

1.3 USE OF CONTROL AND DEFENSIVE MEASURES

The Warren County Sheriff's Office recognizes and respects the value and special integrity of human life. In vesting law enforcement officers with the lawful authority to use force to protect the public welfare, a careful balancing of all human interests is necessary. Furthermore, the Sheriff's Office strives to maintain the confidence and respect of the community it serves, through agency accountability and a use of control review process. The Sheriff's Office Policy is that its deputies will use only the force that is objectively reasonable to effectively bring an incident under control, while protecting the lives of deputies and the public. This directive defines the limits of individual discretion and provides guidelines for the exercise of this discretion.

Sections in this policy are:

- A. Force to Effect Lawful Objectives*
- B. Deadly Force*
- C. Discharging Firearms at/or from Moving Vehicles*
- D. Warning Shot*
- E. Field Destruction of Animals*
- F. Less-than-Lethal Weapons*
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A. Force to Effect Lawful Objectives**CALEA 1.3.1**

1. Deputies must use only reasonable and necessary force to accomplish lawful objectives. The Sheriff's Office prohibits indiscriminate use of force. The following are definitions that apply to this directive:
 - Control and Defensive Measures – Any strike, blow, kick, bite, stab, shot, slap, or application with any object, including but not limited to any body part, flashlight, baton, handcuff or leg-iron, chemical spray, TASER, knife, firearm, or other tool.
 - Restraining Measures – Measures used to prevent movement and achieve full physical control of a subject. Specifically, it is the use of one's weight and physical strength to restrict mobility with full body control as the goal (holding an individual to the ground while applying handcuffs is an example of a restraining measure).
 - Force – Any violence, compulsion or constraint physically exerted by any means upon a person or thing. (O.R.C.2901.01 (A) (1))
 - Deadly Force – Any force that carries a substantial risk that it will proximately result in the death of any person. (O.R.C.2901.01 (A)(2))
2. Not every confrontation of a non-compliant person can be defined. What has been traditionally referred to as Use of Force are, in reality, measures utilized by deputies to defend and control only. These measures are used until the subject is brought under control or submits. Deputies may use control and defensive measures in the following circumstances:
 - Self-defense or in the defense of others;
 - Prevent the commission of a crime;
 - To effect an arrest;
 - Overcome active resistance;
 - Prevent escape;
 - Protect a person from self-injury;
 - Maintain or restore order and control and discipline in the jail.
3. Deputies must not use excessive force. The privilege to use force extends to the amount reasonable and necessary to enable them to perform their lawful duties.
4. The Sheriff's Office considers the discharge of a firearm a use of force. Firearm means any deadly weapon capable of expelling or propelling one or more projectiles by the action of an explosion or combustible propellant.

5. Deputies are not bound by what is traditionally referred to as the *Use of Force Continuum*. Although this is a useful instruction tool, a deputy exercising authority in effecting an arrest **does not have to use one manner of control before escalating or deescalating to another manner of control**. Further, deputies have no legal duty or obligation to retreat from resistance or threatened resistance, and are not considered the aggressors when lawfully attempting to overcome force or resistance in effecting an arrest.
6. Nothing in this directive is to be construed to require deputies to assume unreasonable risks. In assessing the need to use force, the paramount consideration should always be the safety of the deputy and the public. Among the factors affecting the ability of deputies to seize a subject safely, the following are relevant:
 - Response to commands – Verbal warnings before using force are encouraged when feasible and when to do so would not increase the danger to deputies or others. While compliance with commands may make the use of deadly force unnecessary, ignoring such commands may present deputies with no safe option.
 - Subject factors – This will include age, size, relative strength, skill level, injury/exhaustion, number of deputies vs. subjects. This also includes the perception by the deputies of the conduct of the individual being confronted. What should also be considered is if the individual is under the influence of drugs/alcohol, mental capacity and physical capabilities.
 - Availability of weapons
 - Time constraints – The inherent disadvantages posed by the issue of action/reaction impose significant constraints on the time frame in which deputies must assess the nature and imminence of a threat.
7. The decision to use force rests with each deputy. While there is no way to specify the exact duration or type of necessary force to be applied in any situation, each deputy is expected to use these guidelines to make decisions in a professional, impartial, and safe manner.

