

EXHIBIT B

Seattle Police Department	USE OF FORCE POLICY MANUAL :	Sections 8.200–POL–1 through –10
	FORCE TOOL-SPECIFIC POLICIES	

8.200–POL–1	Beanbag Shotgun
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A beanbag shotgun is designed to temporarily interrupt the behavior of a suspect or dangerous individual, so that law enforcement officers can subdue and arrest that person with less danger of injury or death to themselves and others.

1. Firearms Training Squad (FTS) Manages the Beanbag Shotgun Program

FTS will maintain the beanbag shotgun operator’s manual, develop curriculum, and conduct training and qualifications.

2. FTS Will Train and Certify Operators Annually

Only officers who have been trained and certified are allowed to use beanbag shotguns. Beanbag rounds may only be used in a manner consistent with training provided by this Department.

3. Officers Who Have Been Trained and Certified to Use a Beanbag Shotgun and Have Been Issued One Must Deploy With It During Their Shift

4. Officers Shall Only Use the Beanbag Shotgun When Objectively Reasonable [Hyperlink to definition and explanation of “objectively reasonable,” 8.100.]

5. Officers Shall Issue a Verbal Warning to the Subject and Fellow Officers Prior to Deploying the Beanbag Shotgun

Officers shall issue a verbal warning to the subject, other officers, and other individuals present, that a beanbag shotgun will be used and defer using the beanbag shotgun a reasonable amount of time to allow the subject to comply with the warning.

Exception: A verbal warning is required if feasible and unless giving the warning would compromise the safety of the officer or others.

6. Officers Shall Consider the Risk of the Beanbag Shotgun Round Causing Serious Harm When Determining Whether to Deploy

7. Officers Shall not Target a Subject’s Head, Neck or Genital Area

Officers shall not target the head or neck unless deadly force is justified.

In circumstances where deadly force is not justified, officers should direct the beanbag round toward the following areas:

- Lower abdomen, at belt level
- Buttocks
- Arms below the elbow

- Thigh area
- Legs below the knee

8. Authorized Use, Prohibitions, and Cautions

- Beanbag rounds may only be used on an individual engaged in active aggression, or to prevent imminent physical harm to the officer or another person.
- Beanbag rounds should not be shot through glass or a chain link fence due to the likelihood of rupturing the beanbags and having the contents injure others.
- All less lethal shotguns must be stored in the trunk or rear storage area of patrol vehicles.
- Officers are cautioned that the target area for a beanbag round substantially differs from a deadly force target area. Instead of aiming for the center mass of the body, beanbag shotguns are aimed at the lower abdomen, thighs or forearms.
- Officers should be aware that targeting the chest has on occasion proven lethal when beanbag round is fired at a close range of less than 21-30 feet.
- Officers are further cautioned that the accuracy of the rounds decreases significantly after approximately 45 feet and their flight becomes erratic, striking objects to the right, left, or below the target, increasing the risk to innocent bystanders.

9. Tactical Considerations

- The optimal distance for a beanbag is between 21-45 feet. The beanbag rounds present a risk of death or serious physical injury when fired at the chest, head, neck, and groin.
- Officers should also be prepared to employ other means to control the individual — including, if necessary, other force options consistent with Department policy—if the individual does not respond sufficiently to the beanbag and cannot otherwise be subdued.

10. Officers Are Prohibited From Using Beanbag Rounds on an Individual in a Crowd Without the Approval of a Supervisor

Officers are prohibited from using beanbag rounds against an individual in a crowd unless the officer has the approval of a supervisor and can:

- Target a specific individual who poses an immediate threat of causing imminent physical harm; and
- Reasonably assure that other individuals in the crowd who pose no threat of violence will not be struck by the weapon.

11. Officers Must Justify Each Separate Beanbag Shotgun Use in Their Use-of-Force Statement

12. Officers are Required to Report Each Use of the Beanbag Shotgun, (e.g. Each Time the Beanbag Shotgun is Aimed at a Subject and Each Round Fired) Regardless of Whether a Subject is Struck. See 8.300-POL-1.4.

