

CHAPTER VII – Weapons and Use of Force

7/1 Use of Firearms

7/1.1 Firearm Discharge Reporting

- A. Discharge of Firearm - Notifications Required
- Whenever an officer discharges a firearm, whether or not the firearm is the officer's duty weapon, and whether the officer is on or off duty, the officer shall report the discharge to the LAWA Police on-duty Watch Commander as soon as possible, and provide all details of the discharge.
- B. Exceptions
- Excluding discharges which result in injury, death, or damage to property, no notification shall be required under the following circumstances:
1. While on the firing line of a shooting range with specific authorization of the Range Master to begin firing (i.e. - When cleared to begin firing).
 2. While engaged in recreational shooting, other than on a shooting range, when in an area authorized for shooting and/or hunting, following all laws and regulations governing that activity.

7/1.2 Unintentional Discharge of Firearm

Whenever an officer reports, or a supervisor becomes aware, that an authorized duty weapon was unintentionally discharged on or off duty, the watch commander shall assign a supervisor to investigate the incident.

- A. Assigned Supervisor
1. The supervisor shall complete a Complaint form, based on facts known at that time, as outlined in Section 3/1.2. The Complaint form shall be processed per standing procedures.
 2. The officer shall surrender the involved weapon, unloaded, including any ammunition contained in the weapon at the time the discharge occurred, to the assigned supervisor, who will immediately forward the weapon and ammunition to the rangemaster.
 3. The supervisor shall issue a replacement duty weapon to the officer if the Rangemaster is not on-duty or is unavailable.

Note: A loaner weapon is located in the Watch Commander's Office safe.

- B. Rangemaster
1. Weapon Inspection

The Rangemaster shall inspect the weapon to ensure it is a LAWA Police approved primary, backup, or off-duty weapon, has no defects and is operationally safe prior to returning the weapon and allowing the officer to carry said weapon for duty use.

Note: If the weapon does not come under the above specifications, the Rangemaster shall inspect the ammunition contained in the weapon to insure the ammunition is the correct type for the weapon, and if the ammunition is legal for ownership in the State of California.

2. Ammunition Inspection

The Range Master shall inspect the ammunition contained in the weapon to ensure the ammunition is authorized for duty use.

B. Reporting Requirements

The Rangemaster shall complete a report detailing the results of the weapon inspection and forward a copy of this report to the Investigations and Selection Unit O.I.C., the officer's Section Commander, and the Professional Standards Section Commander.

C. Weapon Replacement

1. If the weapon inspection finds that the weapon is unsafe to carry for duty use, and the weapon is a LAWA Police -issued weapon, the Range Master shall issue a replacement duty weapon to the officer.
 - a. The officer shall be required to qualify with the replacement weapon as soon as practical.
 - b. If the officer requests to use a privately owned weapon as a replacement duty weapon, the Rangemaster shall inspect and approve the weapon prior to the officer carrying the weapon for duty use as outlined in Section 7/2.5.

2. If the weapon inspection finds that the weapon is unsafe to carry for duty use, and is a **privately owned authorized duty weapon**, the Rangemaster shall issue a replacement duty weapon to the officer.

- a. The officer shall be required to qualify with the replacement weapon as soon as practical.

Note: If the officer requests to use a privately owned weapon as a replacement duty weapon, the Rangemaster shall inspect and approve the weapon prior to the officer carrying the weapon for duty use as outlined in Section 7/2.5.

- b. The officer shall be issued a memo from the Rangemaster that the weapon is unsafe to carry for duty use, and must be repaired by a gunsmith, in addition to being inspected and tested by the Rangemaster prior to being carried for duty use. A copy of this memo shall be forwarded to the officer's Commanding Officer.

- (1) Upon completion of repair of the weapon, the officer shall present a receipt from a certified gunsmith for cost of the weapon repair.

- (2) The Rangemaster shall inspect and test the weapon prior to approving the weapon for duty use.

7/1.3 Use of Firearm Resulting in Injury or Death

A. On/Off Duty - LAWA Property

Whenever an officer is involved in an on or off duty officer-involved shooting on LAWA property (for use of Firearms resulting in injury or Death off LAWA property, see 7/1.5 B.) resulting in injury or death, the following procedures shall be followed:

1. Involved Officer
The involved officer shall:
 - a. Request paramedics;

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b. Request additional officers and establish a perimeter to protect the integrity of the location and preserve evidence;

c. Notify the on-duty watch commander, as soon as possible, either by radio or phone, of the incident;

2. Communications Unit

When Communications Unit becomes aware of an officer-involved shooting incident, Communications Unit shall immediately:

a. Contact the Watch Commander; and,

b. Activate the Automated Notifications System.

3. Watch Commander

The Watch Commander shall immediately ascertain whether or not a gunshot wound(s) has been inflicted, and the circumstances surrounding the shooting. The Watch Commander shall also:

a. Dispatch a supervisor to the scene.

b. Notify the Chief of Airport Police, the Deputy Chief, the Assistant Chiefs, the Section Head, Professional Standards Section, who will assign Internal Affairs Investigators to respond to the scene, the Deputy Executive Director of Airport Law Enforcement & Protective Services, and on-call Media Relations Coordinator.

Note: A minimum of two Internal Affairs Investigators shall be assigned to respond to the scene of all Officer-Involved Shooting incidents.

The Deputy Executive Director of Airport Law Enforcement & Protection Services shall be responsible for notifying LAVA's Chief Executive Officer of the officer-involved shooting. If requested, the Deputy Executive Director of Airport Law Enforcement & Protection Services shall notify members of the Board of Airport Commissioners.

c. In addition to the above notifications, the Watch Commander shall notify the LAPD's Force Investigation Division (via LAPD LAX Substation) or the law enforcement agency with jurisdictional authority where the incident occurred.

4. Assigned Supervisor

The assigned supervisor shall:

a. Request additional officers, if needed, and secure the scene;

b. Ensure sufficient medical aid is on-scene;

c. If the involved officer is required to remain at the scene of the incident, but has no duties to fulfill, the supervisor shall assign an officer to take the involved officer to a quiet area away from the scene and remain with him/her. The assigned officer shall be advised not to discuss details of the incident with anyone except the supervisor, as directed.

Note: When possible, the assigned officer should be a supportive friend of the involved officer.

d. Attempt to obtain a brief overview of the situation from any non-shooting officer(s);

Note: In the event that there are no non-shooting officers, the supervisor should attempt to obtain a brief summary of the incident from one shooting officer. Only minimal, preliminary questions should be asked about the incident. The officers should be advised that a more detailed debriefing will be conducted at a later time.

e. If necessary, the supervisor may administratively order any involved officer to immediately provide public safety information necessary to secure the scene and pursue suspects;

Note: Public safety information shall be limited to outstanding suspect information, number and direction of shots fired, parameters of the incident scene, identity of known witnesses and similar information.

Absent a voluntary statement from any officer(s), the supervisor should not attempt to order any officer to provide other than public safety information.

f. Provide all available information to the Watch Commander and Communications Unit. If feasible, sensitive information should be communicated via telephone.

g. Have the involved officer(s) transported back to the station and request an additional supervisor meet the officer(s) at the station to isolate the officer(s) from other officers;

Note - If two or more officers are involved in the incident, they shall be transported separately.

h. Assign an officer as a scribe and prepare a scene log to record the arrival of involved investigative personnel at the location;

i. Assign officers to locate witnesses to the incident;

j. Stand by for the arrival of Internal Affairs Investigators and LAPD's Force Investigation Division officers or investigators from the law enforcement agency with jurisdictional authority, if responding.

When Internal Affairs Investigators, LAPD Force Investigation Division Detectives or investigators from the law enforcement agency with jurisdictional authority arrive, the supervisor shall provide assistance and cooperate fully with the investigators.

5. Involved Officer at the Station

When the involved officer(s) arrives at the station, the supervisor at the station shall:

a. Isolate the officer(s) from other officers;

b. Ensure no caffeine or other stimulants or depressants are given to the officer(s) unless administered by medical personnel;

c. Meet with the officer(s) to:

(1) Discuss standard investigation procedures that will occur;

(2) Advise the officer(s) that he/she may request legal counsel;

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- (3) Advise the officer(s) not discuss the incident with anyone except an attorney, association representative, LAWA Police, LAPD investigator or an investigator from the law enforcement agency with jurisdictional authority.
- B. On Duty/Off Duty - Off LAWA Property
- Whenever an officer is involved in an on or off duty officer-involved shooting, (i.e. - Accidental Discharge with Injury or Intentional Discharge with injury), outside the property of LAWA, the following procedures shall be followed:
1. Involved Officer
- The involved officer shall:
- a. Request paramedics;
- b. Notify the local law enforcement agency with jurisdictional authority; and,
- c. Notify the on-duty watch commander, as soon as possible, either by radio or phone, of the incident.
2. Watch Commander
- The Watch Commander shall immediately ascertain whether or not an injury has been inflicted, and the circumstances surrounding the shooting. The Watch Commander shall also:
- a. Dispatch a supervisor to the scene if the incident occurred in the city of Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles, and those counties bordering Los Angeles County, including:
- (1) Orange County.
- (2) San Bernardino County.
- (3) Riverside County.
- (4) Ventura County.
- (5) Kern County.
- If the incident occurs beyond the counties listed above, the Watch Commander shall contact the Command Duty Officer for authorization prior to dispatching the supervisor to the location.
- b. Make notifications to:
- (1) The Chief of Airport Police;
- (2) The Command Duty Officer, who shall determine whether a supervisor or Internal Affairs Investigators shall be dispatched to the location, depending on the location of occurrence and seriousness of the circumstances surrounding the shooting.
- (3) The Officer-In-Charge, Investigations and Selection Unit, who will assign Internal Affairs Investigators to respond to the scene.
- c. In addition to the above notifications, the watch commander shall notify the agency with jurisdictional authority where the incident occurred.
3. Assigned Supervisor/Internal Affairs Investigators
- Upon arrival, the assigned supervisor and/or Internal Affairs Investigators shall liaison with the on-scene investigator or supervisor of the agency with jurisdictional authority if the shooting occurred outside of the City limits, request a summary of the situation and a copy of any reports generated by the incident.
- C. Surrender of Involved Weapon
1. Whenever an officer is involved in an officer-involved shooting, the officer shall surrender the involved weapon to the agency with jurisdictional investigative authority if requested to do so. If the officer is not requested to do so, the weapon shall be surrendered to the assigned supervisor, who shall forward the weapon to the Rangemaster for weapon inspection.
2. If the involved weapon is the officer's duty weapon, the assigned supervisor shall ensure that an alternate duty weapon is available to the officer, unless circumstances indicate the officer should not be armed (i.e. - circumstances of shooting or the mental state of the officer).
3. The involved officer shall re-qualify with any loaned duty weapon as soon as practical.
- D. Media Relations
- All media inquiries related to an officer-involved shooting incident shall be referred to the LAWA Police Public Information Officer or designee.
- E. Administrative Responsibilities
1. Reassignment of Officer
- Any officer involved in a shooting which results in an injury to anyone shall:
- a. Be removed from field duty and reassigned to administrative duties pending the outcome of an administrative review of the incident; and,
- b. Not be returned to field duty until certified to do so by the City Personnel Department Medical Services Section psychologist.
2. Critical Incident Stress Debriefing
- LAWA Police personnel involved in any way with the shooting incident will be required to attend a critical incident stress debriefing, which will be conducted by a contracted mental health team.
3. Investigative Responsibility
- a. Administrative Investigation
- All accidental discharges of firearms with injury or death involved and all intentional discharges of firearms shall be investigated administratively by LAPD's Force Investigation Division investigators. At the conclusion of the investigation, LAPD Force Investigation Division shall forward the final report to the Deputy Executive Director of Airport Law Enforcement & Protection Services.
- The Police Commission Office of the Inspector General will prepare an independent analysis of the administrative report and submit the report to the Board of Airport Commissioners for their consideration as part of the review process.

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| <p>b. Criminal Investigation</p> <p>(1) LAPD investigators, in conjunction with the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Roll-Out Team, shall conduct the criminal investigation of all officer-involved shootings that occur within LAWA property or the City of Los Angeles.</p> <p>(2) The agency with jurisdictional authority, when the shooting occurs outside of LAWA property and the City of Los Angeles shall conduct any criminal investigation resulting from an officer-involved shooting.</p> <p>4. Review and Recommendation</p> <p>a. The Command Staff and the Chief of Airport Police shall review all Accidental Discharge and Officer-Involved-Shooting reports. Based on the review, the Chief shall recommend the following actions:</p> <p>(1) Training Needed;</p> <p>(2) Within Policy, No Action Taken;</p> <p>(3) Not Within Policy, Disciplinary Action Recommended.</p> <p>b. Board of Airport Commissioners (BOAC) Review</p> <p>(1) All officer-involved shootings resulting in injury or death will be reviewed by the BOAC following the regular internal review process.</p> <p>(2) All officer-involved shootings to be reviewed by the BOAC will be forwarded to the Deputy Executive Director of Airport Law Enforcement & Protection Services, following the internal review and evaluation.</p> <p>(3) Review Process</p> <p>(a) The involved employee(s) Section Commanding Officer shall provide a preliminary report and briefing of each officer-involved incident presented to the BOAC for review.</p> <p>(b) Additional briefings shall be provided to the BOAC upon conclusion of the Coroner's Office Inquest and any other investigations conducted pertaining to the officer-involved shooting.</p> <p>(c) The BOAC will review the officer-involved shooting and all documentation and either concur with the LAWA Police findings or disagree with all or part of the findings.</p> <p>(d) If the BOAC disagrees with an officer-involved shooting finding, it may request the Deputy Executive Director of Airport Law Enforcement & Protection Services to direct the LAWA Police Review Team to reconvene and review those specific areas of BOAC concern.</p> <p>(e) The Deputy Executive Director of Airport Law Enforcement & Protection Services or his/her designee will re-brief the BOAC on any returned investigation.</p> | <p>Definitions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Primary Firearm
<p>A primary firearm is the Department approved firearm, which an officer is required to carry on duty.</p><p>A primary firearm may also be a firearm that meets Additional Firearms specifications, as outlined in Section 7/2.4, and is carried on duty as a primary firearm by a sworn employee working a plainclothes or staff assignment.</p>▪ Additional Firearm.
<p>An additional firearm is any other firearm an officer is authorized to carry on duty, in addition to or in lieu of the primary firearm.</p>▪ Off Duty Firearm.
<p>An off duty firearm is any approved concealable firearm an officer carries when off duty, by virtue of their employment as Airport Peace Officers as outlined in California Penal Code Section 830.33 (refer to Section 7/2.4 - Off-Duty Firearms - Authorization and Specifications).</p>▪ Firearm Accessory
<p>An item, not part of the original firearm, which is attached to the firearm to:</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Enhance the abilities of the firearm (i.e. - laser sights, OEG sighting system, etc.).• Enable the firearm to be carried for long periods of time (i.e. - Sling, sling mounts, etc.).• Enable more ammunition to be carried (i.e. - Shotgun side saddle, speed load stocks, etc.). |
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7/2 Firearms Specifications

7/2.1 Policy

All firearms and ammunition to be carried by sworn personnel, on or off duty, shall be approved by Los Angeles World Airports.

7/2.2 Firearms - General

A. Purchasing of Firearms, Firearm Accessories and Ammunition

Note: Firearms, firearm accessories and ammunition purchasing shall be a collateral duty of the Force Sergeant.

1. Purchase/Training/Work Request

All Purchase/Training/Work Requests for firearms, firearm accessories, or ammunition shall be forwarded to the Rangemaster. The Purchase/ Training/ Work Request shall have the name of the Rangemaster as the contact person and the LAWA /LAX Police Range address as point of delivery.

Note: Firearms purchases for LAWA/LAX, LAWA/ONT, LAWA/VNY, and LAWA/PMD shall be the responsibility of the LAWA /LAX assigned Force Sergeant.

2. Processing

The Rangemaster shall sign the Purchase/Training/Work Request, retain a copy of the Request, and forward the request, via chain of command, to the Commanding Officer, Professional Standards.

