



Seattle Police Department

Policies & Procedures

<i>Firearms</i>	Effective Date:
8.060 – Officer Discharging of Firearm	3/26/2010

REFERENCES

CALEA standards, 1.3.6; 1.3.8, 22.2.3, 41.2.4, 46.2.7

POLICY

Any officer discharge of a firearm will be treated as a serious incident (See DP&P 14.060-Serious Incident Plan). This policy applies whenever an officer is on-duty or off-duty, inside or outside the city limits of Seattle, or acting in a law enforcement capacity, if they discharge a firearm under any of the following circumstances:

- The discharge results in death or injury;
- The discharge occurs at any location other than an approved range, legal hunting or target shooting area, or other authorized area;
- The discharge occurs during practice or training on an approved range, but is unintentional or is otherwise outside the scope of a normal practice or training discharge (see subsection VII – Training Incidents below);
- The discharge creates a potential danger to others regardless of location and activity.

I. Definitions:

- A. Involved Officer: An “Involved Officer” is a sworn officer, of any rank or assignment, who discharges his or her firearm, either on-duty or off-duty and the firearms discharge does not meet the exceptions noted above.
- B. Witness Officer: A “Witness Officer” is a sworn officer, of any rank or assignment, who witnesses the firearms discharge of an “Involved Officer”.
- C. Garrity Statement: A Garrity statement is a compelled statement. When Garrity is administered, the subsequent statement may only be used for Department investigation purposes, not for criminal prosecution. Known by a variety of names, the Garrity Rule stems from a United States Supreme Court case (*Garrity vs. New Jersey*, 385 U.S. 493 (1967)).
- D. Public Safety Statement (PSS): A “Public Safety Statement” is a compelled statement, in which a supervisor (typically a sergeant or acting sergeant) orders an “Involved Officer” to answer up to eleven (11) standardized questions directly related to an “Involved Officer’s” firearms discharge. The questions appear on a pre-printed card, known as a *Public Safety Statement Card (PSSC)*(form 18.5) . A complete copy of the *Public Safety Statement Card (PSSC)*(form 18.5) can be seen in VIII.A. (the last page) of this manual section.
 1. Sworn Supervisors and Commanders (regardless of rank or assignment) shall have the *Public Safety Statement Card (PSSC)*(form 18.5) immediately available. The Supervisor or Commander obtaining the Public Safety Statement (PSS) from the Involved Officer must be of a higher rank than the officer to whom the order was given.

2. The questions on the *Public Safety Statement Card* (PSSC) (form 18.5) are brief and very specific. The on-scene or first arriving supervisor shall ask the Involved Officer(s) these questions at the scene of the incident, immediately after the shooting (see SPD *Public Safety Statement Card* (form 18.5) on the last page of this Manual Section).
3. The Public Safety Statement (PSS) is a compelled statement for the purpose of ensuring the immediate safety of the public while offering legal protection to the Involved Officer(s) through Garrity. Compelling the statement triggers the Garrity protection.
4. Given the specific scope of the Public Safety Statement (PSS), the supervisor is not permitted to deviate from the list of questions and will write the answers given directly on the card. The Involved Officer(s) will answer the questions on the card to the best of his/her abilities. The supervisor will act on the information provided as soon as possible. That supervisor will then be required to write an officer statement as to what they were told by the Involved Officer. The *Public Safety Statement Card* (PSSC)(form 18.5) will be turned over to the case detective from the Homicide/Assault Unit and it will become part of the case file.
5. If the Involved Officer is injured or otherwise unable to provide a Public Safety Statement (PSS), the requesting supervisor will seek out witness officers and attempt to obtain the information sought on the *Public Safety Statement Card* (PSSC)(form 18.5).

II. General Responsibilities

A. Off-Duty

1. If an officer discharges a firearm while off-duty, except as noted above:
 - a. The Involved Officer shall notify an on-duty SPD lieutenant immediately.
 - b. The on-duty SPD lieutenant will notify the standby Homicide/Assault Unit supervisor, who will make the appropriate notifications within the Violent Crimes Section.
 - c. The circumstances of the off-duty firearms discharge will determine the level of response by the Violent Crimes Section.

