



# REDMOND POLICE DEPARTMENT

8701 160TH AVE, REDMOND, WA 98052  
425-556-2500 | WWW.REDMOND.GOV/POLICE



## 1600 POLICY: ROLE, AUTHORITY & USE OF FORCE

*The standards in this chapter define the basic role and authority of all Redmond Police Officers. The chapter will outline not only the authority that has been given to these officers, but the limits to that authority. This chapter will clearly define the enforcement policy for the Redmond Police Department, the limits of individual discretion, and provide guidelines for the exercise of such discretion.*

### **POL-1612 CODE OF ETHICS**

### **WASPC 13.2**

Each officer, upon receiving the oath of office, will be presented by the Chief of Police with a copy of the Law Enforcement Code of Ethics as written by the IACP and adopted by the Redmond Police Department. All members of this department, sworn or civilian, will abide by the code of ethics as part of the performance of their duties.

### **POL-1626 ALTERNATIVES TO ARREST**

Officers of the Redmond Police Department, when attempting to resolve the various types of problems to which they respond, are encouraged to seek alternatives to physical arrest (with incarceration) when no hazard(s) to the community, victim or suspect will result.

- A. Officers of this Department are allowed the use of discretion within the guidelines of Department standards, statutory and case law, and to some extent, prevailing community standards.
  - a. No Redmond Officer shall ever authorize an individual or agency to violate the law. However, when the safety of the groups mentioned above can be maintained and no other exceptional circumstances exist, officers resolving misdemeanor situations necessitating formal action may do so with the use of a citation and field release.
  - b. Officers will exercise arrest powers in valid felony situations. Dependent upon the felony offense (non-hazardous), and supervisory approval, certain felony arrestees may be released after interviewing and booking without being formally incarcerated.
  - c. Officers may extend a "verbal warning" on those traffic and simple misdemeanor offenses where the facts indicate proper resolution of the event can be achieved

without formal charge. This discretionary action may be restricted by the supervisor or Department administration in those areas of directed patrol or selective traffic enforcement requiring stricter attention to enforcement or where community need warrants formal charges.

- d. Officers should not use the "verbal warning" to evade resolving the situation properly. Supervisors will ensure that each incident response and resolution by the police will be properly documented as directed by applicable standards and orders.
- B. In keeping with the community policing mission of the Redmond Police Department, officers are encouraged to seek long term resolutions to problems or cases they are involved in. An arrest, other than for mandated offenses, may or may not be the most effective manner toward this problem resolution commitment.

### **POL-1627 DISCRETION**

One of the most critical aspects of the use of police authority is in the area of discretion. The use of discretion can be a highly successful tool to resolve problems and conflicts, but only if used properly. Discretion must be considered as a two edged sword, i.e., in the wrong hands it can become an instrument of unprofessional conduct.

- A. Discretion becomes necessary for a myriad of reasons, among the most predominant being the lack of resources to deal with violations of many laws. Police must differentiate between ambiguous and obsolete laws, the effects of enforcement on community relations, the effectiveness and efficiency of the overall operation, and the role of police in society.
- B. Redmond Police Officers are allowed the use of discretion in many areas, such as to arrest or release on minor violations, to cite a traffic violator or release with a verbal warning, to settle minor disputes, and in many other areas. Discretion is practiced with selective enforcement, directed patrol, and targeted violations.
  - a. This department, however, recognizes limitations to this power. As such, officers must clear many decisions of an enforcement nature through a supervisor, such as potential arrests in gross misdemeanor or felony situations, and any potentially sensitive area, and in those areas defined by standards by the department as well as the King County Prosecutor's Office. The King County Prosecutor sets out policy that also limits officer discretion. Officers do not have any discretion when given a lawful order, or when dealing with compliance of rules and regulations, or specific laws mandating certain actions by police.
- C. Supervisors and command staff are allowed discretion not otherwise limited, as found in their job descriptions and memoranda from the Chief of Police. The use of discretion involves a giving of trust and confidence which cannot be violated.
  - a. Name of the supervisor authorizing the search.
  - b. The specific facts constituting the reasonable suspicion or probable cause for the search.
  - c. The name of the officer conducting the search as well as all others present.
  - d. The date, time, and location of the search.
  - e. A list of weapons, evidence or contraband discovered during the search.

