



GOODYEAR POLICE DEPARTMENT

Policy and Procedure Manual
POLICY 3.05
**PRISONER HANDCUFFING,
RESTRAINTS, AND TRANSPORT**

Effective:
08/08/2024

Replaces:
05/16/2024

Approved:


1. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

1. This policy provides guidelines for the use of handcuffs and other restraints during detentions and arrests. The Goodyear Police Department authorizes the use of restraint devices in accordance with this policy, Policy 3.04 Use of Force, and department training.

2. USE OF RESTRAINTS

1. Only members who have successfully completed department-approved training on the use of restraint devices described in this policy are authorized to use these devices. When deciding whether to use any restraint, officers should carefully balance officer safety concerns with factors that include, but are not limited to:
 - A. The circumstances or crime leading to the arrest.
 - B. The demeanor and behavior of the arrested person.
 - C. The age and health of the person.
 - D. Whether the person is known to be pregnant.
 - E. Whether the person has a hearing or speaking disability. In such cases, consideration should be given, safety permitting, to handcuffing to the front in order to allow the person to sign or write notes.
 - F. Whether the person has any other apparent disability.

2. RESTRAINT OF DETAINEES

- A. Situations may arise where it may be reasonable to restrain an individual who may, after brief investigation, be released without arrest. Unless arrested, the use of restraints on detainees should continue only for as long as is reasonably necessary to assure the safety of officers and others. When deciding whether to remove restraints from a detainee, officers should continuously weigh the safety interests at hand against the continuing intrusion upon the detainee.

3. RESTRAINT OF PREGNANT PERSONS

- A. Persons who are known to be pregnant should be restrained in the least restrictive manner that is effective for officer safety.

4. RESTRAINT OF JUVENILES

- A. A juvenile under 14 years of age should not be restrained unless he/she is suspected of a dangerous felony or when the officer has a reasonable suspicion that the juvenile may resist, attempt escape, injure him/herself, injure another or damage property.

5. NOTIFICATIONS

- A. Whenever an officer transports a person with the use of restraints other than handcuffs, the officer shall inform the jail staff upon arrival at the jail that restraints were used. This notification should include information regarding any other circumstances the officer reasonably believes would be potential safety concerns or medical risks to the subject (e.g., prolonged struggle, extreme agitation, impaired respiration) that may have occurred prior to, or during transportation to the jail.

3. APPLICATION OF HANDCUFFS OR PLASTIC CUFFS

1. Handcuffs, including temporary nylon or plastic cuffs, may be used only to restrain a person's hands to ensure officer safety. If nylon or plastic cuffs are used, officers shall use trauma shears or a cutting device manufactured specifically for plastic cuff removal to remove the nylon or plastic cuffs while ensuring the safety of the detainee.
2. Although recommended for most arrest situations, handcuffing is discretionary and not an absolute requirement of the Department. Officers should consider handcuffing any person they reasonably believe warrants that degree of restraint. However, officers should not conclude that in order to avoid risk every person should be handcuffed, regardless of the circumstances.
3. In most situations handcuffs should be applied with the hands behind the person's back. When feasible, handcuffs should be double-locked to prevent tightening, which may cause undue discomfort or injury to the hands or wrists. OCCS techniques are the preferred methods for handcuffing prisoners; however, the arresting officer shall determine the best method to use based on the totality of the circumstances. Regardless of the chosen handcuffing method, it is paramount that the arresting officer(s) control the subject prior to the application of handcuffs.
4. In situations where one pair of handcuffs does not appear sufficient to restrain the individual or may cause unreasonable discomfort due to the person's size, officers should consider alternatives, such as using an additional set of handcuffs or multiple plastic cuffs. Handcuffs should be removed as soon as it is reasonable or after the person has been searched and is safely confined within a detention facility.

