

Pasco Police Department Policy Manual

USE OF FORCE	Chapter No. 4
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4.1.0 DEPARTMENT USE OF FORCE POLICY

The Pasco Police Department is committed to protecting people, their property, and rights while providing the best in public safety and service. It is the policy of this department that officers hold the highest regard for the dignity and liberty of all persons, and place minimal reliance upon the use of force. The department respects the value of every human life and requires its officers to use deadly force only in the most extreme circumstances.

The proper use of force is essential for policing. There are circumstances where individuals will not comply with the law unless compelled or controlled by the use of force. In a use of force incident, the governmental interest must match the level of force and intrusion upon an individual's constitutional rights. The decision to use force requires careful attention to the facts and circumstances of each particular case, including the severity of the crime at issue, whether the suspect poses an immediate threat to the safety of the officer or others, and whether he is actively resisting arrest or attempting to evade arrest by flight. Pursuant to HB 1310, officers will use the least amount of physical force necessary to overcome actual resistance under the circumstances.

An officer shall use reasonable care when determining whether to use physical force and when using any physical force against another person. Pasco Police Department reserves the right to hold its officers to standards that exceed what is legally required.

4.1.1 USE OF REASONABLE FORCE

The United States Supreme Court decisions and interpretations of the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution direct that a police officer may only use such force as is objectively reasonable under all of the circumstances to accomplish lawful objectives. Pursuant HB 1310 Officers will use the least amount of physical force necessary to overcome actual resistance under the circumstances. Pursuant to section 3 (1) (a) of HB 130, except as otherwise provided under this section a peace officer may use physical force against a person when necessary to:

- Protect against criminal conduct where there is probable cause to make arrests;
- Effect an arrest;
- Prevent an escape as defined under chapter 9.A.76 RCW; or
- Protect against an imminent threat of bodily injury to the peace officer, another person, or the person against whom the force is being used.

Prior to using force, officers shall

- When possible, exhaust all available and appropriate de-escalation tactics
- Use the least amount of force necessary to overcome resistance
- Terminate force as soon as the necessity for such force ends

When using physical force, use the least amount of physical force necessary to overcome resistance under the circumstances. Considerations and characteristics to consider:

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- Pregnancy – either visible or claim
- Age – either minor or vulnerable adult
- Signs of mental, behavioral, or physical impairments or disabilities
- Perceptual or cognitive impairments typically related the use of alcohol, narcotics, hallucinogens, or other drugs
- Suicidal tendencies
- English proficiency
- The presence of children

Officers will exhaust available and appropriate de-escalation techniques—prior to using any physical force. The standard that courts will use to examine whether a use of force is constitutional was first outlined in *Graham v. Connor*, 490 U.S. 386 (1989) and expanded by subsequent court cases. The reasonableness of a particular use of force must be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene rather than with 20/20 vision of hindsight. The reasonableness must account for the fact that officers are often forced to make split-second judgments - in circumstances that are tense, uncertain and rapidly evolve.

4.1.2 USE OF DEADLY FORCE

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

Imminent threat of serious physical injury or death means that, based on the totality of the circumstances, it is objectively reasonable to believe that a person has the present and apparent ability, opportunity, and intent to immediately cause death or serious bodily injury to the peace officer or another person.

When officers are about to use deadly force, they will, when feasible, issue a verbal warning to the suspect.

The objective of an officer's use of deadly force is to stop a suspect from completing a potentially deadly act. When firearms are used, the officer should only fire and strike the suspect as many times as necessary to stop the suspect's dangerous actions.

This policy is equally applicable to juveniles and adult suspects.

4.1.3 WARNING SHOTS

The Pasco Police Department does not authorize the use of warning shots.

4.1.4 LESS-LETHAL WEAPONS

A less-lethal weapon is any weapon other than a knife or firearm, used to control persons or defend officers and others from harm, that is less likely to cause death or serious bodily harm.

Less-Lethal Weapons include:

- Batons
- Flashlights (if used as an impact weapon)
- Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) aerosols and pepper-ball system
- Conductive Electrical Weapons (Taser)

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Officers may carry these weapons after successful participation in ongoing department-approved training programs by a certified instructor.

