

Use of Force

300.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

It is the fundamental duty of law enforcement to preserve and protect all human life (RCW 10.120.010). Park Rangers 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 the law unless compelled or controlled by park rangers through the use of force, park rangers must remain mindful that they derive their authority from the community and that unreasonable force degrades the legitimacy of that authority.

This directive provides guidelines on the reasonable use of force. While there is no way to specify the exact amount or type of reasonable force to be applied in any situation, every member of this agency 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 directive shall apply to all directives addressing the potential use of force, including but not limited to the Impact Weapons and Chemical Agents and Conducted Energy Weapons directives.

300.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this directive 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, RCW 10.120.010).

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. Depending on the circumstances, de-escalation tactics may include, but are not limited to: using clear instructions and verbal persuasion; attempting to slow down or stabilize the situation so that more time, options, and resources are available to resolve the incident; creating physical distance by employing tactical repositioning to maintain the benefit of time, distance, and cover; when there are multiple officers, designating one officer to communicate in order to avoid competing commands; requesting and using available support and resources, such as a crisis intervention team, a designated crisis responder or other behavioral health professional, or back-up officers (RCW 10.120.010).

Excessive force – Force that exceeds the force permitted by law or policy of the witnessing officer's agency (RCW 10.93.190).

Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission

Directive Manual

Use of Force

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 park ranger or another person.

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).

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

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

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).

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).

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).

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 DIRECTIVE

Park Rangers may only use force that is objectively reasonable based upon the totality of circumstances, in keeping with the standards set forth in , 490 U.S. 386 (1989). Park Rangers may use force when no reasonably effective and feasible alternative appears to exist and may use only the level of force that a reasonable officer on the scene would use under the same or similar circumstances.

As the Supreme Court stated in : The decision to use force "requires careful attention to the facts and circumstances of each particular case, including the severity of the crime at issue, whether the suspect poses an immediate threat to the safety of the officer or others, and whether [the suspect] is actively resisting arrest or attempting to evade arrest by flight." Id at 396. "The calculus

Use of Force

of reasonableness must embody allowance for the fact that police officers are often forced to make split-second judgments-in circumstances that are tense, uncertain, and rapidly evolving- about the amount of force that is necessary in a particular situation." Id at 396-97. In addition, "[t]he 'reasonableness' of a particular use of force must be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene, rather than with the 20/20 vision of hindsight." Id at 397. "[T]he question is whether the officers' actions are 'objectively reasonable' in light of the facts and circumstances confronting them." Id

continues to serve as an important constitutional overlay in the decision to use force, but Washington State law provides specific statutory requirements regarding when force is authorized and how it is to be carried out. These requirements are consistent with and are the foundation of this directive.

300.3 FACTORS USED TO DETERMINE THE REASONABLENESS OF FORCE

When determining whether to apply force and evaluating whether a park ranger has used reasonable force, many factors should be taken into consideration, as time and circumstances permit. These factors include but are not limited to:

- (a) Perception that the suspect poses an immediate threat to the park ranger or others.
- (b) Whether the suspect appears to be actively resisting arrest or evading arrest by flight.
- (c) The severity of the crime.
- (d) The conduct of the individual being confronted, as reasonably perceived by the park ranger at the time.
- (e) Park Ranger/subject factors (e.g., age, size, relative strength, skill level, injuries sustained, level of exhaustion or fatigue, the number of park rangers available vs. subjects).
- (f) The effects of suspected drug or alcohol use.
- (g) The individual's mental state or capacity.
- (h) The individual's ability to understand and comply with park ranger commands.
- (i) Proximity of weapons or dangerous improvised devices.
- (j) The degree to which the individual has been effectively restrained and the individual's ability to resist despite being restrained.
- (k) The availability of other reasonable and feasible options and their possible effectiveness.
- (l) Seriousness of the suspected offense or reason for contact with the individual.
- (m) Training and experience of the park ranger.
- (n) Potential for injury to park rangers, suspects, and others.
- (o) The risk and reasonably foreseeable consequences of escape.

Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission

Directive Manual

Use of Force

- (p) The apparent need for immediate control of the individual or a prompt resolution of the situation.
- (q) Whether the conduct of the individual being confronted no longer reasonably appears to pose an imminent threat to the park ranger or others.
- (r) Prior contacts with the individual or awareness of any propensity for violence.
- (s) Time available for decision making under the circumstances.
- (t) Environmental factors including but not limited to lighting, weather conditions, and physical obstructions.
- (u) Stress induced cognitive and/or perceptual distortions that may affect decision making, tactics, and performance.
- (v) Proximity to bystanders who may be injured.
- (w) Presence of persons who may interfere with a park ranger's lawful actions.
- (x) Suspect's response to de-escalation efforts.
- (y) Suspect type and level of resistance and/or attempts to flee a lawful detention.
- (z) Any other exigent circumstances.

300.3.1 REQUIREMENT TO USE REASONABLE CARE

Park Rangers should be aware that "reasonable care" is a legal requirement when using physical force under Chapter 10.120 RCW. Park Rangers are required to use reasonable care when determining whether to use physical force or deadly force and when using any physical force or deadly force against another person (RCW 10.120.020).

