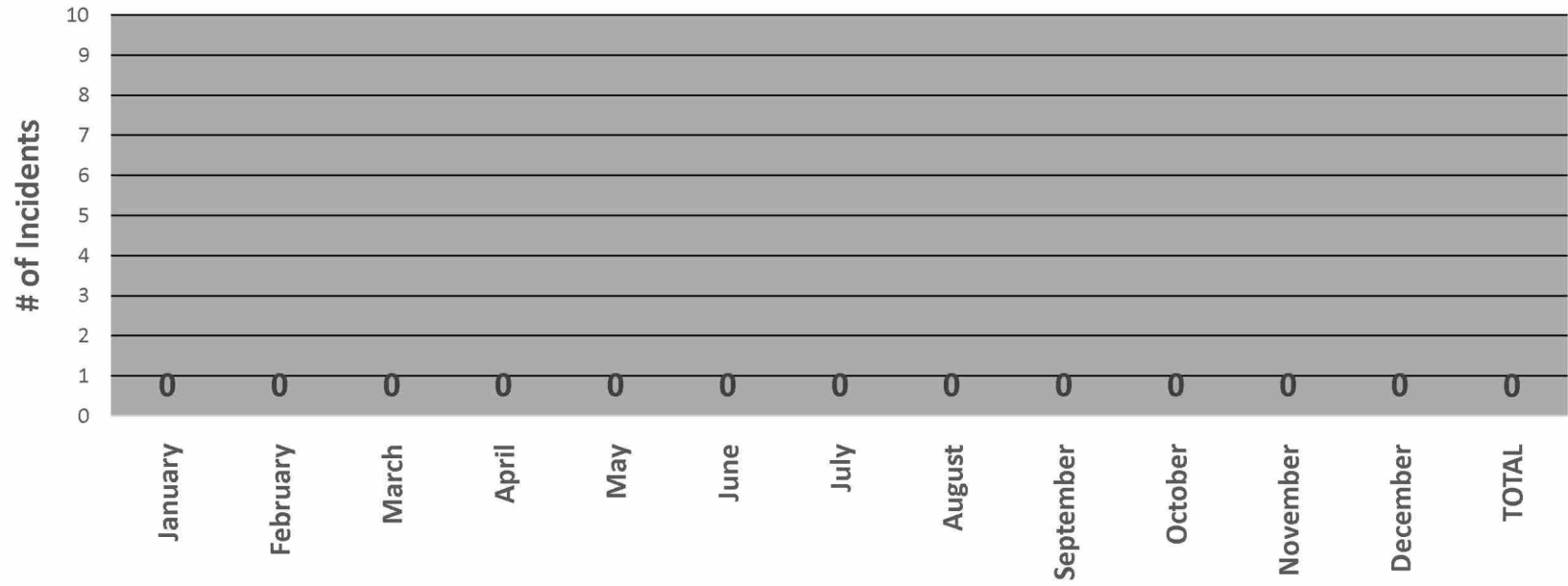
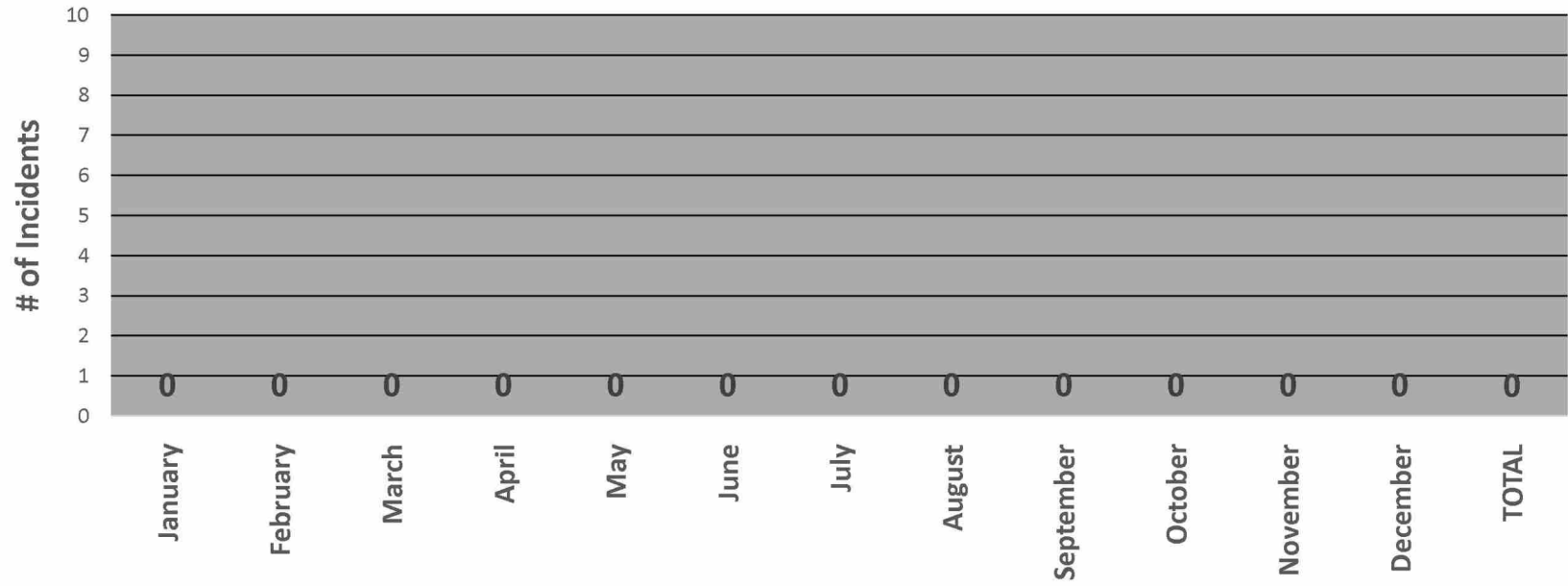


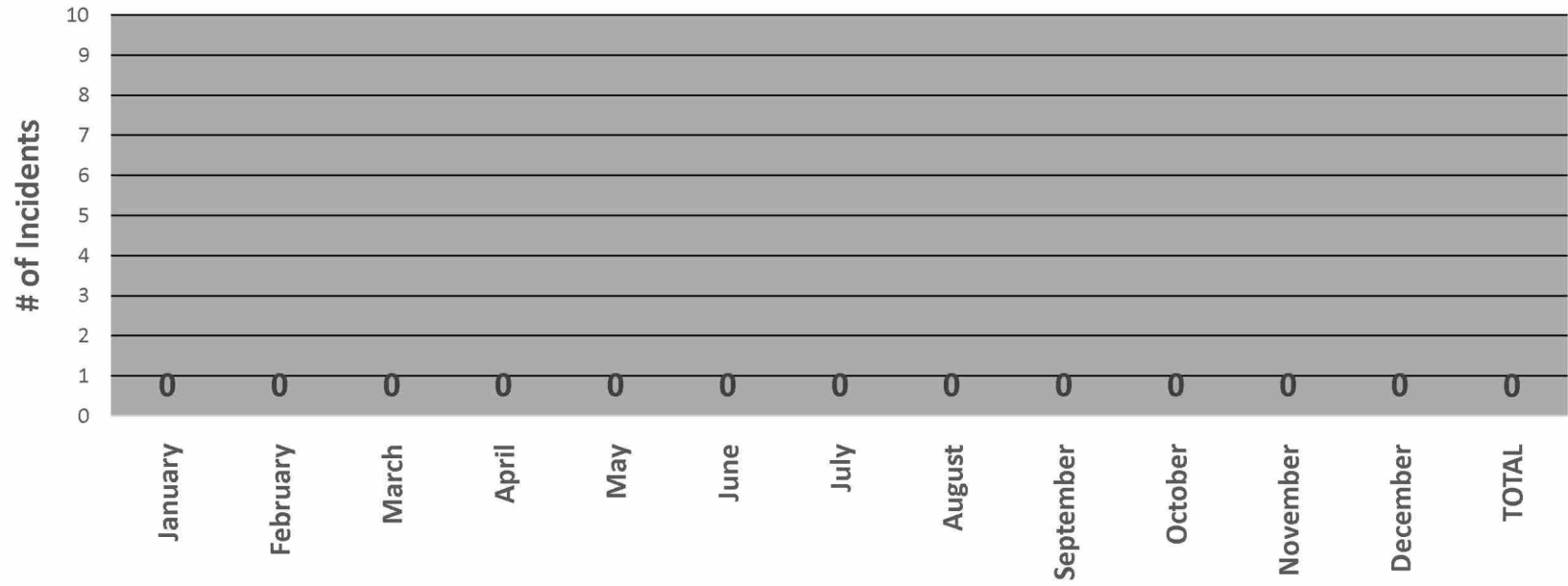
2015 OC Incidents



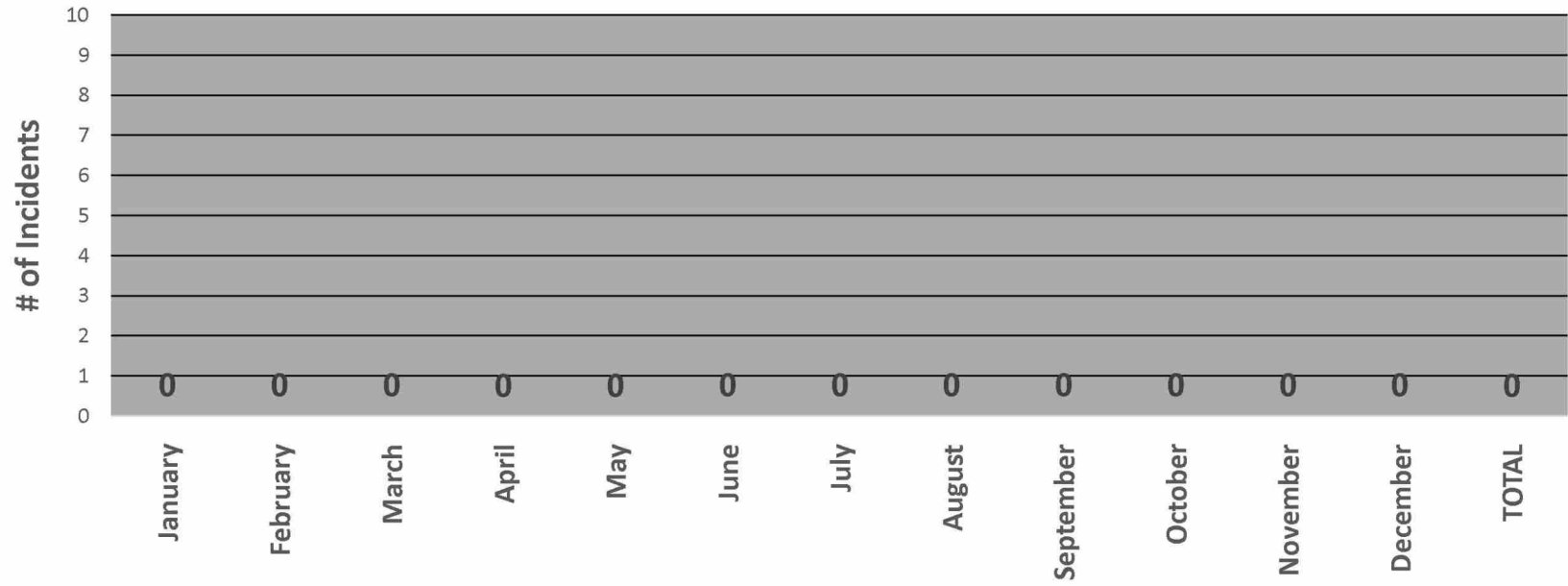
2016 OC Incidents



2017 OC Incidents



2018 OC Incidents



Date:	6AM to 2PM		6AM to 6PM		2PM to 10PM		6PM to 6AM		10PM to 6AM	
4/8										
Canister 1			DL							
Canister 2	DF						EG			
Canister 3	IS									
Canister 4					CH					
Canister 5	CS	CS								
Canister 6					LA					
Canister 7										
Canister 8			GM			LS	LS			
Canister 9					LN					
Canister 10										
Canister 11										
Canister 12										
Canister 13										
Canister 14										
Canister 15										
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Canister 214										
Canister 215										

Date:	6AM to 2PM		6AM to 6PM		2PM to 10PM		6PM to 6AM		10PM to 6AM		
4-9-18											
Canister 1			MR2								
Canister 2	ML	ML			DT						
Canister 3			GM								
Canister 4	AM		AM								
Canister 5	TE	TE			DL						
Canister 6											
Canister 7											
Canister 8					Eric						
Canister 9											
Canister 10					CesM						
Canister 11											
Canister 12											
Canister 13							VESSICA		X		
Can Count: Initial:	BMR2		Can Count: Initial:	BMR2		Can Count: Initial:	15 JA		Can Count: Initial:	25 + 12 FB	

Date:	6AM to 2PM		6AM to 6PM		2PM to 10PM		6PM to 6AM		10PM to 6AM	
4-10-18										
Canister 1			MRE	MRE			//			
Canister 2	GU/DH	Mojica			SW		X			
Canister 3					DL		X			
Canister 4	AA		AA				/			
Canister 5					CESM		X			
Canister 6							/			
Canister 7							/			
Canister 8					LV		X			
Canister 9					EG		X			
Canister 10			DC				BB			
Canister 11							/			
Canister 12							/			
Canister 13							JM X			
Can Count: Initial:	BMR		Can Count: Initial: BMR		Can Count: Initial: BMR		Can Count: Initial: 746513 BB		Can Count: Initial: 1412 FB	

Date: 4/11/13	6AM to 2PM		6AM to 6PM		2PM to 10PM		6PM to 6AM		10PM to 6AM	
Canister 1	✓				CS	CS			✓	
Canister 2	AMC								✓	
Canister 3	JP								✓	
Canister 4	GM				SD	SD			✓	
Canister 5	TS				DF	DF			✓	
Canister 6	✓				ML	MR			✓	
Canister 7	✓				LV	LV			✓	
Canister 8	✓						DJ		✓	
Canister 9	✓								✓	
Canister 10	✓								✓	
Canister 11	✓				JL	JL			✓	
Canister 12			DC				BS		✓	
Canister 13	✓								✓	
Can Count: Initial:	954 (13)		Can Count: Initial: 1013		Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial: 1972 (13)	

CS

Date:	6AM to 2PM		6AM to 6PM		2PM to 10PM		6PM to 6AM		10PM to 6AM	
	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In
Canister 1					CS					X
Canister 2					MR				X	
Canister 3					LV					X
Canister 4					SM					X
Canister 5					MG					X
Canister 6										X
Canister 7	TS	TS								X
Canister 8					NH					X
Canister 9	MC	MC			809					X
Canister 10	Jose	Jose								X
Canister 11										X
Canister 12	DC	DC								X
Canister 13										X
	Can Count: Initial: OK (13)		Can Count: Initial: OK (13)		Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial: 13 MB	

Date: 4/13	6AM to 2PM		6AM to 6PM		2PM to 10PM		6PM to 6AM		10PM to 6AM	
Canister 1			TS							
Canister 2	re 2069									
Canister 3	midly						JD			
Canister 4					CESW					
Canister 5					LFB					
Canister 6					CON					
Canister 7	Grover									
Canister 8					LN					
Canister 9			80)							
Canister 10					SOL					
Canister 11										
Canister 12										
Canister 13			NH NH							
Can Count: Initial:	(13) NE		Can Count: Initial:		(13) NG		Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial:	

Date:	6AM to 2PM		6AM to 6PM		2PM to 10PM		6PM to 6AM		10PM to 6AM	
	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In
Canister 1			TS	TS			2	✓		✓
Canister 2			C.H.				ERIK	✓		✓
Canister 3							JD	✓		✓
Canister 4	MC						LB	✓		✓
Canister 5								Blood		✓
Canister 6					LV			Leanne		✓
Canister 7					LV			Le		✓
Canister 8	DF							✓		✓
Canister 9			TS	TS			TS	✓		✓
Canister 10	DE							✓		✓
Canister 11								✓		✓
Canister 12								✓		✓
Canister 13			NW					✓		✓
	Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial:	

(13) 18

Date: 4/1/15		6AM to 2PM	6AM to 6PM	2PM to 10PM	6PM to 6AM	10PM to 6AM
Canister 1	MC	✓	✓	✓		
Canister 2	MC	✓		✓	MC	
Canister 3	MC			✓		
Canister 4	NH	NH		✓	ENC	
Canister 5	OS	OK	✓			
Canister 6	OS	OS	✓			
Canister 7			✓			
Canister 8			✓			
Canister 9			✓			
Canister 10			✓			
Canister 11			✓			
Canister 12			✓			
Canister 13			✓			
Canister 14			✓			
Canister 15			✓			
Canister 16			✓			
Canister 17			✓			
Canister 18			✓			
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Canister 22			✓			
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Canister 28			✓			
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Canister 91			✓			
Canister 92			✓			
Canister 93			✓			
Canister 94			✓			
Canister 95			✓			
Canister 96			✓			
Canister 97			✓			
Canister 98			✓			
Canister 99			✓			
Canister 100			✓			

Date: 4/14	6AM to 2PM		6AM to 6PM		2PM to 10PM		6PM to 6AM		10PM to 6AM	
Canister 1			NR	NR					/	
Canister 2									/	
Canister 3	TE	TE							/	
Canister 4					EG				/	
Canister 5									/	
Canister 6									/	
Canister 7									/	
Canister 8					CX				/	
Canister 9	AT	AM			LS	✓			/	
Canister 10	OC	DC							/	
Canister 11					LN				/	
Canister 12									/	
Canister 13							fm		π	
Can Count: Initial:	13mm		13mm		13mm		13mm		13mm	

Date:	6AM to 2PM		6AM to 6PM		2PM to 10PM		6PM to 6AM		10PM to 6AM	
4-7-25										
Canister 1			MR	MRE			✓	✓		
Canister 2					Sal (1-2)					
Canister 3					Vee			✓		
Canister 4					CASAR	CA		✓		
Canister 5					DT	DJ		✓		
Canister 6							✓	✓		
Canister 7							✓	✓		
Canister 8							✓	✓		
Canister 9	AA	RA			DL			✓		
Canister 10			DC	DC			✓	✓		
Canister 11							BS			
Canister 12							✓	✓		
Canister 13							JM			
Can Count: Initial:	13mm		13mm		13mm		13mm		13mm	

Date: 4/18		6AM to 2PM	6AM to 6PM	2PM to 10PM	6PM to 6AM	10PM to 6AM
Canister 1	MR	MR				
Canister 2			DF	✓		
Canister 3			MR			
Canister 4			DT			
Canister 5			✓			
Canister 6	MR	✓	MB			
Canister 7			✓			
Canister 8			✓			
Canister 9			✓			
Canister 10		✓	SAC			X
Canister 11	Debra Dwyer		Debra			X
Canister 12			✓			
Canister 13			✓			
Canister 14			✓			
Canister 15						
Can Count Initial:	13 MR	Can Count Initial:	13 MR	Can Count Initial:	Can Count Initial:	Can Count Initial: 14 2-15

Date: 4-12-18	6AM to 2PM		6AM to 6PM		2PM to 10PM		6PM to 6AM		10PM to 6AM	
Canister					CS			/		
Canister					Lissette			/		
Canister			MC				JL			
Canister	Laura	Laura						/		
Canister	Jose				MG			/		
Canister								/		
Canister					MR			/		
Canister								/		
Canister								/		
Canister	DE	DC			SD			/		
Canister								/		
Canister					SM			/		
Canister					NH			/		
	Can Count: Initial: ES JP		Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial:	

6AM to 2PM

GAM to 6PM

2PM to 10PM

6PM to 6AM

10PM to 6AM

[illegible]

Date: 4/21		6AM to 2PM		6AM to 6PM		2PM to 10PM		6PM to 6AM		10PM to 6AM	
	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	
Canister 1	BF	LT						BR	/		
Canister 2								/			
Canister 3											
Canister 4					DF			Dave			
Canister 5					LN			us			
Canister 6								/			
Canister 7								/			
Canister 8								Q			
Canister 9					MB			Mo			
Canister 10	DE							/			
Canister 11								/			
Canister 12								/			
Canister 13								/			
	Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial:		

[illegible]

Date: 4-23		6AM to 2PM		6AM to 6PM		2PM to 10PM		6PM to 6AM		10PM to 6AM	
		Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In
Canister 1		FE		FE							
Canister 2											
Canister 3		GS	GS			Bill					
Canister 4				Moe	Moe						
Canister 5		GS		GM	GM	RMX					
Canister 6						LN					
Canister 7				Robert		Robert					
Canister 8				AT							
Canister 9								GA			
Canister 10						JD					
Canister 11											
Canister 12						Jack					
Canister 13											
Can Count: Initial: DMK		Can Count: Initial: DMK		Can Count: Initial: DMK		Can Count: Initial: DMK		Can Count: Initial: DMK		Can Count: Initial: CG	

Date: 4-24-98	6AM to 2PM		6AM to 6PM		2PM to 10PM		6PM to 6AM		10PM to 6AM	
			MRE	MRE					✓	
									✓	
	TE	TE			SAL	SAL			SAL	
	GM	GM							✓	
									✓	
			(JL)	JL					✓	
									✓	
									✓	
					Causey	Cesoy			✓	
			DL	DL			DF	DF	✓	
									✓	
					DL				✓	
							JM		X	
	Can Count: Initial: (BMM)	Can Count: Initial: (BMM)	Can Count: Initial: (BMM)	Can Count: Initial: (BMM)	Can Count: Initial: (BMM)	Can Count: Initial: (BMM)	Can Count: Initial: (BMM)	Can Count: Initial: (BMM)	Can Count: Initial: (BMM)	Can Count: Initial: (BMM)

Date:	6AM to 2PM		6AM to 6PM		2PM to 10PM		6PM to 6AM		10PM to 6AM	
4-23-18										
Canister 1	AS									
Canister 2					Cody					
Canister 3					MR					
Canister 4	RL	TE			JMB					
Canister 5	Tetra		Tara							
Canister 6					DJ					
Canister 7	Gibbs						d			
Canister 8			Jime							
Canister 9	CM									
Canister 10			DC							
Canister 11					SD					
Canister 12										
Canister 13					Lal					
Can Count: Initial:	13 MR		Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial: 13	

Date:	6AM to 2PM		6AM to 6PM		2PM to 10PM		6PM to 6AM		10PM to 6AM	
4-26										
Canister 1					Lee	/				
Canister 2					Lisette	/				
Canister 3	AB					/				
Canister 4					Nikki	/				
Canister 5	Jose				Grover	/				
Canister 6					Grover IL	/				
Canister 7					Cody	/				
Canister 8			Mindy			/	d			
Canister 9					Maranda	/				
Canister 10	DC				SM	/				
Canister 11						/				
Canister 12	SN					/				
Canister 13						/				
	Can Count: Initial: 13	Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial:		

Date: 4/27		6AM to 2PM		6AM to 6PM		2PM to 10PM		6PM to 6AM		10PM to 6AM	
Canister 1				TS	TS			CTJ		X	
Canister 2											X
Canister 3	JSC	JSC						JO			X
Canister 4			NH	NH							X
Canister 5			MG	MG	DD						X
Canister 6					Cody						X
Canister 7			MC	MC							X
Canister 8					LOZ						X
Canister 9					OSAN						X
Canister 10	DL	DD									X
Canister 11											X
Canister 12			SO	CH							X
Canister 13					LN						X
Can Count: 81 Initial: (TS)		Can Count: 13 Initial: (CH)		Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: 13 Initial: (LN)			

Date: 4/12/28		6AM to 2PM		6AM to 6PM		2PM to 10PM		6PM to 6AM		10PM to 6AM	
Canister	Can Count: Initial:	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In
Canister 1		LR						LB			
Canister 2						CCST					
Canister 3		BF.						SD			
Canister 4		DF	DF			MS					
Canister 5											
Canister 6						CD/					
Canister 7						LEB					
Canister 8											
Canister 9				BL	R	LN					
Canister 10											
Canister 11											
Canister 12				sq							
Canister 13				NH				SL			

Ryan

Date: 4/30		6AM to 2PM		6AM to 6PM		2PM to 10PM		6PM to 6AM		10PM to 6AM	
Candidate 1	Moe	Moe	Joe							1	
Candidate 2	Joe		Ann							1	
Candidate 3			Ann							1	
Candidate 4										1	
Candidate 5										1	
Candidate 6										1	
Candidate 7										1	
Candidate 8										1	
Candidate 9										1	
Candidate 10	Joe		Ann							1	
Candidate 11										1	
Candidate 12										1	
Candidate 13										1	
Can Count: Initial:	13 Moe	Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: 2 + 11 = 13 Initial: 65	

[illegible]

