

Goldendale Police Department

Use of Force - Policy 3.1.1

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 as well as the seriousness of the law enforcement objective that is to be served.

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 in this policy, 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.

USE OF FORCE POLICY #3.1.1

DEFINITIONS:

- (1) **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).
- (2) **Compression Asphyxia:** an inadequate oxygen level in the blood and/or an excessive increase of carbon dioxide in the blood causing unconsciousness or death brought on by mechanically limiting expansion of the lungs through compressing the chest and/or abdomen, interfering with breathing.
- (3) **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)
- (4) **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 physical force is not a de-escalation tactic. De-escalation tactics are detailed in section "De-escalation".
- (5) **Feasible:** reasonably capable of being done or carried out to achieve the arrest or lawful objective without increasing risk of harm to the officer or another person.
- (6) **Flight:** an act or instance of running away in an effort to leave and intentionally evade law enforcement.
- (7) **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 bodily injury to the peace officer or another person. (RCW 10.120.020).

(8) **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.

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

(10) **Necessary:** under the totality of the circumstances, a reasonably effective alternative to the use of physical force or deadly force does not appear to exist, and the type and amount of physical 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).

(11) **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).

(12) **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 the 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.

(13) **Physical force:** 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).

(14) **Projectile Impact Weapon:** a less lethal weapon that fires projectiles such as 40mm sponge or foam rounds, Pepper Ball or similar projectile, blast balls or bean bags designed to temporarily incapacitate a person.

(15) **Positional asphyxia:** an inadequate oxygen level in the blood and/or an excessive increase of carbon dioxide in the blood causing unconsciousness or death brought on by a person being placed in a body position which compresses their airway and does not allow them to breathe freely.

(16) **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. “Tear gas” does not include oleoresin capsicum (OC). The Goldendale Police Department does not currently use (CN) or (CS).

(17) **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).

(18) **Wrong doing:** 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)

Overarching Principles:

It is the fundamental duty of law enforcement to preserve and protect all human life. Officers shall respect and uphold the dignity of all persons and use their authority in a bias-free manner.

The proper use of force is essential to ensure impartial policing and build trust in the community. While there are circumstances where individuals will not comply with law unless compelled or controlled by officers through the use of force, officer must remain mindful that they derive their authority from the community and that unreasonable force degrades the legitimacy of that authority.

Critical Decision Making:

(1) Use of critical decision making can help officer achieve the expectations outlined in this policy. When safe and feasible, when making, or considering whether to make, contact with a member of the public, officers shall:

- (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 resolutions;
- (f) Determine a reasonable course of action; and
- (g) Review and re-assess the situation as it evolves.

(2) 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) Immediately approaching a person without proper evaluation of the situation.
- (b) Leaving insufficient space between an officer and the person;
- (c) Not providing time for a person to comply with commands; or
- (d) Unnecessarily escalating a situation.

De-Escalation

Core principle: Duty to De-Escalate

When possible, officers shall use all available and appropriate de-escalation tactics prior to using physical force. (RCW 10.120.020).

- (1) Depending on the circumstances, officers have a number of de-escalation tactics to choose from, which include, but 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 (such as, speaking slowly, regulating tone and body language, uncrossing one's arms, minimizing hand gestures, and reducing bright flashing lights and sirens);
 - (g) Attempting to communicate in non-verbal ways when verbal instructions would be inadequate (such as, when the person and the officer speak different languages, or the person is unable to hear or understand instructions);

- (h) Communicating in a way that demonstrates respect for people's dignity (such as, clearly explaining the officer's actions and expectations; listening to the person's questions and concerns and responding respectfully; and being neutral and fair when making decisions);
- (i) When there are multiple officers, designating one officer to communicate in order to avoid competing or confusing commands; or
- (j) Exhibiting patience while using all available and appropriate tactics and resources to provide as much time as needed to resolve the incident without using physical force.

Reasonable Care:

Core Principles: Duty to Use Reasonable Care, and Perform Community Caretaking Functions.

Nothing in this policy limits or restrict and officer's ability to respond to a call for community caretaking or protection of health and safety, and to use the appropriate and least amount of physical force to execute those functions. (RCW 10.120.020). The same standards for using physical force apply. However, incidental touching, which may occur in the course of community caretaking, is not defined as physical force.

