



LOUDON POLICE DEPARTMENT LOUDON, TN



Chapter 1

Subject: Response to Resistance	Effective Date: 03/25/2019	Revised Date: 08/25/2020
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Purpose:

The purpose of this directive is to provide specific guidelines regarding lethal and less lethal response to resistance by members of the Loudon Police Department. This directive consists of the following sections:

- I. Policy
- II. Definitions
- III. Paradigm
- IV. Initiatives
- V. Less Lethal Response
- VI. Lethal Response
- VII. Documentation and Responsibilities of Members Who Employ a Less Lethal Response
- VIII. Documentation and Responsibilities of Members Who Employ a Lethal Response
- IX. Authorized Weapons & Ammunition – On Duty
- X. Authorized Weapons & Ammunition – Off Duty

I. Policy

It is the policy of the Loudon Police Department to value and preserve human life. Members of this department are routinely confronted with situations where a response to resistance must be exercised to effect an arrest and to protect the public safety. Members shall use only the force that is objectively reasonable to effectively bring an incident under control, while protecting the safety of the member and others. Members shall only use force when no reasonably effective alternative appears to exist. Based upon the circumstances of the situations, members shall use only the level of force which a reasonably prudent officer would use under the same or similar circumstances. 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 question is whether the member’s actions are “objectively reasonable” in light of the facts and circumstances confronting them.

Officers who use excessive or unauthorized force shall be subject to discipline, up to and including termination, possible criminal prosecution, and/or civil liability. The use of force is only authorized when it is objectively reasonable and for a lawful purpose. Accordingly, the Department will thoroughly review and/or investigate all uses of force by officers to assure compliance with all legal requirements and this policy.

II. Definitions

- A. Lethal Response - Any response to resistance that is likely to cause death or serious physical injury.
- B. Lethal Response Incident – All instances in which a member uses a lethal response in the line of duty or when acting in a law enforcement capacity, whether or not the use of such response results in a fatality.
- C. Less Lethal Response - Any response to resistance which is not reasonably intended to cause death or serious physical injury. Any response to resistance other than a lethal response.
- D. Empty Hand Soft – Empty hand control that includes empty hand escort controls, pressure points and come-a-longs that have a minimal chance of inflicting injury.
- E. Empty Hand Hard – Empty hand control that includes kicks, punches, take downs, or other striking or impact techniques.
- F. Impact Weapons – Authorized department equipment for which the member has received training in techniques for a response to an aggressive violator.

- G. Officer Presence – The level of response which includes the mere presence of an officer in uniform and/or identified by a badge, identification, police vehicle or other form of police identification such as a raid jacket.
- H. Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) Spray – Pepper based spray authorized for use by the department.
- I. Conducted Electrical Weapon (CEW) – A weapon designed to cause incapacitation by overriding the peripheral nervous system causing uncontrollable muscle contractions.
- J. Objectively Reasonable – The determination that the necessity for using force and the level of force used is based upon the officer’s evaluation of the situation in light of the totality of the circumstances known to the officer at the time that force is used and upon what a reasonably prudent officer would use under the same or similar situations. (See, (Graham v. Conner, 490 (1989).)
- K. Reasonable Belief - Facts and circumstances that would lead a reasonable person to believe that a response to resistance is necessary.
- L. Serious Physical Injury - Any injury that could result in disfigurement, disability or death.
- M. Active Aggression – A threat or overt act of an assault (through physical or verbal means), coupled with the present ability to carry out the threat or assault, which reasonably indicates that an assault or injury to any person, including the officer, is imminent.
- N. Use of Force/Response to Resistance Report - A departmental report of the specific actions of a subject which resulted in either a response to the subject’s resistance or a use of force by the officer. The report will include a complete and accurate description of the force utilized by the officer to control the subject why such force was necessary to secure an arrest or for the safety of the subject, officers, or other citizens. A Use of Force/Response to Resistance Report will be completed on any application of force in which any type of lethal or less lethal weapon(s) (including impact weapons and munitions, OC spray, and Conducted Electrical Weapon) was actually used (not just displayed), any physical force applied that was at the level of empty hand hard or greater, or instances in which injury to the subject is visible or apparent.
- O. Verbal Control - The level of response in the paradigm that includes instruction or direction from an officer in the form of verbal statements or commands.
- P. Vehicle Flight Termination Device - Devices that contain numerous hollow steel spikes that deflate tires at a rapid and controlled rate.
- Q. Chokeholds- Any pressure or constriction to the neck, throat or windpipe that may inhibit breathing.