4. APPLICATION OF SPIT HOODS

1. Spit hoods are temporary protective devices designed to prevent the wearer from biting and/or transferring or transmitting fluids (saliva and mucous) to others. Spit hoods may be placed upon persons in custody when the officer reasonably believes the person will bite or spit, either on a person or in an inappropriate place. They are generally used during application of a physical restraint, while the person is restrained, or during or after transport.
2. Officers utilizing spit hoods should ensure that the hood is fastened properly to allow for adequate ventilation and that the restrained person can breathe normally. Officers should provide assistance during the movement of restrained individuals due to the potential for impaired or distorted vision on the part of the individual. Officers should avoid placing or leaving individuals wearing spit hoods with other detainees.
3. Spit hoods should not be used in situations where the restrained person is bleeding profusely from the area around the mouth or nose, or if there are indications that the person has a medical condition, such as difficulty breathing or vomiting. In such cases, prompt medical care should be obtained. If the person vomits while wearing a spit hood, the spit hood should be promptly removed and discarded. Persons who have been sprayed with oleoresin capsicum (OC) spray should be thoroughly decontaminated including hair, head and clothing prior to application of a spit hood.
4. Those who have been placed in a spit hood should be continually monitored and shall not be left unattended until the spit hood is removed. Spit hoods shall be discarded after each use.

5. AUXILIARY RESTRAINT DEVICES

1. Auxiliary restraint devices include transport belts, waist or belly chains, transportation chains, ankle cuffs and other similar devices. Auxiliary restraint devices are intended for use during long-term restraint or transportation. They provide additional security and safety without impeding breathing, while permitting adequate movement, comfort and mobility.
2. Only department-authorized devices may be used. Any person in auxiliary restraints should be monitored as reasonably appears necessary.

3. Ankle cuffs are an auxiliary restraint that may be used to limit a prisoner's mobility during processing in the Temporary Holding Facility or in transportation, as determined by the arresting officer.

6. SUPPLEMENTAL RESTRAINT DEVICES

1. Supplemental restraints may be used to restrain a violent or potentially violent person when it is reasonable to do so during the course of detention, arrest or transportation.
2. In determining whether to use a supplemental restraint, officers should consider:
 - A. Whether the officer or others could be exposed to injury due to the assaultive or resistant behavior of a suspect.
 - B. Whether it is reasonably necessary to protect the suspect from his/her own actions (e.g., hitting his/her head against the interior of the patrol unit, running away from the arresting officer while handcuffed, kicking at objects or officers).
 - C. Whether it is reasonably necessary to avoid damage to property (e.g., kicking at windows of the patrol unit).
3. Guidelines for use of supplemental restraints
 - A. When applying supplemental the following guidelines should be followed:
 1. If practicable, officers should notify a supervisor of the intent to apply the supplemental restraint device. In all cases, a supervisor shall be notified as soon as practicable after the application of the supplemental restraint device.
 2. Once applied, absent a medical or other emergency, restraints should remain in place until the officer arrives at the jail or other facility or the person no longer reasonably appears to pose a threat.
 3. Once secured, the person should be placed in a seated or upright position, secured with a seat belt, and shall not be placed on his/her stomach for an extended period, as this could reduce the person's ability to breathe.
 4. The restrained person should be continually monitored by an officer while in the supplemental restraint. The officer should ensure that the person does not roll onto and remain on his/her stomach.
 5. The officer should look for signs of labored breathing and take appropriate steps to relieve and minimize any obvious factors contributing to this condition.
 6. When transported by ambulance/paramedic unit, the restrained person should be accompanied by an officer when requested by medical personnel. The transporting officer should describe to medical personnel any unusual behaviors or other circumstances the officer reasonably believes would be potential safety or medical risks to the subject (e.g., prolonged struggle, extreme agitation, impaired respiration).
4. APPLICATION OR DEPLOYMENT OF RIPP™ RESTRAINT
 - A. The RIPP restraint may be deployed in the following manners:
 1. Cinched securely around the ankles of a combative handcuffed prisoner to prevent injury to the suspect or officers.
 2. Cinched securely around the arms, above the elbows, of a handcuffed prisoner to prevent the prisoner from slipping the handcuffs from the rear to the front.
 3. Cinched securely around the legs, above the knees, of a handcuffed prisoner to prevent the prisoner from running.
 - B. Immediately upon applying the restraint in any manner the loose/clip end will be attached to the handcuff chain or hinge.
 - C. TRANSPORTING A RIPP™ RESTRAINED PRISONER

