

Use of Force – State Facilities

Division of Child and Family Services (DCFS)
Juvenile Justice Services (JJS)
Statewide Policy

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APPROVED BY:	Sharon Anderson, Deputy Administrator – DCFS 
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ATTACHMENTS:	Attachment A: Shift Supervisor Report – Use of Force Information Sheet
REVIEW DUE BY:	January 15, 2028

I. PURPOSE

To provide guidance for Division of Child and Family Services (DCFS) facility staff on how to prevent uses of force, determining when force may be used, and how to use force in an efficient, safe, and effective manner.

II. DEFINITIONS

- A. Chemical Restraint: The use of Oleoresin Capsicum aerosol spray (OC spray) which is derived from compounds found in plants in the Capsicum genus, such as chili peppers. OC is used to cause temporary incapacitation to subdue a subject. This may include a stream or fogger delivery system.
- B. Corporal Punishment: The intentional infliction of physical pain, including, without limitation, hitting, pinching, or striking.

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- C. De-escalation: Actions used, when safe, which seek to minimize the likelihood of the need to use force during an incident. De-escalation slows down and/or stabilizes situations so more time, options, and resources can be made available for timely incident resolution.
- D. Excessive Force: Force in excess of what is reasonably necessary to subdue, restrain, or stop an attacker or youth from injuring self or others.
- E. Imminent Threat: An immediate danger which must be instantly met, which cannot be guarded against by calling for assistance of others. The appearance of threatened or impending injury which would put a reasonable and prudent person to their instant defense.
- F. Incident Review Team (IRT): A team of facility staff whose function is to review all facility uses of force.
- G. Mandated Reporter: A person required by statute (NRS 432B.220) to report the abuse or neglect of a child to a child welfare agency or law enforcement when they, in their professional or occupational capacity, know or have reasonable cause to believe a child has been abused or neglected. All employees of DCFS Juvenile Justice Services are mandatory reporters and must report within 24 hours of suspected or witnessed abuse or neglect.
- H. Mechanical Restraint: The use of devices, including wrist restraints, leg restraints, or waist restraints to limit a youth's movement or hold a youth immobile.
- I. Physical Restraint: The use of physical contact to limit a youth's movement or hold a youth immobile.
- J. Reasonable Force: The amount of force which when applied, is not excessive and is appropriate within the facts and circumstances known to the staff at the time and place, to defend oneself, or in the defense of others.
- K. Soft Restraint: A soft material or fabric which is padded and designed to safely fit around the limbs of a youth to limit mobility to prevent self-harm, harm to others, or escape. Soft restraints are considered a mechanical restraint.
- L. Security Equipment: Equipment used during uses of force and restraint of youth, including wrist restraints, waist restraints, leg restraints, soft restraints, spit masks, and OC spray.
- M. State Review Team (SRT): A team comprised of facility and non-facility staff, led by non-facility staff, whose function is to complete reviews of all Youth Parole Bureau uses of force and secondary reviews of all facility uses of force.
- N. Substantial Disruption of Program: When a youth engages in loud, aggressive, or significantly disruptive behavior over an extended period of time despite appropriate de-escalation attempts, to the extent resources of the staff are focused on the disruptive youth which prevents the delivery of programming services to other youth, or which

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directs an excessive amount of supervision to disruptive youth at the expense of adequately supervising other youth.

- O. Use of Force: A physical, mechanical, or chemical restraint used in instances of justifiable self-defense, protection of others, protection of property, prevention of escapes, or substantial disruption of programming. Includes physical contact or the use of equipment to control the movement of the youth. Use of force includes:
 - 1. Planned Use of Force: Force utilized in situations which do not warrant immediate action. In these instances, the superintendent or designee shall be notified for further instructions and appointed staff members may plan and take action.
 - 2. Spontaneous Use of Force: Force utilized because of an immediate need to act.
- P. Use of Force Continuum: A spectrum of increased force used to control a youth's behavior, based on best practices of de-escalation measures and detention practices.

