DEFENSIVE TOOL CONTROL
(Critical Policy)

POLICY.

It is the policy of the Deschutes County Sheriff’s Office Corrections Division (Jail and Work Center) to set forth a strict system for the potential use of lawful physical force to include deadly physical force. A Deschutes County Sheriff’s Office Deputy has equipment for use for specific tasks and given specific training so that this force may be applied in a legally recognized manner.

PURPOSE.

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines and procedures as to the use and training of authorized defensive tools designated by the Sheriff. Use of force issues are defined in the Use of Force in Corrections Setting Policy No. CD-8-11 and the issuing of firearms defined in the Firearms Training Sheriff’s Office Policy No. 3.14.

OREGON JAIL STANDARDS:

- E-106 Fireams
- E-107 Temporarily-Issued Jail Weapons
- E-108 Defensive Tools Authorized for Routine Carry in the Secure Perimeter

REFERENCES:

- ORS 161.205, Use of physical force generally
- ORS 161.239, Use of deadly physical force in making an arrest or in preventing an escape
- ORS 169.076, Standards for local correctional facilities
- AJ Policy No. CD-8-5, Use of Restraints
- AJ Policy No. CD-8-11, Use of Force in a Corrections Setting
- DCSO Policy No. 5.01, Use of Force
- DCSO Policy No. 5.02, Use of Force, Specific Instrumentality

DEFINITIONS.

Baton. An expandable or straight impact weapon approved for use as a defensive tool.
Body armor. Term given to approved soft body armor for Sheriff’s Office personnel. Body armor may be worn under the shirt or in an external vest.

Defensive tool. Sheriff’s Office approved material and equipment for use in applying approved use of force tactics. It includes items such as restraints, firearms, batons, body armor, chemical munitions and electronic stun device.

Deputy. The term deputy in this document refers to any member of the Deschutes County Corrections Division who utilizes physical force, defensive tools, and/or firearms in the performance of their assigned duties.

Extended Range Impact Munitions. Munitions designed to neutralize the threat using pain compliance and/or physical incapacitation via impact at a greater range than a standard police impact weapons such as a baton.

Impact Weapon. 1.) Weapons specifically designed to neutralize the threat using pain compliance and/or physical incapacitation via impact. 2.) Any alternate object used to neutralize the threat using pain compliance and/or physical incapacitation via impact.

Oleoresin Capsicum (OC Spray). A solution of oleoresin capsicum, which when used causes a burning sensation on contact. It can incapacitate or prompt a person to comply with orders. OC spray is also called Pepper spray.

Positional Asphyxia. Term given to cause of death that results from respiratory compromise in which body position and restraint may be a contributing factor.

Restraints. A device used to secure and control the hands, arms, feet, legs, head, or torso of an inmate.

Shield. Term given to a tactical protective shield.

Stun Belt. An electrical stun device placed around the waist of an inmate. Deputies turn it on by remote control if the inmate presents an immediate threat of serious injury/death to the deputy or third person.

Taser. A device designed to stun, restrain or incapacitate an inmate temporarily by the delivery of an electric shock.

PROCEDURES.

SECTION A: DEFENSIVE TOOLS SUPERVISION

A-1. The Corrections Lieutenant will make sure all defensive tools that correction deputies use are properly stored, cared for, issued, and inventoried on a routine basis. This includes helping the staff in specific corrections functions, like court security.
A-2. Defensive tool storage, accounting and inspection will be maintained by the designated Lieutenant.

A-3. Monthly inspections of all defensive tools will be conducted by the assigned sergeant or deputy. Any maintenance or repairs will be reported to the lieutenant on the Defensive Tools Monthly Inventory and Inspection Form No. 919.

A-4. Corrections deputies will make sure defensive tools are secure when not in use. If deputies find defensive tools missing, damaged, or being improperly used or stored, they will notify a shift supervisor immediately. They must complete a Jail Incident Report in the Jail Management System (JMS) if the discovery was not part of normal inspections.

A-5. Any discharge of a firearm or use of another weapon while on duty will require immediate notification to a shift supervisor and the chain of command. Corrections deputies must document the incident on a Jail Incident Report in the JMS.