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- Upon approval, the Purchase/Training/Work Request shall be forwarded to Fiscal Support Unit for processing.
- 3. Delivery
 - a. Rangemaster
 - Upon delivery of the merchandise, the Rangemaster shall:
 - (1) Ensure the delivery is correct;
 - (2) Record the serial number of all firearms received and lot number of any ammunition delivered on the original invoice;
 - Note: If the delivery is a firearm accessory that has a serial number, the serial number shall be recorded on the original invoice.**
 - (3) Copy the invoice and attach it to the Purchase/ Training/Work Request copy;
 - (4) Forward the original invoice to Fiscal Support Unit;
 - (5) Contact the requestor for pickup of their items.
 - Exception: Firearms shall not be released until they are registered per instructions in section B. below.**
 - b. Fiscal Support Unit
 - Upon receipt of an invoice for firearm purchase, Fiscal Unit shall obtain an Asset number for each firearm purchased.
- B. Registration of Firearms
 - 1. City Owned Firearms
 - The Rangemaster shall ensure all firearms purchased by LAWA Police are properly entered into the Automated Firearms System (AFS) via CLETS as an institutional weapon by the Los Angeles Sheriff Department within ten (10) days of delivery as specified under California Penal Code Section 12078 (2).
 - A random sample of firearms shall be checked via AFS by the Rangemaster to ensure registration compliance.
 - 2. Privately Owned Firearms
 - a. All privately owned firearms carried as either a primary, additional, or off- duty weapon by LAWA Police personnel shall be registered as required by law. The firearm shall be registered to the sworn employee in possession of the firearm.
 - b. Any new firearm purchased by an officer for use either on or off duty and found not to be a registered firearm shall be registered within 30 days.
 - c. All privately owned firearms approved for duty use by LAWA Police personnel shall be entered into the LAWA Firearms Database.
 - d. An audit of privately owned firearms carried on duty by sworn officers shall be conducted by Rangemaster.
 - e. The carrying of an unregistered firearm is prohibited.
- 3. LAWA Firearms Database - City Owned Firearms
 - The Rangemaster shall enter the firearm information into the LAWA Firearms Database after completion of firearm registration.
- 4. Firearms Inventory
 - The Rangemaster shall be responsible for conducting an audit of all City owned firearms issued to LAWA Police annually. A report of the results of this audit shall be forwarded, via chain of command, to the Commanding Officer, Professional Standards.
- 5. Records Retention
 - The Rangemaster shall be responsible for retention of all firearm, firearm accessories and ammunition Purchase/Training/Work Requests.
- C. Lost/Stolen City Firearm
 - 1. Employee - Responsibilities
 - Whenever a sworn employee of the LAWA Police discovers that his/her City-issued firearm has been lost or stolen, the employee shall immediately:
 - a. Contact the LAWA Police Operations Center or the Watch Commander where the employee is assigned to obtain the serial number of the firearm from the Firearms database;
 - b. Report the lost or stolen firearm to the agency having jurisdiction of the area where the loss or theft occurred;
 - c. Obtain a copy of the report and fax a copy of the report to the on-duty Watch Commander;
 - Note: If the employee cannot obtain a copy of the report, the Watch Commander shall notify the Rangemaster. The Rangemaster or designee shall contact the involved agency and attempt to obtain a copy of the report.**
 - d. Draft an Employee's Report, outlining the circumstances of the loss or theft, addressed to his/her immediate supervisor. A copy of the Employee's Report shall be forwarded to the Rangemaster responsible for the employee's assigned work location.
 - Note: If the loss or theft occurred while the employee was off-duty or on vacation, the employee shall complete an Employee's Report upon returning to work.**
 - 2. Watch Commander - Responsibilities
 - The Watch Commander shall:
 - a. Advise the employee to report to the range, during business hours, to have another duty firearm issued to him/her and to qualify with the firearm either before or prior to the employee's regular duty shift;
 - b. Notify the Rangemaster, the employee's immediate supervisor and Commanding Officer of the incident;
 - c. Request the Rangemaster issue another duty firearm to the employee;
 - d. Forward the faxed copy of the police report to the employee's immediate supervisor and an additional copy to the Rangemaster;

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- e. Note the incident on the Watch Commander's Log;
 - 2. Employee's Supervisor
 - The employee's supervisor shall:
 - a. Review the Employee's Report and Police Report to determine whether the loss or theft was a result of negligence or carelessness on the part of the employee. The supervisor may attach recommendations to the Employee's Report and forward the paperwork to the employee's Commanding Officer.

If the supervisor determines that the loss or theft was a result of negligence or carelessness on the part of the employee, a Complaint Form shall be completed by the supervisor. A copy of the Complaint Form shall be attached to the Employee's Report.
 - b. Verify that the firearm was entered into the Automated Firearms System by the reporting agency.
 - 3. Commanding Officer - Responsibilities
 - The employee's Commanding Officer shall:
 - a. Review all reports concerning the incident. If the Commanding Officer agrees with the recommendation of the employee's supervisor that no misconduct occurred, the Commanding Officer shall draft a memo indicating no misconduct occurred and forward the reports to Records Unit.
 - b. If the Commanding Officer determines that possible misconduct occurred, and no Complaint Form was completed, the reports shall be returned to the employee's supervisor for appropriate action.
 - 4. Rangemaster - Responsibilities
 - The Rangemaster shall:
 - a. Obtain a copy of the Police Report if no copy was obtained by the employee. A copy shall be forwarded to the employee's supervisor.
 - b. Issue a replacement duty weapon to the employee upon receiving the request from the Watch Commander.
 - c. Update the LAWA Firearms Data Base to indicate the loss or theft of the employee's firearm and the serial number of the employee's replacement issued duty weapon.
 - d. Retain all reports pertaining to lost or stolen firearms.
 - D. Recovered City Owned Firearm
 - 1. Lost/Stolen/Seized
 - a. Watch Commander
 - Whenever the LAWA Police is informed that a firearm registered to LAWA Police and reported as lost or stolen has been recovered, or that a City-issued firearm had been seized during a Domestic Violence incident, the Watch Commander shall contact the concerned agency and ask if the firearm can be released to the LAWA Police. If the agency agrees to release the firearm, the Watch Commander will dispatch a supervisor to recover the firearm.
- Note: The Watch Commander shall arrange for the recovered firearm to be shipped to the Range if he/she determines that driving distance to the agency is unreasonable.**
- b. Supervisor
 - The supervisor shall recover the firearm and request a copy of any reports relating to the recovery of the firearm. The firearm shall be forwarded to the Rangemaster.
 - c. Rangemaster
 - The Rangemaster shall:
 - (1) Update the LAWA Firearms Data Base to indicate the recovery of the firearm.
 - (2) Verify that the firearm was entered into the Automated Firearms System as "Recovered" by the reporting agency.
 - 2. Used in the Commission of a Crime
 - a. Watch Commander
 - Whenever the LAWA Police is informed that a firearm registered to LAWA Police was used in the commission of a crime and has been booked as evidence, the Watch Commander shall contact the concerned agency, request a copy of any reports associated with the firearm, and ask if the firearm can be released to the LAWA Police after adjudication of the case. The Watch Commander shall notify the Rangemaster and the Professional Standards Section Commanding Officer.
 - b. Rangemaster
 - The Rangemaster shall:
 - (1) Update the Firearms Data Base to indicate the firearm was booked as evidence.
 - (2) Verify that the firearm was entered into the Automated Firearms System as "Evidence" by the reporting agency.

Note: Refer to Part F, this directive, for destruction of City firearm by outside agency

 - E. Return of City Firearm
 - 1. Employees who resign, transfer to another City Department, or are terminated shall return their City-issued firearm to a sworn supervisor or a sworn employee of the Range Detail. Duty weapons turned in after business hours shall be placed in the Watch Commander's safe until Range Detail personnel retrieve it.

Note: Sworn employees who are reassigned to LAWA/ONT, LAWA/VNY or LAWA/PMD from LAWA/LAX shall retain their City-issued firearm.
 - 2. Sworn employees who are suspended as a result of disciplinary action shall turn their City-issued firearm in to the Watch Commander or on-duty supervisor as required.

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- a. Watch Commander
- The Watch Commander or involved supervisor shall store the firearm in the Watch Commander's safe and notify the Rangemaster to recover the firearm as soon as possible or by next business day. Notifications shall also be made to the Patrol Services Section and the Professional Standards Commanding Officers. The Watch Commander shall note this event on the Watch Commander's Log.
- Note: Under no circumstances shall firearms be permanently stored in the Watch Commander's safe. Firearms turned in by suspended or terminated employees shall be returned to the Range.**
- b. Rangemaster
- The Rangemaster shall update the LAWA Firearms Data Base to indicate the firearm was returned. The Professional Standards Section Commanding Office shall be notified of the returned firearm.
3. Sworn personnel shall not possess more than one City-issued firearm to be used as a primary firearm as defined in Section 7/2.3.A.1. Any additional City-issued firearms shall be returned to the Rangemaster
- E. Destruction of City Firearms
1. LAWA Police
- Whenever a City owned firearm becomes inoperable, obsolete, or is damaged beyond repair, the firearm shall be destroyed.
- The Rangemaster shall compile a list of firearms to be destroyed and the reason for the destruction of each firearm, in memo format and forward the memo, through chain of command, to the Commanding Officer, Professional Standards, who shall review the memo. If approved, the memo shall be forwarded back to the Rangemaster.
- The Rangemaster shall contact LAPD Property Division and arrange for the destruction of the firearms by LAPD in accordance with their current procedures.
2. By Outside Agency
- Whenever LAWA Police discovers that a City owned firearm has been destroyed by an outside agency, the Rangemaster shall request any reports related to the destruction of the firearm. The LAWA Firearms Data Base shall be updated to indicate the firearm was destroyed.
- 7/2.3 Primary Firearm Specifications**
- A. Revolvers
1. Manufacturer - Smith and Wesson or Colt.
2. Frame – Metals rated for +P ammunition.
3. Caliber - .38 Special or .357 (may only be used with .38 Special ammunition).
4. Finish - Blue steel, parkerized or stainless steel. Teflon, hard chrome and other hi-tech finishes must be inspected and approved by the Rangemaster prior to use.
5. Barrel Length - 4 to 6 inches.
6. Barrel Diameter - Not to exceed 15/16ths of an inch.
7. Sights - Adjustable or fixed rear sight and fixed front sight. Full ramp sights are prohibited. After market adjustable, fixed and illuminated sights may be added to privately owned firearms with the approval of the Rangemaster.
8. Action - Double action only. Revolvers that have single action capability may be carried; however they shall be used in the double action mode only.
9. Trigger Pull - Minimum of 8 lbs. but not more than 12 lbs. double action. Trigger shoes are prohibited.
10. Cylinder - Steel, six shot.
11. Hammer Spur - Exposed and unaltered.
12. Safety Device - Unaltered hammer-block safety.
13. Grips - Black or darker tones of brown, no ornamentation except checkering or manufacturer's insignia.
- B. Semi-Automatic Pistols
1. Manufacturer/Models - 9 MM
- a. Beretta/Models 92F, 8000 series, PX4 series.
- b. Smith and Wesson/Models, 459, 659, 910, SW99, 5900 series, M&P.
- c. Sigarms / Model P-226
- d. Glock / Models 17, 19
- Manufacturer/Models - .45 ACP
- a. Beretta/Model 8045
- b. Smith and Wesson/Models 645, 4500 series, M&P.
- c. Sigarms / Model P-220
- d. Glock / Model 21
- Manufacturer/Models - .40 S&W
- a. Beretta/Models 96F, 8040 series.
- b. Smith and Wesson/Models 410, SW99, 4000 series, M&P.
- c. Sigarms / Model P-226
- d. Glock / Model 22, 23, 35
2. Approved 1911 Single Action (SA)
- Manufacturer/Models – 9mm
- a. Colt/All single action models
- b. Kimber/All single action models
- c. Springfield Arms/All single action models

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- Manufacturer/Models - .45 ACP
- a. Colt/All single action models
- b. Kimber/All single action models
- c. Springfield Arms/All single action models
- Manufacturer/Models - .40 S&W
- a. Colt/All single action models
- b. Kimber/All single action models
- c. Springfield Arms/All single action models
3. Frame - Polymer, steel, alloy or aluminum frame. Conventional or utility rail on dust cover is authorized. Aftermarket utility rails are not authorized.
4. Approved Calibers - 9MM Luger, .45 ACP, or .40 S&W
5. Finish - Blue steel, parkerized or stainless steel. Teflon, hard chrome and other hi-tech finishes must be inspected and approved by the Rangemaster.
- 1911 Single Action pistols – Blue, black satin/brushed stainless steel or any combination (two tone) of these finishes. High luster finish is not authorized.
6. Barrel/Slide Length - 4 to 6 inches.
7. Slide Release – Conventional or tactical extended.
8. Barrel (1911 Single Action Pistol) – Conventional or bull barrel taper. Shall not be ported, vented or conspicuously protrude from the front of the slide.
9. Guide Rod (1911 Single Action Pistol) – Conventional or full length, one or two piece, non-polymer construction.
10. Slide Serrations (1911 Single Action Pistol) – Front, rear, back and top serrations are authorized.
11. Sights - S&W windage adjustable rear and fixed front sights. Beretta fixed front and rear sights. After market adjustable, fixed and illuminated sights may be added to privately owned firearms with the approval of the Rangemaster.
- 1911 Single Action Pistol – Combat style fixed or adjustable sights with or without Tritium inserts. Dedicated target sights and/or sight ribs are not authorized. Fiber optic sight inserts are not authorized.
12. Trigger (1911 Single Action Pistol) – Constructed of steel, aluminum or titanium. Trigger press shall not be less than 4.5 pounds.
13. Checkering (1911 Single Acton Pistol) – Checkering and/or stippling are approved on both the front strap and mainspring housing, which may be straight or curved.
14. Action Double action or single action
15. Magazine – Factory magazines only or factory authorized O.E.M. specifications.
- 1911 Single Action Pistol – Magazine body must not protrude below the bottom pistol frame. Shall be equipped with a magazine bumper pad.
16. Magazine release button – Conventional or tactical
- extended size only. Fully extended or oversized is not authorized.
17. Magazine Funnel (1911 Single Action Pistol) – One or two piece tactical steel or aluminum construction. Oversized competition funnels are not authorized.
18. Hammer Spur – Exposed and unaltered with the exception of Glock and Smith & Wesson Model Sigma or M&P Pistols.
19. Safety Device – Unaltered hammer-block safety. Single action pistols shall have passed the California Department of Justice drop safety test.
20. Thumb Safety – Standard or extended length, either single sided or ambidextrous.
21. Grip Safety (1911 Single Action Pistol) – Functional beaver tail style, with or without memory pad..
22. Grips - Black and darker tones of gray, no ornamentation except checkering or manufacturer's insignia.
23. Tactical light/laser mounting rails are optional on duty pistols.
- C. Training Requirements - Glock, Sigarms, and Smith & Wesson Model Sigma or M&P Pistols
- Those wishing to carry Glock, Sigarms, the Smith & Wesson Model Sigma or M&P pistol as a primary or additional firearm on duty shall complete a transitional training course and qualify with the weapon prior to carrying the pistol for duty use.
- Those wishing to carry the 1911 type pistol as a primary or additional firearm on duty shall qualify as an Expert with their current duty weapon, complete a transitional training course and qualify with the weapon with a qualifying score of Expert or above prior to carrying the pistol for duty. This shall also apply to off duty carry as well. Subsequent qualifications shall be at the level of Expert or above. Those failing to qualify at the Expert level or above shall be subject to remediation within ten (10) days. Those failing to remediate shall return to their original duty weapon until such time they qualify at the level of Expert or above.

7/2.4 Additional Firearm Specifications

An additional firearm carried on duty shall conform to the specifications for a primary firearm, with the following exceptions:

- A. Revolvers
1. Manufacturer - Colt or Smith and Wesson.
2. Barrel Length - Not less than two inches.
3. Cylinder - Five or six shot.
- B. Semi-Automatic Pistols.
1. Manufacturer

9 MM - Beretta/Models 92, 8000, 9000S and PX4 series, all 9MM Smith & Wesson Models except the Model 59, Glock Model 26, and Sigarms Models P-239/P-225/P-228/P-229.