To that end, a park ranger shall:

- (a) When possible, use all de-escalation tactics that are available and appropriate under the circumstances before using physical force (RCW 10.120.020). De-escalation tactics are defined in the Definitions section of this directive.
- (b) When using physical force, park rangers shall use the least amount of physical force necessary to overcome resistance under the circumstances (RCW 10.120.020). This includes a consideration of the characteristics and conditions of a person for the purposes of determining whether to use force against that person and, if force is necessary, determining the appropriate and least amount of force possible to effect a lawful purpose. Such characteristics and conditions may include, for example, whether the person:
 - 1. Is visibly pregnant, or states that they are pregnant;
 - 2. Is known to be a minor, objectively appears to be a minor, or states that they are a minor;
 - 3. Is known to be a vulnerable adult, or objectively appears to be a vulnerable adult as defined in RCW 74.34.020;
 - 4. Displays signs of mental, behavioral, or physical impairments or disabilities;

Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission

Directive Manual

Use of Force

5. Is experiencing perceptual or cognitive impairments typically related to the use of alcohol, narcotics, hallucinogens, or other drugs;
 6. Is suicidal;
 7. Has limited English proficiency; or
 8. Is in the presence of children.
- (c) Terminate the use of physical force as soon as the necessity for such force ends (RCW 10.120.020).
 - (d) When possible, shall use less lethal alternatives that are available and appropriate under the circumstances before using deadly force (RCW 10.120.020).
 - (e) Make less lethal alternatives issued to the officer reasonably available for their use (RCW 10.120.020).

Park Rangers should not expose themselves to unreasonable danger and shall continually assess the situation to determine if de-escalation tactics are feasible and if force is necessary. Park Rangers will continually reassess their force in relation to the amount of continued resistance offered by the subject and adjust their level of force appropriately.

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

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

- (a) Identify themselves as law enforcement officers. Identification is unnecessary when the park ranger 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 park ranger 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.

300.5 PHYSICAL FORCE

Physical force means 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).

A Park Ranger may use physical 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.

Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission

Directive Manual

Use of Force

- (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 a park ranger to take a person into custody.
- (g) Execute a search warrant.
- (h) Execute or enforce an oral directive issued by a judicial officer in the courtroom or a written order where the court expressly authorizes a park ranger to use physical 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 park ranger, another person, or the person against whom force is being used.
- (l) Perform lifesaving measures or community care taking functions to ensure health and safety including, but not limited to, rendering medical assistance, performing welfare checks, or assisting other first responders, medical professionals, behavioral health professionals, social service providers, designated crisis responders, shelter or housing providers, or any member of the public.

300.6 DEADLY FORCE

When feasible, park rangers 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. When possible, park rangers shall use less lethal alternatives that are available and appropriate under the circumstances before using deadly force (RCW 10.120.020).

In all circumstances, a park ranger may use deadly force against another person only when necessary to protect against an immediate threat of serious physical injury or death to the park ranger or another person (RCW 10.120.020).

An "immediate threat of serious physical injury or death" exists when, based on the totality of the circumstances, it is objectively reasonable to believe that a person has the present and apparent ability, opportunity, and intent to immediately cause death or serious bodily injury to the peace officer or another person (RCW 10.120.020).

Use of deadly force is only justified when the park ranger reasonably believes it is necessary in the following circumstances:

Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission

Directive Manual

Use of Force

- (a) A Park Ranger may use deadly force to protect the park ranger or others from what the park ranger reasonably believes is an immediate threat of serious physical injury or death.
- (b) A Park Ranger may use deadly force to stop a fleeing subject when the park ranger has probable cause to believe that the individual has committed, or intends to commit, a felony involving the infliction or threatened infliction of serious physical injury or death, and the park ranger reasonably believes that there is an immediate threat of serious physical injury or death to any other person if the individual is not immediately apprehended. Under such circumstances, a verbal warning should precede the use of deadly force, where feasible (RCW 9A.16.040).

In using deadly force, the officer must act "in good faith", which means that, considering all the facts, circumstances, and information known to the officer at the time, a similarly situated reasonable officer would have believed that the use of deadly force was necessary to prevent death or serious physical harm to the officer or another individual (RCW 9A.16.040).

300.6.1 FIREARMS RESTRICTIONS

Park Rangers should not use a firearm in the following circumstances:

- (a) When it appears to a reasonable park ranger at the scene that an innocent person may be injured.
- (b) To fire warning shots.

300.7 PROHIBITED FORCE TACTICS

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

Park Rangers may not use any force tactics prohibited by departmental directive or otherwise by law, except to protect their life or the life of another person from an imminent threat (RCW 10.120.020).

Park Rangers are not permitted to use physical force or deadly force in a manner or under such circumstances that would violate the United States Constitution or state Constitution (RCW 10.120.020). The use of excessive force is prohibited.

A park ranger 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 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).

300.8 DUTY TO INTERVENE AND REPORT

When park rangers witness violations of the law or agency directive, regardless of their rank, they are required to intervene according to the following guidelines:

- (a) Any on-duty park ranger who witnesses another peace officer engaging or attempting to engage in the use of excessive force against another person shall intervene when

Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission

Directive Manual

Use of Force

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. A park ranger shall also 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).

- (b) Any on-duty park ranger who witnesses any wrongdoing committed by another peace 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, in the absence of their supervisor, any other available supervisor, and that notification shall follow through the chain of command to the Chief of Visitor Protection and Law Enforcement.

Park Rangers shall not be disciplined or retaliated in any way for intervening in good faith or for reporting wrongdoing in good faith as required by this directive (RCW 10.93.190).

When observing or reporting force used by a law enforcement officer, each park ranger 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.

300.9 MEDICAL CONSIDERATIONS

All park rangers 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). Once it is reasonably safe to do so, medical assistance shall be provided for any person who requests it, exhibits signs of physical distress, has sustained visible injury, expresses a complaint of injury, 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.

Based upon the park ranger'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 park ranger 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 park ranger 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 park ranger reasonably believes would be potential safety or medical risks to the subject (e.g., prolonged struggle, extreme agitation, impaired respiration).

