


Section:	B Security, Safety, and Control	Effective Date:	January 1, 2012
Number:	B 2 Use of Force		
Item:	B 2.1 Use of Force: Authorities and Considerations		
Approved by:		Revised:	November 25, 2016

STATEMENT OF POLICY

This policy sets out the authorities, purposes and considerations for the use of force by Correctional Officers.

AUTHORITIES


Criminal Code: sections 2, 25, 26, 32, 33

Corrections Act 2009: sections 5(3) and 5(4), 19

DEFINITIONS

PROVISIONS

1. A Correctional Officer who uses force or plans to use force must comply with the law regarding use of force by Peace Officers, including the following:
 - 1.1. Correctional Officers are Peace Officers as defined by section 2 of the Criminal Code and section 5(3) of the *Corrections Act*;
 - 1.2. Correctional Officers are Peace Officers only while carrying out their duties under the act and/or Regulations;
 - 1.3. the Criminal Code provides that Correctional Officers, like other Peace Officers, may use a reasonable and necessary degree of force:
 - 1.3.1. while performing a lawful duty or requirement in the administration and enforcement of the law;
 - 1.3.2. as long as they act reasonably and in good faith.
2. The Correctional Officer will ensure that a use of force meets the requirements of the *Corrections Act*, section 19, which specifies four general justifications for it:
 - 2.1. preventing the injury or death of a person;
 - 2.2. preventing property damage;
 - 2.3. preventing an inmate from escaping; or
 - 2.4. maintaining custody and control of an inmate.
3. The officer will ensure that the use of force comes within the legal limitations for uses of force by Peace Officers. These include:
 - 3.1. other less violent or intrusive measures must be clearly impractical or exhausted before a use of force;

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- 3.2. the level of force must be proportional to the:
 - 3.2.1. reasonably perceived level of threat to the officer, the safety and security of the correctional centre or the public at large;
 - 3.2.2. utility or significance of the reason for using force, particularly in situations in which force is being used to gain compliance.
- 3.3. section 26 of the *Criminal Code* provides that an excessive use of force by a peace officer is an offence.

Assessment of threat level


- 4. Before selecting a level of force use, the officer must use whatever time is available to assess the inmate's threat level, typically described in the following descriptions:
 - 4.1. cooperative;
 - 4.2. passive resistant;
 - 4.3. active resistant;
 - 4.4. aggressive/assaultive; or
 - 4.5. intending to do grievous bodily harm.
- 5. The officer will consider the following in assessing the threat:
 - 5.1. distance to the threat;
 - 5.2. inmate's perceived ability and intent;
 - 5.3. ratio of officers to inmates;
 - 5.4. environmental factors;
 - 5.5. age, size and skill differences between the officer and subject;
 - 5.6. ability to tactically withdraw;
 - 5.7. situational immediacy versus ability to contain;
 - 5.8. special knowledge, including subject's prior history.

Force options

- 6. The officer may access a range of uses of force, in relative order of the level of the gravity of the threat and the corresponding need to respond. The force options include:

Tactical communications and presence:

- 6.1. officer presence;

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6.2. dialogue/oral commands.

Restraints and empty-hand control techniques:

6.3. physical control: use of handcuffs, leg irons, belly chains, approved body restraint devices or techniques — these devices prevent escape, physical aggression or self-harm and compel compliance;

6.4. balance displacement techniques: to stop physical aggression and/or compel compliance;

6.5. empty-hand techniques: approved techniques to stop aggression and/or compel compliance — these are reserved for situations in which an officer perceives that an inmate:

6.5.1. has the intent and means to cause immediate and serious harm to himself or herself, the officer or others;

6.5.2. is obstructing officers in performing their duties;

6.5.3. is attempting to escape.

Compliance tools/devices:

6.6. Chemical agents/irritants include:

6.6.1. approved chemical agents/irritants to stop physical aggression and/or compel compliance;

6.6.2. approved chemical agents/irritants for crowd control, riots, hostage-taking or barricades.