- B. This information must also be forwarded to the individual case file.

**POL-1629 BIAS BASED PROFILING**

**WASPC 4.3, 13.3, 16.5**

The purpose of this policy is to affirm Redmond Police Department's commitment to unbiased policing and to establish procedures that serve to ensure the public we are providing service and enforcing laws in a fair and equitable manner. While profiling, in itself, can be a useful investigative tool, bias based profiling can lead to allegations of violations of the constitutional rights of citizens we serve, undermines the legitimate law enforcement efforts, and may lead to claims of civil rights violations. Bias based profiling can alienate citizens and foster distrust of law enforcement by the community.

- A. All investigative detentions, traffic stops, arrests, searches, and seizures of property by officers will be based on a standard of reasonable suspicion or probable cause as required by the Fourth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution and Article I, Section 7 of the Washington State Constitution. Officers must be able to articulate specific facts, circumstances, and conclusions which support probable cause for arrest or reasonable suspicion for the traffic stop or investigative detention. This agency investigates any cases of hate or bias based crimes.
  - a. Except as provided below, officers shall not consider race, ethnicity, national origin, gender, age, economic status, cultural group, sexual orientation, or the fact a person rides a motorcycle or wears motorcycle-related paraphernalia in establishing either reasonable suspicion or probable cause.
    - i. Officers may, however, take into account the reported race, ethnicity, national origin, gender, or a report that a suspect (or suspects) rides a motorcycle or wears motorcycle-related paraphernalia, based on credible or reliable information that links specific suspected unlawful activity to a particular individual or group of associated individuals of a particular race, ethnicity, or nationality in the same way they would use specific information regarding age, height, weight, etc., about specific suspects.
    - ii. No person shall be singled out or treated differently as a consequence of race, ethnicity, national origin, gender, age, economic status, cultural group, sexual orientation, or the fact a person rides a motorcycle or wears motorcycle-related paraphernalia.
- B. In an effort to prevent perceptions of biased law enforcement, officers shall utilize the following strategies when conducting investigative detentions, traffic stops, arrests, searches, and seizures of property:
  - a. Be courteous, polite, and professional.
  - b. Introduce themselves and explain to the person the reason for the stop as soon as practical, unless providing this information will compromise the investigation of the safety of officers or other persons.
  - c. Ensure that the length of the detention is no longer than necessary to take appropriate action for the known or suspected offense.

- d. Answer any questions the citizen may have, including explaining options for the disposition of the traffic citation, if relevant.
  - e. Provide your name and personnel number when requested, in writing or on a business card.
- C. Training shall be provided to all agency personnel on topics that can be associated with the practice of bias based policing as the need is identified. Relevant topics can include, but are not limited to: ethics, field contacts, traffic stops, search issues, asset seizure and forfeitures, interview techniques, cultural diversity, discrimination, and legal issues that surround these topics.
- D. Violations of this policy shall be investigated through the department's Internal Affairs function and shall result in disciplinary action or training consistent with the department's progressive discipline policy. Supervisors shall ensure all personnel under their command are familiar with the content of this policy and comply. All personnel shall report any incident of bias based policing to their command officer who shall initiate an Inquiry into the incident.
- E. An annual review of agency practices will be conducted by the appropriate command officer to determine if there is any disparate impact to any of the above identified community groups or members. Resources for conducting the review are Use of Force forms, Internal Investigations/Inquiries, citations, FIR's, and other police department documents that may indicate a bias based policing practice is occurring. Citizen concerns should also be considered when conducting the analysis.

**POL-1631 USE OF FORCE**

**WASPC 3.1, 11.8**

The purpose is to provide a functional and realistic guide for officers in the application of, and limits to, the use of force.