1. The following procedure will be used when transporting a combative prisoner restrained around the ankles:
 1. Unattach the loose/clip end from the handcuff chain or hinge.
 2. Place this end outside of the rear door through the hinged section and shut the door.
 3. Place this end into the front door, secure the clip to the front seat belt, and shut the door.
5. WRAP Supplemental Restraint
 - A. This restraint is designed to supplement the use of handcuffs, whereby immobilizing the feet, legs and torso while maximizing breathing to achieve de-escalation.
 1. The WRAP consists of three components contained in a deployment bag.
 1. Ankle strap
 2. Leg wrap
 3. Harness
 2. All components are deployed and applied during use.
 - B. Issuance and training
 1. All personnel in enforcement positions will be trained in the deployment and application of The Wrap.
 2. Each patrol squad is issued this restraint system to be carried either by the Sergeant or designee
 1. Assigned personnel shall be responsible for ensuring that The Wrap is properly maintained and in good working order.
 - C. Deployment and Application
 1. Officers should attempt to apply The WRAP according to their training.
 2. Steps for application to a handcuffed subject
 1. Apply ankle strap
 2. Position and apply leg wrap bands
 3. Apply and secure the harness
 4. Attach harness tether
 3. Once applied three verbalized questions should be asked from one officer to another
 1. Are they breathing?
 2. Is there a gap between the chest and harness?
 3. Are they leaning back?
 4. Officers will make adjustments to the fit as necessary
 - D. Transportation
 1. The subject will need to be carried by a minimum of three officers, two in the torso and one officer for the legs.
 1. If officers believe the subject will be cooperative the ankle strap, lower leg bands, and tether may be loosened slightly to allow the subject to take small steps.
 2. The subject will be placed feet first through the rear cage area, seated upright and seat belted into the vehicle.
 1. Their legs will be across the remaining part of the seat and may be angled towards the floor.
 - E. Once the subject is removed from the WRAP, clean the device using an antibacterial cleaning agent.

7. BOLAWRAP® REMOTE RESTRAINT DEVICE

1. The BolaWrap® remote restraint device is a hand-held remote restraint device that discharges an eight-foot Kevlar cord to entangle an individual at a range of 10-25 feet. The BolaWrap® is equipped with entangling barbs at each end of the Kevlar cord.
2. General
 - A. Only a Department-approved BolaWrap® device that has been issued by the Department shall be utilized by personnel trained in its deployment and use.
 - B. BolaWrap® devices should not be used on handcuffed persons unless they are actively resisting or exhibiting active aggression, and/or to prevent individuals from harming themselves or others.
 - C. Officers shall be responsible for ensuring that their issued BolaWrap® device is properly maintained and in good working order.
 - D. Officers shall not hold both a firearm and the BolaWrap® device at the same time.
 - E. The BolaWrap® is not intended to be a transportation restraint device and shall not be used as a substitute for a supplemental restraint. Once the subject has been detained, the cord should be cut and removed in accordance with training guidelines.
3. Application of the BolaWrap® device
 - A. The BolaWrap® device may be used in any of the following circumstances, when the totality of circumstances perceived by the officer at the time indicate that such application is reasonably necessary to control a person:
 1. The subject is assaultive, actively resisting, or passive non-compliant.
 2. The subject has demonstrated, by words or actions, an intention to be violent or to physically resist, and reasonably appears capable of harming officers, him/herself or others.
 - B. Mere flight from a pursuing officer, without other known circumstances or factors, is not good cause for the use of the BolaWrap® device to detain an individual.
 - C. Simultaneous applications of the BolaWrap® on a single individual by multiple devices is allowed.
4. Considerations
 - A. The use of the BolaWrap® device on the individuals listed below should generally be avoided, unless an officer reasonably believes under the totality of the circumstances that other options would be ineffective or would present a greater danger to the officer, the subject, or others:
 1. Individuals who are known to be pregnant.
 2. Elderly individuals or obvious juveniles.
 3. Individuals who are handcuffed or otherwise restrained.
 4. Individuals in danger of falling or becoming entangled in machinery or heavy equipment, which could result in death or serious bodily injury.
 5. Individuals near any body of water that may present a drowning risk.
 6. Individuals whose position or activity may result in collateral injury (e.g., falls from height, operating vehicles).
5. Pre-deployment responsibilities
 - A. A verbal warning of "Bola, Bola, Bola" should precede a BolaWrap® device application, unless it would otherwise endanger the safety of officers or when it is otherwise not practicable due to the totality of the circumstances. The purpose of the warning is to:
 1. Provide other officers and individuals with a warning that the BolaWrap® device may be deployed.

