

Use of Force

300.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide procedures and requirements related to the reasonable use of force. While there is no way to specify the exact amount or type of reasonable force to be applied in any situation, every member of this office is expected to use this policy to make such decisions in a professional, impartial, and objectively reasonable manner.

In addition to those methods, techniques, and tools set forth below, the guidelines for the reasonable application of force contained in this policy shall apply to all policies addressing the potential use of force, including but not limited to the Control Devices and Techniques and Conducted Energy Device policies.

300.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy are:

Deadly force - Means the intentional application of force through the use of firearms or any other means reasonably likely to cause death or serious physical injury.

Feasible - Reasonably capable of being done or carried out under the circumstances to successfully achieve the arrest or lawful objective without increasing risk to the deputy or another person.

Imminent - Ready to take place; impending. Note that imminent does not mean immediate or instantaneous.

Necessary - Means that no reasonably effective alternative to the use of force appeared to exist and that the amount of force used was reasonable to effect the lawful purpose intended.

Physical Force - Means the intentional application of force through the use of physical contact that does not rise to the level of deadly force. Physical force does not include instances when a person consents to be searched, escorted, handcuffed, or restrained. Physical force does not include a physical interaction meant to separate, guide, and/or control and is not intended nor reasonably likely to cause pain or injury.

Totality of the circumstances - All facts and circumstances known to the deputy at the time, taken as a whole, including the conduct of the deputy and the subject leading up to the use of force (Chapter 324 § 3, 2021 Laws).

300.2 POLICY

The use of force by law enforcement personnel is a matter of critical concern, both to the public and to the law enforcement community. Deputies are involved on a daily basis in numerous and varied interactions and, when warranted, may use reasonable force in carrying out their duties.

Deputies must understand and appreciate their authority and limitations. This is especially true with respect to overcoming resistance while engaged in the performance of law enforcement duties.

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The Snohomish County Sheriff's Office recognizes and respects the value of all human life and dignity without prejudice to anyone. Vesting deputies with the authority to use reasonable force and to protect the public welfare requires monitoring, evaluation, and a careful balancing of all interests.

300.2.1 DUTY TO INTERVENE AND REPORT

An on duty deputy who observes another law enforcement officer using force that exceeds the force permitted by law or sheriff's office policy shall, when in a position to do so, intervene to end or prevent the use of excessive force (Chapter 321 § 3, 2021 Laws).

An on duty deputy who observes, or has a good faith reasonable belief that, another law enforcement officer engage in conduct that is contrary to law or contrary to the sheriff's office policies, provided that the conduct is not de minimus or technical in nature, shall report his or her observation or belief to a supervisor as soon as feasible (Chapter 321 § 3, 2021 Laws).

A deputy shall also render aid at the earliest safe opportunity in accordance with RCW 36.28A.445, to any person injured as a result of the use of force.

A deputy shall not be disciplined for or retaliated against in any way for intervening or for reporting in good faith the unreasonable use of force by another law enforcement officer (Chapter 321 § 1, 2021 Laws) (see the Anti-Retaliation Policy).

300.2.2 NON-DEADLY FORCE APPLICATIONS

Any application of force that is not reasonably anticipated, intended, or known to create a substantial likelihood of death or serious bodily injury, shall be considered non-deadly force. Each deputy is provided with equipment, training and skills to assist in the apprehension and control of suspects as well as protection of deputies and the public. Non-deadly force applications may include but are not limited to leg restraints and control devices described in Policy §§ 306, 308, and 309 respectively.

300.2.3 PAIN COMPLIANCE TECHNIQUES

Pain compliance techniques may be very effective in controlling a passive or actively resisting individual. Deputies may only apply those pain compliance techniques for which the deputy has received office approved training and only when the deputy reasonably believes that the use of such a technique appears necessary to further a legitimate law enforcement purpose. Deputies utilizing any pain compliance technique should consider the totality of the circumstance including, but not limited to:

- (a) The potential for injury to the deputy(s) or others if the technique is not used.
- (b) The potential risk of serious injury to the individual being controlled.
- (c) The degree to which the pain compliance technique may be controlled in application according to the level of resistance.

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- (d) The nature of the offense involved.
- (e) The level of resistance of the individual(s) involved.
- (f) The need for prompt resolution of the situation.
- (g) If time permits (e.g., passive demonstrators), other reasonable alternatives.