**PHILOSOPHY:** The Redmond Police Department strives to deliver police services as efficiently and unobtrusively as possible with minimal reliance upon the use of physical force or response to resistance. It is recognized that officers are expected to make split-second decisions and that the amount of time available to evaluate and respond to changing circumstances may impact an officer's decision. While various degrees of force exist, each officer is expected to use only that degree of force reasonable under the circumstances perceived by the officer at the time of the event to successfully accomplish the legitimate law enforcement purpose and bring the incident under control.

**Authorization by Law:**

- A. RCW 9A.16.020: Authorizes the use of force by officers and private citizens and states that, "The use, attempt, or offer to use force upon or toward the person of another is not unlawful in the following cases."
  - a. Whenever necessarily used by a public officer in the performance of a legal duty, or a person assisting the officer and acting under the officer's direction.
  - b. *The law has not been reproduced in its entirety and all members of the Police Department should familiarize themselves with this law.*

- B. RCW 10.31.050: “If after notice of the intention to arrest the defendant, he either flees or forcibly resist, the officer may use all necessary means to affect the arrest.”
  - 1. Tennessee v. Garner, 471 U.S. 1 (1985): This Supreme Court decision states that apprehension by use of deadly force is a seizure and must meet Fourth Amendment reasonableness requirement. *See Standard 16.3.2 in this Chapter.*
- C. RCW 9A.16.040: Identifies when homicide or the use of deadly force is justifiable and describes circumstances under which an officer may consider the use of deadly force: “In considering whether to use deadly force under subsection (1)(c) of this section, to arrest or apprehend any person for the commission of any crime, the peace officer must have probable cause to believe that the suspect, if not apprehended, poses a threat of serious physical harm to the officer or a threat of serious physical harm to others.” The RCW goes on to further detail what is considered a threat of serious physical harm (i.e., displaying a weapon in a threatening manner).

*The law has not been reproduced in its entirety and all members of the Police Department should familiarize themselves with this law.*

**POL-1632 USE OF FORCE DEFINITIONS**

The below listed definitions will apply to all Use of Force sections:

- A. Force – Any actions taken by a member to control a situation or the behavior of others.
- B. Lethal Force – As defined by RCW 9A.16.010 (2), the intentional application of force through the use of firearms or any other means creating a substantial risk of death or serious physical injury.
- C. Necessary – Means that no reasonably effective alternative to the use of force appeared to exist and the amount of force used was reasonable to affect the lawful purpose intended.
- D. Probable Cause – Facts and circumstances within the officer’s knowledge are sufficient to warrant a prudent person to believe a suspect has committed or is committing a crime.
- E. Reasonable Belief – Facts, circumstances or knowledge presented to the officer are sufficient to justify a thought or feeling at a time the force was used.
- F. Reasonably effective alternatives – A technique, tactic, or tool that would probably accomplish what you’re trying to accomplish; and it is reasonably safe for an officer to try.

**POL-1633 FACTORS DICTATING FORCE**

Force Factors – When determining whether or not to apply any level of force and evaluating whether an officer has used reasonable force, a number of factors should be taken into consideration. These factors may include, but are not limited to:

1. The conduct of the individual being confronted (as reasonably perceived by the officer at the time).
2. Officer/subject factors (age, size, relative strength, skill level, injury/exhaustion, and number of officers versus subjects).
3. Influence of drugs/alcohol (mental capacity).
4. Proximity of weapons.
5. Availability of other options (what resources are reasonably available to the officer under the circumstances).
6. Seriousness of the suspected offense or reason for contact with the individual.
7. Training and experience of the officer.
8. Potential for injury to citizens, officers and suspects.
9. Risk of escape.
10. Other exigent circumstances.

#### **POL-1634 EXCESSIVE FORCE**

Any Police Department employee who witnesses a Redmond Police Officer use force that appears to be in violation of this standard shall report such use of force to his/her immediate supervisor as soon as practical.