B. Deadly Force

CALEA 1.3.2

1. The following definitions apply to this directive:
 - Reasonable Belief – When facts or circumstances the deputy knows, or should know, are such as to cause an ordinary and prudent person to act or think in a similar way under similar circumstances.
 - Imminent Danger – An appearance of threatened and impending injury as would put a reasonable person to his instant defense.

- Serious Bodily Injury – An injury that creates a substantial risk of death, serious permanent disfigurement, or long-term loss or impairment of the function of any bodily member or organ.
 - Deadly Force – Any force that carries a substantial risk that it will proximately result in the death of any person.
2. A deputy may use deadly force only when they *reasonably believe* that the action is in defense of human life. This includes the deputy's own life or in defense of any person who is in imminent danger of serious *bodily injury*. The use of a sheriff's vehicle in a **striking** action is a use of deadly force and such action must meet the criteria for the use of deadly force.
 3. If feasible, and if to do so would not increase the danger to deputies or others, a verbal warning to submit to the deputy's authority must be given before the use of deadly force.
 4. When the decision is made to use deadly force, deputies may continue its application until the subject is brought under control, submits or no longer poses an *imminent danger*. When deadly force is permissible under this policy, attempts to shoot to cause minor injury are unrealistic and can prove dangerous to deputies and others because they are unlikely to achieve the intended purpose of bringing an imminent danger to a timely halt.
 5. The use of deadly force to prevent the escape of felony suspects is constitutionally unreasonable unless the suspect presents an immediate risk of death or serious physical harm to others.
 6. "Choke Holds" or similar tactics are considered a use of deadly force.

C. Discharging Firearms at/or from Moving Vehicles

CALEA 1.3.2

1. The Sheriff's Office prohibits the discharging of a firearm at or from a moving motor vehicle unless the deputy reasonably believes that such an action is in defense of human life. This includes the deputy's own life or in the defense of any person who is in imminent danger of serious bodily injury.
2. The discharging of a firearm at or from a moving motor vehicle creates significant risks. Some risk factors that deputies must consider are:
 - The likelihood of missing the target and the trajectory of errant shots;
 - The improbability of stopping the vehicle; and
 - The probability of the vehicle crashing and causing injury to the deputy and/or other persons.

3. Deputies must use tactical positioning of vehicles and tactical vehicle approaches in order to minimize the danger presented by occupied vehicles.
4. Deputies must not deliberately or carelessly place themselves in the path of a moving vehicle. It is the deputy's first responsibility to attempt to move from the path of the motor vehicle and/or seek cover. The time taken to un-holster, aim, and attempt to stop the oncoming vehicle may place the deputy in greater danger than the deputy moving and/or seeking cover.
5. Reaching into an occupied vehicle to turn off the ignition significantly increases the likelihood of being disarmed, entangled, dragged, or even killed. Therefore, deputies should not engage in this practice.

D. Warning Shot**CALEA 1.3.3**

1. Warning shots will not be utilized due to the possibility of injury to citizens and other law enforcement officers.

E. Field Destruction of Animals**CALEA N/A**

1. Deputies may be required to euthanize a wounded, ill, or aggressive animal. Deputies will keep in mind that firing shots at animals may create a more dangerous situation than the presence or actions of the animal alone.
2. Deputies will make every attempt to not euthanize animals in view of the public. Onlookers will be dispersed before any action is taken.
3. Deputies shall review Ohio Administrative Code 1501:31-15-03, Nuisance wild animal regulations. This section states, *it shall be lawful for any person to trap live, non-migratory animals, except white-tailed deer, black bear, or wild turkey when such animals have become a nuisance.*
4. It further states, *every person who live-traps a wild animal shall release such animal outside the limits of any incorporated village or city.* Permission from landowners must first be obtained prior to releasing these animals.
5. There are several nuisance animals, which either must be released, or euthanized on-site. These are: Raccoons, feral pigs, skunks, opossum, coyote, and fox. They cannot be relocated.
6. Persons may also apply for nuisance trapping permits. When they capture or trap an injured nuisance animal, the animal may be killed subject to approval of the representative of the division of wildlife.