B. On-Duty

1. If an officer discharges a firearm while on-duty:
 - a. The Involved Officer shall notify his/her supervisor and an on-duty lieutenant immediately. The supervisor and lieutenant shall respond to the scene.
 - b. The Involved Officer shall standby at the scene until released by a supervisor or commander from the Homicide/Assault Unit to respond to their office at Headquarters (exceptions to this may include but are not limited to an injury that requires immediate hospitalization, bio-hazard material on clothing, the gathering of an unruly crowd, etc.).

III. Death or Injury Involved

- A. An officer shall notify radio of the location of the shooting and request that medics respond.
- B. Involved Officer(s)
 1. Under no circumstances shall the Involved Officer(s) be the primary unit.

-
2. When directed, an Involved Officer shall provide a "Garrity" protected "Public Safety Statement" (PSS) on the *Public Safety Statement Card* (PSSC)(form 18.5), to the first arriving supervisor (typically a sergeant or acting sergeant)--see Patrol Supervisor's responsibilities under III.C.1. below.
 - a. Witness Officers (non-involved officers who witness the use of lethal force) are not afforded the Garrity advisement and will provide information as needed and directed. This will include, but not be limited to the following:
 - (1) The questions on the *Public Safety Statement Card* (PSSC)(form 18.5), including variations of those questions.
 - (2) Scene walkthroughs and briefings with Homicide/Assault Unit detectives.
 - (3) Providing a written statement prior to the end of shift, as directed.
 - (4) Witness Officers will remain at the scene until directed otherwise by the Homicide/Assault Unit supervisor.
 3. An Involved Officer shall remain at the scene until the arrival of Homicide/Assault Unit detectives (see the exceptions noted above in Section II.B.1.b).
 4. An Involved Officer shall relinquish custody of his/her discharged weapon to the Homicide/Assault Unit supervisor when directed to do so. The Homicide/Assault Unit supervisor will provide a replacement, if the weapon used was a handgun for which there is a Department-issued replacement available (Glock 22/23 or authorized revolver).
 - a. Officers will not leave the scene with an empty holster (the exception to this may be when an Involved Officer is injured and is accompanied by another officer to the hospital).
 - b. This replacement process will typically occur at the Homicide/Assault Unit office at Police Headquarters. No immediate replacement will be provided for any Department-issued long gun (AR-15 rifle, Patrol Shotgun, etc.).
 5. Prior to making a compelled written statement, the Involved Officer(s) may review any currently available video of the incident (in-car video, video captured by a private citizen, etc.)—Refer to DP&P 17.260 - In-Car Video.
 6. In summary, when a shooting results in death or injury, the Involved Officers may expect the following requests for information, each with a Garrity advisement:
 - a. Public Safety Statement (PSS) at the scene of the shooting by the first arriving sergeant or acting sergeant.
 - b. Verbal narrative of what occurred with the assigned Homicide/Assault Unit case detectives and case sergeant (legal and bargaining representation present). This will take place either at the scene or at the Homicide and Assault office.
 - c. Scene walkthrough (either the day of the incident or at a prearranged time prior to the written statement).
 - d. Written statement within three (3) business days.
 - (1) The Violent Crimes Section Commander or the Homicide/Assault Commander in coordination with the Involved Officer's attorney may extend this requirement in order to accommodate situations requiring some flexibility [Officer injured, other administrative tasks such as weapon function test or post-incident MHP screening, etc.]