#### **POL-1635 LETHAL FORCE**

- A. When Lethal Force is Authorized:
  - a. An officer may use deadly force only when the officer reasonably believes that the action is in defense of human life, including the officer's own life, or in defense of any person in imminent danger of serious physical harm.
  - b. An officer may use deadly force when the officer reasonably believes it to be necessary to affect the arrest or prevent the escape of a criminal suspect when the officer has probable cause to believe that the person has committed or intends to commit a felony involving the infliction or threatened infliction of serious physical harm or death.
  - c. When feasible, a verbal warning should precede the use of lethal (deadly) force.
  
- B. Authorized Discharge of Firearm – In addition to the instances when lethal force is authorized, officers may discharge a firearm in the following instances:
  - a. To kill an animal that is so seriously injured that humanity requires its removal from further suffering and no other disposition is practical. The officer must have prior approval from a supervisor.
  - b. When necessary to stop an animal that presents an imminent threat of injury to the officer or others.

- c. To perform firearms training or qualifications at an approved shooting range or for lawful recreational purposes.

**POL-1636 WARNING SHOTS**

**WASPC 3.2**

**Principle:** Any shot(s) fired in accordance with the regulations of the department are to be fired for affect, and warning shots will generally be prohibited. Shots fired at moving vehicles will generally be prohibited. Warning shots are permitted when used in defense of yourself or another person from the imminent threat of death or serious injury, and when fired into the ground or other suitable backstop that will stop a bullet.

**POL-1637 LESS LETHAL AND NON-LETHAL FORCE**

**WASPC 3.3**

**1. Less Lethal Force**

**Principle:** When less lethal force is appropriate officers should asses the incident in order to determine which less lethal technique or weapon will best de-escalate the incident and bring it under control in a safe manner. Officers are provided less lethal weapons. Uniformed officers shall always have at least one of the less lethal weapons immediately accessible while conducting any law enforcement activity. Uniformed officers conducting administrative tasks within the Police Department facility only will be exempt from the requirement to carry any less lethal weapons.

**Practice:** Force – Officers will attempt to apply physical force techniques instructed during defensive tactics training in situations requiring the use of physical force.

**A. Impact Weapons**

- a. Only an authorized baton shall be used as an impact weapon in most circumstances. In situations when an officer does not have immediate access to a baton and an impact weapon is the appropriate tool to use, other items immediately accessible to the officer may be used as impact weapons in the manner prescribed in this Standard.
- b. An impact weapon generally will not be used as a weapon against handcuffed or non-combative persons. However an impact weapon may be used against a handcuffed combative person when the person is not under control, other force options are ineffective, and the officer reasonably believes the actions are necessary.
- c. An impact weapon can be used to intentionally deliver lethal force. Officers shall receive training in those targets and methods of application that are likely to cause death or serious bodily harm. Officers will not intentionally use an impact weapon to deliver lethal force unless they are in compliance with Standard 16.3.2.
- d. Personnel authorized to deploy an impact weapon shall successfully complete a refresher course and qualify once every other year.

**B. K-9**

*Refer to Standard 17.1.5 for practices regarding applying a K-9 as a use of force.*

### **C. 12 Gauge Bean Bag Shotgun**

The only authorized munitions for this platform will be the 12 gauge drag-stabilized flexible bean bag round. Only qualified department personnel shall use this weapon system. Qualified personnel are sworn officers who have received and successfully passed department training in the use of the weapon. Personnel shall successfully complete a refresher course and qualify annually. The officer handling the less-lethal bean bag shotgun should alert other officers in the area just prior to deployment to avoid confusion and the possibility of sympathetic discharge of firearms.

### **D. 37mm and 40mm Weapon**

This weapon has the capability of discharging various types of less lethal munitions. Only officers that have completed an instruction course on the use of 37mm and/or 40mm weapon may deploy it. Personnel authorized to deploy this weapon shall successfully complete a refresher course and qualify once every other year.

