

WEBER COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE		POLICY AND PROCEDURES	
SUBJECT: Use of Restraining Devices on Prisoners		CHAPTER/SECTION NO.: 47.18, 47.19	
EFFECTIVE DATE: 10/7/03		REVIEW DATE:	
AMENDS/SUPERSEDES: See attached sheet		APPROVED: <u>** See Master File</u> Sheriff	
STANDARD NUMBER: 71.2.1			

47.18 **Purpose**

- 47.18.1 To provide directive for transporting deputies regarding when to restrain prisoners, approved devices for restraint, and methods of restraint.

47.19. **Policy**

- 47.19.1 A prisoner will normally be transported with handcuffs placed behind the back, palms face out, key holes face up, cuffs secure but not too tight (one finger rule). Unless circumstances at the time of arrest prohibit the deputy from doing so, all prisoners will be handcuffed in the "double-lock" position.
- A. If a prisoner is combative or resistive, this shall be documented in the arrest/case report.
 - B. Prisoners who are injured, ill, or disabled present special problems. These problems are addressed in this chapter.
 - C. A prisoner may be handcuffed with the hands in front, if this is done in conjunction with a prisoner belly chain or other suitable waist restraint, and leg irons.
 - D. If transporting more than one prisoner, they will be handcuffed with belly chains and leg irons. Deputy discretion may be used when deciding to cuff in front or rear.

- E. No more than two prisoners will be transported by a single deputy and then only with a divider or cage. Both prisoners will be placed in the back seat.
- F. Prisoners who require transport for an extended period of time will be handcuffed in front utilizing a prisoner belly chain or other suitable waist restraint, and leg iron cuffs.
- G. In no event, will a prisoner ever be secured to any portion of a vehicle while in transport.

47.19.2 The following devices or combinations thereof are approved for the restraint of prisoners when used in accordance with Sheriff's Office approved training:

- A. Sheriff's Office issued handcuffs
- B. Flex-cuffs
- C. Prisoner transport belt/belly chain or other waist restraint
- D. Leg iron cuffs
- E. Leg cord cuff restraint (hobble)
- F. Black box system

47.19.3 A sick or injured prisoner will be transported in a police vehicle only if necessary and only after medical personnel have examined the prisoner and consider it safe to do so. Whether or not the sick or injured prisoner is transported, in a police vehicle, in restraints, is a decision left to the transporting deputy and supervisor.

47.19.4 A sick or injured prisoner in custody will be restrained as much as is consistent with his/her sickness or injury. Any such sick or injured prisoner transported in a police vehicle must be able to have his/her hands handcuffed behind his/her back or handcuffed in front utilizing a prisoner belly chain or other suitable waist restraint, and leg irons.

- 47.19.5 Any such prisoner transported by ambulance or similar vehicle, will be restrained on a gurney or back-board as securely as possible, consistent with his/her injuries.
- 47.19.6 In making decisions regarding prisoner restraint, the transporting deputy will consider the following:
- A. Safety of the deputy and the prisoner.
 - B. The prisoner's current and past demeanor.
 - C. The possibility of the prisoner injuring himself/herself or others.
- 47.19.7 Total Appendage Restraint
- A. The use of total appendage restraint is discouraged in all but the most severe cases when the safety of the prisoner, the deputies, or others are at risk, if the prisoner is not completely restrained.
 - B. Procedure to be used is as follows:
 - 1. Prisoner is handcuffed behind the back
 - 2. Prisoner's feet are shackled
 - 3. Tether is used to link the hands to the feet.
 - 4. **At no time will the prisoner's legs be drawn up until they touch the wrist.**
 - 5. Tether must be long enough to allow the prisoner to be seated upright with his/her legs bent with feet out in front. Tether length will depend on the size of the prisoner.
 - 6. Prisoner will be sat upright as soon as possible.
 - 7. A deputy or officer will be assigned to remain with the prisoner at all times, to ensure the prisoner's safety and assess the prisoner's well being.
 - 8. The on-duty shift supervisor will be immediately summoned to the incident in all cases when **total appendage restraint** is used.

9. As much as possible, the prisoner will be transported in an upright position.
10. Any report of injury will be made per policy.
11. The Bureau Commander will be notified and briefed on the incident by the on duty supervisor or Duty Lieutenant.
12. The Chief Deputy and the Sheriff will be notified by the Bureau Commander, or the on duty supervisor or Duty Lieutenant if the Bureau Commander is not available.
13. A *Use of Force* report will be submitted per policy and the on duty supervisor will conduct an investigation of the incident regarding the use of force and the total appendage restraint, and submit a report to the Bureau Commander to be forwarded to the Chief Deputy and the Sheriff.