SECTION B: DEFENSIVE TOOLS

B-1. Firearms. Under ORS 169.076 (6) firearms are prohibited in the secure area of the facility except in times of emergency as determined by the administrator of the facility as allowed under ORS 161.239. Before entering the secure perimeter of the jail, Law Enforcement Officers (LEOs) must lock firearms, ammunition and knives in gun lockers, vehicle trunks, or other approved container. Only a correction’s supervisor may approve a LEO bringing a firearm into a secure perimeter and only in the case of an emergency. Corrections staff will make sure no one brings firearms into the secure perimeter. If a firearm is brought into the secure perimeter, the shift supervisor will be notified immediately and a supervisors report will be completed.

B-2. Gun Lockers. Gun lockers are for use only during a LEOs visit or shift and not for extended storage. A supervisor may direct deputies to use certain gun lockers based on their post duties and need to respond to incidents outside the perimeter. Corrections deputies will secure their firearms in a locked approved container at all times.

B-3. Batons. Deputies who have received training will carry only Sheriff’s Office issued and approved impact weapons.

B-4. Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) Spray. Corrections deputies are allowed to carry an approved OC spray on their duty belts. LEOs are allowed to carry OC spray when in the facility.

B-5. Chemical Agents. Supervisors may approve chemical agents designed for mass application into a secure perimeter.

B-6. Tasers. Tasers will only be deployed in a corrections setting after gaining the approval of the shift supervisor and in accordance with DCSO Policy 5.02 Use of Force, Specific Instrumentality, and AJ Policy No. 8-11 Use of Force in a Corrections Setting.
B-7. **Restraints.** Corrections deputies will keep restraints in a secure area when not in use and not left on desks, counters, or other work surfaces.

B-8. **Restraint Chair.** Corrections deputies will store the restraint chairs in the intake area and South jail. Restraint chairs must be clean and ready to use at all times.

B-9. **Body Armor.** Deputies are issued body armor and required to wear the body armor while on duty.

B-10. **Cell Extraction Equipment.** Protective gear, like shields and helmets are stored (See AJ Policy CD-8-12, Cell and Area Extractions).

B-11. **Electronic Stun Belt.** The electronic stun belt will be stored Proper sign out logs are to be completed when corrections sergeants have approved the use. A corrections supervisor may direct a trained and qualified deputy to have a high-risk inmate wear a stun belt while escorting the inmate to and from court. A corrections command officer may approve the wear of the stun belt for other uses.

B-12. **The WRAP.** The WRAP will be stored in the storage closet in the intake area and the South jail. The WRAP will be prepared and stored for immediate use in accordance with Policy CD-8-5, Use of Restraints.

**SECTION C: STORAGE AND ISSUING DEFENSIVE TOOLS**

C-1. All firearms, batons, shields, less-lethal munitions, weapons, and chemical agents designed for mass application or other such weapons will be stored in the jail armory or designated secure areas when not in use.

C-2. The Corrections Captain or a shift supervisor will authorize the use and removal of any defensive tools designed for mass application or other such weapons. The Defensive Tool Check Out Form No. 287 will be completed if they are removed. The Corrections Lieutenant will maintain the completed forms.

C-3 An agency OC trainer or shift supervisor will issue OC spray. The issued quantity will be one canister per deputy. When a deputy needs a replacement canister, the deputy will exchange it for a new one on a one-for-one basis.

C-4. Tasers will be stored The deputy that is issued a taser will complete the Taser Log Form No. 291.
SECTION D: SPECIFIC ISSUES

D-1. **Recruits.** Recruit deputies who successfully complete the DCSO Use of Force training, will be allowed the use of defensive tools. They are required to complete the DCSO firearms familiarization and qualifications prior to being issued a firearm.

D-2. **Reserves.** Reserve deputies working in the jail facility will successfully complete the approved reserve academy or training prior to the use and carry of defensive tools.

D-3. **Deputies.** Deputies will successfully complete the annual refresher training to continue the use and carry of defensive tools to include firearms.

FORMS USED:

- Jail Incident Report Form No. 102
- Defensive Tool Check Out Form No. 287
- Taser Log Form No. 291
- Defensive Tools Monthly Inventory and Inspection Form No. 919