.45 ACP - Beretta/Model 8045 Mini, all .45 ACP Smith & Wesson Models (except SW 1911 series), Sigarms

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Model P245, Glock Models 30 and 36.

.40 S&W - Beretta/Model 8040 Mini, 9000S and PX4 series, all .40 S&W Smith & Wesson Models, Sigarms Model P-229, Glock Models 23 and 27.

.380 Caliber Rugar LCP and S&W M&P .380 Bodyguard only. (When carried on duty the .380 caliber weapons shall only be carried as a back-up, not as a primary weapon.)

2. 1911 Type Pistol

9mm – Colt, Kimber, Springfield

.45 ACP – Colt, Kimber, Springfield

.40 S&W – Colt, Kimber, Springfield

Additional manufacturers may be added at a later date at the discretion of the COAP.

3. Magazine - Factory magazines only or Factory authorized O.E.M. specification.

4. Barrel Length – No less than 3 inches

5. All weapons shall be subject to inspection by the Rangemaster for mechanical and technical compliance with this policy.

7/2.5 Off-Duty Firearm - Authorization and Specifications

- A. LAWA Police sworn employees are authorized, but are not required to carry a concealable firearm off-duty.
- B. A concealable firearm carried by an off duty officer shall be limited to those which have been approved by the Rangemaster and authorized for carrying on duty as either a primary or additional firearm.
- C. Whenever a sworn employee of the LAWA Police Division carries an authorized firearm off-duty, the employee shall also carry on his/her person an issued Police identification authorizing the employee to carry a concealed weapon.

7/2.6 Possession Required

Every LAWA Police Officer shall possess an authorized firearm.

7/2.7 City Owned Firearms

All LAWA Police Officers shall be issued a firearm by the Rangemaster. The firearm issued to the employee shall be returned to the Rangemaster upon his/her separation from Department employment.

7/2.8 Privately Owned Firearms

On duty officers may carry, as their primary firearm, a privately owned firearm that meets Department specifications and has been approved by the Rangemaster.

7/2.9 Inspection of Concealable Firearms

Prior to carrying a concealable firearm(s) on or off duty by virtue of peace officer status (830.33 P.C.) officers shall present the firearm and a state approved firearm safety device to the Rangemaster for inspection and approval. An officer who acquires a previously approved firearm shall present it and a state approved firearm safety device to the Rangemaster for re-

inspection and recordation on the acquiring officer's firearms record.

Note: No privately owned firearm will be approved for duty use if the requesting officer does not have in his possession a state approved firearm safety device for the firearm.

7/2.10 Mechanical Repairs/ Modifications

A. City Owned Firearms

1. Any officer who discovers that his/her City issued firearm is in need of mechanical repair shall:

a. Immediately inform his/her immediate supervisor, who shall contact the Rangemaster and ensure the defective firearm is returned to the Rangemaster for repair prior to the officer going to his work assignment.

b. The Rangemaster shall issue another City owned firearm to the officer, ensure the officer qualify with the firearm prior to carrying the firearm for duty use, and arrange repair of the defective firearm.

The officer shall immediately qualify with the loaner firearm. However, if this cannot be done, the officer shall be reassigned to the front desk for the remainder of the shift, or until he/she qualifies with the loaner firearm. Upon return of the repaired firearm, the Rangemaster shall contact the officer and reissue the repaired firearm. The officer shall return the loaner firearm to the Rangemaster, and qualify with the repaired firearm prior to carrying the firearm for duty use.

c. Under no circumstances shall an officer have a City owned firearm repaired or modified without the written approval of the Rangemaster.

B. Privately Owned Firearms

Each officer shall ensure that any mechanical repair or modification of a privately owned concealable firearm which the officer intends to carry in the capacity of a peace officer, either on or off duty, is inspected and approved by the Rangemaster. The officer shall secure such approval, and shall cause the repair or modification to be recorded by the Rangemaster, prior to carrying the firearm on their person.

C. A firearm shall be resubmitted to the Rangemaster for inspection and approval before such firearm is carried on duty when:

1. Directed by a supervisor.

2. It has been stripped and reassembled (other than field stripping for cleaning purposes).

3. There is reason to believe that the safety device designed by the manufacturer has been rendered ineffective.

4. It is functioning improperly. Mechanically unsafe firearms shall not be knowingly carried on duty. A firearm discharged accidentally due to an evidently defective safety device, or for any other apparent mechanical defect, shall be presumed to be an unsafe firearm, carried in violation of this policy.

7/2.11 Maintenance of Firearms

Firearms carried on duty shall be maintained in a clean and serviceable condition.

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7/2.12 Required Firearms by Assignment

- A. Uniformed Sworn Officers.
- Officers on duty in uniform shall carry an authorized primary firearm, in the uniform holster, attached to the equipment belt.
- Exception:** Uniformed officers in an assignment that does not involve physical contact with the public may carry in lieu of their primary firearm, an authorized firearm that meets the specifications of an additional firearm.
- B. Plainclothes and Staff Officers.
- Officers assigned to plainclothes and staff positions shall carry a firearm meeting the specifications of a primary firearm.
- Exception:** With the permission of the concerned Section Commander, officers in plainclothes or staff assignments may carry a firearm meeting the specifications of an additional firearm in lieu of a primary firearm.

7/2.13 Carrying of Additional Firearms to Supplement the Primary Firearm (Back-up Guns)

One firearm meeting the specifications of a Primary or Additional firearm may be carried by on duty officers in addition to the Primary Firearm the officer is required to carry. The additional firearm shall be concealed and carried in an approved holster device.

7/2.14 Proper Holstering of Concealed Firearms Carried by On- and Off- duty Officers

- A. Every officer carrying a concealed firearm shall carry the firearm in an appropriately designed holster. An appropriately designed holster is defined as a holster specifically designed for the firearm being carried and constructed so that the firearm may be drawn and re-holstered without difficulty. Additionally, the firearm shall be secured in the holster either by a retainer strap, the sides of the holster or the design of the frame with the trigger covered and inaccessible while holstered.
- B. When a concealed firearm is carried on the person, the holster used shall have a retaining mechanism designed to secure the firearm in the holster and the holster shall be securely attached to the concerned officer.
- C. A properly holstered firearm may also be carried in a container, including but not limited to purses, briefcases, or gym bags under the officer's immediate control. The container must be secured in such a manner that the holstered firearm will not fall out or become accessible to unauthorized persons.
- Exception I:** If the above requirements are not feasible because of the nature of a particular assignment, or tactical consideration, the concerned Section Commander may grant prior written permission for non-compliance. Such permission shall only be granted after careful review of pertinent factors and on a case by case basis.

Exception II: Officers carrying a 1911 type pistol shall have a holster with a retaining strap that fits between the pistol frame and the pistol's hammer while the 1911 is being carried holstered with a loaded chamber. (Cocked and Locked)

7/2.15 Ammunition

- A. Authorized Ammunition
1. On-duty officers shall not possess in their firearm, on their person, or on LAWA property any ammunition other than which has been approved by the LAWA Police as authorized ammunition.
 2. Off-duty officers who carry a concealed firearm pursuant to their authorization to do so by virtue of their employment as LAWA Police Officers shall carry only authorized ammunition in their firearms.
- B. Issuance of Duty Ammunition
1. Duty ammunition for LAWA/LAX, LAWA/ONT and LAWA/VNY sworn personnel shall be issued by the Rangemasters either on an annual basis or on an as-needed basis.
 - a. Annual Ammunition Replacement
 - b. As-Needed Basis
- Due to outdoor erosion and chemical corrosion duty ammunition shall be replaced annually by the range staff. Sworn personnel shall be required to fire their current duty ammunition as part of their fourth quarterly firearms proficiency course of fire. New duty ammunition shall be issued based on the weapon the employee carries.
- Duty ammunition shall be issued on an as-needed basis whenever a sworn employee:
- (1) Purchases a new primary, additional or backup firearm;
 - (2) Purchases extra magazines for an authorized primary, additional or backup firearm; or,
 - (3) Is issued a replacement duty firearm.
- B. Storage of Duty Ammunition

LAWA/LAX

Additional duty ammunition in various authorized calibers are stored at the Range in a fire-resistant vault. Since this ammunition is stored in a controlled environment, its expiration date extends beyond the normal 12 months.

Emergency duty ammunition is also stored in the Armory (refer to Sections 16/1.1 and 16/4.4) and is replaced on an annual basis. Stored duty ammunition for LAWA/LAX is located at the following locations:

LAX Police Station 6320 W. 96th St. LA, CA 90045	LAX Range 7171 West Imperial Hwy LA, CA 90045
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LAWA/ONT

LAWA/ONT maintains a small amount of ammunition in a fire-resistant vault. Stored duty ammunition for LAWA/ONT is located at the following locations:

ONT Safety Base 1230 Tower Drive Ontario, CA 91761	Police Services Office 1923 E. Avion Drive Ontario, CA 91761
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LAWA/VNY

Emergency duty ammunition is stored at LAWA/VNY in a fire-resistant vault (refer to Sections 16/1.I). Stored duty ammunition for LAWA/VNY is located at the following location:

VNY Police Office
16461 Sherman Way, Suite 130
Van Nuys, CA 91406

C. Ammunition Restrictions

- 1. Sworn personnel shall not use privately purchased ammunition for duty use.

Exceptions: Officers firing for personal training purposes at a LAWA Police Range facility may possess and fire at that facility privately purchased ammunition provided it is inspected and approved by the Rangemaster prior to use.

- 2. The use of reloaded or foreign manufactured ammunition in Department-issued firearms is prohibited. Only ammunition approved as authorized ammunition shall be used in issued firearms.
- 3. Officers immediately involved in sporting activities may carry any ammunition legally authorized for any citizen engaged in the same activity, i.e. hunting or target shooting, provided they are using privately owned firearms.

E. Possession Required

- 1. Semi-Automatic Firearms
 - a. On-duty uniformed officers assigned to field duty shall carry a minimum of one (1) fully loaded magazine in the firearm and two (2) fully loaded reserve magazines of ammunition in ammunition carriers on the equipment belt.
 - b. On-duty officers in plainclothes and staff assignments shall carry a minimum of one (1) fully loaded magazine in the firearm and one (1) fully loaded reserve magazine.
- 2. Revolvers
 - a. On-duty uniformed officers assigned to field duty shall carry a minimum of six (6) rounds of ammunition in the firearm and a minimum of twelve (12) rounds of reserve ammunition in carriers on the equipment belt.
 - b. On-duty officers in plainclothes and staff assignments shall carry a full cylinder of ammunition, six (6) or five (5) rounds, and a minimum of an equal number of reserve rounds of ammunition.

E. Ammunition Specifications

- 1. .38 Special Caliber – 130 Grain +P Winchester Supreme JHP Series - #S38SP
- 2. 9MM Luger - 127 Grain +P+ Winchester Ranger "T" Series - #RA9TA
- 3. .45 ACP – 230 Grain Winchester Ranger "T" Series - #RA45T
- 4. .40 S&W – 180 Grain Winchester Ranger "T" Series - #RA40T
- 5. .380 ACP Caliber – 95 Grain Winchester Ranger "T"

Series - #RA380T

F. Speed Load Devices - Revolvers

The use of speed load devices for revolvers is mandatory. All such devices shall be inspected and approved by the Rangemaster prior to use.

7/2.16 Duty Shotgun Specifications

A. Patrol Operations

The Remington Model 870 pump-action shotgun with a minimum 14-inch barrel is authorized for use by sworn officers performing regular patrol functions.

B. Tactical Operations

The Remington Model 870 pump-action shotgun with a 14-inch barrel and the Benelli Model MT-90 is authorized for use by sworn officers assigned to specialized units during tactical operations.

7/2.17 Authorized Shotgun Ammunition

The following ammunition is the only authorized approved rounds for the shotgun:

- A. Winchester Ranger Series 12 Gauge 2 ¾ inch Low Recoil 1 oz. Rifled Slugs – Model RA12RS15;
- B. Winchester Ranger Series 12 Gauge 2 ¾ Inch Low Recoil 00 Buck (9 Pellet)- Model RA1200

7/2.18 Duty Shotgun

A. Handling of the Shotgun

- 1. Prior to deploying the shotgun, a general safety check shall be conducted by the officer.
- 2. When transporting the shotgun to and from the vehicle, the weapon shall be handled in the following manner:
 - a. Safety on;
 - b. Finger off of the trigger;
 - c. Barrel at high port; and,
 - d. Bolt to the rear.

B. Deployment of the Shotgun

- 1. Only sworn personnel who have met current training requirements are authorized to use the shotgun.
- 2. A safety check will be conducted whenever an officer accepts responsibility for a duty shotgun from another officer.

3. Patrol Services

- a. Sworn personnel assigned uniformed patrol in a mobile unit equipped with a shotgun rack shall:
 - (1) Check out a shotgun from the Kit Room prior to the start of watch. In addition to the general safety check the overall condition of the weapon shall be inspected for signs of rust, dirt, or any worn or missing parts.
 - (2) Ensure that the weapon is unloaded, the bolt is to the rear, and the safety is on prior to checking the weapon into the kit room at EOW.

Note - Refer to Section 5/7.1 for issuance and check-

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in procedures.

- b. Shotguns will be equipped with a side saddle ammunition carrier, which will carry four (4) 12 gauge rounds.
- c. Four (4) rounds shall remain in the magazine during normal patrol operations. Officers have the choice of 1 oz. slugs or 00-buck rounds.
4. Plainclothes and Tactical Units
- Plainclothes and Tactical Units shall utilize shotguns, as needed, with the approval of their Commanding Officer. Requirements to perform a general safety check shall apply.

5. Motors Unit
- Sworn personnel assigned to the Motors Unit shall be issued a shotgun for duty use.

6. Vehicle/Motorcycle Storage
- a. The shotgun shall be stored, locked in the rack system. The only exceptions to this are plainclothes or other specialized units who have alternate mounting systems installed in these vehicles.
- b. At the completion of the vehicle inventory, the weapon shall be accounted for on the officer's DFAR.
- c. A loaded shotgun carried in a police vehicle shall contain four (4) rounds of ammunition in the magazine, with the bolt forward, and the safety in the "on" position.

Note: A shotgun shall not be carried or stored with a round of ammunition in the chamber unless actively engaged in a threat situation (Sections 7/1.1 and 7/1.2, this Manual).

6. Shotgun Accessories
- Duty shotguns are equipped with a Surefire flashlight forearm assembly for low-light and tactical situations, as well as a one-point sling swivel. For situations that may require the shotgun to be deployed for extended periods of time, officers are encouraged to utilize the one-point sling issued to them to minimize and reduce fatigue.

- C. Undeployed Shotguns
- LAWA/LAX:** Undeployed Shotguns shall be secured unloaded in the armory.
- LAWA/VNY, LAWA/PMD and LAWA/ONT:** Undeployed shotguns shall be stored in the safe or weapons locker. Supervisors shall be responsible for ensuring that undeployed shotguns are properly stored and secured.

- D. Discrepancies
- Officers shall report any discrepancies immediately to the on-duty Watch Commander or available supervisor. All malfunctioning shotguns shall be forwarded to the Rangemaster for repair.

7/2.19 Urban Police Rifle (UPR)

- A. Information
- The possibility of armed attacks in the airport environment is a reality. Attackers, however armed, must be confronted rapidly and effectively. The deployment of officers trained in the use of and

equipped with a UPR provides not only the most effective response to attacks, but also provides the best deterrent. Examination of documented attacks in the United States, the Middle East and Europe show that immediate intervention is the best response to stop these types of attacks.

In keeping with its proactive stance against terrorism and the protection of members of the airport community, the LAWA Police began an Urban Police Rifle (UPR) Program, with the goal of deploying officers armed with urban police rifles throughout the Airport.