Date: 5/2		6AM to 2PM		6AM to 6PM		2PM to 10PM		6PM to 6AM		10PM to 6AM	
	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	
Canister 1	MRE	MRE			Sal	✓			X		
Canister 2						✓					
Canister 3	GN	GM			Marcus	✓			X		
Canister 4	AA	AA				✓					
Canister 5	KS	TS				✓					
Canister 6	AL	AL				✓					
Canister 7	AB	AB				✓					
Canister 8			TL	TL	LS	✓					
Canister 9			AT			✓	BS		X		
Canister 10	DC	DC	DC			✓					
Canister 11	TH	TH			Lee	✓					
Canister 12					80	✓					
Canister 13					DS	✓					
	Can Count: Initial: BM	Can Count: Initial:	Can Count: Initial:	Can Count: Initial:	Can Count: Initial:	Can Count: Initial:	Can Count: Initial:	Can Count: Initial:	Can Count: Initial:	Can Count: Initial:	

Date:

6AM to 2PM

6AM to 6PM

2PM to 10PM

6PM to 6AM

10PM to 6AM

Checked
OutChecked
InChecked
OutChecked
InChecked
OutChecked
InChecked
OutChecked
InChecked
OutChecked
In

5-3-18

5

Canister 1

Canister 2

Canister 3

Canister 4

Canister 5

Canister 6

Canister 7

Canister 8

Canister 9

Canister 10

Canister 11

Canister 12

Canister 13

Canister 14

Canister 15

Canister 16

Canister 17

Canister 18

Canister 19

Canister 20

Canister 21

Canister 22

Canister 23

Canister 24

Canister 25

Canister 26

Canister 27

Canister 28

Canister 29

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Canister 32

Canister 33

Canister 34

Canister 35

Canister 36

Canister 37

Canister 38

Canister 39

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Canister 337

Canister 338

Canister 339

Canister 340

Canister 341

Canister 342

Canister 343

Canister 344

Canister 345

Canister 346

Canister 347

Canister 348

Canister 349

Date:		6AM to 2PM		6AM to 6PM		2PM to 10PM		6PM to 6AM		10PM to 6AM	
	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	
5/14											
Canister 1	Brown							Boyd			
Canister 2	Ty							/			
Canister 3	Mindy							/			
Canister 4	Jose							MR			
Canister 5								Cesar			
Canister 6								Q			
Canister 7			JP					/			
Canister 8						LN		Vicki			
Canister 9						SAZ		SAZ			
Canister 10								/			
Canister 11								/			
Canister 12			BO					/			
Canister 13	Vicki							/			
Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial:	
Hollmeyer/Forrester Holding											

Date: 5/5		6AM to 2PM		6AM to 6PM		2PM to 10PM		6PM to 6AM		10PM to 6AM	
	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	
Canister 1			TS				LS	LS <i>LS</i>			
Canister 2								/			
Canister 3			SD					/			
Canister 4	DF	DA					ELC	EV			
Canister 5					CLB			CL			
Canister 6			MS		CS			CL			
Canister 7	MC							BL			
Canister 8							UN	LS			
Canister 9							UN	JS			
Canister 10								/			
Canister 11								/			
Canister 12								/			
Canister 13								/			
Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial:	

Date: 5/16		6AM to 2PM		6AM to 6PM		2PM to 10PM		6PM to 6AM		10PM to 6AM	
	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	
Canister 1		MR MR			MR						
Canister 2			TE		TE						
Canister 3	CH				TE	JL					
Canister 4					MR						
Canister 5					MR	Hand of Can					
Canister 6	OS	OS			JO						
Canister 7					/						
Canister 8					/						
Canister 9			DL		DL	SG					
Canister 10					/						
Canister 11					/	SG					
Canister 12					/	SD					
Canister 13					/						
Can Count: Initial: 13 MR		Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial: 13 MR	

Hellmeyer, Emma OC Holding

Date:		6AM to 2PM		6AM to 6PM		2PM to 10PM		6PM to 6AM		10PM to 6AM	
	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	
Candister 1			JRK	MR							
Candister 2											
Candister 3			AW	AW			DT				
Candister 4			GJB	GJM							
Candister 5					LN						
Candister 6											
Candister 7											
Candister 8					BZ						
Candister 9					CA						
Candister 10	DC	DC			EG						
Candister 11											
Candister 12											
Candister 13											
Can Count: Initial:		(B) MKC		Can Count: Initial: (B) MKM		Can Count: Initial: (B) MKR		Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial:	

Date: 5/18		6AM to 2PM		6AM to 6PM		2PM to 10PM		6PM to 6AM		10PM to 6AM	
	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	
Canister 1	ME	MR			EG						
Canister 2											
Canister 3	TE	TE									
Canister 4											
Canister 5					CA						
Canister 6	GM	AM			LV						
Canister 7											
Canister 8											
Canister 9			AR								
Canister 10			DC								
Canister 11											
Canister 12											
Canister 13											
Can Count: Initial: <u>3</u>		Can Count: Initial: <u>2</u>		Can Count: Initial: <u>2</u>		Can Count: Initial: <u>3</u>		Can Count: Initial: <u>3</u>		Can Count: Initial: <u>3</u>	

Heliummeter forms/OC Helium

Date: 5/9		6AM to 2PM		6AM to 6PM		2PM to 10PM		6PM to 6AM		10PM to 6AM	
Canister 1	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	
Canister 2											
Canister 3	Tare	Tare									
Canister 4					LD						
Canister 5					Cody						
Canister 6					Wanda						
Canister 7					Lee						
Canister 8	GXX	GXX			Dale	Heber					
Canister 9											
Canister 10			DL	DL							
Canister 11					Tare						
Canister 12											
Canister 13											
Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial:	
Helmer/Emma/OC Helmer						132				134	

Date:	6AM to 2PM		6AM to 6PM		2PM to 10PM		6PM to 6AM		10PM to 6AM	
	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In
5-10-18					Sal					
Canister 2			MC				MNL			
Canister 3										
Canister 4					Lisette					
Canister 5			TZ							
Canister 6					Lee					
Canister 7					Cody					
Canister 8					Deher					
Canister 9	Jose									
Canister 10	DL									
Canister 11										
Canister 12					LJ					
Canister 13							DL			
	Can Count: 13 JP		Can Count: 13 JP		Can Count:		Can Count:		Can Count: 13 CP	
	Initial:		Initial:		Initial:		Initial:		Initial:	

Hall memo/Forms/OC Holding

Date: 5/11		6AM to 2PM		6AM to 6PM		2PM to 10PM		6PM to 6AM		10PM to 6AM	
Canister	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	
Canister 1							LB				
Canister 2	JF										
Canister 3	CA						SO				
Canister 4	MC										
Canister 5	MG					DF					
Canister 6						DD					
Canister 7	SD		SD								
Canister 8	AA					LV					
Canister 9						CS					
Canister 10											
Canister 11											
Canister 12											
Canister 13											
Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial:	

Date: 5/12		6AM to 2PM		6AM to 6PM		2PM to 10PM		6PM to 6AM		10PM to 6AM	
Canister 1	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	
Canister 2	SM						FAK				
Canister 3											
Canister 4	Laura										
Canister 5					LA						
Canister 6			B								
Canister 7					AA						
Canister 8											
Canister 9											
Canister 10											
Canister 11											
Canister 12			SD		CH						
Canister 13	JF										
Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial:	
Hall name/Room/OC Holding											

Date: 5/13		6AM to 2PM		6AM to 6PM		2PM to 10PM		6PM to 6AM		10PM to 6AM	
	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	
Canister 1			Tim		✓			✓			
Canister 2					✓			✓			
Canister 3	Handy				✓			✓			
Canister 4	Windy				✓			✓			
Canister 5	Grover			Frank	✓			✓	BS		
Canister 6				Am	✓			✓			
Canister 7				✓				✓			
Canister 8	GM			✓		Enc		✓			
Canister 9	DL			✓				✓			
Canister 10	DL			✓				✓			
Canister 11				✓				✓			
Canister 12	SD	SD		✓				✓			
Canister 13				✓				✓			
Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial: AB 13		Can Count: Initial: AS		Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial:	

Hellmeme/Carrie/OC Holding

Date: 5-15-20		6AM to 2PM		6AM to 6PM		2PM to 10PM		6PM to 6AM		10PM to 6AM	
	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	
Canister 1	EG		MD	MD							
Canister 2					EG	EG	✓				
Canister 3			AK	AK			✓				
Canister 4	GM	GM					✓				
Canister 5	IB	IE					BS				
Canister 6							✓				
Canister 7					GD						
Canister 8	IE		IL				✓				
Canister 9					CA	CA	✓				
Canister 10			DE	DE	DL						
Canister 11							✓	DT	DT		
Canister 12					ve	ur	✓				
Canister 13							✓				
Can Count: Initial: BM		Can Count: Initial: BM		Can Count: Initial: BM		Can Count: Initial: BM		Can Count: Initial: 13		Can Count: Initial: 13	

Hallmark of Form OC Helms

Date: 5/16	6AM to 2PM		6AM to 6PM		2PM to 10PM		6PM to 6AM		10PM to 6AM	
	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In
Canister 1	JP	JP				✓			✓	
Canister 2			JS		MB	✓			✓	
Canister 3	Gilbert	Gilbert	Dale			②			✓	
Canister 4	Laura	Lana			Cody	✓			✓	
Canister 5					SM	✓			X	
Canister 6					MR	✓			✓	
Canister 7					Lee	✓			✓	
Canister 8			①				DJ		✓	
Canister 9					80	80	✓		✓	
Canister 10							✓		✓	
Canister 11							✓		✓	
Canister 12	JP						✓		✓	
Canister 13							✓		✓	
	Can Count: ③ JP Initial:		Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: ⑬ JP Initial:		Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: 15 JP Initial: ⑬	

Hall memo/Forms/OC Holding

Date: 5/17/18		6AM to 2PM		6AM to 6PM		2PM to 10PM		6PM to 6AM		10PM to 6AM	
	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	
Canister 1			AP								
Canister 2					JMK						
Canister 3					lee						
Canister 4					M6						
Canister 5							MBS				
Canister 6											
Canister 7											
Canister 8	mindy										
Canister 9	TS										
Canister 10	DE				SAL						
Canister 11											
Canister 12	SO				SO						
Canister 13											
Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial:	

Hellmeme/Corne/OC Holding

Hallmark/Forms/OC Holding

Date:	6AM to 2PM		6AM to 6PM		2PM to 10PM		6PM to 6AM		10PM to 6AM	
	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In
Canister 1			TS	TS			JS			
Canister 2			MG				✓			
Canister 3			Dale				Cody			
Canister 4	MC	MC			HA		Frank			
Canister 5							✓			
Canister 6							✓			
Canister 7	CA						✓			
Canister 8							✓			
Canister 9			Kayla				✓			
Canister 10					Genia		GS			
Canister 11							✓			
Canister 12			88)				✓			
Canister 13							✓			
	Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial:	
							(13) UB		(13) UB	

	6AM to 2PM		6AM to 6PM		2PM to 10PM		6PM to 6AM		10PM to 6AM	
	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In
Date: 5/20										
Canister 1	Maribel	Maribel			✓					
Canister 2			Tyr		✓		Eric			
Canister 3	Lowrey				Tyr					
Canister 4	Mindy				Boss					
Canister 5			Danielle		✓					
Canister 6					✓					
Canister 7					Claudia					
Canister 8	Cody				✓		KD			
Canister 9	Granada				✓					
Canister 10	Dale				✓					
Canister 11			LN		✓					
Canister 12	Jack				✓					
Canister 13					AK					
	Can Count: 13 Initial: [Signature]		Can Count: [Signature] Initial: [Signature]		Can Count: 13 Initial: [Signature]		Can Count: [Signature] Initial: [Signature]		Can Count: 13 Initial: [Signature]	

Date: 5/21	6AM to 2PM		6AM to 6PM		2PM to 10PM		6PM to 6AM		10PM to 6AM	
	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In
Canister 1			JA	MOE	JL					/
Canister 2										/
Canister 3			TK							/
Canister 4			GU			Lau				/
Canister 5	JA	HT								/
Canister 6					CA					/
Canister 7										/
Canister 8			DM							/
Canister 9					EG					/
Canister 10	DE	DC				KA				/
Canister 11										/
Canister 12										/
Canister 13										/
	Can Count: Initial: BM	Can Count: Initial:	Can Count: Initial: BM	Can Count: Initial:	Can Count: Initial: BM	Can Count: Initial:	Can Count: Initial:	Can Count: Initial: BM	Can Count: Initial: BM	Can Count: Initial: BM

Date:	6AM to 2PM		6AM to 6PM		2PM to 10PM		6PM to 6AM		10PM to 6AM	
	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In
5-22-18										
Canister 1			MBL	MBL			✓		✓	
Canister 2	CHARTER				BRAD		✓		✓	
Canister 3			JIMM	✓			✓		✓	
Canister 4							✓		✓	
Canister 5							✓		✓	
Canister 6					DAVID	DL	✓		✓	
Canister 7							✓		✓	
Canister 8					ERIC		✓		✓	
Canister 9							✓		✓	
Canister 10			DL	DL	CAREN				✓	
Canister 11					SAL					✓
Canister 12									✓	
Canister 13							✓			✓
	Can Count: Initial: MB		Can Count: Initial: MB		Can Count: Initial: MB		Can Count: Initial: MB		Can Count: Initial: MB	2411 513

Date: 5/22/18	6AM to 2PM		6AM to 6PM		2PM to 10PM		6PM to 6AM		10PM to 6AM	
	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In
Canister 1	MBE	MBE			CAR					X
Canister 2							✓	MBE		✓
Canister 3					MBE					✓
Canister 4	GS	GS			Base					✓
Canister 5							✓			✓
Canister 6							✓			✓
Canister 7					Blond		✓			✓
Canister 8							✓			✓
Canister 9	GM	GM					✓			✓
Canister 10	MBE						✓			✓
Canister 11							✓			✓
Canister 12	DC	DC	DC		Laura	✓				✓
Canister 13	act	act				✓				✓
	Can Count: Initial: <u>13</u>	Can Count: Initial: <u>13</u>	Can Count: Initial: <u>13</u>	Can Count: Initial: <u>13</u>	Can Count: Initial: <u>13</u>	Can Count: Initial: <u>13</u>	Can Count: Initial: <u>13</u>	Can Count: Initial: <u>13</u>	Can Count: Initial: <u>13</u>	Can Count: Initial: <u>13</u>

Date:	6AM to 2PM		6AM to 6PM		2PM to 10PM		6PM to 6AM		10PM to 6AM	
	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In
5-22-18										
Canister 1	Terry				dal				✓	
Canister 2									✓	
Canister 3	LJ								✓	
Canister 4	ll								✓	
Canister 5			Mindy		JL				✓	
Canister 6									✓	
Canister 7					JF	JF			✓	
Canister 8					DF				✓	
Canister 9									✓	
Canister 10	DC				MR				✓	
Canister 11									✓	
Canister 12					SD				✓	
Canister 13									✓	
	Can Count: Initial: (13) 40	Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial: 1452583		

Date: 5/20		6AM to 2PM		6AM to 6PM		2PM to 10PM		6PM to 6AM		10PM to 6AM	
Canister 1	Checked Out: LEM	Checked In:		Checked Out:	Checked In: 8A	Checked Out:	Checked In:	Checked Out:	Checked In:	Checked Out:	Checked In:
Canister 2	Checked Out: DEHE	Checked In:		Checked Out:	Checked In: TS	Checked Out:	Checked In:	Checked Out:	Checked In: 20	Checked Out:	Checked In:
Canister 3	Checked Out: KS	Checked In:		Checked Out:	Checked In: TS	Checked Out:	Checked In:	Checked Out:	Checked In:	Checked Out:	Checked In:
Canister 4	Checked Out: KANU	Checked In:		Checked Out:	Checked In:	Checked Out:	Checked In:	Checked Out:	Checked In:	Checked Out:	Checked In:
Canister 5	Checked Out: MANDY	Checked In:		Checked Out:	Checked In:	Checked Out:	Checked In:	Checked Out:	Checked In:	Checked Out:	Checked In:
Canister 6	Checked Out:	Checked In:		Checked Out:	Checked In: CODY	Checked Out:	Checked In:	Checked Out:	Checked In:	Checked Out:	Checked In:
Canister 7	Checked Out:	Checked In:		Checked Out:	Checked In:	Checked Out:	Checked In:	Checked Out:	Checked In:	Checked Out:	Checked In:
Canister 8	Checked Out:	Checked In:		Checked Out:	Checked In: JACKS	Checked Out:	Checked In:	Checked Out:	Checked In:	Checked Out:	Checked In:
Canister 9	Checked Out:	Checked In:		Checked Out:	Checked In: ATKINE	Checked Out:	Checked In:	Checked Out:	Checked In:	Checked Out:	Checked In:
Canister 10	Checked Out: DE	Checked In:		Checked Out:	Checked In:	Checked Out:	Checked In:	Checked Out:	Checked In:	Checked Out:	Checked In:
Canister 11	Checked Out:	Checked In:		Checked Out:	Checked In:	Checked Out:	Checked In:	Checked Out:	Checked In:	Checked Out:	Checked In:
Canister 12	Checked Out:	Checked In:		Checked Out:	Checked In:	Checked Out:	Checked In:	Checked Out:	Checked In:	Checked Out:	Checked In:
Canister 13	Checked Out:	Checked In:		Checked Out:	Checked In:	Checked Out:	Checked In:	Checked Out:	Checked In:	Checked Out:	Checked In:
Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial:	

Date:	6AM to 2PM		6AM to 6PM		2PM to 10PM		6PM to 6AM		10PM to 6AM	
	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In
Canister 1	MC				Marcks					
Canister 2	N/S				✓		✓			
Canister 3	VF				Frank					
Canister 4	LR				✓		✓			
Canister 5			CH		✓		✓			
Canister 6					✓		✓			
Canister 7					Liselt					
Canister 8					Trick					
Canister 9			DL		✓		✓			
Canister 10					✓		✓			
Canister 11					✓		✓			
Canister 12					✓		✓			
Canister 13					✓		✓			
	Can Count: Initial: 13	SP	Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial: 13	AS	Can Count: Initial: 13	LB	Can Count: Initial:	

Date: 5/27	6AM to 2PM		6AM to 6PM		2PM to 10PM		6PM to 6AM		10PM to 6AM	
	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In
Canister 1	AMR	AMR			✓					
Canister 2			CH		✓		ENE			
Canister 3	CS	CS			JO	✓				
Canister 4			GAH				KA			
Canister 5					✓					
Canister 6					LB					
Canister 7					✓					
Canister 8					COXIN	✓				
Canister 9			BL		✓					
Canister 10					✓					
Canister 11	DE				DAVID MC					
Canister 12					LV	✓				
Canister 13	1				✓					
	Can Count: Initial: AMR		Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial: EN		Can Count: Initial:	

Date:	6AM to 2PM		6AM to 6PM		2PM to 10PM		6PM to 6AM		10PM to 6AM	
	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In
Canister 1			Wle							
Canister 2			GM							
Canister 3			AN							
Canister 4					CA					
Canister 5					DL					
Canister 6			TE							
Canister 7					EG					
Canister 8					LSH					
Canister 9										
Canister 10	DL						K/A			
Canister 11										
Canister 12										
Canister 13										
	Can Count: Initial: (B) M2		Can Count: Initial: (B) M2		Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial: (M) 13	

Date: 5/29		6AM to 2PM		6AM to 6PM		2PM to 10PM		6PM to 6AM		10PM to 6AM	
	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	Checked Out	Checked In	
Canister 1			MR	MR		✓					
Canister 2			(JD)			✓					
Canister 3	TE ✓	TE			EG	EG	✓				
Canister 4	DM ✓	GM				✓					
Canister 5	DM		DM	AM		✓					
Canister 6	✓					✓					
Canister 7	✓					✓	David	David			
Canister 8	✓				Sal						
Canister 9	✓				Carson	Carson	✓				
Canister 10	DC	DC				✓					
Canister 11	✓					BS					
Canister 12	✓				Daniel	Daniel	✓				
Canister 13	✓					✓	DM				
Can Count: 13		Initial: DM		Can Count: Initial:		Can Count: Initial: DM		Can Count: Initial: DM		Can Count: Initial:	

Hallmark of Errors/OC Holding

Date: 5/30

	6AM to 2PM		6AM to 6PM		2PM to 10PM		6PM to 6AM		10PM to 6AM	
	Checked out	checked in	Checked out	checked in	Checked out	checked in	checked out	checked in	checked out	checked in
Canister 1	RE	TE			CS	✓				
Canister 2	AM	AM			✓					
Canister 3					Wanda	✓				
Canister 4	TH	TH			✓					
Canister 5	✓				MB	✓				
Canister 6			②							
Canister 7					DS	BS				
Canister 8	GA	GA			SD	SD				
Canister 9					✓	✓				
Canister 10					Sal					
Canister 11							BS			
Canister 12	DL	DL			✓	✓				
Canister 13					BS	BS				
Can Count:	Initial:		Can Count:		Can Count:		Can Count:		Can Count:	
	Initial:		Initial:		Initial:		Initial:		Initial:	
	Handwritten Initials		Handwritten Initials		Handwritten Initials		Handwritten Initials		Handwritten Initials	

**BUTTE COUNTY JUVENILE HALL
SPECIAL INCIDENT REPORT (SIR)**

Log book: _____

Log page: _____

Check nature of incident: Check all that apply

<input type="checkbox"/> Escape *	<input type="checkbox"/> TAY/Youth Contact	<input type="checkbox"/> Damage to property
<input type="checkbox"/> Injury to staff **	<input type="checkbox"/> Fire Drill	<input type="checkbox"/> Gang related activity
<input type="checkbox"/> Serious illness of resident ***	<input type="checkbox"/> Self-harming thoughts/acts	<input type="checkbox"/> Contraband
<input type="checkbox"/> Injury to resident (write sick slip)***	<input type="checkbox"/> Excessive discipline	<input type="checkbox"/> Child Abuse Report
<input type="checkbox"/> Failure to complete school work	<input type="checkbox"/> Refuses to attend school	<input type="checkbox"/> School Misbehavior
<input type="checkbox"/> Fighting/altercation	<input type="checkbox"/> Disrespectful behavior	<input type="checkbox"/> Threats
<input type="checkbox"/> Mail withheld	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (describe) _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Use of force: soft hands for escorts/redirection (one or more force options might be recorded)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Use of force: hard hands (write sick slip & Behavioral Health referral slip)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Use of force: OC deployment (contact medical staff & submit Behavioral Health referral)		

Date: ____ / ____ / ____ **Time:** _____ **Incident Location:** _____ **P.O.** _____

Staff involved: _____

Resident(s) involved: _____

Describe incident (*What led up to it; what did you see, hear, and do; what did participants or witnesses see, hear and do; ask if, how and where the participant was injured; what did the injury look like; ask how it feels; describe treatment.*)

*Please print a *typed narrative* on the backside.

Medical treatment not previously mentioned: ☐ Resident put on restricted activity (RA) ☐ Sick slip completed
☐ Resident seen by medical staff ☐ Other (describe) _____

Action Taken: ☐ Behavioral Health referral written ☐ Resident given all 3's ☐ DAR completed
☐ Resident put on special observation (O) ☐ Resident put on suicide watch (OO)¹ ☐ Resident listed as a security risk (SR)
☐ Resident put on administrative separation ☐ Other (describe) _____

¹Complete off-hour written notification to nurse; insert STOP sheet in file

Distribution: (once signed by Chief Deputy PO or Manager—JH)

- Assigned Probation Officer(s)
- Juvenile Hall Admin
- Youth's Juvenile Hall file (Original SIR)

Signature of the person submitting SIR Date

Printed name of the person submitting SIR Title

Supervisor reviewing the SIR Date

*Phone CPO, Chief Deputy PO, Manager—JH and parents after you call law enforcement. Notify the assigned Probation Officer during business hours

** Complete the staff injury forms located on your desktop. Phone CDPO or JH Manager if hospital visit is required.

*** Phone parents of a serious injury or illness

☐ Chief Deputy Probation Officer ☐ Manager Date

ARTICLE 10

USE OF FORCE AND MECHANICAL RESTRAINTS

SECTION 1 USE OF FORCE AND MECHANICAL RESTRAINTS

A. References: California Penal Code, Sections 831 (a), 835 (a), 673, 149; Title 15, CCR, Article 5, Section 1357-8.

B. Definitions

1. Force: The exertion of strength, weight, or power to overcome resistance and/or prevent a resident, who comes within the provisions of the Title 15, CCR, Article 5, Section 1357, from hurting themselves or others.
2. Non-deadly force: Force which the user reasonably believes will not create a substantial risk of causing death or great bodily injury.
3. Deadly force: Force which the user believes will create a substantial risk of causing death or great bodily injury.
4. Mechanical Restraints: A device used to restrict the movement of an individual such as handcuffs, leg shackles, belly chains and bull-straps
5. Hostile: Overt or covert antagonism; opposition; or resistance in behavior; short of physical contact.
6. Aggressive: Tending towards combative readiness.
7. Physical Assault: Unconsenting touching of another.
8. Reasonable force: The amount and type of force that a reasonable officer with similar training and experience would find appropriate in a given situation.
9. Resistive: Refusing by words or actions to comply with lawful control directives of an officer.

