

# **Salinas Police Department**

The background of the slide features a large, semi-transparent Salinas Police Department badge. The badge is shield-shaped with a blue field and a yellow border. At the top, the word "SALINAS" is written in yellow, and below it, "POLICE" is partially visible. In the center is a yellow five-pointed star containing a circular emblem of a landscape with green hills and a blue sky.

## **NEW HIRE ORIENTATION: FIREARMS**

# Policy Section 300--Use of Force

## **300.1 Purpose and Scope**

This policy provides guidelines on the reasonable use of force. While there is no way to specify the exact amount or type of reasonable force to be applied in any situation, every member of this department is expected to use these guidelines to make such decisions in a professional, impartial and reasonable manner.

# Policy Section 300--Use of Force

## **300.1.1 Definitions**

- **Deadly Force** – Any use of force that creates a substantial risk of causing death or serious bodily injury, including but not limited to the discharge of a firearm (Penal Code 835a).
- **Force** - The application of physical techniques or tactics, chemical agents or weapons to another person. It is not a use of force when a person allows him/herself to be searched, escorted handcuffed or restrained.

# Policy Section 300--Use of Force

## **300.2 Policy**

- The use of force by law enforcement personnel is a matter of critical concern, both to the public and to the law enforcement community. Officers are involved on a daily basis in numerous and varied interactions and, when warranted, may use reasonable force in carrying out their duties.
- Officers must have an understanding of, and true appreciation for, their authority and limitations. This is especially true with respect to overcoming resistance while engaged in the performance of law enforcement duties.

# Policy Section 300--Use of Force

## **300.2 Policy cont.**

- The Department recognizes and respects the value of all human life and dignity without prejudice to anyone. Vesting officers with the authority to use reasonable force and to protect the public welfare requires monitoring, evaluation and a careful balancing of all interests.

