



Kelly A. Martinez  
Sheriff

Detention Services Bureau, Detention In-Service Training Unit

GC 7922.000 - Work Number

**San Diego County**

**SHERIFF**

## LINE-UP TRAINING

### Cord Cuff Restraint

### Topic #10

*After discussing/reviewing the below training material in line-up (briefing), sworn staff shall sign off as completed in LMS. In the event a staff member is not present when this topic is discussed in line-up, they shall independently read, review, and complete the training.*

*Completion of this line-up training topic includes reviewing the associated standardized presentation available on the DTU SharePoint site ([#10 Standard Presentation](#)).*

*By clicking "Yes" to "Have you completed this activity?" in LMS, you are attesting that you have viewed, read, and completed the training activity.*

#### I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this training is to familiarize sworn staff with procedures in the use of cord cuff restraints.

#### II. POLICY

An instrument of restraint (restraint device) may be applied to incarcerated persons in accordance with outlined procedures and Addendum F. Restraints shall never be used as a form of discipline or a substitute for treatment. All incarcerated persons placed in restraints shall be separated from other incarcerated persons to protect them from abuse.

A restraint device is a device utilized to maximally secure an incarcerated person due to their violent or self-harming behaviors when less restrictive alternatives would be ineffective. Restraint devices include the restraint chair, cord cuffs and The WRAP restraint system.

Cord cuff restraints and The WRAP Restraint System (The WRAP) are the only devices authorized for use when maximally restraining an incarcerated person. When placing an incarcerated person in any maximum restraint device one deputy shall be designated as the "safety deputy." The safety deputy's sole responsibility is to monitor the health and safety of the incarcerated person being placed into the restraint device. If at any time during the placement, the safety deputy determines the incarcerated person may be in immediate physical distress, such that the incarcerated person may suffer serious bodily injury or death, the safety deputy shall immediately stop the placement. Necessary precautions will be taken to ensure the wellbeing and safety of the incarcerated person.



This training is to be conducted in adherence to [DSB P&P Section I.93-Restraint Devices](#) and Addendum Section F.

### III. DISCUSSION

Staff shall discuss and review cord cuff maximum restraint procedures as described in [DSB P&P Section I.93-Restraint Devices](#), [Section 11](#), and related facility specific green sheets.

#### A. AUTHORIZATION FOR USE AND STORAGE OF DEVICE

1. Absent exigent circumstances, the watch commander or designee shall be notified prior to an incarcerated person's placement into a restraint device. The watch commander will evaluate the circumstances that exist and determine if a restraint device shall be applied, and the type used.
2. Incarcerated persons will only remain in maximum restraints for the minimal time necessary to move them to another location or to transition the incarcerated person into a restraint chair.
3. Maximum restraint devices will be stored with the facility tactical response equipment.
4. Cord cuff restraints are not authorized to be carried on a deputy's person when not in use.

#### B. PLACEMENT IN RESTRAINTS

1. Placement into the cord cuff restraints is considered force and shall be documented in the narrative of an arrest report, crime report, or incident report in NicheRMS.
2. Deputies must continually monitor the incarcerated person's level of consciousness and breathing while in the restraints.
3. Following the application of a maximum restraint device, the incarcerated person shall be rolled onto their side or an upright seated position as soon as possible.
4. When a restraint device is used by sworn staff, health staff shall be immediately notified to review the incarcerated person's health record for any contraindications or accommodations required and to initiate health monitoring while the incarcerated person is secured in the restraint device.

#### C. PROPER APPLICATION OF CORD CUFF RESTRAINTS

1. Applying cord cuff restraints should generally involve a minimum of three (3) deputies. However, more deputies may be required depending on the level of resistance by the incarcerated person.
2. The basic technique generally used to apply cord cuff restraints are as follows:
  - a. Start with the handcuffed subject in the prone position (figure 1).





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1  
Control subject (head, torso, and legs)

- b. Restrain the subject's feet together by securing one cord cuff around the subject's ankles. The brass snap should be positioned between the ankles no more than three to four inches of strap (figure 4).



4  
Close up of restrained ankles

- c. Apply the other cord cuff(s) around subject's waist with the connecting snaps in front of subject away from their hands. Combining two cord cuffs to be placed around the waist may be necessary for larger subjects. Smaller subjects require only one.



5  
Prepare to apply waist cord cuffs



6  
Place joined end next to subject's hip

- d. To secure the handcuffs in place, the cord cuff should be placed over the connecting handcuff chain, then around the subject's waist (figure 7). The cord cuff should not be placed over the subject's wrists. Doing so will restrict blood flow.



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7  
Thread snap hook/cord cuff over connecting chain. Do not apply over wrists.



8  
Roll subject toward restraining officer to expose joined end of cord cuffs (previously placed next to hip.)

- e. The snap end of the waist cord cuff must be looped through the looped end of the waist cord cuff in the front of the subject, and then brought up between the legs (figure 9 and 10). The snap end of the waist cord cuff should not exceed too far beyond the subject's groin area when passing between the legs. This will prevent excessive range of motion in the subject's legs.



9  
Thread snap hook between joined end and make taut (remove slack). Keep snap hooks in front of subject away from hands.



10  
Pass waist cord cuff between legs toward ankles.

- f. Bring the subject's ankles towards their buttocks and connect the ankle cord cuff snap to the waist cord cuff snap. The waist cord cuff will pass between the subject's legs and connected to the ankle cord cuff near the subject's buttocks (figure 11).



11  
Bring subject's ankles toward buttocks and connect waist cord cuff to ankle cord cuff. Make taut





- g. Make the connection taut and eliminate any slack between the connecting cord cuffs by wrapping the snap end of the ankle cord cuff one more time around the cord cuff between the subject's ankles.



11  
Bring subject's ankles toward buttocks and connect waist cord cuff to ankle cord cuff. Make taut.



12  
Ensure proper application. Adjust if necessary.

- h. Immediately roll the subject on their side or place in the seated position after being maximally restrained (figure 13 and 14).



13  
Transition to recover position – Side lying or seated upright and monitor ABC's



- i. The subject must be continually monitored and never left unattended or unsupervised.

#### D. MOVEMENT OF AN INCARCERATED PERSON IN CORD CUFF RESTRAINTS

1. If the maximally restrained subject must be lifted and carried, a minimum of three (3) deputies must be used.
2. One deputy should be positioned on each side of the subject's upper body and lift by the upper arms and supporting the subject's shoulder.
3. One to two deputies should be positioned at the subject's legs.
4. The deputies should lift in unison using their legs (not backs) to avoid injury.
5. Two deputies must be used when transporting a maximally restrained subject so one can maintain constant observation. The transporting deputy should monitor the subject's level of consciousness and breathing while in transport. The deputies must be observant for symptoms of an Agitated Chaotic Event (ACE).



6. The maximally restrained subject should be seat belted into position on their side *facing* the deputies or seat belted in the upright position when being transported.
7. The subject must *never* be placed in a prone position in the vehicle.
8. Whether seated or on their side, the subject should be positioned so that the monitoring deputy has a clear visual on the subject.