



**LESS LETHAL
WEAPONS**

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<i>C.A.L.E.A.</i> 4.1.3, 4.3.1, 4.3.2, 4.3.3	<i>Reference</i>

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Use of Force Matrix

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this order is to govern the types of less lethal weapons used by officers in the performance of their duties. The policy shall establish a registration and approval process for all less lethal weapons. Officers shall be required to demonstrate proficiency prior to being authorized to carry any less lethal weapon. This order will also identify the conditions under which officers may deploy and use less lethal weapons.

II. POLICY

It is the policy of the Iowa City Police Department to equip its officers with less lethal weapons which are safe and reliable. Members of the Department shall only use less lethal weapons authorized by the Department in the performance of their duties and in a manner consistent with their training and General Order 99-05: Use of Force. The Iowa City Police Department recognizes that combative, armed and/or violent subjects create handling and control problems requiring special training and equipment. The Iowa

City Police Department places the highest of value on human life. Less lethal weapon use is a concept of planning and force application, which meets operational objectives, with less potential for causing death or serious physical injury than conventional police tactics/equipment.

III. DEFINITIONS

Iowa Code, Chapter 704.2 defines less lethal munitions as: “projectiles which are designed to stun, temporarily incapacitate, or cause temporary discomfort to a person without penetrating the person's body.

Kinetic Energy Impact Projectiles - Flexible or non-flexible projectiles (E.g. "beanbags"), which are intended to incapacitate a subject with minimal potential for causing death or serious physical injury, when compared to "conventional" rounds.

Lead Range Officer - A sworn member who has received specialized training in the Instruction of firearms training and activities (firearms instructor school). The Lead Range Officer shall be responsible for the development and coordination of firearms training, courses of fire, recommendations for firearms, targets, range safety issues and all supplies needed for the operation of the firing range and duty use. The Lead Range Officer shall ensure that firearm maintenance and repair issues are referred to an armorer.

Range Instructor - A member who has received specialized training in the instruction of firearms training and activities (firearms instructor school) and recommended by the Lead Range Officer, Training Officer and approved by the Chief of Police or designee. Range Instructors assist the Lead Range Officer in the development and coordination of firearms training, courses of fire, targets, range safety issues and all supplies needed for the operation of the firing range and duty use.

Armorer - A member who has received specialized training to provide firearms manufacturer's authorized maintenance and repair for authorized firearms. The armorer must be recommended by the Lead Range Officer, Training Officer and approved by the Chief of Police or designee. The written approval shall specify which firearms the armorer is authorized to maintain and repair.

Less Lethal Shotgun - A clearly marked, department issued shotgun specifically for the deployment/use of “less lethal” munitions (e.g. bean socks and conductive energy munitions). Less lethal shotguns are the only authorized methods of delivery for these types of shotgun-fired munitions. Less lethal shotguns shall not be used to fire traditional shotgun ammunition (shot, buckshot, or slugs).

Projectile Launcher - Any department issued launcher with which the officer has met approved levels of proficiency in firearms or less lethal qualification training.

Subject - The person who is the focus of the police operation.

Official color of duty - Any action taken by a sworn officer whether on or off duty pursuant to his/her status or authority as a police officer and within the scope of their duties.

Defensive Tactics Instructor - Sworn officer who has received specialized training in the instruction of defensive tactics.

Baton Instructor - Sworn officer who has received specialized training in the instruction of department issued impact weapons.

Less Lethal Munitions Instructor - Sworn officer who has received specialized training in the instruction of department issued less lethal munitions.

Department issued impact weapons - The department issued impact weapons will consist of the collapsible straight baton or the 36" straight baton. Any deviation shall be approved by the Chief of Police or designee.

Conducted Energy Device Instructor – Sworn officer who has received specialized training in the instruction of department issued conducted energy devices.

Lethal Cover – Cover provided by a weapon capable of causing serious injury or death when used for its intended purpose.

Conducted Energy Device (CED) – A weapon primarily designed to disrupt a subject's central nervous system by means of deploying electrical energy sufficient to cause uncontrolled muscle contractions and override an individual's voluntary motor responses. The device fires probes. The probes are connected to the CED's battery by a high-voltage insulated wire. Electrical pulses are sent along the wires to the probes/electrodes with the intended effect being to temporarily incapacitate the targeted subject.

After Firing Identification Dots (AFID) – Small identification tags ejected from the cartridge when the Taser® is fired. The AFID's have the individual unit's serial number printed on them which identifies which unit was fired.