13. All Shotguns Firing Beanbag Rounds Must be Painted in a Bright Color or Otherwise Marked Clearly so as to Make Them Instantly Distinguishable From a Shotgun Firing Live Rounds

14. Officers Shall Summon Medical Aid for all Subjects Who Have Been Struck by a Beanbag Round

15. Beanbag Shotguns Inspections Will Be Conducted on a Semiannual Basis to Ensure That all Are Operable and Perform any Necessary Maintenance or Repairs

8.200-POL-2**Canine Deployment**

The prompt and proper utilization of a trained canine team has proven to be a valuable resource in law enforcement. When properly used with strict handler control, a canine team increases the degree of safety to persons within a contained search area, enhances individual officer safety, increases the likelihood of suspect apprehension, and may reduce the amount of time necessary to conduct a search. At the same time, handlers must make all reasonable efforts to avoid unnecessary and unnecessarily injurious bites.

1. Canine Unit Has Operational Control

Canine Unit will maintain a unit manual. [Hyperlink to unit manual.]

2. Canine Unit Will Train and Certify its Officers Annually, at a Minimum

No handler is permitted to train the police dog in methods, techniques, or activities contrary to the accepted methods used by the Canine Unit.

Strict handler control is the overriding goal of canine training such that a handler must be able to cause the dog to follow the handler's orders

- When the dog is on leash and off leash;
- When the dog is ordered to release a bite;
- When the dog is ordered to bite; and
- To stay and guard without biting.

3. Canine Handlers Must Have the Ability to Control and Will Be Tested Quarterly in Real-Life Scenarios on Their Ability to Control:

- **The dog on leash and off leash;**
- **When the dog is ordered to release a bite;**
- **When the dog is ordered to bite; and**
- **Whether the dog can stay and hold without biting.**

Handlers who are not capable of demonstrating such control shall not be active in the field until the situation is rectified.

4. Police Canines Shall be Deployed as a Force Tactic Only When Objectively Reasonable

Canine handlers will only allow their canines to physically engage or bite a suspect if there is a reasonable belief or if it is known that the suspect is armed with a weapon or other instrumentality capable of producing death or significant physical injury or otherwise poses an imminent threat of death or serious physical injury to the handler or others or is engaged in active aggression or escaping. In the case of a subject who has been located hiding, handlers will not allow their canine to seize and extract the suspect if a lower level of force could reasonably be expected to control the suspect or allow for the apprehension.

Releasing the Bite

- Should a bite occur, the handler will as rapidly as possible determine if the suspect is armed and call off the dog at the first possible moment the canine can be safely released.

- If the suspect is not armed, the handler shall order the canine immediately to release the bite.
- When deciding to call off the dog, particular attention must be given to the perceived threat or actual resistance presented by the suspect. Handlers will continue to factor into their call-off decision that the average person will struggle if being seized or confronted by a canine. This struggling, alone, will not be cause for not calling off the canine.
- Without exception, a reference to the duration of the canine's contact with a suspect shall be included in the handler's supplemental report.

5. Canine Deployment Announcements

If Feasible, Officers Shall Issue a Verbal Warning to the Suspect Prior to Deploying a Police Canine as a Force Tactic and Wait a Reasonable Time to Allow Subjects to Comply. The Announcement Shall Advise That Failure to Comply With the Officers' Commands Will Result in the Release of a Trained Police Canine and They May Be Bitten if They Do Not Comply.

Prior to deploying a canine, in any structure or enclosed contained area an amplified announcement shall be made and repeated. This announcement is intended to notify persons within the containment area of the intent to utilize a canine team and to afford suspects the opportunity to surrender to the police. The announcement shall say that there are police officers on the premises and that a trained police canine will be released and may bite you if you do not surrender. Additionally:

- The announcement shall be clear, loud and audible to all personnel at the operation. Where there is a reasonable belief that the suspect speaks a language other than English, an officer or other individual fluent in that language should be summoned to the scene if available and the exigency of the situation permits.
- The utilization of radio car address systems will increase the likelihood that the canine announcement is heard.
- An amplified warning shall be repeated as the search proceeds and the canine team reaches a different floor, or parts of the building or other area where the initial announcement may not have been heard.
- A reasonable amount of time shall be allowed between announcement and deployment for the suspect to respond and others to seek safety.
- Containment personnel shall confirm hearing the canine announcements prior to initiating a search.