SECTION 2 GENERAL POLICY

A. The basic policy of this institution is to provide for the physical safety and security of the residents, staff, and other persons within the facility. The purpose of this policy is to provide members of this department with general guidelines with respect to the reasonable use of force.

B. California Penal Code Section 835a is the section that gives Juvenile Hall Counselors the authority to use reasonable force to “effect an arrest, to prevent escape or to overcome resistance”

Any peace officer that has reasonable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a public offense may use reasonable force to affect the arrest, to prevent escape, or

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to overcome resistance. A peace officer who makes or attempts to make an arrest need not retreat or desist from his efforts by reason of the resistance or threatened resistance of the person being arrested: nor shall such officer be deemed an aggressor or lose his right to self-defense by use of reasonable force to effect the arrest or to prevent escape or to overcome resistance.

C. Under Federal case law, *Graham v. Connor* - 490 U.S. 386 (1989), the right to make an arrest carries with it the right to objectively use the amount of force that a reasonable officer would find appropriate. In determining whether force used by an officer is reasonable force as defined above, all of the facts and circumstances with which the officer was confronted are considered, including:

1. The information available to the staff member at the time of the incident.
2. The acts of the individual.
3. Whether the individual reasonably appeared to be a threat to the staff member or to others.
4. The severity of the behavior or actions of which the individual was involved.

D. The use of force by Juvenile Hall Counselors is based on the determination of reasonableness in the particular circumstance. "Reasonableness" of the force used must be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene at the time of the incident. The interpretation of reasonableness must allow for the fact that Juvenile Hall Counselors are often forced to make split-second judgments in circumstances that are tense, uncertain and rapidly evolving, about the amount and type of force that is necessary in a particular situation. As a result, it is recognized that Juvenile Hall Counselor's decisions may be impacted by the time available to evaluate and respond to changing circumstances. The amount, degree or type of force appropriate in any given situation cannot be defined to satisfy every possible situation that a Juvenile Hall Counselor may encounter.

E. When determining whether or not to apply any level of force or evaluating whether an officer has used reasonable force, a number of factors should be taken into consideration. These factors include, but are not limited to:

1. The conduct of the individual being confronted (as reasonably perceived by the counselor at the time.
2. Counselor/subject factors (age, size, relative strength, skill level, injury/exhaustion and number of counselors vs. number of subjects).
3. Influence of drugs/alcohol or perceived mental capacity
4. Proximity of weapons
5. Time and circumstances permitting the availability of other options or what resources are reasonably available to the counselor under the circumstances.
6. Seriousness of the suspected offense or reason for contact with the individual.

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7. Training and experience of the officer.
8. Potential for injury to the counselor, resident or others within the facility or in the general public
9. Risk of escape.
10. Other exigent circumstances.

It is recognized that counselors are expected to make split-second decisions and that the amount of a counselor's time available to evaluate and respond to changing circumstances may impact his/her decision.

While various degrees and types of force exist, each officer is expected to use only the degree and type of force reasonable under the circumstances to successfully accomplish the legitimate securing of the safety and security of the institution.

F. The level and type of force selected is always based on what is objectively reasonable and appropriate to the officer given the subject and the situation/circumstances faced by a counselor. The appropriate amount and type of force used by a counselor may escalate or deescalate on the continuum of force as the counselor encounters changing circumstances and/or changes in the behavior of the subject(s). **Thus, the process is fluid, requiring counselors to constantly evaluate, react and counter the behavior and changes in behavior of the subject(s) in a professional manner.**

G. The improper use of force occurs when the type or degree of force employed was excessive, unreasonable or brought on by unprofessional behavior by a counselor that led to the need to use force. Penal Code Section 149 states, "Every public officer who, under the color of authority, without lawful necessity assaults or beats any person," is guilty of a felony.

H. Use of force is prohibited within this institution except the amount and type that is necessary to effectively control a subject who is displaying behavior:

- which results in destruction to certain property*
- reveals an intent to escape or aid another to escape
- reveals an intent to cause physical harm to themselves
- reveals an intent to cause physical harm to others
- reveals an intent to resist, either passively or aggressively, a lawful order of a counselor whose intent of said order was to secure the safety and security of the institution.**

*Use judgment here. A resident who is ripping a paperback book presents a different scenario than a resident who is breaking a café tray, the pieces of which become a ready weapon. Staff must decide if the property being destroyed can become readily dangerous to the resident or others.

**Overcoming resistance may include maintaining safety and security within our institution. Appropriate reasonable force is authorized in such situations wherein a passively resisting subject's

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behavior interferes with the safe & orderly operation of the facility and the safety of the staff and/or other detainees of the facility. The force applied should be in a good faith effort to maintain or restore safety and security. The force options and amount of force chosen by the involved counselor(s) needs to be reasonable and consistent with the amount of physical resistance given by the subject resisting a lawful order.

I. Any amount of physical force should never be deployed for reasons of punishment or retaliation for a violator's resistive, aggressive, destructive, or violent acts. When applying physical intervention/restraint, staff must not allow anger or emotion to cause a loss of control. It is important that all staff develop and utilize professional strategies that stress and reinforce emotional control, sound judgement, and decision-making under stress.

J. Any employee who observes an inappropriate use of force shall immediately take affirmative action to stop it, and is to report the incident to the Chief Deputy as soon as possible but no later than the end of the shift. If the Chief Deputy Probation Officer is not available, then the Manager, Juvenile Hall is to be contacted, and if that person is not available, then a Supervising Juvenile Hall Counselor. If there is a conflict, such as the inappropriate use of force was applied by one of the aforementioned supervisors, then their immediate supervisor is to be contacted.

K. Failure to report inappropriate use of force may result in discipline, up to and including separation from employment. Possible indicators of excessive use of force:

- any force when none is needed
- more force than needed
- any force or a level of force continuing after the necessity for it has ended
- knowingly wrongful uses of force
- well-intentioned mistakes that result in undesired use of force
- departmental constraints that needlessly put staff in the position of using more force and/or using it more often, than would otherwise occur (problems with training, supervision, deployment, assignment practices, equipment, procedures, and policies precluding use of certain tactics or tools)
- frequent use of force by particular officers, particular units, or departments, even if each instance seems justifiable.

L. In all uses of force, staff may utilize only those force options and controlling techniques and devices which are approved and provided by the Probation Department and in which an employee has received approved training, such as wrist lock, hair pull take-down, leg sweep take-down, pressure point and control holds. Residents will not be physically restrained in situations where control can be gained in a timely fashion through the use of staff presence, dialog/counseling or verbal commands. It is expected that staff will use good judgment, decision-making skills, and teamwork to control a situation.

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M. At no time shall a resident be restrained by affixing of the hands and feet together behind the back (i.e., hog-tying). The use of choke holds, taping over the mouth, and lethal force are also prohibited.

N. The type of force option deployed and the amount of force used should always be based upon what is appropriate, given the individual circumstances. Residents do control, through their actions and reactions, what defensive force options, type and amount are deployed.

O. Special considerations shall be made when it is necessary to use force with pregnant residents. Staff shall always use the least restrictive measures possible and must clearly justify in their report why the force was necessary, what measures were taken to avoid the use of force, the amount and type of force chosen and finally why that level of force was necessary. Immediate contact of on-duty or on-call medical staff shall be made every time any amount of force is used on a pregnant resident.

P. Special Incident Reports on the use of force are reviewed by the Chief Deputy Probation Officer and the Chief Probation Officer, as well as at regular supervisor meetings. Residents will also be asked about the incident by a supervisor.

Q. When determining what force option should be deployed in certain situations it may be helpful for staff to think of the use of force policy as a wheel or a tool belt (see below). At the center of this wheel, or tool belt, is the staff's professional presence; from here all force options radiate.

REMEMBER without a professional presence any use of force that results may be deemed inappropriate or unreasonable.

Around the staff member's professional presence are the spokes of the wheel. Each of these spokes represents a force option in our use of force policy. They are like tools in a tool belt. Each of these force options are appropriate to use in certain situations but may not be appropriate for other situations. It is the staff member's responsibility to understand, as best they can from their training and experience, how each of these force options is utilized. When staff are in a use of force scenario it is incumbent upon them to utilize the appropriate tool or force option for the scenario and utilize that tool as it was intended to bring a quick and safe resolution to the scenario they find themselves in. Other tools may be selected as the scenario changes, evolves, digresses or regresses. Evaluation of the staff use of force and choice of force options will be based upon reasonableness and the totality of the circumstances.

R. Each staff member will attend the following trainings on Weaponless Defense, Use of Chemical Agents and Use of Force in Butte County Juvenile hall trainings throughout their career at Juvenile Hall.

- During a new staff member's FTO program they will have an individual four hour training with our Weaponless Defense Trainer. This training will include an introduction to our Use of Force Policy, each of their force options (as defined by the Use of Force Policy), an introduction to the techniques utilized and trained on in our facility and basic cuffing techniques for use on transports.
- During a new staff member's first year of employment they will attend a 16 hour Weaponless Defense class taught by our Weaponless Defense Instructor. This class will focus on an in depth study of the department's Use of Force Policy, techniques and common scenarios.

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- During a new staff member's first year of employment they will attend the department's 8 hour class on Basic Chemical Agents and Use of Force within Juvenile Hall class. This class will meet the minimum requirements to carry and use OC Pepper Spray as well as serve as a more in depth look at the department's Use of Force Policy and Use of Force by Peace Officers more generally.
- Each staff member will attend at least four (4) hours annually, and the department will strive to achieve eight (8) hours annually with each staff, a refresher Weaponless Defense Class taught by our Weaponless Defense Instructor. The purpose of this class will be to update staff on the Department's Use of Force Policy and practice perishable skills in weaponless defense techniques.

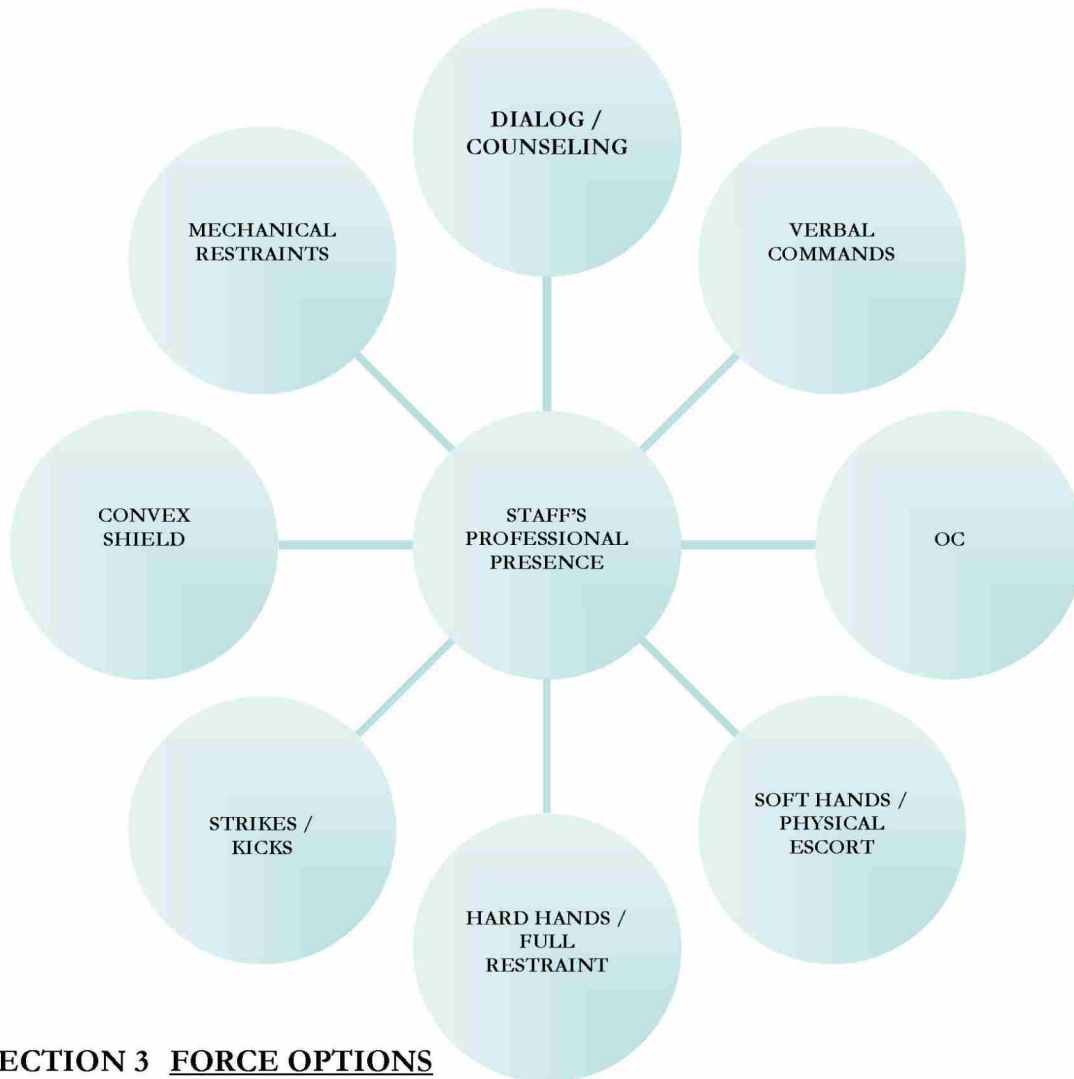


**THE CARPENTER AND HIS
TOOLS**



A carpenter uses many tools to complete his work. In those tools he has a hammer and a saw. Many can argue that a saw is far more dangerous to use than a hammer. I agree, but I ask you, would a carpenter who is trying to be as safe as he can be, utilize a hammer to cut a board simply because it is safer for him to use than a hammer. No he would not. The carpenter knows that the safest way to complete any job is by safely using the appropriate tool for a given job.

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SECTION 3 FORCE OPTIONS

A. **STAFF'S PROFESSIONAL PRESENCE:** Staff's professional presence is the first option to the maintenance of good institutional facility and the prevention of situations requiring physical intervention. This option is the effect that staff's honesty, professionalism, integrity, and reputation for fairness has on a resident's behavior. Rapport, cooperation, and respect are also necessary ingredients. These characteristics, to be effective, must be consistently maintained. It should also be noted that if staff fail to keep a professional presence or attitude with the residents and the use of force becomes necessary directly due to the unprofessional behavior of a staff member that force can be considered unnecessary and/or unreasonable.

B. **DIALOG/COUNSELING:** This option is the staff's ability to gain control of the situation through the use of verbalized statements. Dialog properly used on a daily basis can become the only option necessary in most control situations. **Dialog, including counseling efforts, may also be the single most successful option available.**

C. **VERBAL COMMANDS:** During volatile situations, dialog/counseling may not be sufficient to control a situation. Staff should give clear, direct orders to residents while employing

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command presence. Examples of verbal commands are, "Go to your room!" and "Drop to the floor!"

D. OC: OC pepper spray is a natural, organic food by-product. It is made up of an active ingredient called OC (Oleoresin Capsicum) and other inert ingredients. The use of OC is permitted under Section 12403 of the California Penal Code. Since it is considered to be a use of force, OC pepper spray may be used to apprehend, control, restrain, or subdue individuals only when there is imminent or actual violent behavior where such behavior presents an immediate threat to staff, residents, or other persons; or when an individual actively resists control or arrest.

1. OC pepper spray shall never be used indiscriminately, nor shall it be used in response to passive resistance or simple threats of violence. It may be used when there is a credible threat of violence coupled with a present ability to cause injury.
2. Before using OC pepper spray, staff should always consider the use of alternatives if that alternative does not significantly increase the risk of danger to staff or others.
3. Juvenile Hall staff may utilize the OC under the following conditions:
 - a) OC may be used within the scope of staff peace officer authority to control, restrain, or subdue imminent or actual violent behavior or if such behavior presents a clear and present danger. Before OC may be used, consideration must first be given to the gravity of the situation, the present danger of injury, or the consequences that may reasonably occur if the behavior does not cease.
 - b) OC will be used only after making reasonable efforts, by more than one staff when possible, to verbally persuade voluntary compliance and after giving clear warning that OC will be used if such voluntary compliance is not made. **NOTE:** OC may be deployed without warning when even momentary delay could result in injury to a person. Do not ignore your personal safety to comply with the verbal warning dimension of this policy. Occasionally, verbal warnings may not be safe, as it may allow a resident opportunity to obstruct OC deployment or assault a staff member.
 - c) Immediately prior to use, the employee should seek the advantage by making an attempt to divert the targeted resident's attention so that the OC is applied without giving the resident an opportunity to block or otherwise avoid the OC.
 - d) Due to the necessarily close range of the encounter, it is important that the employee spray the subject's face with OC and then immediately move laterally or in any direction that allows them to side-step attack by the resident sprayed. To be most effective, OC should be sprayed within 3-4 feet of the subject with controlled bursts of ½ to 1 second. OC will be dispensed, unless otherwise justified, from a distance of no less than 3 feet.
 - e) Staff has a responsibility to control the resident immediately after the deployment of OC. This control can be by the effective use of verbal directives or may necessitate the use of a full restraint of the subject. It is good practice to have a

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plan ready in one's mind as to how you will react and control the situation once the deployment has occurred.

f) OC may be used in lieu of employing soft hands/empty hands (hands on restraint) in order to gain control of an aggressive or destructive resident. Staff may elect to use empty hands first if they can do so without risking injury to themselves or to the resident, or if OC is not available. Staff will consider the totality of the circumstances when making such a decision. Some but not all of these circumstances could include the size, sophistication, history, apparent or known skill levels, or health of a resident, weapons present or reported, environmental conditions, and multiple subjects.

4. OC shall not be used for punishment, retaliation, or disciplinary purposes. Staff is to ensure that no greater amount of OC is used than is necessary to gain control of the situation and subdue the resident. OC shall not be used on residents who are resistive but do not pose a perceived immediate threat of physical harm to themselves or another.

5. Whenever possible, staff should avoid deploying OC against residents known to staff to have the following medical histories or profiles:

- a) Those that have a documented medical history of respiratory problems.
- b) Those who have any documented medical history of heart disease or related problems.
- c) Those that are medically obese.
- d) Those who are taking psychotropic or stimulant medication.
- e) Those admitted who are under the influence of stimulant narcotics (cocaine, methamphetamine, PCP).
- f) Those with a documented medical history of seizures.

All reasonable effort should be made to avoid spraying these residents with OC. However, because staff resident safety is our primary responsibility, there may be occasions due to violent circumstances where OC may have to be used on these residents to prevent serious injury.

6. The supervisor on duty should be consulted whenever possible before using OC. In most emergency situations, such consultations will not always be possible and staff will need to act in accordance with the circumstances that exist at the time. If the supervisor has not been notified in advance of the use of OC, the supervisor shall be notified as immediately as possible (after the fact) of the circumstances and the use of OC.

E. **EMPTY HANDS/SOFT HANDS:** This includes department authorized empty-hand type control techniques used to redirect a subject's resistance and gain compliance. This can be as simple as a hand on a subject's shoulder to guide him/her toward their room or as serious as actually placing a resident in a department authorized control hold to escort them to a particular area in

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order to insure compliance. The main difference between this option and the Hard Hands/Full Restraint option lies with the level of cooperation gained from the resident when the technique is employed. If a resident requires physical intervention and it is believed that the situation can be controlled by the use of Soft Hands type approaches without further risk of violence or injury then staff member should use this option.

F. **HARD HANDS/FULL RESTRAINT:** This force option includes the use of department authorized empty-hand controls that ultimately result in the resident being restrained to the ground in the felony prone position with full control of his/her limbs to the point necessary to control the resident to keep them from harming themselves or another. Hard Hands approaches can also be used by applying more pressure to an Empty Hands approach. The difference, again, is in the amount of cooperation that is gained by the resident once the Soft Hands approach is secured, if the resident begins to cooperate without further tightening of the control it is considered a Soft Hands approach whereas if the resident does not cooperate until pressure is applied then the counselor is entering into the Hard Hands realm. Once cooperation is gained the counselor should relieve pressure on the hold of the resident, thus returning to a Soft Hands approach, while the resident continues to cooperate and only re-apply pressure, or re-enter the Hard Hands approach, if the resident stops cooperating.

G. **STRIKES/KICKS:** This force option includes the use of department authorized, and trained, distraction type strikes and kicks which are intended to distract an assaultive subject, or place them off balance, long enough for the counselor to gain control and/or retreat to a safe distance. The use of strikes and kicks are only authorized if a subject is currently exhibiting assaultive behavior which significantly threatens the safety of staff or another resident. Strikes and kicks are not to be used when a resident is simply not cooperating or is being passive resistant. Staff are only allowed to use those strikes and kicks that they have been trained on and in the situations that they are intended for. None of the strikes that staff are trained on are closed fist strikes so closed fist strikes are not allowed.

H. **CONVEX SHIELD AND OTHER BARRIER DEVICES:** This force option includes the use of the department provided convex shield or other barrier devices that staff may use which are intended to be used when it has become necessary to enter a resident's cell to remove that resident from his cell or to control that resident in his cell to keep him/her from harming themselves or another. There are times when resident's barricade themselves in their cell and reveal intent to produce self harm or threaten to produce self harm. Staff are to take these situations seriously, and when it is evident that the resident has intent and means to carry out his/her threat they are to enter the cell and secure the resident for his own safety. It is recognized that at times residents will use this as a ploy to get staff to enter their cell so that the resident can assault staff or the resident will threaten to assault staff so as to keep staff from entering the cell. The convex shield is intended to give staff a strategic advantage on the resident when entering the cell to gain control of this type of a resident. The Convex Shield should never be used to strike a resident but rather to herd a resident into a corner of his cell or to the floor where he/she can be controlled by the shield holder long enough for other staff to gain control of the resident by use of a full restraint.

I. **MECHANICAL RESTRAINTS:** The use of mechanical restraints is limited to the routine cuffing used when transporting residents outside of the facility and only with prior approval (see SECTION 10). Any other use of mechanical restraints must be approved by the Chief Deputy Probation Officer or Manager, Juvenile Hall.

SECTION 4 OC PEPPER SPRAY AFTER-CARE PROCEDURES

- A. In all cases where OC is deployed, once a resident has been controlled and restrained, as soon as practical the resident must be immediately moved to a safe area where first aid can be provided.
- B. First aid involves exposure to air and plenty of water. If “E” below is not available, water should be sprayed into the face using a water spritzer and air applied using a battery operated or an electric fan, if available. The resident should not rub or wipe his eyes or face. He may pat his face.
- C. Tell the resident to calm down and to try to breathe normally. Assure him that the effects will diminish and dissipate within a short period. The resident should remain upright.
- D. Do not advise the resident to decontaminate by washing with soap and warm water. Warm water will open skin pores and increase discomfort. Using soap or any oil or cream-based products will also increase discomfort.
- E. For maximum results, total flushing in a cool shower with the individual's clothes on is recommended. Do this as soon as practicable.
- F. Advise the resident to decontaminate using cool water alone first.
- G. Remove all contaminated clothing and allow the affected individual to take a cool shower without soap or any oil-based product. Reissue clean clothing.
- H. Ascertain if the resident suffers from asthma. OC exacerbates the effects of asthma. Normal breathing should return in a matter of minutes. If the resident has serious difficulty breathing, staff should acquire immediate medical attention.
- I. All symptoms should disappear within 15-45 minutes without after effects.
- J. All contaminated areas, (e.g., floors, counter tops, mattresses) will be thoroughly cleaned with soap and water.
- K. All residents sprayed with OC must be referred to medical personnel. If no medical staff are on duty they are to be phoned or paged.
- L. Staff must monitor one on one each resident sprayed with OC until it is obvious that they have returned to a normal state of breathing, and sight and decontamination is complete. Additional close monitoring such as a series of 5-7 minute room checks may be necessary and should be considered in each case.
- M. Any staff sprayed with OC should follow the same basic regime. Any employee experiencing the effects of OC as the result of being sprayed directly, or by coming in contact with “over spray” or residual OC, either accidentally or during an incident, should document the exposure by completing County forms S-1 and S-1A, as well as a Workers Compensation DWC form.
- N. The same procedures should be followed by any agency bringing in any resident who has been sprayed with OC. All staff should be alerted to any residents who have been sprayed with OC.