Reasonable care means that the officer shall:

- (1) When possible, use all available and appropriate de-escalation tactics before using physical force.
- (2) Consider the characteristics and conditions of a person for the purpose 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 force possible to effect a lawful purpose. Such characteristics and condition may include, for example,
 - (a) Is visibly pregnant, or states that they are pregnant;

- (b) Is known to be a minor, objectively appears to be a minor, or states that they are a minor;
 - (c) Is known to be a vulnerable adult, or objectively appears to be a vulnerable adult as defined by RCW 74.34.020;
 - (d) Displays signs of mental, behavioral, intellectual, developmental, or physical impairments or disabilities;
 - (e) Is experiencing perceptual or cognitive impairments typically related to the use of alcohol, narcotics, hallucinogens, or other drugs;
 - (f) Is suicidal;
 - (g) Has limited English proficiency; or
 - (h) Is in the presence of children. (RCW 10.120.020).
- (3) Terminate the use of force as soon as the necessity for such force ends.

Use of Physical Force

Core Principle: Use Only the Least Amount of Force Necessary to Safely Achieve a Legitimate Law Enforcement Objective Under The Circumstances. (RCW 10.120.020).

Law enforcement encounters rapidly evolve and are not static. Thus, Officers must continuously assess the necessity and effectiveness of their actions, including their tactical positioning, to decrease the likelihood of needing the use of physical 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.

- (a) Reasonableness shall be evaluated based on the totality of 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 seriousness of the law enforcement purpose. 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 shall 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, as well as the seriousness of the law enforcement objective that is being served. The threat or resistance may change over the course of the incident. Proportional force does not require officer 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.

(2) **Use of Physical Force Must Be for a Lawful Purpose.** An officer may use physical force against a person to the extent necessary to:

- (a) Protect against an imminent threat of bodily injury to the officer, another person, or the person against whom physical force is being used;
- (b) Protect against a criminal offense when there is probable cause that the person has committed, is committing, or is about to commit the offense;
- (c) Effect an arrest;

- (d) Take a person into custody when authorized or directed by statute (RCW 10.120.020);
- (e) Prevent an escape as defined under chapter 9A.76 RCW;
- (f) 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 not free to leave;
- (g) Take a person into custody, transport a person for evaluation or treatment, or provide other assistance under chapter 10.77, 71.05, or 71.34 RCW;
- (h) Take a minor into protective custody when authorized or directed by statute;
- (i) Execute or enforce a court order authorizing or directing an officer to take a person into custody;
- (j) Execute a search warrant;
- (k) Execute or enforce an oral directive issued by a judicial officer in a courtroom or written order where the court expressly authorizes an officer to use physical force to execute or enforce the directive or order; or
- (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.

Identification, Warning & Opportunity to Comply Prior to the Use of Physical Force

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

- (1) Identify themselves as law enforcement officers;
- (2) Attempt to determine whether the person has a special need mental condition, physical limitation, developmental disability, language barrier, or other factor that may impact their ability to understand and comply with officer commands;
- (3) Provide clear instructions and warnings;
- (4) Warn a person that physical force will be used unless their resistance ceases; and
- (5) Give the person a reasonable opportunity to comply with the warning that physical force may be used.

Use of Chokeholds and Neck Restraints Prohibited

A peace officer may not use a chokehold or neck restraint on another person in the course of his or her duties as a peace officer. (RCW 10.116.020).

Duty to Intervene and Duty to Report Wrongdoing (RCW 10.93.190)

Any identifiable on-duty peace officer who witnesses another officer engaging in, or attempting to engage in, the use of excessive physical force against another person shall intervene when in a position to do so to end the use of excessive force or attempted use of excessive force, or to prevent the further use of excessive force.

Any identifiable on-duty officer who witnesses any wrongdoing committed by another officer, or has a good faith reasonable belief that another peace officer committed wrongdoing, shall report such wrongdoing to the witnessing officer's supervisor or other supervisory officer in accordance with the witnessing officer's employing agency's policies and procedures for reporting such acts committed by an officer.