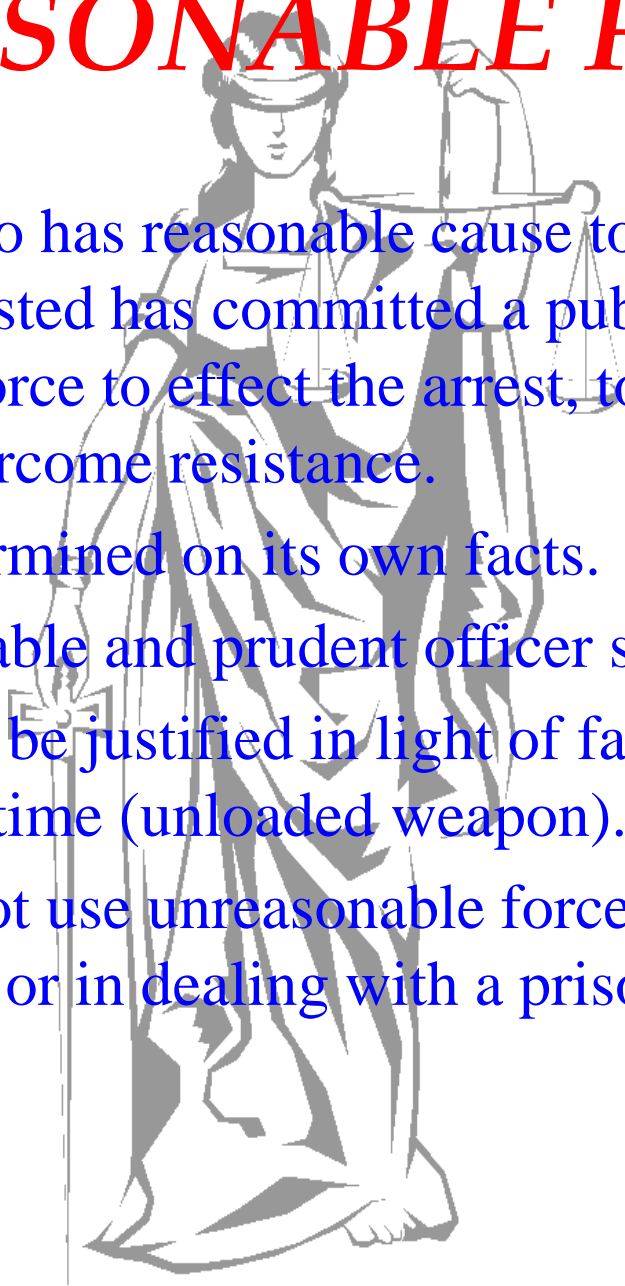
# Policy Section 300--Use of Force

## **300.2.1 Duty to Intercede**

- Any officer present and observing another officer using force that is clearly beyond that which is objectively reasonable under the circumstances shall, when in a position to do so, intercede to prevent the use of unreasonable force. An officer who observes another employee use force that exceeds the degree of force permitted by law should promptly report these observations to a supervisor.

# *REASONABLE FORCE*

- Any person who has reasonable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a public offense, may use reasonable force to effect the arrest, to prevent their escape, or to overcome resistance.
- Each case determined on its own facts.
- Held to reasonable and prudent officer standard.
- Force may still be justified in light of facts that come to be known at a later time (unloaded weapon).
- Officers will not use unreasonable force or violence in making an arrest or in dealing with a prisoner or any person.



# Use of Force Types

- Use of Hands
- OC Spray
- TASER
- Impact Weapon/ K9
- Deadly Force





# ***When Force Is Used***

- **When officers must use force to accomplish their duty, they will report their actions to the Field Supervisor and/or the Watch Commander as soon as practical.**
- **If injury, complaint of pain, or signs of force are evident, the officer will immediately notify a supervisor and seek medical, if needed.**
- **The officer is responsible for documenting completely and accurately the reason for the use of force.**
- **Supervisor will be responsible for the internal use of force forms and initiating the internal review of the officer's actions.**

# HANDLING OF FIREARMS



Officers shall not dry fire any weapon, in any police building or public place, *unless* part of a training course.

Officers shall not clean, repair, load/unload firearms any place in the police station other than those designated by the Range Staff. Those areas include:

- Firing Range
- Clearing ports and barrels placed throughout parts of the locker rooms.
- Gun cleaning area in the Support Building