R. De-escalation- A decrease in the severity of force used in an incident in direct response to a decrease in the level of resistance. De-escalation is also a tactic designed to place officers in a position of advantage when dealing with irrational, unpredictable, or suicidal persons. De-escalation helps officers stay focused and calm during a crisis situation and bring about a peaceful resolution without risking the safety of the officer or suspect.

S. Rendering Medical Aid- Any time a person has visible injuries or complains of being injured as a result of force used against him/her by an officer, the officer must take appropriate action to provide medical treatment, first-aid, emergency medical services, or transportation to hospital or other medical facility.

III. Paradigm

The paradigm is a guide developed to capture the options available to members when responding to calls and when dealing with resistant subjects. This guide is a written demonstration of the fluidity between response options and the level at which each may be appropriate. Not all response options constitute an application of force. The preferred outcome of an encounter with a noncompliant subject is that mere officer presence and/or verbal interaction would be successful in bringing that subject into compliance with the peaceable goal of the encounter.

This paradigm recognizes the unique nature of each encounter and the many factors that may figure into the decision making of the officer in that circumstance. The reasonable response of an individual officer may be different with each occurrence even in encounters that on their face seem similar. Factors that may be considered in a response include but are not limited to the following;

- The seriousness of the subject's actions OR potential actions (the action that would reasonably occur without police intervention)
- The perception of the threat presented by the subject's verbalization and body language. Physical cues may well convey an intended threat even with no verbalization at all
- Physical size and strength of both the subject and the officer. This does not mean that an officer that is of greater size or strength than the subject encountered is limited to lesser response levels, as physical conflicts with persons of lesser size and strength do not necessarily diminish the potential danger to an officer

- The reasonableness of a response given the options available to an individual officer (i.e. an undercover officer will not likely have all of the tools available to him/her that a uniformed patrol officer might have)
 - The presence of additional subjects that may participate in an altercation with an officer if the principal subject's actions are not stopped
 - Time of day. The perception of visible threats may be diminished or increased based on conditions at the time
 - Availability of backup officer(s). A backup officer who is in close proximity to the officer in an encounter may allow the principal officer enough time to delay other response options in the hope that increase officer presence would be enough to secure compliance
- A. The paradigm recognizes, as mentioned above, that the factors that figure into an individual officer's response are many. This means that two different officers may choose different responses given similar circumstances. The litmus test of the action is the reasonableness of the officer's response given the circumstance and the officer's reasonable perception of the threat presented by the subject. An officer's personal familiarity with the particular subject encountered may factor heavily in both the subject's subsequent actions upon arrival and the officer's gravitation to a particular response. Experience and training is a critical component when determining the reasonableness of a particular officer's response. However, the "reasonable" standard is one that shall be applied in each event, with an expectation of adherence to the paradigm. An officer must be able to offer reasonable explanations for the particular response chosen and this action must be within the parameters of this policy.
- B. All members of this department will be instructed on the paradigm and will subsequently be advised of the location of this policy (electronic or written), Chapter 1, prior to being authorized to carry any of the response options contained here within.

IV. Initiatives

The department offers a wide range of initiatives to enlighten, enrich and improve employee competence and reduce response to resistance complaints. These initiatives include but are not limited to:

- A. Thorough and rigid basic recruit training
- B. A strong Field Training Officer Program
- C. Continued firearms training with a department certified firearms instructor
- D. On-going in-service training and specialized schools

E. Formal and flexible remedial training in indicated areas

F. Stress awareness and control

G. Crisis intervention training

H. Supervisory training

V. Less Lethal Response

All members who encounter situations in which the possibility of violence or resistance to lawful arrest is present should, if possible, attempt to remedy the situation through advice, persuasion or warning. If possible, members should attempt to de-escalate the situation by remaining calm, using active listening skills and attempting to work with a subject if possible. If a subject is noncompliant/passively resistant, Empty Hand Soft techniques may be utilized, which techniques include but are not limited to cooperative controls to gain compliance. If this attempt fails or if circumstances do not permit their use, then the member has the following options:

A. Physical Restraint

1. This method involves the member utilizing various weaponless control techniques such as Empty Hand (soft) techniques (pain compliance, come-a-longs, handcuffing) and Empty Hand (hard) techniques (strikes, kicks, take-downs) to affect control of the resisting subject.
2. Once detained or in custody, if the subject is complaining of an injury or it is apparent that an injury has occurred, the member shall provide first aid or seek medical attention, if necessary.
3. The member shall complete and submit a Use of Force/Response to Resistance Report