C. Patrol Supervisor

1. Duties and responsibilities

- a. Advise Radio of their response, arrival and assumption of command.
- b. After ensuring the necessary medical aid requests have been made, the on-scene patrol supervisor shall initiate the request for a Public Safety Statement from the Involved Officer(s) if he/she is able to provide information (they are not injured or otherwise incapacitated).
- c. Immediately broadcast the necessary information obtained from the Public Safety Statement Card (PSSC) in order to ensure the safety of the public and the capture of any outstanding suspect(s).
- d. After completing the required duties outlined on the *Public Safety Statement Card* (PSSC)(form 18.5), initiate Incident Command (ICS) as soon as possible, to ensure proper task delegation and scene oversight.
- e. The on-scene patrol supervisor shall request the response of the Homicide/Assault Unit.
- f. The on-scene patrol supervisor will relieve the Involved Officer(s) of any scene related duties. As soon as possible, the on-scene patrol supervisor shall assign an officer to standby with the Involved Officer(s), until the Homicide/Assault Unit arrives at the scene (see the exceptions noted above in Section II.B.1.b).
 - (1) If it becomes unsafe for the Involved Officer(s) to remain at the scene (for example, a large and unruly crowd has gathered, the officer's uniform has been contaminated with bio-hazard material, etc.), the patrol supervisor shall ensure that the officer(s) are transported to the Homicide/Assault Office.
- g. The on-scene supervisor shall notify an on-duty lieutenant and turn command over to the lieutenant upon his/her arrival, after an in person briefing.
- h. The patrol supervisor shall remain at the incident to coordinate security for the scene.
- i. The patrol supervisor shall ensure that the necessary reports and statements have been completed and approved/delivered before involved personnel go off shift.

2. Assisting the Involved Officer(s) at the Scene.

- a. The patrol supervisor shall not isolate the Involved Officer(s).
 - b. The patrol supervisor shall not allow the Involved Officer(s) to talk to other personnel about the incident.
 - c. The patrol supervisor shall ensure that Involved Officer(s) has access to:
 - (1) Food and drink.
 - (2) Restroom facilities.
 - (3) Telephone or cellular phone.
 - (4) A representative from their collective bargaining unit. (This will not typically occur until after the *Public Safety Statement Card* (PSSC)(form 18.5) has been obtained, unless the bargaining unit representative is on scene and has no other assigned life-safety related duties).
 - d. If there are two or more Involved Officers, the patrol supervisor shall ensure that an officer is assigned to each and have all officers remain at the scene.
-

- e. Under no circumstances shall the Involved Officer(s) be seated in the back seat of a police vehicle.
- f. How an Involved Officer is treated during the time following the incident can have a tremendous impact on him/her, either positively or negatively.
 - (1) The patrol supervisor shall avoid making the Involved Officer feel like a suspect.
 - (2) Personnel are to be sensitive to the individual needs of the Involved Officer. Physical contact with the Involved Officer must be evaluated on an individual basis.

D. On-scene Commanding Officer (lieutenant or above)

1. Duties and Responsibilities

- a. Immediately respond to the incident location and advise radio of his/her response, arrival, and when Command has been assumed.
 - b. As part of the first briefing from the initial Incident Commander (either the on-scene sergeant or senior officer), the on-scene Commanding Officer shall ensure Incident Command has been established and the proper duties have been delegated. The on-scene Commanding Officer shall then provide the appropriate level of command and command structure in order to ensure scene preservation and crime scene integrity.
 - c. If the discharge occurred in another jurisdiction:
 - (1) The on-scene Commanding Officer shall respond to the location of the incident if it is within a reasonable distance.
 - (2) The on-scene Commanding Officer shall act as a liaison between the Department and the outside agency.
2. The on-scene Commanding Officer shall maintain command of the scene until the arrival of the Homicide/Assault Unit supervisor or commander. The on-scene Commanding Officer shall relinquish the inner perimeter of the scene to the control of the Homicide/Assault Unit supervisor or commander upon their arrival.
3. The Homicide/Assault Unit supervisor is responsible for:
- a. Securing the Involved Officer(s) discharged weapon in the exact condition it was in after being fired (any tactical reloads, etc. noted) and ensuring that it is subsequently placed into Evidence for processing. The Homicide/Assault Unit supervisor shall follow the procedures set forth in DP&P 7.050-Firearms as Evidence.
 - b. The Homicide/Assault Unit supervisor will provide the Involved Officer(s) with a replacement weapon (typically at the Homicide/Assault Unit office at Police Headquarters).
4. When notified by the Homicide/Assault Unit supervisor or Violent Crimes Section Commander at the scene that it is the appropriate time to do so, the on-scene Commanding Officer shall ensure that all officers directly involved in the shooting respond, or are transported to, the Homicide/Assault Unit office to complete statements (witness officers) or, for Involved Officers, to provide a compelled verbal account of the incident.
- a. The on-scene Commanding Officer will ensure that another officer accompanies and/or transports the Involved Officer(s) to the Homicide/Assault Unit office.
5. The on-scene Commanding Officer shall notify the Duty Commander.