# ***Drawing Weapons***

**An officer may draw their weapon when they reasonably believe they, or another person, is in immediate danger. It is up to the officer to determine when and where this may occur. Some examples may include, but are not limited to:**

- Arresting or attempting to arrest a suspect that poses a danger to the officer or the public.**
- When entering a structure, area or approaching a vehicle or situation where there is a possibility, or likelihood, of danger.**

**If the officer decides to draw their weapon for any reason, they need to be able to articulate their reasons in a written report, if needed.**

# Prohibited Display & Discharge

- Officers shall not display their firearms, or draw them in any public place except for inspection or use, nor shall officers handle their weapons in a careless manner which could result in an accidental discharge
- Officers shall not discharge a firearm under the following circumstances
  1. As a warning shot.
  2. From or at a moving vehicle, unless covered by section 300.4.1 and can be accomplished without endangering others.



# Policy Section 300--Use of Force

## **300.4 Deadly Force Applications**

If an objectively reasonable officer would consider it safe and feasible to do so under the totality of the circumstances, officers should evaluate the use of other reasonably available resources and techniques when determining whether to use deadly force.

The use of deadly force is only justified in the following circumstances (Penal Code § 835a):

(a) An officer may use deadly force to protect him/herself or others from what he/she reasonably believes is an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or another person.



# Policy Section 300--Use of Force

## 300.4 Deadly Force Applications cont.

(b) An officer may use deadly force to apprehend a fleeing person for any felony that threatened or resulted in death or serious bodily injury, if the officer reasonably believes that the person will cause death or serious bodily injury to another unless immediately apprehended. Where feasible, the officer shall, prior to the use of force, make reasonable efforts to identify themselves as a peace officer and to warn that deadly force may be used, unless the officer has objectively reasonable grounds to believe the person is aware of those facts.