B. Oleoresin Capsicum (OC/CS) Spray and OC/CS Munitions and Launchers

1. This method involves the utilization of chemical agents and is restricted to members authorized by the Chief of Police or designee.
2. OC/CS munitions and launchers may be utilized to draw closure to criminal or crisis occurrences with the diminished likelihood of causing death or serious physical injury. Only those members trained in the use of OC/CS munitions and launchers are authorized to utilize them. OC/CS munitions and launchers shall be approved by the Chief of Police or designee.
3. Only members who have completed the prescribed course of instruction on the use of Oleoresin Capsicum (OC/CS) Spray by a certified instructor are

authorized to carry or utilize the OC/CS Spray. Members who have been issued OC/CS Spray will be required to carry it while wearing a Class A uniform in an official on-duty, off duty, or extra duty capacity, unless otherwise directed by the Chief of Police or designee.

4. When OC/CS Spray is used and the subject has been taken into custody the member shall provide first aid in the form of fresh air exposure to the subject's eyes and face.
5. The member shall advise the detention center that the subject has been sprayed with an OC/CS Spray.
6. Members who utilize OC/CS Spray or OC/CS munitions and launchers shall complete and submit a Use of Force/Response to Resistance Report.

C. Baton/Impact Munitions

1. This method involves the utilization of Baton/Impact Munitions and is restricted to members authorized by the Chief of Police or designee.
2. Impact munitions may be utilized to draw closure to criminal or crisis occurrences with a diminished likelihood of causing death or serious physical injury. Only those members trained in the use of impact munitions are authorized to utilize them. Impact munitions shall be approved by the Chief of Police or designee.
3. Only members who have completed the prescribed course of instruction on the use of Baton/Impact Munitions by a certified instructor are authorized to carry or utilize Baton/Impact Muniton. Members who have been issued a baton will be required to carry it while wearing a Class A uniform in an official on-duty, off duty, or extra duty capacity, unless otherwise directed by the Chief of Police or designee.
4. Once detained or in custody, if the subject is complaining of an injury or it is apparent that an injury has occurred, the member shall provide first aid or seek medical attention, if necessary.
5. Members who utilize a Baton/Impact Munitions against a subject will complete and submit a Use of Force/Response to Resistance Report.

D. Conducted Electrical Weapon (CEW)

1. This method involves the utilization of the CEW and is restricted to members authorized by the Chief of Police or designee.

2. Only members who have completed the prescribed course of instruction on the use of the Conducted Electrical Weapon (CEW) by a certified instructor are authorized to carry or utilize the CEW. Members who have been issued a CEW will be required to carry the CEW when wearing a Class A uniform in an official on-duty, off duty, or extra duty capacity, unless otherwise directed by the Chief of Police or designee.

3. Usage Criteria

- a. The CEW may be used against subjects who are exhibiting active aggression or who are actively resisting in a manner that, in the member's judgment, is likely to result in injuries to themselves or others.
- b. The CEW is programmed to give a 5-second electrical current. The operator can shorten or extend this time. The probes should not be touched during this time period.
- c. The preferred target area when deploying a CEW should be any area below the neck on a back deployment and the lower torso below the chest on a front deployment. The face, neck and groin areas are to be avoided if at all possible.
- d. The device shall not be used in any of the following places and situations:
 - (1) Near flammable gases or liquids
 - (2) In drug houses where ether is suspected to be in use
 - (3) In cases of passive resistance by a person unless a lesser means of force
 - (a) Has been attempted and failed;
 - (b) Is not an option due to exigent circumstances; or
 - (c) If attempted, will result in a significant possibility of injury to subject or member.
 - (4) To threaten a person in an attempt to gain information from the person.
 - (5) Against a subject already in custody unless physical resistance has to be overcome.

(6) To wake up a suspected intoxicated individual.

(7) As a form of punishment to any person.

- a. The CEW is not to be used on dogs or any other animal unless exigent circumstances exist. It is not designed for use on animals and generally is not effective.
- b. No member shall playfully, maliciously, or intentionally misuse the unit in an improper display of power.
- c. The CEW is not to be removed from the holster unless needed. This includes demonstrations to the public, requests to see the device, or checking the readiness of the device in a public setting.