Guidelines for UPR use include, but are not limited to, an unplanned and spontaneous incident involving a suspect(s) who is:

- Wearing protective body armor;
- Believed to be armed with or who has immediate access to a high powered weapon(s);
- Believed to be armed and situated in a distant or fortified location which affords the suspect(s) a tactically superior position.

The UPR may be deployed whenever a terminal evacuation occurs to maintain control of high ground and/or critical areas. This prevents the use of such areas by potential attackers and provides protection (cover) to both the public and officers at the scene. The use of UPRs is intended to minimize the risk of death or serious bodily injury to officers as well as members of the community. Though the deployment of the UPR is usually restricted to spontaneous events, the Chief of Airport Police or the Commanding Officer, Patrol Services Section, may authorize their deployment on a pre-planned basis for station defense, in conjunction with a Mobile Field Force or in other extraordinary, high-risk emergency events. In every case, deployment of the UPR shall be in accordance with the LAWA Police's Use of Force Policy including all of its reporting requirements.

Definitions

Urban Police Rifle (UPR): A medium to long range weapon capable of greater accuracy, less penetration (in 5.56mm/223 caliber), and more decisive effect upon a threatening suspect. It is designed to supplement both the duty handgun and shotgun.

Code Robert: A radio code used to request a UPR-equipped officer respond to a specific location.

Patrol Ready: A UPR with a loaded magazine inserted into the weapon, the bolt in the forward position, no round in the chamber, and the weapon's fire selector in the "Safe" position.

- B. Policy
- The UPR shall only be assigned to and utilized by officers who have met LAWA Police training requirements and are currently certified by LAWA Police UPR Instructors. Use of the UPR shall be in accordance with the Use of Deadly Force policy.
- C. Procedures
1. Authorized UPR and Ammunition
- a. The only authorized UPR is the AR-15 style rifle in 5.56mm/.223 caliber. Manufacturer may vary depending on ESU/Rangemaster selection and approval of the Chief of Airport Police.

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Note: Only department issued UPR's shall be used for on-duty use.

- b. The only authorized UPR ammunition is the Winchester Ranger .223 REM. Caliber 55 gr. Supreme Ballistic Silvertip BTS – Model RA223BSTA or equivalent.

2. Requirements for UPR Certification

a. Training Requirements

Sworn personnel must successfully complete a POST certified and Department approved UPR class and attend quarterly training with ESU.

b. Qualification Requirements

Sworn personnel must qualify with the UPR on a monthly basis on a standard UPR course and qualify annually on a long range course.

Note: Additional range time is authorized for any UPR certified officer who:

- Requests more range time; or,
- Is directed to do so by a Rangemaster or ESU Instructor when it is noted that the officer is having qualification issues.

Sworn officers who meet these requirements may be assigned to deploy the weapon. UPR certification is at the discretion of the LAWA Police.

3. Deployment of the UPR

The UPR shall only be deployed by a UPR certified officer. Each deployment shall be in accordance with LAWA Police policy, such as during a spontaneous field incident.

Whenever a terminal evacuation occurs, a UPR certified officer, if available, will be assigned to an elevated tactical position until the incident is secured (Refer to Section 8/8.5).

Exception: When a UPR certified officer encounters an immediate life threatening situation which meets the deployment criteria and sufficient time does not exist to obtain supervisory approval, he/she may deploy the UPR without prior supervisory approval. When this occurs, the officer deploying the UPR shall report it to a supervisor as soon as practical. If circumstances necessitating the emergency deployment are not recorded in another administrative investigation, (e.g., an officer-involved shooting report,) then the incident shall be fully documented in the supervisor's daily report.

4. Requesting the UPR

a. Requesting Officer - Responsibilities

- (1) To request a UPR equipped officer the requestor shall contact Communications Unit, broadcast his/her unit designation, location, "Code Robert" and, depending on the urgency of the situation, request a "Code 2" or "Code 3" response.

- (2) If the field situation changes and the UPR is no longer needed, the requestor or on-scene supervisor shall cancel the Code Robert.

Note: If an officer equipped with a UPR becomes involved in a field situation, which meets the criteria

where deployment is needed, the officer shall advise Communications Unit and request a supervisor respond to the location when capable of doing so.

b. Communications Unit - Responsibilities

- (1) Upon receiving a "Code Robert " request, Communications Unit personnel shall:

- (a) Immediately broadcast Alert Tone 3;
- (b) Broadcast "Code Robert," state the location, "Code Robert ," state the location again; and,
- (c) Assign a UPR equipped unit and the sergeant assigned to the area respond to the call either "Code 2" or "Code 3," depending on the involved officer's request.

- (2) The responding units shall give an estimated time of arrival (ETA) to the location.

- (3) Upon acknowledgement of the responding units, direct all units to switch to Frequency 2 and broadcast on all frequencies, "All units, Frequency 2 is on standby for emergency transmissions only."

5. Duties and Responsibilities

a. UPR Equipped Officer

UPR certified officers shall:

- (1) Be issued a UPR that is only to be used by that officer until he/she leaves the UPR program;

Note: Only department issued UPRs are authorized for duty use.

- (2) Secure the UPR in the patrol vehicle's weapon rack or inside the carrying case and locked in the trunk unless utilized for foot beat duty by the officer and carried on a sling;

- (3) Whenever assigned as a foot beat unit in a public area, the officer:

- (a) Shall be assigned a vehicle;
- (b) Shall generally be deployed as part of a two-officer team during tactical situations. The partner officer shall be responsible for protecting the UPR officer and the weapon for officer safety.

Note: The above does not apply if a UPR-equipped officer is assigned to a fixed post. This assignment only requires a single-officer deployment.

- (c) Shall carry the UPR, when deployed during a tactical incident or heightened security alert, slung patrol-ready, with the barrel pointed downward.

- (4) Secure the UPR in a secured location [see Section 4.a.(2)] when the officer is on Code 7 and/or 15, or whenever the officer is not carrying the UPR.

Note: A fatigue factor is recognized to exist whenever an officer, while assigned as a footbeat, carries a UPR. Therefore, at the discretion of the officer, the UPR may be secured as outlined in Section 4.a.(2) whenever the officer feels a need for a break from carrying the UPR.

- (5) Secure the UPR unloaded:

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(a) **LAWA/LAX** - In the LAWA/LAX Armory at EOW (Refer to Section 16/1/1.I).

(b) **LAWA/ONT** - In the LAWA/ONT Police Armory Facility at EOW.

Note: A UPR shall not be carried or stored with a round of ammunition in the chamber unless actively engaged in a threat situation. In addition, officers are prohibited from using their UPR while off-duty for practice at a private range or transporting their UPR to their residence.

Exception: Officers with a home-garaged vehicle are allowed to transport their UPR to their residence provided it is stored in a locked rack or trunk safe.

Note: Officers with a home-garaged vehicle shall adhere to all home-garaging requirements as outlined in Section 12/1.6.

(6) Respond to "Code Robert " requests when assigned;

Note: In actual threat situations, UPR certified officers shall place the weapon into full battery by "charging" the weapon. The weapon's safety shall remain in the "safe" position until the actual threat situation is encountered.

Once a Code 4 is given, or there is no longer a threat, the weapon shall be returned to normal patrol-ready status (a loaded magazine inserted into the weapon, the bolt in the forward position, no round in the chamber, and the weapon's fire selector in the "Safe" position). This shall be done as soon as is practical.

(7) Clean and maintain their assigned UPR;

Note: All discrepancies and malfunctioning UPR's shall be forwarded to the Rangemaster for repair.

(8) Qualify with their assigned UPR on a monthly basis;

(9) Attend quarterly UPR training.

b. Supervisors

Supervisors shall:

(1) Respond to each "Code Robert" request;

(2) Determine if deployment of the UPR is appropriate once at the scene;

(3) Take charge of the incident and determine if the incident is within the capabilities of the unit(s) at the scene or if additional resources should be requested;

(4) Ensure Officer-Involved Shooting notifications are made if the UPR is discharged.

c. Watch Commander

The Watch Commander, or designee, shall:

(1) Deploy UPR equipped officers on each watch;

(2) Ensure that a "UPR" notation is made on the Daily Deployment Sheet to denote UPR equipped units;

(3) Ensure a supervisor is dispatched to all "Code Robert" requests.

d. Urban Police Rifle Instructors

The Urban Police Rifle Instructors shall:

(1) Develop and instruct appropriate UPR training courses;

(2) Require UPR equipped officers successfully complete a UPR qualification course on a monthly basis;

(3) Record and maintain scores of all UPR equipped officers to include whether the individual officer is "certified" for UPR assignment, and forward a copy of all scores to the Training Unit.

6. UPR Repairs

The Rangemasters shall be responsible for completing all necessary repairs of UPR's. If the Rangemaster is unable to complete repairs, the UPR shall be sent to a qualified gunsmith for repair.

7. UPR Accessories

No modifications may be made to the UPR unless approved by the Chief of Airport Police or designee. Such modifications shall only be completed or purchased by the Rangemasters through approved vendors. Officers may not add any personal accessories to their issued UPR without Rangemaster or ESU approval. Any added accessories must not affect the basic operation of the rifle.

7/2.20 Tactical Weapons - Specifications

The following weapons are authorized for use by the LAX ESU Tactical Team personnel:

A. Urban Police Rifle - Specifications

1. The Colt Carbine in .223 caliber.

2. The Colt Model M-4 in .223 caliber.

3. The Rock River Arms Model LAR-15 in .223 caliber

B. Submachine Gun – Specifications

1. The H&K MP-5 Sub Machine Gun in 9MM caliber.

2. The H&K UPM Sub Machine Gun in .45 ACP caliber.

C. Tactical Long Gun – Specifications

1. The Remington 700 Police in .308 caliber.

2. The Robar Model RC-50 in .50 caliber BMG

Weapon accessories such as optics, tactical lights and other equipment shall be authorized for use by the Commanding Officer, Homeland Security Section.

Note - Additional weapons may be designated as tactical weapons at the discretion of the Chief of Airport Police.

7/2.21 Tactical Weapons Ammunition Specifications

A. Urban Police Rifle Ammunition

1. Winchester .223 Rem. Caliber 69 gr. Match BTHP-Model RA223M or equivalent.

2. Winchester ranger .223 Rem. Caliber 55 gr. Supreme Ballistic Silvertip BTSP – Model RA223BSTA or equivalent.

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- B. Submachine Gun Ammunition
1. 9MM Luger - 127 Grain +P+ Winchester Ranger "T" Series - #RA9TA
2. .45ACP - 230 Grain Winchester Ranger "T" Series - #RA45T
- C. Tactical Long Gun Ammunition
1. .308 Win. cal. 168 gr. Supreme Ballistic Silvertip Model SBST308A or equivalent;
2. .308 Win. cal. 168 gr. Sierra Match King BTHP Model S308M or equivalent.

For purposes of this policy, a "Stored Firearm" is defined as a firearm that is:

- Not worn by the employee;
- Removed from the holster; and,
- Placed in a secure location with a state approved firearm safety device attached to the firearm.

B. Policy

Whenever a sworn employee stores a firearm either in a LAWA Police facility or in his/her place of residence or temporary place of residence, the firearm shall be secured with a state approved firearm safety device. Sworn employees are prohibited from leaving an unsecured firearm in an unlocked desk drawer, unlocked locker, or an unlocked briefcase or purse in a LAWA Police facility.

Note: This policy does not apply to:

- **UPRs and shotguns secured in marked patrol vehicles or unmarked units;**
- **Those sworn personnel attending a training function where the Training Order directs them to have their weapon available in the trunk of their POV.**

This policy shall apply to all LAWA issued duty firearms as well as any privately owned firearm approved by the Rangemasters for duty use.

Sworn employees shall be responsible for storing all privately owned firearms at their residence in compliance with this policy and state law.

This policy shall not apply to firearms stored in a gun safe located at a sworn employee's residence that meet state requirements

7/2.22 Procedures for Obtaining Weapon Purchase Letter

- A. Whenever a sworn employee wishes to request a weapon purchase letter, the employee shall draft an Employee's Report entitled "Request for Weapon Purchase Letter." The letter shall specify the make, model, and caliber of the weapon to be purchased, the name, address, and phone number of the firearm dealer the weapon is being purchased from.
- B. The employee's immediate supervisor shall review the request and check to insure that the firearm meets the Primary Firearms Specifications or Additional Firearms Specifications as outlined in Sections 7/2.2 and 7/2.3, this Manual, or is a firearm approved for duty use by the Chief of Airport Police. Upon approval, the report shall be forwarded, via the chain of command, to the Office of the Chief of Airport Police.
- C. Upon receipt of the Employee's Report, the Chief's secretary shall prepare a weapon purchase letter for signature by the Chief of Airport Police.
- D. If, for any reason, the request for a Weapons Purchase Letter is not approved at any level, the employee shall be notified that his/her request was denied and the reason for the denial.
- E. Sworn employees shall be issued only two (2) Weapon Purchase Letters per calendar year.

7/2.24 Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act of 2004

On July 22, 2004, the Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act of 2004 was signed into law. Under the new Federal law, qualified law enforcement officers and retired officers may carry concealed firearms nationwide, on or off-duty, with valid police identification. This law does not extend an officer's authority to enforce the law in states where it is not already authorized; it simply allows officers the opportunity to carry a concealed weapon nationwide on or off-duty. In addition, the law does not supersede or limit the laws of any state that allow private persons or entities the authority to prohibit or restrict the possession of concealed firearms on their property, such as State or local government properties, installations, buildings, bases, or parks.

Sworn personnel are authorized to carry concealed firearms nationwide, on or off-duty, as specified under the Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act of 2004. Officers shall carry valid police photo identification at all times when carrying a concealed weapon. Officers shall continue to adhere to existing LAWA Police policies and procedures governing the use and carrying of firearms, as outlined in Section 7/1. This policy does not affect existing laws concerning the carrying of concealed firearms when traveling on an aircraft.

7/2.23 Use of State Approved Firearm Safety Devices

A. Information

A study conducted by the California Legislature found that a high percentage of children are killed or wounded every year due to unintentional shootings by unsecured handguns. This study resulted in the passage of the "Aroner-Scott-Hayden Firearms Safety Act of 1999" by the California Department of Justice to test, approve, and publish a list of firearm safety devices. Beginning January 1, 2001, all firearms purchased or transferred in the State of California would include an approved firearm safety device.

Section 12088.8(b) of the California Penal Code states that this article shall not apply to firearms intended to be used by salaried full time peace officers. However, Section 12088.8(b) also states, in part:

"...Nothing in this article shall preclude local governments, local agencies, or state law enforcement agencies from requiring their peace officers to store their firearms in gun safes or attach firearms safety devices to those firearms."

- A. When a LAWA Police officer, during the course of his/her regular duty, detains an armed law enforcement officer or a retired officer from another state, the involved officer(s) shall ensure the individual(s) possesses valid law enforcement picture identification

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issued by the respective out of state agency.

- B. A supervisor shall be requested when questions arise regarding the individual's law enforcement status and/or the right to carry a concealed weapon, or the authenticity of the law enforcement identification card is suspect or the individual becomes uncooperative.

7/2.25 Firearm Mounted Flashlights and Lasers

A. Policy

Firearms mounted flashlights shall be used only for target identification and illumination in low light tactical situations. They are not intended to be used in-lieu of the LAWA-issued hand-held flashlight and shall not be used for routine duty use.

Firearms mounted lasers and laser grips shall be used as instructed during LAWA Police-mandated training

B. Firearm Mounted Flashlights

Firearms mounted flashlights and related accessories are authorized for duty use as optional duty equipment, and shall be purchased by officers with their own personal funds.

1. Specifications

The only firearm mounted flashlights authorized for use by LAWA Police personnel are:

- a. The Streamlight Model M-3, M-4, M-4PRO, M-5 and TLR-1;
- b. The Surefire weapon mounted system for handguns;
- c. The Glock Model GTL 10.

Note: The switches for these flashlights shall not be trigger activated.