A decision not to make a deployment announcement shall be made by a lieutenant or higher. The circumstances under which an announcement may be dispensed with are:

- The foreknowledge that there is likely to be one or more suspects armed with guns or another instrumentality likely to result in death or serious physical injury
- In a contained location where an officer ambush is possible, combined with
- A tactical demand for stealth or surprise based upon strong considerations of officer safety, and
- No reasonable alternative will suffice to extract the suspects.

6. Officers Must Justify Police Canine Deployment as a Force Tactic if it Results in Reportable Force

No handler shall use their police dog solely to intimidate, coerce, or frighten any person.

7. Canine Deployments

- Off-Leash Canine Deployments, Searches, and Other Instances Presenting a Significant Risk of a Canine Bite to a Suspect or Others Shall Be Limited to Searches for Armed Felony or Armed**

Misdemeanor Suspects, Wanted for a Serious Crime, Particularly One of Violence, Where There is a Clear Danger of Death or Serious Physical Injury to the Officer or Others. In all Other Instances, Searches Must Be On-Leash.

- In the case of known or suspected juvenile suspects, special consideration should be given to the suspect's age and propensity for violence, and officers shall explore alternatives to the deployment of a canine.
- Canine teams should not be used to apprehend anyone suspected to be under the influence of drugs or alcohol if no other serious crime is involved, nor the mentally disturbed or disabled if no other serious crime is involved.
- It is prohibited to use canines for crowd control situations at peaceful demonstrations. During a riot or other major unlawful assembly, after an order to disperse has been made, and only with a specific approval of the Chief of Police or his or her designee, canines may be used. In these situations, canines shall be short-leashed at all times to protect the public from serious injury, and the handler shall not be permitted to initiate any offensive action, unless to prevent imminent death or serious physical injury.

b. Subject to the Limitations of the Section Above, the Following Locations are Suitable for Off-Leash Canine Deployments:

- Commercial building searches where there is the possibility of suspects hidden inside, including attics, basements, and crawl spaces.
- If there is breaking and entering at a school, officers will investigate the nature and extent of the offense before requesting a canine unit. Many break-ins at schools involve juveniles engaged in petty theft or vandalism. Canines shall not be used in such cases. Conversely, some break-ins occurring at schools are committed by adults and involve significant theft, such as computers and other valuable equipment. Upon authorization as set forth in the section about "authorization for off-leash canine deployment," the canine unit may be used.
- Canine searches of residences are discouraged whenever there is risk of a bite to innocent persons. Before conducting a search of a residence, the handler shall make every effort ensure the safety of any residents that might be present.
- Residential searches should be conducted on short leash unless the handler can determine that there are no residents at home. This can be done through contacts with victims, witnesses, neighbors, responsible parties, and officers on the scene.
- The presence of uncontained animals in a residence to be searched will normally preclude the use of canines unless the animals can be lured out or contained. In cases where it can be done safely, an on-leash search can be done in the presence of uncontained animals.
- Prior to beginning an open area search with a police service dog, a perimeter shall be established. A police officer should precede the canine team to clear the area and contact residents to request their cooperation during the search by staying inside and bringing their animals inside unless there is:
 - The foreknowledge that there is likely to be one or more suspects armed with guns or another instrumentality likely to result in death or serious physical injury
 - In a contained location where an officer ambush is possible, combined with a tactical demand for stealth or surprise based upon strong considerations of officer safety, and
 - No reasonable alternative will suffice to extract the suspects or warn residents.
- During the search the handler makes every reasonable effort to keep the police canine in sight.
- Because of the potential danger to bystanders and other officers in open area pursuits, handlers should terminate the pursuit and recall their canine if reasonable alternatives exist.

c. Authorization for Off-Leash Canine Deployment

- In all instances, a canine supervisor and a field supervisor from the concerned station shall respond to the scene of the incident. In those instances where a canine supervisor is not present, field supervisors shall monitor the operation and ensure Department policy is adhered to.
- This policy requires canine officers to have approval from an immediate supervisor before the canine can be deployed off-leash. The supervisor shall make certain that the requirements above have been met prior to giving authorization. If the handler is unable to contact a canine unit supervisor, approval must be sought from a supervisor in charge at the scene before the canine can be deployed. The approving supervisor will not serve as a canine handler in the deployment.