The 37-millimeter projectile launcher (Deuce) is not authorized (HB1054 Section 5).

4.1.5 RENDERING AID FOLLOWING POLICE ACTIONS

Appropriate medical aid will be rendered as quickly as reasonably possible to an individual who has sustained injuries as a result of police action. Whenever an officer applies a Use of Force option upon a subject that results in a visible injury or complaint of injury, an officer will monitor the subject and summon aid or transport for medical attention.

Emergency medical attention will be requested when obvious severe injuries have occurred, medical distress is apparent, or the individual is unconscious. The officer will continue first aid until medics arrive. The officer may transport for medical attention or will monitor the subject until medically assessed.

Medical attention will be summoned for the following Use of Force applications regardless of visible injury or complaint of injury and render first aid/or life-saving measures once the scene is safe and under the control of law enforcement. All potential injuries will be photographed and noted in the officer's report:

- Baton/Impact Weapons-Any strikes to the head, neck, or groin area.
- OC Spray- Direct exposure to the facial area.
- CEW-Probe strikes to the head, neck, groin area or pregnant women (if the officer is aware of her pregnancy).
- Use of Canine- All bites
- Use of force with a vehicle, including all ramming.
- Use of force with a firearm, including any firearm discharge.

4.1.6 VASCULAR NECK RESTRAINT

Vascular neck restraints are prohibited per HB1054, except to protect his or her life or the life of another person from an imminent threat ("imminent threat of serious physical injury or death") per HB1310 Section 3(3).

4.1.7 CHOKE HOLDS

Choke holds are prohibited per HB1054, except to protect his or her life or the life of another person from an imminent threat ("imminent threat of serious physical injury or death") per HB1310 Section 3(3).

4.2.1 REPORTING WEAPON DISCHARGE AND USES OF FORCE

A Use of Force entry will be completed in BlueTeam in the following situations:

- discharges a firearm, for other than training or recreational purposes;
- takes an action that results in, or is alleged to have resulted in, injury or death of another person;
- applies force through the use of lethal or less lethal weapons; or
- applies weaponless physical force at a level as defined by the agency.

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This policy does not require the reporting of shots that relate to recreation, department-authorized training or hunting.

Nothing in this policy is intended to deny officers the rights given to them by law or by labor agreement.

A. Weapons Discharge

Officers are required to report any deliberate or unintentional discharge of their department-issued firearms other than for training or recreational purposes.

Intentional

If no injury or death, and an officer intentionally discharges a firearm while performing any police function, on or off duty, that officer reports the facts of the incident verbally to the shift sergeant as soon as possible. The officer then submits a written report prior to the end of shift. The report is then forwarded through the chain of command to the Field Operations Captain for review. If a firearm discharge occurs while off duty, the officer completes a written report by the end of their next duty shift. The report is then forwarded through the chain of command to the Field Operations Captain for review.

If a Pasco officer is on or off duty and a discharge of a department authorized firearm occurs outside the city, the officer immediately notifies the agency of jurisdiction. The officer then contacts the on-duty Pasco sergeant.

Unintentional

Unintentional discharges at any firearms training/function will be reported to the range master and the training sergeant as soon as possible. Prior to the end of shift the training sergeant or designee will submit a written report concerning the incident. The report is then forwarded through the chain of command for review. If the training sergeant or range master is unavailable, the unintentional discharge will be reported to the shift sergeant and a report will be generated before the end of the duty shift.

If the officer is injured or unable to make the report, the officer's immediate supervisor submits a supplemental report prior to the end of the shift. This report is sent to the Chief of Police through the chain of command.

B. Injury or Death

When the use of force results in serious injury or death, investigators (Special Investigative Unit) and internal affairs will conduct an investigation. In these situations, the investigative authority will be responsible for providing a final written report to Pasco Police Department.