Individuals who exhibit extreme agitation, violent irrational behavior accompanied by profuse sweating, extraordinary strength beyond their physical characteristics, and imperviousness to pain (sometimes called "Excited or Agitated Delirium"), or who require a protracted physical encounter with multiple park rangers or other peace officers to be brought under control, may be at an increased risk of sudden in-custody death. Calls involving these persons should be

Use of Force

considered medical emergencies. Park Rangers 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 Directive for additional guidelines.

300.10 USE OF FORCE NOTIFICATIONS

300.10.1 NOTIFICATION 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 of force caused a visible injury.
- (b) The individual subjected to the force complains of injury or continuing pain, even if no injury is visible.
- (c) Any application of handcuffs or other restraint devices.
- (d) An individual was subjected to a counter-joint technique or takedown.
- (e) An individual was struck or kicked.
- (f) Any display or discharge of the TASER® device.
- (g) Any display or deployment of a baton or other impact weapon.
- (h) Any display or discharge of Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) Spray.
- (i) The individual subjected to the force was rendered unconscious.
- (j) Canine deployment.
- (k) Any display or discharge of a firearm.
- (l) The individual indicates intent to pursue litigation.
- (m) An individual alleges unreasonable force was used or that any of the above has occurred.

300.10.2 NOTIFICATION TO OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT INVESTIGATIONS

If the incident involves use of deadly force by an involved park ranger that results in death, substantial bodily harm, or great bodily harm, the Agency must immediately contact the Office of Independent Investigations (OII) pursuant to the procedure established by their office once the involved agency personnel and other first responders have rendered the scene safe and provided or facilitated lifesaving first aid to persons at the scene who have life-threatening injuries (RCW 43.102.120).

Once the scene has been rendered safe and involved personnel have provided or facilitated lifesaving first aid to those on scene, immediate notification to supervisory chain of command and the Chief of Visitor Protection and Law Enforcement shall occur.

Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission

Directive Manual

Use of Force

The Chief of Visitor Protection and Law Enforcement or authorized designee shall immediately notify OII of the qualifying incident by calling (833) 819-0718.

300.10.3 NOTIFICATION TO INDIAN AFFAIRS

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

Qualifying incidents shall result in immediate notification to supervisory chain of command and the Chief of Visitor Protection and Law Enforcement. The Chief of Visitor Protection and Law Enforcement or their designee shall notify the Governor's Office of Indian Affairs within 24 hours of the incident.

300.10.4 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 a park ranger (RCW 43.101.135).

300.11 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

A supervisor should respond to a reported application of force, 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 park rangers. 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.
- (d) Once any initial medical assessment has been completed or first aid has been rendered, ensure that photographs have been taken of any non-sensitive areas involving visible injury or complaint of pain, as well as overall photographs of uninjured areas on all involved persons.
- (e) Identify any witnesses not already included in related reports.
- (f) Ensure that any evidence is protected.
- (g) Determine if there is any indication that the individual may pursue civil litigation. 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) Review each use of force by any personnel within their command to ensure compliance with this directive.

Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission

Directive Manual

Use of Force

- (i) Evaluate the circumstances surrounding the incident and initiate an administrative investigation in consultation with the Area Manager, Region Manager, and Chief of Visitor Protection and Law Enforcement if there is a question of directive noncompliance.

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

300.12 USE OF FORCE REPORTING

Any use of physical force or deadly force by a park ranger shall be documented promptly, completely, and accurately in an incident report in accordance with the Incident Report Preparation Directive. Incident Reports involving the use of physical force, deadly force, or display, use, or discharge of law enforcement equipment shall be submitted to the authoring ranger's supervisor within 48 hours. Supervisory approval for a delayed report is required.

The park ranger should articulate why they believed the use of force was objectively reasonable under the totality of the circumstances, based on the Use of Force Directive. The park ranger shall also document attempts to gain compliance through the use of all available and appropriate de-escalation tactics.

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

See the Incident Report Preparation Directive for additional circumstances that may require documentation.

300.13 REPORTING TO WASHINGTON STATEWIDE USE OF FORCE DATA PROGRAM

The Agency 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).

300.14 TRAINING

Park Rangers will receive periodic training on this directive and demonstrate their knowledge and understanding.

Park Rangers shall receive training and subsequent periodic training on the following (RCW 43.101.450; RCW 43.101.495; RCW 10.120.010; 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 alternatives to force and legal requirements.
- (c) Duty to intervene.

Use of Force

300.15 USE OF FORCE ANALYSIS

The Criminal Records Manager shall prepare an annual management review and analysis report on use of force incidents. The report shall be submitted, reviewed, and approved by the Chief of Visitor Protection and Law Enforcement. The report should not contain the names of park rangers, suspects, or case numbers and should include:

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

Handcuffing and Restraints

302.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This directive provides guidelines for the use of handcuffs and other restraints during detentions and arrests.

Handcuffs and restraint devices are designed to compel, control, constrain, or restrain a person's movement. Use of these devices is considered physical force (see Use of Force Directive). However, physical force does not include compliant handcuffing where there is no complaint of physical pain or injury (RCW 10.120.010).

302.2 DIRECTIVE

The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission authorizes the use of handcuffs and other restraint devices in accordance with this directive, the Use of Force Directive, and agency training.

302.3 USE OF RESTRAINTS

Only members who have successfully completed Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission approved training on the use of restraint devices described in this directive are authorized to use these devices.