SECTION 5 AUTHORIZED USERS AND CONTROL AND ACCOUNTING OF OC

A. The Chief Probation Officer shall designate those persons authorized to use OC within the scope of their employment at Juvenile Hall. The staff must::

1. have completed our department's STC-certified chemical agents course
2. be on duty and authorized through the chain of command to have possession of OC
3. have read and signed the Juvenile Hall Policy on OC
4. have current course completion cards in CPR and First Aid

B. Canisters of OC shall be controlled and accounted for as follows:

1. Each staff member receiving a canister is responsible to determine that it is more than half full and to keep the OC activated by shaking the canister at least once a month.
2. Each on-duty staff member who meets the criteria in "A" above shall wear a canister of OC pepper spray while on duty regardless of assignment.
3. Under no circumstances should anyone attempt to take an OC canister out of the building when they are off duty.
4. Any use of OC in violation of this policy such as "horseplay" will result in severe disciplinary action, up to and including separation from county employment.
5. Designated counselors on each shift shall carry OC attached to his/her body with appropriate carrier.
6. Only OC issued by the department is to be used or carried on the premises (no personal spray allowed).
7. Canisters shall be readily available for issuance to designated staff for their use while in the facility.
8. Canisters will not be left unattended or stored in vehicles.
9. All canisters will be replaced according to the specifications of the manufacturer or as deemed necessary.
10. Staff issued canisters will be responsible for storage, testing, and advising their supervisor when replacement is necessary. If a staff member feels a canister needs to be tested they will seek supervisor approval first and document said approval in a log book. No testing of a canister shall be done in the presence, immediate or proximal, to any resident or non-Juvenile Hall Counselor Staff. The counselor testing the OC

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canister will be responsible to insure that the testing is done in a place and manner that it safe for all those around.

11. No personal use of OC will be permitted.
12. OC canisters will be locked in Central Control when not in use (there may be some shifts where staff are not eligible to carry OC).
13. The Weaponless Defense Training Officer and OC instructor shall maintain all statute and penal requirements of OC, inclusive of physical maintenance, paperwork, forms, and documentation.
14. Whenever any OC canister fails to function, becomes damaged, is emptied, or expires, it shall be forwarded to the Manager, Juvenile Hall. OC canisters shall not be disposed of in a manner inconsistent with the law governing hazardous materials. A replacement canister will be issued as soon as possible.

SECTION 6 DOCUMENTATION

- A. The use of OC spray shall be documented on a Special Incident Report (SIR). The staff member applying or observing the restraint shall be responsible for completing the SIR before leaving his/her shift during which the use occurred.
- B. The SIR shall depict:
 1. a clear and factual justification for use of restraint
 2. a description of how the OC was utilized and the results obtained
 3. a complete description of after-care procedures and medical treatment/referral

SECTION 7 REFERRALS

- A. In any instance when a resident is physically restrained through the use of OC, a referral will be made to the medical staff, as well as to Behavioral Health staff.
- B. In any instance when a resident is restrained by use of empty hands a referral will be made to medical staff (contact the on-duty medical staff at Juvenile Hall or complete a sick slip) and also to Behavioral Health (contact clinicians that may be in Juvenile Hall or, in their absence, complete a written referral) or contracted social workers..
- C. In any instance where a resident appears to have significant injuries, medical staff will be paged. If symptoms or injuries appear severe or life-threatening, EMS will be alerted via 911 and First Aid applied.
- D. In some cases, it may be prudent to refer the resident to CFMG psych nurse or Behavioral Health immediately. The shift supervisor will make that determination.

SECTION 8 VIOLATION OF DIRECTIVE

Any violation with the use of force, including OC pepper spray and use of mechanical restraints, shall result in disciplinary action--up to and including separation from employment.

SECTION 9 USE OF REASONABLE FORCE TO COLLECT DNA SPECIMENS, SAMPLES, IMPRESSIONS

A. Title 15, CCR, Article 5 Section 1363; Section 298.1, Penal Code; Sections 210 and 885, Welfare and Institutions Code; and Assembly Bill 1397, Chapter 12, Statutes of 1996. Reference: 1995-96 Budget Act, Chapter 303, Item Number 5430-001-001, Statutes of 1995; Assembly Bill 904, Chapter 304, Statutes of 1995; and Assembly Bill 1397, Chapter 12, Statutes of 1996.

B. Pursuant to Penal Code Section 298.1 authorized law enforcement, custodial, or corrections personnel including peace officers, may employ reasonable force to collect blood specimens, saliva samples, and thumb or palm print impressions from individuals who are required to provide such samples, specimens or impressions pursuant to Penal Code Section 296 and who refuse following written or oral request.

(1) For the purpose of this section, the “use of reasonable force” shall be defined as the force that an objective, trained and competent correctional employee, faced with similar facts and circumstances, would consider necessary and reasonable to gain compliance with this section.

(2) The use of reasonable force shall be preceded by efforts to secure voluntary compliance. Efforts to secure voluntary compliance shall be documented and include an advisement of the legal obligation to provide the requisite specimen, sample or impression and the consequences of refusal.

C. The force shall not be used without the prior written authorization of the Manager, Juvenile Hall or Chief Deputy Probation Officer. The authorization shall include information that reflects the fact that the offender was asked to provide the requisite specimen, sample, or impression and refused.

(1) If the use of reasonable force includes a cell extraction, the extraction shall be videotaped. Video shall be directed at the cell extraction event. The videotape shall be retained by the agency for the length of time required by statute. Notwithstanding the use of the video as evidence in a court proceeding, the tape shall be retained administratively.

(2) Within 10 days of the use of reasonable force pursuant to this section, the facility administrator shall send a report to the BSCC, documenting a refusal to voluntarily submit the requisite specimen, sample or impression; the use of reasonable force to obtain the specimen, sample or impression, if any; the type of force used; the efforts undertaken to obtain voluntary compliance; and whether medical attention was needed by the juvenile offender or other person as a result of reasonable force being used.

D. Prior to any use of force, the approach we will first consider is the “wait” approach. The resident will be informed that he will not be leaving the facility until the specimen, sample or impression is voluntarily provided. It will then be determined on a case by case basis, if simply

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waiting, even overnight or longer, is a viable option. Please contact the Chief Deputy Probation Officer or Manager, Juvenile Hall for the length of the waiting period.

SECTION 10 USE OF MECHANICAL RESTRAINTS

- A. References: Title 15, CCR, Article 5, Section 1358.
- B. Handcuffs, leg shackles, waist chains and bull straps are restricted in their use to only during the times or routine transportation of residents outside of our facility. Mechanical Restraints shall not be used within the confines of the facility unless preparing a resident for transportation.
- C. In order to obtain approval to utilize mechanical restraints on a resident in transport a staff member shall complete the Transport Security Hardware Authorization form to help decide what form of mechanical restraining would be appropriate for the resident during the transport. The Transport Security Hardware Authorization form will require the Manager, Juvenile Hall, Chief Deputy or on duty Supervisor's signed approval. In the event that one of them are not in the building a telephonic approval will be accepted and signed by the on duty Acting Supervisor.
- D. If it is determined by a Supervisor or Acting Supervising Counselor that no security hardware is necessary for a particular transport, the Security Hardware Authorization form does not need to be filled out. All residents going on a transport without security hardware attached shall be on a GPS ankle monitor.
- E. A resident in restraints must be under constant direct visual observation at all times unless a medical reason exists that they be removed from your vision, such as an X-Ray or other medical procedure is necessary, and serious consideration should be made as to whether continued retention in the restraint is necessary. Consult with the medical provider performing the procedure.
- F. Staff shall be trained in the proper use of this equipment in the first week of their training or at the very least before being sent on transport with a resident. These trainings shall be provided by one of the assigned Transport Officers or our on-staff Weaponless Defense Instructor.
- G. Prior to the transportation of a pregnant resident consultation shall be made with the Chief Deputy or Manager, Juvenile Hall (or in their absence the on-duty Supervisor) to determine the appropriate level of restraint for that pregnant resident's transportation. Medical staff shall be consulted as well and have the ability to order all staff to refrain from the use of any mechanical restraint during the transport of a pregnant resident.
- If it is deemed necessary to utilize mechanical restraints to transport a pregnant resident, due to safety of inmate, staff, or the public, the pregnant inmate may only be cuffed in the front of the body with handcuffs.
 - An inmate known to be pregnant or in recovery after delivery shall not be restrained by the use of leg irons, waist chains, or handcuffs behind the body.
 - A pregnant inmate in labor, during delivery, or in recovery after delivery, shall not be restrained by the wrists, ankles, or both, unless deemed necessary for the safety and security of the inmate, the staff, or the public.
 - Restraints shall be removed when a professional who is currently responsible for the medical care of a pregnant inmate during a medical emergency, labor, delivery, or recovery after delivery determines that the removal of restraints is medically necessary

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H. At no time shall any resident be restrained by affixing of the hands and feet together behind the back. Nor shall any resident ever be handcuffed or otherwise affixed to a solid object.

I. In no case shall restraints be used as punishment or discipline, or as a substitute for treatment.

SECTION 11: USE OF FORCE REVIEW

A: All uses of force shall be documented through the use of a Special Incident Report (SIR).

The SIR shall be reviewed by the Supervising Juvenile Hall Counselor on duty and forwarded to the Manager, Juvenile Hall and/or Chief Deputy Probation Officer in charge of Juvenile Hall for review.

B: All uses of force resulting in injury to the resident or staff involved shall be reviewed by administrative personnel as indicated above but may also result in the convening of a secondary review committee which shall consist of the Chief Deputy Probation Officer- Juvenile Hall, Juvenile Hall Manager, a non-involved weaponless defense instructor from the Probation Department, a non-involved Supervising Juvenile Hall Counselor, a member of the Juvenile Hall medical staff, and/or other non-involved professionals as may be deemed necessary dependent on the incident.

C: All uses of force resulting in serious injury or death to the resident or staff involved shall result in the convening of the use of force review committee as well as subsequent notifications as required by law and Title 15.

D: All peace officers shall be afforded their rights available to them pursuant to the Peace Officer Bill of Rights during the administrative review process. However, no staff shall withhold information regarding the immediate safety and security of the resident or the institution in asserting those rights.

E: The findings and recommendations of the Use of Force Review Committee shall be provided to the Chief Probation Officer or their designee for administrative review.

Wayne Barley, Chief Deputy Probation Officer

Dated: _____

ORIENTATION SHEET FOR MINORS

RULES AND DISCIPLINARY PROCESS

There are papers posted in each pod (a pod is a living unit where you live while in Juvenile Hall), and attached to this sheet. These papers explain the rules of BCJH. *The number one rule is cooperation.* You are to obey all rules and regulations of Juvenile Hall. You are to obey staff. Failure to obey can result in disciplinary actions. If you receive discipline, a Disciplinary Action Report may be given to you for the purposes of appeal and due process.

GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES

All concerns or complaints regarding your rights are grieveable. If you have a complaint with any of the rules or policies of BCJH, or if you feel that a rights violation has occurred, a grievance form along with instructions to complete the form can be found posted in the pods. Staff can help you complete the grievance form.

THE COURT PROCESS

The court process consists of a Detention Hearing, a Jurisdictional Hearing and a Dispositional Hearing. If you have not gone to court, you will attend a Detention Hearing within 72 hours of your arrest (weekends excluded). At the Detention Hearing, the minor will receive a court date for the next hearing.

ACCESS TO:

Educational Services – You will be enrolled in our school (Table Mountain School -- known as TMS) within three (3) days of detention. Most of the time, you are enrolled in school within one school day after intake.

Legal Services – You will be allowed to make a phone call to your attorney upon intake. Attorneys of record who represent you may visit with you between the hours of 8am-5pm, sometimes even later in the day. You can mail and receive unlimited legal correspondence (mail) while in the facility.

Health Care and Counseling Services – Juvenile Hall has a nurse who works here every day. Sick slips are posted in each pod. The sick slip will be given to the nurse so you can be put on the sick call list. Juvenile Hall works with the Department of Behavioral Health (called the FACT team, which stands for Family Connections). If you want counseling, just ask medical staff or any counselor. They will inform someone the FACT team or our social workers. Staff may also submit a Behavioral Health referral if they notice behavior warranting such a referral.

Religious Services – Religious services are held each Sunday and religious counseling is available during the week. You may also make arrangements to have your minister visit you.

HOUSING ASSIGNMENTS

All youth will be assigned to the Detention Pod, Eagle Pod, upon their initial stay.

USE OF FORCE, RESTRAINTS AND CHEMICAL AGENTS

Counselors are authorized to use FORCE, including the use of PEPPER SPRAY, without warning, for purposes of defense and control.

BCJH PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

The daily schedule is posted in each pod. These sheets explain Butte County Juvenile Hall's basic program and activities.

CORRESPONDENCE, VISITING HOURS AND TELEPHONE USE

ORIENTATION SHEET FOR MINORS

You are encouraged to talk or write to your family and friends. **All mail will be inspected for contraband, and can be read.** No restrictions are placed on the number of letters you send or receive. You may send legal correspondence (letters to your attorney) for free, and two (2) regular letters per week postage free. Additional letters cost 5 points, or if you have your own stamps, they can use them without additional charge. You can have visits with parents two (2) times per week. If you have children of your own please speak to a supervisor, visits with your children can be arranged. Your family may visit once a month and also on your birthday. Visiting times are posted in the pods. Pod pay phones may be used during free recreation times, with staff permission.

AVAILABILITY OF READING MATERIAL

There are books to read in the pod. The books are on bookshelves. You may have two (2) reading books in your room at any given time. You may have other books (such as 1 NA and 1 AA book) in your room.

PERSONAL CARE ITEMS AND OPPORTUNITY FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE

We will provide a comb or brush, dental floss, skin lotion, deodorant, soap/shampoo/conditioner as well as toothbrush and toothpaste, which you use after each meal. You may have your own lip balm in soft plastic.

EMERGENCY AND EVACUATION PROCEDURES

Emergency drills are conducted weekly and a fire drill conducted a minimum of once monthly. During these drills, staff will explain the procedures to be followed during various emergencies and what evacuation processes would take place if an emergency should arise.

ARTICLE 10

USE OF FORCE AND MECHANICAL RESTRAINTS

SECTION 1 USE OF FORCE AND MECHANICAL RESTRAINTS

A. References: California Penal Code, Sections 831 (a), 835 (a), 673, 149; Title 15, CCR, Article 5, Section 1357-8.

B. Definitions

1. Force: The exertion of strength, weight, or power to overcome resistance and/or prevent a resident, who comes within the provisions of the Title 15, CCR, Article 5, Section 1357, from hurting themselves or others.
2. Non-deadly force: Force which the user reasonably believes will not create a substantial risk of causing death or great bodily injury.
3. Deadly force: Force which the user believes will create a substantial risk of causing death or great bodily injury.
4. Mechanical Restraints: A device used to restrict the movement of an individual such as handcuffs, leg shackles, belly chains and bull-straps
5. Hostile: Overt or covert antagonism; opposition; or resistance in behavior; short of physical contact.
6. Aggressive: Tending towards combative readiness.
7. Physical Assault: Unconsenting touching of another.
8. Reasonable force: The amount and type of force that a reasonable officer with similar training and experience would find appropriate in a given situation.
9. Resistive: Refusing by words or actions to comply with lawful control directives of an officer.

SECTION 2 GENERAL POLICY

A. The basic policy of this institution is to provide for the physical safety and security of the residents, staff, and other persons within the facility. The purpose of this policy is to provide members of this department with general guidelines with respect to the reasonable use of force.

B. California Penal Code Section 835a is the section that gives Juvenile Hall Counselors the authority to use reasonable force to “effect an arrest, to prevent escape or to overcome resistance”

Any peace officer that has reasonable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a public offense may use reasonable force to affect the arrest, to prevent escape, or

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to overcome resistance. A peace officer who makes or attempts to make an arrest need not retreat or desist from his efforts by reason of the resistance or threatened resistance of the person being arrested: nor shall such officer be deemed an aggressor or lose his right to self-defense by use of reasonable force to effect the arrest or to prevent escape or to overcome resistance.

C. Under Federal case law, *Graham v. Connor* - 490 U.S. 386 (1989), the right to make an arrest carries with it the right to objectively use the amount of force that a reasonable officer would find appropriate. In determining whether force used by an officer is reasonable force as defined above, all of the facts and circumstances with which the officer was confronted are considered, including:

1. The information available to the staff member at the time of the incident.
2. The acts of the individual.
3. Whether the individual reasonably appeared to be a threat to the staff member or to others.
4. The severity of the behavior or actions of which the individual was involved.

D. The use of force by Juvenile Hall Counselors is based on the determination of reasonableness in the particular circumstance. "Reasonableness" of the force used must be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene at the time of the incident. The interpretation of reasonableness must allow for the fact that Juvenile Hall Counselors are often forced to make split-second judgments in circumstances that are tense, uncertain and rapidly evolving, about the amount and type of force that is necessary in a particular situation. As a result, it is recognized that Juvenile Hall Counselor's decisions may be impacted by the time available to evaluate and respond to changing circumstances. The amount, degree or type of force appropriate in any given situation cannot be defined to satisfy every possible situation that a Juvenile Hall Counselor may encounter.

E. When determining whether or not to apply any level of force or evaluating whether an officer has used reasonable force, a number of factors should be taken into consideration. These factors include, but are not limited to:

1. The conduct of the individual being confronted (as reasonably perceived by the counselor at the time.
2. Counselor/subject factors (age, size, relative strength, skill level, injury/exhaustion and number of counselors vs. number of subjects).
3. Influence of drugs/alcohol or perceived mental capacity
4. Proximity of weapons
5. Time and circumstances permitting the availability of other options or what resources are reasonably available to the counselor under the circumstances.
6. Seriousness of the suspected offense or reason for contact with the individual.

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7. Training and experience of the officer.
8. Potential for injury to the counselor, resident or others within the facility or in the general public
9. Risk of escape.
10. Other exigent circumstances.

It is recognized that counselors are expected to make split-second decisions and that the amount of a counselor's time available to evaluate and respond to changing circumstances may impact his/her decision.

While various degrees and types of force exist, each officer is expected to use only the degree and type of force reasonable under the circumstances to successfully accomplish the legitimate securing of the safety and security of the institution.

F. The level and type of force selected is always based on what is objectively reasonable and appropriate to the officer given the subject and the situation/circumstances faced by a counselor. The appropriate amount and type of force used by a counselor may escalate or deescalate on the continuum of force as the counselor encounters changing circumstances and/or changes in the behavior of the subject(s). **Thus, the process is fluid, requiring counselors to constantly evaluate, react and counter the behavior and changes in behavior of the subject(s) in a professional manner.**

G. The improper use of force occurs when the type or degree of force employed was excessive, unreasonable or brought on by unprofessional behavior by a counselor that led to the need to use force. Penal Code Section 149 states, "Every public officer who, under the color of authority, without lawful necessity assaults or beats any person," is guilty of a felony.

H. Use of force is prohibited within this institution except the amount and type that is necessary to effectively control a subject who is displaying behavior:

- which results in destruction to certain property*
- reveals an intent to escape or aid another to escape
- reveals an intent to cause physical harm to themselves
- reveals an intent to cause physical harm to others
- reveals an intent to resist, either passively or aggressively, a lawful order of a counselor whose intent of said order was to secure the safety and security of the institution.**

*Use judgment here. A resident who is ripping a paperback book presents a different scenario than a resident who is breaking a café tray, the pieces of which become a ready weapon. Staff must decide if the property being destroyed can become readily dangerous to the resident or others.

**Overcoming resistance may include maintaining safety and security within our institution. Appropriate reasonable force is authorized in such situations wherein a passively resisting subject's

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behavior interferes with the safe & orderly operation of the facility and the safety of the staff and/or other detainees of the facility. The force applied should be in a good faith effort to maintain or restore safety and security. The force options and amount of force chosen by the involved counselor(s) needs to be reasonable and consistent with the amount of physical resistance given by the subject resisting a lawful order.

I. Any amount of physical force should never be deployed for reasons of punishment or retaliation for a violator's resistive, aggressive, destructive, or violent acts. When applying physical intervention/restraint, staff must not allow anger or emotion to cause a loss of control. It is important that all staff develop and utilize professional strategies that stress and reinforce emotional control, sound judgement, and decision-making under stress.

J. Any employee who observes an inappropriate use of force shall immediately take affirmative action to stop it, and is to report the incident to the Chief Deputy as soon as possible but no later than the end of the shift. If the Chief Deputy Probation Officer is not available, then the Manager, Juvenile Hall is to be contacted, and if that person is not available, then a Supervising Juvenile Hall Counselor. If there is a conflict, such as the inappropriate use of force was applied by one of the aforementioned supervisors, then their immediate supervisor is to be contacted.

K. Failure to report inappropriate use of force may result in discipline, up to and including separation from employment. Possible indicators of excessive use of force:

- any force when none is needed
- more force than needed
- any force or a level of force continuing after the necessity for it has ended
- knowingly wrongful uses of force
- well-intentioned mistakes that result in undesired use of force
- departmental constraints that needlessly put staff in the position of using more force and/or using it more often, than would otherwise occur (problems with training, supervision, deployment, assignment practices, equipment, procedures, and policies precluding use of certain tactics or tools)
- frequent use of force by particular officers, particular units, or departments, even if each instance seems justifiable.

L. In all uses of force, staff may utilize only those force options and controlling techniques and devices which are approved and provided by the Probation Department and in which an employee has received approved training, such as wrist lock, hair pull take-down, leg sweep take-down, pressure point and control holds. Residents will not be physically restrained in situations where control can be gained in a timely fashion through the use of staff presence, dialog/counseling or verbal commands. It is expected that staff will use good judgment, decision-making skills, and teamwork to control a situation.

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M. At no time shall a resident be restrained by affixing of the hands and feet together behind the back (i.e., hog-tying). The use of choke holds, taping over the mouth, and lethal force are also prohibited.

N. The type of force option deployed and the amount of force used should always be based upon what is appropriate, given the individual circumstances. Residents do control, through their actions and reactions, what defensive force options, type and amount are deployed.

O. Special considerations shall be made when it is necessary to use force with pregnant residents. Staff shall always use the least restrictive measures possible and must clearly justify in their report why the force was necessary, what measures were taken to avoid the use of force, the amount and type of force chosen and finally why that level of force was necessary. Immediate contact of on-duty or on-call medical staff shall be made every time any amount of force is used on a pregnant resident.

P. Special Incident Reports on the use of force are reviewed by the Chief Deputy Probation Officer and the Chief Probation Officer, as well as at regular supervisor meetings. Residents will also be asked about the incident by a supervisor.

Q. When determining what force option should be deployed in certain situations it may be helpful for staff to think of the use of force policy as a wheel or a tool belt (see below). At the center of this wheel, or tool belt, is the staff's professional presence; from here all force options radiate.

REMEMBER without a professional presence any use of force that results may be deemed inappropriate or unreasonable.

Around the staff member's professional presence are the spokes of the wheel. Each of these spokes represents a force option in our use of force policy. They are like tools in a tool belt. Each of these force options are appropriate to use in certain situations but may not be appropriate for other situations. It is the staff member's responsibility to understand, as best they can from their training and experience, how each of these force options is utilized. When staff are in a use of force scenario it is incumbent upon them to utilize the appropriate tool or force option for the scenario and utilize that tool as it was intended to bring a quick and safe resolution to the scenario they find themselves in. Other tools may be selected as the scenario changes, evolves, digresses or regresses. Evaluation of the staff use of force and choice of force options will be based upon reasonableness and the totality of the circumstances.

R. Each staff member will attend the following trainings on Weaponless Defense, Use of Chemical Agents and Use of Force in Butte County Juvenile hall trainings throughout their career at Juvenile Hall.

- During a new staff member's FTO program they will have an individual four hour training with our Weaponless Defense Trainer. This training will include an introduction to our Use of Force Policy, each of their force options (as defined by the Use of Force Policy), an introduction to the techniques utilized and trained on in our facility and basic cuffing techniques for use on transports.
- During a new staff member's first year of employment they will attend a 16 hour Weaponless Defense class taught by our Weaponless Defense Instructor. This class will focus on an in depth study of the department's Use of Force Policy, techniques and common scenarios.

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- During a new staff member's first year of employment they will attend the department's 8 hour class on Basic Chemical Agents and Use of Force within Juvenile Hall class. This class will meet the minimum requirements to carry and use OC Pepper Spray as well as serve as a more in depth look at the department's Use of Force Policy and Use of Force by Peace Officers more generally.
- Each staff member will attend at least four (4) hours annually, and the department will strive to achieve eight (8) hours annually with each staff, a refresher Weaponless Defense Class taught by our Weaponless Defense Instructor. The purpose of this class will be to update staff on the Department's Use of Force Policy and practice perishable skills in weaponless defense techniques.

