

Use of Force

300.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy is intended to provide clarity to officers and promote safety for all by ensuring that all available and appropriate de-escalation techniques are used when possible, force is used appropriately only when necessary, and the amount of force used is proportional to the threat or resistance the officer encounters.

While there is no way to specify the exact amount or type of reasonable force to be applied in any situation, every officer of this department is expected to use these guidelines to make such decisions in a professional, impartial, and 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.

This policy incorporates the Washington State Office of the Attorney General Model Use of Force Policy.

300.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Chokehold - The intentional application of direct pressure to a person's trachea or windpipe for the purpose of restricting another person's airway (RCW 10.116.020).

Deadly force - The intentional application of force through the use of firearms or any other means reasonably likely to cause death or serious physical injury (RCW 9A.16.010).

De-escalation tactics - Actions used by a peace officer that are intended to minimize the likelihood of the need to use force during an incident (RCW 10.120.010). Using force is not a de-escalation tactic.

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 officer or another person.

Flight - An act or instance of running away in an effort to leave and intentionally evade law enforcement.

Immediate threat of serious bodily injury or death - 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 body injury to the peace officer or another person (RCW 10.120.020).

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

Law enforcement agency: includes any “general authority Washington law enforcement agency” and any “limited authority Washington law enforcement agency” as defined by RCW 10.93.020.

Less lethal alternatives: include, but are not limited to, verbal warnings, de-escalation tactics, conducted energy weapons, devices that deploy oleoresin capsicum, batons, and beanbag rounds. (RCW 10.120.010).

Necessary - Under the totality of the circumstances, a reasonably effective alternative to the use of force or deadly force does not appear to exist, and the type and amount of force or deadly force used is a reasonable and proportional response to effect the legal purpose intended or to protect against the threat posed to the officer or others (RCW 10.120.010).

Neck restraint - Any vascular compression or similar restraint, hold, or other tactic in which pressure is applied to the neck for the purpose of constricting blood flow (RCW 10.116.020).

Peace officer: includes any “general authority Washington peace officer,” “limited authority Washington peace officer,” and “specially commissioned Washington peace officer” as those terms are defined in RCW 10.93.020. “Peace officer” does not include any corrections officer or other employee of a jail, correctional, or detention facility, but does include any community corrections officer. (RCW 10.120.010). Peace officers are referred to as officers in this policy.

Physical force (referred to as "force" in this policy) - Any act reasonably likely to cause physical pain or injury or any other act exerted upon a person's body to compel, control, constrain, or restrain the person's movement. Physical force does not include pat-downs, incidental touching, verbal commands, or compliant handcuffing where there is no physical pain or injury (RCW 10.120.010).

Tear gas: Chloroacetophenone (CN), O-chlorobenzylidene malononitrile (CS), and any similar chemical irritant dispersed in the air for the purpose of producing temporary physical discomfort or permanent injury. “Tear gas” does not include oleoresin capsicum (OC). (RCW 10.116.030).

Totality of the circumstances - All facts known to the officer leading up to, and at the time of, the use of force, and includes the actions of the person against whom the officer uses such force, and the actions of the officer (RCW 10.120.010).

Wrongdoing: conduct that is contrary to law or contrary to the policies of the witnessing officer’s agency, provided that the conduct is not de minimis or technical in nature. (RCW 10.93.190).

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. Officers are involved on a daily basis in numerous and varied interactions and, when warranted, may use reasonable force in carrying out their duties.

Officers must have an understanding of, and true appreciation for, their authority and limitations. This is especially true with respect to overcoming resistance while engaged in the performance of law enforcement duties.

It is the fundamental duty of law enforcement to preserve and protect all human life (RCW 10.120.010). Peace officers may only use force to the extent necessary and reasonable under the totality of the circumstances. This strikes the appropriate balance between two important interests: the safety of the public and the peace officers who serve the protect us, and the right of the people to be secure in their persons against unreasonable searches and seizures.