F. Less-than-Lethal Weapons**CALEA 1.3.4**

1. Deputies must have training and certification in the use of approved weapons before they are permitted to use or carry them. At a minimum there will be in-service training for less-than-lethal weapons biennially.
2. The Sheriff's Office authorizes deputies to carry and use an expandable baton as an impact weapon. Policy prohibits deputies from carrying any other impact weapon, i.e., slapjacks, blackjacks, or brass knuckles. The expandable baton is an effective and proven short-range weapon when deputies have proper training in its use.
3. Although flashlights are a lighting device and not an impact weapon, they may be used as an impact weapon under exigent circumstances.
4. Oleoresin Capsicum, also known as CS/OC, Chemical spray, or Pepper spray, is proven to be effective on human beings and animals without causing serious physical harm. Deputies use chemical spray only when lesser levels of force are not successful or appropriate, but before a level of force that could cause bodily harm to the suspect. Deputies are only permitted to carry and use only the chemical spray issued to them by the Sheriff's Office.
5. TASER-See section G
6. Specialty Impact Munitions (SIM)-See section H
7. The Sheriff's Office prohibits the use of knives as offensive weapons. Knives are primary cutting tools. Knives should only be used as weapons for defensive purposes and then only as a last resort.
8. Deputies may use non-traditional weaponless techniques and/or weapons of opportunity as use of force options as a result of a rapidly evolving situation. These techniques/weapons include environmental weapons, natural weapons close at hand, and non-traditional weaponless control and defensive techniques.

G. TASER**CALEA 1.3.4**

1. Deputies may use TASERs to encourage compliance, overcome active resistance, and reduce the potential for serious injury or death. The TASER is designed to propel wires, or by direct contact, conduct energy that disrupts the sensory and motor nervous system.
2. The TASER is solely for the purpose of controlling subjects that are believed to pose a serious safety risk to the public, law enforcement officers or themselves. Deputies are prohibited from using the TASER as a means of punishment or to maliciously inflict pain.

3. The Sheriff's Office requires deputies to receive special training and certification before carrying or using the TASER. TASER certification is required to be completed yearly. This entails reviewing the latest user training material TASER provides and firing two (2) cartridges. This training addresses proper use and suggestions when it comes to over relying on the TASER and gives thought into considering using no more than three (3) cycles on an individual unless circumstances dictate otherwise.
4. Prior to going on duty, deputies are required to safely conduct a five (5) second spark test and ensure that the Digital Power Magazine reads not less than twenty (20) percent. Deputies must also check both cartridges to ensure they are not missing blast doors and have the ability to remain properly seated in the firing well or spare cartridge holder. Only properly functioning TASERs are permitted to be in service.
5. Deputies may use the TASER only when lesser levels of force are not appropriate or successful but before a level of force that would require or potentially inflict bodily harm to the subject. When using a TASER to gain voluntary compliance, the person must be given a reasonable opportunity to comply with verbal directives prior to each application. The TASER is **not** a substitute for the use of deadly force. Examples of TASER use include:
 - Dealing with a mentally ill person perceived to be violent.
 - Violent persons under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol.
 - Persons expressing the intent and having means to commit suicide.
 - As a general rule, to use the TASER in the probe (projectile) mode an officer must reasonably perceive the subject to be an immediate threat of harm or injury, or be fleeing or a flight risk from a serious offense where the officer would be justified in tackling the person. Consider the possibility of using of a verbal warning before deploying the TASER. Although a verbal warning is not always required or advisable, when it is a reasonable option the courts seem to prefer that officers warn a subject that force is about to be used on them if they don't comply.
6. Deputies are prohibited from using the TASER in the following situations:
 - Against individuals who are contaminated with flammable liquids to include pepper spray used by another law enforcement agency. WCSO Deputies are issued chemical aerosol spray that is non-flammable and formulated for use with electronic devices. Subsequent use of the TASER will occur only when such action was performed by a WCSO employee using agency-issued chemical spray.
 - When a subject could fall from a significant height.

