

KERN COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

Detentions Bureau Policies and Procedures

TITLE: RESTRAINTS - SECURITY OF INCARCERATED PERSONS C-400

EFFECTIVE:	REVIEWED:	REVISED:	UPDATED:
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REFERENCE: Title 15, Section 1058, 1058.5, C.C.R., P.C. 6030(f),
5007.7, DBPPM C-300, H-100

POLICY

The Detentions Bureau recognizes the need to restrain incarcerated persons to provide security during routine movements both in and outside of facilities. Except as detailed below in Directive #1 and #2, all incarcerated persons will be restrained when being removed from a detentions facility by members of this department. Additionally, staff may temporarily restrain incarcerated persons to provide security during movement within detentions facilities.

This policy applies only to the restraint of incarcerated people during routine movements. When incarcerated people are restrained due to behavior that results in the destruction of property or reveals incarcerated persons' intent to cause physical harm to themselves or others, the provisions of Section C-300 of this manual will apply.

DEFINITION(S):

Postpartum Incarcerated Person: Includes any incarcerated person who has had a baby, miscarriage, or an abortion within one (1) year of her entry into the jail.

DIRECTIVE #1- Pregnant and Postpartum Incarcerated People

The following restrictions will apply to the restraint of pregnant or postpartum incarcerated people for routine movement and transportation (i.e., pink clothing incarcerated people) staff will:

- Fasten handcuffs, if they are used, in front of the incarcerated person. Handcuffs will not be applied behind the incarcerated person's back.
- Not restrain a pregnant or postpartum incarcerated person by the use of leg irons, or waist chains.

- Not handcuff the incarcerated person to any other incarcerated person.

DIRECTIVE #2 - Incarcerated people in labor, delivery, or recovery from delivery

- Staff will not restrain pregnant incarcerated people who are in labor, in delivery, or in recovery after delivery with any type of restraint (including soft restraints) by the wrists, ankles, or both, unless deemed necessary for the safety and security of the incarcerated person, the staff, or the public.
 - This restriction shall be in effect during transport to the hospital, during delivery, and while in recovery at the hospital after giving birth.
- If it becomes necessary to restrain a pregnant incarcerated person in labor, delivery, or recovery from delivery staff will:
 - Ensure the restraints shall be the least restrictive available and the most reasonable under the circumstances.
 - Obtain the shift supervisor's approval prior to restraining a pregnant incarcerated person with more than handcuffs.
 - If such restraint is deemed necessary by a supervisor, staff will document the restraints used, the reason for the additional restraint, and the supervisor's approval in an incident report.
- If additional restraints are to be used, only soft or medical restraints may be utilized. Leg irons, waist chains and handcuffs applied behind the back will not be utilized under any circumstances while restraining an incarcerated person who is in labor, in delivery, or is recovering from delivery.
- Restraints shall be removed when a professional who is currently responsible for the medical care of a pregnant incarcerated person during a medical emergency, labor, delivery, or recovery after delivery determines that the removal of restraints is medically necessary.

DIRECTIVE #3 - Restrained Incarcerated People

Incarcerated people who are restrained will not be housed or placed in holding with incarcerated people who are not restrained.

DIRECTIVE #4 - Checking Restraints

Any officer who receives a restrained incarcerated person from another officer will verify the incarcerated person's restraints are secure and properly applied.

Procedure A: Restraining Incarcerated People Removed from the Facility

Unless one of the circumstances listed above in Directive #1 or 2 applies, all incarcerated people will be restrained when being removed from a detentions facility by members of this department.

The transporting officer may request the addition of any acceptable restraints (as listed in Section C-300 of this manual) they believe are necessary.

Staff will:

- Restrain all incarcerated people with a minimum of handcuffs, waist chains, and leg irons, with the exception of pregnant or postpartum incarcerated people (i.e., pink clothing, see Directive #1);
- Restrain all high security risk (i.e., orange band) with a minimum of handcuffs, leg irons, waist chains, and a black box (handcuff cover);
- Restrain all incarcerated people being transported for a hospital run, medical appointment, or any other special transport with a minimum of handcuffs, leg irons, waist chains, and a black box (handcuff cover). With the exceptions mentioned in Directive #1 and Directive #2 of this policy.

Note: It is required to get authorization from the Facility Supervisor if, for any reason not outlined in this policy, the use of the back box is deemed inappropriate.

Staff will restrain incarcerated people being released to other agencies in the manner requested by the transporting officer unless the requested restraint device or technique is not within the guidelines of this policy or of Section C-300 of this manual. In such cases, the transporting officer will apply the restraints.

Procedure B: Applying Restraints for Movement or Transportation

When applying restraints for routine movement, staff will secure restraints in the following manner:

- **Handcuffs:** Handcuffs will be double locked. If they are applied in the front, the keyholes will face out and the double lock pins will face up. If the handcuffs are applied with the incarcerated person's hands behind the back, the keyholes will face down.

- **Leg Restraints:** All leg restraints will be double locked. Leg restraints will be applied above the ankle portion of the leg and the keyholes will face towards the soles of the incarcerated person's feet.
- **Waist Chains:** Whenever possible, the waist chain will be fitted so that the excess chain is no longer than eight inches in length. Both the officer applying the restraints and the transportation officer will ensure that the waist chain is applied in such a manner that it cannot be slipped down over the incarcerated person's hips.
- **Handcuff Covers:** When using "black box" handcuff covers, officers must closely monitor the restrained incarcerated person(s), as it is possible for an incarcerated person to use the leverage provided by the handcuff cover to damage and/or defeat the handcuffs.
- **Handicapped/Injured Incarcerated People:** Incarcerated people deemed handicapped or injured will be restrained as other incarcerated people to the degree reasonably possible given the nature of their handicap or injury.

Procedure C: Restraints for Incarcerated Person Movement within a Facility

Staff may restrain an incarcerated person as a preventative measure to deter aggression for the purpose of safely moving that incarcerated person to a secure holding location within the facility. When restraining an incarcerated person for this purpose, staff will:

- If it is safe to do so, remove the restraints once the incarcerated person is placed in a secure holding location;
- If it is not safe to remove the restraints or if the incarcerated person remains in restraints for more than 15 minutes, the provisions of Section C-300 of this manual will apply.

This procedure does not apply to incarcerated people being restrained in preparation for transportation out of the facility.

DIRECTIVE C-1

When escorting a high-risk (i.e., orange band) incarcerated person within a detentions facility, staff will:

- Restrain the incarcerated person with a minimum of handcuffs and, unless prohibited by a medical condition, leg restraints;

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- The handcuffs will be applied prior to removing the incarcerated person from their cell;
- Leg restraints may be applied prior to the incarcerated person's removal from the cell or immediately thereafter but must be applied prior to escorting the incarcerated person away from the immediate vicinity of the cell;
- Escort the incarcerated person with a minimum of two officers;
- Escort the incarcerated person individually (without any other incarcerated people).