6. The on-scene Commanding Officer shall ensure that the Department Chaplain (if necessary), Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM) team leader or member, and a representative of the appropriate collective bargaining unit are notified of the incident.
 - a. When and if appropriate, the on-scene Commanding Officer shall assist with coordinating a debriefing for on-scene officers (either group or individual as recommended by the CISM team leader or assigned member).
7. The on-scene Commanding Officer shall coordinate with the Homicide/Assault Unit to ensure all existing reports, documents, and officer statements are routed immediately to the Homicide/Assault Unit. The Violent Crimes Section commander will be responsible for further dissemination of information and/or additional briefings as needed.
8. The on-scene Commanding Officer shall ensure that the Involved Officer(s) is relieved of duty and placed on administrative leave (Administrative Leave will be defined for the Involved Officer).

E. Duty Commander

1. Duties and Responsibilities

- a. The Duty Commander shall ensure that the following notifications are made:
 - (1) Precinct/Section commander of the Involved Officer(s).
 - (2) Assistant Chief of the Involved Officer(s) bureau.
 - (3) Office of the Chief.
 - (4) Deputy Chief of Administration.
 - (5) Media Response Unit.

F. Homicide/Assault Unit

1. Completion of the investigation is the responsibility of the Homicide/Assault Unit.

IV. No Injury Involved

A. Involved Officer(s):

1. Shall notify Radio of the location of the shooting.
2. Shall provide a Public Safety Statement (PSS) to the first arriving supervisor (Sergeant or Acting Sergeant).
3. When requested to do so by the Homicide/Assault Unit, an Involved Officer shall relinquish custody of their discharged weapon as required. If the weapon discharged was a duty handgun, a replacement handgun will be provided at the time the discharged weapon is relinquished if the weapon used was a handgun for which there is a Department-issued replacement available (Glock 22/23 or authorized revolver). No immediate replacement will be provided for any Department-issued long gun (AR-15 rifle, Patrol Shotgun, etc.).