2. Inspection and Qualification

Prior to being carried for duty use, all firearms with newly installed firearm mounted flashlights shall be inspected and approved by a LAWA Police Rangemaster. After approval, the employee shall qualify with it to ensure that it is properly aligned and to show proficiency in the use of the flashlight.

3. Holsters

Holsters authorized for use for firearms with a mounted flashlight shall follow holster criteria as outlined in Section 7/2.31.A.

C. Laser Sights

1. Laser Grips

The only approved laser grip sight system for on- and off-duty weapons is the Crimson Trace Corporation laser grips.

a. LAWA issued Duty Weapons

Crimson Trace Corporation laser grips shall be provided for the Division-issued Beretta Model 92F pistol.

b. Privately Owned Firearms

Officers with privately owned on and off duty weapons may purchase laser grips for their weapons with their

own personal funds.

c. Training Requirement

Prior to duty use, sworn personnel shall attend a course of instruction in the proper use of laser sights and qualify with the laser sight.

Note: This requirement applies to any laser-equipped weapon, Division-issued or privately owned, which is carried on duty.

d. Use and Care of LAWA-Issued Laser Grips

The Rangemasters shall be responsible for any repair and sighting issues, including replacement of the batteries.

2. Firearm Mounted Combination Tactical Light/Laser Sights

The Streamlight Models M-6 and TLR-2 and the Glock GTL 21 combination tactical light/laser sights are authorized for duty use.

- a. Officers who wish to carry the M-6 or TLR-2 shall complete laser sight training and must show proficiency and qualify with both the tactical light and laser sight prior to using the M-6 or TLR-2 for duty use.
- b. Officers who wish to carry the Streamlight M-6 or TLR-2 for their own privately-owned duty firearm shall purchase it with their own personal funds.

Exception: ESU personnel shall be issued the Streamlight Model M-6 as part of their standard equipment.

7/2.26 Privately Owned Duty Shotguns

A. Approved Duty Shotgun

The Remington "Police" Model 870 12 -gauge shotgun is the only model approved for private purchase and shall meet the following specifications:

- Parkerized finish.
- Eighteen (18) or twenty (20) inch barrel with approved sights (Bead sights are prohibited).
- Fixed Improved Cylinder or Modified Choke (Screw-in choke systems are prohibited).
- Non-locking cross bolt safety.
- Stock constructed of synthetic material, black in color or oiled walnut stock.
- Stock must not have an integrated ammunition carry system.
- Two (2) sling attachment points, one on the stock and one on the magazine tube cap or a front sling mount.
- Shell carrier must be constructed with an integrated flex tab.
- The trigger group housing must be constructed of aluminum
- The shotgun shall securely and easily fit into the shotgun rack of a LAWA Police vehicle.

B. Approved Shotgun Ammunition

Officers who utilize an approved privately owned shotgun for duty use shall only use authorized approved shotgun rounds as specified in Section 7/2.17.

C. LAWA Firearms Database

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All privately owned shotguns approved for duty use by LAWA Police personnel shall be entered into the LAWA Firearms Database.

D. Privately Owned Duty Shotgun Familiarization Course

Sworn personnel shall successfully complete a Privately Owned Duty Shotgun Familiarization Course and qualify with their privately owned duty shotgun prior to on-duty use. Completion of this course shall be documented and entered in the sworn employee's Training File.

E. Qualification With Privately Owned Duty Shotgun

Privately owned duty shotguns shall be used during the regular shotgun qualification course to verify that it is in proper working order.

F. Officer-Involved Shooting - Relinquishing of Shotgun

Whenever an officer is involved in an officer-involved shooting with a privately owned duty shotgun, on or off duty, the officer shall relinquish the shotgun to the agency with investigative jurisdiction (refer to Section 7/1.5.C).

G. Storage

1. Privately owned duty shotguns may be stored in a LAWA approved Armory, safe or storage locker, or in in the sworn employee's work locker in a lockable or securable soft or hard gun case.
2. Privately owned duty shotgun shall be transported from storage to the police vehicle in a (hard or soft) gun case.
3. If stored at the sworn employee's residence, the privately owned duty shotgun must be secured in a gun safe or other State of California approved locking mechanism that complies with California Penal Code Section 12087.
4. Privately owned duty shotguns **shall not** be stored in a private vehicle unattended.

H. Shotgun Accessories

The Rangemasters shall maintain a list of approved accessories for privately owned duty shotguns. Accessories for privately owned duty shotguns shall be mounted either by the Rangemasters or a certified gunsmith.

Any work completed by a gunsmith shall be inspected and approved by the Rangemasters.

I. Agreement for Private Purchase of Shotgun for Duty Use

Sworn personnel who purchase a shotgun for duty use must complete an Agreement for Private Purchase of Shotgun for Duty Use form, which shall be retained by the Rangemasters.

J. Privately owned shotguns and accessories shall be inspected and approved by the Rangemasters prior to duty use.

K. Sworn personnel using privately owned shotguns for duty use shall follow established procedures as outlined in Section 7/2.18 - Duty Shotgun.

- L. Privately owned duty shotguns and accessories are considered optional duty equipment and shall be purchased by sworn personnel with their own personal funds.

7/3 Firearms Proficiency

7/3.1 Firearms Proficiency Requirements - Policy

It is the policy of the Airport Police that every officer must successfully complete the firearms proficiency session set forth by the Airport Police Rangemaster.

A. Firearms, Additional, and Off-Duty Firearm

All officers and sergeants must successfully complete the designated firearm proficiency session once quarterly with their **PRIMARY** firearm and once every six (6) calendar months with their authorized **ADDITIONAL** firearm and any authorized **OFF DUTY** firearm.

The Chief of Airport Police, Deputy Chief, Assistant Chiefs, Captains and Lieutenants must successfully complete the designated firearm proficiency session once every March and August of each year with their **PRIMARY** firearm; and as stated above with their additional and off duty firearm.

Note: A primary firearm may also be a firearm that meets Additional Firearms specifications, as outlined in Section 7/2.4, and is carried on duty as a primary firearm by a sworn employee working a plainclothes or staff assignment.

B. Group Designation

Sworn personnel will be assigned alphabetically by last name to three designated groups (i.e. Group 1, Group 2, Group 3). Determination of the alphabetical range (i.e. A to G, H to P, Q to Z) for each group will be calculated by dividing the total number of personnel by thirds to distribute personnel into three equal parts as closely as possible.

Range Staff will distribute a monthly Range Calendar that will reflect which group and alphabetical range must qualify for the appropriate month.

C. Firearms Qualification Session

A firearms qualification session will consist of three shooting relays, in addition to one cycle for remedial instruction. A firearms qualification session cannot be divided or re-scheduled between relays or the remedial instruction cycle. All three relays and the remedial instruction cycle shall be completed in one complete session per day. Sworn personnel who fail to qualify after two shooting relays will receive immediate remedial instruction before attempting a third and final shooting relay.

There is no limitation to the number of sessions that can be attempted within an officer's designated month for quarterly qualification, as the range schedule permits.

Officers should qualify as early as possible within their designated month to eliminate excessive last minute qualifications which will overwhelm LAX Range capacity. Additionally, those personnel who find qualifying particularly challenging should take steps to begin as early in the month as possible to avail themselves of additional time and training by range staff, if needed, to qualify.

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D. Training Roster

Rosters for firearm proficiency training shall be published at the end of each proficiency-training period. The rosters shall include the period, proficiency session descriptions and the type of ammunition.

1. Primary Roster

- a. Entries shall be made on the primary roster by the Rangemaster to document each officer's successful completion of the firearm proficiency session. Such entries shall include make of firearm, barrel length, session fired, score, date and Rangemaster's initials.
- b. Only officer's names achieving a passing score shall be entered on the primary roster.

2. Failure to Pass Roster

Officer's names who fail to successfully complete the firearm proficiency session shall be recorded on the "Failure to Pass" roster, including those officers and supervisors not participating in proficiency training (no-shows).

The Rangemaster shall forward a copy of the "Failure to Pass" roster to the Officer-In-Charge, Training Unit.

Upon receiving the "Failure to Pass" roster from the Rangemasters, the Officer-In-Charge, Training Unit or designee shall draft a "Failure to Participate or Pass Firearms Proficiency Session" memo which will stipulate the reasons for the failure:

- a. Failed to participate in a firearms proficiency session within the required timelines.
- b. Failed to pass a firearms proficiency session.

The "Failure to Participate or Pass Firearms Proficiency Session" memo shall be sent to the affected employees' Commanding Officer. The Commanding Officer or designee shall review each case individually and take appropriate action.

In those instances where employees are unable to participate in a firearms session due to illness, military leave, or vacation that extends beyond their designated month to qualify, the Commanding Officer shall ensure that they qualify within the following month or immediately upon their return to duty.

E. Failure to Pass A Firearm Qualification Session

Official notifications will be made to concerned commanding officers of those officers who have failed to pass a firearms proficiency session within their designated month for quarterly qualifications. Upon notification, the commanding officer or their designee shall take necessary steps to have the officer surrender their firearm and place them on administrative duty. The officer shall be instructed to cease carrying any firearm, on or off duty, until such time as he/she achieves a minimum qualifying score. These instructions shall be issued in memorandum format by the commanding officer. Immediate steps shall be taken to schedule the officer for remedial firearms training with Range staff.

If the sworn officer continues to fail to meet the firearm proficiency levels, the Office of the Chief of Airport Police will consider appropriate measures to be taken on a case by case basis.

F. Duty Shotgun

All sworn personnel must successfully complete the designated forearm proficiency course once annually with the duty shotgun.

7/3.2 Procedures

A. General

1. Proficiency Requirement

- a. All officers are required to perform at a level of proficiency set forth by the LAWA Police.
- b. When the Rangemaster observes an officer, while on the firing range, engage in unsafe practices, he/she shall immediately remove that person from the firing line. After advising the officer of his/her unsafe practice, the Rangemaster shall notify the officer's supervisor of the incident and give a recommendation for additional training.

c. Horseplay or deliberate unsafe acts shall be reported immediately to the officer's supervisor for disciplinary action.

2. Officers on Light Duty, Medical Restrictions, or Leave of Absence

Officers listed as being on light duty due to medical restrictions that do not prevent them from firing a weapon shall qualify.

- a. Officers with medical restrictions that prevent them from firing a weapon shall not be required to qualify. Officers with this type of restriction shall be required to submit an Employee's Report to their Commanding Officer with a doctor's slip detailing the restrictions. The Commanding Officer shall forward all paperwork to the Commanding Officer, Professional Standards, who will determine if the officer's permission to carry a firearm on or off duty be revoked until such time as the officer achieves the minimum qualifying score on one relay (Refer to Part E, this section).

- b. Officers on leave of absence shall not be required to qualify. However, if an officer on leave of absence for over six months does not qualify with a firearm within a six-month period, the officer's permission to carry a firearm on or off duty will be revoked (Refer to Part E, this section).

Officers returning from a leave of absence shall qualify immediately upon reporting back to duty.

B. Range Schedule

Professional Standards Section shall coordinate with the Training Unit in preparing and publishing a Range Schedule for each proficiency training period. The course to be fired shall be indicated on the Range Schedule.

Officers of any Section may utilize the range facility during any scheduled open range hours for practice or remedial training.

7/3.3 Marksmanship Bonus

The Marksmanship Bonus Qualification course of fire shall be held during the first quarterly Firearm proficiency qualification session. All sworn personnel may request to fire this course to qualify for the

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Marksmanship Bonus.

Note: This course of fire will also qualify the employee for the corresponding Firearm Proficiency Recognition Award (refer to Section 3/9.8).

In the event an officer is on an approved leave (i.e. - vacation, I.O.D., extended sick, jury duty, etc.) when the Marksmanship Bonus course of fire occurs, the officer will be allowed to fire the course upon returning to duty.

A. Marksmanship Bonus

Refer to MOU 30, Section 6.19.

B. Levels of Expertise

1. Marksman - Officers must achieve an average score between 75% - 79% of the total possible score.
2. Sharpshooter - Officers must achieve an average score between 80% - 89% of the total possible score.
3. Expert - Officers must achieve an average score above 90% of the total possible score.
4. Distinguished Expert - Officers must achieve an average score between 80% - 100% of the total possible score on a modified bulls eye course of fire after shooting Expert for two years.

C. Course of Fire

1. Marksman, Sharpshooter, and Expert Course of Fire

The course for the first quarter will be the Standard Combat course. Sworn employees have the option of shooting to qualify or shoot for the Marksmanship Bonus and corresponding Firearm Proficiency Recognition Award.

Shooting for the Marksmanship Bonus and corresponding Firearm Proficiency Recognition Award for Marksman, Sharpshooter, and Expert will consist of the Standard Combat course. The target will be scored at face value (i.e. - Hits in the 10 ring will be scored as 10 points, 9 ring 9 points, etc.). The employee will have one chance to redo for a higher score but the second attempt will be the employee's final score whether it is higher or not.

The employee may not keep the higher of the two scores. If the employee fails to meet the minimum passing score of 210 (face value) on any attempt, the target will be scored combat style and the employee will be disqualified to shoot for the Marksmanship Bonus and corresponding Firearm Proficiency Recognition Award for that year.

Standard Combat Course

Rounds fired - 30 Load three (3) magazines with 12, 13, and 5 rounds

PHASE 1 - BARRICADE

Targets at 17 yards, 6 rounds fired in three sets of one round weak-hand and strong-hand position.

The targets will face for 3 seconds. From the weak-hand barricade position, fire one round at the left target during the first facing. Fire one round at the right target second facing, and fire one round at the left target third facing.

Repeat the sequence in the strong-hand barricade

position starting with the right target first facing, then alternate to the left target second facing, then right target third facing.

PHASE 2 - DOUBLE TAP DRILL

Targets at 15 yards, 6 rounds fired in 8 seconds.

Start in the low ready position. When the targets face fire 2 rounds at the right target, 2 rounds at the left target, and 2 rounds in the right target (reload an empty weapon at this point).

PHASE 3 - DOUBLE TAP DRILL SETS

Targets at 11 yards, 6 rounds fired in 3 sets of 2 in 2 seconds

Start in the low ready position. When the targets face fire 2 rounds in the left target first facing, 2 rounds in the right target second facing, and 2 rounds in the left target third facing.

PHASE 4 - FAILURE DRILL

Targets at 7 yards, 12 rounds fired in 25 seconds.

Start from the holster. When the targets face draw and fire 2 rounds center body mass in the right target, 2 round center body mass in the left target, 1 round in the head of the right target and 1 round in the head of the left target. Tactical reload (change magazine with the weapon facing the target with one round in the chamber) and repeat the sequence, beginning with the left target.

Maximum Score: 300

Minimum Score: 210

2. Distinguished Expert Course of Fire

The Distinguished Expert Course, which has a prerequisite of two (2) consecutive years as an Expert, is a bulls eye course that consists of both slow and timed fire skills test. The target is scored face value from the 10 to the 7 ring, with hits outside the 7 ring scored as 0. Distinguished Expert Marksmanship Bonus and corresponding Firearm Proficiency Recognition Award recipients are required to shoot this course annually.

Distinguished Expert Course

Round Fired: 30

PHASE 1 - SLOW FIRE

Target at 25 yards, 10 rounds fired in 4 minutes

Start from the holster. When the target turns and faces draw and fire 10 rounds. First round can be double or single action depending in the shooter's preference and the type of weapon being used.

PHASE 2 - TIMED FIRE

Target at 15 yards, 10 rounds fired in 2 sets of 5 in 15 seconds.

Start from the ready position. When the target turns and faces, fire 5 rounds. Return to the ready position and repeat on the second facing.

PHASE 3 - TIMED FIRE

Target at 15 yards, 10 rounds fired in 2 sets of 5 in 10

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seconds.

Start from the ready position. When the target turns and faces, fire 5 rounds. Return to the ready position and repeat on the second facing.

Maximum Score: 300

Minimum Score: 240

D. Marksmanship Bonus Qualification Shoot - Supervisor

For the purpose of inspection and control, the Commanding Officer, Professional Standards Section, shall designate a qualified observer to be present at all Marksmanship Bonus qualification shoots.