8. Post-Deployment Procedures

Immediately upon securing an individual who has been bitten, an on-scene supervisor shall summon paramedics to examine and treat the individual or transport the person to a hospital for emergency or other care. The individual will not be moved or transported by police officers without medical clearance.

The reporting and investigation requirements are covered in 8.300.

8.200–POL–3	CEW/Conducted Electrical Weapons (TASER)
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This policy applies to the use of conducted electrical weapons (CEW) by all sworn Department employees.

A CEW in cartridge mode (also known as probe mode) is designed to disrupt a subject's central nervous system with sufficient electrical energy to bring about uncontrolled muscle contractions which override an individual's motor responses. Drive stun mode (also known as touch stun mode) occurs when the CEW makes direct contact with the subject's body and does not override an individual's motor responses. It is intended to cause significant pain. Use of the CEW in probe or cartridge mode is preferred in some circumstances over use in drive stun mode, which can only be used at close range and may cause burns and scarring.

1. Education & Training Section (ETS) Manages the CEW Program

ETS will maintain the CEW operator's manual. [[Hyperlink to CEW Operator's Manual.](#)]

2. ETS Will Train and Certify Operators Annually

Only officers who have been trained and certified are allowed to use CEW.

3. Officers Who Have Been Trained and Certified to Carry a CEW and Have Been Issued One Must Carry It During Their Shift

Officers must carry their CEW in a holster on their support side.

4. Officers Shall Only Deploy CEW When Objectively Reasonable [[Hyperlink to definition and explanation of "objectively reasonable" in 8.100.](#)]

Officers may use CEWs to overcome active resistance or aggression that causes an immediate threat of harm to the officer or others.

When a CEW is used against a subject, either in probe or drive stun mode, it shall be for one standard discharge cycle of five seconds and the officer using the CEW must reassess the situation. Only the minimum number of five second cycles necessary to place the subject in custody shall be used.

Officers should assume that if they have used the CEW three times against a subject but the subject continues to actively resist or aggress, the CEW may not be effective against that person; the officer shall reassess and consider other options.

The area of the chest and heart should not be targeted, if at all possible.

The CEW may be used to stop a dangerous animal.

When using CEW in the drive stun mode, officers shall wait a reasonable amount of time between applications to discern if compliance has been gained.

5. Officers Shall Consider Secondary Risks to the Subject and Third Parties When Determining Whether to Deploy CEW

Secondary risks include the dangers presented by an uncontrolled fall, an elevated position, and the potential to cause a fire. Additional guidance on secondary risks may be found here: [Hyperlink ink to 8.200.5]

6. Officers Shall Issue a Verbal Warning to the Subject and Fellow Officers Prior to Deploying the CEW

Officers shall issue a verbal warning to the subject, other officers, and other individuals present, that a CEW will be used and defer using the CEW a reasonable amount of time to allow the subject to comply with the warning.

Exception: A verbal warning is required if feasible and unless giving the warning would compromise the safety of the officer or others.

7. Officers Shall not Target a Subject's Head, Neck or Genital Area

CEW users will not target a subject's head, neck, or genital area except to protect officer or public safety. The center mass of the back is the preferred target. The lower center mass of the body should otherwise be targeted. When encountering subjects wearing heavy or loose clothing on the upper body, the legs should be considered as targets.

8. CEWs Shall Not Be Used In any Environment Where an Officer Knows That a Potentially Flammable, Volatile, or Explosive Material is Present

Officers aware of environmental hazards shall alert fellow officers as soon as possible.

9. As With the Initial CEW Application, Each Subsequent Application Is a Separate Application of Force That Must Be Individually Justified As Reasonable

- a. **Officers are Required to Report the Use of a CEW, Regardless of Whether a Subject is Struck.**
See 8.300-POL-1.5.

10. Officers Shall Summon Medical Aid Whenever a Subject Has Sustained a CEW Application

a. Officers Shall Not Remove CEW Barbs That are Embedded in Flesh

CEW barbs shall only be removed by fire department personnel or healthcare professionals. Officers shall collect CEW barbs and submit them into evidence.

