



## **USE OF FORCE**

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### **01.13.005 COMPLIANCE WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL MODEL POLICY**

Camas Police Department employs the use of five separate policies in our suite of Use of Force policies. Taken together, these five policies constitute our Use of Force policy for the purpose of compliance with RCW 10.120.030. They are:

1. 01.13 – Use of Force
2. 01.14 – Firearms
3. 01.25 – Taser
4. 01.26 – Specialty Impact Munitions
5. 03.15 – Handcuffing & Restraints

The five listed policies are generally consistent with the model policy on Use of Force published by the Attorney General in 2022. Camas PD policies have slight differences in wording, skipped or eliminated some of the information that was not critical to providing guidance to the officer, but adopted all of the major principles encouraged in the Attorney General's model policy.

#### **01.13.010 PURPOSE**

The purpose of this policy is to provide all commissioned employees of the Camas Police Department with guidelines on the lawful use of force while acting in a law enforcement capacity. These guidelines are consistent with all applicable Washington State and Federal statutes. In 2021 and 2022 the State of Washington passed new use of force laws that made Washington law more restrictive than Federal law, as it relates to the use of force by law enforcement. It is critical for officers to understand that while Federal laws, and court decisions on the use of force still exist, the laws of the State of Washington supersede those in the Federal system.

The Washington State Training Commission may deny, suspend or revoke the certification or require remedial training of an officer if the officer engaged in a use of force that could reasonably be expected to cause physical injury, and the use of force violated the law or policy of the officer's employer.

#### **01.13.020 PHILOSOPHY**

The use of force by law enforcement personnel is a matter of critical concern, both to the public and to the law enforcement community. Officers are involved in numerous and varied interactions and when warranted, may use lawful force in carrying out their duties. Officers must have an understanding of, and true appreciation for, the limitations of their authority. This is especially true with respect to officers overcoming resistance while engaged in the performance of their law enforcement duties.

The Camas Police Department recognizes it is the fundamental duty of law enforcement to preserve and protect all of human life and dignity without prejudice to anyone. Vesting officers with the authority to use lawful force to protect the public welfare requires a careful balancing of all human interests. Officers must remain mindful that they derive their authority from the community and that unreasonable force degrades the legitimacy of that authority.

This policy applies to all commissioned employees of the Camas Police Department when acting in a law enforcement capacity. Any use of force by an officer of this Department must be in accordance with this policy. Officers shall read, understand and agree to comply with all the provisions of this policy before being authorized to carry any firearm or use of force tool. Officers will only carry those firearms and use of force devices approved by the Camas Police Department.

### **01.13.030 DEFINITIONS**

**DE-ESCALATION:** Taking action or communicating verbally or non-verbally to stabilize the situation and reduce the immediacy of the threat so more time, options, and resources are available to resolve the situation. The goal of de-escalation is to gain the voluntary compliance of subjects, when possible, and thereby reduce or eliminate the necessity to use physical force.

**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 when safe and without compromising law- enforcement priorities seeking to minimize the likelihood of the need to use force during an incident, and increase the likelihood of gaining voluntary compliance from a subject. Using physical force is not a de-escalation tactic. (RCW 10.120.010)

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

**COMPRESSION ASPHYXIA:** An inadequate oxygen level in the blood and/or excessive increase of carbon dioxide in the blood causing unconsciousness or death brought on by mechanically limiting expansion of the lungs through compressing of the chest and/or abdomen, interfering with breathing.

**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).

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

**POSSIBLE:** That may or can be, exist, happen, be done, be used, etc. *Portland House (1989). Possible. In Webster's Unabridged Dictionary (1st ed., p. 1122).*

**INJURY (RCW 9A.04.110.4a):** "Bodily injury," "physical injury," or "bodily harm" means physical pain or injury, illness, or an impairment of physical condition.

**IMMEDIATE THREAT OF SERIOUS BODILY INJURY OR DEATH (RCW 10.120.020):** Based on the totality of circumstances, it is objectively reasonable to believe that a person has the present and apparent ability, opportunity, and intent to immediately cause death or serious body injury to the peace officer or another person.

**SERIOUS PHYSICAL INJURY (42 U.S. Code § 247d–6d):** (A) is life threatening; (B) results in permanent impairment of a body function or permanent damage to a body structure; or (C) necessitates medical or surgical intervention to preclude permanent impairment of a body function or permanent damage to a body structure (*Note- Currently there is no Washington State statutory definition of this precise term*).

**LESS-LETHAL FORCE:** Any use of force other than that which is considered deadly force involving physical effort to control, restrain, or overcome the resistance of another.

**LESS-LETHAL ALTERNATIVES:** Include, but are not limited to, verbal warnings, de-escalation tactics, conducted energy weapons, devices that deploy oleoresin capsicum, batons, and impact weapons (RCW 10.120.010).

**NECESSARY (RCW 10.120.010):** 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 that 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: (RCW 10.116.020):** 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.

**PROPORTIONALITY:** Proportionality should be evaluated based on whether the use of physical force corresponds to the immediacy and severity of the threat or resistance the officer encounters at the time force is applied, 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 officers to use the same type or amount of physical force as the subject. The more immediate the threat and the more likely that the threat will result in death or serious physical injury, the greater the level of force that may be proportional.

**TOTALITY OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES:** Means all facts known to the peace officer leading up to, and at the time of, the use of force, and includes the actions of the person against whom the peace officer uses such force, and the actions of the peace officer (RCW 10.120.010).

### **01.13.035 CRITICAL DECISION MAKING**

Use of critical decision making can help officers achieve the expectations outlined in this policy. When available and appropriate, when making encounters with the public, officers are encouraged to use a thoughtful and deliberate process that advantages the officers and decreases the chances of needing to use force. Many of the elements of critical decision making are common sense, but some elements worth considering are:

1. Mentally plan the call before arriving on scene.
2. Request other appropriate resources to respond as warranted.

3. When on scene, collect as much information as possible.
4. Constantly assess the situation, be alert to threats and risks.
5. Identify options to resolve the situation – seek reasonable resolutions.
6. Be alert that situations constantly change and evolve, sometimes quickly. Be prepared to re-assess the situation as necessary.

While the critical decision making model works well in most situations, some situations are instantly life and death matters where the officer must take immediate action. When officers are faced with life and death situations, they must react immediately to save lives.

Officers should not unnecessarily jeopardize their own safety or the safety of others through tactical decisions that unreasonably place themselves or others at risk. State law employs the concept of “totality of the circumstance.” In that concept, the actions of the officer are weighed along with the actions of the person who might be the subject of a use of force action.

#### **01.13.040 DE-ESCALATION**

Policing requires, at times, an officer to use force for the control of a person to make an arrest, to protect the officer, other officers, or members of the community from risk of imminent threat of bodily injury, serious physical injury, or death. An officer shall use “Reasonable Care” when determining whether to use physical force and when using any physical force against another person. When safe and possible, an officer shall exhaust available and appropriate de-escalation tactics prior to using any physical force.

The use of de-escalation tactics to minimize or avoid a force incident is ideal, but no officer shall be exposed to possible physical injury before applying lawful force when the situation dictates a response where de-escalation is not working or there is no time (RCW 10.120.020).

#### **01.13.050 USE OF FORCE**

The legislature intends to address excessive force and discriminatory policing by establishing a requirement for law enforcement and community corrections officers to act with reasonable care when carrying out their duties, including using de-escalation tactics and alternatives to deadly force. Further, the legislature intends to address public safety concerns by limiting the use of deadly force to very narrow circumstances where there is an immediate threat of serious physical injury or death. It is the intent of the legislature that when practicable, peace officers will use the least amount of physical force necessary to overcome actual resistance under the circumstances.

#### **It is the fundamental duty of law enforcement to preserve and protect all human life.**

Officers should use only the least amount of force necessary to overcome resistance and to safely achieve a legitimate law enforcement objective under the circumstances. Use deadly force only when necessary to protect against an immediate threat of serious physical injury or death. Whenever possible and feasible, use available and appropriate less lethal alternatives before using deadly force.

1. A peace officer may use **physical force** against a person to the extent necessary to:

(a) Protect against criminal conduct where there is probable cause to make an arrest; effect an arrest; prevent an escape as defined under chapter 9A.76 RCW; 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. Take a minor into protective custody when authorized or directed by statute. Execute or enforce a court order authorizing or directing a peace officer to take a person into custody, to execute a search warrant. Execute or enforce an oral directive issued by a judicial officer in the courtroom or a written order where the court expressly authorizes a peace officer to use physical force to execute or enforce the directive or order, or to protect against an **imminent threat** of bodily injury to the peace officer, another person, or the person against whom force is being used.

(b) A peace officer may use **deadly force** against another person only when necessary to protect against an **immediate threat** of serious physical injury or death to the officer or another person. For purposes of this subsection:

(c) "Totality of the circumstances" means all facts known to the peace officer leading up to and at the time of the use of force, and includes the actions of the person against whom the peace officer uses such force, and the actions of the peace officer.

\*\*\* Note that there is a different standard for the use of "physical force" and "deadly force." Physical force has the "imminent threat" standard and deadly force has the "immediate threat" standard. \*\*\*

RCW 10.120.020 recognizes that a peace officer also have the ability to detain a person where there is a reasonable suspicion – often called a *Terry* stop. A peace officer may use physical force against a person to the extent necessary to 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 a notice that he/she is being detained and is not free to leave.

2. DUTY OF REASONABLE CARE: A peace officer shall 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. To that end, a peace officer shall:

(a) When possible, use all de-escalation tactics that are available and appropriate under the circumstances before using physical force.

(b) Communicate in a way that uses clear instruction and verbal persuasion. Use communication techniques to calm a person, attempt to communicate in non-verbal ways and in a way that demonstrates respect for people's dignity.

(c) When using physical force, use the least amount of physical force necessary to overcome resistance under the circumstances. This includes a consideration of the characteristics 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:

- Is visibly pregnant, or states that they are pregnant;
  - Is known to be a minor, objectively appears to be a minor, or states that they are a minor;
  - Is known to be a vulnerable adult, or objectively appears to be a vulnerable adult as defined in RCW 74.34.020;
  - Displays signs of mental, behavioral, or physical impairments or disabilities;
  - Is experiencing perceptual or cognitive impairments typically related to the use of alcohol, narcotics, hallucinogens, or other drugs;
  - Is suicidal;
  - Has limited English proficiency; or
  - Is in the presence of children.
- (d) Terminate the use of physical force as soon as the necessity for such force ends;
- (e) When possible, use less lethal alternatives that are available and appropriate under the circumstances before using deadly force; and
- (f) Make less lethal alternatives issued to the officer reasonably available for their use.

3) A peace officer may not use any force tactics prohibited by applicable departmental policy, this chapter, or otherwise by law, except to protect his or her life or the life of another person from an imminent threat. Nothing in the law permits a peace officer to use physical force or deadly force in a manner or under such circumstances that would violate the United States Constitution or the state Constitution (RCW 10.120.020).

### **01.13.055 LEVELS OF PHYSICAL FORCE**

Force, as used by peace officers, is viewed in a linear model from lower levels of force to higher levels of force. The highest level of force used by a peace officer is deadly force. While it is the goal to use the least amount of physical force necessary to overcome resistance, officers are not required to exhaust one level of force before moving to a greater level of force.

**Lower Level of Physical Force** – this type of force is not intended to and has low probability of causing injury, but may cause momentary discomfort or pain. This may include:

- a. Technique to direct movement (e.g., push back, escort, lift, carry);
- b. Control holds (e.g., wrist locks, finger locks, joint manipulation)
- c. Open hand techniques
- d. Takedowns; or
- e. Use of leg restraints

**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. This may include:

- a. OC spray
- b. Electronic control weapons
- c. Specialty impact weapons
- d. Canine bite
- e. Impact strikes baton
- f. Punches and kicks



**Highest Level of Force** – Deadly Force – an officer may use deadly force against another person only when deadly force is necessary to protect against an immediate threat of serious physical injury or death to the officer or another person (RCW 10.120.020).

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

### **01.13.058 – COMMUNITY CARETAKING AND LIFESAVING FUNCTIONS**

Law enforcement officers are often called to perform community caretaking and lifesaving functions that may require some level of an application of physical force. State law acknowledges that peace officers have both the authority and responsibility to perform these vital functions. Officers may perform caretaking functions to ensure health and safety, perform welfare checks, or assist other first responders, medical professionals, social service providers, mental health providers, crisis responders, shelter providers or any member of the public. 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 (RCW 10.120.020).

