

APPENDIX K

Oleoresin Capsicum (Pepper Spray) Program

K-1. General Requirements.

a. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers park rangers, and other qualifying employees as stipulated in paragraph K-2, may be authorized to carry and use Oleoresin Capsicum (Pepper Spray) for self-defensive purposes in accordance with the requirements contained in this appendix. The role of the park ranger is defined as a regulatory enforcer with full citation authority of 36 CFR, Chapter III, Part 327 (Title 36). Available use of force options are limited to verbal persuasion/verbal detention and self defensive measures, including unarmed self defense and, where authorized, the use of an approved chemical aerosol spray. Pepper Spray is the approved chemical aerosol spray to be used for self-defensive purposes in the execution of official duties as determined through the district/project risk analysis process. For the purposes of this appendix, all employees who are eligible to receive Pepper Spray authorization will be referred to as “park rangers”.

b. U.S. Code Title 18 specifies that it is a Federal crime to forcibly assault, resist, oppose, impede, intimidate, or interfere with any civilian official or employee of the Corps engaged in the performance of his or her official duties. Failure to comply with a lawful order issued by a Corps employee acting pursuant to enforcing Title 36 shall be considered as interference with that employee while engaged in the performance of his or her official duties. Reasonable self-defensive force, including the use of Pepper Spray, may be used only when such interference constitutes an apparent physical threat to the park ranger. A complete legal review of the liability issues associated with the use of chemical aerosol for park ranger protection was conducted by Headquarters, Office of Counsel.

c. Pepper Spray is considered an available self-defense option to facilitate a park ranger’s withdrawal from an assault by a person or attack by an animal, and is not intended to replace any defensive, avoidance, or control technique that is available within the ranger’s existing levels of enforcement; nor should it be used as an offensive weapon. It should be used only when other reasonable methods have been exhausted. The spray cannot be used for any offensive measure that would constitute the employee’s acting outside his/her scope of employment.

d. Employees may elect not to carry and use Pepper Spray for any reason. However, project offices and districts must maintain written documentation for all eligible employees who have declined the authority to carry Pepper Spray.

K-2. Eligible Employees.

a. Selected USACE park rangers and Natural Resources Management (NRM) Program uniformed employees, who meet all the following conditions, may be eligible to receive authorization to carry Pepper Spray as part of the standard uniform:

(1) Employed at a USACE Water Resources Development Project in a permanent, seasonal or temporary position, including Student Career Experience Program (SCEP), Student Temporary Employment Program (STEP) and summer hire employees;

(2) Hired under the 023, 025, 028 job series or any related natural resource position in the 400 job series;

(3) Authorized to wear the NRM Park Ranger Uniform per ER 1130-2-550, Chapter 8;

(4) Work in one or more job functions that have been determined “at risk” under the District Position and Project Job Hazard Analysis process and;

(5) Have successfully completed all training and certification requirements

b. Citation authority is not a condition of eligibility to carry and use Pepper Spray.

c. Normally, all park rangers who have received authorization will carry Pepper Spray while in uniform except in school classrooms, airplanes and other locations that prohibit the carrying of a chemical aerosol spray or where such a display is not advisable for other reasons. Pepper Spray may also be carried during unusual circumstances when the uniform is not being worn while performing official duties (i.e. control burns, boundary line maintenance).

K-3. Hazard Analysis Process. A comprehensive District Position Analysis and Project Activity Hazard Analysis (as per EM 385-1-1, Safety and Health Requirements Manual) must be conducted to verify which positions/jobs warrant Pepper Spray authorization.

a. A District Position Hazard Analysis (PHA) must be prepared to identify the positions and duties (district-wide) that may warrant the carrying and use of Pepper Spray. This process must identify all positions and duties where the possibility of negative personal confrontations or animal attack may occur and the use of Pepper Spray would be appropriate. See Table K-1 for a sample reference.

b. Operations project managers, who have eligible employees identified in the *Position* paragraph of the PHA, must prepare a Project Activity Hazard Analysis for each duty listed in the PHA. Activities identified in the Activity Hazard Analysis as high-risk activities will warrant the carrying of Pepper Spray. See Table K-2 for a sample reference.