The application of any pain compliance technique shall be discontinued once the deputy determines that compliance has been achieved.

300.2.4 BATONS (AND IMPACT DEVICES): USE

The baton/impact device provides a means by which a deputy can defend himself or others from bodily harm and a means of restraining violent individuals. The baton/impact device shall be carried by the deputy while in uniform. The baton/impact device should not be unnecessarily brandished and may only be used by deputies trained in the use of that style of baton/impact device.

- (a) If a deputy elects to carry an approved baton/impact device off duty, official Office identification will also be carried and all directives for on duty carrying, use, and reporting of use of the baton/impact device will apply.
- (b) Very few applications of force using a baton/impact device can be considered potentially lethal force. Such potentially lethal applications will only be used when circumstances justify same. Applications of potentially lethal force with a baton/impact device will comply with provisions of RCW 9A.16 and RCW 10.31 as now written or hereafter amended.

300.2.5 ORGANIC COMPOUNDS / AEROSOL INFLAMMATORY AGENTS USE

Organic compounds or aerosol inflammatory agents may be used in situations which involve restraining and subduing a person in lieu of physical force. Organic compounds or aerosol inflammatory agents shall only be used to protect the deputy or other persons when reasonable.

- (a) Organic compounds or aerosol inflammatory agents shall not be used to overcome merely passive resistance.
- (b) If a deputy elects to carry approved aerosol inflammatory agents off duty, official Office identification will also be carried and all directives for on duty carrying, use, and reporting of use will apply.
- (c) Deputies subduing individuals through the use of organic compounds or aerosol inflammatory agents shall, as soon as practical, take steps to alleviate the effects of the organic compounds or inflammatory agent. Deputies will be exempt from this requirement in cases where the person declines assistance or where it would endanger the safety of the deputy.

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- (d) Deputies shall document in their incident report whether assistance was rendered or the individual refused assistance.
- (e) The terms organic compounds and aerosol inflammatory agents shall include all oleoresin capsicum approved products used by the office, whether they are in aerosol form or other forms.

300.2.6 HANDCUFFS: USE

Although recommended for most arrest situations, handcuffing is a discretionary procedure and not an absolute rule of the Office. The arresting deputy should consider the circumstances leading to the arrest, the attitude of the arrested person, and the age, sex, and health of the person before handcuffing. It must be recognized that officer safety is the primary concern.

- (a) Only handcuffs issued or authorized by the Office shall be used. Handcuffs shall be black or silver in color.
- (b) Deputies shall not handcuff a suspect to other deputies.
- (c) Other than designated holding areas, suspects shall not be handcuffed to stationary objects, except in unusual circumstances.
- (d) Except in emergencies, juveniles shall not be handcuffed to adult offenders.
- (e) Except in emergencies, females shall not be handcuffed to males.

Under some circumstances, the use of additional restraints may be necessary to protect the suspect from injuring himself, escaping from custody, or assaulting deputies. Under those circumstances, approved restraints may be used to control a violent suspect.

All suspects, whether handcuffed or not, shall be searched for weapons prior to being placed into a county vehicle or immediately after being placed under arrest. If a deputy of the same sex as the suspect is present, and when it is reasonable to do so, that deputy should, as circumstances permit, conduct the search.

Handcuffing minus the complaint of pain or injury shall not require a separate use of force report in addition to the report.

300.3 USE OF FORCE

Deputies shall use only that amount of force that reasonably appears necessary given the facts and circumstances perceived by the deputy at the time of the event to accomplish a legitimate law enforcement purpose.

The reasonableness of force will be judged from the perspective of a reasonable deputy on the scene at the time of the incident. Any evaluation of reasonableness must allow for the fact that deputies are often forced to make split-second decisions about the amount of force that reasonably appears necessary in a particular situation, with limited information and in circumstances that are tense, uncertain, and rapidly evolving.

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Given that no policy can realistically predict every possible situation a deputy might encounter, deputies are entrusted to use well-reasoned discretion in determining the appropriate use of force in each incident.

It is also recognized that circumstances may arise in which deputies reasonably believe that it would be impractical or ineffective to use any of the tools, weapons, or methods provided by this office. Deputies may find it more effective or reasonable to improvise their response to rapidly unfolding conditions that they are confronting. In such circumstances, the use of any improvised device or method must nonetheless be reasonable and utilized only to the degree that reasonably appears necessary to accomplish a legitimate law enforcement purpose.