11. Officers Shall Monitor All Subjects Who Have Sustained a CEW Application While They Are in Police Custody

12. When Restraining a Subject That Has Been Struck With a CEW, Officers Shall Use a Technique That Does Not Impair Respiration

Once a subject is under control, officers shall place him or her in a recovery position until such time as medical aid arrives.

13. ETS Shall Conduct CEW Inspections on a Biannual Basis to Ensure That All CEWs are Operable, to Conduct Information Downloads, and Perform Any Necessary Maintenance or Repairs

8.200-POL-4

Firearms

1. Officers Shall Only Shoot Firearms in Situations Where Deadly Force is Justified [Hyperlink to 8.000.]

2. Officers Shall Only Carry and Use Department-Approved Firearms, Except in Exigent Circumstances

See Seattle Police Manual Section 9.120. [Hyperlink to 9.120.]

3. Officers Must Pass an Annual Firearms Qualification

All officers are required to qualify with their on-duty, back-up/off-duty firearms as directed by the Education & Training Section Captain. *See 9.120.* [Hyperlink to 9.120.]

4. Officers Shall Not Use Firearms as Impact Weapons

5. An Officer May Draw or Exhibit a Firearm in the Line of Duty When the Officer has Reasonable Cause to Believe It May Be Necessary for His or Her Own Safety or for the Safety of Others

When an officer determines that the threat is over, the officer shall holster his or her firearm.

Unnecessarily or prematurely drawing or exhibiting a firearm may limit an officer's alternatives in controlling a situation, may create unnecessary anxiety on the part of citizens, and may result in an unwarranted or accidental discharge of the firearm.

Officers shall not draw or exhibit a firearm unless the circumstances surrounding the incident create a reasonable belief that it may be necessary to use the firearm in conformance with this policy on the use of firearms.

6. Officers Shall Not Fire Warning Shots

7. Officers Shall Issue a Verbal Warning to the Subject and Fellow Officers Prior to Shooting a Firearm

Officers shall issue a verbal warning to the subject, other officers, and other individuals present, that a firearm will be shot and defer shooting the firearm a reasonable amount of time to allow the subject to comply with the warning.

Exception: A verbal warning is required if feasible and unless giving the warning would compromise the safety of the officer or others.

8. Officers Shall Not Fire at or From a Moving Vehicle

Firing at a moving vehicle is generally prohibited because doing so is often ineffective and may cause significant safety risks to the driver, passengers, and bystanders. Firearms shall not be discharged at a moving vehicle unless a person in the vehicle is immediately threatening the officer or another person with deadly force by means other than the vehicle. The moving vehicle itself shall not presumptively constitute a threat that justifies an officer's use of deadly force.

An officer threatened by an oncoming vehicle shall, if feasible, move out of its path instead of discharging a firearm at it or any of its occupants.

Officers shall not discharge a firearm from a moving vehicle unless a person is immediately threatening the officer or another person with deadly force.

Note: It is understood that the policy in regards to discharging a firearm at or from a moving vehicle may not cover every situation that may arise. In all situations, Department members are expected to act with intelligence and exercise sound judgment, attending to the spirit of this policy. Any deviations from the provisions of this policy shall be examined rigorously on a case-by-case basis. The involved officers must be able to articulate clearly the reasons for the use of deadly force.

Factors that may be considered include:

- Whether the officer's life or the lives of others were in immediate peril
- And if there was no reasonable or apparent mean of escape

9. Pointing a Firearm at a Person is Reportable Force

Officers shall document all incidents where they point a firearm at a person. *See 8.300.* [Hyperlink to 8.300.]

Unholstering or displaying a firearm – including in a sul or low-ready position – without pointing it at a person is not reportable force.

8.200–POL–5

Impact Weapons

This policy applies to the use of Department-approved and exigent (improvised) impact weapons, by all sworn Department employees. An impact weapon is any object that is used to forcefully strike a subject in a manner that is reasonably likely to cause injury.

The baton is capable of delivering powerful blows to interrupt or incapacitate an aggressive subject. It is also capable of delivering lethal or permanently disabling blows.

See Manual Section 8.200 [hyperlink to 8.200] for information on approved impact weapons.