Gas Cartridge – The replaceable cartridge which contains and fires the electrical probes. The Gas Cartridge has an expiration date and ejects AFID tags when fired. The Gas Cartridge has two probes on the front allowing it to be used as a contact device. When the Gas Cartridge is removed the device can also be used as a contact Electro-Muscular Disruption device.

Probes – Barbed projectiles that are fired from a conducted energy device

and penetrate the skin; wires are attached to the probes/electrodes leading back to the CED.

IV. General Requirements

- A. All uniformed on-duty sworn personnel assigned to patrol or having a call response function shall carry the following less lethal department authorized weapons:
 - 1. Conductive energy device
 - 2. Chemical irritant spray

- B. Officers may carry an expandable striking baton

- C. Exceptions to IV.A include:
 - 1. Officers operating in a status where possession of a less lethal weapons would endanger the officer or the operation in which they are participating.
 - 2. Where there is a need to or requirement that officers secure their weapon prior to entering a secured area, e.g., courtroom, correctional facilities or psychiatric wings of hospitals.
 - 3. Officers with non-uniform administrative assignments while performing that assignment.
 - 4. Officers on "light duty" will carry weapons based on limitations as provided by a physician.
 - 5. Uniformed command personnel assigned to primary administrative duties.

- D. All non-uniformed on-duty sworn personnel should carry at least one of the following less lethal department authorized weapons when they are working outside of the department:
 - 1. Conductive energy device
 - 2. Chemical irritant spray
 - 3. Striking baton

- F. Prior to initial issuance or carry while on duty, all less lethal weapons shall be reviewed, inspected and approved by the appropriate instructor for that particular weapon. On an on-going basis, qualified instructors shall conduct inspections of all less lethal weapons that are being carried by members. The date of the inspection and name of the inspector shall be recorded and forwarded to the training

sergeant. If a less lethal weapon is determined to be unsafe, the instructor shall remove it from use pending repair, record the malfunction, cause repair to be made, and/or provide a replacement to the employee as soon as practical.

- G. Department issued less lethal weapons shall only be used for departmental duties.
- H. All officers must meet approved levels of proficiency in less lethal weapons training as set forth by an instructor and approved by the Chief of Police.
- I. Officers are responsible for the safekeeping and security of all department authorized less lethal weapons in their custody.
- J. When loading or unloading less lethal firearms in the Police Department or Sub-Station, the unloading / loading shall occur using the bullet trap provided by the department.
- K. All less lethal weapons shall be stored, handled, and / or maintained in such a manner as to prevent the weapon from an unintended discharge.
- L. Officers shall not carry any less lethal weapons under the following circumstances:
 - 1. The officer is on suspension or is directed not to do so by the Chief of Police.
 - 2. The officer has not successfully met proficiency and qualification levels as set forth by the Department.
 - 3. While under the influence of alcoholic beverages or medications that impair physical or mental ability.
- M. The Captain of Administrative Services shall maintain a file on each less lethal firearm that is authorized for use in an official capacity containing the following:
 - a. Date the firearm was authorized for use in an official capacity.
 - b. Excluding, routine cleaning, a log of all maintenance, repairs, or alterations completed on the firearm.
 - c. What car it is assigned to.
- N. Less lethal weapons shall not be modified after it has been approved without notification and approval of the appropriate instructor.
- O. All personnel authorized to carry weapons intended for use of force application must receive training on their use from the perspectives of practical application and organizational policy. Instruction should include confirmation of employee understanding of legal implications and

requirements, weapon specific operating and care procedures, documentation and reporting procedures, and obligations following the use of force.

- P. Officers shall only deploy those less lethal munitions which are provided by the department.
- Q. The deployment of less lethal weapons shall only be performed by those officers trained and showing proficiency in their deployment.

V. Display of Less Lethal Weapons

- 1. Except for general maintenance, supervisory inspection, storage, or authorized training, members shall not draw or exhibit less lethal weapons unless a circumstance creates a reasonable suspicion that it may be necessary to lawfully use the weapon in conformance with departmental directives.
- 2. Department owned less lethal weapons shall not be carried or utilized for any non-law enforcement activity without the express written permission of the Chief of Police or designee.
- 3. No officer shall display or provide any weapon to a citizen to inspect, examine or otherwise handle unless authorized by the Chief of Police or designee.