When deciding whether to use any restraint, park rangers should carefully balance officer safety concerns with factors that include but are not limited to:

- (a) The circumstances or crime leading to the arrest.
- (b) The demeanor and behavior of the arrested person.
- (c) The age and health of the person.
- (d) Whether the person is known to be pregnant.
- (e) Whether the person has a hearing or speaking disability. In such cases, consideration should be given, safety permitting, to handcuffing in the front to allow the person to sign or write notes.
- (f) Whether the person has any other apparent disability.

Restrained persons shall be continually monitored while in law enforcement custody.

302.3.1 RESTRAINT OF DETAINEES

Situations may arise where it may be reasonable to restrain a person who may, after brief investigation, be released without arrest. Unless arrested, the use of restraints on detainees should continue only for as long as is reasonably necessary to ensure the safety of park rangers and others. When deciding whether to remove restraints from a detainee, park rangers should continuously weigh the safety interests at hand against the continuing intrusion upon the detainee.

Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission

Directive Manual

Handcuffing and Restraints

302.3.2 RESTRAINT OF PREGNANT PERSONS

Persons who are known to be pregnant should be restrained in the least restrictive manner available and reasonable under the circumstances, but in no case shall leg irons or waist chains be used. (RCW 70.48.500).

When the person is in labor no restraints of any kind shall be used (RCW 70.48.500).

302.3.3 RESTRAINT OF JUVENILES

Juveniles should not be restrained unless it is deemed lawful and necessary by the park ranger. Considerations for this decision include but are not limited to whether the juvenile is suspected of a crime, or a park ranger has a reasonable suspicion that the juvenile may resist, attempt escape, injure themselves, injure the park ranger, or damage property.

302.3.4 NOTIFICATIONS

Whenever a park ranger transports a person with the use of restraints other than handcuffs, the park ranger shall inform the jail staff upon arrival at the jail that restraints were used. This notification should include information regarding any other circumstances the park ranger reasonably believes would be potential safety concerns or medical risks to the person (e.g., prolonged struggle, extreme agitation, impaired respiration) that may have occurred prior to, or during, transportation to the jail.

302.4 APPLICATION OF HANDCUFFS OR PLASTIC CUFFS

Handcuffs, including temporary nylon or plastic cuffs, should only be used to restrain a person's hands.

In most situations handcuffs should be applied with the hands behind the person's back. Handcuffs shall be checked for proper fit and double-locked to prevent tightening, which may cause undue discomfort or injury to the hands or wrists.

In situations where one pair of handcuffs does not appear sufficient to restrain the person or may cause unreasonable discomfort, park rangers should consider alternatives, such as using an additional set of handcuffs or multiple plastic cuffs.

Handcuffs shall be removed as soon as it is circumstantially safe and reasonable to do so.

302.5 APPLICATION OF SPIT GUARDS

A spit guard (sometimes referred to as spit hood, spit mask, or spit sock) is a woven mesh device which can be placed over a person's head and face with the intent of preventing or reducing the transmission of infectious disease through saliva, mucous, and blood.

Park Rangers shall only use Agency-issued spit guards in accordance with Agency training.

Spit guards may be placed upon persons in custody when the park ranger reasonably believes the person will bite or spit, either on a person or in an inappropriate place. They are generally used during application of a physical restraint, while the person is restrained, or during or after transport.

Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission

Directive Manual

Handcuffing and Restraints

Prior to application of a spit guard, a park ranger shall warn the individual and provide a reasonable time for the person to comply with the park ranger's commands. If applied, the park ranger shall remove the spit guard as soon as the threat of spitting or biting has ended, or the park ranger observes that the spit guard is no longer necessary.

Park Rangers utilizing spit guards should ensure that the spit guard is fastened properly according to the manufacturer's instructions to allow for adequate ventilation and that the restrained person can breathe normally. After application of a spit guard and when safe to do so, park rangers should move the individual into a standing, seated, or side recovery position. Park Rangers should provide assistance during the movement of a restrained person due to the potential for impaired or distorted vision. For individuals in mental health crisis, application of a spit guard may provoke an elevated level of distress. Park Rangers should provide verbal reassurance and dynamically assess the situation to remove the spit guard as soon as appropriate.

Spit guards should not be used in situations where the restrained person is bleeding profusely from the area around the mouth or nose, vomiting, or if there are indications that the person has a medical condition that affects their breathing, or the person demonstrates symptoms of labored or distressed breathing. In such cases, prompt medical care should be obtained. If the person vomits while wearing a spit guard, the spit guard should be promptly removed and discarded. Persons who have been sprayed with oleoresin capsicum (OC) spray should be thoroughly decontaminated including hair, head, and clothing, prior to application of a spit guard.

Those who have been placed in a spit guard shall be continually monitored and shall not be left unattended until the spit guard is removed. In the event of a medical emergency, spit guards should be removed immediately. Spit guards shall be discarded after each use.

302.6 APPLICATION OF AUXILIARY RESTRAINT DEVICES

Auxiliary restraint devices include transport belts, waist or belly chains, transportation chains, leg irons and other similar devices. Auxiliary restraint devices are intended for use during long-term restraint or transportation. They provide additional security and safety without impeding breathing, while permitting adequate movement, comfort and mobility.

Only agency-authorized devices may be used. Any person in auxiliary restraints should be monitored as reasonably appears necessary.

302.7 APPLICATION OF LEG RESTRAINT DEVICES

Leg restraints may be used to restrain the legs of a violent or potentially violent person when it is reasonable to do so during the course of detention, arrest, or transportation. Only restraint devices approved by the Agency shall be used.

In determining whether to use the leg restraint, park rangers should consider:

- (a) Whether the park ranger or others could be exposed to injury due to the assaultive or resistant behavior of a person.

Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission

Directive Manual

Handcuffing and Restraints

- (b) Whether it is reasonably necessary to protect the person from their own actions (e.g., hitting their head against the interior of the patrol vehicle, running away from the arresting park ranger while handcuffed, kicking at objects or park rangers).
- (c) Whether it is reasonably necessary to avoid damage to property (e.g., kicking at windows of the patrol vehicle).

302.7.1 GUIDELINES FOR USE OF LEG RESTRAINTS

When applying leg restraints, the following guidelines should be followed:

- (a) If practicable, park rangers should notify a supervisor of the intent to apply the leg restraint device. In all cases, a supervisor shall be notified as soon as practicable after the application of the leg restraint device.
- (b) Once applied, absent a medical or other emergency, restraints should remain in place until the park ranger arrives at the jail or other facility or the person no longer reasonably appears to pose a threat.
- (c) Once secured, the person should be placed in a seated or upright position, secured with a seat belt, and shall not be placed on their stomach for an extended period, as this could reduce their ability to breathe.
- (d) The restrained person shall be continually monitored while in the leg restraint. The park ranger should ensure that the person does not roll onto and remain on their stomach.
- (e) The park ranger should look for signs of labored breathing and take appropriate steps to relieve and minimize any obvious factors contributing to this condition.
- (f) When transported by emergency medical services, the restrained person should be accompanied by a park ranger when requested by medical personnel. The transporting park ranger should describe to medical personnel any unusual behaviors or other circumstances the park ranger reasonably believes would be potential safety or medical risks to the person (e.g., prolonged struggle, extreme agitation, impaired respiration).

Park Rangers shall not "hog tie" an individual by connecting a leg restraint to handcuffs.

302.8 POST HANDCUFFING AND RESTRAINT CARE

After handcuffing or restraining a subject park rangers should take the following actions to reduce the risk of potential harm:

- (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 the person to an upright position that does not impede the mechanism of normal breathing, except if the person is unconscious. This requirement is especially important when the person is handcuffed in the prone position. An exception is if the person is conscious and expresses a desire to be placed in a different position. In this case the park ranger shall place the person in that position unless doing so poses an increased risk of safety to the individual, park rangers, or others.
- (b) Do not put pressure on the chest, neck, or back, including by sitting, kneeling, or standing when force is no longer necessary (see Use of Force Directive).

Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission

Directive Manual

Handcuffing and Restraints

- (c) Monitor the restrained person's condition for signs of physiological distress. Monitoring includes but is not limited to assessing the adequacy of the person's breathing and any perceived impairment verbalized by the person.
- (d) Provide or facilitate provision of first aid for any person in physiological distress.
- (e) Do not transport a restrained person in the prone position.

302.9 REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION

If a person is restrained and released, or arrested, the use of handcuffs or other restraints shall be documented in an incident report.

Park Rangers shall document the following information in an incident report when restraints other than handcuffs are used on a person:

- (a) The factors that led to the decision to use restraints.
- (b) Supervisor notification and approval of restraint use.
- (c) The types of restraint used.
- (d) The amount of time the person was restrained.
- (e) How the person was transported and the position of the person during transport.
- (f) Observations of the person's behavior and any signs of physiological problems.
- (g) Any known or suspected drug use or other medical problems.

302.10 TRAINING

Subject to available resources, the Training Coordinator should ensure that park rangers receive periodic training on the proper use of handcuffs and other restraints, including:

- (a) Proper placement and fit of handcuffs and other restraint devices approved for use by the Agency.
- (b) Response to complaints of pain by restrained persons.
- (c) Options for restraining those who may be pregnant without the use of leg irons, waist chains, or handcuffs behind the body.
- (d) Options for restraining amputees or those with medical conditions or other physical conditions that may be aggravated by being restrained.

Impact Weapons and Chemical Agents

303.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This directive provides guidelines for the use and maintenance of impact weapons and chemical agents that are described in this directive.

303.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Impact weapon – any tool or implement utilized to strike or exert leverage upon a person for the purpose of incapacitation.

Oleoresin capsicum (OC) - An inflammatory agent that causes an intense burning sensation of the eyes, nose, mouth, and skin. Effects may include but are not limited to inflammation of the eyes and skin, closing of the eyes, tearing of the eyes, coughing, and gagging.

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 (RCW 10.116.030).

303.2 DIRECTIVE

Impact weapons and chemical agents are intended to control a violent or potentially violent individual. The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission authorizes park rangers to use impact weapons and chemical agents in accordance with this directive and the Use of Force Directive.

303.3 ISSUING, CARRYING, AND USING IMPACT WEAPONS AND CHEMICAL AGENTS

The impact weapons and chemical agents described in this directive may be carried and used by members of this agency only if they have been issued by the Agency or approved by the Chief of Visitor Protection and Law Enforcement. The Agency does not issue tear gas.

Only park rangers who have successfully completed agency-approved training and have demonstrated satisfactory skill and proficiency are authorized to carry and use impact weapons and chemical agents.

Impact weapons and chemical agents may be used when the circumstances perceived by the park ranger at the time indicate that such application is reasonably necessary to control a person who is demonstrating non-compliance perceived as an immediate threat of assault to the park ranger or another person.

Impact weapons and chemical agents may also be considered for use to bring under control a person who is engaging in, or is about to engage in violent behavior that poses a risk of physical harm to oneself.

Active resistance or mere flight from a pursuing park ranger, without other known circumstances or factors, is not good cause for the use of impact weapons or chemical agents to apprehend an individual.

Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission

Directive Manual

Impact Weapons and Chemical Agents

303.4 VERBAL AND VISUAL WARNINGS

A verbal warning of the intended use of impact weapons or chemical agents should precede their application, unless it would otherwise endanger the safety of park rangers or when it is not practicable due to the circumstances. The purpose of the warning is to:

- (a) Provide the individual with a reasonable opportunity to voluntarily comply.
- (b) Provide other park rangers and individuals with a warning that an impact weapon or chemical agent may be deployed.

The fact that a verbal or other warning was given, or the reasons it was not given, shall be documented by the deploying park ranger in the related incident report.

303.5 IMPACT WEAPON GUIDELINES

The need to immediately control a suspect must be weighed against the risk of causing serious injury. Park Rangers shall not intentionally strike the head, neck, face, throat, spine, groin, or kidney unless deadly force is justified. Park Rangers shall reassess the effectiveness of baton strikes as soon as safe and feasible, and if not effective, move to another appropriate target or to another tactical or physical force option (see the Use of Force Directive).

After striking a subject with an impact weapon, subsequent strikes must also be justified.

303.5.1 CARRYING IMPACT WEAPONS

When carrying a baton, park rangers shall carry the baton in its authorized holder on the duty belt or approved external load-bearing vest.

303.5.2 TREATMENT AFTER IMPACT WEAPON DEPLOYMENT

At the earliest safe opportunity at a scene controlled by law enforcement, a park ranger shall take actions to address the effects impact weapon deployment. All subjects who have been struck with an impact weapon shall be examined by qualified medical personnel.

303.6 OLEORESIN CAPSICUM (OC) GUIDELINES

Oleoresin Capsicum spray may be considered for use to bring under control an individual or groups of individuals who are engaging in, or are about to engage in violent behavior. OC spray should not, however, be used against individuals or groups who merely fail to disperse or do not reasonably appear to present a risk to the safety of park rangers or the public.

After the initial application of OC spray, each subsequent application must also be justified.

Park Rangers deploying OC spray will attempt to avoid or minimize incidental exposure to persons who do not pose an immediate threat to the safety of the park ranger or others. OC spray should generally not be used in an enclosed, highly populated space where there is a likelihood of exposure to persons who do not pose an immediate threat to the safety of the park ranger or others.

Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission

Directive Manual

Impact Weapons and Chemical Agents

303.6.1 CARRYING OC SPRAY

When carrying OC spray, park rangers shall carry it in its authorized holder on the duty belt or approved external load-bearing vest.

303.6.2 TREATMENT FOR OC SPRAY EXPOSURE

At the earliest safe opportunity at a scene controlled by law enforcement, a park ranger shall take actions to address the effects of the OC spray. If possible, these actions shall include wiping the OC spray off, flushing the person's eyes out with clean water, and ventilating with fresh air. All subjects intentionally exposed to OC spray shall be examined by qualified medical personnel.

303.7 DANGEROUS ANIMALS

Impact weapons or chemical agents may be deployed against an animal as part of a plan to deal with a potentially dangerous animal, such as a dog, if the animal reasonably appears to pose an imminent threat to human safety and alternative methods are not reasonably available or would likely be ineffective.

303.8 RESPONSIBILITIES

303.8.1 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

When possible, supervisors should respond to calls when they reasonably believe there is a likelihood that an impact weapon or chemical agent may be used. A supervisor should respond to all incidents where an impact weapon or chemical agent device was utilized in accordance with the Use of Force Directive.

A supervisor should review each incident where an impact weapon or chemical agent has been used. Photographs of the subject, park ranger, and scene should be taken and witnesses interviewed.

303.8.2 USER RESPONSIBILITIES

All routine inspection, maintenance, and care shall be the responsibility of personnel using impact weapons and chemical agents.

Any damaged impact weapons, or any damaged, inoperative, or expired chemical agents, shall be returned to the Visitor Protection and Law Enforcement Section. An incident report shall also be prepared and forwarded through the chain of command in accordance with the Incident Report Preparation Directive.

303.9 OFF-DUTY CONSIDERATIONS

Park Rangers are not authorized to carry agency issued impact weapons or chemical agents while off-duty.

Park Rangers shall ensure that impact weapons and chemical agents are secured while in their homes, vehicles, or any other area under their control in a manner that will keep them inaccessible to others.

Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission

Directive Manual

Impact Weapons and Chemical Agents

303.10 IMPACT WEAPONS AND CHEMICAL AGENTS TRAINING

The Training Coordinator shall ensure that all personnel who are authorized to carry impact weapons and chemical agents have been properly trained, have demonstrated satisfactory skill and proficiency, and are retrained as necessary.

303.11 REPORTING USE OF IMPACT WEAPONS AND CHEMICAL AGENTS

Any deployment of an impact weapon or chemical agent shall be reported pursuant to the Use of Force and Incident Report Preparation directives.

Conducted Energy Device

304.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This directive provides guidelines for the issuance and use of conducted energy devices (CED).

304.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Conducted energy device - A portable device that fires darts/electrodes that transmit an electrical charge or current intended to temporarily immobilize a person (CED).

304.2 DIRECTIVE

The CED is used in an attempt to control a violent or potentially violent individual. The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission authorizes park rangers to use conducted electrical weapons in accordance with this directive and the Use of Force Directive. The appropriate use of such a device may result in fewer serious injuries to park rangers and suspects.

304.3 ISSUANCE AND CARRYING CEDS

Only members who have successfully completed Agency-approved training and have demonstrated satisfactory skill and proficiency may be issued and carry the CED.