7/4 Use of Force

7/4.1 Preamble to Use of Force Policy

The use of force by law enforcement personnel is one of the most critical and objectively reviewed acts an officer will engage in. Although we are at all times charged with protecting the public, in some instances an appropriate level of force may have to be used to fulfill this solemn obligation. It is therefore imperative not only that the officer act within the boundaries of legal, ethical and moral guidelines, but at all times use sound judgment and accepted practices whenever force must be used. This includes preparedness in advance of an event through continual training, leadership and direction in the appropriate use of reasonable force in the course of an officer's official duties.

This policy is not intended to create doubt in the mind of an officer at the moment when action is critical and there is little time for meditation or reflection. It provides basic guidelines governing the protection of life, maintaining the constitutional rights of individuals we may come in contact with, and providing a standard by which officers can be confident in their decisions to objectively use force, including the use of a firearm.

Officers must be mindful that those who use force inappropriately or excessively expose the division and fellow officers to legal and physical hazards, as well as call into question the legitimacy and professionalism of the organization as a whole. Conversely, officers who fail to use reasonable force when warranted can endanger themselves and others.

7/4.2 Definitions

A. Objectively Reasonable

The legal standard used to determine the lawfulness of a use of force is the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution (See *Graham v. Connor*, 490 U.S. 386 [1989]). *Graham* states, in part:

“The reasonableness of a particular use of force must be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene, rather than with the 20/20 vision of hindsight. The calculus of reasonableness must embody allowance for the fact that police officers are often forced to make split-second judgments - in circumstances that are tense, uncertain and rapidly evolving - about the amount of force that is necessary in a particular situation. The test of reasonableness is not capable of precise definition or mechanical application.”

Any use of force must be reasonable under the given circumstances known to the officer at the time the force was used. Therefore, those who maybe called upon to

review a use of force must do so using an objective standard rather than a subjective one.

It is recognized however, that circumstances may arise in which officers reasonably believe that it would be impractical or ineffective to use any of the standard tools, weapons or methods provided by the Department. Officers may find it more effective or practical to improvise their response to rapidly unfolding conditions they are confronting. In such circumstances, the use of any improvised device or method must nonetheless be objectively reasonable and utilized only to the degree reasonably appropriate to accomplish a legitimate law enforcement purpose.

B. Determination of Reasonableness

Graham is the standard by which an officer's actions are measured as they pertain to a specific use of force. This, coupled with the articulated facts as they are known from an Airport Police Officer's perspective with similar training and experience placed in generally the same set of circumstances at the time force was used sets the foundation for evaluating the totality of the incident and determining whether the force used was reasonable and appropriate. This requires that each officer must evaluate each incident where force is contemplated on its own merit based on the facts and circumstances known to them at the moment force is used. These factors may include but are not limited to:

- The seriousness of the crime or suspected offense;
- The level of threat or resistance presented by the subject;
- Whether the subject was posing an imminent threat to officers or a serious danger to the community;
- The potential for injury to citizens, officers, or the subject(s);
- The risk or apparent attempt by the subject to escape;
- The conduct of the subject being confronted (as reasonably perceived by the officer at the time);
- The time available to an officer to make a decision;
- The availability of other resources;
- The training and experience of the officer;
- The subject's proximity or access to weapons;
- Officer versus subject factors such as age, size, relative strength, skill level, injury/exhaustion and number of officers versus subjects; and,
- The environmental factors and/or other exigent circumstances.

C. Deadly Force

That force which creates a substantial risk of causing death or serious bodily injury.

D. Imminent

Ready to take place; likely to occur at any moment.

E. Exigent

Requiring immediate aid or action.

F. Serious Bodily Injury

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A serious impairment of physical condition, including, but not limited to, the following: loss of consciousness; concussion; bone fracture; protracted loss or impairment of function of any bodily member or organ; a wound requiring extensive suturing; and serious disfigurement. (California Penal Code Section 243.f.4)

G. Warning Shot

The intentional discharge of a firearm off target, not intended to hit a person, to warn others that deadly force is imminent.

7/4.3 Use of Force

A. Use of Force Policy

Officers may use that force which is reasonable and appropriate given the facts and circumstances perceived by the Officer at the time of the event to:

- Defend themselves;
- Defend others;
- Effect an arrest or detention;
- Prevent escape; or,
- Overcome resistance.

B. Deadly Force

Law Enforcement officers are authorized to use deadly force to:

- Protect themselves or others from what is reasonably believed to be an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury; or,
- Prevent a crime where the subject's actions place a person (s) in imminent jeopardy of death or serious bodily injury; or,
- Prevent the escape of a violent fleeing felon when there is probable cause to believe the escape will pose a significant threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or others if apprehension is delayed. In this circumstance, officers shall, to the extent practical, avoid using deadly force that might subject innocent bystanders or hostages to possible death or injury.

C. Warning Shots

Warning shots shall only be used in exceptional circumstances where it might reasonably be expected to avoid the need to use deadly force. Generally, warning shots shall be directed in a manner that minimizes the risk of injury to innocent persons, ricochet dangers and property damage.

D. Shooting At or From Moving Vehicles

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. For the purposes of this Section, 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 move out of its path instead of discharging a firearm at it or any of its occupants. Firearms shall not be discharged from a moving vehicle,

except in exigent circumstances and in the immediate defense of life.

The above prohibitions exist for the following reasons:

- Bullets fired at moving vehicles are extremely unlikely to stop or disable the moving vehicles;
- Bullets fired may miss the intended target or ricochet and cause injury to officers or other innocent persons;
- The vehicle may crash and cause injury to officers or other innocent persons if the bullets disable the operator;
- Moving to cover, repositioning and/or waiting for additional responding units to gain and maintain a superior tactical advantage maximizes officer and public safety and minimizes the necessity of using deadly force;
- Shooting accurately from a moving vehicle is extremely difficult and therefore unlikely to successfully stop or prevent a threat to the officer or other innocent persons.

Note: It is understood that this policy may not cover every situation that may arise. In all situations, officers are expected to act with intelligence and exercise sound judgment, attending to the expressed intent of this policy. Any deviations from the provisions of this policy shall be examined rigorously on a case by case basis. The involved officer 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 there was no reasonable or apparent means of escape.

7/4.4 Classifications of Use of Force

All Use of Force Incidents shall be classified in the following manner:

- A. Incidents to be reported to and investigated by LAPD's Force Investigation Division:
 1. The use of deadly force (i.e. discharge of a firearm) by a LAWA Police employee in the performance of his/her authorized duty (Refer to Section 7/1.5);
 2. All uses of an upper body control hold by a LAWA Police employee, including the use of a modified carotid, full carotid or locked carotid, in the performance of his/her authorized duty;
 2. All deaths while the arrestee or detainee is in the custodial care of the LAWA Police (i.e. - In-Custody Death, refer to Sections 8/8.11 and 11/4.2.O);
 4. A Use of Force incident resulting in death;
 5. A Use of Force incident resulting in an injury requiring hospitalization;
 6. All head strikes with an impact device (i.e. - baton, flashlight, etc.); or,
 7. An incident in which a member of the public is bitten by a LAWA Police canine and hospitalization is required.

The Use of Force Review Board shall review the final LAPD FID Investigation Report.

- B. All other reportable Use of Force Incidents shall be reviewed by the LAWA Police Defensive Tactics Unit.

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Further review shall follow procedures as outlined in Section 7/4.4.

7/4.5 Use of Force Reports

LAWA Police employees, in the execution of their duties, may be required to use reasonable force to effect an arrest or to protect others and themselves from bodily harm. It is the policy of the LAWA Police that all less lethal uses of force be reported on a Use of Force Report Form.

LESS-LETHAL USE OF FORCE - DEFINED

- A. For the purposes of this policy, Use of Force is defined as any incident in which an on or off duty LAWA Police Officer or Security Officer uses a less-lethal control device or any physical force to:
1. Compel a person to comply with the employee's lawful directions; or,
 2. Overcome resistance by a suspect during an arrest or detention; or,
 3. Defend any person from an aggressive action by a suspect.
- B. The following incidents do not require a use of force investigation by LAWAPD under the provisions of this Section:
1. The use of a firm grip hold only, which does not result in an injury; or,
 2. That force necessary to overcome passive resistance due to physical disability or intoxication which does not result in an injury; or,
 3. An incident involving the use of less-lethal force resulting in death or the use of lethal force (Normally these incidents will result in a separate investigation by LAPD's Force Investigation Division (FID) or by the agency with primary jurisdiction, if outside the City of Los Angeles).

7/4.6 Reporting Procedures

- A. General
- A LAWA Police employee, who becomes involved in a reportable use of force incident as defined above, discharges a chemical irritant control device or any other less lethal device for any reason other than an approved training exercise shall:
1. Except under unusual circumstances, restrain the individual with an approved restraining device (refer to Section 11/2;
 2. Request paramedics if the individual is injured or when a less lethal device was deployed against the individual requiring medical treatment;
 3. Notify an on-duty sworn supervisor without delay;
- Note - The involved supervisor shall immediately notify the on-duty Patrol Services Section Watch Commander of the incident.**
4. Complete a Use of Force Report form (APB 072), and document the full details of the use of force incident;
 5. In the event of a multiple-officer use of force incident, the Use of Force Report shall be completed by the

officer completing related reports (i.e. Arrest, P.I.R., Employee's Report, etc.). The specific tactic(s) and/or technique(s) used by each officer shall be fully described in the report. Each involved officer shall review the section of the Use of Force Report describing their involvement to ensure accuracy;

6. When completing any related reports (i.e. - Arrest Report, etc.) briefly describe the use of force that was used to take the suspect/subject into custody and reference the Use of Force Report.
- Note: The full details of the use of force shall be recorded in the Use of Force Report only.**
7. Ensure that each page of all copies of all related reports have the words "USE OF FORCE" in the left side margin.
- B. Off-Duty Use of Force
- A LAWA Police Officer or a Non-Sworn Officer assigned to SACU or Traffic Unit who becomes involved in a use of force incident off-duty shall: Notify the on duty Watch Commander without unnecessary delay;
1. Complete a Use of Force Report form as outlined above. At the supervisor's discretion, written reports may be submitted no later than the officer's next scheduled workday.
 2. Off-duty use of force incidents shall be investigated as outlined in Part D.
- C. Supervisory Responsibility
1. Supervisors responding to a use of force incident shall be responsible for completion of the Use of Force investigation as described in Part D.
 2. If no supervisors respond, the Watch Commander shall assign a supervisor to complete the Use of Force investigation.
- D. Supervisors involved in the actual use of force or who ordered or actively directed the use of force shall not complete the Use of Force investigation. An uninvolved supervisor shall be assigned.
- E. Supervisor's Use of Force Investigation Report - Format
- Use of Force Investigation Reports shall be completed in memo format addressed to the Commanding Officer, Patrol Services Section. The introductory paragraph shall reference the use of force incident, and the date, time, and location where the incident occurred.
- Example - On 00/00/01, a use of force occurred at approximately 0900 hrs., 200 World Way, Gate 24. Northwest Airlines Flight 415. Incident #01-0000.
- After the first paragraph, the following headers shall be used:
1. INVOLVED OFFICERS
- List the name(s) and serial number(s) of the officer(s) involved in the use of force.
2. SUSPECT/SUBJECT
- List the name(s), address, DOB, and physical description of the suspect/subject.
3. SOURCE OF ACTIVITY

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Indicate the unit designation(s) and the officer(s) name in describing the nature of the incident the officer responded to (i.e. Radio call, observation, etc.).

Example - 2A102 (Officers Smith and Jones) responded to a radio call of a 415 Male onboard aircraft and became involved in a use of force incident. 2A314 (Officers Adams and Doe), responding as a back-up unit, were also involved.

4. SUMMARY

Briefly describe the circumstances leading to the use of force.

5. INVESTIGATING SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

a. Indicate if you responded to a request for a supervisor or if you were on-scene when the use of force occurred. If on-scene, indicate whether you observed the use of force.

b. Describe the suspect/subject's behavior upon your arrival at the scene (aggressive behavior, shouting, what was said). How was the suspect/ subject restrained (handcuffs, Ripps restraints, etc.)? Was the suspect/ subject isolated and who were the officers assigned to watch him/her? Were there any visible injuries immediately evident and/or ripped clothing as a result of the force used? Did any of the officers have visible injuries and/or ripped clothing?

6. WITNESS STATEMENT

Statements of witnessing officers not involved in the use of force and civilian witnesses shall be recorded in this section. Include the position of the witness (es) and what was seen and heard. Document the position and statements of any witness who was in a position to see and hear the use of force, but deny they heard or saw anything.

Supervisors responding to the scene are responsible for obtaining civilian statements. This duty shall not be delegated. If statements cannot be obtained while the supervisor is on scene, the names, addresses, and phone numbers of civilian witnesses shall be obtained for contact by the supervisor at a later time.

If the Use of Force Report and related reports substantially match the statements of all other witnesses interviewed by the supervisor, that fact may be commented on in this section. In this instance, if no question of misconduct arises, no in-depth interview of the involved officers is necessary.

Example: Officers Smith, Jones, Adams, and Doe were interviewed and their account substantially matched the accounts given by witnesses. The complete account of the use of force is contained in the Use of Force Report (attached).

However, should there be any question of misconduct; the investigating supervisor shall confer with the Watch Commander as to how to proceed with the investigation.

7. INJURIES/MEDICAL TREATMENT/PHOTOGRAGHS

Describe all known and "complained of" injuries sustained by the suspect. Comment on whether the injuries were consistent with the technique(s) used. If the suspect was provided medical treatment at the scene and/or transported to a contract hospital, the names of the paramedics shall be recorded in this section. Photographs of the suspect's visible and/or "complained

of" injuries shall be taken as soon as possible.

Following the description of the suspect's injuries, the injuries of any involved officer shall be described. Include how and when the injury was sustained.

8. TACTICS

The tactics, including actions leading up to the use of force (i.e. verbal commands, other efforts to de-escalate), are to be outlined in this section.

9. USE OF FORCE

The force options used by the officer(s) are to be evaluated individually under this section.

10. SUPERVISORY INSIGHT

Address any discrepancies between statements and/or reports generated as a result of this use of force incident. Indicate if any training issues are evident.

11. WATCH COMMANDER'S INSIGHT

Any additional insights or comments concerning the incident shall be provided by the Watch Commander in this section. The Watch Commander shall ensure that the officer's and supervisor's reports are accurate and all pertinent issues have been addressed.

F. Distributing of the Use of Force Report

The Watch Commander (Lieutenant or Sergeant II) shall review the Use of Force Report form, the Supervisor's Use of Force Investigation Report, and any related reports. Copies of the Use of Force Report and the Supervisor's Use of Force Investigation Report shall then be forwarded, within twenty-four (24) hours, to the following personnel for further review and recommendation:

1. The Chief of Airport Police;
2. The concerned Commanding Officer;
3. The Patrol Services Commanding Officer;
4. The Defensive Tactics Unit Sergeant;
5. The Canine Unit Sergeant whenever a canine is involved.
6. The Internal Affairs Unit
 - A Use of Force Tracking Number shall be assigned
7. Airport Police Records Unit
- G. Command Officer Review

The involved section's Commanding Officer shall review the Use of Force report within 5 days, to determine whether or not the force used was within policy. Any additional insights or comments concerning the incident shall also be provided by the Commanding Officer in this section. The Commanding Officer shall ensure that the officer's, supervisor's and Watch Commander's reports are accurate and all pertinent issues have been addressed.

Upon completion of the review, the Commanding Officer shall provide a written statement of his/her findings to the Assistant Chief of said section and the Chief of Airport Police.