1. Education & Training Section (ETS) Will Train and Certify Officers on Department-Approved Impact Weapons Every Two Years

Officers will be trained and certified to use Department- approved impact weapons before being authorized to carry these weapons.

2. Officers Shall Only Use Impact Weapons When Objectively Reasonable. [Hyperlink to definition and explanation of “objectively reasonable” in 8.100.]

3. Officers Will Not Use Impact Weapons on Subjects Who Are Restrained and Under Control, or Complying With Police Direction

4. A Hard Strike to the Head With Any Impact Weapon, Including a Baton, Is Prohibited Unless Deadly Force is Justified

The head, throat, neck, spine, groin, or kidneys shall not be targeted unless deadly force is justified.

Unintentional or mistaken blows to these areas must be reported to ensure that all reasonable care was taken to avoid them.

Preferred target areas include arms, legs and torso.

5. Officers Shall Not Use Flashlights as Impact Weapons, Except in Exigent Circumstances

The improvised use of weapons, such as flashlights, may present a greater risk of injury than batons. Use of another object in place of the baton, including flashlights, is prohibited unless there is an immediate need to strike and an officer is precluded from using or cannot feasibly use the CEW, baton, or OC spray.

The failure to carry a baton, in and of itself, does not justify the regular use of a flashlight as an impact weapon. Routine reliance on flashlights as an impact weapon is prohibited.

6. Officers Must Justify Each Separate Impact Weapon Application in Their Use-of-Force Report

- a. Officers are Required to Report the Use of an Impact Weapon to their Sergeant, Regardless of Whether a Subject is Struck. See 8.300-POL-1.4.**

8.200-POL-6

Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) Spray

This policy applies to the use of OC spray by all sworn Department employees.

Oleoresin Capsicum spray (OC spray) is an inflammatory agent that causes an intense burning sensation of the skin, eyes, and mucous membranes. A one second burst applied directly to the face (direct exposure), even with glasses, will usually result in the immediate closing of the eyes. The individual's eyes will close, tear, and swell as a result.

When inhaled (secondary exposure), the respiratory tract will become inflamed and temporarily restrict breathing to short, shallow breaths. The individual may experience choking, gagging, gasping for breath, or, on rare occasion, unconsciousness. The individual may experience nausea, lung pain, or temporarily impaired thought processes. The individual may become disoriented or lose his or her balance.

OC spray may reduce or eliminate the need for substantial physical force to make an arrest or gain custody. It may reduce the potential for injuries to officers and suspects.

1. Education & Training Section (ETS) Will Train and Certify Officers in the Use of OC Spray Every Two Years

The OC spray policy and training will incorporate the evolving guidance contained within the SPD Post-Basic Law Enforcement Academy course on less-lethal force as well as guidance from the medical community.

2. Officers Shall Only Use Department-Issued or Approved OC Spray

3. Officers Will Use OC Spray Only When Such Force is Objectively Reasonable, Including When Used for Crowd Dispersal or Protection [Hyperlink to definition and explanation of “objectively reasonable” in 8.100.]

For use of OC spray in the context of demonstration management, see Manual Section 14.090.10. [Hyperlink to Section 14.090.10.]

a. OC Spray May Be Used Against a Dangerous Animal to Deter an Attack or to Prevent Injury to Persons Present

b. OC Spray Shall Not Be Used Unless the Use of Physical Force Is Necessary

4. Officers Shall Issue a Verbal Warning to the Subject, Fellow Officers and Other Individuals Present Prior to Using OC Spray

Officers shall issue a verbal warning to the subject, other officers, and other individuals present, that OC spray will be used and defer using OC spray a reasonable amount of time to allow the subject to comply with the warning.

Exception: A verbal warning is required if feasible and unless giving the warning would compromise the safety of the officer or others.

5. Officers Must Justify Each Separate Application of OC Spray

After the initial application of OC spray, each subsequent spray must also be reasonable and the employee should reevaluate the situation accordingly.

6. Officers are Required to Report the Use of OC Spray, Regardless of the Effect, as Well as the Decontamination Procedures That Followed. See 8.300-POL-1.5.

7. The Application of OC Spray on Persons in Restraints Such As Handcuffs Must Be to Protect an Officer or Member of the Public from Physical Injury.