While the ultimate objective of every law enforcement encounter is to avoid or minimize injury, nothing in this policy requires a deputy be exposed to possible physical injury before applying reasonable force.

300.3.1 DE-ESCALATION

If available and feasible, deputies should consider all de-escalation tactics prior to using any physical force against any person. De-escalation techniques include, but are not limited to: creating physical distance by employing tactical repositioning and repositioning as often as necessary to maintain the benefit of time, distance, and cover; when there are multiple deputies, designating one deputy to communicate in order to avoid competing commands; calling for additional resources such as a crisis intervention team or mental health professional when possible; calling for back-up deputies when encountering resistance; taking as much time as necessary, without using physical force or weapons; and leaving the area if there is no threat of imminent harm and no crime has been committed, is being committed, or is about to be committed. (Chapter 324 § 3, 2021 Laws).

300.3.2 PHYSICAL FORCE

A deputy shall use reasonable care when determining whether to use and when using any physical force against another person. When using force, a deputy shall use the least amount of physical force necessary to overcome resistance under the circumstances (Chapter 324 § 3, 2021 Laws).

A deputy may use physical force upon another person when necessary to (Chapter 324 § 3, 2021 Laws):

- (a) Protect against criminal conduct where there is probable cause to make an arrest or effect an arrest.
- (b) Prevent an escape as defined under RCW 9A.76.
- (c) Protect against an imminent threat of bodily injury to the deputy, another person, or the person against whom force is being used.

Deputies shall terminate the use of physical force as soon as the necessity for such force ends (Chapter 324 § 3, 2021 Laws).

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300.3.3 FACTORS USED TO DETERMINE THE REASONABLENESS OF FORCE

When using physical force, use the least amount of physical force necessary to overcome resistance under the circumstances. This includes a consideration of the characteristics of a person for the purposes of determining whether to use force against that person and, if force is necessary, determining the appropriate and least amount of force possible to effect a lawful purpose. Such characteristics and conditions may include, for example, whether the person:

- (a) Immediacy and severity of the threat to deputies or others.
- (b) The conduct of the individual being confronted, as reasonably perceived by the deputy at the time.
- (c) Deputy/subject factors (e.g., age, size, relative strength, skill level, injuries sustained, level of exhaustion or fatigue, the number of deputies available vs. subjects).
- (d) Display of perceptual or cognitive impairments typically related to the use of alcohol, narcotics, hallucinogens, or other drugs (Chapter 324 § 3, 2021 Laws).
- (e) The individual displays signs of mental, behavioral, or physical impairments or disabilities (Chapter 324 § 3, 2021 Laws).
- (f) The individual's ability to understand and comply with deputy commands.
- (g) Proximity of weapons or dangerous improvised devices.
- (h) The degree to which the individual has been effectively restrained and his/her ability to resist despite being restrained.
- (i) The availability of other reasonable and feasible options and their possible effectiveness.
- (j) Seriousness of the suspected offense or reason for contact with the individual.
- (k) Training and experience of the deputy.
- (l) Potential for injury to deputies, suspects, and others.
- (m) Whether the individual appears to be resisting, attempting to evade arrest by flight, or is attacking the deputy.
- (n) The risk and reasonably foreseeable consequences of escape.
- (o) The apparent need for immediate control of the individual or a prompt resolution of the situation.
- (p) Whether the conduct of the individual being confronted no longer reasonably appears to pose an imminent threat to the deputy or others.
- (q) Prior contacts with the individual or awareness of any propensity for violence.
- (r) The individual is visibly pregnant or states they are pregnant (Chapter 324 § 3, 2021 Laws).
- (s) The individual is a minor, objectively appears to be a minor, or states to be a minor (Chapter 324 § 3, 2021 Laws).

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- (t) The individual is known to be a vulnerable adult or appears to be a vulnerable adult as defined by RCW 74.34.020 (Chapter 324 § 3, 2021 Laws).
- (u) The individual states, or displays behavior consistent with, the intent to commit suicide.
- (v) The individual has limited English proficiency (Chapter 324 § 3, 2021 Laws).
- (w) The individual is in the presence of a child (Chapter 324 § 3, 2021 Laws).
- (x) Any other exigent circumstances.