6.7. impact weapons: approved devices to immobilize a physically aggressive or non-compliant inmate — such techniques are reserved for situations in which the officer perceives that the inmate:


6.7.1. has the intent and means to cause immediate and serious harm to the officer or others; or

6.7.2. is attempting to escape.

Duty to report use of force

7. Uses of force involving physical techniques or intervention tools, including the threat of use, will be documented by the officer in a Use of Force Report and submit it to the Person In Charge, regardless of the outcome, before the end of that officer's shift.

8. Officers are not required to report routine use of restraint equipment such as handcuffs and leg irons used in escorts.

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9. When any use of force results in injury to anyone, the Officer must report the matter and the circumstances to the Person In Charge.

Training in use of force

10. The Person In Charge will ensure that all staff are trained in planned use of force and are equipped to respond effectively to emergent use-of-force situations.
11. Training for staff in planned uses of force, including crowd control and cell entry, will include at a minimum the following:
- 11.1. detecting precursors of disturbances and preventing them from occurring;
 - 11.2. strategic communications and officer presence;
 - 11.3. types of disturbances and legal authorities to use force;
 - 11.4. use of force options specific to inmate disturbances and cell entry;
 - 11.5. crowd control and cell entry procedures;
 - 11.6. command structure;
 - 11.7. debriefing.


Consultation with elders or spiritual advisors

12. In the case of an incident or issue that is likely to require a use of force and where it is timely, reasonable and practical to do so, the officer in Charge will give due consideration to making use of Elders, spiritual advisors or other resource persons in an attempt to bring about a non-violent resolution.
13. The officer must fill out a Use of Force Report form in all circumstances requiring use of force.

RELATED POLICIES & DIRECTIVES

- B 1 Emergency Contingency Policy
- B 2.2 Use of Restraints
- B 3.2 Searches
- G 2.4 Use of Force Report form
- G 3.2 Emergency Contingency Plan Manual: 4.A Planned Uses of Force

HISTORY

Section:	B Security, Safety, and Control	Effective Date:	January 1, 2012
Number:	B 2 Use of Force		
Item:	B 2.2 Use of Restraints		
Approved by:			Revised: March 6, 2013

STATEMENT OF POLICY

This policy describes the range of purposes for the use of restraints and special restraint apparatus, considerations for their use and authorization required.

AUTHORITIES

Corrections Act 2009: section 19(2)
Criminal Code (Use of Force sections)

DEFINITIONS

WRAP: a restraint apparatus used to immobilize an inmate when the Officer In Charge determines that less restrictive restraints have been exhausted or are inappropriate

Restraints: handcuffs, leg irons and/or belly chains

PROVISIONS

Authority

1. Correctional Officers are authorized to use restraints within the correctional centre and during community escorts where such devices are necessary for the safety of the staff, inmates or public or the overall interests of public safety as outlined in Policy A 1.2.1 Authority Matrix.
2. Only those restraints and special restraint apparatus approved by the Director of Correctional Services and listed in Policy B 2.4.1 Scale of Issue will be used.
3. Restraints and special restraint apparatus that are not listed in Policy B 2.4.1. Scale of Issue will not be carried or used by staff while on duty.

External and internal escorts

4. Restraints may be used on external or internal escorts without the approval of the Person In Charge.
5. The Person In Charge may approve community escorts that are conducted in whole or in part without restraints where:
 - 5.1. the inmate's risk level is rated as Open or Medium;
 - 5.2. it would be unnecessarily upsetting for family or members of the public; or
 - 5.3. it would interfere with medical treatments.

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Approved by:	<i>T. R. R. R.</i>	Revised:	March 6, 2013

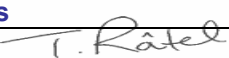
6. The Person In Charge may approve inmates in community hospitals to be restrained to beds:
 - 6.1. when the inmate is rated Medium, Secure or High-risk;
 - 6.2. where there is no secure area in the hospital; and/or
 - 6.3. where staffing is limited to one Correctional Officer.
7. Restraints used on internal or external escorts will be removed on the termination of the escort unless doing so would create an immediate and serious risk of harm to any person.