III. USE OF FORCE CONTINUUM

- A. Staff shall consider the level of threat when determining if and when to engage in a use of force, and if so, at what level. Although threat levels may change rapidly, the following table provides guidelines on the type of force permitted based on youth behavior:

Level of Threat (Youth Behavior)	Use of Force Continuum
Compliant – No resistance	Prevention
Passive Resistance – Does not respond to verbal commands but also offers no physical form of resistance; expressing an intent to resist is not considered passive resistance.	De-escalation
Active Resistance – Physically evasive movements to defeat, avoid, or prevent an attempt to control; expressing an intent to resist control is not considered active resistance.	De-escalation Low/Intermediate Force <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Physical Restraint – Mechanical Restraint
Assaultive – Aggressive or combative; actively attempting to assault staff or another person; expressing an intent to assault is not considered assaultive.	High Level Force <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Physical Restraint – Mechanical Restraint – Chemical Restraint (if authorized)

B. PREVENTING USES OF FORCE

- A. Staff shall use a positive approach to build healthy relationships with youth, including trauma-informed care, effective communication, and establishing a structured, consistent environment.

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- B. Use of force shall be used as a last resort and only, when necessary, after attempts at verbal de-escalation failed.
- C. Staff may prevent uses of force by always maintaining a professional presence, including:
 - 1. Using a defensive stance
 - 2. Exercising dynamic movement
 - 3. Keeping constant visual contact with youth
- D. When maintaining a professional presence is insufficient, additional prevention methods shall be used, including:
 - 1. Verbal requests for compliance
 - 2. Reminders of positive consequences for compliance
 - 3. Reminders of negative consequences for noncompliance
 - 4. Requesting and providing the physical presence of a shift supervisor
 - 5. Verbal de-escalation techniques aimed at assisting the youth in re-gaining self-control and complying voluntarily with expectations
 - 6. Redirecting the youth away from inappropriate behavior, moving their energy and attention towards more pro-social behaviors and activities
 - 7. Using other staff members to shift the youth's focus
 - a. This may include enlisting a staff member who may have a strong, positive relationship with the youth.

IV. DETERMINING THE NEED FOR FORCE

- A. In situations not requiring immediate intervention, staff shall consider the following:
 - 1. Is it likely the youth's inappropriate behavior will occur, continue, or escalate if the use of force is not taken immediately?
 - a. How imminent is the risk?
 - b. To what extent has the youth voluntarily ceased the behavior?
 - c. How effective have verbal de-escalation techniques been?
 - 2. Given the existing circumstances, is use of force justified, and a reasonable course of action?
 - a. What might be the extent of harm which could result if the youth is not subject to a use of force and the behavior continues or escalates?
 - b. What is the extent of potential risk of harm to both the youth and staff by using force?

V. GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR USE OF FORCE

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- A. DCFS authorizes three types of force: physical restraint, mechanical restraint, and chemical restraint.
- B. Prior authorization from the superintendent or their designee shall be obtained for all planned uses of force.
- C. Youth behavior shall dictate the need for a spontaneous use of force, which would not allow time to obtain preauthorization for incidents, such as:
 - 1. Justifiable self-defense
 - 2. Protection of youth from self-injury
 - 3. Protection of others from injury (e.g., staff, other youth, visitors, and vendors on property)
 - 4. Prevention of significant property damage, when damage could cause a safety hazard or security breach
 - 5. Prevention of escape or an escape in progress
 - 6. To subdue a riot or substantial disturbance
 - 7. To overcome the physical resistance of a youth for failing to comply with a reasonable directive by staff which results in substantial disruption of regular programming
- D. The amount of force used shall only be as much as is reasonably necessary to regain control of the situation and assure the safety of the youth, others, and property.
 - 1. Staff shall consider the age, size, gender, level of physical skill and/or disability, and other significant differences between the staff and the youth which should influence the use of force necessary.
- E. Staff shall recognize threat levels may escalate and de-escalate suddenly and modify the level of force appropriately for the changing situation.
- F. Once the objective of control is achieved, staff shall decrease the use of force proportionally to a level sufficient to maintain control.
- G. Staff are mandated reporters and shall be responsible for reporting any excessive use of force as potential child abuse to the relevant child welfare agency and/or law enforcement (NRS 432B.220; Abuse and Neglect Reporting, DCFS/JJS 300.06).
- H. Any staff present and observing another staff using force clearly beyond which is objectively reasonable under the circumstances shall safely intervene to prevent the use of such excessive force.
 - 1. If it is unsafe to physically intervene, staff shall notify the shift supervisor immediately.
 - 2. Staff failure to intervene or notify the shift supervisor in situations of excessive force may be subject to disciplinary action.