4. Response

- a. A subject shall be handcuffed as soon as possible after being exposed to the CEW. Members shall also be prepared to employ other means to control the subject including, if necessary, other levels of response consistent with department policy, if the subject does not respond sufficiently to the CEW and cannot otherwise be subdued.
- b. Subjects on which the CEW has been used shall be monitored continuously for indications of medical problems and shall not be left alone while in police custody.
- c. Immediately after utilizing the CEW on a subject and getting the subject in custody, the member who deployed the CEW shall immediately summon medical assistance and notify the on duty supervisor.
- d. Members on the scene shall take photographs of CEW barbs prior to removal from a subject.
- e. A member shall not remove a probe if the barb shaft is imbedded in the skin or is not visible in the subject's clothing. The member shall request EMS to examine the subject if the probes cannot be removed because of (1) the depth of penetration of the probes, or (2) a hit to the head or groin or to a woman's breast.
- f. If the probes penetrate the skin, the member shall bring it to the attention of medical personnel, who will determine if the member can transport the subject to a medical facility without need for accompaniment of emergency medical personnel.

- g. In the event a person subjected to a CEW is exhibiting signs of medical distress, the person shall be taken by Emergency Medical Services to a medical facility for examination and treatment.
- h. Members must be aware that one easily overlooked aspect of injury in shooting a subject with a CEW is that of falling from a standing position. An examination with particular emphasis on secondary injuries should be performed by the first responders' on-scene.
- i. Used probes shall be treated as a bio-hazardous substance and proper protective precautions will be utilized. Used probes shall be disposed of in an approved container designed for the disposal of sharp instruments, such as needles. Appropriate containers can be obtained from emergency medical first response personnel and ambulance personnel if in the field. When in a hospital setting, the probes may be disposed of according to hospital protocols regarding sharp instruments.

5. Reporting Procedures

- a. Use of the CEW against an individual in an enforcement capacity shall be reported to the Member's immediate supervisor as soon as possible.
- b. A Use of Force/Response to Resistance Report shall be completed following any discharge of the CEW against a subject. This includes an unintentional firing of a CEW in which a subject is struck with a CEW probe.

The original Use of Force/Response to Resistance Report shall be forwarded to the Internal Affairs Unit.

- c. Members shall notify the jail staff when turning over an arrestee on whom the CEW has been used.
 - d. Any unintentional discharge of a CEW cartridge or malfunction of a CEW where no one is injured shall be documented and submitted to shift supervisor.
- E. Members shall not use vehicles, flashlights, radios or any other unauthorized weapon as a means of response, except when there is reason to believe that imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury exists, and no other option is readily available.

F. Canines (K-9)

All department personnel, particularly the canine handler, must recognize that the use of the police canine against a person could constitute a response to resistance, or the implied threat of a response to resistance. Therefore, it is imperative that, prior to actual use of the canine, the decision to utilize the canine be made with full knowledge of the degree of response justified.

G. When a member uses any type of reportable non-deadly response to resistance against a subject, the member shall report such response to resistance to their immediate supervisor as soon as practical. The immediate supervisor, or another supervisor if the immediate supervisor is unavailable, shall respond to the scene at their first opportunity.

1. The immediate supervisor shall, upon arrival, conduct a preliminary investigation of the incident including interviewing the subject.
2. The supervisor shall use either the involved member's tablet, or the supervisor's tablet, to take a photograph(s) of the subject on whom force was used. Any injuries to members or third parties shall also be photographed. The supervisor shall ensure that the member attaches the photograph(s) to the Watson Arrest Report. If an arrest is not made, the photograph will be attached to a Watson Memo (Field Interview) Report. If the photograph(s) are unable to be attached to the Watson Arrest Report or the Watson Memo (Field Interview), then a copy of the photograph(s) shall be forwarded to the Forensics Unit. The photograph(s) will also be forwarded to the Internal Affairs Unit with the Use of Force/Response to Resistance Report.

H. Duty to Intervene

1. An officer who directly observes an unreasonable, excessive, or illegal use of force, in violation of the Department's use of force policy and/or state or federal law, shall:
 - a. Act to intervene and stop the use of force by another officer; and
 - b. Contact a supervisor as soon as practical.
2. An officer who has knowledge of excessive, unreasonable, or illegal use of force against a person shall:
 - a. notify a supervisor; and
 - b. submit a written incident report to a supervisor as soon as practical.
3. Retaliation against any officer who intervenes against excessive use of force, reports misconduct, or cooperates in an internal investigation is prohibited.