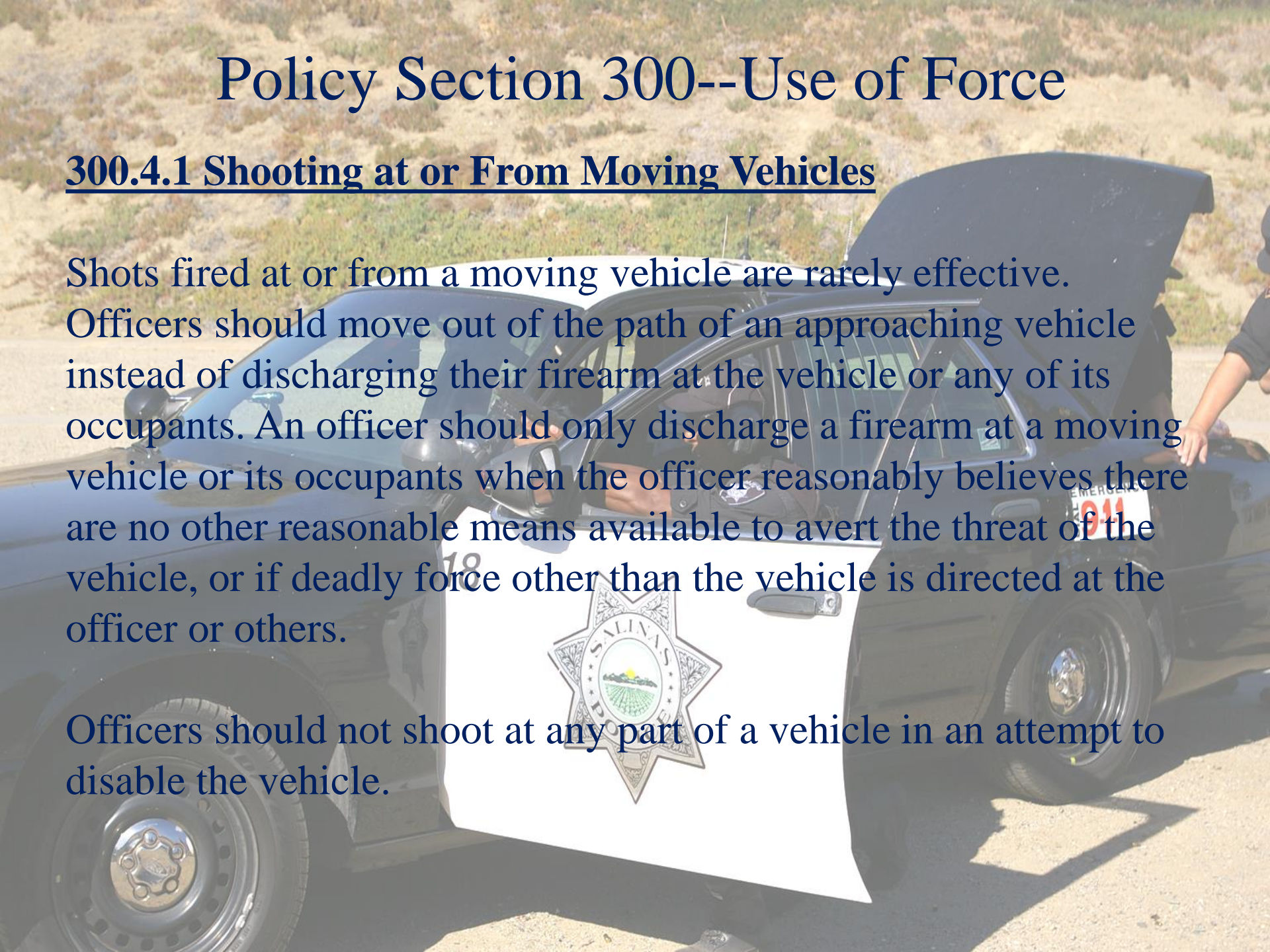


# Policy Section 300--Use of Force

## 300.4.1 Shooting at or From Moving Vehicles

Shots fired at or from a moving vehicle are rarely effective. Officers should move out of the path of an approaching vehicle instead of discharging their firearm at the vehicle or any of its occupants. An officer should only discharge a firearm at a moving vehicle or its occupants when the officer reasonably believes there are no other reasonable means available to avert the threat of the vehicle, or if deadly force other than the vehicle is directed at the officer or others.