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- I. Under no circumstance shall any staff member utilize the following as a means of controlling or restraining youth:
 1. Restricting respiration or breathing in any way.
 - a. This includes using a chokehold or applying any pressure to a youth's back, chest, or throat, or by physically placing a youth in a position which may hinder breathing or reduce intake of air.
 - b. This includes placing a knee on the youth's back, chest, or neck.
 2. Using any method with the potential to result in a loss of consciousness or cause harm to the neck.
 3. Using any method which results in the youth being pinned down with their knees or ankles to their torso, head or neck.
 4. Using any method of fastening together the youth's hands and feet (i.e., hog-tie).
 5. Slapping, punching, kicking, pinching, spanking, shoving, pushing, cuffing (hitting with an open hand), or corporal punishment.
 6. Dragging or lifting a youth with their hair.
 7. Dragging or lifting a youth by any type of mechanical restraint used to control the youth.
 8. Enlisting the assistance of another youth to help with a restraint.
 9. Securing a youth to a fixed object.
- J. Restraint shall not be used as a punishment, to inflict pain, as a disciplinary measure, or as a convenience for staff.
 1. Staff shall not use restraints to harass or intimidate youth (NRS 62B.510).
- K. No restraint, including OC spray, shall be used on a youth who is pregnant, in labor, delivering a baby, or recuperating from delivery (NRS 63.145). Exceptions include:
 1. If the youth present a serious and immediate threat of self-harm or harm to staff or others.
 2. If the youth is determined to be a serious flight risk and the youth cannot be reasonably confined by other means.
- L. If a youth is restrained who is pregnant, in labor, delivering a baby, or recuperating from delivery, only the least restrictive restraints necessary for safety and security may be used. The following are not permitted in this situation:

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1. OC spray
 2. Belly chains
 3. Physical restraints which press the stomach to a wall or to the floor
 4. Placing weight on the midsection if the youth is against a wall or on the floor
- M. Facility staff shall wear a body camera to record all planned and spontaneous use of force incidents continuously until the restraint is ended.

VI. SECURITY EQUIPMENT

- A. The Deputy Administrator shall approve use of Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) for each state facility.
1. Only facilities authorized to use OC shall be permitted to have OC canisters on campus.
 2. The Deputy Administrator may revoke a facility's authorization to use OC at any time. The Deputy Administrator shall consider the following in making the decision:
 - a. Appropriate use of OC spray
 - b. Appropriate response using OC spray
 - c. Sufficient training on OC spray
 3. Only staff who successfully completed a DCFS-approved Chemical Restraint OC spray course shall be authorized to carry and dispense OC.
 - a. OC certified staff shall complete annual refresher OC training to maintain the ability to carry and dispense the chemical agent.
 - i. OC certified staff are authorized to only carry and dispense OC canisters issued by the DCFS facility.
- B. Each facility shall create a list of approved security equipment for use in the facility and maintain a list of authorized positions permitted to check out the various items.
1. Authorized staff shall be trained initially and annually on proper use of approved security equipment.
 2. Each facility shall provide staff with all authorized security equipment; staff are not permitted to use personal security equipment.
- C. Staff are not authorized to leave a facility, off-duty, with security equipment.
- D. Security equipment shall be stored in secured areas designated by the superintendent.
- E. The superintendent shall designate a staff member responsible for inventory, maintenance, and replacement of all security equipment.