VI. Less Lethal Impact Projectiles

- 1. Less lethal shotguns
 - a. Less lethal shotguns are any department issued less lethal shotguns as approved by the chief of police.
 - b. All marked supervisor vehicles and all evenly numbered marked patrol vehicles shall be outfitted with a Department less lethal shotgun. The less lethal shogun shall be mounted in the patrol vehicle to prevent unauthorized access.
 - c. An approved less lethal shotgun is any department issued shotgun meeting the following requirements:
 - i. Gauge: 12 gauge
 - ii. Barrel length: Minimum 18"
 - iii. Action: pump
 - iv. 2.75"-3" magnum capability
 - vi. Minimum 4 round magazine

- vii. Orange colored stock, grip, and forearm.
 - d. Current authorized less lethal shotguns:
 - i. Remington 870 12 gauge pump action with orange colored stock, grip, and forearm.
 - e. Less lethal shotguns mounted in vehicles shall be stored with an empty chamber. Five less lethal ammunition shall be mounted on the stock of the less lethal shotgun.
 - f. If a less lethal shotgun is removed from a vehicle for temporary storage, it shall be stored with an empty chamber and unloaded in a locked cabinet.
 - h. Authorized less lethal shotgun ammunition:
 - i. CTS 12 gauge super-sock bean bag impact round.
 - ii. Only rounds purchased by the department may be used during a deployment. Deployment shall be consistent with departmental directives on the Use of Force and the deployment of Less Lethal munitions.
 - j. An officer deploying a less lethal shotgun shall verify that the rounds are less lethal prior to loading it.
 - k. Post deployment the officer shall unload the weapon and inspect each round for wear and breakage. If either is noted a replacement shall be immediately sought by the on duty supervisor or on duty range instructor.
2. 37mm and 40mm less lethal munitions
- a. An approved 37mm less lethal munitions is any department issued munitions meeting the following requirements:
 - i. Fixed or folding stock
 - ii. Revolver type spring motor driven magazine
 - iii. minimum 6 shot maximum capacity
 - iv. minimum barrel length 9"
 - b. Current authorized 37mm less lethal munitions:
 - i. Defense Technology 37mm 6 shot multi launcher
 - c. An approved 40mm less lethal munitions is any department issued munitions meeting the following requirements:

- i. Fixed or folding stock
 - ii. Action: Single or double
 - iii. single shot
 - iv. minimum barrel length 14"
 - d. Current authorized 40mm less lethal munitions:
 - i. Defense Technology 40mm models: 1325A, 1325B, 1327, 1425, 1426, 1440,
 - e. Department 37 and 40mm less lethal munitions shall be checked for cleanliness and basic maintenance needs quarterly by a range instructor.
 - f. 37 and 40 mm less lethal munitions shall be stored with an empty chambers in a locked room when not in use. 37 and 40mm less lethal ammunicions
 - g. Authorized 37 and 40mm less lethal munitions ammunition:
 - i. 37 and 40mm CN, CS, OC and smoke rounds
 - ii. 37 and 40mm foam or sponge impact rounds
 - ii. Only rounds purchased by the department may be used during a deployment. Deployment shall be consistent with departmental directives on the Use of Force and the deployment of Less Lethal munitions.
- 3. Evaluation of Less Lethal Projectiles for Use

Kinetic energy impact projectiles will be evaluated for use on the following criteria:

- a. Accuracy
 - i. This is the primary consideration, since proper shot placement greatly assists in controlling the other two evaluation criteria.
 - ii. This will be evaluated based on the anticipated ranges of deployment.
 - iii. The minimal standard of accuracy of such a round is:
 - a) 12 - inch group at 15 yards for the 12-gauge system. The group shall consist of 3 rounds.
- b. Effectiveness
 - i. This is the potential for the round to cause incapacitation and

reduce the subject's ability to continue their inappropriate behavior.

- ii. The level of energy necessary to cause incapacitation creates the potential for injury, but when properly deployed, use should result in a low probability for causing serious physical injury or death.
- c. Potential for causing death or serious physical injury
 - i. The potential for causing death or serious physical injury with such projectiles is a reality. This potential is greatly reduced when impacts to the head, neck and chest are avoided, and when appropriate medical examination is provided in cases where the subject is struck in an area that might conceal a closed injury. (including such areas as the chest, back, thoracic and abdominal cavities and groin)
 - ii. When engaging a subject, the officer shall evaluate the effectiveness of each round after each shot. Compliance and/or incapacitation are the desired goal, and alternative target areas/response should be considered when rounds are not effective. Alternative target area/response considerations will be based on the circumstances the officer is encountering.
- d. Less Lethal projectiles shall be delivered to suspect target areas based on the circumstances of the situation and the level of force authorized. The deployment of less lethal projectiles shall be in conformance with departmental training guidelines pertaining to recommended target areas.
- e. Head/Neck and Chest - Intentional impacts to these areas should be avoided unless the use of deadly force is justified, necessary and appropriate.