K-4. Policy Criteria on the Use of Pepper Spray.

a. General Criteria.

(1) Pepper Spray, when used while on duty as a self-defense measure in compliance with USACE policy, is lawful force within the park ranger's scope of assigned duties for the purposes of defending the ranger from what the employee reasonably believes is imminent personal physical harm and to facilitate escape from danger.

(2) Verbal persuasion (verbalizing) and a verbal warning are required before using Pepper Spray, if circumstances allow verbalizing and warning without risk to the safety of the park ranger or others. Verbalizing and warning are not required when there is a risk to the safety of the park ranger if the use of Pepper Spray is delayed.

(3) All force must be reasonably proportionate to the apparent need to defend against an imminent threat of physical injury. Unreasonable and excessive force is not justified, nor is use of any force when a park ranger knows, or reasonably should know, such force is unlawful or unnecessary. Pepper Spray shall not be used against a citizen who peacefully submits and complies with park ranger instruction during an altercation or threat of an altercation or who has already ceased an assault.

(4) Visitors have a right to express verbal disagreement with a park ranger's actions and no force can be used in response to offensive language alone. Pepper Spray cannot be used to retaliate against language that is merely offensive but is not imminently physically threatening. Threats or threatening actions made to park rangers while performing their duties, which are perceived as life threatening to the ranger, are not considered mere verbal disagreements.

(5) After spraying an individual, the park ranger must immediately notify local law enforcement authorities, request their assistance, and notify his/her supervisor. See Paragraph K-8, After Use Guidelines, for further information.

b. Pepper Spray **CAN BE** used against an individual who acts or reacts violently towards a park ranger under any or all of the following circumstances:

(1) After the park ranger has attempted verbalization and warning techniques (when possible) and the individual continues to act or reacts violently towards the ranger in a life-threatening manner;

(2) When the individual is assaulting a park ranger. However, if a person strikes or assaults the ranger, then ceases the assault and retreats, or is removed from the scene so as not to pose a further threat to the ranger's safety, the ranger may not pursue and use Pepper Spray against the individual;

(3) When the circumstances reasonably indicate that attempting to control or withdraw from the situation may lead to an escalation of force with a risk of serious physical injury to the park ranger;

(4) When the individual is physically assaulting an agent of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. For the purpose of this guidance, an "agent" of the Corps of Engineers includes Corps of Engineers employees, volunteers who are officially registered under the Corps Volunteer Program, and contractors who are performing services under a signed contractual agreement with the Corps and law enforcement officers responding to an incident on Corps property. The park ranger is under no obligation to use Pepper Spray to protect any official agent of the Corps of Engineers if such action will place the ranger at greater personal risk.

c. Pepper Spray **SHALL NOT** be used against a person who:

(1) Does not pose a physical threat to the park ranger (i.e., elderly, very young, and disabled in an obvious manner) unless there's a presence of a weapon or other circumstance that reasonably warrants the use of Pepper Spray.

(2) Submits peacefully and complies with park ranger requests and instructions during an altercation or threat of an altercation involving the ranger or park visitor.

(3) Is expressing mere verbal disagreement that does not physically threaten a park ranger.

(4) Is threatening/assaulting another person who is not an official agent of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; See paragraph K-4.b. (4) for the definition of an agent.