7. Deputies should avoid using the TASER in the following situations:
 - Against anyone in control of a motor vehicle.
 - Against anyone in wheelchairs.
 - Against anyone in or near bodies of water where drowning is possible.
 - Known pregnant women and elderly persons who might be susceptible to injuries resulting from a fall.
 - If the TASER has been used against a subject for more than 15 seconds (3 cycles) total, deputies and officers should consider other options depending on the circumstances or incident.
8. Although there are no age or weight restrictions when implementing the TASER it is imperative these subject factors are considered.
9. After a deployment the deputy is responsible for subject care. Once the subject is secured in handcuffs, the deputy controlling the TASER will place it on safe and remove the cartridge from the TASER. With the assistance of another unit, you must inspect the impact locations and determine if the probes are in soft tissue areas (face, neck, groin/genitalia, or breast). If the probes are in soft tissue call for EMS and either have them remove the probes or transport to a treatment facility for probe removal by a physician.
10. If the probes are not in soft tissue and the subject is compliant, the deputy can attempt probe removal by following current training practices.
11. The deputy using the TASER is responsible for evidence collection. This should be done using the following guideline.
 - Once the probes are removed, the deputy will push them into the spent cartridge so the barbs are not exposed and cannot easily fall out.
 - The deputy will gather the loose wires, being careful not to stretch them.
 - The deputy will gather several Anti-Felon Identification tags (AFID's).
 - All items will be secured in an evidence envelope marked with a BIOHAZARD label.
12. In the event of an accidental discharge a supervisor will be immediately notified. The supervisor will conduct an investigation into the circumstances and submit a memo through channels to the division commander.

H. Specialty Impact Munitions (SIM)**CALEA 1.3.4**

1. SIM offer a less-than-lethal alternative to assist in apprehending violent, combative or resistant individuals while maintaining officer safety. SIM work off of pain compliance and when properly used may offer time and distance to overcome violent, combative or resistance during an arrest or encounter. SIM have less lethal potential than standard munitions however SIM may be lethal even when used properly.
2. Deputies who use SIM shall be trained and certified in the proper use every year. The SIM user must demonstrate a clear understanding of its uses and qualify according to current SIM training standards.
3. Only those trained by a Less Lethal / SIM instructor shall use SIM.
4. SIM will be used in a dedicated Remington 870 shotgun, which will be marked with a GREEN stripe and textured tape on the butt stock. The SIM shotgun will be stored in the patrol vehicle trunk when not in use.
5. SIM shotguns will be stored unloaded (chamber empty, action closed and magazine empty) inside a dedicated shotgun case or vehicle vault. Additional SIM rounds shall be stored within the SIM shotgun case and not stored with standard 12 gauge "00" buck ammunition.
6. Exigent circumstances may exist where a SIM-only shotgun may be needed and one is not available. Standard issue patrol shotguns will not be used for SIM applications unless a supervisor has authorized using SIM rounds in a standard shotgun. If this is authorized, a minimum of three safety checks shall be performed to ensure SIM rounds have been loaded into the standard patrol shotgun prior to its use.

Two deputies shall perform the safety checks in the following order:

- Unload the weapon and visually inspect that there are no lethal rounds present in the magazine and chamber;
 - Point the weapon in a safe direction and close the action;
 - Visually identify the SIM rounds and load into the shotgun;
 - All authorized SIM rounds have transparent hulls and are marked *Super Sock or Rubber Buckshot*.
7. Deputies may use SIM in the performance of their duties under the following circumstances:
 - When deputies encounter an individual actively resisting arrest and other less-than-lethal methods have been attempted or the situation is determined to be too dangerous to attempt other methods;
 - Use against individuals threatening harm to themselves or others;