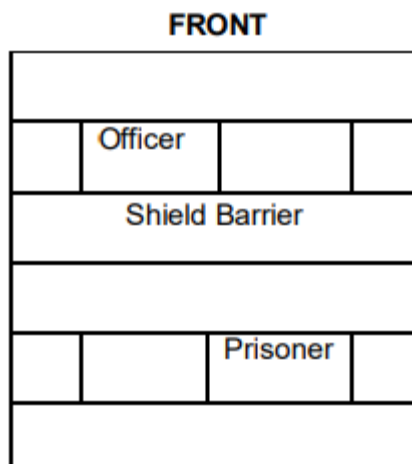
2. The fact that a verbal or other warning was given, or the reasons it was not given, shall be documented by the officer deploying the BolaWrap® device in the related report.
 - B. The aiming laser should never be intentionally directed into the eyes of another as it may permanently impair his/her vision.
 - C. The deploying officer should, if possible, assemble a sufficient number of officers to assist with taking the suspect into custody.
 - D. Under exigent circumstances, nothing in this policy prohibits an officer from deploying the BolaWrap® at a subject without requesting or having the presence of additional officers.
6. Tactical use
- A. Targeting considerations:
 1. Reasonable efforts should be made to target lower extremities or lower arms. The head, neck, chest and groin should not be targeted. Officers should monitor the condition of the subject if it strikes the head, neck, chest or groin until the subject is examined by paramedics or other medical personnel.
 - B. Actions following deployments:
 1. Officers shall provide or request medical treatment as necessary.
 2. Once the subject is handcuffed, the officer may cut the Kevlar cord with Department issued medical shears or a seatbelt cutter.
 1. The Kevlar cord shall be cut prior to any transportation.
 3. If the hooks pierce the subject's skin then they should be considered a biohazard, and officers should use pliers or puncture resistant gloves to remove them.
 4. The expended cartridge, hooks and Kevlar cord shall be collected and submitted into evidence.
7. Reporting requirements
- A. Officers shall include in their report the reason for the application, cartridge serial number as well as the description of injuries sustained or claimed.
 1. Any obvious injuries will be entered in to Blue Team.
 - B. Officers shall notify jail medical staff and/or mental health facility staff of the use of the device and any injuries sustained or claimed.