B. Primary Unit

1. Under no circumstances shall the Involved Officer(s) be the primary unit.

C. Patrol Supervisor

1. Duties and Responsibilities.

-
- a. Advise Radio of their response, arrival and assumption of command.
 - b. After ensuring any necessary medical aid requests have been made, the on-scene patrol supervisor shall initiate the request for a Public Safety Statement (PSS) from the Involved Officer(s) if he/she is able to provide information (they are not injured or otherwise incapacitated).
 - c. Immediately broadcast the necessary information obtained, in order to ensure the safety of the public and the capture of any outstanding suspect(s).
 - d. After completing the required duties outlined on the Public Safety Statement Card (PSSC), initiate Incident Command (ICS) as soon as possible, to ensure proper task delegation and scene oversight.
 - e. The on-scene supervisor shall notify an on-duty lieutenant and turn command over to the lieutenant, after an in person briefing.
 - f. The on-scene patrol supervisor shall request the response of the Homicide/Assault Unit. The patrol supervisor shall coordinate with the on-scene lieutenant to ensure that, at a minimum, notification is made to the Precinct Commander for the area in which the incident occurred and the Precinct/Section Commander of the Involved Officer(s).
 - g. The on-scene patrol supervisor will relieve the Involved Officer(s) of any scene related duties. As soon as possible, the on-scene patrol supervisor shall assign an officer to standby with the Involved Officer(s), until the Homicide/Assault Unit arrives at the scene.
 - h. The patrol supervisor shall remain at the incident to coordinate security for the scene, or as otherwise tasked within Incident Command (ICS).
 - i. The patrol supervisor shall ensure that the necessary reports and statements have been completed and approved/delivered before involved personnel go off shift.
- D. On Scene Commanding Officer (lieutenant or above)
1. Duties and Responsibilities
 - a. Immediately respond to the incident location and advise radio of their response, arrival, and when Command has been assumed.
 - b. As part of the first briefing from the initial Incident Commander (either the on-scene sergeant or senior officer), the on-scene Commanding Officer shall ensure Incident Command has been established and the proper duties have been delegated. The on-scene Commanding Officer shall then provide the appropriate level of command and command structure in order to ensure scene preservation and crime scene integrity.
 - c. If the discharge occurred in another jurisdiction:
 - (1) The on-scene Commanding Officer shall respond to the location of the incident if it is within a reasonable distance.
 - (2) The on-scene Commanding Officer shall act as a liaison between the Department and the outside agency.
 2. The on-scene Commanding Officer shall maintain command of the scene until the arrival of the Homicide/Assault Unit supervisor or commander. The on-scene Commanding Officer shall relinquish the inner perimeter of the scene to the control of the Homicide/Assault Unit supervisor or commander upon their arrival.
 3. The Homicide/Assault Unit supervisor is responsible for:
-

- a. Securing the Involved Officer(s) discharged weapon in the exact condition it was in after being fired (any tactical reloads, etc. noted) and ensuring that it is subsequently placed into Evidence for processing. The Homicide/Assault Unit supervisor shall follow the procedures set forth in DP&P 7.050-Firearms as Evidence.
 - b. The Homicide/Assault Unit supervisor shall provide the Involved Officer(s) with a replacement weapon (typically at the Homicide/Assault Unit office at Police Headquarters).
4. When notified by the Homicide/Assault Unit supervisor or Violent Crimes Section commander on the scene that it is the appropriate time to do so, the on-scene Commanding Officer shall ensure that all officers directly involved in the shooting respond, or are transported, to the Homicide/Assault Unit office to complete statements (witness officers) or, for Involved Officers, to provide a compelled verbal account of the incident.
 - a. The on-scene Commanding Officer shall ensure that another officer accompanies and/or transports the Involved Officer(s) to the Homicide/Assault Unit office.
 5. The on-scene Commanding Officer shall notify the Duty Commander.
 6. The on-scene Commanding Officer shall ensure that the Department Chaplain (if necessary), Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM) team leader or member, and a representative of the appropriate collective bargaining unit are notified of the incident.
 - a. When and if appropriate, the on-scene Commanding Officer shall assist with coordinating a debriefing for on-scene officers (either group or individual as recommended by the CISM team leader or assigned member).
 7. The on-scene Commanding Officer shall coordinate with the Homicide/Assault Unit to ensure all existing reports, documents, and officer statements are routed immediately to the Homicide/Assault Unit. The Violent Crimes Section commander will be responsible for further dissemination of information and/or additional briefings as needed.

V. Shooting of an animal

A. Involved Officer(s)

1. Shall notify Radio of the location of the shooting.
2. Shall provide a Public Safety Statement (PSS) to the first arriving supervisor (Sergeant or Acting Sergeant).
3. Remain at the scene, then when requested to do so, respond to the Homicide/Assault Unit office at Police HQ for completion of paperwork.

B. Primary Unit

1. Under no circumstances shall the Involved Officer(s) be the primary unit.

C. Patrol Supervisor

1. Duties and Responsibilities

- a. Advise Radio of your response, arrival and assumption of command.
- b. Initiate the request for a Public Safety Statement (PSS) from the Involved Officer(s) if he/she is able to provide information (they are not injured or otherwise incapacitated).