- Use during civil disturbance involving crowds to terminate or prevent unlawful acts; prevent the escalation of civil unrest; to ensure public safety; to prevent destruction to property and to protect chemical munitions deployed during crowd management.
 - To maintain or restore order, control and discipline in the jail.
8. Prior to deploying SIM it is preferable that deputies have a second deputy/officer present with *lethal cover* in the event deadly force is required.
 9. SIM has effective range different than traditional munitions. All users of SIM must understand the limitations and range capabilities for each SIM prior to use.
 - Super Sock (Beanbag) - 21 to 60 feet is the effective range for this munition. Use of this munition within 30 feet of an individual increases injury and the potential for lethal results.
 - Rubber Buckshot - 9 to 50 feet is the effective range for this munition. If at close range (less than 21 feet) indirect fire is the recommended deployment method. Keep in mind; skipping of impact rounds will change the range, accuracy and velocity of these munitions.
 10. When using SIM aim for the primary and secondary target zones consisting of major muscle groups in the arms, legs, and lower abdomen. For frontal exposure, avoid the head, neck, groin and center of chest. For back exposure, avoid the kidneys, neck, spine and head.
 11. No more than two SIM shotguns will be simultaneously deployed. If four direct hits with beanbag munitions have proven to be ineffective, consider alternative measures to resolve the situation. If possible, prior to use of the SIM others will be notified that SIM is being used to avoid confusion and to affect control of the subject after deployment.
 12. Immediately after a use of SIM and control of suspect and scene is complete, or when it is safe to do so, a deputy/officer will render aid to the subject. This is done either by administering first aid or summoning EMS for additional assistance. Once aid is rendered or summoned, a deputy/officer will notify an on-duty supervisor without further delay.

I. Ensuring Medical Aid after Use of Weapons and/or Force **CALEA 1.3.5**

1. In any case of a custodial arrest or detention, deputies and officers are responsible for the safety and well-being of the individual in their custody. They are responsible to protect that individual from themselves and others and provide medical attention when needed.

2. When a deputy uses force that results in a physical injury or the likelihood of physical injury, they must ensure the individual receives medical evaluation and the appropriate medical attention as quickly as possible. Medical attention includes, but not limited to, administering first aid, evaluation by emergency services, or medical evaluation at a hospital.
3. When a deputy sprays a subject with chemical spray, they must decontaminate the person as quickly as practical. The deputy accomplishes this by dousing the person's face, eyes, and nose areas with liberal amounts of water or by exposing them to air.
4. For subject care after TASER deployments see Section G.
5. For subject care after a SIM deployment see Section H.

J. Written Reports Involving Use of Force

CALEA 1.3.6

1. A written report must be submitted whenever a deputy does the following:
 - Discharges a firearm, for other than training or recreational purposes.
 - Takes an action that results in, or is alleged to have resulted in, injury or death of another person.
 - Applies force through the use of lethal or less-than-lethal weapons.
 - Applies weaponless physical force such as striking, punching, or kicking.
2. A deputy does not have to report the following:
 - Pointing a weapon
 - Hand to hand control techniques that have little or no chance of producing injuries. These include *Restraining Measures*, frisking, pain compliance measures, pressure point application, and handcuffing.
3. In the event a deputy is involved in a use of force they will, as soon as practically possible, alert the on-duty shift supervisor. The shift supervisor shall make every effort to respond to the scene of the use of force. In the event that the deputy involved is a supervisor, they will alert another supervisor.
4. The shift supervisor responsibilities include but are not limited to the following:
 - Complete an investigation into the use of force.

- Complete a Supervisory Use of Control and Defensive Measures report.
 - Attach a copy of their narrative, deputy's offense report, witness statements, and photographs/video/audio, or other related material and forward to the division commander.
5. In the event that an incident results in the use of deadly force or requires that a subject is admitted to the hospital or if there is an indication that excessive or inappropriate force was used the shift supervisor will alert the division commander as soon as practically possible.