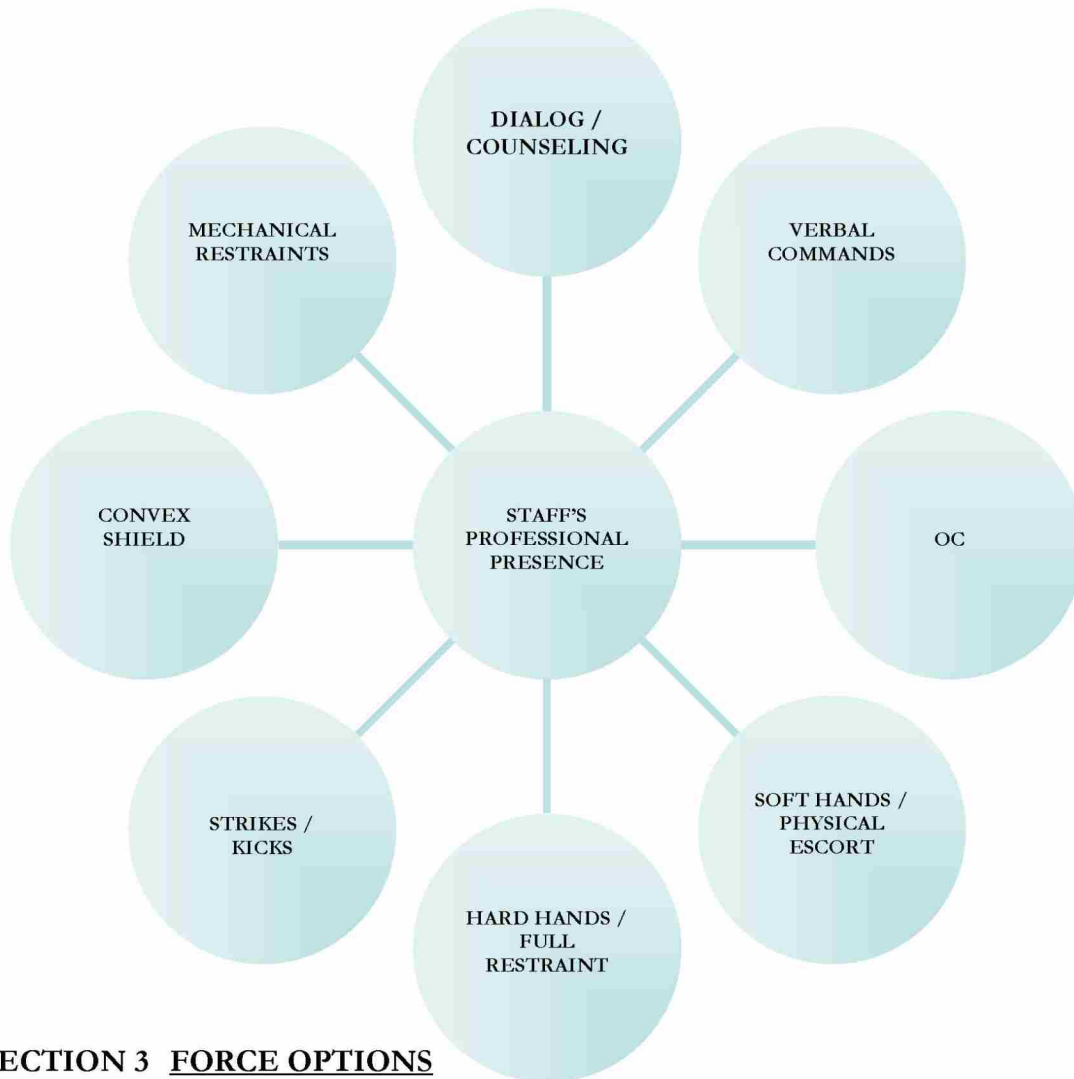


**THE CARPENTER AND HIS
TOOLS**



A carpenter uses many tools to complete his work. In those tools he has a hammer and a saw. Many can argue that a saw is far more dangerous to use than a hammer. I agree, but I ask you, would a carpenter who is trying to be as safe as he can be, utilize a hammer to cut a board simply because it is safer for him to use than a hammer. No he would not. The carpenter knows that the safest way to complete any job is by safely using the appropriate tool for a given job.

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SECTION 3 FORCE OPTIONS

A. **STAFF'S PROFESSIONAL PRESENCE:** Staff's professional presence is the first option to the maintenance of good institutional facility and the prevention of situations requiring physical intervention. This option is the effect that staff's honesty, professionalism, integrity, and reputation for fairness has on a resident's behavior. Rapport, cooperation, and respect are also necessary ingredients. These characteristics, to be effective, must be consistently maintained. It should also be noted that if staff fail to keep a professional presence or attitude with the residents and the use of force becomes necessary directly due to the unprofessional behavior of a staff member that force can be considered unnecessary and/or unreasonable.

B. **DIALOG/COUNSELING:** This option is the staff's ability to gain control of the situation through the use of verbalized statements. Dialog properly used on a daily basis can become the only option necessary in most control situations. **Dialog, including counseling efforts, may also be the single most successful option available.**

C. **VERBAL COMMANDS:** During volatile situations, dialog/counseling may not be sufficient to control a situation. Staff should give clear, direct orders to residents while employing

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command presence. Examples of verbal commands are, "Go to your room!" and "Drop to the floor!"

D. OC: OC pepper spray is a natural, organic food by-product. It is made up of an active ingredient called OC (Oleoresin Capsicum) and other inert ingredients. The use of OC is permitted under Section 12403 of the California Penal Code. Since it is considered to be a use of force, OC pepper spray may be used to apprehend, control, restrain, or subdue individuals only when there is imminent or actual violent behavior where such behavior presents an immediate threat to staff, residents, or other persons; or when an individual actively resists control or arrest.

1. OC pepper spray shall never be used indiscriminately, nor shall it be used in response to passive resistance or simple threats of violence. It may be used when there is a credible threat of violence coupled with a present ability to cause injury.
2. Before using OC pepper spray, staff should always consider the use of alternatives if that alternative does not significantly increase the risk of danger to staff or others.
3. Juvenile Hall staff may utilize the OC under the following conditions:
 - a) OC may be used within the scope of staff peace officer authority to control, restrain, or subdue imminent or actual violent behavior or if such behavior presents a clear and present danger. Before OC may be used, consideration must first be given to the gravity of the situation, the present danger of injury, or the consequences that may reasonably occur if the behavior does not cease.
 - b) OC will be used only after making reasonable efforts, by more than one staff when possible, to verbally persuade voluntary compliance and after giving clear warning that OC will be used if such voluntary compliance is not made. **NOTE:** OC may be deployed without warning when even momentary delay could result in injury to a person. Do not ignore your personal safety to comply with the verbal warning dimension of this policy. Occasionally, verbal warnings may not be safe, as it may allow a resident opportunity to obstruct OC deployment or assault a staff member.
 - c) Immediately prior to use, the employee should seek the advantage by making an attempt to divert the targeted resident's attention so that the OC is applied without giving the resident an opportunity to block or otherwise avoid the OC.
 - d) Due to the necessarily close range of the encounter, it is important that the employee spray the subject's face with OC and then immediately move laterally or in any direction that allows them to side-step attack by the resident sprayed. To be most effective, OC should be sprayed within 3-4 feet of the subject with controlled bursts of ½ to 1 second. OC will be dispensed, unless otherwise justified, from a distance of no less than 3 feet.
 - e) Staff has a responsibility to control the resident immediately after the deployment of OC. This control can be by the effective use of verbal directives or may necessitate the use of a full restraint of the subject. It is good practice to have a

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plan ready in one's mind as to how you will react and control the situation once the deployment has occurred.

f) OC may be used in lieu of employing soft hands/empty hands (hands on restraint) in order to gain control of an aggressive or destructive resident. Staff may elect to use empty hands first if they can do so without risking injury to themselves or to the resident, or if OC is not available. Staff will consider the totality of the circumstances when making such a decision. Some but not all of these circumstances could include the size, sophistication, history, apparent or known skill levels, or health of a resident, weapons present or reported, environmental conditions, and multiple subjects.

4. OC shall not be used for punishment, retaliation, or disciplinary purposes. Staff is to ensure that no greater amount of OC is used than is necessary to gain control of the situation and subdue the resident. OC shall not be used on residents who are resistive but do not pose a perceived immediate threat of physical harm to themselves or another.

5. Whenever possible, staff should avoid deploying OC against residents known to staff to have the following medical histories or profiles:

- a) Those that have a documented medical history of respiratory problems.
- b) Those who have any documented medical history of heart disease or related problems.
- c) Those that are medically obese.
- d) Those who are taking psychotropic or stimulant medication.
- e) Those admitted who are under the influence of stimulant narcotics (cocaine, methamphetamine, PCP).
- f) Those with a documented medical history of seizures.

All reasonable effort should be made to avoid spraying these residents with OC. However, because staff resident safety is our primary responsibility, there may be occasions due to violent circumstances where OC may have to be used on these residents to prevent serious injury.

6. The supervisor on duty should be consulted whenever possible before using OC. In most emergency situations, such consultations will not always be possible and staff will need to act in accordance with the circumstances that exist at the time. If the supervisor has not been notified in advance of the use of OC, the supervisor shall be notified as immediately as possible (after the fact) of the circumstances and the use of OC.

E. **EMPTY HANDS/SOFT HANDS:** This includes department authorized empty-hand type control techniques used to redirect a subject's resistance and gain compliance. This can be as simple as a hand on a subject's shoulder to guide him/her toward their room or as serious as actually placing a resident in a department authorized control hold to escort them to a particular area in

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order to insure compliance. The main difference between this option and the Hard Hands/Full Restraint option lies with the level of cooperation gained from the resident when the technique is employed. If a resident requires physical intervention and it is believed that the situation can be controlled by the use of Soft Hands type approaches without further risk of violence or injury then staff member should use this option.

F. **HARD HANDS/FULL RESTRAINT:** This force option includes the use of department authorized empty-hand controls that ultimately result in the resident being restrained to the ground in the felony prone position with full control of his/her limbs to the point necessary to control the resident to keep them from harming themselves or another. Hard Hands approaches can also be used by applying more pressure to an Empty Hands approach. The difference, again, is in the amount of cooperation that is gained by the resident once the Soft Hands approach is secured, if the resident begins to cooperate without further tightening of the control it is considered a Soft Hands approach whereas if the resident does not cooperate until pressure is applied then the counselor is entering into the Hard Hands realm. Once cooperation is gained the counselor should relieve pressure on the hold of the resident, thus returning to a Soft Hands approach, while the resident continues to cooperate and only re-apply pressure, or re-enter the Hard Hands approach, if the resident stops cooperating.

G. **STRIKES/KICKS:** This force option includes the use of department authorized, and trained, distraction type strikes and kicks which are intended to distract an assaultive subject, or place them off balance, long enough for the counselor to gain control and/or retreat to a safe distance. The use of strikes and kicks are only authorized if a subject is currently exhibiting assaultive behavior which significantly threatens the safety of staff or another resident. Strikes and kicks are not to be used when a resident is simply not cooperating or is being passive resistant. Staff are only allowed to use those strikes and kicks that they have been trained on and in the situations that they are intended for. None of the strikes that staff are trained on are closed fist strikes so closed fist strikes are not allowed.

H. **CONVEX SHIELD AND OTHER BARRIER DEVICES:** This force option includes the use of the department provided convex shield or other barrier devices that staff may use which are intended to be used when it has become necessary to enter a resident's cell to remove that resident from his cell or to control that resident in his cell to keep him/her from harming themselves or another. There are times when resident's barricade themselves in their cell and reveal intent to produce self harm or threaten to produce self harm. Staff are to take these situations seriously, and when it is evident that the resident has intent and means to carry out his/her threat they are to enter the cell and secure the resident for his own safety. It is recognized that at times residents will use this as a ploy to get staff to enter their cell so that the resident can assault staff or the resident will threaten to assault staff so as to keep staff from entering the cell. The convex shield is intended to give staff a strategic advantage on the resident when entering the cell to gain control of this type of a resident. The Convex Shield should never be used to strike a resident but rather to herd a resident into a corner of his cell or to the floor where he/she can be controlled by the shield holder long enough for other staff to gain control of the resident by use of a full restraint.

I. **MECHANICAL RESTRAINTS:** The use of mechanical restraints is limited to the routine cuffing used when transporting residents outside of the facility and only with prior approval (see SECTION 10). Any other use of mechanical restraints must be approved by the Chief Deputy Probation Officer or Manager, Juvenile Hall.

SECTION 4 OC PEPPER SPRAY AFTER-CARE PROCEDURES

- A. In all cases where OC is deployed, once a resident has been controlled and restrained, as soon as practical the resident must be immediately moved to a safe area where first aid can be provided.
- B. First aid involves exposure to air and plenty of water. If “E” below is not available, water should be sprayed into the face using a water spritzer and air applied using a battery operated or an electric fan, if available. The resident should not rub or wipe his eyes or face. He may pat his face.
- C. Tell the resident to calm down and to try to breathe normally. Assure him that the effects will diminish and dissipate within a short period. The resident should remain upright.
- D. Do not advise the resident to decontaminate by washing with soap and warm water. Warm water will open skin pores and increase discomfort. Using soap or any oil or cream-based products will also increase discomfort.
- E. For maximum results, total flushing in a cool shower with the individual's clothes on is recommended. Do this as soon as practicable.
- F. Advise the resident to decontaminate using cool water alone first.
- G. Remove all contaminated clothing and allow the affected individual to take a cool shower without soap or any oil-based product. Reissue clean clothing.
- H. Ascertain if the resident suffers from asthma. OC exacerbates the effects of asthma. Normal breathing should return in a matter of minutes. If the resident has serious difficulty breathing, staff should acquire immediate medical attention.
- I. All symptoms should disappear within 15-45 minutes without after effects.
- J. All contaminated areas, (e.g., floors, counter tops, mattresses) will be thoroughly cleaned with soap and water.
- K. All residents sprayed with OC must be referred to medical personnel. If no medical staff are on duty they are to be phoned or paged.
- L. Staff must monitor one on one each resident sprayed with OC until it is obvious that they have returned to a normal state of breathing, and sight and decontamination is complete. Additional close monitoring such as a series of 5-7 minute room checks may be necessary and should be considered in each case.
- M. Any staff sprayed with OC should follow the same basic regime. Any employee experiencing the effects of OC as the result of being sprayed directly, or by coming in contact with “over spray” or residual OC, either accidentally or during an incident, should document the exposure by completing County forms S-1 and S-1A, as well as a Workers Compensation DWC form.
- N. The same procedures should be followed by any agency bringing in any resident who has been sprayed with OC. All staff should be alerted to any residents who have been sprayed with OC.

SECTION 5 AUTHORIZED USERS AND CONTROL AND ACCOUNTING OF OC

A. The Chief Probation Officer shall designate those persons authorized to use OC within the scope of their employment at Juvenile Hall. The staff must::

1. have completed our department's STC-certified chemical agents course
2. be on duty and authorized through the chain of command to have possession of OC
3. have read and signed the Juvenile Hall Policy on OC
4. have current course completion cards in CPR and First Aid

B. Canisters of OC shall be controlled and accounted for as follows:

1. Each staff member receiving a canister is responsible to determine that it is more than half full and to keep the OC activated by shaking the canister at least once a month.
2. Each on-duty staff member who meets the criteria in "A" above shall wear a canister of OC pepper spray while on duty regardless of assignment.
3. Under no circumstances should anyone attempt to take an OC canister out of the building when they are off duty.
4. Any use of OC in violation of this policy such as "horseplay" will result in severe disciplinary action, up to and including separation from county employment.
5. Designated counselors on each shift shall carry OC attached to his/her body with appropriate carrier.
6. Only OC issued by the department is to be used or carried on the premises (no personal spray allowed).
7. Canisters shall be readily available for issuance to designated staff for their use while in the facility.
8. Canisters will not be left unattended or stored in vehicles.
9. All canisters will be replaced according to the specifications of the manufacturer or as deemed necessary.
10. Staff issued canisters will be responsible for storage, testing, and advising their supervisor when replacement is necessary. If a staff member feels a canister needs to be tested they will seek supervisor approval first and document said approval in a log book. No testing of a canister shall be done in the presence, immediate or proximal, to any resident or non-Juvenile Hall Counselor Staff. The counselor testing the OC

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canister will be responsible to insure that the testing is done in a place and manner that it safe for all those around.

11. No personal use of OC will be permitted.
12. OC canisters will be locked in Central Control when not in use (there may be some shifts where staff are not eligible to carry OC).
13. The Weaponless Defense Training Officer and OC instructor shall maintain all statute and penal requirements of OC, inclusive of physical maintenance, paperwork, forms, and documentation.
14. Whenever any OC canister fails to function, becomes damaged, is emptied, or expires, it shall be forwarded to the Manager, Juvenile Hall. OC canisters shall not be disposed of in a manner inconsistent with the law governing hazardous materials. A replacement canister will be issued as soon as possible.

SECTION 6 DOCUMENTATION

- A. The use of OC spray shall be documented on a Special Incident Report (SIR). The staff member applying or observing the restraint shall be responsible for completing the SIR before leaving his/her shift during which the use occurred.
- B. The SIR shall depict:
 1. a clear and factual justification for use of restraint
 2. a description of how the OC was utilized and the results obtained
 3. a complete description of after-care procedures and medical treatment/referral

SECTION 7 REFERRALS

- A. In any instance when a resident is physically restrained through the use of OC, a referral will be made to the medical staff, as well as to Behavioral Health staff.
- B. In any instance when a resident is restrained by use of empty hands a referral will be made to medical staff (contact the on-duty medical staff at Juvenile Hall or complete a sick slip) and also to Behavioral Health (contact clinicians that may be in Juvenile Hall or, in their absence, complete a written referral) or contracted social workers..
- C. In any instance where a resident appears to have significant injuries, medical staff will be paged. If symptoms or injuries appear severe or life-threatening, EMS will be alerted via 911 and First Aid applied.
- D. In some cases, it may be prudent to refer the resident to CFMG psych nurse or Behavioral Health immediately. The shift supervisor will make that determination.

SECTION 8 VIOLATION OF DIRECTIVE

Any violation with the use of force, including OC pepper spray and use of mechanical restraints, shall result in disciplinary action--up to and including separation from employment.

SECTION 9 USE OF REASONABLE FORCE TO COLLECT DNA SPECIMENS, SAMPLES, IMPRESSIONS

A. Title 15, CCR, Article 5 Section 1363; Section 298.1, Penal Code; Sections 210 and 885, Welfare and Institutions Code; and Assembly Bill 1397, Chapter 12, Statutes of 1996. Reference: 1995-96 Budget Act, Chapter 303, Item Number 5430-001-001, Statutes of 1995; Assembly Bill 904, Chapter 304, Statutes of 1995; and Assembly Bill 1397, Chapter 12, Statutes of 1996.

B. Pursuant to Penal Code Section 298.1 authorized law enforcement, custodial, or corrections personnel including peace officers, may employ reasonable force to collect blood specimens, saliva samples, and thumb or palm print impressions from individuals who are required to provide such samples, specimens or impressions pursuant to Penal Code Section 296 and who refuse following written or oral request.

(1) For the purpose of this section, the “use of reasonable force” shall be defined as the force that an objective, trained and competent correctional employee, faced with similar facts and circumstances, would consider necessary and reasonable to gain compliance with this section.

(2) The use of reasonable force shall be preceded by efforts to secure voluntary compliance. Efforts to secure voluntary compliance shall be documented and include an advisement of the legal obligation to provide the requisite specimen, sample or impression and the consequences of refusal.

C. The force shall not be used without the prior written authorization of the Manager, Juvenile Hall or Chief Deputy Probation Officer. The authorization shall include information that reflects the fact that the offender was asked to provide the requisite specimen, sample, or impression and refused.

(1) If the use of reasonable force includes a cell extraction, the extraction shall be videotaped. Video shall be directed at the cell extraction event. The videotape shall be retained by the agency for the length of time required by statute. Notwithstanding the use of the video as evidence in a court proceeding, the tape shall be retained administratively.

(2) Within 10 days of the use of reasonable force pursuant to this section, the facility administrator shall send a report to the BSCC, documenting a refusal to voluntarily submit the requisite specimen, sample or impression; the use of reasonable force to obtain the specimen, sample or impression, if any; the type of force used; the efforts undertaken to obtain voluntary compliance; and whether medical attention was needed by the juvenile offender or other person as a result of reasonable force being used.

D. Prior to any use of force, the approach we will first consider is the “wait” approach. The resident will be informed that he will not be leaving the facility until the specimen, sample or impression is voluntarily provided. It will then be determined on a case by case basis, if simply

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waiting, even overnight or longer, is a viable option. Please contact the Chief Deputy Probation Officer or Manager, Juvenile Hall for the length of the waiting period.

SECTION 10 USE OF MECHANICAL RESTRAINTS

- A. References: Title 15, CCR, Article 5, Section 1358.
- B. Handcuffs, leg shackles, waist chains and bull straps are restricted in their use to only during the times or routine transportation of residents outside of our facility. Mechanical Restraints shall not be used within the confines of the facility unless preparing a resident for transportation.
- C. In order to obtain approval to utilize mechanical restraints on a resident in transport a staff member shall complete the Transport Security Hardware Authorization form to help decide what form of mechanical restraining would be appropriate for the resident during the transport. The Transport Security Hardware Authorization form will require the Manager, Juvenile Hall, Chief Deputy or on duty Supervisor's signed approval. In the event that one of them are not in the building a telephonic approval will be accepted and signed by the on duty Acting Supervisor.
- D. If it is determined by a Supervisor or Acting Supervising Counselor that no security hardware is necessary for a particular transport, the Security Hardware Authorization form does not need to be filled out. All residents going on a transport without security hardware attached shall be on a GPS ankle monitor.
- E. A resident in restraints must be under constant direct visual observation at all times unless a medical reason exists that they be removed from your vision, such as an X-Ray or other medical procedure is necessary, and serious consideration should be made as to whether continued retention in the restraint is necessary. Consult with the medical provider performing the procedure.
- F. Staff shall be trained in the proper use of this equipment in the first week of their training or at the very least before being sent on transport with a resident. These trainings shall be provided by one of the assigned Transport Officers or our on-staff Weaponless Defense Instructor.
- G. Prior to the transportation of a pregnant resident consultation shall be made with the Chief Deputy or Manager, Juvenile Hall (or in their absence the on-duty Supervisor) to determine the appropriate level of restraint for that pregnant resident's transportation. Medical staff shall be consulted as well and have the ability to order all staff to refrain from the use of any mechanical restraint during the transport of a pregnant resident.
- If it is deemed necessary to utilize mechanical restraints to transport a pregnant resident, due to safety of inmate, staff, or the public, the pregnant inmate may only be cuffed in the front of the body with handcuffs.
 - An inmate known to be pregnant or in recovery after delivery shall not be restrained by the use of leg irons, waist chains, or handcuffs behind the body.
 - A pregnant inmate in labor, during delivery, or in recovery after delivery, shall not be restrained by the wrists, ankles, or both, unless deemed necessary for the safety and security of the inmate, the staff, or the public.
 - Restraints shall be removed when a professional who is currently responsible for the medical care of a pregnant inmate during a medical emergency, labor, delivery, or recovery after delivery determines that the removal of restraints is medically necessary

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H. At no time shall any resident be restrained by affixing of the hands and feet together behind the back. Nor shall any resident ever be handcuffed or otherwise affixed to a solid object.

I. In no case shall restraints be used as punishment or discipline, or as a substitute for treatment.

SECTION 11: USE OF FORCE REVIEW

A: All uses of force shall be documented through the use of a Special Incident Report (SIR).

The SIR shall be reviewed by the Supervising Juvenile Hall Counselor on duty and forwarded to the Manager, Juvenile Hall and/or Chief Deputy Probation Officer in charge of Juvenile Hall for review.

B: All uses of force resulting in injury to the resident or staff involved shall be reviewed by administrative personnel as indicated above but may also result in the convening of a secondary review committee which shall consist of the Chief Deputy Probation Officer- Juvenile Hall, Juvenile Hall Manager, a non-involved weaponless defense instructor from the Probation Department, a non-involved Supervising Juvenile Hall Counselor, a member of the Juvenile Hall medical staff, and/or other non-involved professionals as may be deemed necessary dependent on the incident.

C: All uses of force resulting in serious injury or death to the resident or staff involved shall result in the convening of the use of force review committee as well as subsequent notifications as required by law and Title 15.