Restraint of inmates within cells

8. Restraint may be used in cells only when there is a substantial risk of harm to the inmate or to other persons.
9. Restraint will not be used within cells for periods longer than 2 hours unless approved by the Deputy Superintendent or Manager on Call.
10. The Deputy Superintendent or Manager on Call, acting under section 8, will consult with a health care professional where it is reasonable and practicable to do so.
11. Where the use of restraints under section 8 is approved, the inmate must be supervised by staff at short intervals.
12. The Officer in Charge must observe the inmate at intervals of no less than once every 2 hours.
13. Inmates may not be restrained to cell beds or other objects, or hog tied, or rendered immobile in any similar fashion.

Authority to use the WRAP

14. Authority to use a WRAP must be approved in each case by a Deputy Superintendent or Manager on Call.
15. Only Correctional Staff who have successfully completed WRAP training, in a format approved by the Superintendent, are authorized to apply this device.
16. The WRAP is used to immobilize an inmate in these cases:
 - 16.1. the inmate is highly agitated;
 - 16.2. the inmate is engaged in violent destructive behaviour;
 - 16.3. the inmate is, or might be, involved in self-harm that could result in injury or death; or
 - 16.4. the risk to the inmate from using the WRAP is less than that of not using it.

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17. The WRAP is not to be used on an inmate who is known to be pregnant.

WRAP: placement

18. Inmates in reasonable health and with a normal physique are placed in the WRAP in a sitting position or on their side in the recovery position. A helmet and spit hood may be used when required for the safety of the inmate or other persons.

WRAP: medical review

19. When practical, before an inmate is placed in a WRAP a health care professional will review his or her medical status to identify any medical concerns related to the restraint.
20. When a health care professional is not available prior to placement, the medical review will occur as soon as practical after placement.
21. When a health care professional is available on site they will carry out a medical review within the first hour of the inmate being placed in a WRAP, and at intervals not exceeding one hour thereafter until the restraint device has been removed.
22. When a health care professional is not available, a medical review is conducted as soon as possible after a health care professional starts their duties.
23. Where no health care professional is anticipated to be available within the first two hours following the application of the WRAP, E.M.S. will be called at the earliest opportunity and requested to complete an initial medical assessment of the inmate followed by hourly assessments until the restraint device has been removed or until a WCC health care professional takes over such assessments.
24. As soon as practical following the removal of the WRAP the health care professional/E.M.S will complete an additional medical assessment of the inmate.

WRAP: Observation, recording and removal

25. When an inmate is placed in the WRAP, it must be video recorded.
26. The time and date function on the video recorder must be operating.
27. An officer will be assigned to observe the inmate while the inmate is confined in the WRAP. When the inmate is not under direct observation, he or she will be checked in intervals that do not exceed 15 minutes.
28. When electronic surveillance is available and continuously monitored, the inmate will be physically checked every 15 minutes.

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29. The observing officer will record on a medical observation sheet the state of the inmate in a running time log that indicates the time and duration of all checks and medical assessments. The log will identify the Officer In Charge and health care professional as well as all interactions, observations, the condition of the inmate and recommendations regarding continued use of the wrap restraint.
30. The observing officer will notify the Officer In Charge immediately if there is a change in the inmate's health status.
31. Until the inmate is removed from the WRAP, at least once per hour the Officer In Charge will observe the inmate and assess the need to continue the restraint.
32. To reduce any risks which may exist from extended periods of confined immobilization, the Officer in Charge will ensure the removal of the WRAP at the earliest opportunity once safe to do so.
33. If complete removal is not possible, partial restraint is considered.