Officers should not shoot at any part of a vehicle in an attempt to disable the vehicle.



# **DISCHARGE of FIREARMS**

**Officers shall not discharge firearms, or use any other form of deadly force except:**

- Those already listed in Section 300.4
- To kill an attacking animal, or a dangerous animal that presents danger to the public.
- When humanity requires the destruction of an animal & no other disposition is possible
- Target practice at an approved site or unrestricted area. Two officer minimum on SPD range.
- To give an alarm or call for assistance for an important purpose when no other means are available



# OFFICERS SURRENDERING WEAPONS

**Salinas Police Officers do not surrender  
their firearms!**

Surrender of a weapon rarely de-escalates a situation and most officers are killed by their own weapons when controlled by the crook

# SHOTGUN

- The authorized shotgun is the Remington 870
- The shotgun can provide both a psychological and physical advantage to officers.

- **AMMUNITION**

- 00 buck (red cartridge)

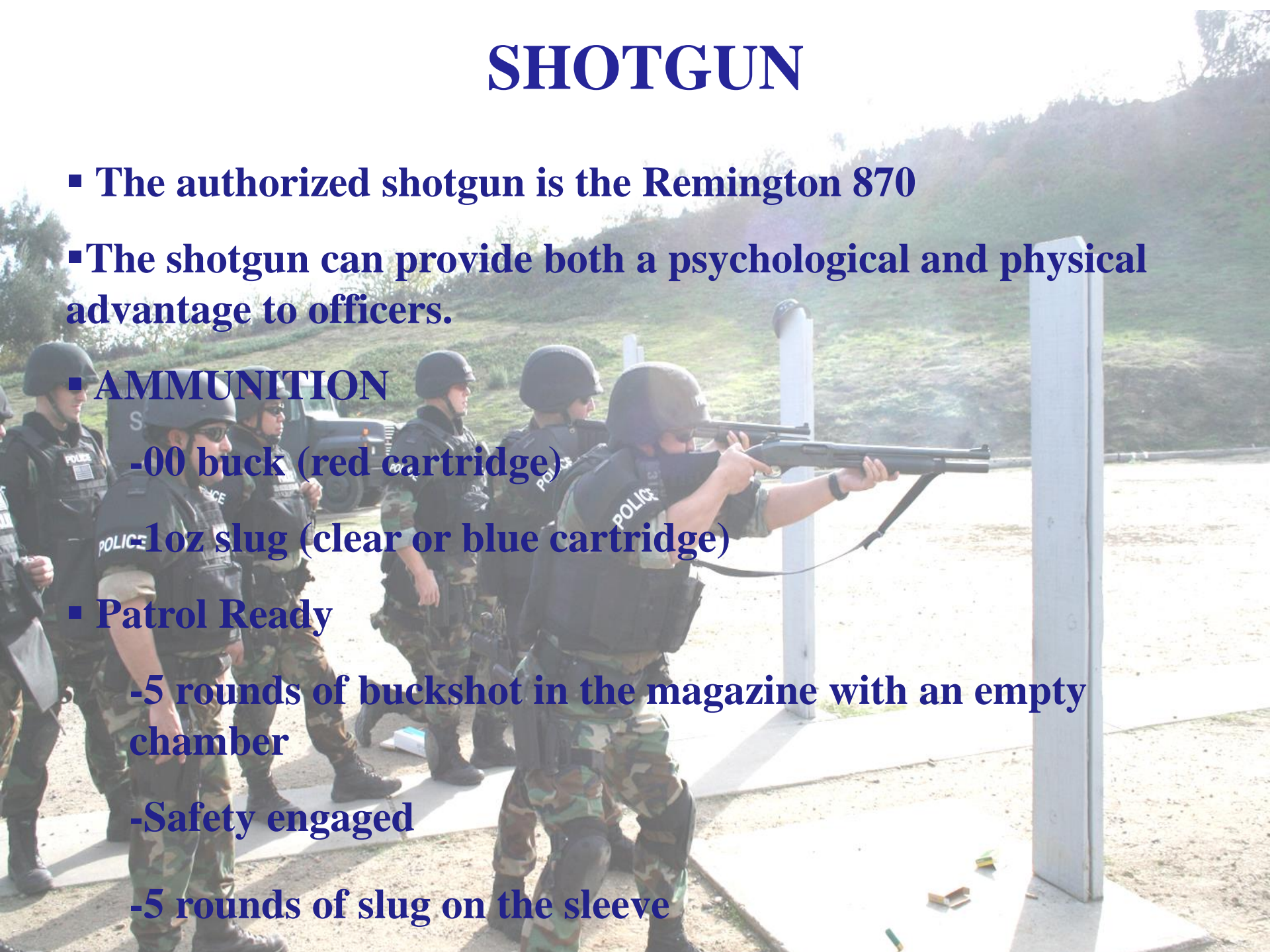
- 1oz slug (clear or blue cartridge)