Vesting officers with the authority to use reasonable force and to protect the public welfare requires monitoring, evaluation, and a careful balancing of all interests.

Nothing in this policy limits or restricts an officer's authority or responsibility to perform lifesaving measures or community caretaking functions including rendering medical assistance, performing welfare checks and assisting other first responders and medical professionals. Nor does anything in this policy prevent an officer from responding to requests for assistance or service from first responders, medical professionals, behavioral health professionals, social service providers, crisis responders, shelter or housing providers, or any member of the public (RCW 10.120.020).

300.2.1 DUTY TO INTERVENE AND REPORT

Any officer present and observing another law enforcement officer or a member attempting to use or using excessive force shall, intervene, when in a position to do so, to end the use of, or attempted use of excessive force. (RCW 10.93.190)

Any officer who observes another officer committing wrongdoing, or has reason to believe that another officer committed wrongdoing, shall report these observations to their supervisor. Wrongdoing means conduct that is against the law or contrary to Department policy. (RCW 10.93.190).

An officer shall not be disciplined for or retaliated against in any way for intervening in good faith or for reporting wrongdoing in good faith by another law enforcement officer (RCW 10.93.190).

300.2.2 PERSPECTIVE

When observing or reporting force used by a law enforcement officer, each officer should take into account the totality of the circumstances and the possibility that other law enforcement officers may have additional information regarding the threat posed by the subject.

300.2.4 CRITICAL DECISION MAKING

Use of critical decision making can help officers achieve the expectations outlined in this policy. When safe and feasible, and if appropriate under the circumstances known to the officers when making or considering whether to make contact with a member of the public, officers should:

- (a) Begin assessment and planning with available facts before arriving at the scene.
- (b) Request available resources, as needed, such as a crisis intervention team or other appropriate specialty unit or professionals.
- (c) Collect information when on scene.
- (d) Assess situations, threats, and risks.
- (e) Identify options for conflict resolution.
- (f) Determine a reasonable course of action.
- (g) Review and re-assess the situation as it evolves.

Nothing in this policy precludes officers from taking quick action when faced with a life-threatening situation, such as an active shooter. When safe and feasible, officers shall not unnecessarily jeopardize their own safety or the safety of others through tactical decisions that unreasonably place themselves or others at risk including but not limited to:

- (a) Approaching a person prior to evaluating the situation.

- (b) Leaving insufficient space between an officer and the person.
- (c) Not providing time for a person to comply with commands.

300.3 USE OF FORCE

Officers shall use only the least amount of force that reasonably appears necessary given the facts and circumstances perceived by the officer at the time of the event to accomplish a legitimate law enforcement purpose. Officers shall use reasonable care when determining whether to use and when using any physical force or deadly force against another person (RCW 10.120.020).

The reasonableness of force will be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene, in the position of, and with the facts and information known to the force-using officer at the time of the incident. Any evaluation of reasonableness must allow for the fact that officers 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.

Given that no policy can realistically predict every possible situation an officer might encounter, officers 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 officers reasonably believe that it would be impractical or ineffective to use any of the tools, weapons, or methods provided by this department. Officers 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 an officer to retreat or be exposed to possible physical injury before applying reasonable force.

- (1) For physical force to be necessary, a reasonably effective alternative does not appear to exist and the use of force must be a reasonable and proportional response to effect the legal purpose intended or to protect against the threat posed to the officer or others.

Reasonableness shall be evaluated based on the totality of the facts and circumstances known to the officer leading up to, and at the time of, the use of physical force, including the immediacy of the threat, the actions of the person against whom force is used, the actions of the officer, and the vantage point of the officer using force.