Extended use of restraints

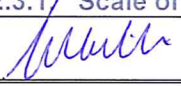
34. Unless the inmate is on an off-grounds escort, the Deputy Superintendent or Manager on Call must authorize the use of restraints for more than two continuous hours and less than eight hours.
35. The Superintendent must authorize the use of restraints for more than eight hours.
36. If an inmate is restrained more than eight hours, the Superintendent will be provided with regular updates of the inmate's status.
37. Approval of extended use will be granted only if it is necessary to ensure the safety of the inmate.
38. The Superintendent may revoke his or her approval at any time.

Reporting

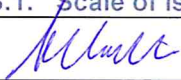
39. The Officer In Charge will submit a written report, including the Use of Force Report, along with the video recording about the use of a WRAP to the Superintendent. A copy is forwarded to the Director of Corrections.

RELATED POLICIES & DIRECTIVES

- A 1.2.1 Authority Matrix
- B 2.1 Use of Force: Authorities and Considerations
- B 2.4.1 Scale of Issue
- G 2.4 Use of Force Report form
- G 3.2 Emergency Contingency Plan Manual: 4.A Planned Use of Force

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Number:	B 2 Use of Force		
Item:	B 2.3.1 Scale of Issue		
Director, Corrections:		Revised:	August 6, 2020

Category		Item	Number
Restraints	Handcuffs	Smith and Wesson - 2 link chain	2
		Hiatt – Standard – 3 hinge	1
		Hiatt – XL	3
		Tri-Lock – 3 link hinge with safety liner	10
		Peerless	45
		Peerless - 2 hinge	5
		Peerless Close Face	2
		Disposable handcuffs	20
		Tri-Fold Rings (18 per package)	6
		Tri-Fold Scarab	3
		Black Box - handcuff security apparatus	1
	Leg irons	Peerless	9
		Smith and Wesson	5
Impact Weapons	Belly chains	Peerless	2
		Hiatt	1
	Batons	ASP Extendable Batons 21"	4
Protective Equipment	Projectile	CTS StingBall Pellets (37/38mm)	2
	Helmets	Helmet with face shield - black	25
	Boots	Standard tactical boots	N/A
	Protectors	Groin protector - Standard athletic type	20
		Elbow pads - Lightweight – black – pair	20
		Shin pads - Baseball type - black - pair	20
	Gloves	Padded tactical gloves - leather, black	20
	Forearm	Bite Sleeves – pair	20
	Tactical Gear Sets	Small	6
		Medium	3
		Large	10
		X Large	10
		XX Large	6
		XXX Large	4
	Shields	Small	6
		Large	1
	Gas/vapour masks	North Respirator with filter cartridges	45


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Item:	B 2.3.1. Scale of Issue		
Director, Corrections:		Revised:	August 6, 2020

Category		Item	Number
Chemical Irritants	OC (<i>Oleoresin Capsicum</i>) Devices	MK 3 aerosol	18
		MK 4 aerosol	16
		MK 9 aerosol	8
		MK 46 aerosol	2
		Def-Tec T 16 grenade (Flameless device)	2
		CTS Tactical Grenade Level 3 Fogger	10
		PepperBall PAVA Live X balls	3 Cont.
		Def-Tec #21 OC muzzle burst cartridge (37 mm)	2
	Delivery Devices	Federal/Def-Tec - 37 mm Launcher	1
		Tippman Pepperball Launcher – Carbine-TX	2
Diversionary Devices	Flash Bang	CTS 7290	10

RELATED POLICIES & DIRECTIVES

HISTORY

Formerly B 2.4.1

Section:	B Security, Safety, and Control	Effective Date:	January 1, 2012
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Item:	B 2.3 Scale of Issue: Authority to Approve		
Approved by:		Revised:	November 25, 2016

STATEMENT OF POLICY

This policy describes the purpose and use of the scale of issue.

AUTHORITIES

Corrections Act 2009: section 19

DEFINITIONS

Scale of issue: a detailed list of the control devices, weapons and tools that are approved for use in the corrections centre.