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- F. At each shift change, the shift supervisor or designee shall inventory all security equipment.
 - 1. This inventory shall be documented electronically or via hard copy.
 - 2. If applicable, all chemical agents shall be weighed, logged, and stored appropriately.

VII. PHYSICAL RESTRAINTS

- A. Only DCFS-approved methods of physical intervention and crisis management shall be used in state facilities as outlined in the system chosen by DCFS.
- B. While a youth is physically restrained:
 - 1. Staff shall determine whether the restraint qualifies as confinement per Confinement, DCFS/JJS 300.13, and if so, follow required confinement procedures.
 - 2. Their head shall be able to rotate freely, their airway must be unobstructed at all times, and their lungs must not be restricted by excessive pressure on the back, neck, or chest.
 - 3. The situation shall be visually supervised by at least one staff other than the staff physically restraining the youth.
 - a. Live video is acceptable where available.
 - 4. Staff shall continually verbally and visually assess the safety of the youth being restrained for consciousness and breathing.
- C. Once youth has verbally agreed to be safe and the staff has ensured the safety of the youth and the situation, the restraint shall be ended.

VIII. MECHANICAL RESTRAINTS

- A. Mechanical restraints shall be carried and applied by staff designated by the superintendent and properly trained to use the security equipment.
- B. While a youth is mechanically restrained:
 - 1. Staff shall determine whether the restraint qualifies as confinement per Confinement, DCFS/JJS 300.13, and if so, follow required confinement procedures.
 - 2. Staff shall check the mechanical restraints for appropriate fit.
 - 3. The situation shall be visually supervised by at least one staff other than the staff who placed the mechanical restraints on youth.
 - a. Live video is acceptable where available.

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4. Staff shall continually verbally and visually assess the safety of the restrained youth, including consciousness and breathing.
 - a. The shift supervisor or designee shall re-assess the youth every 10 minutes to determine if the youth is ready to be removed from the restraints, including verifying appropriate fit of mechanical restraints.
- C. Once youth has verbally agreed to be safe and the staff has ensured the safety of the youth and the situation, the restraint equipment shall be removed.

IX. CHEMICAL RESTRAINTS

- A. Staff shall not deploy OC in the following situations:
 1. When a youth is already in a physical or mechanical restraint
 2. Inside a closed vehicle
- B. Staff shall not deploy an OC fogger in the following situations:
 1. When a youth is already in a physical or mechanical restraint
 2. Inside a closed vehicle
 3. To subdue one youth
 4. In a youth's bedroom
- C. OC may be used to gain and maintain control of an unsafe or potentially imminent unsafe situation when verbal de-escalation has not worked, and physical or mechanical restraint techniques would be unsafe to apply.
- D. When deploying OC, staff shall announce a warning to the youth and others in the vicinity of the intent to deploy the OC.
 1. Warnings shall use as few words as possible.
 - a. For example: "Comply with directives or I will spray OC."
 2. Staff member shall give the youth a reasonable time to voluntarily comply before deploying OC. Once the determination to spray is made, the staff member shall announce the intent to spray.
 - a. For example: "Spray, spray, spray!"
- E. Once the area OC was deployed is deemed safe and secure, decontamination procedures shall occur immediately.
- F. When a staff member deploys OC, the staff member shall not carry or use OC until the IRT and SRT reviews are complete and has deemed the deployment appropriate.

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1. The Superintendent may request an expedited SRT review if it is the best interest of the safety and security of the facility for the staff member to resume carrying OC.

G. OC decontamination procedures shall occur as soon as reasonably safe to do so.

X. MEDICAL TREATMENT

A. The shift supervisor shall notify the nurse on duty of any type of use of force as soon as practical following the incident but not more than one hour later.

