

	ELGIN POLICE DEPARTMENT 151 Douglas Avenue Elgin, Illinois 60120	
Effective Date: 06/17/02	STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE	Revised Date: 04/07/21
Chief of Police: 	Restraining Devices, 71.2	
Cross Reference: 46.2 Special Weapons and Tactics Team 71.1 Transportation of Detainees		Policy Sections: 71.2.1 Restraining Devices

PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for the use of restraining devices by employees of the Elgin Police Department.

POLICY STATEMENT

It is the policy of the Elgin Police Department to utilize restraints in a manner that will adequately provide for the safety and security of the detainee, officers, and the general public.

DEFINITIONS

Ankle Cuffs: Commercially produced chain link type cuff, designed to be placed around the ankles.

Disposable Flex Cuffs: Commercially produced plastic flexible band cuff with a one-way locking system.

Emergency Services Detail (ESD): The use of SWAT officers in the resolution of violent or armed emotionally distressed persons (EDP).

Handcuffs: Commercially produced chain link or hinged-type cuff, designed to be placed around the wrist and capable of being double locked.

Transport Belt: Commercially produced heavy-duty leather waist belt with a metal restraining ring for use with handcuffs and ankle cuffs.

Safety Restraint Chair: Commercially produced chair designed to safely secure a detainee that exhibits disruptive, dangerous, or injurious behavior.

Wrap Restraint: A temporary restraining device which mobilizes a violent/combatative subject who has been detained or taken into custody.

Y Bar: A device designed by the New York City Police Department which is an approximate 6-foot metal bar with an angled end resembling the shape of the letter "Y." This is designed to contain, re-direct, or restrict the movements of violent, combative or emotionally distressed persons or those under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

PROCEDURES

71.2.1 RESTRAINING DEVICES

A. Ankle cuffs

Ankle cuffs may be used on detainees who pose a security risk, are believed to be violent or any other transport/circumstance at the officer's discretion.

B. Disposable Flex Cuffs

Disposable flex cuffs may be used during emergencies, mass arrest situations, or SWAT operations.

C. Handcuffs

1. Handcuffs shall be used in situations to include, but not limited to:
 - a. Restricting the movement of a person placed under arrest.
 - b. Transporting a detainee.
 - c. Immobilizing a violent or emotionally distressed person.
 - d. At the officer's discretion due to officer safety concerns.
2. Detainees should be handcuffed with their hands behind their back and palms pointing out. Under the following circumstances, detainees may be handcuffed with their hands positioned in the front of their body:
 - a. Physically incapable of placing hands behind their back.
 - b. Physically disadvantaged.
 - c. Sick or injured to the extent that placing hands behind their back would be impractical.
 - d. Restrained by use of the transport belt.
3. Handcuffs should be double locked.
4. Detainees should never be handcuffed to a fixed part of any transport vehicle.
5. Emotionally distressed persons in custody, who pose a danger to themselves or others, may be handcuffed until padded restraints are obtained.

D. Safety Restraint Chair

1. The safety restraint chair may be used whenever a detainee exhibits disruptive, dangerous, or injurious behavior toward themselves or others.
2. The safety restraint chair may also be utilized for the detainee to receive medical treatment in order to prevent injury to medical staff. If the detainee requires treatment from a medical facility, the detainee may be transported by ambulance while restrained in the chair. Refer to Standard Operating Procedure 71.1 Transportation of Detainees for information on transporting detainees to medical facilities.
3. Utilization of the safety restraint chair must be authorized by an on-duty shift supervisor.
 - a. The authorizing supervisor has the option of utilizing the wrist straps and shoulder harness located on the restraint chair or handcuffing the detainee's hands behind their back. Employees also have the option of using the "spit hood."
 - b. A minimum of two employees are required to utilize the safety restraint chair.
 - c. Prior to being placed into the safety restraint chair, every effort should be made

to remove any excess property and clothing from the detainee.

1. When possible, the detainee should be permitted to wear one outer layer of clothing.
 2. If removal of personal property was inhibited prior to restraint in the safety restraint chair due to the detainee's actions, all excess clothing and personal property should be removed as soon as possible.
- d. Detainees can only remain in the safety restraint chair, with their hands cuffed behind their back, for a maximum of one hour. Afterwards, the detainee must be restrained using the wrist straps and shoulder harness.
 - e. During the utilization of the safety restraint chair, the employee will encourage detainee compliance by explaining the procedure, reasons for the procedure, and the behavior needed to discontinue use of the chair.
 - f. A supervisor or designee will check the detainee's wellbeing upon being placed in the chair and every hour until the detainee is removed.
 - g. The detainee shall be checked every 15 minutes by employees assigned to the Holding Facility. The inspection, detainee's time in and removal from the safety restraint chair shall be logged utilizing the appropriate form.
 - h. A detainee can remain in the safety restraint chair up two hours, at which time the shift supervisor is to be notified. The supervisor will make a determination on continued use of the chair or having the detainee transported for a mental health examination.
 - i. When the detainee has exhibited behavior that allows removal from the chair and it is reasonable to believe that the detainee will continue to exhibit cooperative behavior, the detainee will be removed from the safety restraint chair.
 - j. The safety restraint chair will be placed in a location that provides safety and security for the restrained detainee, other detainees, and employees. The chair may be placed in the mass arrest room or holding cell where the jailer can continuously observe the detainee.
 - k. Employees utilizing the safety restraint chair shall complete an incident report under the booking tab to document the detainee's actions leading to the use of the safety restraint chair and the name of the authorizing supervisor.
 - l. The holding facility commander is responsible for ensuring that the appropriate forms are completed and maintained in a secure location.

E. Transport Belt

The transport belt may be used, in conjunction with handcuffs and ankle cuffs, on detainees who pose a security risk, are believed to be violent and during transports outside the City of Elgin, to include Cook and Kane County warrant services.

F. Wrap Restraint.

1. The wrap is a temporary restraint system designed to provide emergency stabilization.
2. Officers shall request the assistance of the Emergency Services Detail (ESD). For more information on the ESD, refer to Standard Operating Procedure 46.2 Special Weapons

and Tactics Team.

3. The Emergency Services Detail (ESD) officer shall oversee the application of the wrap which may be utilized in the below situations.
 - a. When violent/combative behavior is indicated.
 - b. To immobilize a combative subject.
 - c. To limit a violent/combative subject from injuring themselves or others.
 - d. To restrain a subject after a chemical spray or use of the TASER or less lethal munitions.
 - e. When conventional methods of restraint are not effective.
4. Officers shall adhere to best practices and the wrap application training while securing a subject in the wrap.
5. Depending on the level of resistance encountered, the wrap should be applied by two to four officers. One officer generally controls the subject's upper body while additional officers control the legs and apply the components of the wrap.
6. Precautions:
 - a. The subject shall be monitored at all times.
 - b. Persons who are known to be pregnant should be restrained in the least restrictive manner that is effective for officer safety.
 - c. To minimize respiratory issues, officers shall ensure the subject transitions out of the supine position as soon as practicable.
 - d. If the subject reports or exhibits medical concerns, medical assistance shall be requested. Medical treatment can be provided while the subject is restrained in the wrap.
7. A subject can remain in the wrap for up two hours. The on-duty shift supervisor shall be notified for time periods over two hours.
8. Use of the wrap shall be documented in the police report and the SWAT commander shall be notified of its use.

G. Y Bar

May be utilized by officers assigned to the Emergency Services Detail (ESD) to contain, restrict, distract, or re-direct the movement of violent, combative or emotionally distressed persons or those under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

- H. Any position that results in the arms and legs being bound/tied together is prohibited.