K. Administrative Review of Use of Control Reports**CALEA 1.3.7**

1. A Use of Control Review Board will conduct a comprehensive review of the following use of force incidents:
 - A use of force resulting in hospitalization or serious injury to a subject or deputy involved;
 - A use of force that includes a citizen's complaint of unnecessary or excessive force by a deputy;
 - Or any use of force incident recommended for review by a watch, section, or division commander.
2. A Use of Control Review Board will be comprised of three individuals. These reviewers could include peers, or supervisors not involved in the use of force incident. In most cases this board will meet to review the incident in no less than five business days after the incident took place. If there are exigent circumstances in a particular incident, the Operations Division Commander may approve additional time for the board to meet.
3. The reviewers must look at the incident as a whole and determine if it appears agency directives were followed, and was the type of control used appropriate for the circumstances. This board will be coordinated by the division commander or their representative. The board will make a recommendation on the Use of Control Review form and forward this recommendation through their established chain of command.
4. The Chief Deputy or Sheriff will either approve the recommendation submitted by the board or assign the incident to an investigator for further action.
5. All use of force reports will be kept in records for a period as determined by the records retention directive.

L. Relief from Duty Pending Administrative Review **CALEA 1.3.8**

1. When a Sheriff's Office deputy's use of force, actions, or the actions of a subject result in death of any person, the Sheriff or his designee may temporarily relieve the deputy from duty, pending an administrative review/investigation.
2. The Sheriff or his designee will decide when the deputy may return to his or her assignment.

M. Deputy-Involved Shootings or Use of Deadly Force **CALEA N/A**

1. When a Sheriff's Office deputy (whether on or off-duty) uses a firearm, or any means of deadly force against an individual the first supervisor on scene is responsible for the following:
 - Ensuring that the scene is safe;
 - Health and welfare of victim(s) on scene;
 - Evidence preservation, including the weapon used by the deputy and ammunition and spare magazines;
 - Potential witnesses are located, identified, and secured;
 - Any deputy involved will be secured from the scene accompanied by any individual the on-scene commander may designate. The person assigned (preferably another supervisor) as the deputy's security will refrain from any conversation with the involved deputy concerning the incident because such conversation is not constitutionally protected; and,
 - Notification of the division commander.
2. As soon as practical, the deputy's gun belt and/or other firearm (if used) or other weapon will be secured by a supervisor or investigator. This will be accomplished out of view of the media, the public and other law enforcement officers. The escort referred to in Section M.1. will accompany the unarmed deputy from that point forward.
3. The division commander is responsible for the following:
 - Notification of investigations section (criminal and internal affairs).
 - Notification of the Chief Deputy and Sheriff.
 - Ensuring the involved deputy is issued a spare pistol.

4. When a deputy causes a person's death, the Sheriff or his designee removes the deputy from line-duty assignment and requires the deputy to participate in an agency stress-counseling program within seventy-two (72) hours of the incident. The division commander through support services ensures the scheduling of the counseling and that the deputy attends.

N. Weapons, Ammunition, and Weapon Retention Authorized CALEA 1.3.9

1. The intent of this directive is to ensure that deputies do not use poor quality or inherently dangerous weapons, firearms or ammunition. Deputies may carry and use only the weapons and ammunition the Sheriff's Office authorizes for the performance of duty. Deputies will not carry any weapon deemed as unsafe by the range officers.
2. The Sheriff's Office issues Smith and Wesson M&P40 pistols to sworn enforcement deputies, and when requested, Smith and Wesson M&P40C (Compact) pistols to detectives. Unless otherwise approved and authorized by the Sheriff, these are the only authorized primary duty pistols for sworn deputies.
3. The Sheriff's Office equips all cruisers with Remington Model 870 12 gauge shotgun's and spare ammunition. This is the only authorized shotgun for patrol duties.
4. The Sheriff's Office assigns Tactical Rifles to some deputies. See Section O– Tactical Rifles.
5. There will be no unauthorized modifications to any approved weapon. All modifications must be authorized by the Sheriff and inspected by a range officer. This includes back-up and off-duty weapons a deputy wishes to carry.
6. The Sheriff's Office authorizes all sworn deputies to carry and conceal a back-up weapon, providing they annually qualify with their backup weapon. Normally a backup weapon is small and the deputy would use it only when their primary weapon is lost or inoperable. A range officer must inspect all backup weapons to ensure the weapons are of reputable manufacturer and function properly. All backup weapons carried on-duty must have serial numbers logged on a Back-up/Sub Caliber Weapons Qualification form.
7. Sworn personnel assigned as detectives or undercover officers have authorization to carry and conceal side arms and ammunition while on duty.
8. Deputies carrying a firearm off-duty should take every precaution not to expose the weapon unnecessarily to the public and must exercise care to prevent accidental discharges. All deputies are bound to current concealed carry laws and at no time does this policy supersede law. If a deputy chooses to carry a firearm off duty and take enforcement action under authority of their commission, the firearm must be identified and approved by the Sheriff or his designee. For any weapon a deputy chooses to carry off duty, the deputy will qualify or re-qualify under the most current and appropriate OPOTA standards for that weapon.