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- H. Use of Force Review Board
- The Use of Force Review Board will meet as needed to review use of force incidents not investigated by LAPD's Force Investigation Division. The meeting will be scheduled within ten (10) business days after the Commanding Officer's findings to determine if the use of force was within policy, if any training or other policy or disciplinary issues should be addressed, and make recommendations to the Chief of Airport Police. This meeting will be scheduled by the Office of the Chief of Airport Police.
- This Review Board shall be comprised of the following personnel:
1. The Assistant Chief, Office of Support Services, who will act as chairperson;
 2. The involved Assistant Chief;
 3. The involved Commanding Officer;
 4. The Defensive Tactics Unit Sergeant;
 5. A Canine Unit supervisor, only when a use of force incident occurs involving a police canine.
- I. Chief of Airport Police
- The Chief of Airport Police shall review the Use of Force Reports, including the findings and recommendations of the Use of Force Review Board. Based on the review the Chief shall recommend the following actions:
1. Training needed.
 2. If within policy, no action taken;
 3. Not within policy, Disciplinary Action Recommended.
- A copy of all documentation surrounding a Use of Force, regardless of the Review Board findings, shall be forwarded to Internal Affairs Unit for review, filing and final disposition.
- 7/4.7 Use of Force Incidents Investigated by LAPD Force Investigation Division**
- Note: Refer to Section 7/4.4.A for a list of Use of Force incidents reported to and investigated by LAPD Force Investigation Division.**
- A use of force resulting in serious injury or death of a suspect is a traumatic event not only for the involved officer(s), but also to the agency itself. An administrative, as well as a criminal investigation will be conducted concerning the incident. For the duration of the investigation, the involved officer(s) should be assigned administrative duties to avoid possible confrontations with the public.
- A. Involved Officer-On Duty/Off-Duty on LAWA Property
- Whenever an on or off duty officer on LAWA property becomes involved in a use of force incident listed in Section 7/4.2.A, the involved officer shall:
1. Request a supervisor and paramedics to respond to the location;
 2. Request additional officers and establish a perimeter to protect the integrity of the location and preserve evidence;
3. Notify the on-duty Watch Commander, as soon as possible, either by radio or phone, of the incident.
- B. Watch Commander
- The Watch Commander shall attempt to ascertain the severity of the suspect's injury or whether or not a suspect is presumed to have died, and the circumstances surrounding the incident. The Watch Commander shall also:
1. Dispatch a supervisor to the scene, if a supervisor has not yet responded.
 2. Notify the Chief of Airport Police, the Command Duty Officer, the Section Head, Professional Standards Section, who will assign Internal Affairs Investigators to respond to the scene, the Deputy Executive Director of Airport Law Enforcement & Protective Services, and on-call Media Relations Coordinator.
- The Deputy Executive Director of Airport Law Enforcement & Protection Services shall be responsible for notifying LAWA's Chief Executive Officer of the incident. If requested, the Deputy Executive Director of Airport Law Enforcement & Protection Services shall notify members of the Board of Airport Commissioners.
3. In addition to the above notifications, the Watch Commander shall notify the LAPD's Force Investigation Division (via LAPD LAX Substation) and the law enforcement agency with jurisdictional authority where the incident occurred.
- C. Assigned Supervisor
- The assigned supervisor shall:
1. Request additional officers, if needed, and secure the scene;
 2. Ensure sufficient medical aid is on-scene;
 3. If the involved officer is required to remain at the scene of the incident, but has no duties to fulfill, the supervisor shall assign an officer to take the involved officer to a quiet area away from the scene and remain with him/her. The assigned officer shall be advised not to discuss details of the incident with the involved officer.
- Note: When possible, the assigned officer should be a supportive friend of the involved officer.**
4. Interview the officer(s) involved for an overview of the situation;
- Note: Only minimal, preliminary questions should be asked about the incident. The officers should be advised that a more detailed debriefing will be conducted at a later time.**
5. Have the involved officer(s) transported back to the station and request an additional supervisor meet the officer(s) at the station to isolate the officer(s) from other officers;
- Note- If two or more officers are involved in the incident, they shall be transported separately.**
6. Assign an officer as a scribe and prepare a scene log to record the arrival of involved investigative personnel at the location;
 7. Assign officer to locate witnesses to the incident;

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- 8. Stand by for the arrival of Internal Affairs Investigators and LAPD Force Investigations Division or the law enforcement agency with jurisdictional authority where the incident occurred.
 - b. Make notifications to :
 - (1) The Chief of Airport Police;
 - (2) The Command Duty Officer, who shall determine whether a supervisor shall be dispatched to the location, depending on the location of occurrence and seriousness of the circumstances surrounding the incident.
 - (3) The Officer-In-Charge, Internal Affairs Unit, who will assign Internal Affairs Investigators to respond to the scene.
 - (4) LAPD Force Investigations Division
 - c. In addition to the above notifications, the Watch Commander shall notify the agency with jurisdictional authority where the incident occurred.
- D. Involved Officer at the Station

When the involved officer(s) arrives at the station, the supervisor at the station shall:

 - 1. Isolate the officer(s) from the other officers;
 - 2. Ensure no caffeine or other stimulants or depressants are given to the officer(s) unless administered by medical personnel;
 - 3. Meet with the officer(s) to:
 - a. Discuss standard investigation procedures that will occur;
 - b. Advise the officer(s) that he/she may request legal counsel;
 - c. Advise the officer(s) to not discuss the incident with anyone except an attorney, association representative, LAWA Police, LAPD investigators or an investigator from the law enforcement agency with jurisdictional authority.
- E. On Duty or Off Duty-Off LAWA Property
 - 1. Whenever an on/off duty officer off LAWA property becomes involved in a use of force incident that results in serious injury or possible death to a suspect, the involved officer shall:
 - a. Notify the local law enforcement agency with jurisdictional authority.
 - b. Request paramedics, if an injury occurred: and,
 - c. Notify the on-duty watch commander, as soon as possible, either by radio or phone, of the incident.
 - 2. Watch Commander

The Watch Commander shall attempt to ascertain the severity of the suspect's injury or whether or not a suspect is presumed to have died, and the circumstances surrounding the incident. The Watch Commander shall also:

 - a. Dispatch a supervisor to the scene if the incident occurred in the City of Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles, and those counties bordering Los Angeles County, including:
 - (1) Orange County.
 - (2) San Bernardino County.
 - (3) Riverside County.
 - (4) Ventura County.
 - (5) Kern County.

If the incident occurs beyond the counties listed above, the Watch Commander shall contact the Command Duty Officer for authorization prior to dispatching the supervisor to the location.
- F. Administrative Responsibilities
 - 1. Reassignment of Officer

Any officer involved in a use of force incident that results in serious injury or death to a suspect shall:
 - a. Be removed from field duty and reassigned to administrative duties pending the outcome of an administrative review of the incident; and,
 - b. Not be returned to field duty until certified to do so by the City Personnel Department Medical Services Section psychologist.
 - 2. Critical Incident Stress Debriefing

LAWA Police personnel involved in any way with a use of force incident that results in death to a suspect will be required to attend a critical incident stress debriefing, which will be conducted by a contracted mental health team.
 - 3. Investigative Responsibility
 - a. Administrative Investigation

All use of force incidents listed in Section 7/4.2.A shall be investigated administratively by LAPD's Force Investigation Division investigators. At the conclusion of the investigation, LAPD Force Investigation Division shall forward the final report to the Deputy Executive Director of Airport Law Enforcement & Protection Services. A copy of this report shall be forwarded to the Chief of Airport Police.

b. Criminal Investigation

- (1) LAPD investigators shall conduct the criminal investigation of all use of force incidents listed in
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Section 7/4.2.A that occur within LAWA property or the City of Los Angeles.

- (2) The agency with jurisdictional authority, when the incident occurs outside of LAWA property shall conduct any criminal investigation resulting from the use of force incident.

G. Review and Recommendation

1. Use of Force Review Board

The Use of Force Review Board shall review the final LAPD FID Investigation Report as outlined in Section 7/4.4.F.

2. Board of Airport Commissioners (BOAC) Review

- a. All use of force incidents listed in Section 7/4.2.A will be reviewed by the BOAC following the regular internal review process.

- b. All use of force incidents to be reviewed by the BOAC will be forwarded to the Deputy Executive Director of Airport Law Enforcement & Protection Services, following the internal review and evaluation.

c. Review Process

- (1) The involved employee(s) Section Commanding Officer shall provide a preliminary report and briefing of each officer-involved incident presented to the BOAC for review.

- (2) Additional briefings shall be provided to the BOAC upon conclusion of the Coroner's Office Inquest and any other investigations conducted pertaining to the use of force incident.

- (3) The BOAC will review the use of force incident and all documentation and either concur with the LAWA Police findings or disagree with all or part of the findings.

- (4) When the BOAC disagrees with a use of force finding, it may request the Deputy Executive Director of Airport Law Enforcement & Protection Services to direct the LAWA Police Review Team to reconvene and review those specific areas of BOAC concern.

- (5) The Deputy Executive Director of Airport Law Enforcement & Protection Services or his/her designee will re-brief the BOAC on any returned investigation.

7/5 Less Lethal Devices

7/5.1 Information

Although classified as less lethal devices, these devices are still considered weapons. When using these devices, the potential exists to inflict serious or even fatal injuries. Therefore, the user should be trained in the proper deployment and use of these devices to deal effectively with potentially life threatening situations.

DEFINITIONS

Chemical Agent

For purposes of this policy, this term refers to any chemical agent authorized for use by the LAWA Police.

Canister

For purposes of this policy, this term refers to the type and brand of handheld aerosol container authorized for use by the LAWA Police.

37/40 MM Projectile Launcher

The 37/40 MM Projectile Launcher is a less lethal shoulder weapon, which is designed to launch 37-mm and 40-mm multiple purpose projectiles.

7/5.2 Use of Chemical Agents

Chemical Agents are provided by the LAWA Police to give officers an additional method of controlling non-compliant or combative suspects. In the Use of Force scale, chemical agents are included with compliance techniques such as "Twist Locks" and "Wrist Locks." The objective of using chemical agents is to control a suspect with only the minimum force necessary without increasing the risk to officers and suspects.

A. Carrying of Chemical Agent Canister

1. On Duty

a. Uniformed Officers

All sworn and non-sworn uniformed officers shall be issued and carry an authorized chemical agent canister on their duty belts while on duty as specified in Chapter 6, Section 1, Subsection 5, Paragraph A.5.

b. Sworn Officers - Plainclothes Assignments

Sworn personnel may be issued a smaller chemical agent canister to be carried on duty when assigned to plainclothes and administrative duties.

c. The carrying, on-duty, of any other chemical agent canister other than those authorized and issued by the LAWA Police is prohibited.

2. Off-Duty

Sworn officers may carry the issued chemical agent canister while off duty.

Note - This section does not prohibit a non-sworn employee from carrying a chemical agent canister if he/she uses the chemical agent in compliance with state law and local ordinances.

B. Training Requirement Prior to Issuance

Prior to being issued a chemical agent canister, officers shall complete a documented training class in the proper use of the type of chemical agent as authorized and issued by the LAWA Police.

C. Use of Chemical Agent Device

Whenever an on duty officer uses a chemical agent device to control a suspect, the officer shall have the suspect medically treated in accordance with Section 11/3, Subsection 4.

A copy of the MT report and medical approval to book shall be included in the arrest report.

D. Use of Force Report

A Use of Force Report shall be completed whenever a chemical agent device is used to subdue an individual as specified in Section 7/4, Subsection 2 and 3.

7/5.3 Use of the 40 MM Projectile Launcher

Only LAWA Police sworn personnel who have received and successfully passed the approved training in the use of the device to be deployed shall be deemed qualified to use that device.

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Note - Chemical irritant agent devices shall only be used by authorized personnel as directed by the squad leader or supervisor upon authorization of the LAWA Police Incident Commander.

- A. Approved 37/40 MM Projectile Rounds

The use of these projectiles is appropriate in circumstances involving a non-compliant/combative suspect or situations where the suspect presents an immediate threat to the officers or others.

All LAWA Police personnel utilizing these less lethal devices must do so only when justified by circumstances and shall be governed by Section 7/4 (Use of Force). In addition, use of any grenade or projectile containing a chemical agent shall fall under the training and reporting requirements of this Section.
- 1. 40 MM Exact Impact Sponge Projectile

The 40 MM Exact Impact Sponge Projectile is designed for use against all potentially violent or non-compliant subjects and any subject who may be armed with a weapon.
- 2. Chemical Irritant Grenades

These munitions, when fired from a launcher into a crowd, ignite after striking the ground and rapidly disperse a thick cloud of chemical irritants into the air. They are designed for crowd dispersal.
- 3. Short-Range Blast Dispersion Duster Cartridge

This 37/40 MM cartridge, when fired from a launcher, creates a cloud of chemical irritant agent designed to disperse a crowd.
- 4. 37/40 MM Ferret Projectile

The 37/40 MM Ferret non-flammable chemical irritant projectile is designed for use against suspects who have barricaded themselves inside enclosed structures and vehicles, and are restricted for use by ESU personnel only.
- 5. 37/40 MM Multiple Foam Rubber Baton, and Stinger Projectiles

The 37/40 MM Multiple Foam Rubber Baton, Stinger and Wood Baton projectiles are designed for use in crowd control and to break up and move crowds. These rounds are restricted for use by ESU personnel only.
- B. Training
 - 1. Sworn Supervisors

All sworn supervisors shall be trained in the use of the 40 MM Projectile Launcher, and demonstrate proficiency in the use of the 40 MM, Exact Impact Sponge projectiles.
 - 2. Sworn Officers

Sworn officers shall be trained in the use of the 40 MM Projectile Launcher, and demonstrate proficiency in the use of all approved 37/40 MM projectiles.
- C. Deployment

A 40 MM Projectile Launcher, with four (4) Exact Impact Sponge rounds shall be stored in a locked container,

which will be placed in the truck of the patrol vehicle of the officer assigned to the device.

- 1. Patrol Services

Patrol Watch Commanders shall ensure that an adequate number of trained officers are assigned to each shift to deploy the 40 MM Projectile Launcher with assigned munitions.

Note - Refer to Section 5/7.1 for issuance and check-in procedures.
 - 2. Specialized Units

Specialized unit personnel selected to utilize the 37/40 MM Projectile Launcher must meet current training requirements and shall be responsible for the launcher and projectiles during the operation.
 - D. Storage

When not deployed, (with the exception of ESU personnel), all 40 MM Projectile Launchers and munitions shall be secured in the armory.
 - E. Replacement of Expended Projectiles
 - 1. Whenever a projectile or munition is used, the sworn employee who fired the projectile/round shall be responsible for recovering the used munition and/or empty projectile casing when possible. All expended casings and munitions shall be given to the Defensive Tactics Unit as soon as possible.
 - 2. Defensive Tactics Unit shall replace or make the proper notifications for re-order of additional projectiles/munitions. The officer that fired the munitions shall request replacement and complete a Munitions Report Form AP #245M which is located in the Watch Commander's Office, prior to EOW.
 - 3. The completed Form AP #245M shall be forwarded to the Defensive Tactics Unit for statistical follow-up.
 - F. Reporting Requirements

Whenever a less lethal device is used against a combative individual, a Use of Force Report shall be generated, as outlined in Sections 7/4.2 and 7/4.3.
- 7/5.4 Use of the TASER**
- A. General
 - 1. TASERs or other approved electronic shocking devices may only be used when justified under the Use of Force policy. These devices shall never be used on persons to test or demonstrate the device.
 - 2. Officers are not authorized to draw or display the TASER, except for training, unless the circumstances create reasonable belief that it may be necessary to use it. The TASER will be handled in the same manner as a firearm and will be secured prior to entering any detention facility.
 - 3. The TASER is a hand-held electrical incapacitation device equipped with both standard and laser sights. The weapon provides officer an additional option by which to safely take persons into custody who are actively resisting arrest or posing a threat to themselves or others.

The M-26 and X-26 TASERs are the only electrical

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incapacitation devices approved for use by sworn LAWA Police personnel.