300.3.4 CHOKEHOLDS AND NECK RESTRAINTS PROHIBITED

A deputy may not use a chokehold or neck restraint on another person (Chapter 320 § 3, 2021 Laws).

300.4 DEADLY FORCE APPLICATIONS

A deputy should, when possible, use available and feasible less lethal alternatives before using deadly force. When reasonable, the deputy shall, prior to the use of deadly force, make efforts to identify him/herself as a peace officer and to warn that deadly force may be used, unless the deputy has objectively reasonable grounds to believe the person is aware of those facts.

Use of deadly force is only justified when the deputy reasonably believes it is necessary in the following circumstances (Chapter 324 § 3, 2021 Laws):

- (a) A deputy may use deadly force to protect him/herself or others from what he/she reasonably believes is an imminent threat of serious physical injury or death.
- (b) A deputy may use deadly force to stop a fleeing subject when the deputy has probable cause to believe that the individual has committed, or intends to commit, a felony involving the infliction or threatened infliction of serious bodily injury or death, and the deputy reasonably believes that there is an imminent threat of serious bodily injury or death to any other person if the individual is not immediately apprehended. Under such circumstances, a verbal warning should precede the use of deadly force, where feasible.

An imminent threat of serious physical injury or death exists when, based on the totality of the circumstances, it is objectively reasonable to believe that a person has the present and apparent ability, opportunity, and intent to immediately cause death or serious bodily injury to the peace officer or another person (Chapter 324 § 3, 2021 Laws).

300.4.1 MOVING VEHICLES

Shots fired at or from a moving vehicle involve additional considerations and risks, and are rarely effective.

When feasible, deputies should take reasonable steps to move out of the path of an approaching vehicle instead of discharging their firearm at the vehicle or any of its occupants.

A deputy may not discharge a firearm upon a moving vehicle unless it is necessary to protect against an imminent threat of serious physical harm resulting from the operator's or a passenger's use of a deadly weapon. A vehicle is not considered a threat for purposes of this policy unless the

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operator is using it as a deadly weapon and there are no other reasonable means to immediately avoid that threat (Chapter 320 § 7, 2021 Laws).

Deputies should not shoot at any part of a vehicle in an attempt to disable the vehicle.

300.5 REPORTING THE USE OF FORCE

Any use of force by a member of this office shall be documented promptly, completely, and accurately in an appropriate report, depending on the nature of the incident. The deputy should articulate the factors perceived and why he/she believed the use of force was reasonable under the circumstances.

To collect data for purposes of training, resource allocation, analysis, and related purposes, the Office may require the completion of additional report forms, as specified in office policy, procedure, or law.

300.5.1 NOTIFICATIONS TO SUPERVISORS

Supervisory notification shall be made as soon as practicable following the application of force in any of the following circumstances:

- (a) The application caused a visible injury.
- (b) The application would lead a reasonable deputy to conclude that the individual may have experienced more than momentary discomfort.
- (c) The individual subjected to the force complained of injury or continuing pain.
- (d) The individual indicates intent to pursue litigation.
- (e) Any application of the TASER® device or control device.
- (f) Any application of a restraint device other than handcuffs, shackles, or belly chains.
- (g) The individual subjected to the force was rendered unconscious.
- (h) An individual was struck or kicked.
- (i) An individual alleges unreasonable force was used or that any of the above has occurred.

300.5.2 NOTIFICATION TO INDIAN AFFAIRS

When the use of force by a deputy results in the death of a person who is an enrolled member of a federally recognized Indian tribe, notification shall be made to the Governor's Office of Indian Affairs within a reasonable period of time, but not more than 24 hours after the office has good reason to believe the person was an enrolled member. Notice shall include sufficient information for the Governor's Office of Indian Affairs to attempt to identify the deceased person and tribal affiliation (RCW 10.114.021).

300.5.3 NOTIFICATION TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE TRAINING COMMISSION (CJTC)

The Sheriff's Office shall notify the CJTC within 15 days of learning of the occurrence of any death or serious injury caused by the use of force by a deputy, or anytime a deputy has been charged with a crime (RCW 43.101.135).