### **E. Vascular Neck Restraints**

The Redmond Police Department recognizes that the use of neck restraint holds is an effective method to restrain and control subjects. Some types of neck restraint holds are considered a use of deadly force while others, through technique and level of application, are available for use at lower levels of force. "Bar Arm" type chokes that intentionally and directly compress the airway and other structures of the front part of the neck shall be considered a use of deadly force. Officers will not intentionally use a "Bar Arm" type choke to deliver lethal force unless they are in compliance with 16.3.2. Vascular Neck Restraint techniques, which apply pressure to the lateral portion of the neck and restrict blood flow to and from the brain, shall not be considered a use of deadly force. The Vascular Neck Restraint may be used against a combative person when that individual is not under control, other force options are or have been found to be ineffective, and the officer reasonably believes the use of other types of available Less Lethal force options would likely be ineffective. Only those personnel who receive annual in-service training on the appropriate method of application of Vascular Neck Restraints shall be authorized to use them in the field. Upon application of a Vascular Neck Restraint, officers shall take photographs of the neck and other areas affected.

### **F. Tire deflation devices**

(Stop Sticks or hollow spike strip) is considered less-lethal force. The tire deflation device is designed to stop a fleeing vehicle by deflating its tires in a gradual and controlled manner resulting in the immobilization of the vehicle. Tire deflation devices are carried in designated police vehicles. Personnel authorized to deploy this weapon shall successfully complete a refresher course and qualify once every other year.

- i. Deployment is authorized in those instances when a suspect(s) vehicular escape is possible and the officer has a reasonable suspicion to believe that the operator and/or passenger(s) in the vehicle has been or is involved in criminal activity, and no other reasonable alternative to their use appears to exist.
- ii. When reasonably possible, supervisory approval should be obtained prior to their use.
- iii. No tire deflation device will be used to stop a fleeing motorcycle unless it is determined to be a deadly force situation. Prior supervisory authorization is required for use on a motorcycle.
- iv. Whenever a tire deflation device is deployed and makes contact with a vehicle, a Use of Force report must be completed as per policy.
- v. Officers will not abandon the tire deflation device once deployed, thereby reducing the chance of persons not related to the incident to drive over the sticks. After the vehicle has passed over the unit, the operator should immediately pull it from the roadway and store it in a secure location. If a cord is used to deploy the device it should never be wrapped around the officer's hand or any part of the body. The cord should lie flat across the roadway and not be lifted up until the vehicle(s) pass.
- vi. The safety of officers, the general public, and the fleeing suspect(s) should be considered when deciding to deploy these devices. Officers should consider pedestrian, vehicular, and other environmental conditions in deciding whether and where to use them. Tire deflation devices should not be used in geographic locations where there is an increased likelihood of serious injury, such as along waterways, steep embankments, etc., unless the suspect(s) escape would present an unacceptable risk to the public.
- vii. When deploying the tire deflation devices on a two-way undivided roadway, oncoming traffic must be taken into consideration. If traffic is in the immediate area, do not deploy. If possible, officers will endeavor to position another patrol car in such a way as to stop oncoming traffic a safe distance from the deployment area.
- viii. The operator of a tire deflation device will have a portable radio at their disposal. The operator deploying the unit should do so from a position of safety. The use of natural barriers, such as roadway overpasses, guard rails, vehicles, etc., should be used whenever possible. The operator deploying the tire deflation devices will advise other units where and when the devices will be deployed.
- ix. Traffic cones and patrol cars may be set up as necessary to control or direct the fleeing car into the lane of where the strip will be deployed. This may not always be possible but should be considered. The devices, when possible, should be deployed on a hard surface.

- x. Use of tire deflation devices in a vehicular pursuit is also authorized in pursuits initiated by Redmond Officers that meet the criteria as authorized by pursuit policy as well as outside agency pursuits.
  - 1. The pursuing officers and dispatchers will keep all units informed of the location of the pursuit, direction of travel, and any other pertinent data when it is anticipated that the tire deflation devices will be deployed.
  - 2. When approaching the tire deflation device, pursuing officers and the operator deploying the device must maintain radio communications. If there are any doubts about the safety of deploying this unit, or if communications are lost, it will not be deployed.
  - 3. When another pursuing agency enters the jurisdictional boundaries of Redmond, whether that agency's justification for pursuit mirrors Redmond's policy or not, the on-duty supervisor may elect to have officers deploy a tire deflation device to effect a termination of the pursuit.
- xi. Use of police vehicles and/or tire deflation devices to block the ingress or egress from an area with limited access, such as an apartment complex or city block, to prevent the escape of individuals who may be in the area with a vehicle is permissible with supervisory permission. This tactical maneuver may be authorized where there is no pursuit imminent, and the purpose of blocking access is strictly to contain a set geographical area and restrict suspect movement. The use of this type of roadblock is not considered a potential use of deadly force. The objective of this procedure is to avoid the potential for a vehicular pursuit.
- xii. When tire deflation devices have been successfully deployed on a vehicle, this factor should be considered in whether or not a decision is made to pursue the vehicle or not, based upon an unacceptable risk presented to the public.