- c. Immediately broadcast the necessary information obtained, in order to ensure the safety of the public and the capture of any outstanding suspect(s).
- d. After completing the required duties outlined on the *Public Safety Statement Card (PSSC)*(form 18.5), initiate Incident Command (ICS) as soon as possible, to ensure proper task delegation and scene oversight.
- e. The on-scene supervisor shall notify an on-duty lieutenant and turn command over to the lieutenant, after an in person briefing.
- f. Request response from Animal Control (if necessary).
- g. The patrol supervisor shall coordinate with the on-scene lieutenant to ensure that, at a minimum, notification is made to the Precinct Commander for the area in which the incident occurred and the Precinct/Section Commander of the Involved Officer(s).

D. On Scene Commanding Officer (lieutenant or above)

1. Duties and Responsibilities

- a. Immediately respond to the incident location and advise radio of your response, arrival and assumption of command.
- b. As part of the first briefing from the initial Incident Commander (either the on-scene sergeant or senior officer), the on-scene Commanding Officer shall ensure Incident Command has been established and the proper duties have been delegated. The on-scene Commanding Officer shall then provide the appropriate level of command and command structure in order to ensure scene preservation and crime scene integrity.
- c. Contact an on-duty Homicide/Assault Sergeant or the Standby Homicide/Assault Sergeant if after normal business hours.
 - (1) Brief the Homicide/Assault Sergeant and maintain command of the scene until the arrival of Homicide/Assault personnel.
- d. The on-scene Commanding Officer shall notify the Duty Commander.
- e. When notified by the Homicide/Assault Unit supervisor or Violent Crimes Section Commander on the scene that it is the appropriate time to do so, the on-scene Commanding Officer shall ensure that all officers directly involved in the shooting respond, or are transported, to the Homicide/Assault Unit office to complete statements.
 - (1) If necessary, the on-scene Commanding Officer may have another officer accompany and/or transport the Involved Officer(s) to the Homicide/Assault Unit office.
- f. The on-scene Commanding Officer shall coordinate with the Homicide/Assault Unit to ensure all reports, and officer statements are routed immediately to the Homicide/Assault Unit.

VI. Post-Incident Shooting Procedures (Death or Injury)

- A. When requested (compelled) to do so by the Homicide/Assault Unit supervisor or Violent Crimes Section Commander, an Involved Officer is to provide a written statement within three (3) business days (see the exceptions noted above in Section III.B.6.d).
 1. This task is to be coordinated with the attorney assigned to the Involved Officer, bargaining unit representative, and the Homicide/Assault Unit case detectives or detective sergeant.

-
- B. At the earliest opportunity, an Involved Officer shall contact the SPD Range sergeant to arrange for function testing of the replacement handgun. The Range sergeant will provide for a Range instructor to assist with ensuring that the replacement weapon is in good working order.
1. This is critical if the replacement weapon will be carried while on administrative leave or reassignment.
 2. This procedure will be followed anytime an officer's duty handgun has been replaced for any reason.
 - a. In addition to the above, when the Involved Officer(s) is notified that the involved firearm (either handgun, patrol rifle, or patrol shotgun) has been cleared to be released from Evidence back to him/her for duty purposes, the Involved Officer(s) will ensure the weapon has been function-tested at the Range prior to deploying it again for field duty.
- C. Post-Incident Screening
1. Prior to being authorized to return to duty, an Involved Officer is to contact the Employment Services Lieutenant in Human Resources and arrange for an appointment with the Department's contract MHP group (this is not a "Fit For Duty").
 - a. The purpose of this visit(s) is to ensure the Involved Officer is ready to return to work.
 - b. The Department will provide for up to the first six (6) visits over a one-year period of time beginning on the date of the incident.
 - c. The Involved Officer will be allowed to bring his/her spouse, domestic partner, family member, etc. with him/her at no extra charge to any or all of the covered visits.
 2. Information shared between the Officer and the contract MHP group is privileged. The content of the meeting(s) between the Involved Officer(s) and the contract psychologist/psychiatrist is governed by the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA), and RCWs 5.60.060 and 18.83.110.
- D. Following the incident and while at the Homicide/Assault office, the Involved Officer(s) will receive a "Lethal Force Incident" informational packet which will typically be presented by a CISM Team member. The CISM Team member will provide an overview of the packet's contents (contact the CISM Team Coordinator on the SPD InWeb page under the Wellness tab for information about the packet).