- (a) Determining whether physical force is reasonable includes assessing whether the officer made tactical decisions to minimize unnecessary risk to themselves and others, used all available and appropriate de-escalation tactics when possible prior to using physical force and exercised reasonable care when using physical force.
- (b) Proportionality should be evaluated based on whether the use of physical force corresponds to the immediacy and severity of the threat or resistance the officer encounters at the time force is applied. The threat or resistance may change over the course of the incident. Proportional force does not require officers to use the same type or amount of physical force as the subject. The more immediate the threat and the more likely that the threat will result in death or serious physical injury, the greater the level of force that may be proportional.

300.3.1 REASONABLE CARE

Reasonable care means that the officer shall:

- (1) When possible, use all available and appropriate de-escalation tactics before using physical force. (RCW 10.120.020)
- (2) Consider the characteristics and conditions of a person for the purposes of determining whether to use physical force or deadly force against that person and, if physical force is necessary, determine the appropriate and least amount of physical force possible to effect a lawful purpose. Such characteristics and conditions may include, for example:
 - (a) Immediacy and severity of the threat to officers or others.
 - (b) The conduct of the individual being confronted, as reasonably perceived by the officer at the time.
 - (c) Officer/subject factors (e.g., age, size, relative strength, skill level, injuries sustained, level of exhaustion or fatigue, the number of officers available vs. subjects).
 - (d) Whether the individual is visibly pregnant or claims to be pregnant
 - (e) Whether the individual is a minor, appears to be a minor, or claims to be a minor
 - (f) Whether the individual is known to be a vulnerable adult or appears to be a vulnerable adult as defined by RCW 74.34.020
 - (g) Whether the individual is experiencing perceptual or cognitive impairments typically related to the use of alcohol, narcotics, hallucinogens and other drugs

- (h) Whether the individual displays signs of mental, behavioral, intellectual, developmental, or physical impairments or disabilities, including whether the individual appears suicidal.
 - (i) The individual's ability to understand and comply with officer commands, including the individual's comprehension of English.
 - (j) Proximity of weapons or dangerous improvised devices.
 - (k) The degree to which the individual has been effectively restrained and the individual's ability to resist despite being restrained.
 - (l) The availability of other reasonable and feasible options and their possible effectiveness.
 - (m) Seriousness of the suspected offense or reason for contact with the individual.
 - (n) Training and experience of the officer.
 - (o) Potential for injury to officers, suspects, and others.
 - (p) Whether the individual appears to be resisting, attempting to evade arrest by flight, or is attacking the officer.
 - (q) The risk and reasonably foreseeable consequences of escape.
 - (r) The apparent need for immediate control of the individual or a prompt resolution of the situation.
 - (s) Whether the conduct of the individual being confronted no longer reasonably appears to pose an imminent threat to the officer or others.
 - (t) Prior contacts with the individual or awareness of any propensity for violence.
 - (u) Any other exigent circumstances.
- (3) Terminate the use of physical force as soon as the necessity for such force ends. (RCW 10.12.020)

300.3.2 PAIN COMPLIANCE TECHNIQUES

Pain compliance techniques may be effective in controlling a physically or actively resisting individual. Officers may only apply those pain compliance techniques for which they have successfully completed department-approved training. Officers utilizing any pain compliance technique should consider:

- (a) The degree to which the application of the technique may be controlled given the level of resistance.
- (b) Whether the individual can comply with the direction or orders of the officer.
- (c) Whether the individual has been given sufficient opportunity to comply.

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

300.3.3 USE OF FORCE TO SEIZE EVIDENCE

In general, officers may use physical force reasonable under the totality of the circumstances to lawfully seize evidence and to prevent the destruction of evidence. However, officers are discouraged from using force solely to prevent a person from swallowing evidence or contraband. In the instance when force is used, officers should not intentionally use any technique that restricts blood flow to the head, restricts respiration or which creates a reasonable likelihood that blood flow to the head or respiration would be restricted. Officers are encouraged to use techniques and methods taught by the Snoqualmie Police Department for this specific purpose.