## **2. Non-Lethal Force**

**Principle:** When non-lethal force is appropriate officers should assess the incident in order to determine which non-lethal technique or implement will best de-escalate the incident and bring it under control in a safe manner. Officers are provided non-lethal implements. Uniformed officers shall always have at least one of the non-lethal weapons immediately accessible while conducting any law enforcement activity. Uniformed officers conducting administrative tasks within the Police Department facility only will be exempt from the requirement to carry any non-lethal tools.

**Practice:** Force – Officers will attempt to apply physical force techniques instructed during defensive tactics training in situations requiring the use of physical force.

### **A. Use of OC**

Only department issued or approved OC spray will be used in the performance of police duties, and only to the extent lawfully necessary. Any time OC is applied to a subject, they will be informed that the effects are temporary in nature and that emergency medical assistance can be summoned to assist the subject with flushing the substance out of their face and eyes. If an emergency medical assistant is not requested, every effort should be made to allow the subject to flush their face with clear water, once it is safe to do so. The refusal of emergency medical assistance will be documented in the officer's report.

1. If a subject who has been sprayed with OC demands treatment at a hospital, they may be transported to an Eastside hospital of their choice.
2. Due to the flammable nature of some propellants, OC spray should not be used near open flames or on burning materials such as cigarettes, cigars, pipes, etc.
3. OC should not be used on handcuffed persons unless they are actively resisting or exhibiting active aggression, and/or to prevent individuals from harming themselves or others.
4. OC should only be sprayed for affect, for training purposes, or to test the functional operation of a unit. Any application for training or testing should be done in a safe manner so as to not cause alarm to the general public.
5. Horseplay with any weapon is strictly forbidden. Any such application of OC may be considered an assault and criminal charges or disciplinary action may result.
6. Officers shall immediately report the loss of any department issued or approved OC spray to their immediate supervisor via a written memo.
7. OC containers should be vigorously shaken when issued and at least once a year thereafter to insure uniform concentration of active ingredients. Defective or leaky weapon containers should be sealed in a plastic bag and turned into a Patrol Combatives Instructor and a replacement ordered through their immediate supervisor.
8. Officers who are qualified to do so by approved department training, may carry department issued or approved OC spray while off duty, but shall comply with all rules and regulations herein. If an officer applies OC while off duty, a complete report will be written to include the Use of Force report. The officer will notify the on-duty supervisor of the incident as soon as possible.
9. Prior to carrying or using OC spray on duty, officers shall have completed a department approved training course, and shall have achieved a written score of 100% on a department approved test. The Patrol Combatives Instructors who have received OC Spray Instructor training shall determine minimum qualification standard for OC spray.

10. Personnel authorized to deploy OC Spray shall successfully complete a refresher course and qualify once every other year.

## **B. Taser**

Deployment of the Advanced Taser is considered non-lethal force in accordance with the department Use of Force policy. The Advanced Taser is deployed as an additional police tool and is not intended to replace firearms or other self-defense techniques.