A park ranger that is issued a CED is expected to consider it as an option to be utilized when deadly force is not justified.

Park Rangers shall only use the CED and cartridges that have been issued by the Agency. Park Rangers who have been issued the CED shall wear it in an approved holster on their person.

A park ranger carrying a CED shall perform a function check on the weapon and check remaining battery life prior to every shift. A Park Ranger shall, as soon as practicable, report any malfunction to a supervisor and the Assistant Chief of Visitor Protection and Law Enforcement.

A park ranger shall carry a CED on the duty belt, on the opposite side of the body from their duty pistol.

- (a) All CEDs shall be clearly and distinctly marked to differentiate them from the duty weapon and any other device.
- (b) Whenever practicable, park rangers shall carry the CED with both cartridge bays loaded.
- (c) Park Rangers shall be responsible for ensuring that their issued CED is properly maintained and in good working order.
- (d) Park Rangers should not hold both a firearm and the CED at the same time, unless exigent circumstances exist.

Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission

Directive Manual

Conducted Energy Device

304.4 VERBAL AND VISUAL WARNINGS

A verbal warning of the intended use of the CED should precede its application, unless it would otherwise endanger the safety of park rangers or when it is not practicable due to the circumstances. The purpose of the warning is to:

- (a) Provide the individual with a reasonable opportunity to voluntarily comply.
- (b) Provide other park rangers and individuals with a warning that the CED may be deployed.

If, after a verbal warning, an individual fails to voluntarily comply with a park ranger's lawful orders and it appears both reasonable and feasible under the circumstances, the park ranger may, but is not required to, activate any warning on the device, which may include display of the electrical arc, or the laser in a further attempt to gain compliance prior to the application of the CED. The laser should not be intentionally directed into anyone's eyes.

The fact that a verbal or other warning was given or the reasons it was not given shall be documented by the park ranger deploying the CED in the related incident report.

304.5 USE OF THE CED

The CED has limitations and restrictions requiring consideration before its use. The CED should only be used when its operator can safely deploy the CED within its operational range. Although the CED may be effective in controlling individuals, park rangers should be aware that the device may not achieve the intended results and be prepared with other options.

304.5.1 APPLICATION OF THE CED

The CED may be used when the circumstances reasonably perceived by the park ranger at the time indicate that such application reasonably appears necessary to control a person who is demonstrating non-compliance perceived as an immediate threat of assault to the park ranger or another person.

The CED may also be considered for use to bring under control a person who is engaging in, or is about to engage in violent behavior that poses a risk of physical harm to oneself.

Active resistance or mere flight from a pursuing park ranger, without additional circumstances or factors, is not good cause for the use of the CED to apprehend an individual.

The CED shall not be used to psychologically torment, to elicit statements, or to punish any individual.

304.5.2 SPECIAL DEPLOYMENT CONSIDERATIONS

The use of the CED on certain individuals should generally be avoided unless the totality of the circumstances indicates that other available options reasonably appear ineffective or would present a greater danger to the park ranger, the subject, or others, and the park ranger reasonably believes that the need to control the individual outweighs the potential risk of using the device. This includes:

Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission

Directive Manual

Conducted Energy Device

- (a) Individuals who are known to be pregnant.
- (b) Elderly individuals or obvious juveniles.
- (c) Individuals with obviously low body mass.
- (d) Individuals who are handcuffed or otherwise restrained.
- (e) In any environment where a park ranger 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 a volatile propellant, gasoline, natural gas, or propane.
- (f) Individuals who are situated on an elevated surface (e.g., a ledge, scaffold, near a precipice) unless reasonable efforts have been made to prevent or minimize a fall-related injury (e.g., deploying a safety net).
- (g) Individuals known to be located in water.
- (h) Operators in physical control of vehicles in motion.

The primary use of a CED is not as a pain compliance tool. Drive-stun mode should only be used when necessary to complete the incapacitation circuit (e.g., where only one probe has attached to the person, where both probes attached in close proximity).

304.5.3 TARGETING CONSIDERATIONS

Reasonable efforts should be made to avoid targeting the head, neck, upper chest or groin, and to target probe placement above and below the waistline.

304.5.4 MULTIPLE APPLICATIONS OF THE CED

Park Rangers should apply the CED for only one standard cycle of five seconds or less and then evaluate the situation before applying any subsequent cycles. Total continuous exposure to the CED should not exceed 15 seconds. Multiple applications of the CED against a single individual are generally not recommended and should be avoided unless the park ranger reasonably believes that the need to control the individual outweighs the potentially increased risk posed by multiple applications.

If the first application of the CED appears to be ineffective in gaining control of an individual, the park ranger should consider certain factors before additional applications of the CED, including:

- (a) Whether the probes are making proper contact.
- (b) Whether the individual has the ability and has been given a reasonable opportunity to comply.
- (c) Whether verbal commands, other options or tactics may be more effective.

304.5.5 ACTIONS FOLLOWING DEPLOYMENTS

Park Rangers should take appropriate actions to control and restrain the individual as soon as reasonably practicable to minimize the need for longer or multiple exposures to the CED. As soon as practicable, park rangers shall notify a supervisor and the Chief of Visitor Protection and Law Enforcement of all CED deployments, displays, and discharges (including unintentional

Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission

Directive Manual

Conducted Energy Device

discharges). The expended cartridge(s), along with all probes and wires, should be submitted into evidence. The cartridge serial number should be noted and documented on the evidence paperwork. The evidence packaging should be marked "Biohazard" if the probes penetrated the subject's skin.

304.5.6 DANGEROUS ANIMALS

The CED may be deployed against an animal if the animal reasonably appears to pose an imminent threat to human safety.