D: All peace officers shall be afforded their rights available to them pursuant to the Peace Officer Bill of Rights during the administrative review process. However, no staff shall withhold information regarding the immediate safety and security of the resident or the institution in asserting those rights.

E: The findings and recommendations of the Use of Force Review Committee shall be provided to the Chief Probation Officer or their designee for administrative review.

Wayne Barley, Chief Deputy Probation Officer

Dated: _____

BUTTE COUNTY JUVENILE HALL MEMO

TO: Juvenile Hall Staff
FROM: Nino Pinocchio, Manager Juvenile Hall
SUBJ: Quick OC Policy Review
DATE: May 28, 2015

This is just a quick review, and a little update, on our policy in regards to use of OC, and the checking of OC Canisters.

- Any deployment of OC, whether intended, accidental or otherwise, where any other person (youth, staff, volunteer, other provider) comes into contact with the chemical agent, no matter how slight that may be, is to be documented.
- In each of the above cases decontamination procedures must be offered and administered as well as follow-up with medical staff. These procedures, or refusal to the procedures, is to be documented as well.
- The testing of OC canisters is to be done only with direct approval by a supervisor and documented in a log book.
- Testing of an OC canister shall never be done while you are supervising youth or in the presence, immediate or proximate, with any youth or any other non-juvenile hall staff.

You have all done a very good job with following our Use of Force Policy as well as our policy on The Use of Chemical Agents over the years. We have a tremendously positive reputation as it pertains to these issues and I want to thank you for being such good stewards of our tools and responsibilities. Periodically it is necessary to review policies and make sure everyone is aware of their requirements.

Please be mindful of the one change above that if you feel it is necessary to test a canister of OC please get supervisor's approval first and document that to protect yourself. You can also simply put the canister out of commission by wrapping it in tape and sending me an email letting me know to replace it.

Thanks

Nino

WARNING!

COUNSELORS ARE
AUTHORIZED TO USE FORCE,
INCLUDING THE USE OF
PEPPER SPRAY, WITHOUT
WARNING FOR THE PURPOSE
OF DEFENSE AND CONTROL.



AVISO!

CONSEJEROS SON
AUTORIZADOS A USAR
FUERZA, ICLUYENDO LA USA
DE ROCIADORA DE PIMIENTO,
SIN AVISO PARA MOTIVOS
DEFENSIVOS O PARA
CONTROLAR.



COUNTY COUNSEL
BRUCE S. ALPERT

ASSISTANT COUNTY COUNSEL
BRAD J. STEPHENS



CHIEF DEPUTY COUNTY COUNSEL
FELIX WANNENMACHER
KATHLEEN KEHOE GREESON
ROGER S. WILSON

DEPUTY COUNTY COUNSEL
VIRGINIA L. GINGERY

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY COUNSEL
COUNTY OF BUTTE
25 COUNTY CENTER DRIVE, SUITE 210
OROVILLE, CALIFORNIA 95965
PHONE: (530) 538-7621 FAX: (530) 538-6891

June 4, 2018

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL (ikysel@ACLUSoCal.org) ONLY

Ian Kysel
Staff Attorney
ACLU of California
1851 E. First Street, Suite 450
Santa Ana, CA 92705

Re: Public Records Act Request
Chemical Agents

Dear Mr. Kysel:

The purpose of this letter is to further respond to your request made pursuant to the California Public Records Act (Government Code section 6250 et seq.) (the "Act"), which was received by the Butte County Probation Department on May 10, 2018. We previously provided you with a letter extending our time to respond until June 4, 2018. As is set forth in more detail below, many of the materials you requested have been located by the Department and determined to be public records, and are being provided to you in electronic format along with this response letter.


1. Policies and Procedures. With regard to your first category of requests - for policies and procedures used/ in effect between January 1, 2015 and March 31, 2018 - provided with this response letter are the policies and procedures used at the juvenile hall during that time frame that are responsive to your requests.
2. Training Materials. With regard to your second category of requests - for training materials used/in effect between January 1, 2015 and March 31, 2018 - also provided with this response letter are all non-copyrighted training materials that are responsive to your request.
3. Data. With regard to your third category of requests - for data/records relating to the use of chemical agents between January 1, 2015 and March 31, 2018 - provided with this response letter are monthly incident logs which show that Butte County Probation did not have any instances where chemical agents were used at the juvenile hall. Please understand that if there had been an incident involving the use of a chemical agent, we would object

to the release of the records requested in (a)(ii)-(ix) on a variety of grounds. With regard to requests (a)(x)-(xvi), Butte County Probation does not have any records that are responsive to those requests.

This concludes the response to your request. If you have any questions or need anything further, please let me know.

Very truly yours,

BRUCE S. ALPERT
Butte County Counsel

By: 
Brad J. Stephens
Assistant County Counsel

BS:ls

cc: Butte County Probation

COUNTY COUNSEL
BRUCE S. ALPERT

ASSISTANT COUNTY COUNSEL
BRAD J. STEPHENS



CHIEF DEPUTY COUNTY COUNSEL
FELIX WANNENMACHER
KATHLEEN KEHOE GREESON
ROGER S. WILSON

DEPUTY COUNTY COUNSEL
VIRGINIA L. GINGERY

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY COUNSEL
COUNTY OF BUTTE
25 COUNTY CENTER DRIVE, SUITE 210
OROVILLE, CALIFORNIA 95965
PHONE: (530) 538-7621 FAX: (530) 538-6891

May 17, 2018

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL (ikysel@ACLUsoCal.org) ONLY

Ian Kysel
Staff Attorney
ACLU of California
1851 E. First Street, Suite 450
Santa Ana, CA 92705

Re: Public Records Act Request; Chemical Agents

Dear Mr. Kysel:


The purpose of this letter is to respond to your request made pursuant to the California Public Records Act (Government Code section 6250 et seq.)(the "Act") which was received by the Butte County Probation Department ("BCPD") on May 10, 2018. This office is working with BCPD to gather and evaluate documents which may be responsive to your request.

Please be advised that the BCPD will respond to your request within the time periods provided in the Act. It will be necessary to extend the time limit for response an additional 14 days pursuant to Government Code Section 6253(c)(2) and (4).

As noted above, the BCPD received your request on May 10, 2018; therefore, we will respond to your request as soon as possible, but in no event later than June 4, 2018.

Very truly yours,

BRUCE S. ALPERT
Butte County Counsel

By: 
Brad J. Stephens
Assistant County Counsel

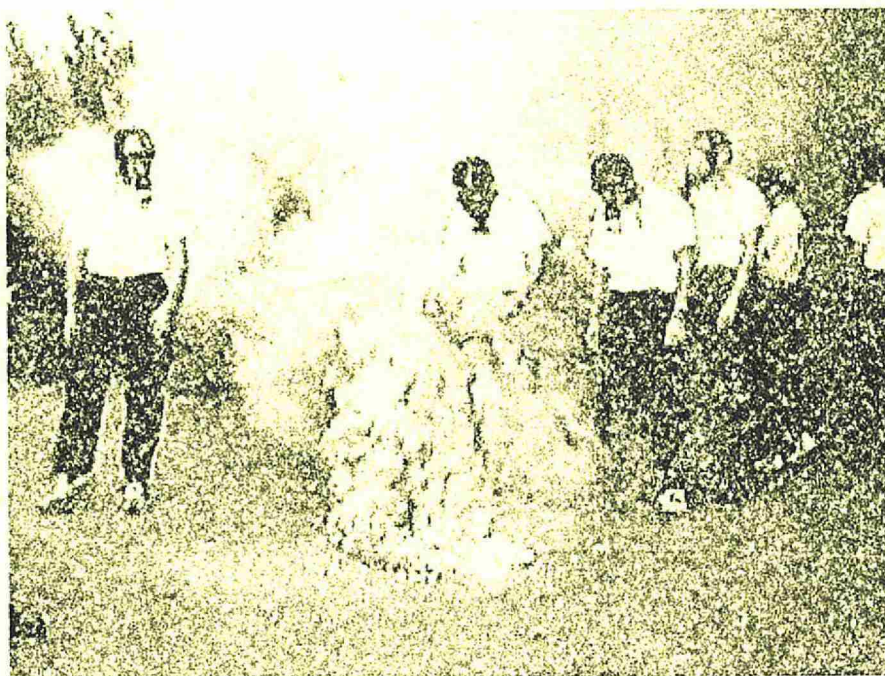
BS:cw

cc: Steven Bordin, Chief Probation Officer

BUTTE000332

**BASIC CHEMICAL AGENTS
FOR
CALIFORNIA LAW ENFORCEMENT**

Instructor Guide



Author: Greg Miraglia

Sixth Edition Published January 2000

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FOREWORD

By the very nature of the work, Peace Officers are the Government's most intimate contact with the public. There is no other job that demands more rapid and precise decision making than we ask from a Peace Officer. Law Enforcement Officers have the authority to take away the very liberties that are guaranteed by the United States Constitution. This awesome responsibility carries with it a moral obligation to insure that the individuals appointed to these roles are highly trained. California Peace Officers are among the most professional and highly trained in the Country.

Of all of the duties charged to Peace Officers, the proper use of force is one of the most critical. Law Enforcement officers are provided with tools designed to help them carry out their enforcement responsibilities. These tools are intended to protect the life of the officer, the victim, the public and the suspect. Ideally, the Peace Officer would be able to accomplish his mission through the voluntary compliance of those individuals he interacts with. Unfortunately, the professional presence of the officer and skillful communication are not always enough. In these cases, the Peace Officer must rely on his ability to choose an effective use of force option to get the job done.

Chemical agents are one type of tool available to Peace Officers that does not generally result in a permanent injury. They are defensive weapons that can be very persuasive in gaining the compliance of resisting suspects without injuring the suspect or the officer. Like any other tool, chemical agents have their limitations and short falls. Part of the training required for using chemical agents includes recognizing when the use of these agents is appropriate either alone or in conjunction with other use of force options. Experience, in addition to training, will enable the Peace Officer to make the best choice at the right time.

Peace Officers have a moral, legal and ethical responsibility to exercise their authority to enforce the law in the most effective and reasonable way possible. The authority to use force should never be taken lightly and never exaggerated. It is imperative that Peace Officers have a thorough understanding of the technical aspects of chemical agents as well as the legal ones. This course will provide future Peace Officers with all of the basic information necessary to effectively use chemical agents as a defensive weapon. This workbook is intended to help organize the information presented in the classroom and to preserve it for study and review.

INSTRUCTIONAL GOALS

The goals of instruction on Chemical Agents are to provide students with:

1. An understanding of the legal aspects of using non-lethal chemical agents.
2. An understanding of the physiological and psychological effects of non-lethal chemical agents.
3. The ability to use hand-held aerosol chemical agents safely and effectively.
4. The ability to use a gas mask safely and effectively.

REQUIREMENTS

1. An exercise test that requires the student to safely and effectively use a gas mask.
2. The student shall be exposed to a non-lethal, riot-control chemical agent.
3. The student shall be exposed to a non-lethal, aerosol chemical agent.



LESSON PLANS: Instructional Goals and Requirements

All POST requirements for chemical agents training are identified in Training Specifications For The Regular Basic Course. The Basic Chemical Agents Course for peace officers is 6 hours. However, it typically requires at least 8 hours to present to a class of 20 or more students.

Students should be instructed to wear appropriate clothing for chemical agents training. It is suggested that those students who wear contact lenses bring a set of glasses to wear instead of the contact lenses.

Instructors should prepare all necessary materials ahead of time and should obtain the following:

1. Gas masks
2. Radio or telephone for use in case of an emergency
3. Chemical agent devices (riot control and aerosol devices)
4. Hoses and water for decontamination
5. First aid kit

The Safety Guidelines for Chemical Agents training should be thoroughly reviewed by the instructor. Copies of these Safety Guidelines should be provided to each student. Each student should be provided with a copy of the Student Workbook. All note taking can be accomplished using this workbook.

At a minimum, students will be exposed to one type of riot control chemical agent (typically CN or CS) and one aerosol chemical agent. There are various methods of meeting these requirements, however in all cases, instructors should be very aware of the potential contamination of those areas surrounding the range or other area chosen for the required exposures to chemical agents.

There is no requirement that students be fully exposed to an aerosol chemical agent (i.e., spraying the student with the agent), however, it is highly recommended in order for students to develop an appreciation for the effectiveness of the agent and to best learn how to decontaminate after a deliberate or accidental exposure. One way of exposing students to O.C., is to spray a drop of O.C. on to the student's finger and then instruct the student to touch their tongue. Students will experience the heat of O.C. in their mouth.

If students elect to be fully exposed to an aerosol chemical agent, instructors should make sure that decontamination is completed before students are allowed to leave the training site.

INTRODUCTION AND HISTORY OF CHEMICAL AGENTS

Chemical agents have been used in one form or another all throughout history. As early as 431-404 BC, the Athenians and Spartans used a chemical compound that was developed using wood saturated with sulfur and pitch in order to produce choking fumes.

The Chinese used pepper to create “stink pots” that were made of pepper burned in oil. This caused an irritating smoke. As they advanced on the enemy, the Chinese used finely ground pepper rapped in rice paper to throw into the faces of their enemies causing temporary blindness.

During the Vietnam War, there was more chemical agents used by the United States than ever before in our history. In 1964, the United States used DM, a nauseating gas, in Saigon during the Buddhist riots. However, more chemical agents were used on U.S. soil against U.S. citizens during this same time period than overseas in enemy territory.

These early forms of chemical weapons were made of all natural ingredients. More modern types of chemical agents, like some of those used by law enforcement and citizens today, are man-made synthetic chemicals.

Traditional “tear gasses,” are not chemical gases at all. They are micro-pulverized chemical particles that are deployed in a variety of methods including aerosol sprays, incendiary devices, and expulsion devices. They produce various types of irritation including causing the eyes to water extensively and close involuntarily. Thus the term, “tear gas.”

Chemical Agents have proven to be a very humane and effective less-than lethal force option for law enforcement. Although they do not generally cause permanent injury, like any use of force, chemical agents must always be used responsibly by peace officers.

LESSON PLANS: Introduction And History Of Chemical Agents

Non-lethal chemical agents have existed for thousands of years. The first recorded uses of chemical agents date back 2300 years ago. Around 311 B.C., Chinese armies of the time used stink pots during frontal assaults against their enemy. The stink pots were red pepper burned in oil. This created an irritating and choking smoke. If the wind was blowing in the right direction and the wind velocity was the right speed, the smoke would generate an irritating and suffocating smoke.

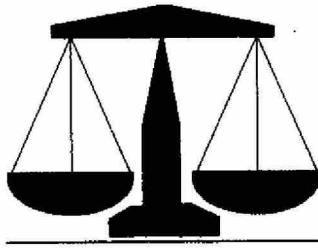
In 1959, the U.S. Army declassified CS and used it as a riot control agent. The General Ordinance Equipment Company introduced "Mace" in 1959 in the first hand-held aerosol chemical agent.

The California Tear Gas Act went into effect on January 1, 1969. It addressed the sale, transportation, use of chemical agents, and established chemical agent training requirements.

Oleoresin Capsicum was first authorized for use by California law enforcement in August 1992 and for civilian use in March 1994. In January 1996, legislation changed again through a bill introduced by Assembly Woman Jackie Spear. This Bill eliminated all of the civilian training requirements and all product monitoring and control by the California Department of Justice. While the intent of the Bill was good, quality control of civilian products like pepper spray was lost.

The Department of Justice no longer tracks peace officer use of pepper spray and law enforcement agencies are no longer required to report individual uses to the Department of Justice.

CHEMICAL AGENTS AND THE LAW



California Penal Code Section ____12403_ requires that all peace officers, as defined commencing with Section 830PC, complete a course of instruction approved by the Commission on POST prior to purchasing, possessing, transporting or using any tear gas or tear gas weapon.

Peace Officers' Use Of Chemical Agents May Include

crowd and riot control

overcoming resistance

making an arrest

and to prevent escape.

Without the permission of the facility commander, Penal Code Section 12404 makes it a ____*misdemeanor*____ to knowingly bring a tear gas device into a jail or prison.

According to California Penal Code Section 12403.7, tear gas weapons may be used for ____*self-defense purposes*_____.

According to California Penal Code Section 12403.7(7), it is a ____*felony*_____ to use a tear gas weapon offensively.

LESSON PLANS: Chemical Agents And The Law

All of the laws relating to the use of chemical agents by peace officers, private security guards and citizens are found in sections 12400 through 12422 of the California Penal Code (see Reference section of this workbook).

According to section 12403PC, POST is responsible for developing training requirements for peace officers and private security guards. All peace officers and private security guards must complete a POST approved course of training on chemical agents before using chemical agents devices in an official capacity.

Chemical agents used in law enforcement are referred to as "tear gas" in the Penal Code. According to 12401PC, "tear gas" is defined as "all liquid, gaseous, or solid substances intended to produce temporary physical discomfort or permanent injury through being vaporized or otherwise dispersed in the air, but does not apply to, and shall not include, any substance registered as an economic poison..." (Agriculture Code, Chapter 2, Division 7). Refer to Section 12402PC for "tear gas weapons."

Sprays intended for use as an animal repellent are considered by law to be an insecticide. Even though they are often nothing more than oleoresin capsicum, the same type of agent known as "pepper spray," they are not considered a "tear gas" and are not approved for use against humans.

Tear gas weapons are not allowed in any prison or jail unless authorized by the facility commander. Peace officers should secure all tear gas devices in a patrol vehicle or locker prior to entering a jail or prison.

The regulation of chemical agents devices used by law enforcement is the responsibility of individual law enforcement agencies. Peace officers should consult their local policy and procedure manuals to identify which devices are authorized for duty use.

CIVILIAN USE OF CHEMICAL AGENTS

California Penal Code Section 12403.5 requires that all persons holding a license as a private investigator or security guard, issued pursuant to the Business and Professions Code complete a course of instruction approved by the Commission on POST prior to purchasing, possessing, transporting or using any tear gas or tear gas weapon.

Citizens are not required to complete a training course prior to possessing, transporting or using an approved tear gas weapon.

Citizens are authorized to carry aerosol canisters of chemical agent sprays with a net weight of 2.5 ounces or less.

WHO CANNOT POSSESS TEAR GAS?

Any convicted felon

persons convicted of crimes of assault

persons convicted of misusing tear gas

persons addicted to narcotics

Minors between 16 and 18 years may possess tear gas if they have permission from their parents or guardian.



Carrying or placing a tear gas device on an aircraft is a violation of Federal Law and is considered a felony.

LESSON PLANS: Civilian Use Of Chemical Agents

As of January 1, 1996, civilians are no longer required to complete any training prior to purchase, possessing or using a tear gas weapon. The California Department of Justice is no longer required to certify or approve products for use by civilians. Section 12403.7(5)(A) specifies that no person may purchase, possess or use any tear gas weapon with a net weight of the contents of more than 2.5 ounces. There is no restriction on the concentration of agent or combination of agents used in the product.

There are a variety of products being sold to civilians including pepper sprays of various concentrations, foams, and combination sprays. There is no requirement that these devices be of any particular color or shape.

All devices sold to civilians must have an expiration date printed on the canister and must include instructions for operation and a warning label as specified in Section 12403.7(B).

Minors 16-18 years old may purchase, possess and use tear gas weapons if they obtain written permission from their parents. Parents assume all liability for the use of chemical agents by their children.

Civilians may only use a tear gas weapon for self defense purposes. Civilians are not required to provide aid to someone sprayed with a tear gas weapon. They are not required to notify law enforcement, although it is highly recommended that they do in order to avoid any allegations of misuse made by an attacker.

USE OF FORCE

Chemical Agents are considered less- than lethal devices.

PENAL CODE SECTION 835a gives a peace officer the authority to use force.

Any peace officer who has reasonable cause to believe that the person being arrested has committed a public offense may use reasonable force to effect the arrest, to prevent escape or to overcome resistance.

USE OF FORCE CONTINUUM

Professional Presence
Verbal Commands
Empty Hand Control

Less-than lethal/ Chemical Agents

Impact Weapons
Deadly Force

A peace officer may use "reasonable force" to make an arrest as measured by another peace officer person with similar training and experience.



Chemical Agents can be highly effective in resolving an incident without injury to the suspect or officer. However, like any other use of force option, officers must be ready to use other options when Chemical Agents are ineffective.

CHLOROACETOPHENONE - CN

COLOR CODE: RED

CLASSIFICATION: Lachrymator, Irritant

ODOR: Similar to apple blossoms/sweet

Chloroacetophenone was first developed in 1870 by a German scientist named Graebe. This was the first patented form of "tear gas." It was used during the First World War to test gas masks. By the 1930's, CN was used all over the world by law enforcement.

Chloroacetophenone is a white crystalline solid
resembling ordinary granulated sugar or salt.

PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS

Tearing of the eyes, burning sensation on the skin

Panic, disorientation

TARGET AREA: Eyes and face

TIME TO TAKE AFFECT: 5 to 10 seconds

CN is not effective on animals because of the under developed tear-ducts and thick fur. It has also proven less effective on people intoxicated on alcohol or drugs because of a reduced sensitivity to pain.

CN is the most common type of chemical agent used in aerosol canisters by law enforcement and civilians next to pepper spray.

LESSON PLANS: Chloroacetophenone

History tells us that German Scientists first discovered CN in 1870. The chemical compound was first prepared for use in 1877, but not widely used. It was first used successfully by the French to break up riots in the late 1920's. Law enforcement all over the world began using CN around 1930.

CN is a synthetic compound found in a liquid form called Ethylbromacetate and in a solid form called Chloroacetophenone.

The particulates are one-half the thickness of a human hair. When CN comes in contact with the pores of the skin, it causes an intense burning sensation. CN causes profuse tearing (called lachrymation), partial closing of the eyes, and an increased sensitivity to light (called photophobia). The burning sensation felt on the skin is amplified with respiration as the pores of the skin open and become more receptive to the CN particles. In addition to these physical effects, CN can have a psychological effect as well depending on the suspect's prior experience with chemical agent exposure and the degree of surprise with which the agent is delivered.

When used on a normal human, the effects of CN will be realized in 5 to 10 seconds with recovery possible in as little as 10 minutes. CN is not notably effective on suspects under the influence of drugs or alcohol. Depressant drugs reduce the sensitivity to pain and defeat the physical and psychological effects of CN. CN is also not effective on animals because animals do not have the same type of open skin pores or lachrymal glands as humans.

CN was the most common form of chemical agents used in aerosol sprays. Law enforcement lost confidence in CN after experiencing little or no results with suspects intoxicated on drugs and alcohol, however, the California Department of Justice still reported CN to be effective 83% of the time. One of the other negative aspects of CN is that it has caused injuries. Approximately one out of one thousand people may experience an allergic reaction to CN. There have been reported cases of dermatitis, erythematous, crusted eruption, and vesicular dermatitis. These conditions are most likely to effect those with very sensitive skin or those who do not decontaminate properly after being exposed to CN. In addition, a pro-longed exposure or an exposure that is particularly concentrated can result in a more severe reaction.

One death has been associated with exposure to CN. In 1958, a suspect, who was barricaded in a room, was exposed to a large amount of CN for approximately 30 minutes before he was taken into custody. The suspect was admitted to an emergency room for treatment and died 12 hours later.

ORTHOCHLOROBENZALMALONITRILE- CS

COLOR CODE: Blue

CLASSIFICATION: Lachrymator, irritant, sternutator

ODOR: pepper

CS was first developed in 1928 by Ben Corson and Roger Stoughton, two chemists who's initials name this agent. CS was used by the British in the Cyprus riots. The United States Army officially began using CS in 1960 for riots.

Orthochlorobenzalmonitrile is a white crystalline powder resembling talcum powder.

PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS

Tearing of the eyes, burning sensation on the skin

Irritation of the respiratory system

Panic and disorientation

TARGET AREA: eyes and face

TIME TO TAKE AFFECT: 3 to 10 seconds

CS is also not effective on animals for the same reasons as CN. On humans, CS is most irritating in humid weather on a moist skin surface. However, like CN, people intoxicated on alcohol or drugs will not be readily affected because of a reduced sensitivity to pain.

CS is the chemical agent most commonly used by law enforcement in a fog or incendiary device in riot and crowd control. CS can create a greater degree of panic in someone exposed to the agent because of its affect on the respiratory system.

LESSON PLANS: Orthochlorobenzalmalonitrile

CS was first developed in 1928, but was not widely used by law enforcement until 1958. CS was quickly recognized to be a more effective chemical agent than CN for riot and crowd control situations because of its more irritating effects.