C. Use of Force

Employees are sometimes required to use force to make arrests and control situations. Reportable force incidents which require the completion of a Use of Force Report are not limited to:

- Control Tactics/ Impact Tactics (Takedown with injury, Strikes, Kicks)
- Baton/Impact Weapons (Jabs, Strikes)
- OC Spray
- CEW (touch stun and probe deployment)
- Canine (With bites)
- Use of Force with a vehicle: Ramming

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- Use of Force with a Firearm, including pointing a firearm at a person.

Supervisors will respond without necessary delay to all potential reportable uses of force.

4.2.2 WRITTEN USE OF FORCE REPORTS AND ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW

Use of force reports is submitted in BlueTeam. The officer will complete a summary of the incident in BlueTeam then routed up to the chain of command. The supervising sergeant approves the use of force reports and then forwards them to the division captain, training sergeant, and a defensive tactics instructor. The FOD Captain will have the final review of all use of force reports. If it is determined that an officer's use of force was outside of department policy, the FOD Captain will notify the Deputy Chief and Chief of Police.

4.2.3 REMOVAL FROM ASSIGNMENT PENDING ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW

Officers whose actions or use of force result in the serious injury or death of a person will be removed from their line duty assignment. The officer will return when cleared for regular duty by the Chief of Police.

The reasons for placing an officer on administrative leave are to protect the officer and to protect the community interest.

When officers are involved in a situation where their actions result in somebody becoming seriously injured or killed, there is a tremendous amount of emotional strain. A period of leave from regular duty gives the officer time to deal with the emotions associated with the situation. Further, if there are people in the community who disagree with the use of force, the officer is protected from any possible confrontation until emotions subside.

A period of leave gives the administration time to review the officer's actions to determine if the officer acted within their scope of authority. By conducting this review, the police department demonstrates its willingness to serve the public interest.

Officers involved in situations that result in the serious injury or death of an individual will attend a critical incident stress debriefing arranged by the peer support team leader.

Officers may wish to seek counseling in addition to attending the critical incident debriefing. Officers may use the department psychologist or a counselor of their choosing, with the approval of the Chief of Police. The department will pay for psychological counseling ordered or approved by the department.

4.2.4 ANALYZE REPORTS FROM USE OF FORCE

Employees are required to document their use of force on a Use of Force Report form in Blue Team. The FOD Captain or designee will conduct an annual analysis of all use of force reports. The analysis is sent to the Chief of Police for review and will include:

- Date and time of incidents;
- Types of encounters resulting in use of force;
- Trends or patterns related to race, age, and gender of subjects involved;
- Trends or patterns resulting in injury to any person, including employees; and
- Impact of findings on policies, practices, equipment, and training.

4.2.5 ASSAULT ON SWORN OFFICER REVIEW

All assaults on officers are reported and reviewed by the corresponding Captain. An annual review is conducted by Captain or their designee to enhance officer safety, revise policy and address training needs for Police Chief's review and approval.

4.3.1 AUTHORIZATION: WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION

A. Authorized Firearms and Weapons

The Pasco Police Department will try to provide its commissioned officers with the most effective firearms and ammunition for self-defense and the defense of the public.

Handguns: The standard service pistol issued to all commissioned officers shall be the Glock pistol models 21, 19, 43, and 30, depending on the specific duty assignment of the officer. These pistols are chambered for the .45 ACP (Automatic Colt Pistol) or 9mm Luger. The duty ammunition is the Speer 230gr GDHP .45 ACP or Speer 124gr GDHP 9mm Luger issued by the department. The Chief of Police will authorize any firearm or weapon used while on duty.

Off Duty Handguns: Commissioned officers are authorized to remain armed while off duty for their own personal protection unless their activities would prevent or make the wearing of a handgun impractical or unwise.

The handgun carried off duty, authorized by department credentials and intended to be deployed in the performance of police duties, should be the issued service pistol or must conform to the specifications of a backup or secondary weapon.

However, nothing in this policy is intended to infringe on the right of officers to carry concealed handguns of their own choosing while off duty. Such handguns are not intended to be deployed in the performance of police duties. Officers carrying handguns other than those specifically authorized by the department assume complete responsibility and liability for the use of such handguns. The department does not provide ammunition, certification, or training for handguns other than those specifically authorized for duty and backup use.