4. Deployment Techniques

- a. The Iowa City Police Department recognizes five levels of force in the adopted Use of Force model. The use of less lethal impact projectiles are considered a level IV response (subject is assaultive), when deployed to areas of the subject's body that are considered unlikely to cause serious physical injury. In addition, less lethal projectiles may be used when a person is threatening death or serious injury to themselves. The use of these projectiles is recognized as a level V, Deadly Force, if *intentionally* deployed or directed at the head or neck.
- b. When assessing the appropriate use of force level, prior to the transition to less lethal projectiles, the officer shall consider in addition to other factors:
 - 1. The level of force being confronted.
 - 2. The proximity/access of the subject to the officer or others.
- c. Weapons used for the deployment of less lethal munitions shall be

dedicated for that purpose. These weapons shall be clearly marked. The use of other than less lethal rounds in these weapons is prohibited unless necessary to protect the life of the public or officer.

- d. When deploying less lethal munitions, the following procedures should be adhered to:
 - i. Less lethal munitions should not be used at a distance of less than 15 feet (5 yards) from the target. With this in mind, the greater the distance, the less the accuracy.
 - ii. When practical, other officers involved in an incident in which less lethal munitions are deployed should be advised of the deployment prior to the discharge of the weapon.
 - iii. During the deployment of less lethal munitions, the officer in charge of the incident should constantly evaluate the option selected against changing circumstances.
 - iv. When practical, multiple tactics should be used to overwhelm the suspect. I.e. less lethal may be used in conjunction with a distraction device or chemical agent.
 - v. A weapon loaded with less lethal munitions shall be treated with the same care and caution as weapons loaded with "lethal" munitions.
 - vi. Less lethal projectiles should not be employed without a cover officer with lethal munitions being assigned as an escort. If it is believed the subject is carrying a firearm, less lethal shall not be deployed without the use of a cover officer with lethal munitions. If time allows, when deploying less lethal weapons at persons in possession of a dangerous weapon, the officer shall first insure that lethal cover is being provided by an officer positioned so that both officers have a similar perspective of events.
 - vii. Officers shall only deploy those less lethal munitions which are provided by the department.
 - viii. The deployment of less lethal munitions shall only be performed by those officers trained and showing proficiency in their deployment.

5. Handling of Injured Subjects

Suspects who are struck by less lethal projectiles shall be secured and transported to a medical facility for examination and treatment.

If a projectile strikes a bystander, medical personnel shall be summoned to the scene, and the subject shall be encouraged to seek examination at a medical facility.

6. Reporting and Investigation

Officers shall complete a departmental Use of Force Report, in addition to any other applicable reporting requirements, after deploying less lethal projectiles. This includes those situations where the weapon is removed from the vehicle and not discharged.

An investigation shall be conducted into any situation involving the firing of a less lethal projectile at a suspect. The investigation shall comply with departmental reporting directives contained in General Order 99-05, Use of Force.

7. Records

- a. The captain of administrative services shall record the following information:
 - i. Initial date of service
 - ii. Description
 - iii. Manufacturer and Caliber
 - iv. Serial number
 - v. Repair, service and modification history
- b. The Lead Range Officer shall maintain a record for each less lethal impact projectile approved by the department for use under official color of duty, and shall, at a minimum include the aforementioned information.
- c. A copy of the record shall be provided to the commander of field operations and be entered in the Departments records management system.

8. Maintenance, Modifications, Repairs

- a. Officers shall not disassemble any department issued less lethal impact projectiles beyond field stripping, as per the manufacturer recommendations for proper maintenance and cleaning. All other disassembly shall be conducted by the manufacturer, manufacturer authorized center, or department approved armorer. Each repair or service transaction shall be documented and recorded as required in the section above.
- b. All less lethal projectiles shall not be modified from the manufacturer's specifications, except under the following circumstances:
 - i. All modifications or repairs shall be conducted by the a manufacturer, manufacturer authorized service center, or department approved armorer.
 - ii. The Lead Range Officer shall be notified in writing of all modifications or repairs and shall enter the modifications or

repairs in the Departments record management system. Documentation shall be kept on file with the Lead Range Officer.