### **01.13.060 FACTORS TO DETERMINE REASONABLENESS OF FORCE**

In addition to the factors listed in 01.13.050, when determining whether to apply force and evaluating whether an officer has used lawful and reasonable force, a number of factors should be taken into consideration, as time and circumstances permit. Law enforcement encounters rapidly evolve and are not static. Thus, officers must continuously assess the necessity and effectiveness of their action, including their tactical positioning, to ensure that any use of physical force is reasonable. These factors include but are not limited to:

- Immediacy and severity of the threat to officers and others;
- The conduct of the individual being confronted, as reasonably perceived by the officer at the time;
- The actions of the officer;
- Officer/subject factors (e.g., age, size, relative strength, skill level, injuries sustained, level of exhaustion or fatigue, number of officers available vs. subjects);
- The effects of drugs and/or alcohol;
- Subject's mental state or capacity;
- Proximity of weapons or dangerous improvised devices;
- The degree to which the subject has been effectively restrained and his/her ability to resist despite being restrained;
- The availability of other options and their possible effectiveness;
- Seriousness of the suspected offense or reason for contact with the individual;
- Training and experience of the officer;
- Potential for injury to officers, suspects and others;
- Whether the person appears to be resisting, attempting to evade arrest by flight or is attacking the officer;
- The risk and foreseeable consequences of escape;



- The apparent need for immediate control of the subject or a prompt resolution of the situation;
- Whether the conduct of the individual being confronted no longer reasonably appears to pose an imminent threat to the officer or others;
- Prior contacts with the subject or awareness of any propensity for violence.

#### **01.13.070 GENERAL GUIDELINES GOVERNING USE OF DEADLY FORCE**

Officers shall be directed by the following general guidelines:

**Safety of Bystanders** Any discharge of a firearm must be done with proper regard for the safety of bystanders or other people in the immediate area.

**Officer Discretion** Even when an officer may be permitted to use deadly force, the officer may refrain from doing so if the officer believes the use of such force is inadvisable under the particular circumstances.

**Warnings** When feasible, an officer should give warning in some form (i.e. verbal warning) before applying deadly force. **WARNING SHOTS ARE PROHIBITED.**

#### **01.13.071 FIREARMS- RESTRICTED AND PROHIBITED USES**

Restricted firearm use:

- Officers may not use firearms as impact weapons except when deadly force is permitted.
- Officers should not discharge a firearm from a moving vehicle, unless a person is immediately threatening the officer or another person with deadly force.

Prohibited firearm use:

- Officers may not discharge their firearm at a person who presents a danger only to themselves and does not have the ability or opportunity and intent to immediately cause death or serious bodily injury to the officer or another person. Reference 01.14.170.
- Officers may not discharge their firearm at a person who presents a danger only to property.

#### **01.13.072 CHOKEHOLDS AND NECK RESTRAINTS**

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 unless deadly force applies. (RCW 10.116.020).

#### **01.13.075 SHOOTING AT MOVING VEHICLES**

Officers are prohibited by law from firing 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. The intent of this section is to have officers avoid using their body to block a suspect vehicle from leaving. When feasible, officers shall attempt to move out of the path of a moving vehicle rather than discharge their weapon at the operator.

#### **01.13.080 DUTY TO INTERVENE AND REPORT WRONGDOING**

Any identifiable on-duty peace officer who witnesses another peace officer engaging or attempting to engage in the use of excessive 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 peace officer 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 other supervisory peace officer in accordance with the witnessing peace officer's employing agency's policies and procedures for reporting such acts committed by a peace officer (RCW 10.93.190).

These duties (*to intervene and to report wrongdoing*) extend across agency boundaries and includes any work that Camas officers perform with on-duty peace officers who are employed by other agencies. The two terms used in this section are defined as:

- a. "Excessive force", means force that exceeds the force permitted by law or policy of the witnessing officer's agency.
- b. "Wrongdoing" means 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.

Camas Police Department shall send notice to the Criminal Justice Training Commission of any disciplinary decision resulting from an officer's failure to intervene or failure to report as required by this section to determine whether the officer's conduct may be grounds for suspension or revocation of certification under RCW 43.101.105.

All members of the department will comply with these duties. In order to ensure an environment where employees are supported for taking the proper action, no member will be subject to discipline or retaliation in any way for intervening in good faith, or for reporting wrongdoing in good faith, as required by this Policy. If any member feels that they are being subjected to retaliation, or becomes aware of someone else being subjected to retaliation, for taking action under this section shall immediately report such to the Chief of Police.

#### **01.13.090 RENDERING/REQUESTING FIRST AID**

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

In the event a person is injured, complains of injury, suspected to have been injured or on subjects who are reasonably believed or known to be pregnant, pre-adolescent, elderly or physically frail and the use of force was greater than de-minimis, officers shall request medical aid to evaluate the subject and notify a supervisor as soon as possible. Officers should be aware of the signs and symptoms of injury or trauma to the person and shall render appropriate first aid, if necessary, until the medical aid has arrived on scene. Medical personnel will make the determination if the individual should be transported to a medical facility.

### **01.13.100 REPORTING USE OF FORCE**

When officers apply force they are required, with the exceptions described in 01.13.120 (*Reporting Use of Deadly Force / Additional Requirement*), to document the force in a police report. Officers are also required to submit a separate Use of Force Review form under the following circumstances:

- When a fatality occurred in the connection with a use of force;
- If great bodily harm, or substantial bodily harm occurred in connection with a use of force;
- If a firearm is discharged at or in the direction of a person;
- If a firearm is pointed at a person;
- If a chokehold or neck restraint is used on a person;
- If an electronic control weapon (TASER) is used on a person;
- If oleoresin capicum spray is used on a person;
- If a less-lethal weapon (impact munitions) is discharged at or in the direction of a person;
- If a person is struck with an impact weapon, including a club, baton, or flashlight;
- If the officer used any part of their body to physically strike a person, including but not limited to punching, kicking, slapping, or using a closed fists or feet
- If a vehicle is intentionally used to strike a person;
- If a K9 (police dog) is deployed by releasing it from the physical control of the officer or while under the control of the officer the K9 bites a person;
- Takes any action that is capable of injuring a person.

The report shall be completed by the officer and forwarded up the chain of command with final approval from the Chief of Police. Supervisors may determine a more detailed administrative review/analysis of the use of force application is appropriate before final supervisor approval occurs. Supervisors must capture all pertinent data regarding each use of force that are required to be submitted to the statewide reporting portal. This data is also reported to a statewide database to promote openness, transparency and accountability.

The use of a firearm to destroy severely injured wildlife requires the officer to document the incident, but not complete a Use of Force Review form.

### **NOTIFICATION TO SUPERVISORS**

Supervisory verbal notification, via radio or telephone, shall be made as soon as practicable following the application of force in any of the following circumstances:

- The application caused a visible injury (with the exception of minor marks on the wrist consistent with being handcuffed and minor marks to the face as a result of prone cuffing).
- The individual subjected to the force complained of injury or continuing pain.
- The individual indicates intent to pursue litigation.
- Any application of the Taser or control device (e.g. ASP, Impact Munitions, Canine, etc.).
- Any application of a restraint device other than handcuffs or leg restraints.

- The individual subjected to the force was rendered unconscious.
- The individual alleges that unreasonable force was used.

## **SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITY**

When a supervisor becomes aware of an incident in which there has been a reported application of force resulting in injury, complaint of injury, or the use of an electronic control device the supervisor will be responsible for the following, when feasible:

- Responding to the scene (if needed and/or practical).
- Interview involved officers, witnesses, and other involved persons.
- Collect evidence (when appropriate).
- Ensure the Use of Force Review form is completely filled out with all mandated data fields completed.
- Review the video of the incident captured by the body worn camera.
- Prepare and submit an administrative report through the chain-of-command.
- In more serious cases, notify the Captain or Chief of Police.

In the event 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 a Use of Force

Report and forward it up the chain of command for review and to ensure compliance with this policy and/or to address any training issues.

### **01.13.110 REPORTING USE OF DEADLY FORCE/ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS**

Any officer discharging a firearm or using any other force in their course of duties which results or creates the possibility of injury or death of a person will be compelled to make an oral report of the incident to their supervisor immediately subsequent to fulfilling any demands the situation requires. Such demands may consist of, but are not limited to pursuing uncaptured suspects, seeking medical aid for wounded and securing evidence. The supervisor will ask the officer to answer only necessary preliminary questions involving public safety and scene management issues. (e.g. Public Safety Statement).

It is recognized that the use of deadly force is a traumatic experience. The officer shall be given some recovery time before any preliminary oral statement. Involved officers shall be provided a reasonable period of time to discuss the incident with a Camas Police Officer's Association Attorney or representative, and a private attorney, before providing a preliminary statement. No formal written report or detailed interview will be required for a minimum of 24 hours from the time of the incident. The officer will be given sufficient time to be physically well rested. In addition to any written police report required, a supervisor shall complete a Use of Force Review form or document the use of force in an administrative review.

Firearms utilized in the shooting incident will be surrendered to the officer's supervisor or SWIIR investigator at the earliest convenient moment. If a Camas supervisor has possession of a weapon used by the officer in a deadly force incident, they shall immediately secure it and maintain chain of custody until they are able to turn the weapon over to the SWIIR

investigator. The supervisor who relieved the officer of the weapon will fully document their actions, along with their observations, in a supplemental police report. The supervisor will arrange for temporary replacement of the weapon.

Peer support, an officer who has been previously involved in a shooting, may be requested to meet with the involved officer and/or family as soon as possible after a shooting incident where death or injury has occurred. The Chief shall designate a staff person to provide direct assistance to the officer in managing the proceedings which are associated with a shooting. The Chief shall request the City Attorney provide ongoing legal assistance.

#### **01.13.115 NOTIFICATION TO INDIAN AFFAIRS**

When the use of force by an officer results in the death of a person who is an enrolled member of a federally recognized Indian tribe, notification shall be made to the Governor's Office of Indian Affairs within a reasonable period of time, but not more than 24 hours after the department 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).

#### **01.13.120 REQUIRED NOTIFICATIONS**

As soon as practicable the supervisor shall notify the following individuals of an officer involved shooting incident and request their assistance as needed:

- Chief of Police.
- Captain.
- Investigative Supervisor.
- Association President, Association Officer, (or designee).
- W.C.I.A. and the City Attorney

#### **01.13.130 CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION OF DEADLY FORCE-SWIIR TEAM**

The Law Enforcement Training and Community Safety Act (LETSCA – WAC 139.12) requires a comprehensive and completely independent criminal investigation of all deadly force incidents to be conducted as outlined under the law. The Southwest Washington Independent Investigation Response Team (SWIIR) is a multi-agency unit that handles all criminal investigations of police deadly force incidents in Clark County. For any deadly force incident involving a Camas officer the SWIIR team will be immediately requested to respond to the scene to begin the criminal investigation. As the involved agency, CPD officers will follow guidance given in the W.A.C. and will ensure:

- The scene is rendered safe
- Life-saving first aid is facilitated to persons with injuries
- The SWIIR team is immediately contacted and asked to respond
- The scene is protected to preserve evidence until the SWIIR team arrives

Once the SWIIR team commander is on-scene, there will be a transition of control over the scene to their group. After control is transferred, all Camas Police employees will leave the area, as directed by the SWIIR team commander. Once relieved of duties by the SWIIR team commander, no members of the involved agency may participate in any way in the criminal investigation.

Beginning July 1<sup>st</sup>, 2022, the Office of Independent Investigations is created out of the Governor's Office and has primary jurisdiction over all incidents where law enforcement uses deadly force. Until that date, all matters involving the use of deadly force are handled by the SWIRR team.

#### **01.13.140 ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW OF USE OF FORCE**

The department administratively reviews and internally investigates all reportable use of force incidents, including deadly force, to determine their justification, as well as to correct any identifiable training deficiencies. The review will be completed in a timely manner, and shall evaluate the use of force objectively with regard to department policy. All reportable use of force incidents will be documented thoroughly, be complete and contain all necessary documentation for proper review. All documentation will be routed through the chain of command (e.g. Sergeant, Captain and Chief). The Chief of Police will have the final review of all reportable use of force incidents and findings, including those involving deadly force. The Chief of Police will make the final determination of the appropriate action.

The administrative review process will be in addition to any other review or criminal investigation that may be conducted by any outside or multi-agency entity (SWIIR Team) having jurisdiction over the criminal investigation, or who has been asked to assist at the request of the Chief of Police (e.g. in instances of alleged criminal misconduct and/or the use of deadly force). In the event of outside agency or multi-agency entity involvement, the timeline for a complete administrative review of the reportable use of force will be reasonably extended so to assure a complete and thorough investigation.