300.3.4 ALTERNATIVE TACTICS - DE-ESCALATION

When possible, officers should use all de-escalation tactics that are available and appropriate under the circumstances prior to using force (RCW 10.120.020).

Depending on the circumstances, officers have a number of de-escalation tactics to choose from which may include but are not limited to:

- (a) Employing tactical positioning and repositioning to maintain the benefit of distance and cover, such as backing away from the person to re-assess and determine which tactics to use.
- (b) Placing barriers or using existing structures to provide a shield or other protection between officers and a person.
- (c) Attempting to slow down or stabilize the situation to allow for the consideration and arrival of additional resources that may increase the likelihood of a safe resolution.
- (d) Requesting and using available support and resources, such as a crisis intervention team, a designated crisis responder, other behavioral health providers, or back-up officers, including more experienced officers or supervisors.
- (e) Using clear instructions and verbal persuasion.

- (f) Employing verbal and non-verbal communication techniques to calm a person (e.g.,
- (g) speaking slowly, regulating tone and body language, uncrossing one's arms, minimizing hand gestures, reducing bright, flashing lights and sirens).
- (h) Attempting to communicate in non-verbal ways when verbal instructions would be inadequate (e.g., when the person and officer speak different languages, the person is unable to hear or understand instructions).
- (i) Communicating in a way that demonstrates respect for people's dignity (e.g., clearly explaining the officer's actions and expectations, listening to the person's questions and concerns and responding respectfully, being neutral and fair when making decisions).
- (j) When there are multiple officers, designating one officer to communicate in order to avoid competing or confusing commands.
- (k) Exhibiting patience while using all available and appropriate tactics and resources to provide as much time as feasible to resolve the incident without using force.

300.3.4 IDENTIFICATION, WARNING, AND OPPORTUNITY TO COMPLY PRIOR TO THE USE OF FORCE

When safe and feasible, prior to the use of force, officers should:

- (a) Identify themselves as law enforcement officers.
 - 1. Identification is unnecessary when the officer has objectively reasonable grounds to believe the person is aware of this fact.
- (b) Attempt to determine whether the person has a special need, mental condition, physical limitation, developmental disability, language barrier, or other factor that may impact the person's ability to understand and comply with officer commands.
- (c) Provide clear instructions and warnings.
- (d) Warn a person that force will be used unless the person's resistance ceases.
- (e) Give the person a reasonable opportunity to comply with the warning that force may be used.

300.3.5 RESTRICTIONS ON RESPIRATORY RESTRAINTS

Officers of this department are not authorized to use respiratory restraints, also known as chokeholds or neck restraints (RCW 10.116.020).

300.3.6 PERMISSIBLE USES OF FORCE

An officer may use force upon another person to the extent necessary to (RCW 10.120.020):

- (a) Protect against a criminal offense when there is probable cause that the person has committed, is committing, or is about to commit the offense.
- (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 RCW 10.77; RCW 71.05; or RCW 71.34.
- (e) Take a minor into protective custody when authorized or directed by statute.
- (f) Execute or enforce a court order authorizing or directing an 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 an officer to use force to execute or enforce the directive or order.
- (i) 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 the person is being detained and is not free to leave.
- (j) Take a person into custody when authorized or directed by statute.
- (k) Protect against an imminent threat of bodily injury to the officer, another person, or the person against whom force is being used.
- (l) Execute any other community caretaking function, including but not limited to performing welfare checks, assisting other first responders and medical professionals, behavioral health professionals, social service providers, designated crisis responders, shelter or housing providers, or any member of the public.

Officers shall terminate the use of force as soon as the necessity for such force ends (RCW 10.120.020).

300.4 DEADLY FORCE APPLICATIONS

When reasonable, officers shall, prior to the use of deadly force, make efforts to identify themselves as peace officers and to warn that deadly force may be used, unless an officer has objectively reasonable grounds to believe the person is aware of those facts.