8. Officers Shall Direct OC Spray at the Specific Subject(s) Who are Posing a Threat

Officers deploying OC will attempt to minimize exposure to non-targeted parties.

9. Officers Shall Assist Exposed Subjects with Decontamination and Water-Flushing of Exposed Areas as Soon as Feasible

If the subject was exposed inside or in a confined space, officers will remove the subject as soon as possible from the contaminated area and expose the individual to fresh air.

Officers shall request medical response or assistance for subjects exposed to chemical spray when they complain of continued effects after having been decontaminated, or they indicate that they have a pre-existing condition (such as asthma, emphysema, bronchitis, or heart ailment) that may be aggravated by chemical spray.

Officers shall monitor exposed subjects for changes in their condition while in police custody and request medical evaluation as needed.

10. The Department Shall Maintain Written Documentation of the Number of OC Spray Canisters Annually Distributed to, and Utilized by, Each Employee

8.200-POL-7	Vehicle-Related Force Tactics
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Authorized vehicle-related force tactics include the PIT (Pursuit Intervention Technique) and stop sticks. In certain circumstances, vehicle-related force tactics may be considered deadly force. (Link to deadly force policy.)

- 1. Only Officers Who are Trained and Certified in the Use of These Tactics are Permitted to Use Them**
- 2. SWAT Will Administer Annual PIT Training and the Education & Training Section Will Administer Annual Stop Stick Training**
- 3. The Use of Stop Sticks Against a Motorcycle is Considered Deadly Force**
- 4. Officers Will Use Vehicle-Related Force Tactics Only When Objectively Reasonable** [Hyperlink to definition and explanation of “objectively reasonable” in 8.100.]
- 5. Officers Shall Consider Secondary Risks to the Subject and Third Parties When Determining Whether to Deploy Vehicle-Related Force Tactics**

Secondary risks to pedestrians and other vehicles include, but are not limited to, the dangers presented by a spun-out vehicle and loose tires on the road.

- 6. Officers Will Report the Use of PIT, and Stop Sticks as a Use-of-Force**
- 7. See 8.200-POL-4 for Guidance on Shooting at or From a Moving Vehicle** [Hyperlink to Section 8.200-Pol-4.]

8.200-POL-8

Specialty Unit Weaponry

- 1. The Assistant Chief for Special Operations Oversees all Specialty Unit Weaponry**
- 2. Specialty Units That Utilize Unique Weaponry Will Maintain Unit Manuals and Training Records Which Contain an Inventory and Specific Guidance for Each Weapon**

Per Seattle Police Manual Section 12.070, unit manuals have the force of Department policy. [Hyperlink to Section 12.070.]

- 3. Officers in Specialty Units Shall Use Their Weaponry in a Manner That is Objectively Reasonable Per the Given Circumstance** [Hyperlink to definition and explanation of “objectively reasonable” in 8.100.]

The fact that a weapon is part of the specialty unit weaponry does not exempt it from the policy requirements of this Manual. The same principles stated in 8.000 and 8.100 apply fully.

8.200-POL-9

Hobble Restraint

- 1. Officers May Use the Hobble Restraint to Temporarily Control Violently Combative Subjects**

Officers may use the hobble restraint when objectively reasonable. [Hyperlink to definition and explanation of “objectively reasonable” in 8.100.]

- 2. Officers Must Place Subjects in the Hobble Restraint Either in an Upright, Seated Position or on Their Side and Not Face Down, Including During Transport**
- 3. Officers Must Closely Monitor Subjects Who Have Been Placed in the Hobble Restraint**

Officers shall monitor for signs, such as labored breathing or sweating, of serious medical conditions and provide for immediate medical treatment as necessary.

- 4. Officers Shall Report any Use of the Hobble Restraint as a Use-of-Force**

8.200-POL-10

Neck and Carotid Restraints

- 1. Officers May Only Use Neck and Carotid Restraints When Deadly Force is Justified**
- 2. Officers Must Summon First Aid Immediately Following the Application of Neck and Carotid Restraints, if at all possible.**
- 3. Officers Shall Monitor All Subjects Who Have Been Subjected to Neck and Carotid Restraints While They Are in Police Custody**