- ii. Only qualified department personnel shall use this weapon. Qualified personnel are sworn officers or PSO's who have received and successfully passed department training in the use of the weapon, by a certified instructor. To remain qualified, personnel shall successfully complete an annual refresher course. Instruction re-certification is required annually.
- iii. The officer deploying the Advanced Taser will alert other officers in the area just prior to the deployment of the weapon to avoid confusion and the possibility of sympathetic discharge of firearms. Officers will announce the deployment of the Advanced Taser by the word "Taser". No more than one officer should activate an Advanced Taser against a person at a time.
- iv. In a situation of an organized protest involving persons who are passively resisting, the Advanced Taser will not be used.
- v. In the event a subject is shot in a sensitive area, i.e., head, neck, or groin, the on-scene supervisor will ensure that the subject is transported to an area hospital for treatment and removal of the probes. Medical documentation shall be added to the case report. Transportation should first be requested of Redmond Fire Department Aid personnel.
- vi. If a subject has been shot with the Advanced Taser in a non-sensitive area, the subject should be dealt with similarly to those who request medical attention when they have been exposed to OC. An emergency medical assistant may be called to check them over. The subject can also seek medical attention of their own once they are released from custody. All persons who have been subjected to an Advanced Taser activation should be monitored regularly while in police custody even if they have received medical care.
- vii. In the event the probes of the Advanced Taser contact or penetrate the subject's skin, they will be treated with extreme care. The probes will be placed point first in the expended air cartridge. The air cartridge will be secured with tape and marked "biohazard". The expended cartridge will be placed into evidence in accordance with department policies.
- viii. After deployment of the Advanced Taser, and when it is safe to do so, officers will photograph and document the location of the probes on the subject prior to and after removal.
- ix. After deployment of the Advanced Taser, if a supervisor is not present, one shall be requested to respond by an officer on scene.

- x. Officer(s) will complete a department Use of Force form which will be routed through command staff. After review, the Sergeant or OIC will forward a copy of these forms to the certified Taser instructors.
- xi. Any damage observed to a taser unit or air cartridge will be reported to the shift supervisor as soon as practical - no later than the end of shift.
- xii. Horseplay with any weapon is strictly forbidden. Any such application of the Advanced Taser may result in disciplinary action being taken.
- xiii. After deployment of the Advanced Taser, information will be downloaded from the data port of the involved weapon by the shift supervisor and hard copy information showing the date and times of the application will be attached to the Use of Force report for documentation.
- xiv. The Advanced Taser shall never be used as a tool for punishment or coercion.
- xv. Do not fire the Advanced Taser near flammable liquids and fumes. The Advanced Taser can ignite gasoline or other flammables. Some self-defense sprays are flammable and would be extremely dangerous to use in conjunction with the Advanced Taser. Do not deploy the Advanced Taser in highly flammable meth labs.
- xvi. An Advanced Taser should not be used on handcuffed persons unless they are actively resisting or exhibiting active aggression and/or to prevent individuals from harming themselves or others.
- xvii. When activating an Advanced Taser, officers should use it for one standard cycle, stop to evaluate the situation and consider using a different technique if it appears ineffective. (A standard cycle is five seconds.)
- xviii. Advanced Tasers should not be used against suspects in physical control of a vehicle in motion to include automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, ATV's, bicycles, and scooters unless exigent circumstances exists.
- xix. Advanced Tasers should not be used against suspects who are found in an elevated position, such as the edge of a rooftop, tree, or the edge of a bridge.

**POL-1639 RENDERING AID AFTER USE OF FORCE**

**WASPC 3.4**

When any officer uses force of any kind, whether it is from the application of a firearm or other weapon, or from the force applied without the use of a weapon, as soon as it can be done safely, appropriate medical aid will be rendered to the subject. All use of force applications and injuries incurred will be documented on the department's Use of Force form. Case reports will also reflect any force that was used and the nature of the injuries.

- A. If a subject is injured severely, as soon as it can be done safely, an aid car shall be summoned and the officer(s) on scene will attempt to apply any lifesaving measures as are appropriate.
- B. If the subject is not injured severely, but complains of pain or discomfort, an aid car will be summoned and the officer(s) will, if it can be done safely, apply any first aid that they deem

appropriate. Ask the responding aid personnel to classify the seriousness of the injury and include their report with the case report.