First Aid

All Goldendale Police Officers must provide or facilitate first aid such that it is rendered at the earliest safe opportunity to injured persons at the scene controlled by law enforcement. Officers are only required to administer first aid to the level of their first aid training and certification.

- (1) Injured persons and restrained persons shall be monitored while in law enforcement custody.
- (2) Consistent with training, officers shall take the following actions to reduce the risk of positional asphyxiation and compression asphyxiation:
 - (a) As soon as safe and feasible after handcuffing or otherwise restraining a person taken to the ground, roll the person to the side and move them to an upright position that does not impede the mechanism of normal breathing, except if they are unconscious. This requirement is especially important when the person is handcuffed in the prone position.

Exception: If the person is conscious and expresses a desire to be placed in a different position, the officer shall place them in that position unless doing so poses a substantial risk of safety to the individual, officers, or others.

- (b) Do not put prolonged pressure on chest, neck or back, including by sitting, kneeling, or standing.

- (c) Continuously monitor the person's condition while being restrained, as death can occur suddenly and develop beyond the point of viable resuscitation within seconds. Monitoring includes, but is not limited to, assessing the adequacy of the individuals breathing, color, and any impairment as verbalized by the individual.
 - (d) Whenever possible during team restraint when manpower limitations allow, the ranking officer shall designate a "Safety Officer." The Safety Officer shall monitor the health and welfare of the person until:
 - (i) Responsibility is transferred to a health care Professional (e.g. EMT, Paramedic); or
 - (ii) The person is placed in a seated position in a transport vehicle and verbalizes to the Safety Officer that they feel okay, and the person appears to the Safety Officer to be well and speaking normally.
 - (e) If the Safety Officer becomes aware of an issue with the person's breathing, color, or any impairment, they shall inform the ranking officer.
 - (f) Do not transport a restrained person in the prone position.
- (3) Officers must provide or facilitate first aid to particular force tools.
- (a) Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) spray: At the earliest safe opportunity at a scene controlled by law enforcement, an officer shall take action to address the effects of the OC by flushing the person's eyes out with clean water and ventilating with fresh air, if possible.
 - (b) Electronic Controlled Weapon (ECW): At the earliest safe opportunity at a scene controlled by law enforcement, officers shall remove ECW probes, unless probes are in a sensitive area, such as head, breast, or groin.

(i) Probes in sensitive areas shall be removed by an EMT. Paramedic or other health care professional.

(ii) ECW probes should be treated as a Biohazard.

Types of Force

Core Principle: Use Deadly Force Only When Necessary to Protect Against an Immediate Threat of Serious Physical Injury or Death.

Use the Least Amount of Physical Force Necessary to Overcome Resistance Under the Circumstances.

Officers are not required to exhaust one type of force before moving to greater force.

- (1) **Lower Level Physical Force:** This type of force is not intended to and has a low probability of causing injury, but cause momentary discomfort or pain. Depending on the circumstances, including the characteristics and conditions of the person, lower level force may include:
 - (a) Techniques to direct movement (e.g., push back, escort, carry);
 - (b) Control hold (e.g., wrist locks, finger locks, joint manipulation);
 - (c) Open hand techniques;
 - (d) Takedown; or
 - (e) Use of a hobble restraint.
- (2) **Intermediate Physical Force:** This type of physical force poses a foreseeable risk of significant injury or harm but is neither likely nor intended to cause death.

Depending on the circumstances, intermediate physical force may be reasonable when a person threatens imminent assault upon an officer or others. Intermediate force options include:

- (a) Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) spray;
 - (b) Electronic control weapons;
 - (c) Projectile impact weapons;
 - (d) Canine bite or injury caused by physical contact with a canine and a subject.
 - (e) Impact weapons strikes (except impact weapon strikes to the head, neck, throat, or spine); or
 - (p) Punches, kicks or other strikes with an officer's body.
- (i) Officers shall only use striking techniques directed at a subject's head as means of self-defense, or in the defense of others. Striking at a person's head using fists, elbows, knees, and feet, shall not be used and means of pain compliance.
- (3) **Deadly Force:** An officer may use deadly force against another person only when deadly force is necessary to protect against 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 to only themselves and do not pose an immediate threat of death or serious bodily injury to another person or officer. Deadly force includes:
- (i) Impact weapon strikes to the head, neck, throat, or spine;
 - (ii) Striking a person's head onto a hard, fixed object;
 - (iii) Discharge of a firearm loaded with lethal ammunition at a person; or
 - (iv) Intentionally striking with a vehicle a person who is not inside a vehicle.