K-5. Guidelines for Use.

a. Manufacturer's instructions and industry training for use, care, and storage of Pepper Spray must be followed. Canisters must be secured at all times to prevent use by unauthorized persons, and must not be stored in vehicles or other locations of extreme temperature variations.

b. Aerosol canisters must be shaken and tested regularly in order to ensure that the aerosol weapon system is properly functioning. Spray only from an upright position. Users should familiarize themselves with their canisters by spraying a short burst with the wind at their backs, so as to establish the distance and width of the spray. Test should be conducted only outdoors and away from people and animals.

c. It is important not to spray upwind, because the effects of blowback upon the user can be severe. Spraying in a crosswind will reduce the effective range, although it will not risk blowing spray upon the user.

d. The park ranger should maintain a distance of four to six feet when spraying an individual. A person can be sprayed directly on the face up to the maximum range allowed on individual delivery systems. Although Pepper Spray can be used at a close range, for immediate

effect on the respiratory system, it is recommended that spraying be done at a distance of not less than 4 feet. At shorter ranges, the person's eyes will immediately shut and cause incomplete exposure to the spray. Spraying between the minimum range of 4-6 feet and the unit's maximum range will provide instant evaporation, assuring effective impact upon the respiratory system, quickly incapacitating the individual.

K-6. Guidelines for Method of Carry. Pepper Spray will be carried using a clip, belt loop or snap holster designed specifically for two to four-ounce Pepper Spray canisters.

K-7. Guidelines for Tactical Use. When possible, the park ranger's support foot should be forward and the strong foot behind. Feet should be shoulder width apart or wider to create a balanced stance. The head should be directly over the hips and the weight is equal on both feet with knees slightly bent. During an assault, the park ranger should:

- a. Provide verbal warning if appropriate and reasonably safe to do so.
- b. Spray directly into the person's face (eyes, nose, and mouth). In most cases, a direct hit in the face will instantly shut the eyes and effect the respiratory system.
- c. If the attacker continues to be a threat, apply a second spray toward the person's nose and mouth.
- d. Stop spraying when the attacker's resistance ceases. Depart the area and contact/await local law personnel arrival.

K-8. After Use Guidelines. These guidelines are designed primarily to ensure the safety of the park ranger as well as the safety of bystanders and the individual. After using Pepper Spray on an individual, the ranger will:

- a. When necessary, use approved unarmed self-defense techniques to escape from the incident.
- b. Leave the immediate area and remain a safe distance from the individual.
- c. Maintain visual contact with the person if reasonably safe to do so.
- d. Encourage park visitors, bystanders and other persons to move to a safe location.
- e. Contact local law enforcement officials (state that Pepper Spray has been used), other Corps personnel and appropriate medical response team (if appropriate).
- f. Continue to monitor the situation from a safe distance until local law enforcement arrives.
- g. Provide the following optional first aid to the individual only if it is safe to do so (note: the ranger is under no obligation to provide first aid to the individual):
 - (1) Monitor the individual and provide verbal reassurance that all effects are temporary.
 - (2) Move the individual to an uncontaminated area and face him towards the wind when possible. The person should be told to relax, breathe normally and not to walk around.
 - (3) Use cool water (if available) to rinse the resin from the face. Eyes should be flushed with water. Do not rub affective areas. Cool water will allow for a quicker recovery. Cleaning affected skin areas with soap and water will help remove the sticky resin and expedite the recovery process. Contact lenses should be removed by the individual.

(4) Use an authorized decontamination kit (if available) furnished by the training vendor or other approved source.

(5) Ask the person if he/she has a heart or lung problem, diabetes, high blood pressure, or any other serious medical condition. Provide pertinent information to the responding local law enforcement officer or medical personnel.

(6) Assure that the individual receives medical attention if symptoms persist after 30-45 minutes. All symptoms should disappear within 30-45 minutes with no after effects.

h. Contact immediate supervisor or work leader to report the incident

i. Complete all required USACE incident report forms as specified in paragraph K-9 below.

j. Initiate action to file the incident as a Title 18 case or a similar prosecution for assault under state statute if the U.S. Attorney chooses not to prosecute as a Title 18 violation.