1. The nurse shall complete an Injury Body Chart (DCFS/JJS 400.10, Attachment A) for each youth involved in a use of force.

B. If the use of force occurs when no medical staff are on shift, and no immediate medical intervention is needed, the shift supervisor shall email the nursing staff regarding the incident.

1. The Shift Supervisor shall complete an Injury Body Chart for each youth involved in the use of force.
2. The next nurse on duty following an incident shall complete a follow up Injury Body Chart for each youth involved in the use of force.

C. Immediate medical attention shall be given to both youth and staff if injuries were sustained in a use of force, up to and including calling medical professionals to the facility, and/or transporting to a hospital via facility state vehicle or ambulance.

D. Referrals by the nursing staff shall be made for youth or staff sustaining any injuries. The nurse shall:

1. Provide necessary medical treatment and make referrals based on need.
2. Provide information to the youth's living unit in writing regarding any follow-up care the youth may need.

XI. REPORTING AND DOCUMENTATION

A. The shift supervisor shall be notified immediately when any type of force is used.

B. The superintendent shall be notified by the shift supervisor immediately.

C. The Deputy Administrator shall be notified within 24 hours.

D. The family of all youth involved in the incident shall be notified within 24 hours.

1. Notification shall be documented in the web-based case management system (DCFS/JJS 100.13, Data Collection and Documentation Standards).

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- E. The shift supervisor is responsible for creating a New Incident in the web-based case management system for all use of force incidents.
 - 1. All restraints used (physical, mechanical, or chemical) as well as all other reportable incident characteristics shall be selected as Incident Characteristics.
 - 2. All youth involved in the incident shall be listed as Involved Parties.
 - 3. All staff involved in or who witnessed the incident shall be listed as Involved Personnel.
 - a. All staff involved in or witness to a use of force incident shall complete an Incident Report before the end of their shift.
 - b. Staff reports shall include any threats to use OC spray, even if not deployed.
 - c. All non-DCFS staff involved in or witness to the incident shall be asked to submit a report to the shift supervisor via email.
 - d. The shift supervisor shall review and approve all Incident Reports in the web-based case management system as soon as possible (before the end of their shift).

- F. The shift supervisor shall complete the Shift Supervisor Report Use of Force Information Sheet (Attachment A) before the end of their shift and email it to the Deputy Administrator and the Chief of the Juvenile Justice Programs Office. The report should contain at least the following:
 - 1. Date
 - 2. Full name of primary youth
 - 3. Full name(s) of other youth involved, if applicable
 - 4. Full name of staff who initiated the use of force
 - 5. Full name(s) of other involved staff
 - 6. An account of the events leading up to the use of force
 - 7. Description of any de-escalation attempts employed
 - 8. Whether a warning was given before deploying OC spray
 - 9. A detailed explanation of the incident and the reasons for employing force
 - 10. A description of the restraint devices used and the manner they were used
 - 11. An explanation of why the type of force was used (physical, mechanical, and/or chemical)
 - 12. A description of any injuries sustained and if treatment was provided
 - 13. A list of all participants in the incident, including youth and staff
 - 14. A description of the youth's behavior, as either witnessed or gathered from reports throughout the incident

- G. All video footage shall be noted in the Shift Supervisor Report Use of Force Information Sheet and sent to the facility-designated Use of Force Investigator and superintendent for review.