Less Than Lethal Force Tools

Core Principle: Whenever possible, use available and appropriate less lethal alternatives before using deadly force.

Goldendale Police Officer shall use all force tool in accordance with training and the manufacturer's instructions.

Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) Spray

- (1) OC is an inflammatory agent that causes an intense burning sensation of the eyes, nose, mouth, and skin, which may result in closing, tearing and swelling of the eyes, as well as choking, gagging, and gasping for breath.
- (2) After the initial application of OC spray, each subsequent application must also be justified.
- (3) OC spray is not appropriate in an enclosed, highly populated space where there is a likelihood of impacting uninvolved persons, except where OC spray is the only available and appropriate force option. Officers deploying OC will attempt to avoid or minimize incidental exposure to non-involved persons.

Impact Weapons

- (1) The Goldendale Police Department issues and authorizes the use of batons.
- (2) Officers shall not intentionally strike vital areas, including the head, neck, face, throat, spine, groin, or kidney unless deadly force is authorized.
- (3) Officers shall not use an impact weapons to intimidate a person when an impact weapon warning is not justified by the threat presented.
- (4) Officers shall reassess the effectiveness of impact weapon strikes as soon as safe and feasible, and if not effective, move to another appropriate target or to another tactical or physical force option.

Projectile Impact Weapons

- (1) A Projectile Impact Weapon (PIW) fires less than-lethal ammunition and is designed to stun, temporarily incapacitate, or cause temporary discomfort, to a person without penetrating the person's body.
- (2) Goldendale Police Officers must be trained to use a PIW before deploying one during the course of law enforcement operations.
- (3) When safe and feasible, an officer about to discharge a PIW should advise other officers at the scene prior to discharge.
- (4) An officer should target the buttocks, thigh, calf, and large muscle groups.
- (5) Officers deploying a PIW shall assess the effectiveness of the PIW after each shot. If subsequent PIW rounds are needed, officers should consider aiming at a different targeted area.
- (6) **Restricted uses:** The PIW should not be use in the following circumstances unless deadly force is justified:
 - (a) Intentionally aiming at the head, neck, chest, or groin unless deadly force is justified.
 - (b) At ranges that are inconsistent with the training and the PIW's manufacturer's guidelines.
 - (c) At a person who is situated on an elevated surface (example; a precipice, ledge, roof, etc) unless reasonable efforts have been made to prevent or minimize a fall-related injury.

Electronic Controlled Weapons (ECW)

- (1) An ECW is a portable device that fires darts/electrodes that transmit an electrical charge or current intended to temporarily immobilize a person.

(2) Issuance and Carrying an ECW:

- (a) An approved ECW may only be used by Goldendale Police Officers who have been certified in its use and are recertified on a yearly basis.
- (b) ECW are expected to be carried as a less than lethal option.
- (c) When consistent with training, officers carrying an ECW will perform a function check on the weapon and check remaining battery life prior to every shift. Officers shall report any malfunctions to a supervisor and the ECW Training Instructor.

Standards of Use:

- (a) Goldendale Police Officers shall carry an ECW on the support(non-pistol side).
- (b) Officers should not hold an ECW and firearm simultaneously unless exigent circumstances exist.
- (c) Officers should target areas that do not include the head, neck, chest or genitals.
- (d) Officers should not intentionally deploy multiple ECW's at the same person unless the first deployed weapon clearly fails.
- (e) Officers should be aware that the primary use of an ECW is not as a pain compliance tool. Drive-stun mode should only be used when necessary to complete the incapacitation circuit where only one probe is attached to the person, where both probes are attached in close proximity, or when no other less than lethal options are available and appropriate.