K-9. Reporting Requirements.

a. All incidences of Pepper Spray use must be properly documented through the use of Oleoresin Capsicum Record of Use Form (see Figure 1) and in accordance with normal reporting procedures for serious incidents. For the purposes of this regulation, "use" is defined as grasping, holding, or spraying the canister when being threatened by a person or animal. This reporting requirement includes situations where, in the opinion of the park ranger, the mere presence of Pepper Spray altered the outcome of the incident. Incidences must be reported through proper channels to HQUSACE within 24 hours. By definition, any incident on an individual requiring Pepper Spray represents a Title 18 assault to the employee and filing actions should be taken accordingly.

b. A review will be made of each incident to determine the circumstances under which Pepper Spray was used and what other actions were pursued prior to the use of Pepper Spray.

K-10. Approved Equipment Specifications.

a. The following equipment is approved for all USACE employees authorized to carry Pepper Spray.

(1) Five to ten percent Oleoresin Capsicum concentration level

(2) Two to four-ounce spray canister (three ounce is preferred for most applications)

(3) Cone spray delivery system for all outside applications. Note: In limited circumstances, the stream spray delivery system may be authorized in high windy areas and the foam spray delivery system may be authorized for use inside visitor centers and project office buildings when approved in advance by the operations project manager. The effects of the foam spray on the subject will take longer to occur (as compared to cone spray) and should only be used in enclosed environments. The use of the foam spray will generally not require occupants to evacuate the building. Employees authorized to carry foam, fog, and stream spray should obtain inert canisters for training purposes in order to become familiar with the spray patterns and distances.

(4) Clip, belt loop or snap holster

b. All training must be done in conjunction with the above approved equipment.

K-11. Training Requirements.

a. All park rangers must complete the basic Oleoresin Capsicum Aerosol Training Course (Pepper Spray Training), including a 6-hour block of instruction, prior to receiving certification and authorization to use Pepper Spray in accordance with Appendix E.

b. The basic 6-hour course requires students to attend classroom training, participate in practical exercises, pass all techniques on a proficiency exam, and complete a written 20+ question exam with a 70% minimum passing score. Course includes the option of the student being sprayed during training or observing someone else being sprayed either in-person or on a video. The actual spraying of students under the basic course is highly recommended for the student to gain a thorough awareness and appreciation of the impact of using pepper spray on an individual and the personal effects of the spray if used accidentally or maliciously on a ranger. Recertification is required every 2 years by passing the written exam and all techniques on the proficiency exam. Successful completion of the Visitor Assistance Program for Natural Resources Management PROSPECT Course (#147) satisfies this training requirement.

c. A select number of employees will attend the vendor-sponsored 8-hour Advanced Pepper Spray Instructor (“Train-The-Trainer”) Course on a voluntary basis. The instructor course requires students to attend classroom training, participate in practical exercises, pass all techniques on a proficiency exam and complete a written 30+ question exam with an 85% minimum passing score. Training authorization is required every year by the vendor and recertification is required every four years by completing the 8-hour advanced course. Completion of this course will qualify the employee to conduct the basic course. Per industry requirements, students who take the instructor course must be sprayed as part of the training process. Each division will be responsible for procuring the advanced training course from an HQUSACE-approved contractor or certified Corps trainer. Each district must submit a course outline and vendor name to HQUSACE for approval prior to conducting the advanced training course.

d. Training courses must meet industry standards and contain, at a minimum, the following subject matter taught in a combination of classroom instruction and practical exercises:

(1) HQUSACE Pepper Spray Policy and Standard Operating Procedures (i.e. self-defensive use only, used within scope of employment, agency/employee liability, local law considerations, reporting requirements, etc.)

