



Use of Force Recommendation 66

Policy Creation for use of RIPP Restraints



Agenda

- Recommendation Highlights
- Current Policy
- Gap Analysis
- Industry Trends
- Pros and Cons
- Committee Input
- Final Guidance
- Discussion



Recommendation Highlights

- MPD policy DPM 2.4.65 - Restraining Prisoners, describes positional asphyxia and procedures when handling subjects who have been restrained (handcuffed).
- Department policy does not specifically outline the use of RIPP restraints [hobbles], nor does it describe special considerations that must be taken when RIPP restraints are used on a prisoner.
- Create a policy that addresses the use of RIPP restraints

Current Policy

- *Restraining Prisoners DPM 2.4.65*
- **Avoiding Positional Asphyxia**
- **Anytime maximum restraint is used, or anytime a suspect exhibits bizarre behavior before, during or after control is applied, watch the suspect closely for breathing difficulties.**
- Sometimes multiple officers are necessary to overcome the strength of a suspect.
- It may be necessary to use the weight of several officers to hold a subject down while handcuffs or other restraints are applied.
- **Once the individual is controlled, quickly remove the weight to allow the subject to breathe freely.**
- Roll subject onto side or into a sitting position as soon as possible.
- Transport in an upright/seated position.
- **Obtain medical care immediately if subject has any breathing difficulties or if requested by the subject.**



Gap Analysis

Current Policy

- The current policy on restraining prisoners does not address the use of RIPP restraints/hobbles

Recommendation

- Add additional language to address the use of RIPP restraints/hobbles to the current policy (DPM 2.4.65 Restraining Prisoners)



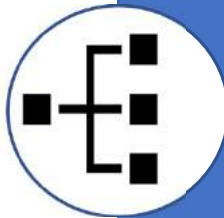
Language to be added

Insert in current policy between “General Guidelines for Restraints” and “Head Nets”

- Description of RIPP/Hobble restraints
 - Permanent loop made of nylon webbing with a bronze snap and a one-way jawed alligator clip
 - Self locking clip holds the permanent loop into place
- Proper application guidelines (1st level and 2nd level)
 - Allows for the transport of prisoners in vehicles in an upright, seated position, but removes the ability to kick doors and windows
 - Can be used at 2nd level as a restraining tool of a handcuffed prisoner.
 - This is for extremely combative prisoners
 - the prisoner should immediately be placed on their side and avoid leaving them in a face down position.
 - Monitor the prisoner closely for signs of labored breathing
 - Advise a supervisor via radio as soon as practicable
 - As soon as possible, the restraint should be removed from around the handcuffs and the prisoner secured in a patrol vehicle in a seated position.
- Safety concerns when using and guidelines for care of prisoners being restrained
 - Positional Asphyxia
 - Nerve damage to wrists
 - Sternum cartilage

Industry Trends

- Phoenix PD – Leg restraints – RIPP
- Scottsdale PD – Handcuffing – RIPP restraints
- Gilbert PD – Restraint devices (handcuffing) – Leg restraints



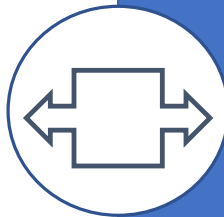
Pros and Cons

*Reasons **for** adopting the recommendation*

- *Clarifies guidelines for RIPP restraint procedures and use.*
- *Limits confusion on having a separate policy from other restraints*

*List the reasons **against** adopting the recommendation*

- *Not having a separate policy for RIPP restraints*



Committee Input

- Policy – Recommended updating policy currently in place instead of new policy
- Committee members concurred.



Final Guidance

- *Add language to current policy DPM 2.4.65 – Restraining Prisoners that address the use of RIPP restraints.*



Discussion