The administrative investigation process will be coordinated with the criminal investigation and will be in compliance with the LETSCA and W.A.C.-139.12.

#### **01.13.150 CRITICAL INCIDENT LEAVE**

Whenever an officer uses force resulting in the death of, or the great bodily harm of any person, that officer shall not be returned to their regular assignment but shall be placed on paid critical incident leave. This assignment shall continue for a period of time necessary to determine the facts of the incident. The officer shall remain available to the Department during this time to assist in the criminal and internal review of the incident.

These investigations are highly sensitive in nature and will be afforded top priority for timely completion. The placement on critical incident leave is not to be construed as a disciplinary action. This is done for protection of both the officer and the Department. Those placed on critical incident leave status will not lose any officer benefits or salary while in this status.

The Department strongly encourages the involved officer(s) and his/her family to take advantage of the Employee Assistance Program and peer support to deal with the traumatic effects associated with deadly force incidents. See related "Post Traumatic Incident Procedures" policy 01.40.

At the discretion of the Chief of Police, a fitness for duty evaluation may be conducted by a mental health/medical specialist to ensure an officer is able to return to duty after a shooting or use of force incident resulting in great bodily harm or the death of another person. The Department designated specialist will advise the Chief of Police of the following:

- Whether it would be in the officers' best interest to be placed on critical incident leave or light duty, and for how long;
- Whether further counseling/treatment is needed and what type is needed by the officer.

#### **01.13.160 FIREARMS REQUALIFICATION**

Officers directly involved in the shooting incident shall be required to qualify with their firearm, or substitute firearm, prior to return to full duty. See related Firearms policy 01.14.

#### **01.13.170 CONTROL HOLD TECHNIQUES**

Control hold techniques, or joint manipulation techniques, may be very effective in controlling a passive or actively resisting individual. Some control hold techniques could cause pain, but are considered a low level use of force in our policy. Officers may only apply those control hold techniques when he/she reasonably believes that the use of such a technique is lawful and appears necessary to further a legitimate law enforcement purpose. Officers utilizing any control hold technique should consider the totality of the circumstance including, but not limited to:

- The potential for injury to the officer or others if the technique is not used;
- The potential risk of serious injury to the individual being controlled;
- The degree to which the control hold technique may be controlled in application according to the level of resistance;
- The nature of the offense involved;
- The level of resistance of the individual/s involved;
- The need for prompt resolution to the situation;
- If time permits (e.g. passive demonstrators), other reasonable alternatives.

The application of any control hold technique shall be discontinued once the officer determines that full control and compliance of an individual has been achieved.

#### **01.13.180 USE OF FORCE TOOLS**

The department provides/allows several tools available for officers to carry and deploy as situations dictate. These tools may be used in various use of force situations and include, but are not limited to:

- **Oleoresin Capsicum Spray (OCS)**

Officers may utilize the authorized/department issued OCS following the orientation, training, and certification regarding its use, effects, ingredients, means of delivery and first aid to be administered. After the initial application of OC spray, each subsequent application must also be justified. 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. Following use of the OCS, the subject shall be treated by rinsing the contaminated areas with cool,



clean water as soon as possible and ventilating with fresh air. Generally, persons who have been sprayed with OC spray should be decontaminated so their breathing is not distressed prior to application of a spit guard. Any vehicles or interiors of buildings contaminated with OCS should be ventilated.

- **Canine/K9**

Officers will employ canine in a manner consistent with training and policy 03.05.

- **Handcuffs and Leg Restraints (Hobble Restraint)**

Officers will employ handcuffs and leg restraints in a manner consistent with training, law and policy. Officers should not connect a leg restraint (hobble restraint) to handcuffs (i.e., "hog tie" an individual). Subjects will be monitored and officers shall take actions to reduce the risk of positional asphyxiation and compression asphyxiation, see policy 03.15.

- **Firearms**

Officers will employ firearms in a manner consistent with training, law and policy 01.14.

- **Flashlights**

Officers may carry indestructible type flashlights, designed to serve as a flashlight. Such equipment shall be subject to approval by the Department. If a flashlight is used as an impact weapon, the officer must be able to justify that the level of force used was appropriate.

- **Folding knives and utility tools**

Officers may carry knives or "Leatherman" style utility tools. Knives shall have a lockable single-edged blade. Officers shall carry such equipment in one of the following ways: (1) in a pouch of color, design and material matching the uniform duty belt or (2) in a pant or shirt pocket, over carry vest pocket or (3) concealed elsewhere on their person. Any knife or utility tool that doesn't fit within this category is subject to be disapproved by the Chief of Police and the member would be instructed to not carry or use it while on-duty.

- **Impact Control Devices**

Officers may employ standard manufactured impact control devices capable of being carried on the uniform duty belt or plain-clothes assignment as approved by the Department. These devices shall not be weighted or otherwise modified. Impact control devices shall be used in a manner consistent with training. Batons, ASP, and flashlights may also be used as non-impact controlling devices, as taught in training. Officers must receive orientation and familiarization training prior to being authorized to carry, display and use a baton as a defensive or tactical tool. Officers shall not intentionally strike vital areas, such as the head, neck, face, throat, spine, groin, or kidney, unless deadly force is justified.

- **Specialty Impact Munitions (40mm)**  
Officers will employ specialty impact munitions in a manner consistent with training and policy 01.26.
- **Specialty Unit Weaponry/Tools**  
Officers will employ specialty impact munitions in a manner consistent with training.
- **Conducted Energy Weapon-Taser**  
Officers will employ conducted energy weapons/Taser in a manner consistent with training and policy 01.25.
- **Vehicle Force Tactics (Ramming/Road Spikes/PIT)**  
Officers will employ vehicle force tactics in a manner consistent with training and policy 01.16.
- **Spit Guards**  
A spit guard is a tool intended to prevent or reduce the transmission of infectious disease through saliva, mucous, and blood. Officers should not use a spit guard if person profusely bleeding from the mouth or nose, vomiting, or communicates breathing difficulties. In the event of a medical emergency, spit guards should be removed immediately. After application of a spit guard and, officers shall move the individual into a seated or side recovery position and shall monitor the individual until the spit guard is removed. Application of a spit guard must be documented.

Officers will only carry and use equipment approved by the Department and the officer has been properly trained and certified to use, except under exigent circumstances.

#### **01.13.190 ANNUAL TRAINING**

The Police Department is committed to providing ongoing, annual in-service training to officers regarding use of force and related issues. This training will be in addition to training received at the Washington State Criminal Justice Training Academy. Sworn personnel will be supplied individually with any additions, restrictions, or amendments to these policies as they may occur.

All newly sworn personnel must be given a copy of this policy, along with the Firearms policy, and must demonstrate understanding of the policies, prior to being allowed to carry a firearm.

#### **01.13.200 USE OF FORCE ANALYSIS**

At least annually, the Captain should prepare an analysis report on the use of force incidents. The report should be submitted to the Chief of Police. The report should examine any trends in the data that merit consideration, future training and/or equipment needs suggested by the data, and any proposed policy changes that would improve the performance of the agency in areas associated with use of force.

*Mitch Lackey*

Mitch Lackey, Chief of Police

Creation Date: April 16, 2001

Revision Date: January 8, 2004

November 2, 2012

February 22, 2008

December 29, 2009

June 29, 2016

June 20, 2018

March 2, 2020

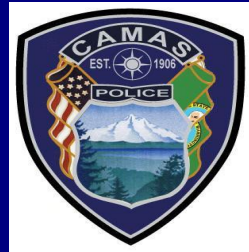
April 28, 2020

April 30, 2020

November 3, 2020

July 21, 2021

October 18, 2022



## **FIREARMS**

### **SECTIONS:**

#### **01.14.10 AUTHORIZATION**

#### **01.14.11 REQUIREMENT TO CARRY AUTHORIZED WEAPON WHILE ON DUTY**

#### **01.14.20 ON DUTY WEAPON / ANNUAL QUALIFICATION**

#### **01.14.21 SECONDARY FIREARMS (BACK-UP FIREARMS)**

#### **01.14.22 DUTY WEAPON ATTACHMENTS**

#### **01.14.23 OPTION TO CARRY PRIVATELY OWNED FIREARM**

#### **01.14.24 FAILURE TO QUALIFY**

#### **01.14.030 OFF DUTY WEAPONS**

#### **01.14.040 AUTHORIZED SHOTGUNS**

#### **01.14.045 PATROL RIFLES**

#### **01.14.050 AUTHORIZED AMMUNITION**

#### **01.14.060 SECURITY OF THE ARMORY / WEAPONS INVENTORY**

#### **01.14.070 DISCHARGING A FIREARM**

#### **01.14.080 DUTIES OF EMPLOYEES ON SCENE OF DISCHARGE**

#### **01.14.090 NON-LETHAL WEAPONS**

#### **01.14.100 CARRYING CONCEALED FIREARM OUTSIDE STATE**

#### **01.14.110 FLYING WHILE ARMED**

#### **01.14.120 FIREARMS STORAGE**

#### **01.14.130 INSPECTION**

#### **01.14.140 WEAPON CONTROL**

#### **01.14.150 RESTRICTED AND PROHIBITED USES**

#### **01.14.160 SIGNAL ACTIVATION OF AXON CAMERA**

#### **01.14.170 SAFE HANDLING OF FIREARMS**

#### **01.14.10 AUTHORIZATION**

The weapon to be carried by department members as the duty weapon, both for on duty use and off duty use is determined at the discretion of the Chief of Police. Duty weapons authorized by the Camas Police Department, and the carrying of those weapons, are as authorized below. The Chief may designate specific authorized weapon types for designated positions within the department at his discretion. Employees will carry only authorized weapons. Exceptions will be specifically approved in writing by the Chief or his designee.

#### **01.14.11 REQUIREMENT TO CARRY THE AUTHORIZED WEAPON WHILE ON DUTY**

After receiving authorization, all commissioned officers, when "on-duty" and in uniform, will carry an authorized primary duty weapon at all times. In addition, each uniformed officer will also carry at least two (2) fully loaded extra magazine of ammunition.

For the purposes of this specific policy, the term "on-duty" refers to the standard law enforcement function being performed. This policy does not mandate that commissioned personnel must wear a firearm in unique, non-duty situations. Examples would be when members are in training, attending a ceremonial event, in a light-duty status, performing ministerial functions, or other situations whereby

the possession of a firearm would be unwise, unnecessary, or be inappropriate. In many of these unique situations, commissioned personnel may not be equipped with other standard safety equipment, such as ballistic vests, radios, less-lethal tools, or proper identification. In addition, there are several unique "non-duty" situations where the officer is unable to ensure a firearm will be safely stored while not in the employee's possession.

This same policy applies to those commissioned personnel who are assigned to, or are acting in a non-uniformed role, when "on-duty", however there is no mandated requirement to carry extra magazines of ammunition. It is expected that those in non-uniformed roles be armed with approved firearms when performing law enforcement functions.

All commissioned personnel are expected to exercise good judgment in the compliance with this policy. If you have any questions about how this policy would apply to a specific function, event, or assignment, please consult a supervisor.

Exceptions may be made by the Chief of Police

#### **01.14.20 ON DUTY WEAPON / ANNUAL QUALIFICATION**

The on duty weapon will be the GLOCK 9mm semi-automatic handgun, or as specifically authorized by the Chief.

Uniformed personnel will carry the duty weapon in the department approved holster and will keep the holster in good repair.

All employees who carry firearms will be required to achieve range qualification, which is consistent with department proficiency standards, prior to being allowed to carry said firearms. After initial demonstration of proficiency each employee will be required to demonstrate proficiency at least annually as a condition of continuing use and possession of such firearms.

#### **01.14.21 SECONDARY FIREARMS (BACK-UP FIREARMS)**

A back-up firearm, or secondary firearm, is one that is intended for use as an emergency defense weapon. A secondary back-up firearm may be carried and may be smaller in caliber. Exceptions may be made by the Chief of Police on a case by case basis. All sworn personnel will be allowed to carry a secondary back-up firearm in accordance with general policies applying to firearms specifications.

When a weapon is carried under the authority of the officer's commission card, the officer shall be required to demonstrate proficiency at least annually, to include a qualification on a shortened course with a minimum score of 70%. The qualification results will include the make, model, caliber and serial number of the firearm.

All ammunition and maintenance for secondary back-up weapons must be supplied by the officer. Ammunition must be new, factory loaded, and must be approved by the Chief of Police and inspected by the Firearms Instructor at least annually.

Secondary back-up firearms must be carried in such a manner as to not cause unnecessary alarm or concern by the general public.