(2) Effects of Pepper Spray (on face, eyes, respiratory system, animals, humans)

(3) Properties/Types of Pepper Spray (concentration, delivery system, canister models, storage requirements, replacement requirements)

(4) Carrying methods

(5) Recognizing the threat / situational analysis

(6) When to use Pepper Spray (use of force options)

(7) How to use Pepper Spray (verbal commands, spraying, defensive body positions, movement methods, drawing/spraying techniques)

(8) After Use Guidelines (policy requirements, optional decontamination procedures)

(9) Practical Training Exercises to include the actual spraying of students (mandatory for students in the advanced “Train-The-Trainer” Course and optional for students in the basic course).

e. Students must satisfy the following training performance objectives prior to receiving certification:

(1) Demonstrate a thorough understanding of USACE policy on the use of Pepper Spray for defensive purposes only.

(2) Demonstrate a thorough understanding of when Pepper Spray can be used.

(3) Identify the agency/personal liability when using Pepper Spray outside the scope of employment.

(4) Know and understand any state or local laws and/or ordinances that pertain to the possession and use of chemical aerosol spray.

(5) Identify the effects of Pepper Spray on human beings and animals.

(6) Define a chemical irritant and a chemical inflammatory.

(7) Identify the different models of pepper spray and specific contents and capabilities of each.

(8) Demonstrate the proper way to carry pepper spray in accordance with HQUSACE instructions.

(9) Demonstrate a proper stance and position of the body when holding Pepper Spray in the hand for use or potential use with all techniques taught in the course.

(10) Deliver verbal directions or commands to combative individuals while holding pepper spray device in the hand or using the pepper spray device.

(11) Accurately spray in one-second bursts at simulated physically combative individuals.

(12) Identify the ways to decontaminate an area that has been exposed to Pepper Spray.

(13) Identify the first-aid procedures available for administering to individuals who have been exposed to pepper spray.

(14) Identify the ranger reporting requirements contained in this SOP.

K-12. Physiological Effects of Oleoresin Capsicum.

a. Pepper Spray is an organically based aerosol spray designed to incapacitate an attacker with no after effects. It instantly immobilizes an attacking human or animal for up to 45 minutes, regardless of size or strength. Pepper Spray has been successfully proven to be effective on emotionally disturbed people; people under the influence of drugs or alcohol; enraged people who have reduced sensitivity to pain; multiple opponents; as well as domestic and wild animals without causing permanent damage.

b. A one-second burst to the face will affect three major areas upon contact: the eyes, the respiratory system, and the skin. All effects are temporary, and will usually completely disappear within 30-45 minutes.

(1) A direct spray in the face will cause dilation of the capillaries and instant closing of the eyes and swelling of the eyelids. Effects range from severe twitching or spasmodic concentration of the eyelids to involuntary closing of the eyes. The eyes appear to be red for up to 30 minutes. People with eyeglasses or contact lenses will be equally affected.

(2) A direct spray produces immediate respiratory inflammation, which causes uncontrollable coughing, retching, shortness of breath, and gasping for air with a gagging sensation in the throat. Inflammation of mucous membranes produces difficulty in breathing through the nose. Inflammation of the epiglottis causes shallow breathing through the mouth. As aggression increases, breathing becomes rapid and increases the effects of pepper spray. Respiratory functions return to normal within 10 to 30 minutes.

(3) A direct burst of pepper spray on the face will cause an immediate burning sensation of the skin and mucous membranes inside the nose and mouth. Occasionally, the subject's lips will be swollen and discolored. Depending on the complexion of the individual, skin color will range from slight discoloration to a bright redness. Skin discoloration will disappear within 10 to 45 minutes, depending on the immediacy of decontamination as well as access to soap and cool water. The skin may also turn yellow from the spray, but can easily be washed off.

(4) Pepper Spray has no long-lasting side effects or aftereffect. It can be used to control any high stress situation while producing rapid physiological action, desired effects in low concentration, and permits rapid recovery without lasting effects

c. Although this product is proven to be extremely effective, the reliability cannot be guaranteed 100%.