VII Training Incidents

- A. It is understood that unintentional discharges may occur during the course of normal training that is not a result of negligence on the part of the officer, and with no resulting danger to others. These incidents are most appropriately dealt with as a training issue by the Firearms Training Unit staff without a need for the investigative steps taken in other circumstances. A *Training Incident* is defined as a discharge that fits all of the following criteria while engaged in practice or training activities at an approved range:
1. The discharge is unintentional
 2. The discharge goes down range within the intended impact area
 3. The discharge is not a result of negligent behavior clearly outside of the scope of normal range and firearms safety rules and practices.
- B. Training Incident Procedures
1. The Range Sergeant will be immediately notified of any firearms discharges that occur during practice or training activities that are unintentional, do not go down range to the intended impact area, or are outside the scope of normal range and firearms safety practices and activities.

2. If the Range Sergeant determines that the discharge was unintentional, but went safely down range with no resulting death or injury, and was not due to any negligent activity, it will be classified as a *Training Incident*.
 - a. Firearms Training Unit staff will address the training issue as appropriate
 - b. The incident will be reported through the Training Section chain of command in accordance with procedures promulgated by the Training Section Commander.
3. If the discharge results in any death or injury, did not go safely down range or otherwise posed a potential danger to others, or was a result of negligent activity, than the incident cannot be classified as a *Training Incident*. The incident shall then be investigated in accordance with the procedures appropriate for the circumstances as detailed earlier in this manual section. Under these circumstances, the Range Sergeant will assume all responsibilities designated for the Patrol Supervisor, to include initiating the request for a public safety statement from the involved officer.

VIII. Public Safety Statement Card (form 18.5)

A. The below is an actual image of the Public Safety Statement Card with it's full text:

Front of PSSC:

G.O. #: _____	Seattle Police Department	Date: _____
Public Safety Statement		
<u>Directions to on-scene supervisor:</u>		
This is a compelled statement.		
The supervisor (at minimum, a Sgt. or permanent A/Sgt.) compelling this statement <u>will not</u> deviate from its content.		
The supervisor will write down on this card the answers provided verbatim, disseminate public safety information <u>immediately</u> via radio as appropriate, and provide this card to the first arriving Homicide Unit supervisor.		
The police supervisor receiving this information is required to submit a written statement to the Homicide Unit. The statement is to include that the Public Safety Statement was formally given to the involved officer, the content of the answer given by the involved officer, and that the supervisor did not deviate from the specified questions.		
"Officer _____, I am directing you to give me a public safety statement. Due to the immediate need to take action, you are ordered to answer the following questions listed below. If you refuse to answer these questions relating to the performance of your official duties, you will be subject to Department charges, which could result in your dismissal from the Department."		
Requesting Supervisor's Name _____ Ser# _____ Time _____		
"At this time and to the <u>best of your knowledge</u> , please answer the following":		
1. From where and in what direction did you fire rounds? _____		

2. In what direction did the suspect(s) fire rounds? _____		

3. If you know of anyone injured, what is her/his location? _____		

Back of PSSC:

4. If any suspects are outstanding, what are their descriptions? _____

Supervisors: If there are **no** outstanding suspects, proceed directly to question #5, otherwise ask questions #4 (a-d).

4a. What was their direction of travel? _____

4b. How long have they been gone? _____

4c. With what weapons were they armed? _____

4d. Are there any other safety risks known about the outstanding suspect(s)? _____

5. Does any evidence need protection? _____

6. Any known witnesses? _____

7. Where are they located? _____

"Officer _____, in order to prevent the contamination of your statement, I order you not to discuss this incident with anyone, including your supervisors or staff officers, prior to the arrival of the assigned investigators, with the exception of your legal representation."

Form 8.060 Rev. 11/00