VI. Lethal Response

A. Members of the Loudon Police Department shall only use a lethal response in the following circumstances:

1. To protect the member or others from what is reasonably believed to be an imminent threat of death or serious physical injury.
2. In accordance to T.C.A. 39-11-620, to effect an arrest only if all other reasonable means of apprehension have been exhausted or are unavailable, and where feasible, the officer has given notice of the officer's identity as such and given a warning that deadly force may be used unless resistance or flight ceases, and:
 - a. The officer has probable cause to believe the individual to be arrested has committed a felony involving the infliction or threatened infliction of serious bodily injury; or
 - b. The officer has probable cause to believe that the individual to be arrested poses a threat of serious bodily injury, either to the officer or to others unless immediately apprehended. See (Tennessee v. Garner, 471 U.S. 1985)
3. To destroy an animal to protect the public safety or for humanitarian reasons in cases of extreme or prolonged suffering. Permission to destroy an animal for humanitarian reasons must be obtained from a first line supervisor prior to discharge of the weapon.
 - a. When notified that a lethal response on an animal may be used or has been used, a first line supervisor shall respond to the scene.
 - b. A Firearms Use Report must be filed in all situations involving the use of a lethal response on an animal, regardless of a shot being a hit or a miss.

B. A lethal response shall not be used in the following circumstances:

1. Discharge of a weapon as a warning. Warning shots are prohibited.
2. To fire toward or from a moving vehicle except when every reasonable means of defense has been exhausted and the member feels that their life or the life of innocent citizens would be in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury if the subject is not immediately halted. The member should be certain that no innocent persons will be injured as a result of firing at or from a vehicle.

3. In situations involving any felony case that does not involve an actual or threatened attack which the member has reasonable cause to believe could result in death or serious bodily injury to the member or innocent citizens/persons.
 4. In situations involving misdemeanor offenses.
 5. The intentional use of a chokehold shall not be used and are prohibited unless the use of deadly force is authorized. This includes, but is not limited to: (1) arm bar hold; (2) carotid artery hold; (3) vascular neck restraint; and (4) neck restraint or hold with knee or other object.
- C. The lives of innocent persons must be considered and not endangered if at all possible should the member decide to use a lethal response.
- D. Officers are prohibited from drawing and pointing their firearms at or in the direction of a person, absent an objectively reasonable determination that the situation may escalate to the point where deadly force would be authorized under this policy. When it is determined that the use of deadly force is not necessary, officers shall, as soon as practicable, secure or holster their firearms. It is the policy of the Loudon Police Department that drawing a firearm and pointing it at a person is considered a use of force and must be documented in a report. Drawing and displaying a firearm does not constitute a use of force incident and does not require a report.

VII. Documentation and Responsibilities of Members Who Employ a Less Lethal Response

- A. Any member who applies force to a subject in which any type of less lethal weapon(s) (including impact weapons and munitions, OC spray and Conducted Electrical Weapons) was actually used, not merely displayed, any physical force applied that was at the level of empty hand hard or greater, or instances where injury to the subject is alleged, visible or apparent, shall take all appropriate measures to render the situation safe and provide/summon medical assistance to the injured. This includes providing first-aid, requesting emergency medical services, and/or arranging for other transportation to a hospital or other medical facility. The member shall immediately notify the on-duty supervisor and request he respond to the scene. The member shall complete a Use of Force/Response to Resistance Report. The report shall be a complete and accurate description of the subject's actions, the circumstances of the incident, and the action of the member(s). The member shall complete and submit the report to their immediate supervisor as soon as practical after proper review. The supervisor shall ensure that the Use of Force/Response to Resistance Report is submitted at the appropriate time.
- B. The supervisor shall immediately respond to the scene of the incident.

- C. Upon the member completing the Use of Force/Response to Resistance Report, the supervisor shall review the report for completeness and compliance with department's policy and procedure.
- D. The supervisor shall then forward the report to the next level in the chain of command that will review it and then forward it to their supervision for review. Each supervisory level will review the Use of Force/Response to Resistance Report and review the in-car video of the incident, if applicable.
- E. The Chief of Police will review all Use of Force/Response to Resistance Reports and assume responsibility for any follow-up investigation that is deemed necessary.
- F. All Use of Force/Response to Resistance original reports will be maintained and filed by the Chief of Police.