#### **01.14.22 DUTY WEAPON ATTACHMENTS**

The Glock is designed for the attachment of a variety of accessories. These are primarily either lasers or flashlights. These accessories are intended to enhance the practical use of the duty weapon. These accessories are authorized when approved. They may only be deployed in situations where duty weapon deployment is authorized. At no time is the use of the duty weapon solely as a flashlight allowed.

A memo requesting the attachment and carrying of an accessory will be forwarded to the Chief via the chain of command. Once approved, by the Chief, the officer will demonstrate proficiency with the accessory to the firearms instructor. The firearms instructor will detail said proficiency in a second memo via the chain of command to the Chief.

All such accessories must be supplied and maintained by the officer. Pouches or holsters necessitated by the accessories must also be supplied and maintained in good repair by the officer.

#### **01.14.23 OPTION TO CARRY PRIVATELY OWNED FIREARM**

Fully commissioned police officers and those who have positions that require the need to carry a duty weapon have the option to carry a privately owned firearm as the official duty weapon, in lieu of the Department issued duty weapon, provided certain criteria are met and the Chief of Police has provided written approval of the request. Only weapons that chamber 9mm, .40 caliber, or .45 caliber ammunition will be allowed under this option. Weapons will be examined, looking at several factors, including minimum barrel length, trigger pull, magazine capacity, sights and other attachments, non-factory modifications, condition, etc. In all cases, safety and appropriateness to a law enforcement setting will be the guiding factors.

To obtain the Chief's authorization to carry a privately owned firearm as the duty weapon the following actions must be taken:

- A. Officers must make a written request to the Chief of Police and show that they have successfully passed a qualification with the desired firearm.
- B. Officers must submit the firearm and all related equipment to a department certified Firearms Instructor for inspection and approval, who will then forward a recommendation to the Chief of Police indicating suitability or non-suitability.
- C. If at any time should the weapon be declared unsafe by a Firearms Instructor, the officer will immediately discontinue use of the weapon until a certified expert can make necessary repairs and document same.
- D. Acknowledge by memo that the requesting officer is personally responsible for all costs connected with the purchase, replacement, maintenance, holsters, ammo pouches, and any related equipment that is needed in connection to the non- department issued firearm.
- E. All practice and duty ammunition that will be used in any official capacity will be supplied by the Department, ensuring that all ammunition has been inspected and meets all departmental standards. The Chief of Police, or his designee, will approve of all ammunition used by the Department.

- F. All personally owned and authorized weapons shall be carried in accordance with department uniform and related requirements and as otherwise specified by this policy.
- G. If a personally owned weapon is surrendered as a result of line of duty use, the Department will replace it with the standard departmental issued duty weapon from the armory.

#### **01.14.24 FAILURE TO QUALIFY**

Commissioned personnel who are armed are required as a condition of continued employment to show proficiency with department mandated, authorized, or approved weapons. This policy establishes a procedure on how the department will respond should an employee be unable to meet proficiency requirements with said firearms.

Personnel will be given three (3) attempts to shoot a qualification score, as established by the Chief of Police, on any one day. Failing to meet the minimum proficiency standard with a firearm will require the following steps:

1. A report will be produced by the firearms instructor, documenting the qualification failure, and will be forwarded to the Chief of Police. The report should include the observations of the firearms instructor, including his/her opinions on a recommended remedial training action plan.
2. The Chief of Police will review the recommendations. The recommendations may be approved as submitted or modified. Once the Chief has granted final approval on the remedial training action plan, an instructor will be assigned to complete the remedial training action plan with the employee.
3. The employee will be scheduled for remedial firearms training within 30 days. At the conclusion of that training, the employee will be afforded another three (3) opportunities, all on the same day, to shoot a qualification score. The firearms instructor conducting the remedial training and overseeing the qualification attempt will document both and forward his/her report, including the results, to the Chief of Police.
4. If, after the employee has received the remedial training, he/she still fails to meet the minimum proficiency standard the employee's authorization to carry said firearm will be revoked immediately by the Chief of Police.
5. If the firearm is a "secondary" or "back-up" firearm, the employee simply will be instructed that their ability to carry said weapon is revoked. No disciplinary action will be taken.
6. If the firearm is the duty weapon, patrol rifle, or authorized shot-gun, additional steps will be necessarily taken as outlined in the bullet points listed below.
7. The employee will be removed from regular duty status pending an internal investigation and is subject to disciplinary action. Demonstrating proficiency with mandated department firearms that is carried by the employee is an essential job function.
8. Employees, while removed from regular duty status will repeat step 3 above, at the earliest possible time, but in no case, taking more than another 14 days. Should the employee still fail to demonstrate minimum proficiency standards during this final attempt the employee will be subject to discipline, up to and including termination.



#### **01.14.030 OFF DUTY WEAPONS**

Carrying of off duty weapons by fully commissioned personnel is optional. The authorized off-duty weapon is the approved duty weapon or secondary firearm. Fully commissioned employees desiring to carry other off-duty weapons must have it approved by the Chief of Police. Employees will achieve range qualification with any weapons which they carry off duty. Authorized employees will qualify with authorized off-duty weapons prior to carrying them. In addition, any time a commissioned employee carries an off-duty weapon the person will also be required to carry the Department badge and/or a Department Identification Card.

Off duty weapons will not be carried during any personal activity where the employee is consuming intoxicating beverages.

The Department does not authorize the carrying of off-duty weapons by employees with limited commissions or non-commissioned members. Members not fully commissioned shall conform to all laws required of any other citizen for the carrying of weapons. Concealed Permits are required in order to carry concealed weapons while off-duty for members not fully commissioned.

#### **01.14.040 AUTHORIZED SHOTGUNS**

Shotguns may be deployed by commissioned employees who have been trained in their proper use. Only Department issue shotguns are authorized to be used by on duty employees.

#### **01.14.045 PATROL RIFLES**

Employees working uniformed patrol are required to carry a rifle in their patrol vehicle. Patrol rifles will only be carried by commissioned employees who have been trained in their proper use and who have passed the appropriate qualification course. Only agency issued rifles will be authorized. Due to the requirement that each rifle is sighted for the individual officer, rifles will be issued. Department issued rifles shall not be taken home without approval from the Captain or the Chief. When not in use, the rifle will be kept in the armory, locked and unloaded. Rifles shall be carried either in a secure rack in a patrol vehicle or in the trunk in a soft case with the bolt forward, on safe and the chamber empty.

#### **01.14.050 AUTHORIZED AMMUNITION**

Employees authorized to carry firearms, either on, or off duty, will carry only ammunition which is authorized by the department. The ammunition issued by the department will be approved by the Chief of Police, or his designee. Ammunition for secondary back-up weapons must be supplied by the officer, but approved by the Chief of Police.

#### **01.14.060 SECURITY OF ARMORY/WEAPONS INVENTORY**

The firearms instructor will ensure the security of the weapons in the armory and will maintain an inventory control over said weapons. No one shall enter or remove from the armory any, weapons or ammunition without authorization from the firearms instructor, the Chief of Police, or his designee. Sergeants are authorized to issue training ammunition and shall advise the firearms instructor of said issuance, including the name of the employee and the amount of ammunition issued. The firearms instructor will audit all firearms annually, both issued and non-issued, and prepare a report to the Chief of Police detailing the current status and assignment of all department owned weapons.

#### **01.14.070 DISCHARGING A FIREARM**

Whenever an authorized firearm is discharged by a police officer, accidental or otherwise, the discharge shall be reported to a supervisor as soon as is practical. In addition, any force that is applied to a person by means of a lethal or non-lethal weapon, or any action that results in, or allegedly results in, the injury or death of another person, must also be reported to a supervisor as soon as is practical. All reports will be forwarded to the Chief of Police for review and determination of final disposition.

#### **01.14.080 DUTIES OF EMPLOYEES ON SCENE OF DISCHARGE.**

Employees on the scene of a member involved discharge of a firearm, where that discharge involved the intentional, or accidental, use of force on another person, shall perform the following duties:

1. Preserve evidence in its original location and condition unless it creates a hazard or may be contaminated.
2. It shall be the duty of only a supervisor to take a duty firearm involved in a discharge from an employee. The supervisor will arrange for temporary replacement of the weapon as soon as possible, unless special circumstances would indicate that issuance of a replacement weapon was ill-advised. The weapon will be handled as any other evidentiary item.

#### **01.14.090 NON-LETHAL WEAPONS**

The only "non-lethal" weapons authorized by the Camas Police Department are oleoresin capsicum spray (OCS), the ASP Baton, Taser, and the 40 mm launcher. Before any of these may be carried by an officer, on or off duty, he/she must have been trained by an approved instructor. Officers will receive in-service refresher training for non-lethal weapons at least once every two years.

The Camas Police Department does not authorize the use of other "less lethal" weapons by employees (bean bag shotgun, etc.). Less lethal weapons may be used in tactical situations by officers from other jurisdictions (SWAT, VPD, CCSO, etc.), within the City of Camas, when judged necessary and reasonable. In all cases the officer using the less lethal weapon will be the individual ultimately responsible for using the weapon and will be required to justify the use of force as necessary and reasonable.

#### **01.14.100 CARRYING CONCEALED FIREARM OUTSIDE STATE**

The Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act (Title 18 USC 926B) was enacted in 2004 and allows a "qualified law enforcement officer" to carry a concealed firearm in any jurisdiction in the United States, including the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and US Possessions, with certain exceptions:

- A. state laws that permit private persons or entities to prohibit or restrict the possession of concealed firearms on their property
- B. state laws that prohibit or restrict the possession of firearms on any state or local government property, installation, building, base, or park
- C. federal laws that restrict the carrying of concealed firearms in certain federal buildings and lands

Commissioned officers with our department are considered "qualified law enforcement officers" and in order to exercise the privilege under this act the officer must carry the department issued / authorized photographic identification card at all times while carrying a concealed firearm.

The privilege conferred by the act applies only when an officer is not under the influence of alcohol or another intoxicating or hallucinatory drug or substance.

#### **01.14.110 FLYING WHILE ARMED**

Officers are permitted to be armed on commercial aircraft when **on official business** necessitating a need to have a weapon on a specific flight. Only the Police Chief or the Captain can grant authorization for an officer to fly armed.

Before flying armed, it is mandatory that an officer complete the Transportation Security Administration's Law Enforcement Flying Armed Training Course. The material covered includes protocols in the handling of prohibited items, prisoner transport and dealing with an act of criminal violence aboard an aircraft.

Officers are reminded to be discreet in all aspects of flying armed. This includes when notifying the airline representative, presenting the necessary documents, bypassing the passenger screening checkpoint, and while onboard the flight.

#### **01.14.120 FIREARMS STORAGE**

Employees who are issued a firearm, including handguns, rifles, shotguns and less-lethal weapons, must use due diligence to ensure that the weapon is safely stored when not under the employee's immediate control to prevent a family member, or other unauthorized person, from handling the weapon and possibly causing an accidental discharge that results in death or serious injury. Safe storage techniques include the appropriate use of gun safes/gun lockers, wardrobe/gear lockers, etc., provided they are kept locked. An unlocked safe/locker with a weapon sitting on a shelf is not secure.

To assist employees with this safety goal, the department will supply a lockable storage device suitable for handguns that may be used at home. This storage device shall be considered part of the handgun issue process and the employee will sign an acknowledgement of receipt. Upon termination the storage device will be returned to the department along with the firearm.

The employee is responsible for keeping the storage device in proper working order. As with all other department issued equipment, should the device become damaged or require repair, the employee shall immediately notify a supervisor.

#### **01.14.130 INSPECTION**

Newly purchased firearms will be inspected by a firearms instructor prior to issuance. Once issued, officers will maintain assigned firearms in a clean, safe, and ready condition. Any supervisor may inspect any firearm at any time to judge condition. Firearms instructors may give guidance to employees on how to properly clean and care for weapons.

Firearms may be inspected on a periodic basis to judge condition, wear, and functionality. If a firearm is deemed defective during an inspection, the condition and problem with the weapon will be documented and that information will be forwarded to the Administrative Sergeant. A firearm deemed to be unsafe, broken, or in need of repair will not be carried until it is repaired by a qualified individual. If a firearm cannot be repaired, it will be removed from service and a new firearm will be issued to the member by the firearms instructor staff. The Administrative Sergeant, consulting with the Captain and/or Chief of Police, will be responsible for coordinating outside repair or replacement of defective firearms.

Officers who carry personally owned, authorized firearms, are also responsible for obtaining periodic inspections by a qualified individual at their own expense. Certified firearms instructors employed by the department shall only inspect personally owned firearms as outlined in 01.14.023.

