, and the difference between, those individuals who are simply intoxicated by alcohol and those whom are determined to be incapacitated by alcohol. It shall be the procedure of this department that the authority and responsibility outlined in Wis. Stat. 51.45(11) will be applied in a manner consistent with the intent of the State's "Alcohol, Drug Abuse, Developmental Disabilities and Mental Health Act," and with the objectives of this department.

**Procedure**

**INTOXICATED PERSON – DEFINED & ROLE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT**

*"A person whose mental or physical functioning is substantially impaired as a result of the use of alcohol;"* Wis. Stat. 51.45(2)(f). An intoxicated person is likely one who has had too much to drink but does not appear to need medical attention and has not done, nor threatened to do physical harm to himself/herself, others, or property.

**Procedures - Intoxicated Person**

1. When an officer encounters an "intoxicated person," discretion may be exercised to offer, or not to offer help to the person. The individual may accept or reject the offer. An officer cannot take the "intoxicated person" home, nor to any treatment facility unless the person voluntarily consents.
2. A threat of arrest designed to coerce an "intoxicated person" into accepting assistance is improper.
3. If the "intoxicated person" **accepts a ride home**, the officer may transport the individual or may arrange to shuttle the person through adjoining districts. If an "intoxicated person" refuses to be conveyed, the officer may also suggest and arrange for public transportation at the person's expense.
4. If the "intoxicated person" consents to be voluntarily taken to a **treatment facility** (including emergency medical facilities), s/he will be transported and turned over to the facility staff. Officers are not required to wait until admission procedures are completed. Further disposition, e.g., treatment, transportation, etc., will be the responsibility of the facility staff who may admit the person, refer to another facility, take the person home, or give the person shelter.
5. A case number and a case report **are required** when an officer conveys an "intoxicated person" home or voluntarily to a treatment facility. The report should be entitled "Intoxicated Person / Conveyance." If the individual is unwilling to provide any information, the report will be completed to the extent possible.

**INCAPACITATED BY ALCOHOL – DEFINED & ROLE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT**

*A person who as a result of the use of or withdrawal from alcohol, is unconscious or has his or her judgment otherwise so impaired that he or she is incapable of making a rational decisions, as evidenced objectively by such indicators as extreme physical debilitation, physical harm or threats of harm to himself or herself or to*

any other person, or to property; Wis. Stat 51.45(2)(d). Persons found to be incapacitated by alcohol are clearly in need of immediate protection and medical attention, whether conscious or unconscious.

Wis. Stat. 51.45(11)(b) defines a specific role and responsibility for law enforcement when dealing with persons found to be incapacitated by alcohol:

*“A person who appears to be incapacitated by alcohol shall be placed under protective custody by a law enforcement officer. The law enforcement officer shall either bring such person to an approved public treatment facility for emergency treatment or request a designated person to bring such person to the facility for emergency treatment. If no approved public treatment facility is readily available or if, in the judgment of the law enforcement officer or designated person, the person is in need emergency medical treatment, the law enforcement officer or designated person upon the request of law enforcement shall take such person to an emergency medical facility. The law enforcement officer or designated person, in detaining such person or in taking him or her to an approved public treatment facility or emergency medical facility, is holding such person under protective custody and shall make every reasonable effort to protect the person’s health and safety.”*

### Procedure - Protective Custody

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1. **Extreme Debilitation** is evidenced by one or more of the following:
  - a. Inability to stand without assistance (the need to cling to objects such as buildings, or posts in order to remain standing).
  - b. Manner of walking (staggering, falling, wobbling).
  - c. Presence of vomit, urination or defecation on clothing.
  - d. Dilation of eyes, flushed complexion, alcohol odor on breath.
  - e. Inability to understand and coherently respond to questions asked (name, age, address, destination).
  - f. Delirium tremens (sweating, trembling, anxiety, hallucinations).
  - g. Unconsciousness. (This alone constitutes sufficient grounds to evidence extreme physical debilitation if it is apparent that the condition is related to alcohol consumption. **Unconsciousness**, even when the individual has consumed alcohol, **could be caused by other factors, i.e., diabetic shock**. Any individual found unconscious should be conveyed to a hospital for examination.)
2. **Physical harm (or threats)** to self, others, or property is evidenced by one or more of the following:
  - a. Walking into streets or intersections, negligent of the flow of traffic.
  - b. Sleeping on the street or gutter, where they may be hit by a motor vehicle.
  - c. Sleeping on the sidewalk, where they are subject to being robbed, assaulted, or molested.
  - d. Anger or hostility expressed towards individuals, e.g., family, friends, pedestrians.
  - e. Threats of damage to property or persons, i.e., assault.
3. An officer who assesses and determines a person to be “incapacitated by alcohol” **has a statutory responsibility to take that person into protective custody, and to convey that person to a treatment facility**. Officers who have placed a person in protective custody due to incapacitation from alcohol should first seek to convey and admit him or her to the Dane County Public Detoxification Center, 2914 Industrial Drive. This facility is Dane County’s “approved public treatment facility” pursuant to Wis. Stat 51.45(2). Wis. Stat 51.45(11)(b) states “a person brought to an approved public treatment facility . . . shall be deemed to be under the protective custody of the facility upon arrival.” Hence, persons incapacitated by alcohol and placed by officers in protective custody can be involuntarily held at a public treatment center until such time their medical condition improves.

