

Subject: Handcuffing Prisoners	Page 1 of 2
Effective Date: July 1997	Revision Date: April 2012
Amends/Supercedes: 900.70/July 2007	Approved by: Chief Kevin Higdon
Meets Accreditation Standard:	1.5, 1.7

Section 1000.70 Handcuffing Prisoners

Policy

Officers shall always handcuff prisoners and provide a safe environment for their transportation. Safety should be the prime consideration in handcuffing or restraining prisoners.

Procedure

- When the decision to handcuff a subject is made the restraining devices should be placed in such a manner to allow quick access to the locking mechanisms.
- The restraining devices should not be placed on the body in such a manner that it sustains restricted blood flow.
- Handcuffs should be placed on subject with hands behind, but some circumstances may exist which require a subject to be handcuffed with hands in front.
- Restraining devices should be double locked, if available.
- If a person is of large stature or has some sort of disability that restricts flexibility every effort should be taken to increase the comfort level. In such cases, using two sets of handcuffs to increase the distance between shoulders would be appropriate.
- Officers may use supplemental devices to aid in the safe control and restraint of prisoners. Examples of these devices are
 - Flex Cuffs
 - Ankle Cuffs
 - Leather Straps
 - Hobbles

Transporting

Prisoners shall be transported in vehicles equipped with a prisoner shield unless extenuating circumstances exist. Prisoners should remain handcuffed during transport. Prisoners must be seat belted during transport.

In the event that a prisoner becomes combative during transport, officers will use protective helmets to prevent the prisoner from causing injury to himself/herself. Hobbles specifically designed for law enforcement use may be used to prevent prisoners from kicking. At no time will a prisoner be restrained by securing his/her wrists and ankles together (i.e. "hog tying").

A "spit sock" may be placed over the face of a prisoner if needed to protect officers from coming into contact with bodily fluids. Nothing that could obstruct breathing will be placed over a prisoner's face at any time.

Officers are required to notify dispatch that there are beginning a transport and state their destination prior to the transport.

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When transporting juvenile and female occupants the transporting officer will call off with his/her starting mileage and then the ending mileage upon arrival. In addition, officers will notify dispatch of any security, medical or disability issues with the prisoner prior to transporting. If the officer feels that the security risk is too high for a solo transport, the officer will request an additional officer to accompany him/her.

When transporting persons to medical facilities for mental health issues; the same procedure for prisoners shall be used.

Prior to transporting prisoners; officers will make every attempt to confirm the identity of the person being transported. Exceptions will be when the person is being transported to a facility for the purposes of verifying their identity.

Temporary Holding Cell

When circumstances prevent a prisoner or detainee from being immediately transported to Louisville Metro Department of Corrections, Officers may utilize the temporary holding cell inside the Shively Police Department. Whenever a prisoner is placed in the temporary holding cell, the prisoner's information must be entered on the 10 Minute Prisoner Observation Log. The date and time must be entered. The arresting officer is responsible for checking the prisoner's status at 10 minute intervals and updating the log accordingly. The time that the prisoner is removed from the temporary holding cell must also be recorded on the 10 minute observation log.

- Prisoners or detainees may only be placed into the temporary holding cell with prisoners or detainees of the same gender.
- Juvenile offenders shall not be placed into the temporary holding cell with adult prisoners under any circumstances.
- Status offenders and dependent juveniles shall never be placed in a secure setting.
- Juvenile offenders may only be held for up to six (6) hours for processing purposes until they are permanently removed from the secured setting. Once the six (6) hour clock starts, it cannot be turned off or reset, even if the juvenile is removed for a brief period of time.

In-Car Video Recording System

The in-car camera must be left on and in record mode whenever prisoners are being transported.