#### **01.14.140 WEAPON CONTROL**

Officers are responsible for the safekeeping and appropriate use of their firearms and intermediate weapons. Except in life-threatening circumstances, officers shall not give, loan or allow others to handle our weapons without approval from a supervisor. Also reference 1.25 (Taser) and 1.26 (40 mm).

#### **01.14.150 RESTRICTED AND PROHIBITED USES**

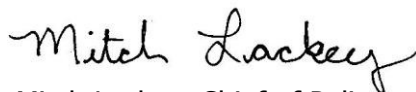
Reference 1.13.071 (Use of Force).

#### **01.14.160 SIGNAL ACTIVATION OF AXON CAMERA**

The firearm holster is equipped with a signal activation feature that activates the AXON BWC when the firearm is drawn from the holster. The intent of this feature is to provide video documentation of any use of the firearm on an individual, in a use of force situation.

#### **01.14.170 SAFE HANDLING OF FIREARMS**

Officers must, at all times, follow proper and safe handling practices for firearms as instructed through training or through the manufactures guidelines. Officers should never point a firearm at a person, absent justification.



Mitch Lackey, Chief of Police

Creation Date: June 26<sup>th</sup>, 2001

Revision Date: November 16<sup>th</sup>, 2001

July 9<sup>th</sup>, 2002

January 8, 2004

October 18, 2005

November 5, 2008

March 2, 2009

March 2, 2011

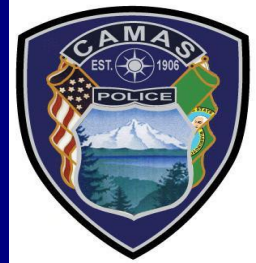
June 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2013

June 29<sup>th</sup>, 2016

May 30<sup>th</sup>, 2019

July 1<sup>st</sup>, 2020

October 19<sup>th</sup>, 2022



## **HANDCUFFING & RESTRAINTS**

### **SECTIONS:**

**03.15.010 PURPOSE**

**03.15.020 POLICY**

**03.15.025 DEFINITIONS**

**03.15.030 USE OF RESTRAINT DEVICES**

**03.15.040 RESTRAINT OF DETAINEES**

**03.15.050 WARRANT ARRESTS**

**03.15.060 RESTRAINT OF PREGNANT/JUVENILE/ELDERLY/DISABLED PERSONS**

**03.15.070 RESTRAINT NOTIFICATIONS**

**03.15.080 APPLICATION OF HANDCUFFS OR PLASTIC CUFFS**

**03.15.090 APPLICATION OF AUXILIARY RESTRAINT DEVICES**

**03.15.100 APPLICATION OF LEG RESTRAINTS (HOBBLE DEVICES)**

**03.15.110 GUIDELINES FOR USE OF LEG RESTRAINTS**

**03.15.115 RECOVERY POSITION AND POSITIONAL ASPHYXIATION**

**03.15.120 REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION**

### **03.15.010 PURPOSE**

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

### **03.15.020 POLICY**

The Camas Police Department authorizes the use of handcuffs and restraint devices in accordance with this policy and Department training.

### **03.15.025 DEFINITIONS**

1. **Positional Asphyxiation** - also known as postural asphyxia, is a form of asphyxia which occurs when someone's position prevents the person from breathing adequately. People may die from positional asphyxia accidentally, when the mouth and nose are blocked, or where the chest may be unable to fully expand.
2. **Compression Asphyxiation** – an inadequate oxygen level in the blood and/or excessive increase of carbon dioxide in the blood causing unconsciousness or death brought on by mechanically limiting expansion of the lungs through compressing of the chest and/or abdomen, interfering with breathing.

### **03.15.030 USE OF RESTRAINT DEVICES**

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

- The circumstances or crime leading to the person's detention and/or arrest.
- The demeanor and behavior of the detained/arrested person.
- The age and health of the person, known pregnancy, and any apparent disability.
- The known criminal history and/or history of violence of the subject.
- Compliant handcuffing is not considered a use of physical force under state law.

### **03.15.040 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 is reasonably necessary to assure the safety of officers and others. When deciding whether to remove restraints from a detainee, officers should continuously weigh the safety interests at hand against the continuing intrusion upon the detainee. If continued detention is not necessary, the detainee shall be released.

### **03.15.050 WARRANT ARRESTS**

Upon receipt of information suggesting that a person has an unverified warrant for his/her arrest, officers are permitted to detain and handcuff the person while the warrant is being confirmed by dispatch and/or police records.

### **03.15.060 RESTRAINT OF PREGNANT/JUVENILE/ELDERLY/DISABLED PERSONS**

Persons who are known to be pregnant should be restrained in the least restrictive manner that is effective for officer safety. No person who is in labor shall be handcuffed or restrained except in extraordinary circumstances, and only when an officer makes an individualized determination that such restraints are necessary to prevent escape or injury (RCW 70.48.500).

Officers generally should not handcuff and/or restrain juveniles who have committed only a status offense (e.g. runaway or minor in possession), the frail and elderly, or a person with an apparent disability/deformity unless he/she is under arrest or when the officer has a reasonable suspicion that they may resist, attempt to escape, injure him/herself, injure the officer or damage property.

### **03.15.070 RESTRAINT NOTIFICATIONS**

Whenever an officer transports a person with the use of restraints other than handcuffs, the officer should inform the jail staff upon arrival at the jail that the restraints were used (*e.g. verbally to jail staff and/or written on the jail booking form*). This notification should include information regarding any other circumstances the officer reasonably believes would be potential safety concerns or medical risks to the subject (*e.g. prolonged struggle, extreme agitation, impaired respiration or claims of breathing difficulties*) that may have occurred prior to, or during transportation to the jail.

### **03.15.080 APPLICATION OF HANDCUFFS OR PLASTIC CUFFS**

Handcuffs, including temporary plastic cuffs (flex cuffs), may be used only to restrain a person's hands to ensure officer safety. Officers will generally handcuff for most arrest situations however, handcuffing is discretionary and not an absolute requirement by the Department. Officers should consider handcuffing any person they reasonably believe warrants that degree of restraint. Also, officers may choose to utilize handcuffing techniques during circumstances where enhanced control is warranted but have yet to make an arrest, if at all.

In most situations, handcuffs should be applied with the hands behind the person's back. When feasible, the handcuffs shall be double locked and checked for tightness in order to avoid undue discomfort or injury to the hands or wrists. Officers should document the application/fit of the handcuffs in their police reports.

In situations where one pair of handcuffs does not appear sufficient to restrain the person or may cause unreasonable discomfort due to the person's size, officers should consider alternatives, such as using an additional set of handcuffs or multiple plasticuffs. Handcuffs should be removed as soon as it is reasonable or after the person has been searched and is safely confined within a detention facility.

### **03.15.090 APPLICATION OF AUXILIARY RESTRAINT DEVICES**

Auxiliary restraints devices include transport belts, waist or belly chains, transportation chains, leg irons and other similar devices. Auxiliary restraints 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 department-authorized devices may be used. Any person in auxiliary restraints should be monitored as reasonably appears necessary.

### **03.15.100 APPLICATION OF LEG RESTRAINT DEVICES**

Leg restraints (hobble) may be used to restrain the legs of a violent or potentially violent person when it reasonably appears necessary to do so during the course of detention, arrest or transportation. Only restraint devices issued by the Department shall be used. In determining whether to use the leg restraint, officers should consider:

- Whether the officer or others could be exposed to injury due to the assaultive or actively resistant behavior of a suspect.
- Whether it is reasonably necessary to protect the suspect from the suspect's own actions (e.g. hitting head against the interior of the patrol unit, running away from the arresting officer while handcuffed, and kicking at objects or officers).
- Whether it is reasonably necessary to avoid damage to property (e.g. kicking at windows of the patrol unit).

### **03.15.110 GUIDELINES FOR USE OF LEG RESTRAINTS (HOBBLE DEVICES)**

When applying leg restraints the following guidelines should be followed:

- Officers should not connect a leg restraint (hobble) to handcuffs in what is known as a "hog tie" arrangement. Never transport a restrained person in the prone position.
- Once applied, absent a medical or other emergency, restraints should remain in place until the officer arrives at the jail or other facility or the person no longer reasonably appears to pose a threat.
- Once secured, the person should not be placed face down on their stomach for an extended period.
- The restrained person should be continually monitored by the officer while in the leg restraint. The officer should look for signs of labored breathing and take appropriate steps to relieve and minimize any obvious factors contributing to this condition.
- When transported by ambulance/paramedic unit, the restrained person should be accompanied by an officer when requested by medical personnel. The transporting officer should describe to medical personnel any unusual behaviors or other circumstances the officer reasonably believes would be potential safety or medical risks to the subject (e.g. prolonged struggle, extreme agitation, impaired respiration).



### **03.15.115 RECOVERY POSITION AND POSITIONAL ASPHYXIATION**

Officers need to be alert to the fact that persons placed in certain restraint positions, such as the prone position, are in a higher risk for positional asphyxiation and/or compressional asphyxiation. Consistent with training, officers should be mindful of the following procedures that reduce such risks:

1. As soon as safe and feasible, after handcuffing or restraining a person taken to the ground, roll the person to the side in what is known as the "recovery position." If appropriate for the situation, the person may also be allowed to sit in an upright position.
2. When someone is handcuffed or being restrained, do not put prolonged pressure on the person's chest, neck or back by sitting, kneeling or standing on these areas.
3. It is important to monitor anyone who is handcuffed and/or restrained and be alert for signs of breathing difficulties. Be especially alert if an individual verbally indicates that they are experiencing breathing difficulties.

### **03.15.120 REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION**

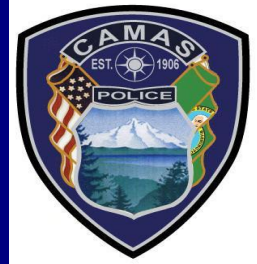
Whenever an officer has a person detained by the use of handcuffs and determines that the continued detention is not necessary and the person is released without an arrest, the officer shall document the details of the detention and the need for handcuffs (e.g. remarks typed into the CAD event, notes typed in a log entry or in a police report). If a person is arrested, the use of restraints other than handcuffs (e.g. leg restraints) shall be documented in the incident report. The officer should include in the report: the amount of time the person was restrained, how the person was transported and the position he/she was in, observations of the person's behavior and signs of physiological problems/suspect drug use/ or other medical problems.

  
Mitch Lackey, Chief of Police

Creation Date: June 20<sup>th</sup>, 2017

Revision Date: October 20<sup>st</sup>, 2022

## **SPECIALTY IMPACT** **MUNITIONS** **(40mm LAUNCHER)**

**SECTIONS:****01.26.010 PURPOSE****01.26.020 DEFINITIONS****01.26.030 TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION****01.26.040 NOTIFICATION AND REPORTING OF USE****01.26.050 DEPLOYMENT, LOADING AND UNLOADING PROCEDURE****01.26.060 INSPECTIONS****01.26.070 USE OF FORCE POLICY APPLIES****01.26.080 WEAPON CONTROL****01.26.10 PURPOSE**

"Less lethal force" may be utilized to defuse, prevent, and stop potentially deadly situations. It may be used when conventional police tactics seem inadequate to control a subject whose behavior is assaultive or potentially assaultive and appears likely to cause serious bodily injury or death unless stopped. "Less lethal force" may only be utilized when there is specific justification to support the use of force.

"Less lethal munitions" provide police with an alternative to the use of deadly force. They provide officers with a tool that in the past may have led to the deployment of deadly force. A nonexclusive list of when "less lethal munitions" may be utilized follows:

1. Subject is armed with a blunt instrument.
2. Suicide prevention.
3. Selective incapacitation of intoxicated or mentally disturbed persons who are a threat to the safety of themselves or others.
4. Selective intervention in civil disturbances.
5. Officer acts in defense of self or others.
6. Under the totality of the circumstances and when the use of force is objectively reasonable and necessary and less than lethal force is appropriate.

"Specialty impact munitions" may be utilized in conjunction with other force options or alone when other options are deemed to be ineffective, inappropriate, or impractical.

## **01.26.020 DEFINITIONS**

**Delivery System:** An agency issued launch system that is capable of delivering less lethal impact munitions. The Camas Police Department currently utilizes a 40mm launcher system. The system is designed to temporarily incapacitate a person.

**Specialty Impact Munitions:** An agency issued round of ammunition that is designed to be less lethal than standard duty ammunition. Even though this cartridge is designed to be less lethal, it is not considered "non-lethal."

**Less Lethal Force:** Force which the officer uses with the intent of gaining control of a non-complying subject, knowing that the force used carries a substantial risk of physical injury or serious physical injury, and may cause death. It provides a low lethality response where force is authorized.