4. Only sworn personnel trained and certified by the LAWA Police in the use of the TASER and any other approved electrical incapacitation device are authorized to use these less lethal devices while on duty.
5. The TASER may be used when a subject is displaying active, aggressive or aggravated aggressive resistance to an officer attempting to conduct legal law enforcement activities.
6. The TASER will not be used:
 - a. When the officer knows a subject has come in contact with flammable liquids or is in a flammable atmosphere;
 - b. When the subject is in a position where a fall may cause substantial injury or death;
 - c. Punitive for purposes of coercion, or in an unjustified manner;
 - d. When a prisoner is effectively restrained by handcuffs or other restraining devices;
 - e. To escort or jab individuals;
 - f. To awake unconscious or intoxicated individuals; or
 - g. When the subject is visibly pregnant, unless deadly force is the only other option.

The TASER should not be used in the following circumstances, unless there are compelling reasons to do so which can be clearly articulated:

- h. When the subject is operating a motor vehicle;
 - i. When the subject is holding a firearm;
 - j. When the subject is at the extremes of age or physically disabled; or
 - k. In a situation where deadly force is clearly justifiable unless another officer is present and capable of providing deadly force to protect the officers and/or civilians as necessary
 - l. When it is known that the individual has a pacemaker; or
 - m. When the individual is near a pool, lake or similar body of water to avoid drowning.
7. The TASER may be used under the same or similar circumstances as chemical agents. The decision to use the TASER is the same as the decision to use chemical agents or a baton. The decision whether to use any less lethal device or which less lethal device should be used depends upon the totality of the circumstances (i.e. the surroundings, actions of the person, distance between the officer and the individual, etc.). Therefore, for example, an officer does not have to use a chemical agent, find it ineffective under the circumstances, and then move to the TASER. Officers must assess the effectiveness of each TASER application and determine whether further applications are warranted or a different tactic should be employed.
 8. Verbal and Visual Warning

A verbal warning of the intended use of the TASER should precede each application, unless it would

otherwise endanger the safety of the officer(s) or when it is not practicable, due to the circumstances. The purpose of the warning is for the following:

- a) Provide the individual with a reasonable opportunity to voluntarily comply.
- b) Provide the individual with a reasonable opportunity to comply before a repeated application, if practical under the circumstances.
- c) Provide other officers and individuals with a warning that a TASER may be deployed.

If, after a verbal warning, an individual is unwilling to voluntarily comply with an officers lawful orders and it appears both reasonable and practical under the circumstances, the officer may, but is not required to, display the electric arc (provided there is no cartridge loaded into the TASER) or the laser in a further attempt to gain compliance of the individual, prior to the application of the TASER. The aiming laser should never be intentionally directed into the eyes of an individual, as it may permanently impair his/her vision.

B. Use of the TASER

The TASER may be deployed on individuals who are violent, or who pose a threat to themselves or others, when an officer believes:

- a) Attempts to subdue the suspect with other tactics have been, or will likely be, ineffective in the situation; or
- b) There is a reasonable belief that it will be unsafe for officers to approach within contact range of the suspect.

Verbal threats of violence by an individual do not alone justify the use of the TASER. Any threat must be a credible one.

The TASER can be used in 3 different ways:

1. As a show of force intended to de-escalate a situation by:
 - a. Drawing or exhibiting the TASER;
 - b. Creating an electrical arc between the prongs; or,
 - c. Pointing the activated laser sight on the suspect.

Using the TASER as a direct contact stun gun (Drive Stun);

Use of the "Drive Stun" is discouraged except in situations where firing TASER darts is not possible and the immediate application of the "Drive Stun" will bring a subject displaying active, aggressive or aggravated aggressive resistance safely under control. Multiple "Drive Stuns" are discouraged and must be justified and articulated on the Use of Force Report.

3. Firing TASER darts at an individual as a means of incapacitating him/her.

C. Post Use Procedures

1. Officer's Responsibilities

Whenever an officer uses a TASER as a direct contact stun device to gain compliance or by firing the darts to incapacitate and subdue a suspect, the officer shall:

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- a. Render first aid to the suspect, if needed;
 - b. Notify a supervisor immediately;
 - c. Notify paramedics if the individual loses consciousness or shows other signs requiring emergency medical attention.
 - d. Transport the individual to a medical facility for examination and clearance before booking or medical detention (See Part B-3).
 - e. If the TASER is used as a contact stun device or if darts are discharged, photograph the area of the skin affected. Photographs should be taken as soon as possible, but after the contact area is cleaned and before treatment, if possible.
 - f. One set of photographs shall be booked into evidence. An additional set shall be taken and attached to the Use of Force Report.
 - g. Whenever the darts are discharged, the expended TASER cartridge shall be collected and booked into evidence.
 - h. Complete a Use of Force Report and attach the additional set of photographs.
2. Assigned Supervisor's Responsibilities
The supervisor shall ensure:
 - a. Proper care is given to any individuals needing medical attention;
 - b. Officers follow proper use and reporting procedures;
 - c. The Watch Commander is notified whenever a TASER is deployed.
 3. Medical Treatment
Whenever TASER darts make contact with an individual's clothing or skin, the person shall be immediately transported to the nearest contract hospital for medical treatment.
Note: Only medical personnel shall remove darts from a person's clothing or skin.
 - D. Deployment
Patrol Watch Commanders shall ensure that an adequate number of trained officers are assigned to each shift to deploy TASERS.
Note - Refer to Section 5/7.1 for issuance and check-in procedures.
 - E. Equipment Care and Handling
 1. Officers shall inspect the TASER for damage and cleanliness, and replace batteries and cartridges when required.
Note: Malfunctioning or damaged TASERS shall be forwarded to the Training Unit Defensive Tactics Team for repair.
 2. Officers shall conduct an arc test at the beginning of each shift to ensure the TASER will function properly. This test is conducted by removing the cartridge, test firing the weapon and observing the electrical arc.
3. Authorized Duty Holsters
Officers shall carry the TASER in a department approved holster. The holster shall be carried in the duty belt on the side opposite the duty firearm, cross draw position is optional.
The only approved TASER holsters are the S.O. Tech Model THATBR X-26 TASER holster and the Blackhawk Serpa X-26 Duty Holster.
The Blackhawk Serpa X-26 Duty Holster is an optional duty item, to be purchased by the officer with his/her own personal funds and is non-reimbursable. In addition, officers must complete a Division-approved training course and show proficiency with this holster prior to using it on duty.
 4. Tasers not carried in a holster shall not have a live cartridge attached. Cartridges shall only be loaded in an actual deployment situation.
- F. Accidental Discharge of a Taser
 1. Whenever a TASER cartridge is accidentally discharged, the officer shall:
 - a. Submit an Employee's Report to their immediate supervisor, outlining the circumstances of the accidental discharge; and,
 - c. Surrender the TASER and discharged cartridge to their supervisor.
 2. The involved supervisor shall:
 - a. Make a notation on the TASER Qualified Officer list that the involved officer not be issued a TASER until further notice.
 - b. Review the circumstances surrounding the discharge and draft a memo to the Watch Commander documenting the findings. The Watch Commander shall review the memo and forward the memo, with any additional comments, to the Patrol Commander.
 - c. Immediately forward the TASER and discharged cartridge to the Training Unit Defensive Tactics Team member assigned to the Training Unit for testing and evaluation.
If the accidental discharge occurred after business hours, an Equipment Damaged/Repair Notice shall be attached to the TASER. The TASER and detached cartridge shall be secured in the Watch Commander's Office. The involved supervisor shall e-mail the Defensive Tactics Team member assigned to the Training Unit and inform him/her of the location of the TASER. The TASER shall be picked up the next business day.
 - d. Tasers involved in an accidental discharge shall not have an Equipment Damaged/Repair Notice attached to it and be left in the Armory.
 - e. If the supervisor determines that the accidental discharge occurred due to a training issue, a copy of the supervisor's report to the Watch Commander shall be forwarded to the Defensive Tactics Team member assigned to the Training Unit.
Note: The involved officer shall not be issued a TASER until the completion of remedial training.

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3. The Defensive Tactics Team member assigned to the Training Unit shall:
 - a. Test and evaluate the TASER for functionality prior to returning the TASER to the Armory and draft a report on the results of the evaluation.
 - b. The report shall be given to the Professional Standards Commanding Officer for review and approval.
 - c. The report shall be retained by the Training Unit.
 4. Remedial Training
 - a. If it is determined that the accidental discharge was due to a training issue, the Defensive Tactics Team shall schedule the involved employee for remedial training by issuing a Training Order through the Training Unit. This training shall be completed in a timely manner and documented as outlined in Section 4/1.6. The involved employee must successfully complete remedial training prior to being issued a TASER for duty use.
 - b. Upon completion, a memo shall be drafted to the involved employee's immediate supervisor/Watch Commander of the outcome of the remedial training. A copy of this memo shall be sent to the concerned Section Commander.

The involved officer's name shall be placed back on the TASER Qualified Officer list upon completion of remedial training.
 - G. Storage
 1. The TASER shall be stored in the issued case, along with two cartridges and 1 extra battery case, in the trunk of the officer's assigned patrol vehicle unless deployed.
 2. TASERs not deployed shall be stored in the Kit Room Armory.
 - H. Audits

The Defensive Tactics Unit shall:

 1. Conduct an audit of the Tasers and equipment every three months.
 2. Maintain the Taser Equipment Check-out/Check-In Sheets.
- 7/5.5 Impact Devices**
- A. Authorized Impact Device – Batons
 1. Specifications
 - a. The baton may be either wood, synthetic material or metal, straight or side handled, 24 to 26 inches in length.
 - b. Expandable Batons

The Monadnock brand PR-24XTS expandable side-handle baton and the Monadnock brand Auto lock expandable straight stick baton are approved for duty use.

Note: ASP expandable batons are not authorized for duty use by any LAWA Police employee, regardless of area of assignment.

The 26-inch expandable straight stick baton is authorized for use by uniformed personnel, while those assigned to
- plainclothes assignments (i.e. - Crime Suppression, Dignitary Protection, etc.) may utilize the 18 to 21-inch expandable straight stick baton.
2. Training Requirements

The type of baton the officer is authorized to carry for use will depend upon the officer's training and qualifications.

 - a. Officers trained in the use of the PR-24 are eligible to carry the collapsible PR-24. However, officers who wish to carry the expandable straight stick baton shall complete a mandatory 4-hour certified training class prior to using the baton on duty.
 - b. All newly hired sworn and non-sworn officers are required to attend a LAWA Police in-service baton training class taught by LAWA Police Defensive Tactics Instructors for familiarization in Use of Force Policy and to demonstrate proficiency in the use of the baton the officer is authorized to carry
 - c. All uniformed personnel shall attend an in-service Defensive Tactics training course that includes refresher training in the use of the baton once every six (6) months.
 - B. Improvised Impact Devices
 1. During rapidly-evolving confrontations a uniformed employee may have to resort to an improvised impact device:
 - a. That is not part of the LAWA Police's formal training;
 - b. That may not be covered in the Use of Force policy;
 - c. In a manner that is not in conformity to training; or,
 - d. That has an unintended outcome caused by the suspect's actions that is not a design of the LAWA Police's training curriculum.
 2. All officer's actions that are reasonable will be considered to be justified and within policy, even if the action is not addressed in the Use of Force policy. For example, officers will not use a flashlight as an impact device except where it is necessary to protect themselves or others from an immediate threat of death or serious bodily injury.
 - C. Prohibited Impact Devices

LAWA Police employees are prohibited from carrying the following articles while on duty:

 1. Blackjacks;
 1. Saps
 2. Weighted Gloves
- 7/5.6 Use of Pepperball Munitions**
- A. Use of Pepperball Launcher and Munitions
 1. Emergency Services Unit (ESU) personnel who have received and successfully passed the approved training in the use of this device shall be deemed qualified to use the device.
 2. Specialty munitions shall only be used by authorized ESU personnel as directed by the ESU squad leader upon authorization of the LAWA Police Incident

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Commander.

B. Approved Pepperball Launchers and Projectiles

ESU personnel utilizing these less lethal devices must do so only when justified by circumstances and shall be governed by Section 7/4 (Use of Force). In addition, use of any grenade or projectile containing a chemical agent shall fall under the training and reporting requirements of this Section.

1. Launchers

The Pepperball Technologies Inc. SA200 carbine and SA10 pistol are the only authorized pepperball launchers.

2. Projectiles

a. Live (Capsain II) powder filled Round - Red color. The use of these projectiles is appropriate in circumstances involving a non-compliant/combative suspect or situations where the suspect presents an immediate threat to the officers or others.

b. Training Round - Purple color.

c. Marking Round - Green color. This round may be used during a major civil disturbance and fired at crowd agitators for purposes of identification for arrest teams.

d. Glass Shattering - White color. This round may be used in tactical situations where glass or mirrors need to be broken.

C. Training

ESU personnel shall be trained in the use of the pepperball launcher, and demonstrate proficiency in the use of all approved pepperball projectiles.

D. Deployment

A pepperball projectile launcher, with sufficient pepperball rounds shall be stored in a locked container, which will be placed in the truck of the patrol vehicle of the ESU officer assigned to the device.

E. Storage

When not deployed, all pepperball projectile launchers and munitions shall be secured in the ESU office.

F. Replacement of Expended Projectiles

The ESU supervisor shall replace or make the proper notifications for re-order of additional pepperball projectiles.

G. Reporting Requirements

Whenever a less lethal device is used against a combative individual, a Use of Force Report shall be generated, as outlined in Sections 7/4.2 and 7/4.3.

7/5.7 Diversionsary Devices

The use of diversionsary devices is a proactive and decisive measure that can assist in reducing the risk of injury and loss of life. Their use is intended to momentarily distract and/or temporarily disorient a suspect so that the person can be taken into custody with a minimized chance of injury to the suspect(s) or officer(s) involved. Circumstances justifying the use of tactical distraction devices include, but are not limited to:

- High-risk building/room entries.
- To prevent or discourage suspects from harming themselves or others.
- To prevent or discourage suspects from arming themselves or destroying evidence.

For the purposes of this policy, a tactical distraction device (also referred to as a tactical diversionsary device) shall be defined as any device designed and used to emit a loud noise and an intense flash of light for the purpose of distracting or disorienting a suspect(s).

A. Training Requirement

Only Emergency Services Unit (ESU) members who have successfully completed a POST approved training course in the proper use and deployment of tactical distraction devices shall be authorized to use them during actual operations. These devices shall be used in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations for each device type.

B. Authorization for Use

Diversionsary devices shall not be deployed on an operation without prior authorization from the ESU Officer-In-Charge.

Except in extreme emergencies, diversionsary devices shall not be used without prior authorization from the ESU Tactical Cadre Leader on scene.

C. Issuance Procedures

As these devices are issued, they will be signed out for by serial number. They will be signed back in on the same sheet, with expended devices being so noted. This provides accountability, as well as assistance in the reporting process.

D. Reporting Requirements

1. The ESU shall report the serial number of each expended or misfired device to the ESU Officer-In-Charge on a monthly basis. The following information will be included in both of these reports:

- a. Type of device (brand and model number);
- b. Serial number of each device expended or misfired;
- c. Date each device was expended or misfired.

2. Devices of this type are classified by the federal government as destructive devices. Their serial numbers must be reported to the Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco & Firearms (per the National Firearms Act). The ESU Officer-In-Charge shall be responsible for reporting all expended or misfired devices each quarter to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms.

E. Storage

These devices should be stored in their original packing containers until issued to personnel. The manufacturer's recommendations for storing each device type should be followed whenever possible.

F. Handling

Tactical distraction devices have an integrated safety pin, which secures the safety lever ("spoon") to the fuse assembly. The ends of the pin are bent to secure the pin to the fuse assembly. The safety pins shall not be straightened or removed for any reason until it becomes

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apparent that the immediate use of the device is imminent. The safety pin should be retained until the device is expended in case it becomes necessary to render the device safe prior to releasing the safety lever.

1. All ESU Tactical Cadre members assigned to deploy and/or use these devices shall wear eye protection, fire-resistant balaclava and gloves as a safety precaution. They will also have in their possession (and readily accessible) a spare safety pin.
2. These devices shall not be used absent the presence of a fire extinguishing apparatus. In the event of a misfire, the manufacturer's recommendations for that particular device type shall be followed.

G. Ordering

The ESU Officer-In-Charge shall order tactical diversionary devices on an "as-needed" basis.