304.5.7 OFF-DUTY CONSIDERATIONS

Park Rangers are not authorized to carry agency CEDs while off-duty.

Park Rangers shall ensure that CEDs are secured while in their homes, vehicles, or any other area under their control in a manner that will keep the device inaccessible to others.

304.6 DOCUMENTATION

Park Rangers shall clearly articulate and document the justification for each individual application of the CED in the related incident report and the CED report form. Notification shall also be made to a supervisor in compliance with the Use of Force Directive. Intentional display, pointing the CED at a person, laser activation and arcing the device other than for testing purposes shall be documented on an incident report form. Unintentional discharges shall also be documented on an incident report form.

304.6.1 CED REPORT FORM

Items that shall be completed on the CED report form are:

- (a) The brand of CED, model, and cartridge serial number.
- (b) Date, time and location of the incident.
- (c) Whether any display, laser or arc deterred a subject and gained compliance.
- (d) The number of probes deployed, CED activations, the duration of each cycle, the duration between activations, and (as best as can be determined) the duration that the subject received applications.
- (e) The range at which the CED was used.
- (f) The type of mode used (probe deployment or drive-stun).
- (g) Location of any probe impact.
- (h) Location of contact in drive-stun mode.
- (i) Description of where missed probes went.
- (j) Whether medical care was provided to the subject.
- (k) Whether the subject sustained any injuries.
- (l) Whether any park rangers sustained any injuries.

Conducted Energy Device

The Training Coordinator should periodically analyze the report forms to identify trends, including deterrence and effectiveness. The Training Coordinator should also periodically conduct audits of data downloads and reconcile CED report forms with recorded activations.

304.6.2 INCIDENT REPORTS

The park ranger should include the following in the incident report:

- (a) Identification of all personnel firing CEDS.
- (b) Identification of all witnesses.
- (c) Medical care provided to the subject.
- (d) Observations of the subject's physical and physiological actions.
- (e) Any known or suspected drug use, intoxication or other medical problems.

304.7 MEDICAL TREATMENT

At the earliest safe opportunity at a scene controlled by law enforcement, after the suspect is in custody, park rangers trained in probe removal and handling shall remove or ensure the CED probes are removed, unless probes are in a sensitive area, such as the head, neck, face, eyes, breast, or groin. Probes in sensitive areas shall only be removed by qualified medical personnel. Used CED probes shall be treated as a sharps biohazard, similar to a used hypodermic needle and handled appropriately. Universal precautions should be taken.

All persons who have been struck by CED probes or who have been subjected to the electric discharge of the device or who sustained direct exposure of the laser to the eyes shall be medically assessed prior to booking. Additionally, any such individual who falls under any of the following categories should, as soon as practicable, be examined by paramedics or other qualified medical personnel:

- (a) The person is suspected of being under the influence of controlled substances and/or alcohol.
- (b) The person may be pregnant.
- (c) The person reasonably appears to be in need of medical attention.
- (d) The CED probes are lodged in a sensitive area.
- (e) The person requests medical treatment.

Any individual exhibiting signs of distress or who is exposed to multiple or prolonged applications shall be transported to a medical facility for examination or medically evaluated prior to booking. If any individual refuses medical attention, such a refusal should be witnessed by another park ranger and/or medical personnel and shall be fully documented in related reports. If an audio/video recording is made of the contact or an interview with the individual, any refusal should be included, if possible.

Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission

Directive Manual

Conducted Energy Device

The transporting park ranger shall inform any person providing medical care or receiving custody that the individual has been subjected to the application of the CED (see the Medical Aid and Response Directive).

304.8 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

When possible, fully commissioned supervisors should respond to calls when they reasonably believe there is a likelihood the CED may be used. A fully commissioned supervisor should respond to all incidents where the CED was intentionally displayed or activated.

A supervisor should review each incident where a person has been exposed to a CED. The device's onboard memory should be downloaded as soon as practicable by docking the battery in the docking station. The Criminal Records Manager shall save device logs related to the incident within the Agency Records Management System. Photographs of probe sites in non-sensitive areas should be taken and witnesses interviewed.

304.9 TRAINING

Personnel who are authorized to carry the CED shall be permitted to do so only after successfully completing the initial agency-approved training and demonstrating satisfactory skill and proficiency. Any personnel who have not carried the CED as a part of their assignment for a period of six months or more shall be recertified by an Agency-approved CED instructor prior to again carrying or using the device.

Proficiency training for personnel who have been issued CEDs should occur every year. A reassessment of a park ranger's knowledge and/or practical skills may be required at any time if deemed appropriate by the Training Coordinator. All training and proficiency for CEDs will be documented in the park ranger's training file.

The Training Coordinator is responsible for ensuring that all members who carry CEDs have received initial and annual proficiency training. Periodic audits should be used for verification.

The Training Coordinator should ensure that CED training includes:

- (a) A review of this directive.
- (b) A review of the Use of Force Directive.
- (c) Performing support-hand draws or cross-draws to reduce the possibility of unintentionally drawing and firing a firearm.
- (d) Target area considerations, to include techniques or options to reduce the unintentional application of probes to the head, neck, face, eyes, chest, or groin.
- (e) Scenario-based training.
- (f) Handcuffing a subject during the application of the CED and transitioning to other force options.
- (g) De-escalation tactics.
- (h) Restraint techniques that do not impair respiration following the application of the CED.

Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission

Directive Manual

Conducted Energy Device

- (i) Proper use of cover and concealment during deployment of the CED for purposes of officer safety.
- (j) Proper tactics and techniques related to multiple applications of CEDS.