If a treatment bed is currently not available at the Dane County Public Detoxification Center, the officer shall convey the person whom they have placed in protective custody to an emergency medical facility (i.e., hospital emergency room) for medical evaluation and treatment. **Once admitted to the emergency medical facility, the role of law enforcement has been completed.** Wis. Stat. 51.45(11)(i) requires emergency medical facilities to provide necessary and immediate medical care, but emergency rooms are not required to provide “non-medical services including, but not limited to, shelter, transportation or protective custody.” Hence an officer’s protective custody status does not

- transfer to the emergency room or hospital (in contrast to where it does at Detox), and the person cannot be involuntarily held against his or her will at a hospital emergency room.
4. **Protective Custody is NOT an arrest.** Officers acting in compliance with Wis. Stat. 51.45 are acting in the course of their official duty and are not criminally or civilly liable for false imprisonment (Wis. Stat. 51.45(11)(g)).
  5. An officer must make every reasonable effort to protect the health and safety of persons incapacitated by alcohol and take reasonable steps to protect themselves (Wis. Stat. 51.45(11)(b)).
  6. At no time will a person in protective custody be conveyed to their home.
  7. At the discretion of the officer, a person in protective custody may be placed in handcuffs. Anyone in protective custody will routinely be searched for weapons.
  8. The officer will advise the dispatcher once a person has been taken into protective custody for conveyance to a treatment facility.
  9. Incapacitated persons placed by officers in protective custody who are in need of emergency medical care (e.g., unconscious, lacerations, fractures, concussions), shall be transported to a hospital by the Madison Fire Department. Officers need not follow or wait with subjects who are receiving emergency medical care at a hospital unless they are also under arrest or violent. Once emergency medical care has been provided by the hospital, the hospital may deem additional medical monitoring of the incapacitated person is necessary. The hospital will contact the Dane County Public Detoxification Center, and if a treatment bed is available, the hospital will contact Dispatch and request an officer to respond and complete a protective custody conveyance to Detox.
  10. A case number and a case report are **required** whenever an officer places a person in Protective Custody and conveys that person to the Dane County Public Treatment Center (Detox) or local hospital emergency room. The primary officer will complete the MPD Protective Custody Commitment Report form upon arrival at Detox **or at the hospital**. This form has been created to aid officers in detailing their probable cause as to why they believed someone was in need of protective custody pursuant to Wis. Stat. 51.45(11)(b). Once completed, a photocopy of the PC Commitment Report form should be left with Detox or hospital emergency room staff for their records. The original shall be submitted in a timely fashion to the Records Section thereby satisfying this reporting requirement.

### Procedure - Warrant Checks

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A routine warrant check of all persons taken into protective custody will be made.

1. If a misdemeanor/municipal warrant(s) exists, the person will be taken to a treatment facility. The following documents **MUST** be completed and stored in the file cabinet: Jail Booking Form, PC Affidavit, if required, Injured Prisoner Medical Clearance when appropriate, and the original incident reports should be completed and routed in accordance with current reporting practices.
2. If a **felony** warrant(s) exists, the officer will consult with the Officer-in-Charge or designee to arrange for disposition.
3. If the wanted person needs emergency medical attention, s/he will be taken to a hospital where, depending on the charge, at least one officer will remain. If the person is admitted, hospital staff should be advised to call prior to his/her release. **Deviations will be with the approval of the Officer-in-Charge or designee.**

### Disorderly Conduct/Other Charges

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Some behavior which evidences incapacitation by alcohol might also be used to substantiate a disorderly conduct charge, however, in order to ensure that officers' authority is applied in a manner consistent with the intent of the "Alcohol, Drug Abuse, Developmental Disabilities and Mental Health Act":

1. The Officer-in-Charge or designee may determine that a disorderly conduct arrest is not appropriate and if the person is incapacitated by alcohol, may direct that the person be released, taken into protective custody, and conveyed to a treatment facility.
2. Persons incapacitated by alcohol who have threatened or committed physical harm to themselves, others or property should be taken into protective custody and conveyed to a treatment facility.
3. Officers may encounter resistance and may be required to physically restrain an incapacitated person, particularly if the person is taken into protective custody involuntarily.

4. Officers will respond to the treatment facility, upon request, if a client becomes belligerent, physically abusive, threatening, or clearly disorderly and will assist the facility staff in placing the person in restraints, if they are incapacitated by alcohol (reminder, use of force higher than compliance hold requires a report). Persons present at the facility on a voluntary basis, and not incapacitated may be escorted from the facility.

### **OWI Charges**

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A person incapacitated by alcohol who has been arrested for O.W.I. violation, may be taken to a treatment facility after being processed, at the direction of the Officer-in-Charge or designee. This will **not affect** subsequent prosecution but is intended to provide treatment. The person must be advised that a court appearance is mandatory on the day and time designated on the ticket.

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