An officer may use deadly force only when necessary to protect against an immediate threat of serious physical injury or death to the officer or another person. (RCW 10.120.020).

Officers shall not use deadly force against persons who present a danger only to themselves and do not pose an immediate threat of death or serious bodily injury to another person or officer.

Deadly force includes:

- (a) Impact weapon strikes to the head, neck, throat, or spine;
- (b) Striking a person's head onto a hard, fixed object;
- (c) Discharge of a firearm loaded with lethal ammunition at a person; or
- (d) Intentionally striking with a vehicle a person who is not inside a vehicle.

300.4.1 MOVING VEHICLES

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

- (a) An officer may not fire a weapon upon a moving vehicle unless necessary to protect against an imminent threat of serious bodily injury resulting from the operator's or a passenger's use of a deadly weapon. A vehicle is not considered a deadly weapon unless the operator is using the vehicle as a deadly weapon and no other reasonable means to avoid potential serious harm are immediately available to the officer. (RCW 10.116.060).
- (b) When feasible, officers shall attempt to move out of the path of a moving vehicle rather than discharge their weapon at the operator.
- (c) Officers shall not shoot at any part of a vehicle in an attempt to disable the vehicle..
- (d) Officers shall not discharge a firearm from a moving vehicle, unless a person is immediately threatening the officer or another person with deadly force.

300.4.2 DRAWING AND POINTING A FIREARM

- (a) An officer should only draw a firearm in the low-ready position (i.e., unholstered but out of the officer's visual field) when the officer makes reasonable observations based on the totality of the circumstances that the situation may evolve to the point where deadly force would be authorized.
- (b) An officer should only point a firearm at a person when deadly force is authorized.
- (c) When it is determined that the use of deadly force is not necessary, the officer should, as soon as safe and feasible, lower, holster, or secure the firearm.
- (d) Pointing a firearm at a person is a reportable use of force and its justification and circumstances shall be documented in accordance with procedures set by the statewide use of force data collection program (RCW 10.118.030).

300.4.3 PROHIBITED USES

Officers shall not use a firearm in the following circumstances:

- (a) As an impact weapon except when deadly force is permitted
- (b) When it appears likely that an innocent person may be injured.
- (c) When discharging or pointing a firearm at a person who presents a danger only to themselves and does not have the apparent ability, opportunity, and intent to immediately cause death or serious bodily injury to the officer or another person.
- (d) When discharging or pointing a firearm at a person who presents a danger only to property and does not have the apparent opportunity or intent to immediately cause death or serious bodily injury to the officer or another person.

300.5 REPORTING THE USE OF FORCE

Any use of force by a member of this department shall be documented promptly, completely, and accurately in an appropriate report, depending on the nature of the incident. The officer 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 Department may require the completion of additional report forms, as specified in department

policy, procedure, or law. See the Report Preparation Policy for additional circumstances that may require documentation.

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 officer 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 Electro-muscular-disruption-technology-device (EMDT) 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.

300.5.2 NOTIFICATION TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE TRAINING COMMISSION (CJTC)

Notification shall be made to CJTC within 15 days of learning of the occurrence of any death or serious injury caused by the use of force by an officer (RCW 43.101.135).

300.5.3 REPORTING TO WASHINGTON STATEWIDE USE OF FORCE DATA PROGRAM

The Department shall submit reports regarding use of force incidents as provided by RCW 10.118.030 to the Washington statewide use of force data program in the format and time frame established by the program (RCW 10.118.030).

300.6 MEDICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Once it is reasonably safe to do so, medical assistance shall be obtained 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 the individual can be medically assessed. Individuals should not be placed on their stomachs for an extended period, as this could impair their ability to breathe.

Based upon the officer'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 officer 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 officer 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 officer 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, or who require a protracted physical encounter with multiple officers to be brought under control, may be at an increased risk of sudden death. Calls involving these persons should be considered medical emergencies. Officers who reasonably suspect a medical emergency should request medical assistance as soon as practicable and have medical personnel stage away.