TABLE K-1
EXAMPLE DISTRICT POSITION HAZARD ANALYSIS FOR PEPPER SPRAY

DISTRICT POSITION HAZARD ANALYSIS
Guidance for use of Oleoresin Capsicum (Pepper Spray)

Note: This document provides guidance in developing a District Position Hazard Analysis (PHA) for identifying positions and duties that may warrant the carrying and use of pepper spray against humans and animals. A PHA must identify all positions and duties where the possibility of negative personal confrontations may occur and the use of pepper spray might be appropriate. Managers who have employees identified in the Position paragraph of the PHA must prepare a Project Activity Hazard Analysis (AHA) for each duty listed in the PHA. Activities identified in the AHA may require the carrying and use of pepper spray. This action is in compliance with paragraph 01.A.10 of EM 385-1-1, Safety and Health Requirements Manual.

<u>POSITION: Permanent and temporary (Summer hire, SCEP and STEP Employees and other personnel in job series 023, 025,028, or 400, involved in Visitor Assistance Program activities under ER 1130-2-550, Chapter 6, or Natural Resource Stewardship activities under ER 1130-2-540, Chapter 2, who have one or more of the following responsibilities identified in their Job Description.</u>	POTENTIAL SAFETY/HEALTH HAZARDS	<u>RECOMMENDED CONTROLS</u>
1.0 Patrol of Project Lands and Waters 2.0 Enforcement of 36 CFR Chapter III, Section 327 (Title 36) 3.0 Handling/Transporting User Revenues 4.0 Shoreline Management 5.0 Boundary Management 6.0 Natural Resources Management 7.0 Interpretation 8.0 Contract/Agreement Administration 9.0 Environmental Protection	Possible physical assault or attack by project visitors, domestic and wild animals.	All employee control measures identified in current project Activity Hazard Analyses that pertain to the tasks specified in the Duty Column herein. <i>Note: Employees must always work within their scope of duties as defined in ER/EP 1130-2-550, Chapter 6, Visitor Assistance Program.</i>

TABLE K-2
EXAMPLE PROJECT ACTIVITY HAZARD ANALYSIS FOR PEPPER SPRAY

PROJECT ACTIVITY HAZARD ANALYSIS

Guidance for carrying and the potential use of Oleoresin Capsicum (Pepper Spray)

DUTY: 1.0 Patrol of Project Lands and Waters

ACTIVITY: See list below (Principle Steps 1.1 through 1.4)

DESCRIPTION: The following matrix lists major duties and associated activities performed by eligible employees working under the guidelines of Appendix K of EP 1130-2-550. Potential safety/health hazards as well as recommended controls are also detailed.

These jobs are performed by eligible employees in accordance with this Appendix and include a wide variety of duties and activities. Often planned daily activities are regularly interrupted by unique circumstances. Employees are subject to being notified and expected to respond immediately to these situations. Even planned activities involving the public, which normally would not be considered “high risk,” may escalate into a “high risk” situation unexpectedly. As such, employees may find themselves in circumstances with the potential for safety and health risks that are unplanned and unexpected. Therefore, authorized safety equipment must be available for immediate and effective use at all times. Because of this, it is felt that pepper spray, if issued as authorized equipment, should be worn at all times while on duty, regardless of the particular planned activity.

1 - PRINCIPLE STEPS/ACTIVITIES	2 - POTENTIAL SAFETY/HEALTH HAZARDS	3-RECOMMENDED CONTROLS
1.1 Patrol in developed recreation areas	Possible confrontation or physical assault or attack by project visitors or other individuals/groups or animals in areas with or without documented incidences of unruly behavior.	Employees must be trained in proper procedures and furnished authorized equipment; maintain liaison with County Sheriff/State Police/Local Police as well as the carrying, use, and storage of pepper spray in accordance with guidelines described in this Appendix.
1.2 Patrol in undeveloped recreation areas	See Above	See Above
1.3 Lake Patrols	See Above	See Above
1.4. Patrol of wildlife and resource management areas.	See Above	See Above