Rifles: Each Patrol Officer is issued .223 (5.56mm) semi-auto rifle. Duty ammunition is Federal 55gr Bonded soft point or Federal 55gr Ballistic Tip issued by the department. The rifle must be secured (locked) in the patrol car rifle rack when not deployed.

Officers purchasing a patrol rifle for duty use must make certain the rifle meets the department standard in order to be authorized for duty purposes. Personal AR-15 rifles must be carried in a hard or soft case in the trunk of the patrol vehicle. Officers are not allowed to remove the department assigned AR-15 rifle from the weapons rack in the patrol vehicle to use the rack for their personal AR-15 rifle.

Rifles may be used by officers, at their discretion, in accordance with their training and provisions outlined in 4.3.2 (B) and the Use of Force Procedure Manual.

Specialized Weapons: The Tri-City Regional SWAT Team has certain specialized weapons assigned to it.

Extended Range Impact Weapons: The Pasco Police Department utilizes the 37mm launcher ERIW platform which has a rifled barrel for increased accuracy. Launchers utilized by the PPD can be equipped with the EoTech holographic sight specifically designed for use with the ERIW. The 37mm specialty impact munitions utilized by the PPD will be:

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- KO1 Impact Baton – Standard Energy (77.5g polyurethane baton, 240 fps, 153 ft/lbs. of energy)

No commissioned officer shall utilize any ERIW prior to receiving training on its use.

Only properly trained and authorized personnel are permitted to carry and use these weapons in accordance with their training and provisions.

Personal Firearms Authorized for Use: Officers may choose to carry a personal handgun as a backup or secondary handgun in addition to the primary service pistol. This weapon is intended for self-defense of the officer when the primary pistol is unavailable. Backup guns will be carried in a concealed manner.

Personal firearms and backup/secondary weapons must be inspected by the range master/armorer and approved in writing by the Chief of Police or designee. Any modifications made to the personal firearm must be approved by the range master prior to being done. The weapon will then be inspected by the range master prior to being put back into service.

Unsafe Weapons: If officers discover a mechanical problem with any of their assigned weapons, they must notify the range master immediately. The range master inspects the weapon to determine what repairs are needed. If necessary, the range master replaces the unsafe weapon until the repairs have been completed.

All weapons will be inspected by a qualified weapons instructor prior to being issued.

B. Ammunition

The only ammunition authorized for on or off duty use is that ammunition issued or inspected by the range master and approved for purchase by the Chief of Police. Commercially manufactured ammunition is the only approved ammunition.

Hand loaded ammunition will not be carried or fired in any PPD firearm. Hand loaded ammunition is not authorized for carry in any personal firearm used during police action by PPD officers. Some less-than-lethal rounds can be reloaded with the manufacturer's powder charge and used for training purposes.

C. Firearms Inventory

The range master keeps a complete inventory of all firearms carried by commissioned officers during their duty hours. This inventory tracks both personal and department-issued firearms. This inventory includes the description (make, model, serial number, and caliber), date of purchase/issue, and owner or assignee. Annual inspections are conducted on all department-issued firearms.

D. Less-Lethal Weapons

A less-lethal weapon is any weapon other than a firearm or knife used to control persons or defend officers and others from harm. Such weapons include, but are not limited to batons, flashlights, OC aerosols, and CS/CN chemical weapons. Officers may carry these weapons only after the successful completion of a department-approved training program. This training program includes annual refresher training.

E. Noise Flash Diversionary Devices

Definition - A diversionary device (NFDD) shall be defined as any device designed to emit a loud noise and dazzling light for the purpose of distracting or disorienting a suspect. NFDD's are not considered a use of force in the manner they are normally used.

Only personnel who have successfully completed a departmentally approved training course in the proper use and deployment of NFDD's shall be authorized to deploy them during actual operations. Any personnel assigned to Tri-City Regional SWAT Team may deploy NFDD's during training. In order to remain authorized users, all personnel must successfully complete an annual refresher course. Because of these devices' specialized nature and the training required to deploy them, their use shall be restricted to trained members of the Tri-City Regional SWAT Team.