VII. Conducted Energy Devices

1. An approved conducted energy device is any department issued device from the below list:
 - i. Taser X26
 - ii. Taser X26P
 - iii. Taser 7
2. Department conducted energy devices shall be checked for cleanliness and basic maintenance needs on a regular basis by officers using them and annually by a conductive energy device instructor. All conducted energy devices shall be inspected prior to being put in service by and annually by a conducted energy device instructor. If a conducted energy device is determined to be unsafe, the officer or instructor shall remove it from use pending repair; record the malfunction, cause repair to be made, and obtain a replacement as soon as possible. Records of inspection and removal from service shall be maintained by the Captain of Administrative Services.
3. Conducted energy devices shall be carried with all cartridge bays loaded. Officers may have additional cartridges available. The safety will remain engaged unless the device's battery is being tested, the officer is doing training at the direction of an instructor, or the officer is deploying the device in the field consistent with the department's use of force policy.
4. All conducted energy devices shall be stored, handled, and maintained in such a manner as to prevent them from an unintended discharge. When testing the battery in the Police Department, the testing shall occur using a bullet trap.
5. If a conducted energy device is in storage, it shall be stored with the battery installed, no cartridges loaded, and in a locked cabinet. Cartridges shall be stored in their original packing until they are issued.
6. Authorized conductive energy device cartridges:

Only cartridges purchased by the department may be used during a deployment. Deployment shall be consistent with departmental directives on the Use of Force.
7. Deployment of Conducted Energy Devices
 - a. A conducted energy device should not be pointed at any individual unless the officer reasonably believes it will be necessary to use the

device.

- b. For maximum effect, a conducted energy device should be fired consistent with the device manufacturer's recommendation and/or training material.
- c. When deploying a conducted energy device, officers should, under normal circumstances, use it for one standard cycle/application and then evaluate the situation while using verbal commands. Should an aggressive subject not comply with the commands of the deploying officer, he/she may deliver a subsequent application as reasonably necessary and re-evaluate the situation before delivering another cycle. Alternate methods to subdue the subject should be considered.
- d. When possible, an officer who deploys a conducted energy device will give a verbal warning prior to deployment, unless to do so would place any other person at risk. This verbal warning will fulfill these purposes:
 - i. Give an aggressive subject a final warning that his/her actions are dictating use of the device.
 - ii. Warn other officers and bystanders that the conducted energy device is about to be deployed.
- e. The deploying officer will then direct the actions of any assisting officer(s) on the scene in handcuffing the subject. The conducted energy device will not deliver its charge to a second person unless that person places his/her hand or a body part in between the two probes. The conducted energy device should not be used on handcuffed subjects unless they are actively resisting or exhibiting active aggression and other control options would place the officer or others in imminent danger.
- f. Assisting officers shall approach the subject with caution so as not to break the wires connecting the probes to the conducted energy device.
- g. Following a conducted energy device deployment, officers shall use a restraint technique that does not impair respiration.
- h. Conducted energy devices shall be deployed in "probe mode", regardless of distance (to include contact deployments) unless the circumstances of the deployment clearly justify removal of the cartridge for a "drive stun only" or "cartridge-off drive stun", but not deployment of probes.

- i. A supervisor shall respond to all incident scenes where a conducted energy device has been discharged and conduct an initial review of the deployment.

8. Situations Where Conducted Energy Devices May Be Used

- a. When an officer reasonably believes that the subject will become, or is engaged in violence directed towards the officer or others; or the subject's demeanor indicates they will engage in active aggression and other options would place the officer or others at risk (active aggression is a higher standard than active resistance). In addition, conducted energy devices may be used when a person is threatening death or serious injury to themselves. As with all use of force incidents; the decision to use a particular tool or technique will be evaluated in conjunction with General Order 99-05, Use of Force.
- b. To stop a dangerous animal.

9. Situations Where Conducted Energy Devices Shall Not Be Used Unless Deadly Force is Appropriate

- a. Near flammable liquids, gases, blasting materials or any other highly combustible materials which may be ignited by the use of the device, including potential methamphetamine labs or subjects contaminated with such materials.
- b. When it is reasonable to believe that incapacitation of the subject may result in serious injury or death. (e.g., falls, etc.)

10. Situations Where Conducted Energy Devices Should be Avoided

Although not strictly prohibited, officers should give additional consideration to the unique circumstances involved prior to applying a conducted energy device in any of the following situations. There must be compelling reasons for deployment which can be clearly articulated.

- a. When the officer cannot approach the subject within its effective range.
- b. On persons in wheelchairs.
- c. To control persons in operation of a vehicle.
- d. On elderly persons.
- e. On women known to be pregnant.

- f. On persons with known heart problems.
- g. On persons with an apparent debilitating illness or who are visibly frail.
- h. On young children or those under 80 pounds.
- i. On individuals with known neuromuscular disorders such as multiple sclerosis, muscular dystrophy or epilepsy.