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300.6 MEDICAL CONSIDERATIONS

At the earliest safe opportunity to do so, a deputy shall obtain medical assistance for any person who exhibits signs of physical distress, has sustained visible injury, expresses a complaint of injury or continuing pain, or was rendered unconscious. Any individual exhibiting signs of physical distress after an encounter should be continuously monitored until he/she can be medically assessed. Individuals should not be placed on their stomachs for an extended period, as this could impair their ability to breathe (Chapter 321 § 1, 2021 Laws).

Based upon the deputy's initial assessment of the nature and extent of the individual's injuries, medical assistance may consist of examination by an emergency medical services provider or medical personnel at a hospital or jail. If any such individual refuses medical attention, such a refusal shall be fully documented in related reports and, whenever practicable, should be witnessed by another deputy and/or medical personnel. If a recording is made of the contact or an interview with the individual, any refusal should be included in the recording, if possible.

The on-scene supervisor or, if the on-scene supervisor is not available, the primary handling deputy shall ensure that any person providing medical care or receiving custody of a person following any use of force is informed that the person was subjected to force. This notification shall include a description of the force used and any other circumstances the deputy reasonably believes would be potential safety or medical risks to the subject (e.g., prolonged struggle, extreme agitation, impaired respiration).

Individuals who exhibit extreme agitation, violent irrational behavior accompanied by profuse sweating, extraordinary strength beyond their physical characteristics, and imperviousness to pain (sometimes called "excited delirium"), or who require a protracted physical encounter with multiple deputies to be brought under control, may be at an increased risk of sudden death. Calls involving these persons should be considered medical emergencies. Deputies who reasonably suspect a medical emergency should request medical assistance as soon as practicable and have medical personnel stage away.

300.7 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

A supervisor should respond to a reported application of force resulting in visible injury, if reasonably available. When a supervisor is able to respond to an incident in which there has been a reported application of force, except for investigations covered by Chapter 310, the supervisor is expected to:

- (a) Obtain the basic facts from the involved deputies. Absent an allegation of misconduct or excessive force, this will be considered a routine contact in the normal course of duties.
- (b) Ensure that any injured parties are examined and treated.
- (c) When possible, separately obtain a recorded interview with the individual upon whom force was applied. If this interview is conducted without the individual having voluntarily waived his/her *Miranda* rights, the following shall apply:

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1. The content of the interview should not be summarized or included in any related criminal charges.
 2. The fact that a recorded interview was conducted should be documented in a property or other report.
 3. The recording of the interview should be distinctly marked for retention until all potential for civil litigation has expired.
- (d) Once any initial medical assessment has been completed or first aid has been rendered, ensure that photographs have been taken of any areas involving visible injury or complaint of pain, as well as overall photographs of uninjured areas.
1. These photographs should be retained until all potential for civil litigation has expired.
- (e) Identify any witnesses not already included in related reports.
- (f) Review and approve all related reports.
- (g) Determine if there is any indication that the individual may pursue civil litigation.
1. If there is an indication of potential civil litigation, the supervisor should complete and route a notification of a potential claim through the appropriate channels.
- (h) Evaluate the circumstances surrounding the incident and initiate an administrative investigation if there is a question of policy noncompliance or if for any reason further investigation may be appropriate.

In the event that a supervisor is unable to respond to the scene of an incident involving the reported application of force, the supervisor is still expected to complete as many of the above items as circumstances permit.

300.7.1 FORCE REVIEW RESPONSIBILITY

The Sheriff or their designee shall review each use of force by any personnel within his/her command to ensure compliance with this policy and to address any training issues.

300.8 TRAINING

Deputies shall receive training and subsequent periodic training on (RCW 43.101.450; Chapter 321 § 2, 2021 Laws; Chapter 324 § 3, 2021 Laws):

- (a) Guidelines regarding vulnerable populations, including but not limited to children, elderly, pregnant persons, and individuals with physical, mental, or intellectual disabilities.
- (b) De-escalation tactics, including alternatives to force and legal requirements.
- (c) Duty to intervene.

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300.9 USE OF FORCE ANALYSIS

At least annually, the Office of Professional Accountability (OPA) should prepare an analysis report on use of force incidents. The report should be submitted to the Sheriff. The report should not contain the names of deputies, suspects, or case numbers, but should include:

- (a) Identification of any trends in the use of force by deputies.
- (b) Training needs recommendations.
- (c) Equipment needs recommendations.
- (d) Policy revision recommendations.