See the Medical Aid and Response Policy for additional guidelines.

300.7 DISCHARGE OF FIREARMS

- (a) Officers are only permitted to discharge a firearm at a person in situations where deadly force is justified. Each discharge of the firearm must be justified.
- (b) When feasible, officers shall give a verbal warning that a firearm will be discharged.
- (c) Prior to the decision to use a firearm, officers should consider field of fire, backdrop, bystanders, potential for ricochet, and other risks of life.
- (d) Firearms will generally not be discharged as warning shots, unless the officer can clearly articulate emergent reasons for doing this.
- (e) Firearms may be discharged to kill seriously injured or dangerous animals when other dispositions are impractical.
- (f) Firearms will not be discharged at or from moving vehicles, except when necessary to protect human life.
- (g) Whenever practical, officers will issue an oral warning before discharging a firearm at any person. Example: "Police! Stop or I'll shoot."

300.8 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, the supervisor is expected to:

- (a) Obtain the basic facts from the involved officers. 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 the individual's *Miranda* rights, the following shall apply:
 - 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.

When an incident results in death, serious bodily harm, or great bodily harm, the supervisor shall immediately contact the Office of Independent Investigations pursuant to the procedures established by the Office of Independent Investigation (RCW 43.102.120).

300.8.1 SHIFT SERGEANT RESPONSIBILITY

The Shift Sergeant 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.

300.9 USE OF FORCE REPORTS ANNUAL ANALYSIS

300.9.1 In January of each year, the Chief of Police will direct that an annual analysis of Use-Of-Force incidents occurring the prior calendar year be conducted. The analysis will include the number and types of Use-Of-Force as required by this policy.

The Chief will review the annual analysis to determine if there are patterns or trends that could indicate training needs and/or policy modifications.

300.9.2 At least annually, the Patrol Captain should prepare an analysis report on use of force incidents. The report should be submitted to the Chief of Police. The report should not contain the names of officers, suspects, or case numbers, and should include:

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

300.10 TRAINING

All officers and supervisors shall receive training consistent with this policy at least annually. Training should:

- Be a combination of classroom and scenario-based learning.

- Include community partners, when relevant and feasible.
- Incorporate cultural competency to understand disproportionately impacted communities, and how racialized experiences of policing and the criminal justice system may impact interactions with police.

This policy should be incorporated into defensive tactics curricula.

Officers shall also receive training and subsequent periodic training on (RCW 43.101.450; RCW 43.101.495; RCW 10.120.020):

- (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 reasonably effective alternatives to force and including applicable legal requirements.
- (c) Duty to intervene.
- (d) Exercising reasonable care in determining when to use force.
- (e) Evaluation of whether certain applications of force are reasonable and proportional to the threat or resistance.

300.11 SELECT FORCE TOOLS

The agency must make less lethal alternatives reasonably available for officers' use.

- (a) Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) Spray - See Snoqualmie Police Department Manual, Policy 308.
- (b) Impact Weapons - See Snoqualmie Police Department Manual, Policy 308.
- (c) Projectile Impact Weapons (also known as Extended Range Impact Weapons) - See Snoqualmie Police Department Manual, Policy 308.
- (d) Electronic Control Weapons (also known as Conducted Energy Weapons) - See Snoqualmie Police Department Manual, Policy 309.

300.12 SELECT RESTRAINT DEVICES

See Snoqualmie Police Department Manual, Policy 306.

- (a) Spit Guards – See Snoqualmie Police Department Manual, Policy 306.
- (b) Hobble Restraint – See Snoqualmie Police Department Manual, Policy 306.

300.13. FIRST AID

All law enforcement personnel must provide or facilitate first aid such that it is rendered at the earliest safe opportunity to injured persons at a scene controlled by law enforcement. (RCW 36.28A.445). See Snoqualmie Police Department Manual, Policy 306.