11. Post Deployment Procedures

- a. Probes and cartridge packs used against individuals will be recovered and submitted as evidence.
- b. Skin Penetrating Probes:
 - i. Officers should remove the probes as trained and inspect them to ensure the entire probe has been removed. Removal of broken probes should be done by medical personnel.
 - ii. In the event that a probe is broken off in the skin or the probe is not fully intact, the subject will be transported to a hospital.
 - iii. Only hospital personnel are to remove probes embedded in sensitive tissue areas such as the head, neck, throat, face, genitalia or female breast.
 - iv. Probes will be packaged in accordance with existing procedures for the storage and handling of bio-hazard materials. Probes which may be contaminated shall be clearly indicated as such on their package.
- c. Probes which have not penetrated skin will be packaged to ensure the safety of persons later handling the evidence packages.
- d. Packaging

Deployed cartridges shall be packaged by placing the probes sharp side down in their respective holes in the cartridge and then applying tape over the front of the cartridge to ensure that the probes are retained. Deployed cartridges and probes shall be submitted as evidence.

- e. If practical, photos shall be taken of probe impact areas.

12. Medical Treatment

- a. Ensure the suspect's injuries or complaints of injury (if any) are appropriately treated by medical personnel. Monitor the suspect for signs of "excited delirium".
- b. Appropriate medical aid shall be rendered as quickly as reasonably possible. Appropriate medical aid may include increased observation to detect obvious changes in condition, applying first aid, evaluation by paramedics, or for more serious or life-threatening incidents, immediate aid by medical professionals.

13. Reporting

- a. With the exception of training, all discharges of conducted energy devices will be documented on a Use of Force Report.
- b. Aiming the device's dot or an arc display is considered a use of force.
- c. Jail staff shall be notified of intake prisoners who have been exposed to a conducted energy device.
- d. Deployment data from all devices used in field deployments shall be downloaded and stored. For Taser 7 devices, the battery shall be removed and placed in the charging dock so that the data is uploaded to the manufacturer's cloud-based storage. For Taser X26 and X26P devices, an on-duty supervisor shall manually download the data from the device using the appropriate cable and software.

14. Maintenance

- a. Testing and maintenance of conducted energy devices will be consistent with the manufacturer's specifications and conducted by properly trained armorers.
- b. Officers shall check the conducted energy device regularly to ensure that the weapon has a functional charge.
- c. Authorized officers will only carry a Department issued conducted energy device.
- d. The holster shall not be worn for straight draw from the same side of the body as the officer's firearm. A department conducted energy device instructor shall approve the method of carry. will be carried on the duty belt on the side opposite the duty firearm. Non-uniformed

officers will use an approved holster on the side opposite the duty firearm.

- e. Officers shall not in any way alter or modify a conducted energy device.

VIII. Chemical Agents

Chemical Agents will be available and may be used to incapacitate subjects when lower levels of force would have been inappropriate or have failed in the control or dispersal of these subjects.

1. Uniformed and non-uniformed personnel will be limited to the use of no more than 2 ounce canisters of OC spray unless additional specialized training is received in the use of other chemical agents.
2. The deployment of chemical agents other than the use of OC spray must be authorized by the Commander of Field Operations or designee. Examples of other agents and deployment methods include but are not limited to:
 - a. 12 Gauge chemical munitions-see section VI.1 for authorized 12 gauge shotguns
 - b. 37 and 40mm chemical munitions-see section VI.2for authorized 37 and 40mm chemical munitions
 - c. Foggers
 - d. PepperBall Systems
 - e. Hand thrown canisters
3. Situations Where Chemical Agents Should Be Avoided
 - a. Although not strictly prohibited, officers shall give additional consideration to the unique circumstances involved prior to applying a chemical agent in any of the following situations. There must be compelling reasons for deployment which can be clearly articulated.
 - b. When the officer cannot approach the subject within its effective range.
 - c. On person in wheelchair
 - d. On elderly persons.
 - e. On women known to be pregnant.

- f. On persons with known heart problems.
 - g. On persons with an apparent debilitating illness or who are visibly frail.
 - h. On young children or those under 80 pounds.
 - i. On individuals with known neuromuscular disorders such as multiple sclerosis, muscular dystrophy or epilepsy
4. Situations Where Chemical Agents Are Prohibited
- a. To control persons in operation of a vehicle or who could reasonably gain control of a vehicle.
 - b. In a motor vehicle when children are present unless the subject is being assaultive and when item one does not apply.
5. Authorized OC Spray
- a. OC spray is any department issued canister as approved by the chief of police.
 - b. An approved OC spray system is any department issued canister meeting the following requirements:
 - i. No more than 2 ounces.
 - ii. Active ingredient of no more than .2% oleoresin capsaicin
 - iii. Non-flammable
 - iv. Non-toxic
 - d. Current authorized OC canister:
 - i. Defense Technology 1.47oz, MK-3 .2% First Defense.
6. Authorized Pepperball Delivery System
- a. An authorized pepperball delivery system is any department issued system as approved by the chief of police.
 - b. An approved pepper delivery system is any department issued system meeting the following requirements:

- i. CO2 launcher
 - a) Semi-automatic fire
 - b) Firing rate of 10-12 rounds per second
 - c) Cross bolt safety switch
 - d) Maximum of 13 cubic inch high pressure air system
- ii. Pepperball Rounds
 - a) Non-flammable
 - b) Non-toxic
 - c) Shell color indicating payload
 - d) Caliber: .68
 - e) Payload: No more than 2.5 grams
 - f) Velocity no more than 325 feet per second
 - g) Temperature tolerance range from -30F to 150F
 - i) Active ingredients of no more than 1.25% CS and 1.25% PAVA
- d. Current authorized pepperball delivery system:
 - i. Launcher
 - a) Tippman-CO2 Pepperball Launcher
 - b) Pepperball-CO2 Pepperball Launcher
 - ii. Pepperball rounds
 - a) Pepperball PAVA (CAPSAICIN II) Powder

7. Authorized Hand Thrown Canisters

- a. An authorized hand thrown canister is any department issued system as approved by the chief of police.
- b. An approved hand thrown canister shall meet the following requirements:
 - i. 20-30 second discharge time
 - ii. no more than .26oz/7.5g of OC
 - iii. no more than .70oz/20g of CN/CS
 - iv. no more than .06% for aerosols
 - v. no more than 1gram of CN for aerosols
 - vi. non-flammable or internal combustion

- c. Current approved hand thrown canisters:
 - i. Defensive Technology Flameless Tri-Chamber CS
 - ii. Defensive Technology Flameless Tri-Chamber OC
 - iii. Defensive Technology Flameless Tri-Aerosol OC/CS
 - iv. Defensive Technology Smoke

8. Authorized Foggers

- a. An authorized fogger is any department issued system as approved by the chief of police.
- b. An approved fogger is any department issued system meeting the following requirements:
 - i. No more than 12 ounces
 - ii. Active ingredient of no more than .2% oleoresin capsaicin
 - iii. Non-flammable
 - iv. Non-toxic
- c. Current Authorized Fogger
 - i. Defense Technologies .2% MK-9

9. Department chemical agent delivery systems shall be checked for cleanliness and basic maintenance needs on a regular basis by the officer assigned to that delivery system. All chemical agent delivery systems shall be inspected prior to being put in service. If a chemical agent delivery is determined to be unsafe or close to empty, the officer or instructor shall remove it from use pending repair or replacement. If a repair is needed; the officer or instructor shall record the malfunction, cause repair to be made, and provide a replacement as soon as possible. Records of inspection and removal from service shall be maintained by the Captain of Administrative Services.

IX. Authorized Distraction Devices

- 1. The use of distraction devices is limited to the SRT and may only be deployed by personnel who have received training in their use and deployment.
- 2. A distraction device is any department issued system as approved by the chief of police.
- 3. A distraction device is any department issued system meeting the following requirements:
 - i. Distraction Device Body

- a) steel, non-bursting canister
 - b) low roll/movement design
 - ii. Current Authorized Distraction Device Body
 - a) Defense Technology Low Roll Part#: 8933
 - iii. Distraction Device Fuse
 - a) Sound level: max 175 decibel at 5 feet
 - b) Light level/duration: 6-8 million Candelas for 10 milliseconds
 - c) Flash Powder: .42oz/12 grams
 - iv. Current Authorized Distraction Device Fuse
 - a) Defensive Technology 12 gram Distraction Reload Part#: 8901

X. Authorized Impact Weapons

- 1. An authorized impact weapon is any department issued system as approved by the chief of police.
 - a. Authorized Expandable Batons
 - i. An authorized expandable baton is any department issued system as approved by the chief of police meeting the following requirements
 - a. Rubberized Grip
 - b. 3-stage expandable with retractable locking system
 - ii. Current approved expandable batons
 - a) Manufacture: ASP-all models
 - b. Authorized Rigid batons
 - i. An authorized rigid baton is any department issued system as approved by the chief of police meeting the following requirements
 - a. No longer than 36" in length
 - b. No more than 30 ounces in weight
 - c. Grommet at handle
 - ii. Current approved rigid batons