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- H. All use of force video footage shall be uploaded to the designated database for monthly review by the State Review Team (SRT) (DCFS/JJS 300.04, Use of Force Review).
- I. Facilities shall report all incidents involving use of physical, mechanical, and chemical restraints during the Performance-based Standards (PbS) data collection period each April and October (DCFS/JJS 100.14).
- J. The facility superintendent or designee shall complete a monthly Facility Use of Force Report, included in the Superintendent Report, to include:
 - 1. Total uses of force, broken down by type (physical, mechanical, and chemical)
 - 2. Total use of force investigations completed within seven business days of incident
 - 3. Total uses of force found warranted by the IRT
 - 4. Total uses of force found not excessive by the IRT
 - 5. Total uses of force found to be in compliance with policy by the IRT
 - 6. Total uses of force found to be in compliance with training by the IRT
 - 7. Consequences for any inappropriate use of force (e.g., remedial training, disciplinary action, procedural changes, root cause analysis)
- K. The Facility Use of Force Report shall be distributed to the Division Administrator, the Deputy Administrator, and the Chief of the Juvenile Justice Programs Office.
- L. When a staff member presents OC as a show of force, but OC is not deployed, the event shall be documented in the web-based case management system, even if no type of force is used:
 - 1. Institution Facility Log > Type: OC Warning (No Spray or No Force Used).
 - 2. Facility Log notes shall include details leading to the OC warning, why the warning was necessary, and conclusion of the event.

XII. BODY WORN CAMERAS (IF APPLICABLE)

- A. All direct care staff shall wear a body worn camera while on official duty.
- B. Body cameras shall be programmed to record at least 60 seconds prior to activating the record function.
- C. All direct care staff shall activate their body camera to record status, when safe to do so, when a use of force event appears imminent.
 - 1. The body camera shall stay activated during the entirety of the use of force event.
 - 2. Body cameras may be set to standby status when notified by a shift supervisor after a use of force event has concluded.
- D. Direct care staff may activate their body cameras to record youth involved in negative behaviors or interactions, or who are not following facility expectations as these instances may lead to a use of force.

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- E. Direct care staff shall not activate their body cameras to record activity other than for uses of force incidents or for behaviors which may lead to a use of force, except in exigent circumstances approved by a supervisor and/or during events specifically approved in facility procedures.
- F. It is recommended staff remove their body cameras during bathroom breaks or other non-working breaks to prevent capturing non-facility related footage.
- G. Staff who fail to activate their body camera to record status during use of force events in which they are involved in, or witness, may be subject to disciplinary action.
- H. Staff are prohibited from deleting, altering, or editing any video footage.
 - 1. If direct care staff have reason to believe video footage was taken which would not comply with policy or procedure, they shall notify their direct supervisor immediately.
- I. The superintendent or their designee may assign one supervisory staff member to be responsible for editing video footage captured prior to camera activation.
 - 1. Personal staff footage taken during a bathroom break or other non-working break may be deleted. No other footage may be deleted.
- J. Video footage shall be viewed only by approved internal staff per facility procedures, use of force investigators, and members of the IRT and SRT.
- K. Facility staff shall secure and upload all use of force video footage to the designated database for use of force documentation per Use of Force Review, DCFS/JJS 300.04, for review by the IRT and SRT.
 - 1. All video footage shall be stored for a minimum of three years.
- L. All video footage shall be used for internal review only, unless criminal conduct is suspected, in which footage may be shared with local law enforcement and/or child welfare agencies.

XIII. USE OF FORCE REVIEW

- A. The superintendent or their designee shall complete an initial review of each use of force by the end of their first shift following the incident including, but not limited to:
 - 1. Review of all video footage of the incident and surrounding areas
 - 2. Review of all reports in the web-based case management system
- B. All uses of force shall be reviewed within 60 days at two levels (Use of Force Review, DCFS/JJS 300.04):
 - 1. Incident Review Team (IRT)

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2. State Review Team (SRT)
- C. Data from IRTs and SRTs shall be aggregated by the Juvenile Justice Programs Office and reported to the Administrator, the Deputy Administrator, superintendents, and the Chief of the Youth Parole Bureau.