- C. Officers will photograph the area of the body that the subject claims was injured and/or any area that the officer observes an injury. If possible, aid personnel will examine the rest of the large body areas for unacknowledged injury. If aid personnel are not available and when possible, this should be done by officers of the same gender as that of the subject. Also, when possible, have another officer verify the finding in regard to the injury.
- D. The on-duty supervisor will be notified of injuries to suspects or officers resulting from a use of force incident.

#### **POL-1640 USE OF FORCE REPORTING**

#### **WASPC 3.5**

Whenever a member of the Redmond Police Department uses any force or takes action that is capable of injuring a person, a Use of Force form must be completed by the end of the officer's shift or 0900 hours of the next business day. This report will detail the full circumstances of the incident, to include the type of force used and any weapon that was involved. The results of the applied force shall be clearly defined in the officer's written Spillman Narrative and attached electronically to the BlueTeam Report, which shall then be directed to the Administrative Captain through the chain of command. This report is to also include any action that an officer may take that results in, or is alleged to have resulted in, injury or death of another.

- A. A Use of Force report must be completed under the following circumstances:
  - a. Discharge of a firearm for other than training purposes, or to put down an injured animal.
  - b. Any action that results in injury, alleged injury, or death of a person.
  - c. Display of any weapon in a manner that gains compliance from a suspect.
  - d. Application of weaponless physical force capable of causing injury.
  - e. Application of force through the use of lethal or less lethal weapons.
  - f. K-9 contact.
  - g. Upon the request of a supervisor.
- B. Use of Force reports will not be included in the case report jacket; and remain separate from case reports in the BlueTeam/IAPro System. Use of Force reports will be maintained by the Administrative Specialists through the BlueTeam/IAPro System.
- C. If the officer is physically incapable of submitting the report within the time states, the officer's supervisor will complete a detailed report before completion of their tour of duty or end of the calendar day on the date of the incident.

#### **POL-1641 USE OF LETHAL FORCE AFTER ACTION REVIEW**

#### **WASPC 3.5**

Except for the below noted exceptions, the Lethal Force Review Board shall investigate and review the circumstances attending each discharge of a firearm, the ramming of a vehicle, or any other application of Lethal Force by an officer. This review shall encompass the contributing causes of the incident to determine what circumstances brought about the need to apply this level of force. The Board will review any potentially reckless or accidental discharge of a weapon, on or off duty, including any discharge that

results in injury to a person or property damage. This does not include intentionally fired shots in a legal shooting area or at an approved range for qualifications training, recreational target practice or shooting competition, or while engaging in the sport of hunting. Nor shall a Review Board be required when a supervisor authorizes the discharge of a firearm in order to euthanize an injured animal. A weapons discharge for this purpose will only require the routing of a report through command staff for review, unless there are extraordinary circumstances that would necessitate a Lethal Force after action review, such as a person being injured as a result of the discharge.

Any use of force by a Redmond Officer that results in serious injury or death of any person shall be investigated through the department's Inquiry process and/or an independent law enforcement agency or task force. This process will seek to establish the facts and circumstances of the incident. Designated command staff, including a Police Captain, will review the findings for policy, training, and disciplinary issues. Any such findings that reveal serious policy or disciplinary issues shall be referred to Internal Affairs and Standards for further investigation. Any training deficiencies shall be referred to the Recruiting and Training Division for any necessary re-training. [PRO-1641 Use of Lethal Force After Action Review](#)

#### **POL-1647 TRAINING IN THE APPLICATION OF DEADLY FORCE**

Every commissioned officer employed by the Redmond Police Department will be issued a duty firearm. Commissioned Officers will be trained on several non-lethal and less-lethal weapons as specified in the previous standard. Prior to being authorized to carry or use any weapon, these personnel will be instructed on use of force policies in this chapter and will qualify with the weapon with a certified Firearms Instructor.

- A. Qualification will include reading and signing the "use and limitations of deadly force" form.
  1. Upon completion of initial qualification and deadly force training, each officer will sign an acknowledgement form indicating they received, understand, and will abide by the standards of this chapter.
  2. This form will be maintained in the individual's training file.
- B. All officers will receive refresher instruction each year during in-service training in deadly force, and sign the acknowledgement of training yearly.**