- **Patrol Ready**

- 5 rounds of buckshot in the magazine with an empty chamber

- Safety engaged

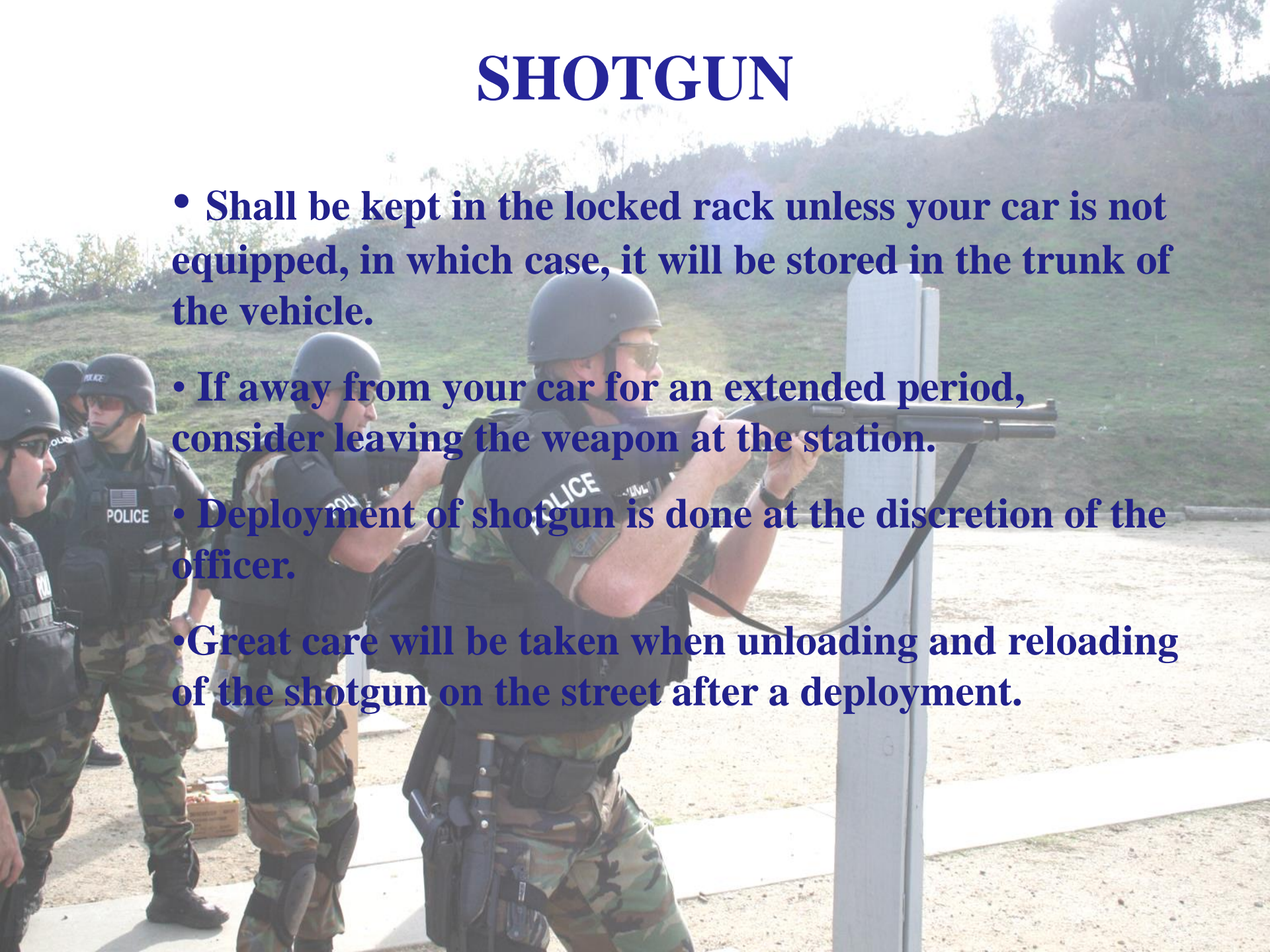
- 5 rounds of slug on the sleeve






# SHOTGUN

- Shall be kept in the locked rack unless your car is not equipped, in which case, it will be stored in the trunk of the vehicle.
- If away from your car for an extended period, consider leaving the weapon at the station.
- Deployment of shotgun is done at the discretion of the officer.
- Great care will be taken when unloading and reloading of the shotgun on the street after a deployment.



# **WEAPON INSPECTION PRIOR TO GOING 10-08**

## **OVERALL INSPECTION**

- 
- Is the sling present and adjusted for you
  - Is the magazine extension on tight?
  - Is the weapon dirty, is there excessive rust?
  - Are both sights present?
  - Is the stock on tightly?
  - Is the Ammo sleeve or saddle present?
  - Are there any other unusual conditions?
  - Does the action work correctly?