CS particles are smaller than CN particles in its purest form. The effects of CS are realized in the same method as CN through the pores of the skin and effects on the lachrymal glands of the eyes. In addition to causing profuse tearing and a burning sensation, CS irritates the respiratory system causing coughing, difficulty breathing and tightness in the chest. A more intense exposure to CS can produce chest pain, nausea and even vomiting. Like CN, the effects of CS are increased with an increase in physical activity and respiration. The psychological effects of CS on suspects are more vivid because of the agent's effect on breathing and cause of a burning sensation in the throat.

CS is not effective on animals or humans under the influence of alcohol or drugs because of an increased tolerance to pain. CS is most effective in riot crowd control situations when delivered in a larger cloud. It is not as effective in an aerosol form because the effects of the agent on the respiratory system are not realized through an aerosol delivery system.

Most people exposed to both CN and CS say that CS creates a more uncomfortable feeling than CN.

OLEORESIN CAPSICUM - PEPPER SRPAY- OC

COLOR CODE: Black or Orange

CLASSIFICATION: Inflammatory agent

ODOR: Sweet pepper

Pepper spray is the most popular chemical agent in use by law enforcement and citizens today. In California, aerosol canisters of pepper spray are being sold at a rate of 10 to 1 as compared to traditional CN/CS sprays. OC was first introduced into law enforcement in 1982 by Lucky Police Products and was formally adopted by the FBI in 1989. The California Department of Justice approved OC for use by law enforcement in California in August of 1992.

PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS

Involuntary closing of eyes

Tearing of eyes

Inflammation of the respiratory system

Swelling of mucus membranes

Significant panic, disorientation, fear

PRIMARY TARGET AREA: Eyes and face

SECONDARY TARGET AREA: Nose and mouth

TIME TO TAKE AFFECT: Immediate

LESSON PLANS: Oleoresin Capsicum

OC, also known as pepper spray, is similar to CN and CS in that OC too is a particulate, however, one of the major distinguishing characteristics of OC is that it is derived from a plant and not a synthetic chemical. It is far more powerful than CN or CS and may be more effective on suspects intoxicated on drugs or alcohol.

OC is a lacrymator as well as inflammatory agent. It causes an immediate and involuntary closing of the eyes, profuse tearing, an extreme burning sensation, and difficulty breathing. When OC is exposed to the throat and nose, it causes a swelling of the mucus membranes, which can impair breathing. The psychological effects of OC are significant and include a loss of balance, loss of motor skills and panic.

The cross-contamination problems common with CN and CS are reduced to some degree with OC because of the size of the OC particulates. They do not tend to become as airborne as CN or CS particles. The down-side to this issue is that OC must be delivered to the intended target area (eyes, nose, mouth) with more accuracy than with CN or CS.

There are three basic delivery systems including a stream, mist spray and foam. The advantages of the mist/spray system include a increased ability to get the OC into the mouth and nose area of the suspect. The negative aspect of the mist/spray is that it is more likely to be impacted by wind or even a breeze. The stream is a more direct system of delivery and reduces the chance of cross contamination. Foam virtually eliminates cross contamination and is ideal for indoor use such as in jails, prisons or hospitals.

OC was first introduced to California law enforcement in August of 1992. Since that time, over 23,000 uses have been reported to the California Department of Justice. Users report that OC was effective 87% of the time it was used. Studies completed in Portland Maine Police Department, Cincinnati Police Department, Los Angeles Sheriff's Department and California Department of Justice all show that use of OC can reduce the chance of injury to both officers and suspects and can reduce the need to use a greater means of force to control a suspect.

Although some civil rights groups claim that OC is causing numerous in-custody deaths, additional studies completed by such organizations as the International Association of Chiefs of Police have concluded that OC has never been the direct cause of death. These study results are extremely compelling and, without a doubt, support the fact that OC is a very viable non-lethal use of force option.

MORE ABOUT PEPPER SPRAY

Oleoresin Capsicum is a natural food product grown from over 20 different species and 300 varieties of chilies.

It is widely believed that the heat from a pepper comes from the seeds. In fact, the heat comes from capsaicin which is a unique property found only in this family of chilies. It is a colorless, crystalline, bitter compound produced by the fruit of the plant.

Mixing CN, CS and OC does not enhance the effectiveness of the spray.

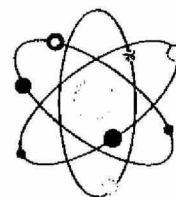
DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY - FIRST DEFENSE SPRAY 10% SOLUTION

Carrier

50% Distilled Water

35% Ethyl Alcohol

5% Propylene Glycol



Active Ingredient

6% Distilled Water

4% Oleoresin Capsicum

It is important to know about the contents of an aerosol chemical agent product as some are known to be flammable.



LESSON PLANS: More About Pepper Spray

Oleosresin Capsicum is an extraction from the capsicum family of pepper plants. There are twenty different species of capsicum peppers that include 300 different varieties of plants. Some of the commonly know plants from this family include the Jalapeno, Habanero, Tabasco, Serrano, Pepperoncini, Cayenne and Ancho pepper plant.

It is a common belief that the seeds of pepper plants are what produce the heat in a pepper. The seeds actually have nothing to do with producing heat. In fact, a unique trait of the Capsicum pepper family is a gland located near the top of the fruit near the stem called the Capsaicinoid Gland. This gland actually produces capsaicin, which is actually a combination of five different compounds including:

- Capsaicin
- Dihydrocapsaicin
- Norhydrocapsaicin
- Homodihydrocapsaicin
- Homocapsaicin

The amount of heat produced from various types of OC is often rated in Scoville Heat Units. A Scoville Heat Unit is a measurement of heat based on the ratings of a panel of five human tasters. The American Spice Trade Association describes this process - Methods #21. It is a subjective test based on the perception of the panelists and is not a truly accurate measurement of the heat or effectiveness of a particular pepper. Most OC sprays claim a Scoville Heat Unit rating ranging from 500,000 to 1.5 million.

A more effective way to measure the heat from an OC product is to measure the capsaicinoid concentration. A High-Performance Liquid Chromatograph is the current method used to measure capsaicinoid concentrations. This measurement is consistent in measuring the heat of OC regardless of the season the peppers were harvested or type of pepper selected.

The active agent used in pepper sprays is produced by selected peppers that are micropulverized into a fine powder. A solvent, such as acetone, is used to extract the oleoresin in the powder. Once the extraction process is complete and the solvent evaporates and the raw OC is mixed with an emulsifier such as Propylene Glycol (a commonly used food preservative) in order to keep the OC held together. A carrier is used to deliver the OC in its aerosol form.

HEXACHLORETHANE- HC

COLOR CODE: Yellow

CLASSIFICATION: Non-irritating/training/concealment

ODOR: None

The most common type of smoke used in law enforcement, Hexachlorethane, came from France. Solid compounds are compressed into a solid block and when ignited, burn producing a gray or white cloud of particulate matter.

COMMON USES FOR SMOKE

Screening/ Obscuring

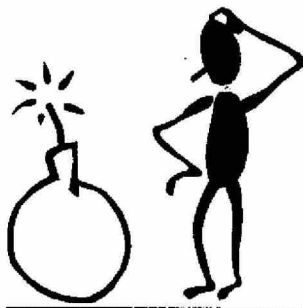
Distraction or diversion

Signaling and Identifying a position

Training

Like any pyrotechnic device, smoke grenades should be deployed carefully as they burn very hot and will easily cause a fire if used on a flammable surface.

Smoke is available in red, yellow, green, and violet colors.



LESSON PLANS: Hexachlorethane

Smoke is used for two major purposes including "screening" for tactical movements and as a non-irritating agent for training. Smoke can also be used for determining wind direction prior to the deployment of actual chemical agents or for assisting rescue helicopters in locating an incident and wind direction for landing.

When used for screening, tactical teams can move from point to point with some degree of concealment. It must always be remembered that concealment is not cover. Smoke can inhibit the vision of officers just as easily as it can a suspect.

The effectiveness of smoke is directly related to the weather conditions. Strong wind and heavy rain can render smoke useless. In all cases, smoke should be used with enough quantity to create a large cloud of concealment well around and beyond the movement of tactical teams. If it is used too sparingly, the smoke cloud will only serve to identify the location of moving officers.

Smoke can be used to create diversions, but in all cases, users must remember that if a burning device is used to deploy smoke, it will cause a fire if deployed on a flammable surface. It is also extremely important to remember that water should never be used to extinguish a hexachlorethane burning smoke grenade. Water will actually create a dangerous condition by increasing the burning process.

METHODS OF CHEMICAL AGENT DEPLOYMENT

Pyrotechnic devices

1. _____

Blast dispersion

2. _____

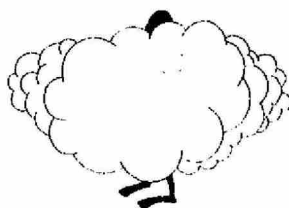
Fogging

3. _____

Liquid/ Aerosol

4. _____

1. Is the burning of granulated chemical agents and a pyrotechnic mix to vaporize the agent and release it as a sub-micron aerosol cloud. These are most commonly used in outdoor riot crowd control situations. The canisters burn very hot and will easily cause a fire if used inside a structure or in an open field area.
2. Is the use of explosives or other force, such as compressed air, to eject micro pulverized chemical agent into the air. These devices are very common for use inside a structure. There is not part of the device that burns so there is no risk of fire.
3. Is the use of hot gasses to vaporize a liquid chemical agent formulation, which is subsequently released as a fog. These devices are commonly referred to as "pepper foggers."
4. The use of an expelling force to project a liquid/aerosol chemical agent formulation to a desired target. These devices are the most common used by law enforcement and citizens and include all aerosol canisters.



LESSON PLANS: Methods Of Chemical Agents Deployment

The most common type of chemical agents devices used by law enforcement are aerosol canisters. CN, CS, OC and combination sprays are carried by police officers in uniform as well as in plain clothes assignments. Aerosol canisters come in all sizes from key-ring canisters to large containers resembling fire extinguishers.

Handheld grenades should always be deployed using an underhand toss. The grenade should be placed with the spoon firmly in the web of the strong hand. The pin should face to the inside of the user. Most devices are designed for right-handed users. In the case of a left-handed user, position the device with the top side to the ground. This will cause the pin to be positioned so the weak hand (right hand) can easily remove the pin.

The pin is pulled with the weak hand just prior to deploying the device. Never discard a pin until the device is deployed in case deployment is no longer needed and the device must be secured. Most devices are equipped with a 1.5 to 3 second fuse, however, users should always check the manufacturers ratings prior to use.

Pyrotechnic devices will easily cause a fire when used in a flammable environment. Pyrotechnics commonly burn continuously at 600 degrees.

The same level of caution used when handling any firearm should be used when deploying devices with a launching device. Some projectile devices travel at 225-325 feet per second and can penetrate doors, windows and some walls.

Shotguns can be used to deploy chemical agents using devices commonly known as "ferret" rounds. These devices commonly use liquid to deploy CN, CS or OC. They can penetrate windows, but are not effective in penetrating thicker materials.

Specialized launching devices can be used with revolvers or shotguns to deploy grenades at a distance. Grenade devices are not designed for flight and will often tumble through the air. Still other specially designed "gas guns" in 37, 38 and 40mm sizes can deploy projectile devices designed for flight accurately up to 100 yards. These devices can also deploy as blast dispersion devices.

Expulsion devices can deploy chemical agents using compressed air or pressurized gas such as dry nitrogen. They can deploy a large amount of chemical agents quickly in one area without the risk of fire.

NOTE: Show LASO Video Tape: "Chemical Agents Used In Riot/Crowd Control"

HANDHELD AEROSOL CANISTERS

Three types Of Aerosol Sprays
Streams

Mist or Spray

Foam

Most aerosol canisters are pressurized to _____ 140 _____ PSI.

They should not be used within a distance of _____ 3 _____ feet
and typically have a maximum effective range of _____ 10 _____ feet.

Users of aerosol sprays should be aware of the manufacturers
recommended shelf life. They should not be stored in an area with a
temperature above _____ 120 degrees _____.

FACTORS TO CONSIDER BEFORE USING AN AEROSOL SPRAY

Weather conditions i.e., rain and wind

Cross contamination

Aerosol canisters may be held in _____ either _____ hand.
Hold the canister straight up using a fist type grip. Press the
actuator with your thumb and aim for the target area.

Spray using a _____ "figure-eight" _____ pattern.

After spraying a suspect, officers should _____ assess the threat _____
and either spray again or use another force option if the spray is not
effective.

Once the spray is effective, officers should immediately _____ handcuff
the suspect _____ and then _____ render first aid/ decontaminate _____.

LESSON PLANS: Handheld Aerosol Canisters

Aerosol canister users should thoroughly familiarize themselves with the specifications for the products carried. Most manufacturers provide a list of operational parameters for their products including temperature extremes. Aerosol canisters should not be left in an environment with a temperature of more than 120 degrees FHT. Prolonged exposure to this extreme heat will cause a canister to rupture. Most canisters are also stamped with an expiration date. Most chemical agents will last much longer than the expiration date claimed, however, users should check canisters for both pressure and content.

Aerosol canisters are pressurized typically to 140 PSI and should not be used within three feet of a target. This is particularly true with stream type sprays. Most canisters have a maximum range of 10 feet. Some manufacturers claim their products have a range of up to 25 feet.

Aerosol canisters should be checked frequently for leaks. This can be accomplished by smelling for the agent around the nozzle. Nozzle opening should be checked periodically for debris that may clog the opening and prevent the agent from being deployed. In addition, canisters should be checked for damage caused by wear from snaps or rivets found on some holsters.

Placement of aerosol canisters on a duty belt is the users' discretion. In all cases, users should practice using aerosol sprays in scenarios involving confrontations. Practice with inert devices will allow a user to not only become familiar with the spray pattern of the product, but also how to deliver the chemical agent accurately to the intended target area. If the aerosol canister is used with the weak hand, practice is essential to insure proper coordination.

Deployment of an aerosol spray should be completed using a fist type grip with the thumb as the trigger finger. Spraying should be accomplished using a horizontal pattern across the target area of suspect. Each deployment should include two half-second blasts. Deployment should continue until the suspect complies with verbal commands or the user recognizes that the spray is ineffective and another force option should be used to gain compliance.

It is imperative that users stop spraying once the chemical agent produces the desired results and the suspect complies with verbal commands. Once compliance is achieved, users should immediately control the suspect with handcuffs or other approved restraint device.

NOTE: Refer to page to page S-10 in the P.O.S.T. LD#35 Student Workbook.

FIRST AID AND DECONTAMINATION



First Aid and decontamination is the responsibility of the _____ *peace officer* _____ using the chemical agent.

There has been more civil liability resulting from officers who do _____ *not decontaminate* _____ properly or who *leave suspects* _____ unattended after the arrest than with the direct use of the agent itself.

DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURES

Expose the suspect to fresh air or wind

Flush the eyes and face with cool water

Re-assure the person sprayed

Monitor breathing and consciousness

Seek medical help if symptoms persist

If the suspect continues to experience the symptoms of the chemical agent beyond _____ *30 minutes* _____ or at any time has extreme difficulty breathing, ***call for emergency medical services*** _____.

NEVER *leave a suspect sprayed with a chemical agent unattended* _____

LESSON PLANS: First Aid And Decontamination

All three commonly used chemical agents (CN, CS and OC) are particulate matter and will cause irritation as long as the particles remain in contact with skin pores, the eyes or respiratory system. When chemical agents are deployed using an aerosol canister, the carrier is also present on the skin and eye area along with the chemical agent particles. The carrier typically evaporates quickly leaving dry agent.

Decontamination occurs when the particles are removed from skin pores, eyes and the respiratory system. The most effective means of removing these particles is exposure to cool fresh air. Cool water is also an effective means of removing chemical agents from the eyes. In the case of OC, water also cools the eyes and skin and provides a TEMPORARY feeling of relief.

It is an important aspect of decontamination to reassure the suspect that they are going to be all right and to breath normally. Remember, CS and OC both can create difficulty breathing. Normal breathing will clear the particles from the nose, throat and mouth. Those who experience respiratory inflammation will tend to hyperventilate. Breathing should be controlled and slowed to prevent hyperventilation. Do not offer the suspect a bag in order to slow breathing. This only causes re-contamination as the particles are exhaled and then inhaled from the bag.

Do not use an type of oil based soap, lotion or ointments as these liquids will only trap chemical agent particles in the skin pores and further delay decontamination. Tincture of green soap is recommended by hospitals to assist in decontamination.

Remember that chemical agent particles also settle on hair, clothing and any area around where they were deployed. Clothing should be removed and washed normally to remove chemical agents. It is not necessary to wash clothing separately unless the exposure was unusually heavy in which case it would be a good idea to wash contaminated clothing a couple of times before wearing. After the initial decontamination procedures are complete, one exposed should also shower in order to remove any chemical agents from the hair. The top of the head and hair should be washed first to avoid rinsing chemical agents on to the rest of the body.

Enclosed room and furniture exposed to chemical agents can be decontaminated by opening windows to create a draft. A vacuum should also be used on carpeted areas and furniture to help remove particulate matter. In more severe cases, it may be necessary to completely remove carpeting and to use soap and water to remove the agent.

CHEMICAL AGENTS AND IN-CUSTODY DEATH

People die while in custody for a variety reasons. "In-custody deaths" have occurred throughout history. Many in-custody deaths are unavoidable. Examples of unavoidable causes of death include old age, natural causes such as old age, suicide, and drug overdoses.



Numerous studies have been done on how chemical agents contribute to or cause "sudden in-custody death." No one has died after being taken into custody as a direct result of oleoresin capsicum being used during the arrest. However, these studies have shown a pattern of events that typically proceed an in-custody death.

A violent confrontation with police



A use of force such as chemical agents



An advanced method of restraint

The combination of these events can aggravate pre-existing conditions of suspects and result in various in-custody deaths known as:

Positional Asphyxia

Drug induced psychosis

Excited delirium or Neuroleptic Malignant Syndrome

Suspects prone to expire due to one of these conditions may exhibit certain behaviors and should be considered a "high risk."

LESSON PLANS: Chemical Agents And In-Custody Death

Law enforcement typically encounters a person who may be prone to an in-custody death as a result of violent or bizarre behavior. Traditionally, law enforcement's response is to take control of the subject in order to stop the violent behavior and arrest the individual for drug intoxication, possession, or some other crime that may have occurred. Law enforcement responds to a call for help, but has limited or no information about what happened preceding the call for help. It is typically unknown to the responding officers what type of drugs, if any, the violent subject may have taken. If the subject resists, officers are forced to use pepper spray, tasers, impact weapons, or other means of controlling the violent behavior and taking the subject into custody. The subject reacts with fear, anger, and physical exertion which all only further the impact of the drug intoxication.

After a subject is taken into custody, officers transport the subject to jail all the while intoxication may be increasing. The suspect does not inform officers of what drugs were taken for fear of additional criminal charges. The subject dies in-custody as a result of over exertion, excited delirium, or simply a drug overdose. Law enforcement is blamed for their use of force (pepper spray and/or taser) and sued.

It may be a more prudent approach to treat these kinds of calls as medical emergencies. If a 9-1-1 dispatcher or responding officers can determine that the subject involved may be experiencing excited delirium or drug intoxication, it makes more sense to treat the call as a potential overdose or "5150" call in the case of an individual who is unable to care for themselves or is a risk to others. Criminal charges can always be filed later on. By approaching calls of this nature as medical emergencies, law enforcement is not an adversary, but a first responder, trying to render aid. Certainly, one of the first actions that must be taken is to stop the violent behavior and control the subject, but if officers think medical emergency first, an ambulance and paramedics will be dispatched sooner than later.

Law enforcement cannot control what drugs or the amount of drugs people decide to take. Law enforcement can only respond to calls for help as they do now. However, if law enforcement officers can learn how to recognize the symptoms of drug overdose and excited delirium, they will be in the best position to provide the best care possible.

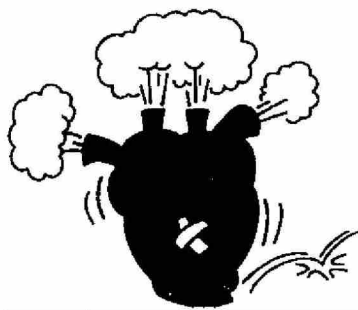
IDENTIFIED CAUSES OF SUDDEN DEATH

POSITIONAL ASPHYXIA occurs when *_body position interferes with respiration, such as when a suspect is restrained and placed face_*
down causing pressure on the diaphragm from the stomach_.

To avoid positional asphyxia while a suspect is being taken into custody, avoid putting weight on the back. **Do not leave suspects on their stomachs once they are properly restrained.**

DRUG INDUCED PSYCHOSIS can occur when drugs, such as *_methamphetamines, _cocaine_ or _PCP_* are used. These drugs cause the body's normal functions *_accelerate_*.

Some prescription drugs including those used to treat mental illnesses can have the same effect. When combined with fear and physical exertion, such as when in a fight with police, the body can literally overheat and shut down.



EXCITED DELIRIUM can occur without the use of drugs or alcohol. Fear, physical exertion, poor physical condition and panic can create the same effect. Persons experiencing excited delirium can have heart beats exceeding *_200_* beats per minute and body temperatures exceeding 105 degrees.

LESSON PLANS: Identified Causes Of Sudden Death

RECOGNIZING HIGH RISK SUSPECTS

It is imperative that peace officers be ever aware of the signs and symptoms exhibited by a suspect who may become a high risk to manage after being taken into custody. Proper care must be provided and decontamination procedures must be followed after **every** use of chemical agents, but particular attention should be provided to suspects who:

bizarre and/or aggressive behavior

shouting, panic, paranoia, erratic mood changes

profuse sweating

drug or alcohol involvement

violence towards others

unexpected or "super human" strength

sudden tranquillity

If a suspect does not recover from an exposure to a chemical agent within a reasonable period of time or appears to be having any other kind of medical problem, call for emergency medical services immediately.



The combination of one or more of the symptoms above and a confrontation with police involving a use of force, such as chemical agents can result in a sudden death.

LESSON PLANS: Recognizing High Risk Suspects

Chemical agents have been proven to be an effective less-than-lethal use of force option, but they are perceived by some civil rights groups to be a cause of in-custody deaths. OC has been the agent in the spot light with claims that suspects are dying from exposure to the agent. The fact of the matter is that OC has not been named as the primary cause of death anywhere in the United States. There are, however, a variety of identified causes of in-custody deaths that all law enforcement personnel must be familiar with.

The IACP completed a study of 22 in-custody deaths and identified several common factors. The main factors included some type of drug intoxication or mental disorder and a violent confrontation with police resulting in a use of force; in the case of this study the use of force was pepper spray. The study showed that the suspects appeared to die suddenly, immediately or shortly after the confrontation. The most common drugs involved included cocaine and methamphetamine. A smaller number of cases involved known mental disorders and no drugs.

One of the known contributing factors to sudden in-custody deaths is positional asphyxia. This condition occurs when suspects are restrained with handcuffs and/or a hog-tie device, such as a hobble, and placed face down on their stomachs. As the suspect breathes, usually heavily following a struggle with police, the diaphragm expands and contracts with each breath. The weight of the suspect and the pressure of the suspects belly against the diaphragm cause each breath to become more labored as less oxygen can be taken in each time. Eventually, the suspect suffocates and dies. Positional asphyxia can be prevented by placing suspects in upright position or on one side in such away as to avoid any pressure on the stomach.

Positional asphyxia can occur during an arrest involving a wrestling match when officers get on top of the suspect to control and handcuff the suspect. It is imperative that, once control is achieved, all weight be removed from the suspect's back and that the suspect be removed from their stomach.

According to the IACP study, several symptoms can be identified in a suspect's behavior to indicate a high risk or sudden death following an arrest. Officers must learn to recognize these symptoms and respond accordingly by insuring that these suspects are NEVER left unattended and that medical help is requested at the earliest sign of injury or difficulty breathing. These symptoms include: profuse sweating, super human strength, known cocaine or methamphetamine intoxication, erratic behavior (mood swings), a known mental disorder, animal noises or incoherent speech from the suspect and little or no reaction to OC spray.

DOCUMENTING USE OF CHEMICAL AGENTS

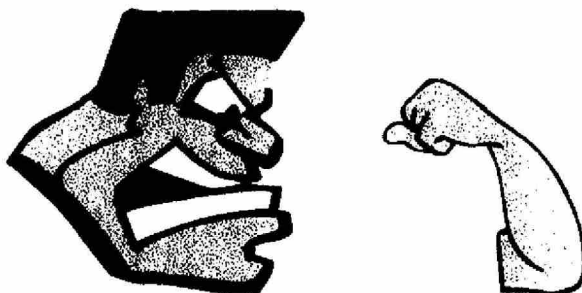
All uses of force including chemical agents must be documented thoroughly. A complete use of force report includes a description of the suspect's behavior such as:

physical attributes (size, age)

physical condition/ high risk attributes

verbal statements of resistance

physical actions of resistance



The report should include what the officer was thinking and perceiving at the time and what the officer did including:

all verbal instructions/ commands

the type and amount of chemical agents used

Be sure to describe how the suspect responded to each use of force.

