

# Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department



## **3-01/110.20 Restraining Persons**

Department personnel have a positive duty to restrain persons who pose a physical risk to themselves or others as a result of their violent or self-destructive behavior.

Approved restraint devices may be employed to physically restrain those persons who clearly demonstrate violent or self-destructive behavior and fail to respond to reason. It is Department policy that all personnel shall exercise due care when applying restraint devices, taking into consideration the safety and health of the person being restrained, the personnel involved in the restraining process and the public. Notwithstanding any other sections of this manual, only Department-approved restraint equipment and Department-authorized methods shall be utilized to restrain, handcuff, hobble or employ the Total Appendage Restraint Procedure (TARP) on a person. Refer to section 3-01/110.21, Hobbling Defined; section 3-01/110.22, Total Appendage Restraint Procedure (TARP); and section 3-01/110.23, Handcuffing Prisoners.

Revised 10/29/99

## **3-01/110.21 Hobbling Defined**

A person is considered hobbled when they are handcuffed, their ankles are held together with a "Ripp Hobble" restraint device, and the clip end of that device is not connected to the handcuffs. The Ripp Hobble is the only Department-approved hobble restraint device. Refer to section 3-03/270.00 for its exact specifications, and refer to section 3-01/110.22 for hobbling policies and procedures.

Revised 10/29/99

## **3-01/110.22 Total Appendage Restraint Procedure (TARP)**

A Total Appendage Restraint Procedure (TARP) consists of simultaneously securing all of a person's limbs (arms and legs). The individual's arms (wrists) are immobilized with handcuffs, and their legs are immobilized with the Ripp Hobble restraint device. The clip end of the hobble restraint is then connected to the chain on the handcuffs.

### **TARP and Hobbling Policy and Procedures**

Because all circumstances cannot be planned for and persons under the influence of certain illicit drugs may be at higher risk of sudden cardiac arrest during extreme physical exertion and stress, the following is required in all situations when the TARP is applied. Any deviation from these procedures shall be under the most compelling of circumstances, and the reason(s) for such action shall be clearly articulated in the

Force Review Package, Watch Commander's memorandum (refer to section 5-09/430.00):

- ◆ Except for Department-approved training purposes, only those personnel who have received Department-authorized training in the use of the TARP may employ it on a person,
- ◆ When possible, a Field Supervisor shall respond to the scene, prior to the TARP being applied. Otherwise, the Field Supervisor shall immediately be summoned to the scene whenever a person has been TARPed,
- ◆ A person who has been TARPed shall remain TARPed until it appears their behavior no longer poses a serious or significant threat to their own safety, the safety of others or the potential of damage to property,
- ◆ Personnel shall continuously monitor the respiratory status and level of consciousness of all persons restrained with the TARP,
- ◆ Every effort shall be made to ensure that a TARPed person either remains on their side (the left side is preferable) or is seated upright,
- ◆ When possible, emergency medical services personnel shall be requested to the scene, prior to the TARP being applied. Otherwise, emergency medical services personnel (e.g., paramedics, jail medical staff, etc.) shall immediately be requested to the scene whenever a person has been TARPed. This includes situations in which the person has been removed from the TARP prior to the summoning or arrival of emergency medical services personnel,
- ◆ Medical clearance for booking the TARPed person may be obtained from the emergency medical services personnel on scene, unless they recommend the TARPed person be evaluated at a medical facility. In these instances, the TARPed person shall be transported to a medical facility for a booking clearance,
- ◆ Every effort shall be made to videotape a TARPing incident including, but not limited to, the person's behavior prior to the TARPing, the actual application of the TARP and the person's position and behavior after they have been TARPed,
- ◆ If a TARPed person stops breathing, they shall be removed from the TARP and the handcuffs taken off their wrists, leaving only the legs hobbled.
- ◆ Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) procedures shall immediately be started and continued until relieved by emergency medical services personnel. Sufficient back-up Deputies should be present in case the person regains consciousness and becomes violent,
- ◆ If a person must remain TARPed, they shall be transported via ambulance. Deputy personnel shall always follow the instructions of the emergency medical services personnel when securing a TARPed person for ambulance transport. A

Deputy should either remain in the ambulance to provide security or, if this is not possible, follow the ambulance via radio car.

NOTE: A “hobbled” person may be transported via radio car. They shall be seated upright in the rear seat of the radio car and secured by a seat belt. The long lead of the Ripp Hobble will be placed outside of the rear door. The rear door shall be closed and the long lead will then be placed in the adjacent front door of the radio car, leaving the lead’s clip end on the front floorboard. The front door can then be closed, thus preventing the long lead from becoming entangled in the rear tire of the radio car. Application of the TARP is considered “significant force.” The hobbling technique is considered “reportable force.” Refer to section 5-09/430.00 for additional information. Therefore, all force reporting procedures outlined in that section shall be followed. Additionally, if available, the following information shall be documented in the Watch Commander’s memorandum (Force Review Package) for a TARPing incident:

- ◆ How long the subject was restrained in the TARP position,
- ◆ The emergency medical services agency that responded to the scene of the TARPing,
- ◆ How the subject was transported, and in what body position(s) they were placed during the transport,
- ◆ The length of time of the transport phase,
- ◆ The observations of the subject’s psychological/physical condition while TARPed and during the transport phase,
- ◆ Any alleged recent drug usage by the subject or indications by them that they suffer from cardiac or respiratory diseases (e.g., asthma, bronchitis, emphysema, etc.).

Revised 10/29/99

### **3-03/270.00 Hobble Restraint - “Ripp Hobble”**

Personnel may utilize a hobble restraint when necessary and in accordance with established Department procedures. Refer to section 3-01/110.21 and section 3-01/110.22 for additional information.

The only Department-approved hobble is the “Ripp Hobble” which is made of one-inch wide polypropylene webbed belting with a tested strength of 700 pounds. The hobble has a one-inch wide steel, alligator-jawed, friction-locking clip and steel-snap swivel. The overall length of the hobble shall be a minimum of 42 inches. All other hobbles are unauthorized.

Revised 10/29/99  
04/01/96 MPP