8. PRISONER HANDLING AND TRANSPORTATION

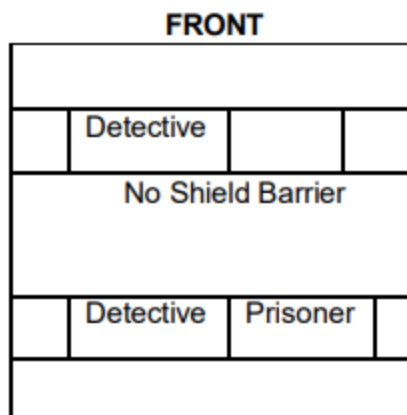
1. Searches of Transport Vehicles
 - A. A thorough search of the transport vehicle shall be conducted prior to transporting any prisoner, and an additional search of the transport vehicle shall be conducted after the transport of the prisoner. This includes when a prisoner is moved from one transport vehicle to another.
2. Transporting Prisoners of the Opposite Sex and Juveniles
 - A. When practical, two employees should be used to transport a prisoner of the opposite sex.
 - B. While the use of two employees is not always feasible for local transports, it shall be mandatory for all out-of-county transports.
 - C. For lengthy trips where both male and female prisoners are being transported, a male and a female employee shall be assigned to transport when possible.
3. Transporting Prisoners Who Are Physically and / or Mentally Handicapped
 - A. The nature of the offense and the extent of the handicap shall be considered when determining the levels of restraint to use and methods of transportation.
 - B. Wheelchairs, crutches, canes, etc., shall be transported in the trunk of the transporting vehicle or other storage compartment.

- C. Any item required by the prisoner as a result of their handicap shall be transported with the prisoner.
 - D. The subject shall be assisted into and out of the transporting vehicle as needed.
 - E. The transporting employee shall exercise reasonable care and good judgment to ensure employee and prisoner safety while taking into consideration the comfort of the prisoner.
4. Transporting Sick or Injured Prisoners
- A. If a prisoner becomes ill or injured incidental to an arrest or transport, the employee shall transport the prisoner to the department processing area.
 - B. If the illness or injury is of a nature that is apparently non-debilitating or not life-threatening, the employee shall request dispatch to have paramedics meet the employee and the prisoner at the department processing area.
 - C. If the illness or injury is of a nature that is apparently debilitating or life-threatening, the employee shall request dispatch to have paramedics respond to the scene.
 - D. Transport of a prisoner to a medical facility in a police vehicle shall only occur if the employee has reasonable cause to believe that waiting for an ambulance would immediately endanger the life of the prisoner.
 - E. The employee will document in a written report when the injury occurred, whether the injury was incidental to arrest, as a result of criminal activity or action, or whether the injury was a pre-existing condition.
5. Transporting Prisoners Exposed to Pepper Spray
- A. Prior to transport, the employee will request dispatch to have paramedics meet the employee and prisoner at the scene of the arrest for prisoner evaluation.
 - B. The employee will notify the on-duty supervisor of the exposure.
6. Seating Arrangements When Transporting Prisoners
- A. To maximize safety, employees and prisoners shall be seated in specific locations within transport vehicles dependent upon the vehicle type, the number of prisoners being transported, and the number of transporting employees.
 - B. The seating arrangements have been developed to allow the employee(s) to maintain visual contact of the prisoner(s) at all times in order to minimize the opportunity for escape, as well as ensuring the prisoner(s) is as comfortable as possible during the transport by having the prisoner(s) appropriately restrained (handcuffs, etc.) and secured in their seat by a seat belt.
 - C. The following diagrams illustrate the seating arrangements to be used by the transporting employee. Employees and prisoners shall be seated in accordance with the following:

1. Diagram 1 – One employee / one prisoner in a transport vehicle with an equipped cage.



2. Diagram 2 – Two employees / one prisoner in a transport vehicle not equipped with a cage (CID only).



7. Body Worn Camera Usage During Transport
 - A. Body worn cameras shall be activated during prisoner transports of any kind in a City of Goodyear vehicle and shall remain on until the prisoner(s) is relinquished to the jail, another law enforcement agency, or released.
8. Traffic Accident During Transport of a Prisoner
 - A. If the transport vehicle is involved in an accident, the employee shall render first aid if needed and it is safe to do so. The employee shall contact the appropriate law enforcement agency concerning the presence and number of prisoners in the transport vehicle. The employee shall advise their supervisor of the accident as soon as practical.
9. Security Risk Notification
 - A. Employees who transport prisoners to courtrooms, a jail, or to another police agency shall ensure the receiving agency or party has been informed of any information reference any unusual security risks the prisoner may present.
 - B. Employees will notify the judge of the court when a prisoner being transported is considered a security hazard.