SNOHOMISH COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

GENERAL ORDER NO. 2022-01

Date: March 4, 2022

Subject: Modification to Office Policy and Procedure Manual 300 Use of Force.

Reason For Modification:

On March 4, 2022, Governor Inslee signed House Bill 1735 (modifying the standards for use of physical force) into law. The bill is attached, and should be read completely by all personnel. This bill is effective immediately.

In summary, HB 1735 expands the instances when deputies may reasonably use "physical force." Because of the immediate effective date, this order modifies PPM 300.3.2 as follows:

300.3.2 PHYSICAL FORCE A deputy shall use reasonable care when determining whether to use and when using any physical force against another person. When using force, a deputy shall use the least amount of physical force necessary to overcome resistance under the circumstances. A deputy may use physical force upon another person to the extent necessary to:

- (a) Protect against criminal conduct where there is probable cause to make an arrest;
- (b) Effect an arrest;
- (c) Prevent an escape as defined under chapter 9A.76 RCW;
- (d) Take a person into custody, transport a person for evaluation or treatment, or provide other assistance under chapter 10.77, 71.05, 35 or 71.34 RCW;
- (e) Take a minor into protective custody when authorized or directed by statute;
- (f) Execute or enforce a court order authorizing or directing a peace officer to take a person into custody;
- (g) Execute a search warrant;
- (h) Execute or enforce an oral directive issued by a judicial officer in the courtroom or a written order where the court expressly authorizes a peace officer to use physical force to execute or enforce the directive or order; or
- (i) Protect against an imminent threat of bodily injury to the peace officer.

Deputies shall terminate the use of physical force as soon as the necessity for such force ends.

This order is effective immediately and will remain in effect until House Bill 1735 is incorporated into the Lexipol policy manual and published for acknowledgment.


Sheriff Adam Fortney

3-4-2022
Date



SNOHOMISH COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

GENERAL ORDER NO. 2022-02

Date: March 17, 2022

Subject: Modification to Office Policy and Procedure Manual 300 Use of Force.

Reason For Modification:

On March 4, 2022, Governor Inslee signed House Bill 1735 (modifying the standards for use of physical force) into law. On March 17, 2022, Governor Inslee signed Engrossed Substitute House Bill 2037 into law. This bill provides additional instances when law enforcement may use physical force and is effective immediately.

In summary, HB 1735 and ESHB 2037 expand the instances when deputies may reasonably use "physical force." Because of the immediate effective date, this order modifies PPM 300.3.2 as follows:

300.3.2 PHYSICAL FORCE A deputy shall use reasonable care when determining whether to use and when using any physical force against another person. When using force, a deputy shall use the least amount of physical force necessary to overcome resistance under the circumstances. A deputy may use physical force upon another person to the extent necessary to:

- (a) Protect against criminal conduct where there is probable cause to make an arrest;
- (b) Effect an arrest;
- (c) Prevent an escape as defined under chapter 9A.76 RCW;
- (d) Take a person into custody, transport a person for evaluation or treatment, or provide other assistance under chapter 10.77, 71.05, 35 or 71.34 RCW;
- (e) Take a minor into protective custody when authorized or directed by statute;
- (f) Execute or enforce a court order authorizing or directing a peace officer to take a person into custody;
- (g) Execute a search warrant;
- (h) Execute or enforce an oral directive issued by a judicial officer in the courtroom or a written order where the court expressly authorizes a peace officer to use physical force to execute or enforce the directive or order; or
- (i) Protect against an imminent threat of bodily injury to the peace officer.
- (j) Prevent a person from fleeing or stop a person who is actively fleeing a lawful temporary investigative detention, provided that the person has been given notice that he or she is being detained and is not free to leave;
- (k) Take a person into custody when authorized or directed by statute

Deputies shall terminate the use of physical force as soon as the necessity for such force ends.



SNOHOMISH COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

INTEGRITY

DIGNITY

COMMITMENT

PRIDE

Adam Fortney, Sheriff

This order is effective immediately and will remain in effect until House Bill 1735 and Engrossed Substitute House Bill 2037 are incorporated into the Lexipol policy manual and published for acknowledgment.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "A Fortney", is written over a horizontal line.

3-17-2022

Sheriff Adam Fortney

Date