## **01.26.030 TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION**

The 40mm Launcher shall only be deployed by officers who have successfully completed the required training from a certified instructor. Training may consist of classroom instruction and practical training use. Subsequent training should consist of refresher training as required, as well as any new case law or related training bulletins on topic.

The Department will maintain training and certification records for each officer upon demonstrating proficiency with each unit to the certified instructor. 40 mm equipment shall only be used, carried, and tested in accordance with prescribed training guidelines.

## **01.26.40 NOTIFICATION AND REPORTING OF USE**

Members who discharge a less lethal impact munitions in other than authorized training, whether intentionally or unintentionally, will verbally notify a supervisor as soon as practical. Also, the member will document the incident, according to Camas Police Department policy 01.13.080 (*Reporting Uses of Physical Force*). This documentation (**Use of Force Report**) is in addition to a thorough narrative which will appear in the officer's police report.

The supervisor of the person who deployed "less lethal force" shall assure that the subject struck by the "specialty impact munitions" is evaluated by paramedics. If any of the below listed circumstances occurred, the subject should be transported to a hospital, by ambulance, for treatment of injuries and for a medical check. Under no circumstances will the subject who was struck by a less lethal round be transported to the hospital by police vehicle.

### **Mandatory Transport Factors:**

1. The person is hit in the head, neck, or throat area as a result of the application of less lethal specialty impact munitions.
2. The person has injuries that appear to require immediate medical treatment.
3. The person alleges any injuries and/or requests immediate medical treatment, even if the injuries are not readily or apparently visible.

A supervisor will respond to the scene and examine any subject struck by less lethal specialty munitions, and will document any injuries requiring medical attention. If the subject has been transported to the hospital prior to the arrival of a supervisor, the supervisor will respond to the hospital to conduct the investigation.

If the officer at the scene of the incident where a subject was struck by a specialty impact munitions determines that the subject struck needs immediate medical care, the officer will not delay in seeking the appropriate medical care, regardless of whether a supervisor has arrived at the scene.

Any accidental discharge of a less lethal impact weapon will also be reported to a supervisor as soon as practical.

In every case of a discharge of a live round, absent training, a supervisor will conduct a full investigation into the use of specialty impact munitions and will forward an Administrative Report, via the chain of command, to the Chief of Police.

If at all possible, officers will attempt to locate spent projectiles and will keep spent munitions, placing both into the evidence system. Each round is individually marked for inventory purposes. Officers should indicate in their report the inventory number on the fired rounds.

#### **01.26.50 DEPLOYMENT, LOADING AND UNLOADING PROCEDURE**

1. Loading and unloading of the less lethal system is the sole responsibility of the certified operator. The weapon will be carried in an **unloaded condition**, in a hard sided carrying case. Specialty Impact Munitions (rounds) will be carried alongside the weapon in the carrying case.
2. Employees who intend to use the weapon will inspect the weapon and rounds, ensuring that all rounds are the Camas P.D. authorized less lethal specialty impact munitions, before actually loading the weapon. It is imperative that the officer identify each round as a less lethal specialty impact munitions round before it is loaded into the cylinder or chamber. The loading of the less lethal delivery system should be done without interruption or distraction.
3. Under no circumstances will an officer load any "lethal" ammunition into a less lethal delivery system.
4. Under no circumstances will a Camas Police Department officer carry in his/her possession any other 40mm round, gas round, or any non-approved 40mm impact munitions that are not authorized by the Chief of Police. The intent of this rule is to abide by a strict policy whereby no other non-approved 40mm round might be used.
5. A verbal warning should be given, whenever practical, to other officers present by the "less lethal designated shooter" just prior to the firing of a specialty impact munitions round to avoid contagious live fire. Exceptions are allowable for specific incidents where stealth and surprise are necessary components to the successful outcome of a plan, such as in a SWAT incident.
6. When feasible, an officer should target the buttocks, thigh, calf, and large muscle groups. Intentionally aiming at the head, neck, chest, or groin unless deadly force is authorized.
7. Officers deploying the 40 mm launcher should assess the effectiveness of each shot. Additionally, officers should consider aiming at a different target area if subsequent rounds are necessary.
8. Certified members should not normally deploy a less lethal delivery system without the immediate presence of an armed backup police officer. Exceptions to this rule may be made for unusual circumstances.
9. Once the weapon is no longer needed, it shall be safely unloaded and stored back in the hard sided carrying case. Officers shall ensure that any rounds used from the stock kept in the carrying case are replenished from the stock kept in the armory.
10. Officers should not deploy the 40 mm launcher on a suspect who is in a position that falling would endanger his or her life or cause significant injury unless deadly force is appropriate. Examples would be the suspects who are in trees, roof tops, elevated places or over water. If the 40 mm launcher equipment is used in these situations a higher level of justification

would be warranted and the officer must be prepared to defend the use of the device in light of the risk of serious injury or death to the individual.

11. Officers shall not use at ranges that are inconsistent with the manufacturer's guidelines.

#### **01.26.060 INSPECTIONS**

All firearms designated for use with Specialty Impact Munitions will be inspected by a certified 40mm (less lethal) instructor prior to general issuance. These weapons should be periodically inspected to insure good working order. In cases of firearm or munitions malfunction, the officer discovering the problem will immediately notify both a supervisor and the Administrative Sergeant so that prompt repair can be made.

#### **01.26.070 USE OF FORCE POLICY APPLIES**

The use of Specialty Impact Munitions is a "use of force" and as such, shall fully comply with Camas Police Department policy 01.13 (*Use of Force*).

#### **01.26.080 WEAPON CONTROL**

Officers are responsible for the safekeeping and appropriate use of their firearms and intermediate weapons. Except in life-threatening circumstances, officers shall not give, loan or allow others to handle our weapons without approval from a supervisor. Also reference 1.14 (Firearms) and 1.25 (Taser).

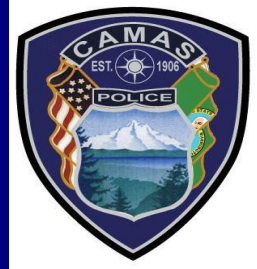
  
Mitch Lackey, Chief of Police

Creation Date: June 20<sup>th</sup>, 2013

Revision Date: December 13<sup>th</sup>, 2016

May 31<sup>th</sup>, 2019

October 19<sup>th</sup>, 2022



## **TASER**

### **SECTIONS:**

#### **01.25.10 PURPOSE**

#### **01.25.11 GRAHAM FACTORS AND COURT RULINGS**

#### **01.25.020 TRAINING**

#### **01.25.030 ISSUANCE AND HANDLING**

#### **01.25.040 DEPLOYMENT**

#### **01.25.050 RESTRICTIONS ON TASER USE**

#### **01.25.060 POST APPLICATION OF TASER**

#### **01.25.070 REPORT REQUIRED**

#### **01.25.075 SIGNAL ACTIVATION OF AXON CAMERA**

#### **01.25.080 PHOTOGRAPHS**

#### **01.25.090 ANIMALS**

#### **01.25.100 WEAPON CONTROL**

#### **01.25.10 PURPOSE**

The TASER 7, and newer versions manufactured by TASER International, are considered a "less-lethal", conducted energy weapon (CEW). They use propelled probes (darts) or direct contact to conduct energy to a target, thereby temporarily causing NMI. The TASER is designed for use on human beings and when used as recommended by the manufacturer, is not likely to result in death or serious bodily injury. Officers are issued a CEW as a less lethal option and are expected to carry them as instructed in training.

In accordance with policy 01.13 "Use of Force," officers shall evaluate and use only the appropriate amount of force that is lawful to assume control of a situation or a person.

#### **01.25.11 GRAHAM FACTORS AND COURT RULINGS**

In almost every recent court case where the use of a TASER has been an issue, the courts have used the "Graham Factors" as the litmus test on whether or not the use of force by TASER discharge is excessive. The Graham factors are listed here:

1. The severity of the crime at issue.
2. Whether the suspect posed an immediate threat to the safety of law enforcement officers or others.
3. Was the suspect actively resisting arrest or attempting to evade arrest by flight.

The courts have said that the most important of the Graham factors in their analysis is #2 – “whether there was an immediate threat.” The courts have indicated in the Deorle case that when they consider if there was an immediate threat, a *“simple statement by an officer that he fears for his safety or the safety of others is not enough; there must be objective factors to justify such a concern.”* Thorough and articulate police reports and Use of Force reports are critical in establishing that the use of the TASER was “objectively reasonable.”

The use of a TASER on a human being, while usually non-lethal by design, is an “intermediate or medium and not insignificant” use of force.

The court has also established in cases of multiple discharges of the TASER that every trigger pull must be justified as a separate use of force. In cases of multiple discharges officers should remember to describe what suspect actions led to the necessity for each discharge.

While providing a warning is not required under the Graham case, when circumstances allow for a warning to be given the courts look positively on this practice. The court has used the standard that they expect a verbal warning to be given “when safe and feasible.” Spark testing the TASER may be used as a de-escalation tactic in certain situations, where appropriate, also providing a warning.

The court likes to see in an officer’s arrest report what other, less intrusive, options were considered but not used, and why they were not used.

In 2021 and 2022 the Washington State Legislature drafted new laws regulating the use of physical force and the use of deadly force that are more restrictive than the Graham factors. Officers must keep in mind the limitations imposed under state law when deploying a CEW.

#### **01.25.020 TRAINING**

The TASER shall only be deployed by officers who have successfully completed the required training from a certified instructor. Training will consist of classroom instruction and practical training use. Subsequent training shall consist of refresher training as required, as well as any new case law or training bulletins issued by TASER.

The department will maintain training and certification records for each officer upon demonstrating proficiency with each unit to the certified instructor. The TASER equipment shall only be used, carried, and tested in accordance with prescribed training guidelines.

After initial certification, officers will be required to attend refresher training at a least every two years, or as otherwise required by the manufacture (AXON).

#### **01.25.030 ISSUANCE AND HANDLING**

Officers are responsible for the TASER equipment issued or under their control, and are not permitted to loan, deploy or give this equipment to non-certified personnel or to anyone outside the department. Malfunctioning TASER equipment shall immediately be taken out of service and secured at the police department. The officer with the malfunctioning equipment will, as soon as possible, notify a supervisor and/or the TASER Instructor, to arrange for a replacement. Damaged equipment will be documented by Administrative Report. When not in use by the officer, TASER equipment must be secured in locked storage by the officer to prevent accidental discharge or handling by an unauthorized individual, theft, or damage.



TASER charge readiness will be checked by spark test on a daily basis by the officer to whom the TASER is issued. Officers should be cautious of accidental discharges during spark testing. Because of the repetitive nature of spark testing, many accidental discharges have occurred during this procedure. Like a firearm, the TASER should always be pointed in a safe direction when spark testing.

The TASER will be secured in the approved TASER holster unless it is being tested in the "contact-arc" mode or being used to respond to an incident. The TASER is a weapon and shall be handled and secured at all times accordingly.

Uniformed officers will carry their issued Taser in a Department approved holster. The holster will be carried attached to the duty belt or the external vest carrier. If the Taser is carried in a straight draw configuration, the Taser shall be carried on the weak hand side, opposite the strong hand and firearm. The Taser may also be deployed in a cross draw configuration on the weak hand side of the duty belt. When carried on the external vest carrier, the TASER will be positioned on the weak hand side of the vest carrier.

#### **01.25.040 DEPLOYMENT**

The TASER is a less-lethal force option, intended for an intermediate-force tool used to overcome active resistance (or greater force). This includes, but is not limited to, subjects who are a threat to the safety of the officer(s), a threat to the safety of others, and includes threats of the subject injuring him or herself (reference Use of Force Policy 01.13.030).

The TASER may also be deployed in a standby capacity during the service of search warrants, to secure combative emotionally disturbed individuals being taken into protective custody, or during times of civil disobedience. The TASER may be used to deter or subdue aggressive or attacking animals. TASER equipment will only be used by officers to effect lawful purposes.

Officers should attempt to issue a verbal warning to the subject, citizens and other officers present that the TASER will be deployed prior to actual use, unless the circumstances of the situation prevent such a warning.

In an attempt to minimize the number of discharges needed for subject compliance, officers should give verbal commands as warranted and direct the suspect to comply. Examples may include, "stop resisting," "stay down", "put your hands behind your back."

At no time shall officers of this department forgo the use of justified deadly force and place themselves, other officers or members of the public at risk by opting for and relying only on the TASER less-lethal force option.