4 - RECOMMENDED EQUIPMENT (Pepper Spray)	5 - INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS (Pepper Spray)	6 - TRAINING REQUIREMENTS (Pepper Spray)
Equipment/procedures identified in EP 1130-2-550, Chapter 2 and 6, plus HQ authorized pepper spray and holster. Type: 2 or 4 oz. aerosol, cone or stream spray or foam as authorized as standard GSA issue in black nylon snap or velcro holster. Follow EP 1130-2-550, recommendations and industry guidelines for the product utilized.	Follow manufacture’s guidelines for inspection, care, and storage of equipment.	Training to comply with ER/EP 1130-2-550, Chapter 6 and district and local requirements. Additional mandatory training for pepper spray to follow HQ-sponsored training course, manufacture’s guidelines, agency regulations, and project training requirements for proper product use and understanding of product limitations. HQUSACE-sponsored training will meet all training/certification requirements.

FIGURE 1

**Record of Use Form
Oleoresin Capsicum (OC)
(Pepper Spray)**

USE THIS FORM TO DOCUMENT ALL INSTANCES OF OLEORESIN CAPSICUM (OC) USE OR PERCEIVED NEED FOR USE
Record of OC Use Form will be submitted NLT 24 hours following OC use to District OC Representative via e-mail or fax.
"Use" is defined in Paragraph K-9, Appendix K of EP 1130-2-550.

District _____ Project/Lake: _____

Date of Report: _____ Date of Use: _____ Time of Use: (use military time) _____ hrs.

Ranger(s) Involved: _____

Ranger Pepper Spray Certification Date: _____ Expiration Date _____

Did you feel the: ___ mere presence of OC, ___ drawing/not spraying OC, ___ drawing/ spraying OC, **altered the incident outcome.**

Subject Information/Condition: _____ Human (___ Male ___ Female) _____ Animal (check if applicable)
_____ Type of Animal

Name/Owner Name: _____

Subjects' Condition prior to OC Spray: _____

(Annotate briefly subject's condition: were alcohol/or drugs involved; note, threatening signals, attitudes, physical gestures displayed by subject).

Number of minutes OC affected Subject: _____ Medical Assistance Requested? ___ Y/N Assistance Received? ___ Y/N

Areas of body affected by OC: Eyes ___ Respiratory ___ Skin ___ Other _____

Did subject stop aggressive or threatening behavior immediately after use of OC? ___ Y/N

Was subject arrested? ___ Y/N If so, name of arresting officer, badge # and agency: _____

Condition of Subject when removed from scene: (note injuries resulting from OC use) _____

Incident Details:

Location: _____

Environmental Factors: ___ Windy ___ Humid ___ Temp above 70 degrees ___ OC sprayed in an enclosed area ___ Sprayed in open area.
(Check applicable environmental factors)

Were lower levels of force initiated before spraying OC? ___ Y/N List force actions taken: _____

Type and Model of OC used: _____ **Distance from subject when sprayed:** _____ **ft.**

Eyewitnesses to OC use: ___ Y/N, (if yes list names address's and phone numbers, use paper for additional names)

Name: _____ Address: _____ Phone No. _____

Name: _____ Address: _____ Phone No. _____

Park Ranger Signature and Date: _____

Date of Review: _____ Supervisor Signature: _____

Date of Review: _____ District: _____ Date of Review: _____ Division _____

Date of Review: _____ HQ: _____

08 July 03

FIGURE 1, Cont.

Record of Use Form
Oleoresin Capsicum (OC)
(Pepper Spray)

Use this page of the Record of Use Form - Oleoresin Capsicum to provide an incident narrative, fully describing where OC was used or drawn but not sprayed or perceived use altered the incident outcome; include recognition of threat factors, levels of force used, subject's demeanor before and after OC use.