
RESTRAINT DEVICE PROCEDURES

3020.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

These procedures serve as guidelines for the use and application of the different types of restraint devices approved by the Department.

3020.2 RIPP HOBBLE

The RIPP Hobble is made from one inch 700 pound polypropylene webbed belting. It has a self-locking clip at one end and a brass snap at the other. It can be used to restrain a person's ankles, legs or arms. The Department has three approved techniques in which the RIPP Hobble can be used.

3020.2.1 WAIST/HANDCUFF RESTRAINT TECHNIQUE

The Waist/Handcuff Restraint Technique is used to prevent a subject from slipping the handcuffs under the legs to the front position.

1. Wrap the restraint around the subject's waist and place the brass snap through the looped end. Wrap the brass snap end around the handcuff chain and clip it back onto itself, not the handcuff chain.
2. To make the restraint taut, wrap the restraint around the handcuff chain several times.
3. Two restraints may be joined together to fit around the waist of a large subject.

3020.2.2 LEG RESTRAINT TECHNIQUE

The Leg Restraint Technique controls movement of the feet, yet allows the subject to walk. The following are the three approved techniques:

1. The restraint is looped once around one ankle and pulled taut. The restraint is then wrapped twice around the other ankle and snapped onto the cross member formed by the restraint. The subject can then walk, but with limited mobility.
2. The restraint is looped and placed around the subject's legs just above the kneecaps and pulled taut. The friction locking clip should be on the same side as the officer. Assist the subject into a standing position. Hold the subject's elbow in one hand and the restraint in the other. Assist the subject and walk slowly.
3. The restraint is looped once around both of the subject's ankles and pulled taut. The free end of the restraint is placed inside the doorjamb of the rear door and pulled taut to secure the subject's feet against the inside of the door. The remaining free end of the restraint is placed inside the front door jamb to prevent the end from dangling on the ground. NOTE: Under no circumstances is the free end to be left unsecured. If necessary, another hobble may be used to lengthen the free end.

3020.2.3 ARM RESTRAINT TECHNIQUE

Arm Restraint Technique controls the movement of the arms if handcuffs need to be removed any reason but the need for restraint is still required (i.e. being placed on a gurney.)

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1. Once a subject is handcuffed, open the restraint all the way and slide the subject's arms through it.
2. Push the restraint high up the arms so it is in the armpits.
3. Pull the slack out and clip it back to itself in the middle of the subject's back.

3020.2.4 MAXIMUM RESTRAINT TECHNIQUE

The Maximum Restraint Technique can be used to control combative individuals who remain violent and continue to resist or kick once handcuffed.

1. The Maximum restraint Technique incorporates two or more leg restraints. The subject is placed in the prone handcuffed position with hands behind his/her back and handcuffs double locked.
 - A. The first leg restraint secures the feet by wrapping around the ankles.
 - B. Roll the subject onto his/her side and wrap the second restraint around their waist. The brass snap is pulled through the loop and slack is taken out. The loop and brass snap are in front of the subject. The slack in the leg restraint is made taut by pulling the snap hook between the legs of the subject.
 - C. The brass snap from the leg restraint on the ankles is brought to the brass snap from the waist restraint and attached. Be sure to clip one restraint to the O-ring of the other restraint. The subject is now maximally restrained.
 - D. On large-framed individuals, it may be necessary to attach two restraints together to go around the waist. Modifications may be needed due to the variations of the slack in the restraints.
2. After an individual has been maximally restrained, he/she should immediately be placed on his/her side or in the sitting position. The individual shall not be placed face down, laying on his chest or stomach. The individual shall be constantly monitored. The three key things to watch for after the individual has been restrained are:
 - A. Breathing
 - B. Color (watch for subject's skin turning blue or gray)
 - C. Functional level of consciousness - the physical state of a person being conscious and able to speak, answer questions, and move around spontaneously.
3. Any body weight necessary to control the subject shall be limited to the legs, lower torso, and shoulder area. Body weight shall be immediately minimized on the subject's back to prevent restriction of his breathing.
4. The preferred method for lifting and carrying a subject in the maximum restraint position is to place an officer on either side of the subject and sit the subject up. Facing each other, the officers will place one hand under the subject's knee and the other on the inside of the subject's upper arm. Simultaneously, they will lift the subject up using their legs to minimize the potential for injury. If the subject continues to struggle, bite, or spit, the officers can lift and carry the subject in the prone position. At least three

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officers should be involved in this lift; one officer on either side and the third on the legs. As soon as possible, the subject should be placed on his side or in the sitting position.

5. Every attempt should be made to transport a person who has been restrained using the Maximum Restraint Technique in an upright seated position. If this is not possible, officers should request to have the subject transported by ambulance.

3020.3 SPIT SHIELD

The Department currently issues the Expectorant Shield and the TranZport Hood as spit shields. Both are similar in nature but have slightly different applications.

3020.3.1 THE EXPECTORANT SHIELD

The Expectorant Shield is a disposable hood made from a nylon mesh large enough to fit over a person's head. A solid cotton panel is sewn in the front that is designed to prevent a person from spitting or bleeding on others. The Expectorant Shield shall be placed over the person's head and tied under the arms and around the person's back. It shall never be tied around a person's head or neck. See Attachment 1 in section 3020.4 for details.

3020.3.2 THE TRANTZPORT HOOD

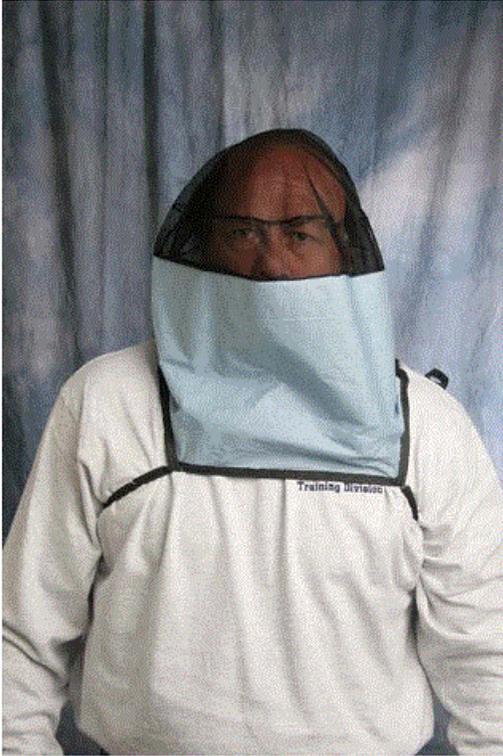
The TranTZport Hood is a disposable device made from a nylon mesh intended to fit over a person's head. A solid filtration fabric that encircles the entire lower portion of the hood is designed to prevent a person from spitting or bleeding on others. The TranTZport Hood shall be placed over a person's head with the mesh fabric covering the eye area of the head, and the filtration fabric covering the lower half of the head, below the nostrils. Carefully push the white plastic secure-lock tab down toward the top of the head while holding the top of the mesh fabric. DO NOT push down too tightly so as to avoid any unnecessary discomfort or impairment of the wearer's vision. See Attachment 2 in section 3020.3.5 for details.

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3020.4 ATTACHMENT 1 - EXPECTORANT SHIELD

The Expectorant Shield

Front View



Rear View



Left side rear



Right side rear



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3020.5 ATTACHMENT 2 - TRANZTPORT HOOD