F. Rubber Ball Blast Devices

A hand-delivered device is used as a crowd management tool designed to emit a loud report and a flash, with or without the chemical irritant OC. Its purpose is to distract and/or disorientate. Blast Ball devices may be thrown in the general direction of the crowd. At the discretion of the operator, it may be deployed for ground bursts or aerial bursts. The purpose of the rubber ball blast device is to minimize the risks to all parties through temporary distraction or disorientation of potentially violent or dangerous subjects.

Only personnel who have successfully completed a departmentally approved training course in the proper use and deployment of rubber blast ball devices shall be authorized to deploy them during actual operations.

G. Weapons Security

All authorized firearms shall be secured in the following manner:

1. Police Department Vehicles

Long Guns: Whenever a long gun is carried in a Police Department vehicle, the weapons shall be secured into a mounted gunlock system or secured in a location out of view and with a locking mechanism that allows the weapon to be locked.

The primary storage location for issued long guns is the police officer's locker inside the police station. Lockers containing any weapons shall be locked at all times. Except for take-home vehicles, issued long guns will not be stored in a Police vehicle when a police officer is off duty. Police officers will remove their long gun and other weapons from their police vehicles at the end of each work shift and store them inside their assigned locker.

Police officers with a take-home patrol vehicle may leave the weapon locked inside the vehicle if the weapon is in an approved locking system. Police officers with an unmarked take-home vehicle may leave the weapon locked inside the vehicle if the weapon is in an approved locking system, the weapon is out of view from outside the vehicle, and the vehicle is locked. For any take-home vehicle (marked and unmarked), when the criteria in this paragraph cannot be met, the weapon must be stored in a locked gun safe inside their residence or in their locker at the police station.

Unattended sidearms: While on-duty, if it becomes necessary to secure an authorized sidearm in a Police Department vehicle, the police officer should first ensure the vehicle is in a secure location and then place the sidearm out of view and lock the vehicle.

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2. Unmarked Vehicles

Police officers shall not store an authorized firearm in an unattended vehicle unless a locking system is used in an area of the vehicle not visible to the outside and that secures the weapon.

Less Lethal Weapons: Generally, department-issued Tasers and other less-lethal weapons are to be stored in the officer's assigned locker at the police station between work shifts. Officers who commute to work in full uniform may take their issued less-lethal weapons with them between shifts provided the following security requirements are followed:

All department issued weapons and the police radio are never left inside an unattended vehicle; and

When the officer is not in uniform, these items must be stored in a secure location in the officer's residence.

3. Police Facility

All authorized firearms being stored at the Police facility must be secured (padlocked) in a police officer's assigned locker or stored in another authorized and locked weapons storage area.

Off-duty Security/Storage of Authorized Firearms

Police officers have the option of taking their issued service sidearm with them between work shifts provided the listed security measures are followed. When authorized firearms are secured at any other location, they must use a secure gun storage device, trigger lock, or similar device that prevents unwanted access to the weapon.

Any time an employee takes a department weapon with them between work shifts, the employee must adhere to all standards regarding the use of force and the weapon's use and care. In addition to potential discipline, the responsible employee will be financially liable for department weapons that are lost, stolen, or damaged as a result of not following these requirements.

4. Unsecured Firearms

Any member of the Pasco Police Department who finds a firearm that is not properly secured as this standard instructs shall notify a supervisor immediately. The supervisor shall ensure the firearm is properly secured and attempt to identify the police officer authorized to carry the firearm. The supervisor will also generate a memorandum explaining the circumstance and provide it to their division commander.

5. Security Specifications

If a hard-mounted gunlock system is not in place inside a vehicle, the following is an alternative lock-up system required to secure a weapon inside *any* vehicle – police or private. This locking system will be used in an area of the vehicle not visible to the outside.

- A padlock.
- The issued safety cable and padlock.

4.3.2 DEMONSTRATING PROFICIENCY WITH WEAPONS

All commissioned personnel shall be proficient in the use of the weapons they carry on duty. This includes both lethal and less-lethal weapons. A department weapons instructor will conduct all proficiency training to include policy training outlined in standard 4.3.3. Weapons proficiency is an essential job function of a police officer. Failure to meet department standards for the use of primary weapons shall constitute cause for dismissal.