PROVISIONS


1. The scale of issue for the correctional centre will be developed by the Person In Charge and approved by the Director of Correctional Services.
2. The scale of issue will list all approved devices as specifically as is possible, including where applicable, model numbers and designations.
3. Only those devices listed in the scale of issue, may be utilized in any use of force by a Correctional Officer.
4. The scale of issue will be reviewed annually by the Person In Charge. He or she will forward any recommended changes to the scale of issue to the Director of Correctional Services for approval.

RELATED POLICIES & DIRECTIVES

- B 1 Emergency Contingency Policy (section)
- B 2.1 Use of Force: Authorities and Considerations
- B 2.2 Use of Restraints
- B 2.3.1 Scale of Issue

HISTORY

Formerly B 2.4

Section:	B Security, Safety, and Control	Effective Date:	January 1, 2012
Number:	B 2 Use of Force		
Item:	B 2.4 Cell Entry Teams and Process		
Approved by:		Revised:	August 3, 2018

STATEMENT OF POLICY

This policy describes the formation and purpose of cell entry teams and the procedures that these teams will follow in carrying out their duties.

AUTHORITIES

Criminal Code: sections 2, 25, 26, 27, 32, 33

Corrections Act 2009: sections 5(3) and 5(4), 19


DEFINITIONS

Cell entry team (CET): a team of Correctional Officers who are specifically selected and trained for the purposes of safely removing potentially violent inmates from cells or other close-quarter spaces.

PROVISIONS

Formation of cell entry teams

1. The Person In Charge will establish and maintain sufficient numbers of staff trained as members of cell entry teams (CET) to ensure the safe management of the correctional centre.
2. Those Correctional Officers selected by the Person In Charge as CET members will be trained in cell extraction and other Use of Force techniques.
3. Only staff members trained in the use of chemical irritants and/or electronic control devices may deploy them, and only when authorized to do so.
4. A list of all officers qualified for CET will be maintained and made readily available to the Officer In Charge and Central Control staff.
5. In a correctional centre with female inmates, the Person In Charge will assign at least 6 women to be trained in cell entry.
6. If a cell entry is required for a female inmate, the CET must be composed of as many female members as can be assembled in a reasonable and timely fashion.
7. A CET may be deployed by an Officer In Charge when an inmate is in a cell or other close quarters area and refuses to exit without violence.
8. A CET will have a number of members specified by the Person In Charge.

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Item:	B 2.4 Cell Entry Teams and Process		
Approved by:		Revised:	August 3, 2018

9. The CET Leader will be the only member who provides commands and issues instructions to the CET members. The CET Leader and/or the Control Team member will be the only team members who issue instructions to the inmate.
10. One member of the CET will be assigned to make a video record of the event.

Cell entry procedure

11. Before attending at the cell or other space, the CET leader is briefed by the Officer In Charge as to the situation and resolutions, if any, that have been attempted to date.
12. The CET leader in turn will brief other members.
13. On attending at the cell or other space, the CET leader will advise the inmate to cease all actions and comply with the lawful orders.
14. The CET Leader will provide the following WARNING to the inmate:


"Inmate _____, if you do not comply with the following Order we are authorized to use force including: Impact weapons; (if authorized) OC spray (and if authorized) and TASER™.

DO YOU UNDERSTAND?"

15. The CET Leader will then give the following ORDER to assume the surrender position:

"Inmate _____, you are ordered to face the bunk, get down on your knees, cross your ankles, place your hands behind your back with you thumbs up and do not move. DO IT NOW!"

16. If the inmate refuses to comply with the order to adopt the surrender position, a second Warning is issued.
17. If the inmate adopts the surrender position as required, the CET will enter and apply restraints.
18. If the inmate refuses, the CET leader will make a decision to enter or to wait, depending on the level of risk to the inmate and to others.
19. If an entry is required, the CET will enter according to plan with entry members first, followed by the CET leader and recorder in that order.