9. Deputies should carry firearms when engaging in official matters. Deputies, while off-duty, have authorization to carry firearms but may, at their discretion, choose not to do so.
10. Biennially the Sheriff's Office issues new ammunition to its deputies for issued weapons only. The replaced ammunition will be used for annual weapon qualification or proficiency. Issued ammunition will be replaced during odd-numbered years.
11. Deputies must carry firearms in a holster inspected and approved by a Range Officer. This applies to the deputy's duty, concealment, off-duty, or back-up firearm. The holster must have a retention system that will retain the deputy's weapon during strenuous activity. Examples of acceptable retention systems include, but are not limited to:
 - A form fitting design
 - A thumb break strap
 - An internal locking mechanism
 - An adjustable tension device
12. The agency maintains records on each weapon that deputies carry for official use. These records also serve as proof of firearms training and qualification.
13. Deputies must store agency-issued firearms so they are not accessible to untrained or unauthorized persons.

O. Tactical Rifle

CALEA N/A

1. The Tactical Rifle is designed to extend range, accuracy, stopping power and penetration of other duty weapons. The tactical rifle is not a replacement for any other tool or weapon, including the pistol and shotgun. The uses of the tactical rifle, while impossible to cover them all, could include the following:
 - Counter sniping
 - Long-range defense
 - Improved penetration against cover
 - Improved penetration against offenders wearing body armor
 - Improved return fire against offenders armed with assault rifles or submachine guns.

2. Deputies issued a tactical rifle will have the following training:
 - Complete a block of weapon orientation training given by a certified range officer.
 - Qualify one (1) times per calendar year.
 - Demonstrate proficiency on the weapon and directive.
3. Tactical rifles will be stored in the following manner:
 - In a dedicated storage mount in the cruiser or in a lockable cargo vault.
 - The weapon will be secured with a closed bolt, empty chamber with a loaded magazine in the magazine well.
 - The selector switch will be on *Safe*.
 - The deputy issued the weapon is responsible for conducting inspections to include magazine inspections at a minimum of every thirty (30) days. This will be noted on the vehicle inspection form.
4. The deputy issued the weapon may be requested to place the weapon into service by their supervisor; however, the responsibility and use of the weapon is strictly at the discretion of the qualified deputy.
5. Situations that must be considered when placing the weapon into service could include, but not limited to:
 - The event is taking place in a residential or populated area where over-penetration could be an issue; and
 - Backstop.

P. Weapon-Mounted Lights and Optics

CALEA N/A

1. Deputies may, at their expense, install a quality weapon-mounted light to their issued weapons. Only lights approved by range officers are permitted to be mounted and cannot interfere with the operations of the weapon. Once mounted these are subject to inspection. The Sheriff's Office will provide a holster for handguns with lights. There are certain specialized assignments in which a weapon mounted light is issued by the agency and these include the Tactical Response Unit members and K9 deputies.
2. Deputies may, at their expense, have installed quality red dot optics to their issued weapons. In all cases, these are in addition to, not a replacement for traditional sights. In cases where the optics require the movement or replacement of the traditional sight(s) the deputy must also purchase replacement traditional sight which works with the optics.