- (f) Officers should be aware that multiple applications of the ECW increase the risk of serious bodily injury or death.
- (g) An ECW shall be used for one standard discharge cycle of five seconds or less, after which the officer shall reassess the situation. An officer shall use only the minimum number of cycles necessary to control the person.
- (h) Officers will assume that if they have used an ECW three times against a person and the person continues to aggress, the ECW may not be effective against that person and the officer shall consider other options.
- (i) Officers must be able to clearly articulate and document the justification for each individual application of the ECW.
- (4) **Restricted Uses:** An ECW should not be used in the following circumstances:
 - (a) On a person fleeing the scene, absent other factors.
 - (b) On a person who is handcuffed or otherwise restrained unless deadly force is authorized.
 - (c) On a person who is situated on an elevated surface unless reasonable efforts have been made to prevent or minimize a fall related injury.
 - (d) On an operator in physical control of a vehicle in motion, including automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, ATV's, bicycles, and scooters unless deadly force is authorized.
 - (e) In an environment where an officer knows or has reason to believe that a potentially flammable, volatile, or explosive material is present that might be ignited by an open spark including but not limited to OC spray with volatile propellant, gasoline, natural gas or propane.

Firearms

- (1) A firearm is a weapon with lethal ammunition carried by an officer that meets the firearm specifications of the agency or that has been authorized as a specialty firearm by the Chief and the firearms instructor.
- (2) Officers are only permitted and justified to discharge a firearm at a person in situations where deadly force is authorized.
- (3) Pointing and Drawing a Firearm:
 - (a) Officers should only point a firearm at a person when deadly force is authorized.
 - (b) Officers should only draw a firearm in the low ready position when the officer makes reasonable observations based on the totality of the circumstances that situation may evolve to the point where deadly force would be authorized.
 - (c) When it is determined that the use of deadly force is not necessary, officers should, as soon as safe and feasible, lower, holster, or secure their 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)
- (4) When feasible, officers shall give a verbal warning that a firearm will be discharged.
- (5) Prior to the decision to use firearms, officers should consider field of fire, backdrop, bystanders, potential for ricochet and other risks of life.

(6) Restricted Uses:

(a) Officer shall not use firearms as impact weapons except when deadly force is permitted.

(b) Discharging a Firearm at or from a Moving Vehicle:

(i) Officers may not fire a weapon upon a moving vehicle unless necessary to protect against an imminent threat of serious physical harm resulting from the operator's or a passenger's use of 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)

(ii) When feasible, officers shall attempt to move out of the path of a moving vehicle rather than discharge their weapon at the operator.

(iii) Officers shall not shoot at any part of the vehicle in an attempt to disable the vehicle.

(iv) Officer shall not discharge a firearm from a moving vehicle, unless a person is immediately threatening the officer or another person with deadly force.

(7) Prohibited Uses: Officers shall not use a firearm in the following circumstances:

(a) When it appears probable that an innocent person will be injured by the officer's use of a firearm, and no reasonable officer would use a firearm under similar circumstances.

(b) Fire a "warning shot."

- (c) 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) 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.

Hobble Restraints

- (1) A hobble restraint is a strap designed to restrain a person's feet in order to control an assaultive person.
- (2) Officers should only use hobble restraints issued or authorized by the Goldendale Police Department.
- (3) Prohibited Use: Officers shall not connect a hobble restraint to handcuffs or other types of restraints(i.e., "hog tie" an individual).
- (4) Once a hobble restraint is applied, officers shall not place the person face down.
- (5) Officers shall monitor individuals who have been placed in a hobble restraint and take immediate action, if necessary, to protect the person's health and safety.
- (6) Officers shall discontinue use of a hobble restraint once the necessity for its use ceases.

Training

- (1) All officers and supervisors shall receive training consistent with this policy at least annually. Training should:
 - (a) Be a combination of classroom and scenario based learning,
 - (b) Include community partners, when relevant and feasible,
 - (c) Incorporate cultural competency to understand disproportionately impacted communities, and how racialized experiences of policing and the criminal justice system may impact interactions with police.
- (2) This policy should be incorporated into defensive tactics curricula.

Use of Force Report Required:

All use of force incidents involving the Goldendale Police Department members shall be documented on a use of force report. This report shall be forwarded to the Chief of Police via the chain of command for his review. The use of force report shall then be filed with the case incident report and be available for records requests.

Use of Force Analysis:

At least annually, the Chief of Police will prepare an analysis report on use of force incidents. 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.