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An officer who fails to meet department primary weapons (i.e., service handgun or rifle) standards must immediately enter remedial training. Initially, the range master identifies the officer's problem and provides correction training. After this corrective training, the officer is required to pass the failed qualification course of fire and that of the previous qualification. If the officer is not able to qualify after remedial training, the Chief of Police will be notified through the chain of command that the officer is unqualified to carry that service weapon and the range master is unable to improve the officer's firearms skill any further.

After appropriate remedial training, officers who fail to meet department standards in the use of primary weapons (i.e., service handgun or rifle) will be removed from duty pending administrative action.

Weapons proficiency training and demonstration is conducted as follows:

Handguns

Officers are required to qualify with their service pistol at least once a year. Notice from the training coordinator of qualification periods are through electronic mail and/or training announcements posted in the briefing room. All commissioned personnel will attend during those time frames. Officers who choose to carry a secondary gun must qualify with it at least once a year. The range master determines the course of fire.

- Officers who qualify with their service pistols and approved secondary guns are authorized to carry them whether on or off duty. When choosing secondary guns, officers should consider the need to use these guns for law enforcement purposes on and off duty. As a practical matter, if an officer identifies themselves as law enforcement and acts under that authority, they are now "on-duty".
- Each officer has three opportunities to pass the service pistol qualification. The first two may be under the direction of a department firearms instructor or range safety officer. If a third attempt is needed, it only takes place under the direction of the department range master or a designated firearms instructor. The third attempt is made only after the officer receives specific training to increase skill level.
- Officers who do not attend or fail to meet qualification standards during the allotted time (unless excused by the Division Captain or Chief of Police) are no longer authorized to carry that service pistol. A written notice of this is immediately forwarded through the chain of command to the Chief of Police.
- Service pistol qualifications consist of accuracy standards and manipulation skills. A passing accuracy score is 75%. Manipulation skills are observed and documented. Poor pistol manipulation skills or unsafe gun handling can result in a qualification failure, even with a score above 75%. Officers may not practice or "warm-up" on the day they attend qualification.
- Additional combat/judgment/handling skills training may be added to the qualification or be included in other in-service training. These courses are evaluated as either "pass" or "needs improvement" at the discretion of the range master or other firearms instructors.
- Officers who fail to meet department standards in the use of backup handguns will have their authorization to use these firearms restricted by the range master. Authorization is restored when department standards are met.

Rifles

AR-15 rifle qualification is conducted once a year. PPD uses the Washington State CJTC Rifle Qualification course. The qualification standard is 80%.

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Additional combat/judgment/handling skills training may be added to the qualification or be included in other in-service training. These courses are evaluated as either "pass" or "needs improvement" at the discretion of the range master or other firearms instructors.

Special Purpose Weapons

Tri-City Regional SWAT Team personnel will conduct qualification courses specific to the officer's assigned weapon(s).

Less-Lethal Weapons

Officers receive training in the use of all impact weapons and OC spray at least annually. The training coordinator documents this training as part of mandatory in-service training. Officers are required to have a one-time direct exposure to OC spray either at the CJTC Basic Law Enforcement Academy or at a regular in-service training session. Officers who cannot demonstrate proficiency with assigned less-lethal weapons will have their authorization to carry them restricted by the assigned instructor until remedial training is successfully completed. The instructor will formulate remedial training in the use of these weapons based on the officer's need.

Scenario-Based Training

The department uses live and video training scenarios that require decision-making and proper police tactics. The live training scenarios are incorporated into the force options training. An Ultimate Training Munition (UTM) type weapon replaces the duty firearm during the training exercises. Training scenarios will include escalation and de-escalation force options.