3. Only a Sheriff's Office Range Officer will mount optics or sights, and the deputy must qualify with the modified weapon prior to carrying on duty.
4. Below are the only approved optics and sights for purchase:
 - EOTECH Model 512 (Rifle Optics)
 - EOTECH Model XPS2 (Rifle Optics)
 - Aimpoint Pro (Rifle Optics)
 - Trijicon MRO (Rifle Optics)
 - A.R.M.S.® #40™ (Rifle Back-up Sight)
 - Trijicon RMR Type 2 (Handgun Optics)
 - Leupold DeltaPoint (Handgun Optics)
 - Dueck Defense Red Dot Back Up Sight Base (Handgun Back-up Sight)
5. When installing optics on a handgun, it will also require a new holster. Again, this purchase is at the deputy's expense and must be a Safariland 6360RDS in basket weave pattern.
6. The deputy who chooses to have optics and sights installed must ensure they are in good working order at all times. Any maintenance or batteries associated with the use of these products are the responsibility of the deputy. The Sheriff's Office is not responsible for replacement or repair of these items should they be damaged in any way.

Q. Firearms Proficiency**CALEA 1.3.10**

1. Deputies must show proficiency with all authorized weapons they use in the performance of their work duties. With the approval of the Sheriff, the Range Officers will select a course to use for qualification ensuring it meets mandated state requirements. This course will be reviewed and approved by the Training Section Commander. All approved qualification documentation is forwarded to the Training Section for data entry and will be kept in accordance with the current retention schedule.
2. Deputies who choose to install optics will be required to qualify biennially with traditional sights. This will be managed and documented by Range Officers.
3. Deputies must be knowledgeable about the laws and Sheriff's Office directives concerning the use of firearms.

R. Annual Firearms Qualification and Procedures**CALEA 1.3.11**

1. Certified Range Officers conduct firearm range sessions at least twice a year as part of the Sheriff's Office in-service training program. They instruct deputies on the agency's Use of Control and Defensive Measures policy as part of their annual weapon qualification program. The Range Officers are responsible for documenting all training sessions and forwarding this documentation to the Training Section for data entry.

2. Deputies meet qualification requirements by attending regular firearm range sessions and demonstrating proficiency in their assigned weapon or weapons. The Sheriff's Office prohibits a deputy from carrying any firearm until they demonstrate proficiency with these weapons.
3. Deputies failing to meet the qualification requirements with a weapon must attend a remedial training course as outlined by the Training Section Supervisor and the Range Master. These deputies will not return to duty with that weapon until such time as proficiency is demonstrated and documented.
4. The annual weapons qualification program meets all State requirements of the Ohio Revised Code 109.801. Only the tactical rifle requires qualification two (2) times per calendar year.

S. Receipt and Instruction of Use of Control Policy**CALEA 1.3.12**

1. The Sheriff's Office distributes its Use of Control and Defensive Measures policy through an electronic or written directive system. Deputies will acknowledge receipt of the written directive by signing an electronic receipt. The Training Section must ensure all new deputies receive a copy of this policy during orientation.
2. Due to its importance, deputies may not carry firearms before review and acknowledgement of their understanding of the agency's Use of Control and Defensive Measures policy.
3. Deputies will take a written exam concerning the use of control policy as part of orientation and annual qualification. The exam covers the use of less than lethal and deadly force and rendering medical attention after a use of force. A deputy must attain a minimum score to pass.

T. Annual Analysis of Use of Control Reports**CALEA 1.3.13**

1. Annually the division commander is responsible for conducting a review of use of control reports. This is done to possibly reveal patterns or trends that could indicate training needs, equipment upgrades, and/or policy modifications.
2. This report will summarize all use of force incidents. The report will contain The following information:
 - Identity of the deputy or deputies involved in the use of control;
 - The deputies assignment;
 - Number of incidents;
 - Subjects action causing the deputies response; and
 - Deputies' response.

3. This report will be forwarded to the Sheriff and a copy will be distributed to all personnel with the rank of sergeant and above.
4. All personnel who review the report will make recommendations for future training needs.

Reference:

Fourth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America
[1791] Eighth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of
America [1791] Graham v. Connor [(1989) 490 U.S. 386, 109 S. Ct. 1865]
Tennessee v. Garner [(1985) 471 U.S. 1]

CALEA Standards Chapters 1.3 Use of Force