VIII. Documentation and Responsibilities of Members Who Employ a Lethal Response.

- A. All employees who employ a lethal response shall:
 - 1. Immediately take all measures to render the situation safe and provide/summon medical assistance for the injured.
 - 2. Notify Communications of the situation.
 - 3. Request additional units to assist in protecting the scene and detain witnesses.
 - 4. Contact immediate supervisor to respond to the scene.
- B. Upon arrival at the scene, the supervisor shall:
 - 1. Confirm that appropriate medical assistance has been provided/summoned.
 - 2. Coordinate protection of scene and detainment of witnesses.
 - 3. Summon Criminal Investigator to scene.
 - 4. Summon Chief of Police to scene.
 - 5. Notify the TBI.
- C. Any member who employs a lethal response or takes any action that results in or is alleged to have resulted in serious bodily injury or death of another person, to include a physical response, lethal weapons, or use of a vehicle, shall complete the Use of Force/Response to Resistance Report and any other reports and submit it to

their immediate supervisor as soon as practical after proper review as described in Section VII of this general order.

1. A Firearms Use Report will be completed in all situations in which a firearm is discharged for any reason other than training or recreation purposes and shall be an official document of any investigation.
2. All Firearms Use Reports shall have a documented review at all levels of the member's Chain of Command, up to and including the Chief of Police.

- D. The Chief of Police and the TBI shall conduct simultaneous investigations in all incidents where a lethal response is employed.
- E. Reports and investigative findings will be reviewed by the Chief of Police and the District Attorney General.
- F. Any member, or employee, whose action(s) or response to resistance in an official capacity results in a death or serious bodily injury shall be removed from line-duty assignment or placed on Administrative Leave at the discretion of the Chief of Police or at the request of the member, subject to approval of the Chief of Police, pending Administrative Review.
- G. Any member, or employee, whose response to resistance results in a death will be required to attend an initial counseling session with the Employee Assistance Program (EAP) representative. Future sessions to be decided by Employee Assistance Program staff in conjunction with the Chief of Police.
- H. Any member, or employee, whose response to resistance results in serious physical injury may be required to attend one session with Employee Assistance Program at the discretion of the Chief of Police or at the request of the member.

IX. Authorized Firearms and Ammunition – On Duty

A. Handguns

1. Members shall carry authorized Glock 40 caliber handguns, unless specifically authorized to carry another handgun by the chief of police or designee.
2. Members shall furnish the Training Officer with the make, model and serial number of their duty handgun.
3. Members may carry a concealed backup weapon, however, the weapon must be an authorized make and model as approved and qualified with the Training Officer.

B. Shotguns and Shoulder Weapons

1. Members shall carry only the departmental authorized shotgun
2. A list of authorized makes and models will be kept on file with the Training Officer.

C. Patrol Rifle

1. Members must successfully complete a training course in order to carry a rifle or carbine on duty.
2. Only the departmental authorized rifle may be carried with approved ammunition while on duty

D. Ammunition

1. All ammunition carried by members of the Loudon Police Department shall be issued by the Training Officer and be authorized for carry by the Chief of Police or designee.
2. Ammunition which is expended in the line of duty shall be replaced by the member's immediate supervisor or designee.

E. Extra Ammunition

1. All extra ammunition shall be carried in magazines with approved carrier.
2. All uniform members shall carry two (2) magazines in the authorized manner.
3. Magazines shall be loaded to capacity minus one (1).
4. Extra ammunition shall not be carried loose in pockets.

F. Holsters

1. All holsters shall be equipped with a retaining device that has been approved by the Chief of Police.
2. All holsters utilized by members must be authorized by the chief of police.

X. Authorized Firearms and Ammunition – Off Duty

- A. All members are authorized to carry firearms while they are off duty, in accordance with Tennessee Code Annotated 39-17-1315, except that members are not authorized to carry firearms off duty when the carrying of a firearm would be in violation of applicable state or federal law, including but not limited to TCA 39-17-1311, 39-17-1315 and 39-17-1321.
- B. Members shall carry only handguns and ammunition authorized by the Chief of Police or designee for off-duty carry. Further, the Training Officer must approve and qualify members with the off-duty firearm prior to carry.
- C. All members will be limited to two (2) off duty handguns.
- D. The make, model and serial number of all off duty handguns shall be reported to the Training Officer.

- E. While a member is in plain clothes, whether on or off duty, all weapons carried must be concealed from view of the public unless otherwise authorized by the Chief of Police or designee.