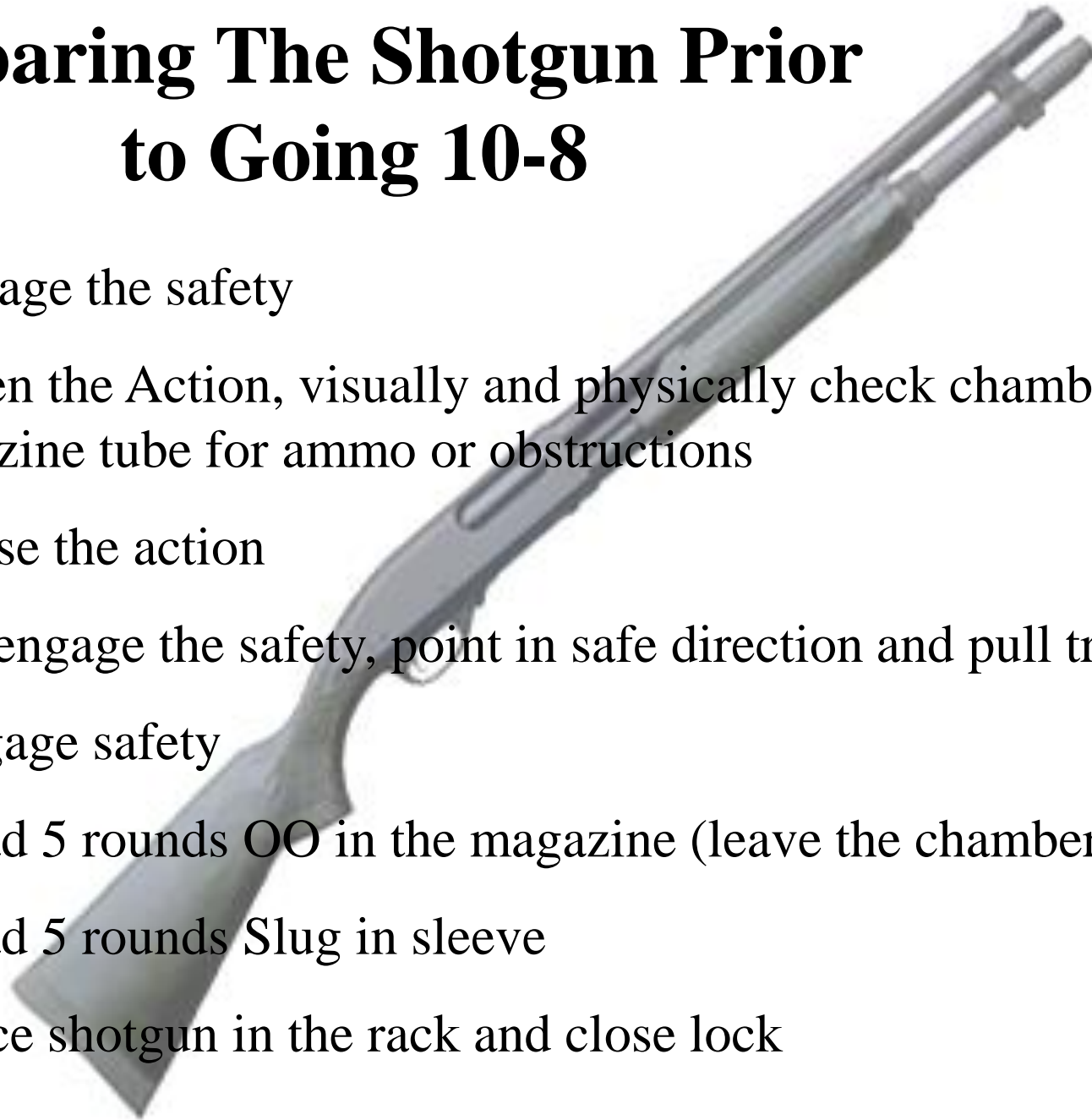
# REPORTING DISCREPANCIES

If you identify any discrepancies or issues with a Shotgun:

- Do not allow the shotgun to be deployed in the field
- Attach a tag with the vehicle number, shotgun number and a CLEAR description of the discrepancies, to the shotgun itself.
- Go to Equipment Room #123 in the hallway near the Patrol Sergeant Office and place the damaged shotgun in the locker. Draw a spare shotgun from the same locker, inspecting it as before deploying.
- Repairs will only be done by a member of the Range Staff.

# Preparing The Shotgun Prior to Going 10-8

- Engage the safety
- Open the Action, visually and physically check chamber and magazine tube for ammo or obstructions
- Close the action
- Disengage the safety, point in safe direction and pull trigger
- Engage safety
- Load 5 rounds OO in the magazine (leave the chamber empty)
- Load 5 rounds Slug in sleeve
- Place shotgun in the rack and close lock





# ON-DUTY WEAPONS

- Department Issued Weapons

Sig Sauer P320 in .45 caliber or 9mm, for all new hires is standard issue.