4.3.3 ANNUAL/BIENNIAL PROFICIENCY TRAINING

Prior to being authorized to carry any weapon, officers are properly trained in the use of that weapon. At least annually, all agency personnel authorized to carry weapons are required to receive in-service training on Pasco Police Department use of force policies and demonstrate proficiency with all approved lethal weapons and electronic controlled weapons that the employee is authorized to use. In-service training for other less-lethal weapons and weaponless control techniques shall occur at least biennially. In addition:

- Proficiency training must be monitored by a certified weapons or tactics instructor;
- Training and proficiency must be documented; and
- Remedial training will be provided for those employees who are unable to qualify with an authorized weapon prior to resuming official duties as outlined in 4.3.2

The content of this training includes, but is not limited to:

- Instruction on federal, state, and local laws as they pertain to the use of force.
- Explanation of Pasco Police Department policies regarding the use of force. Specifically, the use of force continuum and the use of deadly force.
- Safe handling techniques for each of the weapons issued or authorized by the Pasco Police Department.

A defensive tactics instructor is responsible for both classroom lecture and hands-on training for most less-lethal weapons. This includes training in the use of impact weapons such as flashlights, batons, and OC spray. Certified extended range kinetic energy projectile instructors are responsible for all training related to the use of beanbag rounds and baton rounds.

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A firearms instructor is responsible for the classroom lecture and proficiency training in the use of firearms. Department range safety officers may monitor proficiency demonstrations such as weapons qualifications. Demonstrating proficiency includes safe handling of the firearm and minimum qualification scores as defined in standard 4.3.2.

Authorization to carry and use department-issued weapons applies to officers while either on or off duty. Nothing in this policy shall limit the authority of police officers to carry firearms as defined in RCW 9.41.050 and RCW 9.41.060 (1).

The range master records all firearms training. The range master, or range safety officers, record all firearms proficiency demonstrations and qualifications. The range master or training coordinator is responsible for ensuring that these records are entered into the training database.

In the event an officer becomes pregnant, she will be exempt from qualifications after the 4th month of her term. Upon her return to work, the officer will have to qualify with the weapons that she normally carries.

4.3.4 PREREQUISITES TO CARRYING ALL DEPARTMENT AUTHORIZED WEAPONS

Pasco Police Department requires all agency personnel authorized to carry lethal and less-lethal weapons to receive all use of force policies and related instruction before authorization to carry a weapon. Policy receipt and curriculum delivery will be documented.

4.3.5 FIREARMS RANGE

The purpose of utilizing the firearms range is to provide firearms training to the Pasco Police Department's commissioned officers. The selected firearms range will be used for approved law enforcement training and qualifications.

Rules

Range rules and a safety briefing will be reviewed prior to every training. Officers failing to comply with range rules could be requested by the firearms instructor(s) to leave the range and be subject to disciplinary action.

Range Supervisor

The range will be under the exclusive control of the firearms instructor(s). All members attending will follow the directions of the firearms instructor(s).

The firearms instructor(s) has the responsibility for ensuring each member meets the minimum requirements during training shoots at least once a year and can demonstrate proficiency in the care, cleaning, and safety of all firearms personnel are authorized to carry. Also, keep accurate records of all training, qualifications, rosters, repairs, maintenance, or other records directed by the training coordinator/training sergeant.

Authorized Equipment

Only PPD approved weapons, targets, ammunition, and equipment will be used during firearms qualifications and training.

Safety Equipment

All personnel on the range shall wear hearing protection. All shooters on the line shall wear hearing and eye protection, as well as a ballistic vest. A first aid kit, fire extinguisher, portable

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radio, and cell phone will remain readily accessible at all times while there is training at the range. Any injuries sustained during training at the range shall be immediately reported to the firearms instructor(s) or range staff. Written notification will then be provided to supervisory personnel.

Training

All personnel working in the capacity of a firearms instructor shall complete the appropriate training to be a certified firearms instructor. Firearms instructors shall receive emergency medical response training and/or first aid training.

Storage of Ammunition

All personnel are responsible for the weapons and ammunition issued to them. Firearms and ammunition shall be worn or stored appropriately and safely at all times.

All authorized ammunition being stored at the police facility must be secured (padlocked) in a police officer's assigned locker or be stored in the ammunition storage room. Ammunition being stored at the firearms range is to be secured in the storage locker within the range building.