With respect to use of chemical agents and in-custody death, the most important aspects of the use of force report include:

decontamination procedures used

suspect's condition when turned over to another officer

LESSON PLANS: Documenting Use Of Chemical Agents

Many law enforcement agencies have a separate use of force report and others simply require officers to document use of force in the narrative of the incident report. Whatever the reporting requirement, ALL uses of chemical agents must be thoroughly documented.

Between August 1992 and December 1995, law enforcement agencies were required to report each use of OC spray to the Department of Justice. This is no longer required.

Officers often overlook subtleties in a suspect's actions that are important factors in justifying use of force. Some of these factors include a suspect change of stance, facial expressions of anger or aggression. A simple response of "no" to a lawful order is, on its own, a statement of resistance. Officers should document as many very statements made by suspects as possible.

The "objective reasonableness standard," as established by the United States Supreme Court in *Graham vs. Conner*, makes it clear that the evaluation of whether force is justified or not must be made on the basis of the officer's perceptions and understanding AT THE TIME OF THE INCIDENT. It is, therefore, critical that officers document what they knew, perceived and believed at the time of the incident.

Since the greatest amount chemical agent liability today has arisen from what happens to suspects AFTER the agent has been used, clear detailed documentation of ALL decontamination procedures is essential.

SELF DEFENSIVE AGAINST CHEMICAL AGENTS

The proliferation of tear gas weapons and extensive use by citizens has increased the chances of a peace officer being assaulted by a suspect armed with pepper spray or combination device. Officer should be aware of what tear gas weapons look like and how chemical agents are packaged.



DEFLECTING AN ATTACK

 use of sunglasses or other forms of eye protection

 look to the side, use hands to block the stream

 grab the top of the canister at the nozzle and deflect the spray

If attacked with a chemical agent, officers should be prepared to respond to the effects. **Experiencing the physical effects ahead of time in training is an effective method in preparing a proper survival attitude and will reduce the psychological effects of the chemical agent.** In addition:

 have a plan ahead of time don't panic, fight through the pain

 force the eyes open with fingers think survival and don't give up!

IS DEADLY FORCE AN OPTION?



The use of deadly force by a peace officer to defend against an attack with a chemical agent requires the same justification as any other situation. Consider:

 the suspect's intentions and actions

 your experience with the effects of chemical agents and

 ability to defend yourself or someone else against
against the threat of death or great bodily injury.

LESSON PLANS: Self Defense Against Chemical Agents

The threat of a chemical agent attack is real. Officers should learn to recognize what chemical agent weapons look like and should be suspicious of all aerosol canisters carried by suspects. It should also be remembered that the same defensive maneuvers used by officers can easily be used by suspects.

The most effective method of defending against a chemical agent attack is to deflect the attack. CN, CS and OC chemical agents do not dramatically effect the skin on arms and hands. Blocking the spray while advancing and taking away the canister is an easy way to defeat an attack. This technique should be accompanied by a side step while turning the head slightly to avoid receiving any spray in at least one eye. It can certainly be accompanied by use of an impact weapon or other use of force.

The most important part of self defense is preparing for a successful attack. There no doubt that exposure to the agent ahead of time in a safe training environment dramatically reduces the psychological effects of the weapon.

It is also obvious after witnessing hundreds of exposures that persons sprayed with a chemical agent who are focussed on an objective, such as escape or a threat to their life, can deal more effectively with the physical pain from the agents. Officers must develop a survival attitude in order to defeat the physical pain associated with a chemical agent. A survival attitude in combination with a plan for how to respond to a chemical agent attack is a critical part of officer survival.

To date, there has been no case of an officer using deadly force to defeat a chemical agent attack. One case in the mid-west came close to these circumstances where an officer used deadly force after being attacked with OC spray and after the suspect wrestled for the officer's gun. The deadly force was ruled as justified. No such cases exist in California.

Chemical agents are considered less than lethal force options. In court, the officer using deadly force to defend against an attack will have to explain how a less than lethal threat justified use of deadly force to protect the officer. The defendant officer could say that OC spray would have disabled the officer and prevented the officer from defending his gun. This explanation will be complicated by the argument from the plaintiff that OC and CN both are only 87% effective. Since 13% of those sprayed with OC by California law enforcement officers were reported to be not effected by the spray, how could the officer know the spray would be effective? The best way to prepare for a good defense in these circumstances is to be exposed to OC spray in a training environment and to video tape the student officer's reaction.

GAS MASKS

The first gas mask was produced in 1915 by the British. It was used to protect the military from chlorine gas used against them by the German Army in France.

The Germans developed the most effective gas mask very similar to the design used today. The United States Military has produced a series of masks labeled M9 through M17. These are the masks used by modern law enforcement.

QUALITIES OF A GOOD GAS MASK

A lens which allows a good field of vision

Completely covers mouth, nose and eyes with a good seal

A filtering device that is effective with chemical agents

The M17 gas mask will not filter out true gases such as carbon monoxide or chemical gases.

These masks do not provide a source of oxygen and are ineffective when the oxygen level in the environment is below the amount necessary to sustain life.

The M17 gas mask will filter CN, CS, and OC chemical agents, but will not filter chemical gases.

There is no set shelf life for a gas mask filter. They will usually last several years, but they must be stored in a cool and dry place.

Gas masks should be checked and cleaned at least twice per year. Pay special attention to any damage included scratched lenses, broken straps, missing parts or blocked intake and exhaust ports.

LESSON PLANS: Gas Masks

The British developed the first gas mask for protection against chlorine gas developed by the German Army in France. Original gas masks consisted of a cotton pad of sufficient size to cover a person's mouth and nostrils. These masks were secured in position by strings which were tied behind the head. The pad was soaked in a solution of soda ash (sodium bicarbonate) which reacted with the chlorine gas.

Today, the gas masks used by law enforcement are used to filter solid particulate matter (like that of CS, CN and OC), but do not filter true gases. They will not filter harmful chemical gases such as those found in clandestine drug labs. A self-contained breathing apparatus should be used anytime exposure to true chemical gases is a risk.

The modern gas mask uses activated charcoal, mechanically strong soda lime and other absorbents to remove minute particles from the air. There is a filter available for every type of known toxic gas, however, law enforcement gas masks are not intended for use around toxic gases.

Law enforcement gas masks do not provide a source of oxygen, so even in environments contaminated with CN, CS or OC, gas masks will not protect the user if the oxygen level drops below 19%. If the oxygen level falls below 16%, a person cannot survive.

Users should become thoroughly familiar with whatever type of gas mask issued. Masks should be inspected for damage and worn periodically to insure their effectiveness when needed. Users should check for missing, cracked or scratched lenses, damage to intake valves/covers, worn or broken head straps, and expired filters.

NOTE: Demonstrate proper inspection and deployment of a gas mask.

CHEMICAL AGENTS IN CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

Civil Disobedience has been part of America since 1776. The right to free speech and expression is protected by

The First Amendment of the United States Constitution



Chemical agents are an effective tool for gaining compliance from resisters. After determining an assembly to be unlawful and administering all orders to disperse, advise those who are under arrest that chemical agents will be used to gain their compliance.

Spray pepper spray into a container or use a non-pressurized container such as a pump spray bottle.

Those deploying the agent should put on latex protective gloves.

Use a new sterile gauze pad for each protester.

One officer should hold the head while the other officer dips the gauze pad into the pepper spray and squeezes it into

both eye sockets of each protester. Be prepared to decontaminate each protester once compliance is gained. Use fresh air, water and re-assurance. Video tape the entire process.

LESSON PLANS: Chemical agents and civil disobedience

It is important to remember that demonstrations, free speech and civil disobedience have all been critical parts of U.S. history. The United States was founded after a large scale action of civil disobedience against England. The First Amendment of the United States Constitution guarantees and protects the right to free speech and expression. Law enforcement will always walk the narrow line between protecting these rights and arresting those who cross the line between protected assembly and unlawful assembly.

Chemical agents have been used by law enforcement to quell incidents of civil disobedience since the early 1900's when French authorities first used CN gas during the riots in Paris. American law enforcement followed suit by using CN gas in riots that occurred during the great depression.

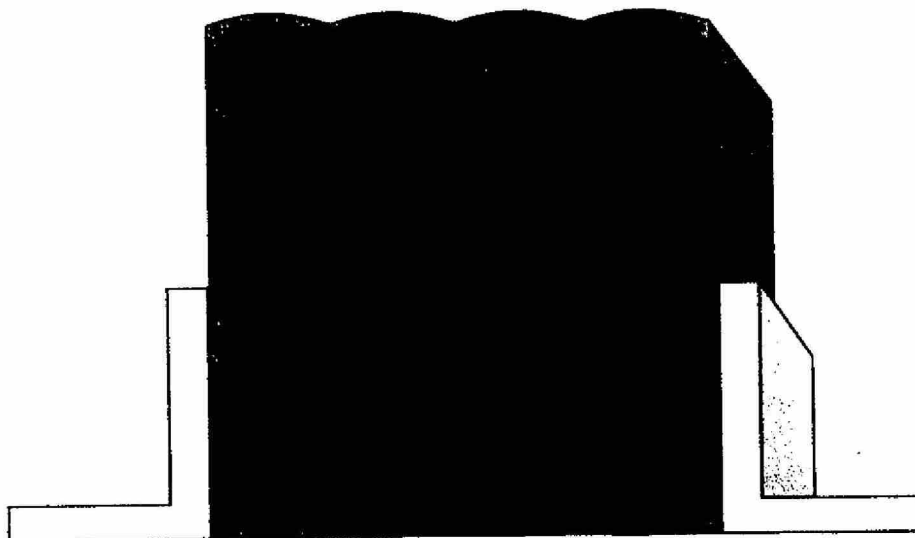
With the advent of CS as a more potent and effective chemical agent, law enforcement use of chemical agents was never greater than during the Vietnam War era when more chemical agents were used on U.S. soil against U.S. citizens than during any other point in history. The riots during this period were large and violent.

Today, law enforcement continues to grapple with how to best manage public demonstrations, however, the tactics are much different. Non-violent, peaceful demonstrations are common place, but the risk of injury to law enforcement has never been greater. Moving arrested demonstrators who "go limp" or who "passively resist" pose back injury risks to officers. There is no such thing as a "passive resistor." An individual is either compliant or non-compliant.

In October of 1998, a United States Federal District Court in California ruled that use of pepper spray against passive resisters was lawful and reasonable. In fact, use of pepper spray was the least injuring and most appropriate use of force available to Humbolt County Deputies when faced with an unlawful assembly involving protesters who linked themselves together within heavy steal sleeves. The Deputies applied pepper spray directly to the eyes of the protesters in a "pain compliance" mode after arresting all of them for a variety of charges.

A P.O.S.T. committee of experts later validated this use of force and modified only the application technique. The committee, which included medical doctors, suggested applying pepper spray with sterile swabs by drizzling the liquid chemical agent into the eyes of the protesters.

REFERENCE INFORMATION



PENAL CODE

SECTION 12401-12422

12401. "Tear gas" as used in this chapter shall apply to and include all liquid, gaseous or solid substances intended to produce temporary physical discomfort or permanent injury through being vaporized or otherwise dispersed in the air, but does not apply to, and shall not include, any substance registered as an economic poison as provided in Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 12751) of Division 7 of the Agricultural Code provided that such substance is not intended to be used to produce discomfort or injury to human beings.

12402. The term "tear gas weapon" as used in this chapter shall apply to and include:

(a) Any shell, cartridge, or bomb capable of being discharged or exploded, when the discharge or explosion will cause or permit the release or emission of tear gases.

(b) Any revolvers, pistols, fountain pen guns, billies, or other form of device, portable or fixed, intended for the projection or release of tear gas except those regularly manufactured and sold for use with firearm ammunition.

12403. Nothing in this chapter shall prohibit any person who is a peace officer, as defined in Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 830) of Title 3 of Part 2, from purchasing, possessing, transporting, or using any tear gas or tear gas weapon if the person has satisfactorily completed a course of instruction approved by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training in the use of tear gas.

12403.1. Nothing in this chapter shall prohibit any member of the military and naval forces of this state or of the United States or any federal law enforcement officer from purchasing, possessing, or transporting any tear gas or tear gas weapon for official use in the discharge of his duties.

12403.5. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a person holding a license as a private investigator or private patrol operator issued pursuant to Chapter 11 (commencing with Section 7500), Division 3 of the Business and Professions Code, or uniformed patrolmen employees of a private patrol operator, may purchase, possess, or transport any tear gas weapon, if it is used solely for defensive purposes in the course of the activity for which the license was issued and if the person has satisfactorily completed a course of instruction approved by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training in the use of tear gas.

12403.7. Notwithstanding any other law, any person may purchase, possess, or use tear gas and tear gas weapons for the projection or release of tear gas if the tear gas and tear gas weapons are used solely for self-defense purposes, subject to the following requirements:

(a) No person convicted of a felony or any crime involving an assault under the laws of the United States, the State of California, or any other state, government, or country or convicted of misuse of tear gas under subdivision (g) shall purchase, possess, or use tear gas or tear gas weapons.

(b) No person who is addicted to any narcotic drug shall purchase, possess, or use tear gas or tear gas weapons.

(c) No person shall sell or furnish any tear gas or tear gas weapon to a minor.

(d) No person who is a minor shall purchase, possess, or use tear gas or tear gas weapons.

(e) (1) No person shall purchase, possess, or use any tear gas weapon that expels a projectile, or that expels the tear gas by any method other than an aerosol spray, or that contains more than 2.5 ounces net weight of aerosol spray.

(2) Every tear gas container and tear gas weapon that may be lawfully purchased, possessed, and used pursuant to this section shall have a label that states: "WARNING: The use of this substance or device for any purpose other than self-defense is a crime under the law. The contents are dangerous--use with care."

(3) After January 1, 1984, every tear gas container and tear gas weapon that may be lawfully purchased, possessed, and used pursuant to this section shall have a label that discloses the date on which the useful life of the tear gas weapon expires.

(4) Every tear gas container and tear gas weapon that may be lawfully purchased pursuant to this section shall be accompanied at the time of purchase by printed instructions for use.

(f) Effective March 1, 1994, every tear gas container and tear gas weapon that may be lawfully purchased, possessed, and used pursuant to this section shall be accompanied by an insert including directions for use, first aid information, safety and storage information, and explanation of the legal ramifications of improper use of the tear gas container or tear gas product.

(g) Any person who uses tear gas or tear gas weapons except in self-defense is guilty of a public offense and is punishable by imprisonment in a state prison for 16 months, or two or three years or in a county jail not to exceed one year or by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both the fine and imprisonment, except that, if the use is against a peace officer, as defined in Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 830) of Title 3 of Part 2, engaged in the performance of his or her official duties and the person committing the offense knows or reasonably should know that

the victim is a peace officer, the offense is punishable by imprisonment in a state prison for 16 months or two or three years or by a fine of one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both the fine and imprisonment.

12403.8. (a) Notwithstanding paragraph (4) of subdivision (a) of Section 12403.7, a minor who has attained the age of 16 years may purchase and possess tear gas or tear gas weapons pursuant to this chapter if he or she is accompanied by a parent or guardian, or has the written consent of his or her parent or guardian.

(b) Notwithstanding paragraph (3) of subdivision (a) of Section 12403.7, a person may sell or furnish tear gas or a tear gas weapon to a minor who has attained the age of 16 years and who is accompanied by a parent or guardian, or who presents a statement of consent signed by the minor's parent or guardian.

(c) Any civil liability of a minor arising out of his or her use of tear gas or a tear gas weapon other than for self-defense is imposed upon the person, parent, or guardian who signed the statement of consent specified in subdivision (b) who shall be jointly and severally liable with the minor for any damages proximately resulting from the negligent or wrongful act or omission of the minor in the use of the tear gas or a tear gas weapon.

12403.9. Custodial officers of any county may carry tear gas weapons pursuant to Section 12403 only while on duty. These custodial officers may carry tear gas weapons while off duty only in accordance with all other laws.

12404. Nothing in this chapter authorizes the possession of tear gas or tear gas weapons in any institution described in Section 4574, or within the grounds belonging or adjacent to any such institution, except where authorized by the person in charge of such institution.

12420. Any person, firm, or corporation who within this state knowingly sells or offers for sale, possesses, or transports any tear gas or tear gas weapon, except as permitted under the provisions of this chapter, is guilty of a public offense and upon conviction thereof shall be punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for not exceeding one year or by a fine not to exceed two thousand dollars (\$2,000), or by both.

12421. Each tear gas weapon sold, transported or possessed under the authority of this chapter shall bear the name of the manufacturer and a serial number applied by him.

12422. Any person who changes, alters, removes or obliterates the name of the manufacturer, the serial number or any other mark of identification on any tear gas weapon is guilty of a public offense and, upon conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison or by a fine of not more than two thousand dollars (\$2,000) or by both.

Possession of any such weapon upon which the same shall have been changed, altered, removed, or obliterated, shall be presumptive evidence that such possessor has changed, altered, removed, or obliterated the same.

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**BASIC CHEMICAL AGENTS TRAINING PROGRAM
FINAL TEST**

Name: _____ Score: _____ / 50
points

1. Prior to carrying a tear gas weapon, all peace officers must complete a
 - a. training program approved by POST.
 - b. training program approved by DOJ.
 - c. psychological examination.
 - d. basic police academy.
2. List three approved uses for chemical agents by peace officers

3. Prior to carrying a tear gas weapon, all citizens must
 - a. do nothing
 - b. attend training
 - c. obtain a certificate
 - d. prove citizenship
4. Bringing a tear gas weapon into a jail or prison is a
 - a. felony
 - b. no crime
 - c. misdemeanor
5. Using a tear gas weapon offensively is a
 - a. felony
 - b. misdemeanor
 - c. infraction
6. List three types of people prohibited from possessing a tear gas weapon

7. A person carrying a tear gas weapon on board an aircraft is guilty of a
- felony
 - misdemeanor
 - infraction
8. Under some circumstances, chemical agents may be used before
- verbal commands
 - professional presence
 - hands-on techniques
9. A peace officer or citizen may use _____ force to make an arrest as measured by _____ with similar _____ and experience.
10. The color code for OC is
- orange
 - blue
 - red
 - yellow
11. Oleoresin Capsicum is a(n)
- sternutator
 - pesticide
 - inflammatory agent
 - carcinogen
12. OC is made from a
- plant
 - mineral
 - animal extract
13. The heat from a chili pepper comes from the
- stem
 - seeds
 - capsaicin
14. Mixing CN or CS with OC does
- not increase the effectiveness of OC
 - increase the effectiveness of OC
 - reduce the effectiveness of OC

15. Citizens are authorized to carry a tear gas weapon with how many ounces of agent

- a. 4.5
- b. 3.5
- c. 2.5
- d. 1.5

16. Some aerosol chemical agent products use carriers that are

- a. flammable
- b. lethal
- c. caustic

17. List the four methods for deploying chemical agents

18. Handheld aerosol chemical agent devices are effective from

- a. 1 to 8 feet
- b. 2 to 9 feet
- c. 3 to 10 feet
- d. 4 to 11 feet

19. Handheld aerosol chemical agent devices should not be used closer than

- a. 3 feet
- b. 2 feet
- c. 1 foot
- d. 6 inches

20. Aerosol canisters of chemical agents can be deployed using a

- a. stream only
- b. cone shaped spray only
- c. both stream and spray

21. Most aerosol canisters of chemical agents are pressured to how many PSI?

- a. 110
- b. 120
- c. 130
- d. 140

22. Aerosol canisters of chemical agents should not be left in environments hotter than
- 120 degrees
 - 130 degrees
 - 140 degrees
 - 150 degrees
23. When using an aerosol tear gas weapon, the spray should be deployed
- randomly
 - up and down
 - figure eight
24. When using an aerosol tear gas weapon, the canister should be held so that the _____ presses the trigger.
- thumb
 - index finger
 - middle finger
 - ring finger
25. After using a tear gas weapon, citizens are obligated to
- render aid
 - standby for police
 - do nothing
 - make and arrest
26. After using a tear gas weapon, peace officers are obligated to
- render aid
 - do nothing
 - notify a supervisor
 - call for help
27. Which is the most effective method of decontaminating someone exposed to a chemical agent.
- exposure to fresh air
 - washing the effected areas with cold cream
 - wrapping the effected areas with a cold towel
 - flushing the effected areas with warm water and soap
28. As a peace officer, if a person exposed to a chemical agent experiences extreme difficulty breathing, you should
- provide them a bag to breath in.
 - continue to standby and watch the person.
 - call for emergency medical services.
 - rush the individual to the hospital.

29. As a peace officer, after spraying a suspect with a tear gas weapon, the suspect should

- a. be left alone to recover
- b. never be left unattended
- c. handcuffed and left alone
- d. handcuffed and placed face down

30. List four issues to include in a use of force report

31. Name three types of "sudden in-custody death."

32. What are the three drugs most likely to be involved in a sudden in-custody death?

33. Which chemical agent is used by our department?

- a. O.C.
- b. H.S.
- c. C.N.
- d. C.S

34. What does the initials O.C. stand for?

- a. Oleoresin Capsicum
- b. Octogonal Connection
- c. Oleestrum Capsacian
- d. Outstanding Counselor

BUTTE COUNTY JUVENILE HALL MEMO

TO: Juvenile Hall Staff
FROM: Supervisor Carlos Saucedo
SUBJ: O.C. Training
DATE: 5-28-15

You are all assigned to attend O.C. training on Wednesday June 10, 2015 from 8am-5pm with a one hour lunch. The class will be held in A pod classroom with instructor Manager Nino Pinocchio. If you have any questions please talk with Manager Nino Pinocchio.

1. Arlene Starkey
2. Tasha Loftin
3. Erika Perez
4. Jessica Nelson
5. Thomas Edwards
6. Cassandra Devalle-Chervallera
7. Angelica Garcia
8. Claudia Hernandez
9. Isaac Herrera
10. Dawn Loper *
11. Jay Apalit *
12. Lucas Russell *
13. Jaime Luevano *
14. Miranda Rosales *
15. Jim Dollinger *
16. Cliff Jackson #
17. Mark Emmett #

Carlos Saucedo

BUTTE COUNTY JUVENILE HALL MEMO

TO: Juvenile Hall Staff
FROM: Supervisor Carlos Saucedo
SUBJ: O.C. Training
DATE: 7-28-15

You are all assigned to attend O.C. training on Tuesday July 28, 2015 from 8am-5pm with a one hour lunch. The class will be held at the Juvenile Hall in A pod classroom with instructor Manager Nino Pinocchio. If you have any questions please talk with Manager Nino Pinocchio or me.

The extra help staff (# 4, 5, & 6) it like last time if I do not need you for coverage you will be going to this training.

1. Erika Perez
2. Gilbert Mojica
3. Thomas Edwards
4. Angelica, Garcia
5. ~~Daniel Jack~~ UNABLE ATTEND
6. Shayla Maxey
7. Maybe one or two staff from Plumas County

Carlos Saucedo

BUTTE COUNTY JUVENILE HALL MEMO

TO: Juvenile Hall Staff
FROM: Nino Pinocchio, Manager Juvenile Hall
SUBJ: Chemical Agents and Use of Force in Juvenile Hall training on January 20, 2017
DATE: January 11, 2017

The following people are assigned to Chemical Agents and Use of Force in Juvenile Hall training on Friday January 20, 2017. The class will be from 0800 to 1700 and held in the A-Pod Classroom. Please wear athletic type shoes and clothes that can get a little wet.

1. Lee Vue
2. Cody Sheen
3. Kimberly Carter
4. Nicole Havel
5. Eric Gonzalez
6. Cesar Aguilar

Thanks

Nino

BUTTE COUNTY JUVENILE HALL MEMO

TO: Juvenile Hall Staff
FROM: Supervisor Carlos Saucedo
SUBJ: O.C. Training
DATE: 3-17-17

You are all assigned to attend O.C. training on Thursday March 23, 2017 from 8am-5pm with a one hour lunch. If I missed any staff full time or extra help who have not taken this training please inform me ASAP. I will try and get you in this class. The class will be held in A pod classroom with instructor Manager Nino Pinocchio. If you have any questions please contact.

1. Lisette Naranjo
2. Gemma Stoll
3. Laura Jaks
4. Lauren Schnelli
5. Britteny Jenkins
6. Jose Fernandez
7. Cesar Aguilar
8. Daniel Jack

Carlos Saucedo