XIV. TRAINING

A. Staff and Youth Training and Documentation

1. All facility staff shall be trained within 90 days of hire, and annually throughout their employment, on use of force and pre-emptive measures to avoid uses of force (NRS 62B.250).
 2. Each facility shall designate train-the-trainers for the state approved behavior management physical intervention system (e.g., Handle With Care) who will participate in initial and refresher training per certification requirements.
 3. All youth shall be provided a handbook outlining types of force authorized at the facility and youth responsibilities and expectations during a use of force incident.
 - a. Youth shall sign an acknowledgment form stating they were provided a copy of the handbook outlining use of force procedures during the intake process.
 - b. Staff shall document youth were informed/trained in use of force procedures in the web-based case management system:
 - i. Complete information in youth's current booking – Bookings Screen > Booking Events > Youth Use of Force Orientation.
 - ii. Upload signed acknowledgement form to youth's Booking Documents in current booking.
- B. Staff not trained in use of force shall only physically intervene in a life-threatening event when no other trained staff are available to respond, or in non-life-threatening events when trained staff require the level of assistance.**
1. Untrained staff shall use the minimum level of intervention necessary to safely manage the situation.
- C. All staff designated by the superintendent shall be trained in the state approved behavior management physical intervention system and shall maintain certification as required by the system, annually, at a minimum.**
1. The superintendent, assistant superintendent, head group supervisor, correctional lieutenant (if applicable), and training officer of each facility shall all be trained.

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- D. All staff designated by the superintendent shall be trained in the use of mechanical restraints.
 - 1. The superintendent, assistant superintendent, head group supervisor, correctional lieutenant (if applicable), and training officer of each facility shall all be trained.
- E. In facilities approved to use OC, all direct service staff, including administration, shall complete the OC classroom training.
 - 1. All staff designated by the superintendent shall be required to participate in practical training to be certified to carry and use OC canisters, as applicable.
 - 2. All staff designated by the superintendent shall be trained in OC decontamination procedures.
- F. Additional staff trainings shall focus on helping staff develop the skills needed to assess risk and trauma, identify escalating behaviors, and effectively help youth learn safer ways of dealing with, but not limited to, anger, stress, fears, and frustrations.
- G. Upon hire, all group supervisors and appropriate staff shall be trained in the proper and expected use of camera/body camera equipment (if applicable) and storage of video footage.
- H. All staff shall attend documentation and report writing training upon hire, and annually thereafter.

XV. STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

- A. Each facility shall create standard operating procedures consistent with this policy, to include:
 - 1. Training youth on use of force procedures, including documentation of training.
 - 2. Staff training and documentation on use of force, including the UoF continuum, verbal de-escalation, security equipment, and the state approved physical intervention system.
 - 3. Process for selecting trainers for OC, if applicable, and the state approved physical intervention system, including maintaining facilitator certification.
 - 4. Positions required to participate and maintain certification in OC, if applicable, and the state approved physical intervention system.
 - 5. Responsible position and processes for storing, inventorying, and making available various security equipment.

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6. Identification of security equipment, including OC, soft restraints and spit masks, authorized for use in the facility and positions authorized to use, carry, and check out security equipment.
 - a. Process for obtaining or checking out security equipment, when necessary.
 7. If OC is approved for use at the facility:
 - a. Procedures for training, use, and decontamination of OC.
 - b. Procedure for making notifications of staff authorized to carry OC.
 - i. Notification process for staff unauthorized to carry OC after an OC deployment, and when authorized to carry again after reviews are complete.
 8. Staff training and documentation on body camera usage (if applicable):
 - a. Care of body camera equipment.
 - b. Additional privacy issues related to body camera usage, including which facility staff are authorized to view video footage.
 - c. Parameters of usage related to body camera customizability (e.g., automatic turn-on under certain circumstances, remote access functionality).
 - d. Storage of body camera equipment for security and sustainability purposes.
 - e. When body cameras may be activated to record facility incidents and activities.
 9. Responsible position and processes for storing and accessing use of force video footage, including body camera videos.
 10. Identification of a facility Use of Force Investigator.
 11. Procedures for initial use of force reviews.
 12. Consequences for not abiding by notification, documentation, and reporting requirements for uses of force.
- B. The DCFS Juvenile Justice Programs Office shall review this policy every three years, or sooner if deemed necessary (NRS 233B.050).