There have been reported incidents by other law enforcement agencies of officers, experiencing extreme stress, confusing a firearm for a TASER, ending in tragic results. In order to avoid this situation, officer should not hold a TASER and firearm simultaneously unless exigent circumstances exist.

Officers should not intentionally deploy multiple CEWs at the same person, unless the first deployed weapon fails to achieve NMI.

## **01.25.50 RESTRICTIONS ON TASER USE**

Unless lawful, the following restrictions should be applied when considering the use of a TASER. This list provides guidelines to officers, but must be applied taking into consideration the totality of the circumstances. As an example, most of these restrictions would not apply in a situation where the use of deadly force was authorized.

- The TASER shall not be deployed on a passively resistant subject. Active resistance or active aggression shall be required.
- The TASER will not be deployed when the intended subject is in an explosive or flammable area or atmosphere, including having been sprayed with an OC product containing a flammable carrier or ingredient, medical areas where compressed oxygen is present, or inside suspected methamphetamine labs.
- Officers generally should not deploy the TASER on certain classes of individuals. This includes young children - generally under the age of 12, frail, infirm or elderly persons, obviously pregnant women, or on anyone known to have a heart or respiratory condition. If the TASER equipment is used in a situation involving any of the above a higher level of justification would be warranted.
- Although classified as a less-lethal device, the potential exists to inflict severe eye injury during a strike to the face areas. Personnel deploying the TASER equipment shall make every attempt to avoid intentionally striking the face, head areas, neck and genitals.
- Officers should not deploy TASER on a suspect who is in a position that falling would endanger his or her life or cause significant injury unless deadly force is appropriate. Examples would be suspects who are running away or attempting to flee, in trees, on roof tops and elevated places, or over water. If TASER equipment is used in these situations a higher level of justification would be warranted and the officer must be prepared to defend the use of the device in light of the risk of serious injury or death to the individual.
- When the individual begins to comply with the officer's orders, the officer should stop applying the TASER pulse as soon as possible. The general principal is the officer should only apply the TASER pulse as long as is reasonably necessary to gain compliance. Each 5 second cycle of the CEW application must be justified. Officers shall only use the minimum number of cycles necessary to control the person. This is not intended to mean that the officer should use the "on-off" switch to turn the TASER off in mid-cycle. Officers should not switch the TASER to the "off" position during a tactical deployment. Officers should be aware that multiple applications of the CEW increase the risk of serious harm or health risks to the individual.
- The TASER shall not be deployed from a moving vehicle, nor should they be fired at someone who is on/in a moving vehicle. Officers should be aware that the risk of having the TASER probes strike a sensitive area is higher when either the user or the target is moving.
- The TASER shall not be used as a prod or escort device.
- The TASER devices shall not be used to rouse unconscious, impaired, or intoxicated individuals.

- The TASER devices will not be used in horse play or clowning around in an unprofessional and hazardous manner.
- The TASER devices will not be used to experiment on a person or allow a person to experience the device, even if the person requests it. This article does not apply to training venues or demonstrations approved by the department.
- The TASER devices shall not be used for illegal purposes (e.g. illegal coercion, torture, etc.).
- The TASER should generally not be used on a person that is retrained, absent significant factors.
- Multiple applications, meaning 3 or more, of the TASER's 5 second cycle can be judged to be excessive force by the courts, absent lawful justification. If an officer has initiated 3 cycles of the TASER and is still not achieving NMI, the officer should consider other options.

#### **01.25.060 POST APPLICATION OF TASER**

After application of the TASER and/or in the event the TASER probes lodge in skin or tissue, the deploying officer shall at the earliest safe opportunity summon medically trained aid, such as Fire & Rescue, to evaluate any potential injury and remove the CEW darts. CEW darts should be treated as a biohazard. The subject may also be taken to the nearest medical facility for removal or treatment depending on the aid crew's evaluation. If a subject demands medical treatment, the subject will be transported accordingly.

The subject shall be evaluated and cleared by the aid crew or medical personnel prior to booking at the jail.

Spent TASER cartridges are evidence and are turned in and listed on the police report. TASER probes are bio-hazards, once used, and shall be treated as such.

#### **01.25.070 REPORT REQUIRED**

In all cases where the TASER is pointed at an individual or discharged against a subject (including a deployment that misses the subject), officers shall complete a USE OF FORCE report detailing the circumstances relating to its use, the subject's reaction, and the subsequent medical condition of the subject. The report will be submitted prior to going off-duty. The officer shall also completely document the use of force in the incident report. When documenting the incident after deployment on a subject, officers should detail the totality of the circumstance in their report and reference the target areas they deployed the TASER on and why. For example, if a subject quickly pulls a knife and the officer deploys the TASER above the desired targeted area because there was no time to aim for lower center mass, then the officer should document the details of the incident in both the incident report and the use of force report.

If the subject is booked at the jail, the booking staff shall be notified that the TASER was used and detail on the booking form any subsequent medical treatment that was provided to the subject.

The immediate supervisor, Captain and Chief of Police will review the report and maintain a copy

of the report. Copies may also be distributed to the defensive tactics instructors, and/or TASER instructors for training purposes.

The TASER shall not be utilized except within the prescribed circumstances and guidelines. Any violation of this policy may subject an officer to disciplinary action.

Accidental discharges will be reported to a supervisor and will be documented with an Administrative Report.

#### **01.25.075 SIGNAL ACTIVATION OF AXON CAMERA**

The TASER 7 is equipped with a signal activation feature that activates the AXON BWC 3 when the TASER is turned on. The intent of this feature is to provide video documentation of any use of the TASER 7 on an individual, in a use of force situation.

#### **01.25.080 PHOTOGRAPHS**

When lawful and appropriate to do so, photographs should be taken of probe impact sites and any other related injuries as soon as reasonable to do so. In some instances photographs may **NOT** be taken, such as when probes strike genitals, female breasts, etc.

#### **01.25.090 ANIMALS**

The TASER has shown to be an effective field tool against animals. Animals have also shown the ability to quickly recover from the effects of the TASER. Officers should be prepared for a quick capture of the animal or retreat when the TASER's NMI cycle ends.

The TASER may be used against animals when the animal is threatening or is attacking a person, including officers, another animal, or property. Or, if the animal is a public nuisance and the animal needs to be captured for reason of public peace or safety, or other legitimate purpose.

Center mass should be targeted and care should be taken to avoid the head and other sensitive areas on the animal.

As long as department personnel have acted appropriately, it shall be the animal owner's responsibility for any medical attention needed for the animal.

#### **01.25.100 WEAPON CONTROL**

Officers are responsible for the safekeeping and appropriate use of their firearms and intermediate weapons. Except in life-threatening circumstances, officers shall not give, loan or allow others to handle our weapons without approval from a supervisor. Also reference 1.14 (Firearms) and 1.26 (40 mm).

  
Mitch Lackey, Chief of Police

Creation Date: February, 19<sup>th</sup>, 2008  
Revision Date: December 29<sup>th</sup>, 2009

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August 8, 2013  
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May 30<sup>th</sup>, 2019  
October 19<sup>th</sup>, 2022

# **POLICY COMPARISON**

**October 2022**



## **Camas Police Department**

**Use of Force Policy**

**Taser Policy**

**Handcuffing & Restraints Policy**

**Specialty Impact Weapons Policy**

**Firearms Policy**

*An explanation of how CPD policy is  
consistent with the:*

## **Washington State AG Office**

**Model Use of Force Policy**

## **Camas Police Department Policy Comparison Explanation**

The purpose of this policy comparison document is to show where the concepts of the Attorney General's Model Use of Force Policy can be found in one of the five Camas Police Department policies submitted. The Camas Police Department's policies include: Use of Force, Firearms, Handcuffing & Restraints, Specialty Impact Weapons, and Taser.

This document follows the section titles and numbering of the AG's Model Policy with the location each element can or cannot be found in a CPD policy. For example:

Definition that can be found in CPD policy:

Page 3:

### **Definitions (AG Model Policy Heading)**

1. Chokehold (*AG Model Policy Definition*)
  - Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.030 – Definitions – Page 3 (*Location that the definition can be found in CPD policy*)

Each element in the AG's Model Policy that Camas Police does not reflect in their policies have been listed in red, along with the explanation for it.

Definition that cannot be found in CPD policy:

Page 3:

### **Definitions (AG Model Policy Heading)**

12. Peace Officer (*AG Model Policy Definition*)
  - Do not have in CPD Use of Force Policy – Do not need

**Washington State Office of the Attorney General  
Model Use of Force Policy**

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## **Washington State Office of the Attorney General – Model Use of Force Policy**

### **1. Purpose**

- Camas PD Use of Force Policy – 01.13.010 – Purpose – Page 2

## **Definitions**

### **1. Chokehold**

- Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.030 – Definitions – Page 3

### **2. Compression Asphyxia**

- Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.030 – Definitions – Page 3

### **3. Deadly Force**

- Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.030 – Definitions – Page 3

### **4. De-escalation Tactics**

- Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.030 – Definitions – Page 3

### **5. Feasible**

- Do not have in CPD Use of Force Policy – Do not need

### **6. Flight**

- Do not have in CPD Use of Force Policy – Do not need

### **7. Immediate Threat of Serious Bodily Injury or Death**

- Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.030 – Definitions – Page 3

### **8. Law Enforcement Agency**

- Do not have in CPD Use of Force Policy – Do not need

### **9. Less Lethal Alternatives**

- Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.030 – Definitions – Page 4

### **10. Necessary**

- Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.030 – Definitions – Page 4

### **11. Neck Restraint**

- Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.030 – Definitions – Page 4

### **12. Peace Officer**

- Do not have in CPD Use of Force Policy – Do not need

### **13. Physical Force**

- Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.030 – Definitions – Page 3

### **14. Projectile Impact Weapon**

- Camas Specialty Impact Munitions Policy – 01.26 – Page 2

### **15. Positional Asphyxia**

- Camas Handcuffing & Restraints Policy – 03.15 – Page 1

### **16. Tear Gas**

- Do not have in CPD Use of Force Policy – Do not need

### **17. Totality of the Circumstances**

- Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.030 – Definitions – Page 4

### **18. Wrongdoing**

- Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.080 – Duty to Intervene and Report Wrongdoing – Page 10

## Overarching Principles

- Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.020 – Philosophy – Page 2  
Without this statement because we did not need to add it: "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 officers through use of force."

## Critical Decision Making

1. Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.035 – Critical Decision Making – Page 4 & 5
  - a. Critical Decision Making #1
  - b. Critical Decision Making #2
  - c. Critical Decision Making #3
  - d. Critical Decision Making #4
  - e. Critical Decision Making #5
  - f. Critical Decision Making #5
  - g. Critical Decision Making #6
2. Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.035 – Critical Decision Making – Page 4 & 5  
(without active shooter language)
  - a. Do not have in CPD Use of Force Policy – Do not need
  - b. Do not have in CPD Use of Force Policy – Do not need
  - c. Do not have in CPD Use of Force Policy – Do not need
  - d. Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.035 – Critical Decision Making – Page 5

## De-Escalation

Core Principle – Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.040 – De-Escalation – Page 5

1. Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.030 – Definitions – De-Escalation Tactics – Page 3
  - a. Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.030 – Definitions – De-Escalation Tactics – Page 3 (without the backing away to re-assess language – Do not need)
  - b. Do not have in CPD Use of Force Policy – Do not need
  - c. Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.030 – Definitions – De-Escalation Tactics – Page 3
  - d. Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.030 – Definitions – De-Escalation Tactics – Page 3 (without the more experienced officer/supervisor language – Do not need)
  - e. Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.030 – Definitions – De-Escalation Tactics – Page 3
  - f. Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.030 – Definitions – De-Escalation Tactics – Page 3 (Without the speaking slowly, regulating tone and body language – Do not need)
  - g. Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.030 – Definitions – De-Escalation Tactics – Page 3 (Without the extra language – Do not need)

- h. Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.050 – Use of Force – Duty of Reasonable Care – Page 6 – (b) (Without the extra language – Do not need)
- i. Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.030 – Definitions – De-Escalation Tactics – Page 3
- j. Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.030 – Definitions – De-Escalation – Page 3

## **Reasonable Care**

### *Core Principle – Duty to Use Reasonable Care*

- a. Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.050 – Use of Force – Duty of Reasonable Care – Page 6

### *Core Principle – Perform Community Caretaking Functions*

- a. Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.058 – Community Caretaking and Lifesaving Functions – Page 8
- 1 – 3: Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.050 – Use of Force – Duty of Reasonable Care – Page 6 & 7

## **Use of Physical Force Shall be Necessary and for a Lawful Purpose**

### *Core Principle – Use Only the Least Amount of Force Necessary to Safely Achieve a Legitimate Law Enforcement Objective Under the Circumstances*

