

# COLUMBIA POLICE DEPARTMENT

## Standard Operating Guideline

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<b>Accreditation Index:</b> 1.3.1, 1.3.2, 1.3.5		<b>Rescinds</b>	
<b>Part:</b> Support Services		<b>Chapter:</b> Facilities and Equipment	
<b>Chief of Police:</b>			

## Restraint and Control Devices

### I Policy

The Department recognizes the use of police equipment must be authorized and appropriate training must be conducted prior and on an ongoing basis.

### II Definitions

N/A

### III Procedure

#### 1 Approved devices only

- 1.1 Officers may carry or use only those restraint or control devices that have been approved by the Department.
- 1.2 Only officers that have demonstrated proficiency in the use of a restraint or control device is authorized to carry such a device.

#### 2 Training

- 2.1 Initial Training.
  - 2.1.1 Prior to being issued or authorized to carry any restraint or control device, officers should complete training on this Standard Operating Guideline and on SOG 103.06 – Use of Force.
- 2.2 Training.
  - 2.2.1 At least every two years thereafter, officers should complete additional training on this Standard Operating Guideline and on SOG 103.06 – Use of Force.
- 2.3 Instructors.
  - 2.3.1 All required training should be conducted by certified instructors.
- 2.4 Training Records.
  - 2.4.1 The Training and Recruitment Unit should ensure that officers receive the required training, document such training and instructor certification, and maintain the related records in accordance with Missouri Secretary of State General Records Retention Schedule (GS064) or other applicable

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- law.
- 3 Handcuffs
  - 3.1 Application.
    - 3.1.1 When applied, handcuffs should generally be applied with the hands behind the back. Officers should ensure that handcuffs are not over-tightened and that they are double-locked to prevent tightening. If a person complains that the handcuffs have been applied inappropriately, the handcuffs should be rechecked as soon as practical.
  - 3.2 Arrest.
    - 3.2.1 The application of handcuffs must be reasonable based on the circumstances. Handcuffs should be applied in most, and especially in felony, custodial arrest situations. However, officers have discretion to forgo the use of handcuffs after considering all of the facts and circumstances, including an arrestee's age, injury, or disability. Handcuffs should not be removed until after an arrested person has been thoroughly searched and is in a secure area.
  - 3.3 Detention.
    - 3.3.1 Officers may apply handcuffs to a person who has been lawfully detained where reasonable and should remove the handcuffs as soon as the lawful detention has concluded.
  - 3.4 Fixed Objects.
    - 3.4.1 Officers should not generally handcuff a person to a fixed object. Officers may handcuff a person to a restraint ring in a holding cell when the person is an immediate threat to him/herself, an officer, or others, when a person is actively resisting an officer, or when a person is attempting to damage property. A person should be released as soon as it appears reasonably likely that the person will no longer likely be a threat, resist, or damage property. Officers may handcuff an adult to a restraint ring in an interview room whenever the person is lawfully in police custody.
  - 3.5 Prohibited Uses.
    - 3.5.1 Officers shall never apply handcuffs to punish, to display authority, or as a show of force. Officers may only apply handcuffs to restrain a person's hands in order to ensure officer safety.
- 4 Baton
  - 4.1 Approved.
    - 4.1.1 Officers may carry a tactical baton that has been issued or authorized by the Department and should not carry any other device with the intent of using it as a striking instrument.
  - 4.2 Carry.
    - 4.2.1 Uniformed officers who have been trained and issued a baton should carry it on the uniform belt while on-duty.
  - 4.3 Target Areas.
    - 4.3.1 In accordance with SOG 103.06 – Use of Force, officers should not intentionally impact the head, neck, spinal column, or groin with a baton except in defense of any person in imminent danger of death or serious

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physical injury.

- 5 Chemical Irritant Sprays
  - 5.1 Target Areas.
    - 5.1.1 Officers should target Face, Eyes, Nose, and mouth and should not target exposed skin in the groin area.
  - 5.2 Storage and Use.
    - 5.2.1 Officers should not discharge O.C. except for testing purposes or when reasonable and should securely store such sprays.
  - 5.3 Unique Factors.
    - 5.3.1 Officers should give due consideration to the fact that use of OC indoors will likely contaminate the structure and will likely subject officers to the effects.
  - 5.4 Alleviate Effects. (1.3.5)
    - 5.4.1 Once a suspect has been restrained, is no longer resisting and is not a threat to the officer or others, the officer should take reasonable measures to alleviate the effects of O.C. This may include removing the affected person from the contaminated area or providing some other form of ventilation and where available, providing those exposed to O.C. with decontamination wipe.
- 6 Kinetic Energy Impact Devices
  - 6.1 Carry/Storage.
    - 6.1.1 Authorized officers should store approved kinetic energy impact devices and projectiles in the patrol car trunk while they are on-duty. Officers should secure the devices while off-duty. The devices should not be left in the patrol cars or loaned to other officers.
  - 6.2 Target Areas.
    - 6.2.1 In accordance with SOG 103.06 – Use of Force, officers should not intentionally impact the head, neck, spinal column, or groin with a kinetic energy impact device except in defense of any person in imminent danger of death or serious physical injury.
- 7 Restraint Chair
  - 7.1 Use.
    - 7.1.1 The restraint chair may be used when a person is an immediate threat to him/herself, an officer, or others, or when a person is actively resisting an officer. Officers should obtain approval from a supervisor before utilizing the restraint chair whenever possible. A person should be released as soon as it appears reasonable likely that the person will no longer be a threat and is no longer likely to resist.
  - 7.2 Monitoring. (1.3.5)
    - 7.2.1 A subject in the restraint chair shall be constantly monitored for indications of labored breathing.
  - 7.3 Prohibited Uses.
    - 7.3.1 Officers shall never use the restraint chair to punish, to display authority,

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or as a show of force.

8 Other Restraint Devices

8.1 Officers may also use other Department-approved restraints and methods to secure people who are lawfully detained or arrested. The term/method of “hog tying” is not an approved use of a control device/technique. If a person complains that the restraint has been applied inappropriately, the restraint should be rechecked as soon as practical. Officers shall never apply any restraint to punish, display authority, or as a show of force.

**IV Attachments**

None