- a) Manufacture: Monadnock 36" straight baton

XI. Authorized Knives

1. Officers are authorized to possess and use up to two knives while on duty. If an officer chooses to carry a knife while on duty, the officer shall furnish their own knife. It is recognized that officers may have many needs for a knife, including both general use and for limited defensive purposes. While not considered to be a primary weapon of choice in a defense of life situation, officers may, under extraordinary circumstances, use a knife in defense of their life or the lives of others.
2. Nothing in this policy requires any officer to carry any knife. This policy is intended to aid the officer, should the officer elect to carry a knife, in the acceptable use of the knife in common tasks and in the desperate defense of life.
3. Officers must advise their watch commander if they choose to carry a knife. The watch commander should inspect the knife prior to approval for use to ensure it meets department specifications. The specification for a knife to be carried while on duty are listed below:
 - a. Officers may carry up to two knives either a folding blade or fixed blade type.
 - b. The brand, design and style of knife will be at the officer's discretion.
 - c. Knives shall have a blade length of five (5) inches or less.
 - d. Except for special assignments where the use of a fixed blade is specifically provided for (e.g. SRT), the possession or use of a fixed blade knife by sworn personnel is permitted only if the blade is contained in a protective scabbard or carrier and the entire knife must be concealed.
4. General Use:
 - a. The carrying and use of any knife by officers shall be done as unobtrusive as possible so as not to alarm any bystanders.
 - b. It is the individual officer's responsibility to use the duty knife as a tool in a safe and responsible manner.
 - c. The officer shall use reasonable care in the general use of the knife as a tool to prevent injury of the officers and others.
 - d. The officer shall use reasonable care in the general use of the knife as a tool to prevent damage to property.
5. Defensive Use of Any Knife:

- a. It is recognized that any officer in the course of his or her duties may require the use of the duty knife as a means of defense under extraordinary circumstances.
 - b. Officers are to be aware that the duty knife is primarily a cutting tool to assist them in their daily duties and not intended by this department to be a primary weapon of defense. Extraordinary circumstances may dictate that the duty knife be used as an “immediate measure of defense of life. An “immediate measure of defense of life” is defined as taking that action or using any implements to defend the officer’s life or safety of another with implements or devices not normally intended to be a weapon or issued as public safety equipment.
6. Medical assistance shall be obtained as soon as practical for subjects who have sustained injury, expressed any complaint of injury, or the officer feels he or she has been injured in any use of force including that involving employment of a duty knife.
 7. Supervisory notification and a use of force report shall be made as soon as practical following the application of use of force involving a duty knife.

XII. Less Lethal Weapon Proficiency, Training and Testing

Training and tests designed to require the officer demonstrate accuracy, safety, functionality and maintenance of the less lethal weapons the officer carries or uses and knowledge of laws and departmental regulations concerning the use of force and weapons shall be required on an annual basis for the less lethal projectiles and conductive energy devices and biannually for all other less lethal weapons and less lethal weaponless control techniques.

1. All persons utilizing range facilities shall follow the direction of the Lead Range Officer/Range Instructor at all times.
2. Training will be designed by instructors training and may include scores, target types, timing distance and practical conditions that meet the needs of the department.
3. Scores will be documented as either pass/fail.
4. Proficiency tests will include designed by instructors for each less lethal weapon and may include the following: demonstrated ability of the officer to accomplish the following: drawing, holstering, clearing stoppages, loading, unloading, and safe handling as designated by the training staff.
5. Target types may consist of, but not be limited to the following:

- a. Paper targets with printed design to represent areas to hit and be used in scoring accuracy.
 - b. Shoot/don't shoot targets that represent the need for an officer to react appropriately.
6. Remedial training shall be required of those officers who fail to demonstrate proficiency.
- a. Remedial training shall continue until the officer meets the standard, or upon a third failed attempt to qualify, the instructor shall notify the officer's supervisor, Commander of Field Operations and Chief of Police.
 - b. Failure to meet the standard will result in immediate notification to the Commander of Field Operations and the Training Officer and may result in temporary reassignment to administrative duties that do not require the use of a less lethal weapon. This may continue until the standard is met, but will not exceed five (5) duty days without administrative review.
 - c. Continued failure to meet the standard may result in administrative action being taken against the officer.
7. Instructors conducting training shall complete records documenting all training for each officer. These records shall be retained by the Training Unit.
8. All instruction, training and qualification shall be provided by a certified instructor.
9. Until the employee achieves full certification, s(he) will not be permitted to operate the specific weapons system other than in a training environment.

Dustin Liston Chief of Police

WARNING

This directive is for departmental use only and does not apply in any criminal or civil proceeding. The department policy should not be construed as a creation of a higher legal standard of safety or care in an evidentiary sense with respect to third-party claims. Violations of this directive will only form the basis for departmental administrative sanctions.