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20. If the inmate complies at this point, he will again be ordered to adopt the surrender position.
21. If the inmate is actively resistant or aggressive, other force options may be used.
22. If a Conductive Energy Weapon (TASER™) is authorized for use, at least two WARNINGS must be given to the inmate before deployment.

Follow-up, reporting and charges


23. Once the inmate is restrained, the CET leader will ensure that the inmate is decontaminated where OC Spray has been used, and then taken to a health care professional for assessment, where safe to do so and deemed necessary.
24. At the close of the incident, the Officer In Charge will debrief the CET and will take recordings, written reports and other relevant evidence from the CET members.
25. The Officer In Charge will ensure that hand-held video recordings of all CET actions are downloaded and preserved in a format approved by the Person In Charge.
26. The CET leader will submit a full Use of Force report to the Person In Charge before the end of his or her shift.
27. If the event is a particularly traumatic one, CET members may be offered critical incident debriefing as set out in Policy E 3.3 Critical Incident Debrief.
28. The CET Leader will complete a Violation Report & Adjudication form when Use of Force is required.

RELATED POLICIES & DIRECTIVES

- B 2.1 Use of Force: Authorities and Considerations
- B 2.3 Scale of Issue: Authority to Approve
- E 3.3 Critical Incident Debrief
- G 2.4 Use of Force Report
- G 2.7 Violation Report & Adjudication
- G 3.2 Emergency Contingency Plan Manual: 4.A Planned Uses of Force

HISTORY

Formerly B 2.5

Section:	B Security, Safety, and Control	Effective Date:	January 1, 2012
Number:	B 2 Use of Force		
Item:	B 2.5 Use of Force: Reporting and Investigation Procedures		
Approved by:		Revised:	November 25, 2016

STATEMENT OF POLICY

This policy describes the requirements for reporting of all uses of force.

AUTHORITIES

Corrections Act 2009: section 19

DEFINITIONS

Real evidence: an object or thing that is or may be relevant to proving that a criminal offence occurred.

PROVISIONS

1. All uses of force other than the routine use of restraints or searches require a written report from the Officer. The report must be submitted in the approved format to the Person In Charge before the end of the shift.
2. The written report from the officer must contain all relevant facts about the use of force, including:
 - 2.1. the identity of the inmate;
 - 2.2. all witnesses to the event;
 - 2.3. date, place and time of the event;
 - 2.4. precursors to the event;
 - 2.5. alternatives to a use of force that were attempted or not used and the reason for not using those alternatives;
 - 2.6. the specific description of the force used;
 - 2.7. follow-up to the use of force, including decontaminations and medical assessments.
3. Any other relevant evidence — including use of Conductive Energy Weapon data, irritant cartridges, hand-held video or closed circuit television footage — is to be provided with or in advance of the report by the officer using or authorizing the use of force.
4. The officer using or authorizing the use of force will ensure that real evidence that may be relevant to a criminal offence is gathered, labeled and stored in a secure location to preserve it.

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Item:	B 2.5 Use of Force: Reporting and Investigation Procedures		
Approved by:	<i>T. Ratel</i>	Revised:	November 25, 2016

5. If a serious use of force is used and may require RCMP involvement, the officer using or authorizing the use of force will ensure that:
 - 5.1. the area is locked and left undisturbed until the police can examine the scene;
or
 - 5.2. advise that police do not need to examine the scene.
6. The Officer in Charge has the duty to ensure that locations of significant uses of force are sealed and can be shown to have been undisturbed.
7. Each month the Person In Charge will submit a summary of uses of force to the Assistant Deputy Minister.

RELATED POLICIES & DIRECTIVES

- B 2 Use of Force
- G 2.4 Use of Force Report form
- G 2.6 Use of Force Pre-Approval Checklist
- G 3.2 Emergency Contingency Plan Manual: 4.A Planned Uses of Force

HISTORY

Formerly B 2.6