## BAN CHOKEHOLDS & STRANGLEHOLDS

Chokeholds and strangleholds are not taught, used, or authorized by the department. The carotid restraint control hold was permitted by trained officers in situations involving violence or physically combative individuals (300.3.4).

The department suspended the use of this technique as a compliance tool pending further evaluation of its use and effectiveness.

Policy 300.3.4



#### REQUIRE DE-ESCALATION

De-escalation is interwoven into the department's operations through training and is specifically included in our Taser (304.4) and crisis intervention (409.6) policies. De-escalation techniques are included in various advanced officer training courses and mandated in our arrest and control training sessions. This training is renewed every two years and has been the focus of the tactical communication and crisis intervention training we proactively send officers to attend.

Policy 304.4 & 409.6



# REQUIRE WARNING BEFORE SHOOTING

Perbal warnings prior to discharging a firearm at an individual is part of our policy, training curriculum, and practices related to the application of deadly force (300.4), control devices and techniques (303.9.2), and Taser (304.4). Officers are trained to communicate and deescalate incidents to gain compliance before using their firearm in an effort to resolve situations peacefully. There may be instances that are so dynamic and rapidly evolving that prevents these warning from occurring, such as being ambushed and immediately returning fire.

Policy 300.4, 303.9.2, & 304.4

#### EXHAUST ALL ALTERNATIVES BEFORE SHOOTING

Department policy requires officers to evaluate the use of other reasonably available resources and techniques when determining whether to use deadly force (300.3 & 300.3.2). This includes deescalation through tactical communications, less lethal options, and to the application of deadly force when there is an imminent threat of death or serious injury to the officer or another person (300.4).

Policy 300.3, 300.3.2, & 300.4



BAN SHOOTING AT

**MOVING VEHICLES** 

Shooting at a moving vehicle

is limited only to incidents

are no other reasonable

threat of a vehicle, or if

vehicle is directed at the

Policy 300.4.1

where officers believe there

means available to avert the

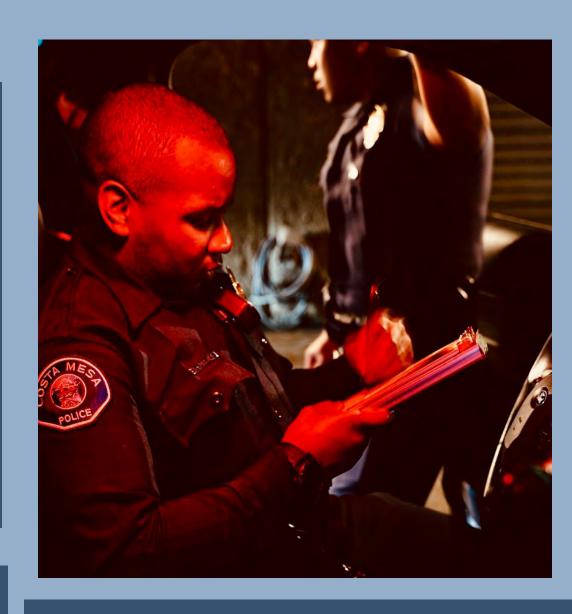
deadly force other than the

officer or others (300.4.1).

## DUTY TO INTERVENE

Officers have the duty to intervene, in accordance with our policy (300.2.1), when they observe the application of force by another officer that is not reasonable.

Policy 300.2.1



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# REQUIRE USE OF FORCE CONTINUUM

The department's use of force policy (300.3) provides that an officer may use objectively reasonable force to overcome resistance, prevent escape, or effect an arrest (300.3.1) and outlines a list of considerations when deciding what level is to be used based on the facts and totality of the circumstances presented (300.3.2).

Policy 300.3, 300.3.1, & 300.3.2

To view the full policy manual, visit www.costamesapolice.org



Comprehensive reporting and documentation of the use of force is required throughout all levels of the organization through department policies (300.5, 300.5.1, & 300.5.2). Further, all reported incidents are reviewed and evaluated by the department's Professional Standards Bureau for policy compliance and oversight.

Policy 300.5, 300.5.1, & 300.5.2



"The Costa Mesa Police Department values the partnership and trust we have built with our community and we will continue to strengthen those relationships through engagement and the service we provide."

- Chief of Police Bryan Glass