- a. Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.060 – Factors to Determine Reasonableness of Force – Page 8
  - 1. Do not have in CPD Use of Force Policy – In Washington State Statute
    - a. Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.060 – Factors to Determine Reasonableness of Force – Page 8 (Without beginning language)
    - b. Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.030 – Definitions – Proportionality – Page 4
  - 2. Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.050 – Use of Force – Page 6
    - a. Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.050 – Use of Force – Page 6
    - b. Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.050 – Use of Force – Page 6
    - c. Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.050 – Use of Force – Page 6
    - d. Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.050 – Use of Force – Page 6
    - e. Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.050 – Use of Force – Page 6
    - f. Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.050 – Use of Force – Page 6 – Terry Stop
    - g. Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.050 – Use of Force – Page 6
    - h. Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.050 – Use of Force – Page 6
    - i. Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.050 – Use of Force – Page 6
    - j. Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.050 – Use of Force – Page 6
    - k. Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.050 – Use of Force – Page 6
    - l. Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.058 – Community Caretaking and Lifesaving Functions – Page 8

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

1. Do not have in CPD Use of Force Policy – Do not need – Repetitive
2. Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.050 – Use of Force – Duty of Reasonable Care – Page 7
3. Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.050 – Use of Force – Duty of Reasonable Care – Page 6
4. Do not have in CPD Use of Force Policy – Do not need
5. Do not have in CPD Use of Force Policy – Do not need

## **Use of Chokeholds and Neck Restraints Prohibited**

- a. Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.072 – Chokeholds and Neck Restraints – Page 9

## **Action in Response to Wrongdoing**

*Core Principle: Duty to Intervene and Duty to Report Wrongdoing*

- a. Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.080 – Duty to Intervene and Report Wrongdoing – Page 10

## **First Aid**

*Core Principle: Duty to Provide or Facilitate First Aid*

- a. Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.100 – Rendering/Requesting First Aid – Page 10
1. Do not have in CPD Use of Force Policy – Do not need
2. Camas Handcuffing & Restraints Policy – 03.15.115 – Recovery Position and Positional Asphyxiation – Page 4
  - a. Camas Handcuffing & Restraints Policy – 03.15.115 – Recovery Position and Positional Asphyxiation – Page 4
    - i. Camas Handcuffing & Restraints Policy – 03.15.115 – Recovery Position and Positional Asphyxiation – Page 4
  - b. Camas Handcuffing & Restraints Policy – 03.15.115 – Recovery Position and Positional Asphyxiation – Page 4
  - c. Camas Handcuffing & Restraints Policy – 03.15.115 – Recovery Position and Positional Asphyxiation – Page 4
  - d. Do not have in CPD Use of Force Policy – Do not need a Safety Officer
    - i. Do not have in CPD Use of Force Policy – Do not need a Safety Officer
    - ii. Do not have in CPD Use of Force Policy – Do not need a Safety Officer
  - e. Do not have in CPD Use of Force Policy – Do not need a Safety Officer
  - f. Camas Handcuffing & Restraints Policy – 03.115.110 – Guidelines for Use of Leg Restraints (Hobble Devices) – Page 3
3. Do not have in CPD Use of Force Policy – Do not need (Camas Officers call for

### Medical Aid)

- a. Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.180 – Use of Force Tools – Page 15 & 16
- b. Camas TASER Policy – 01.25.060 – Post Application of Taser – Page 5
  - i. Do not have in CPD Use of Force Policy – Medical removes all darts
  - ii. Camas TASER Policy – 01.25.060 – Post Application of Taser – Page 5

### Types of Force

*Core Principle: Use the Least Amount of Physical Force Necessary to Overcome Resistance Under the Circumstances (RCW 10.120.020)*

- a. Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.055 – Levels of Physical Force – Page 7

*Core Principle: Use Deadly Force Only When Necessary to Protect Against an Immediate Threat of Serious Physical Injury or Death (RCW 10.120.020).*

- a. Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.055 – Levels of Physical Force – Page 8
1. Lower Level Physical Force – Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.055 – Levels of Physical Force – Page 7
2. Intermediate Physical Force – Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.055 – Levels of Physical Force – Page 7
  - a. Do not have (i) in CPD Use of Force Policy – Do not need
3. Deadly Force – Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.055 – Levels of Physical Force – Page 8

### Select Force Tools

*Core Principle: Whenever Possible, Use Available and Appropriate Less Lethal Alternatives Before Using Deadly Force - Do not have in CPD Use of Force Policy – Repetitive*

- A. Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) Spray
  1. Do not have in CPD Use of Force Policy – Definition Only
  2. Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.180 – Use of Force Tools – Page 15 & 16
  3. Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.180 – Use of Force Tools – Page 15 & 16
- B. Impact Weapons
  1. Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.180 – Use of Force Tools – Impact Control Devices – Page 16
  2. Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.180 – Use of Force Tools – Impact Control Devices – Page 16
  3. Do not have in CPD Use of Force Policy – Do not need
  4. Do not have in CPD Use of Force Policy – Do not need
- C. Projectile Impact Weapons (also known as Extended Range Impact Weapons)
  1. Camas Specialty Impact Munitions Policy – 01.26.020 – Definitions – Page 2
  2. Camas Specialty Impact Munitions Policy – 01.26.030 – Training and Certification – Page 2
  3. Camas Specialty Impact Munitions Policy – 01.26.050 – Deployment, Loading

- and Unloading Procedure – Page 3
- 4. Camas Specialty Impact Munitions Policy – 01.26.050 – Deployment, Loading and Unloading Procedure – Page 3
- 5. Camas Specialty Impact Munitions Policy – 01.26.050 – Deployment, Loading and Unloading Procedure – Page 3
- 6. Restricted Uses
  - a. Camas Specialty Impact Munitions Policy – 01.26.050 – Deployment, Loading and Unloading Procedure – Page 3 (#6)
  - b. Camas Specialty Impact Munitions Policy – 01.26.050 – Deployment, Loading and Unloading Procedure – Page 4 (#11)
  - c. Camas Specialty Impact Munitions Policy – 01.26.050 – Deployment, Loading and Unloading Procedure – Page 3 (#10)

### **Electronic Control Weapons (also known as Conducted Energy Weapons)**

- 1. Camas TASER Policy – 01.25.10 – Purpose – Page 1
- 2. Issuance and Carrying
  - a. Camas TASER Policy – 01.25.020 – Training – Page 2
  - b. Camas TASER Policy – 01.25.10 – Purpose – Page 1
  - c. Camas TASER Policy – 01.25.030 – Issuance and Handling – Page 2 & 3
- 3. Standards of Use
  - a. Camas TASER Policy – 01.25.030 – Issuance and Handling – Page 3 –  
Without language regarding support side handling – Do not need
  - b. Camas TASER Policy – 01.25.030 – Issuance and Handling – Page 3
  - c. Camas TASER Policy – 01.25.50 – Restrictions on Taser Use – Page 4
  - d. Camas TASER Policy – 01.25.030 – Issuance and Handling – Page 3
  - e. Do not have in CPD Use of Force Policy – Do not need
  - f. Camas TASER Policy – 01.25.50 – Restrictions on Taser Use – Page 4
  - g. Camas TASER Policy – 01.25.50 – Restrictions on Taser Use – Page 4
  - h. Do not have in CPD Use of Force Policy – Do not need
  - i. Camas TASER Policy – 01.25.50 – Restrictions on Taser Use – Page 4 & 5
- 4. Restricted Uses
  - a. Do not have in CPD Use of Force Policy – Do not need
  - b. Camas TASER Policy – 01.25.50 – Restrictions on Taser Use – Page 5
  - c. Camas TASER Policy – 01.25.50 – Restrictions on Taser Use – Page 4
  - d. Camas TASER Policy – 01.25.50 – Restrictions on Taser Use – Page 4
  - e. Camas TASER Policy – 01.25.50 – Restrictions on Taser Use – Page 4

### **Firearms**

- 1. Do not have in CPD Use of Force Policy – Do not need (Definition Only)
- 2. Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.130.055 – Levels of Physical Force – Page 8 –  
Without each discharge of a firearm must be justified language – Repetitive Statement

3. Pointing and Drawing a Firearm
  - a. Do not have in CPD Use of Force Policy – Do not need – Repetitive Statement
  - b. Do not have in CPD Use of Force Policy – Do not need – Repetitive Statement
  - c. Do not have in CPD Use of Force Policy – Do not need – Repetitive Statement
  - d. Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.100 – Reporting Use of Force – Page 11
4. Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.070 – General Guidelines Governing Use of Deadly Force – Page 9
5. Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.070 – General Guidelines Governing Use of Deadly Force – Page 9
6. Restricted Uses
  - a. Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.071 – Firearms – Restricted and Prohibited Uses – Page 9
  - b. Discharging a Firearm at or from a Moving Vehicle
    - i. Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.075 – Shooting at Moving Vehicle – Page 9
    - ii. Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.075 – Shooting at Moving Vehicle – Page 9
    - iii. Do not have in CPD Use of Force Policy – Do not need
    - iv. Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.075 – Shooting at Moving Vehicle – Page 9
7. Prohibited Uses
  - a. Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.070 – General Guidelines Governing Use of Deadly Force – Page 9
  - b. Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.070 – General Guidelines Governing Use of Deadly Force – Page 9
  - c. Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.071 – Firearms – Restricted and Prohibited Uses – Page 9 – Without pointing a firearm language – Do not need
  - d. Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.071 – Firearms – Restricted and Prohibited Uses – Page 9 – Without pointing a firearm or intent to immediately cause death language – Do not need

## **Select Restraint Devices**

### *Spit Guards*

1. Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.180 – Use of Force Tools – Page 17
2. (a) through (c) – Do not have in CPD Use of Force Policy – Do not need
- d. Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.180 – Use of Force Tools – Page 17
3. Restricted Uses
  - a. Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.180 – Use of Force Tools – Page 15 & 16
  - b. Do not have in CPD Use of Force Policy – Do not need

#### 4. Prohibited Uses

a. Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.180 – Use of Force Tools – Page 17

b. Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.180 – Use of Force Tools – Page 17

Without “discard” language – Do not need in policy

c. Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.180 – Use of Force Tools – Page 17

5. Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.180 – Use of Force Tools – Page 17

6. Do not have in CPD Use of Force Policy – Do not need

7. Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.180 – Use of Force Tools – Page 17 –

Without assisting while escorting an individual language – Do not need language in policy

8. Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.180 – Use of Force Tools – Page 17

9. Do not have in CPD Use of Force Policy – Do not need language in policy

#### *Hobble Restraints*

1. Camas Handcuffing & Restraints Policy – 03.15.100 – Application of Leg Restraints – Page 3

2. Camas Handcuffing & Restraints Policy – 03.15.100 – Application of Leg Restraints – Page 3

3. Camas Handcuffing & Restraints Policy – 03.15.110 – Guidelines for Use of Leg Restraints (Hobble Devices) – Page 3

4. Camas Handcuffing & Restraints Policy – 03.15.110 – Guidelines for Use of Leg Restraints (Hobble Devices) – Page 3

5. Camas Handcuffing & Restraints Policy – 03.15.115 – Recovery Position and Positional Asphyxiation – Page 4

6. Camas Handcuffing & Restraints Policy – 03.15.080 – Application of Handcuffs or Plastic Cuffs – Page 3

#### **Training**

1. Camas Use of Force Policy – 01.13.190 – Annual Training – Page 17

a. Do not have in CPD Use of Force Policy – Do not need

b. Do not have in CPD Use of Force Policy – Do not need

c. Do not have in CPD Use of Force Policy – Do not need

2. Do not have in CPD Use of Force Policy – Do not need



### Foot Notes:

The Chief of Police has elected not to adopt certain areas of the Attorney General's Model Use of Force Policy. Below is a list of reasons to support this decision.

- Camas PD policy doesn't have a table of contents, we thought it was not needed with our "Sections" heading
- Camas PD policy does not have feasible, flight, law enforcement agency, peace officer or tear gas definitions. We did not think these needed to be defined in policy
- Camas PD added language (fundamental duty) from the AG's "Overarching Principles" sections to our philosophy section
- We removed language under the "Critical Decision Making" section, we felt that Camas PD's language in this section was more clear and easier to understand
- Camas PD did not add language from "Use of Physical Force Shall be Necessary and for a Lawful Purpose" (1 – a) because it is Washington State Statute
- Camas PD does not have a designated "Safety Officer"
- Camas Officers do not remove any Taser darts, medical personnel are always called for removal
- We felt that there was repetitive information in the AG's Model Policy which we did not want in the Camas PD policies

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Mitch Lackey". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Mitch Lackey, Chief of Police  
Creation Date: October 25<sup>th</sup>, 2022