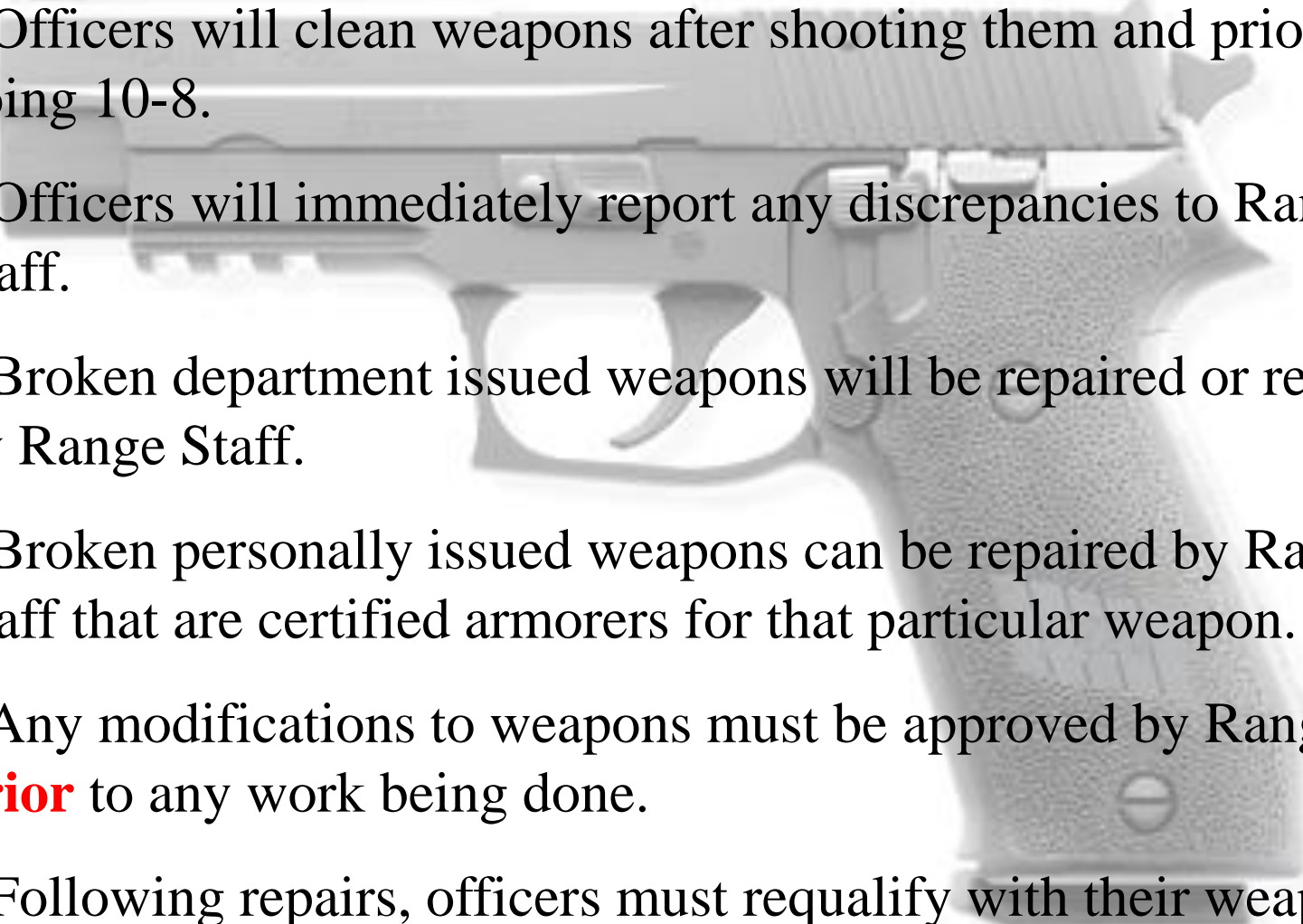
- Other Approved On-Duty Weapons

Glock, Sig Sauer, Smith & Wesson and 1911 style (w/approved course) handguns in .45 caliber and 9mm.

- Trigger pull is SIG factory, Glock 5 lbs. factory, 1911 4.5 lbs. minimum
- Exceptions must be submitted to the Range Staff for review. If approved, the Range Staff will present it for final approval by the Chief of Police. If excepted, it will be recorded with Personnel and Training.

# DUTY WEAPON POLICY

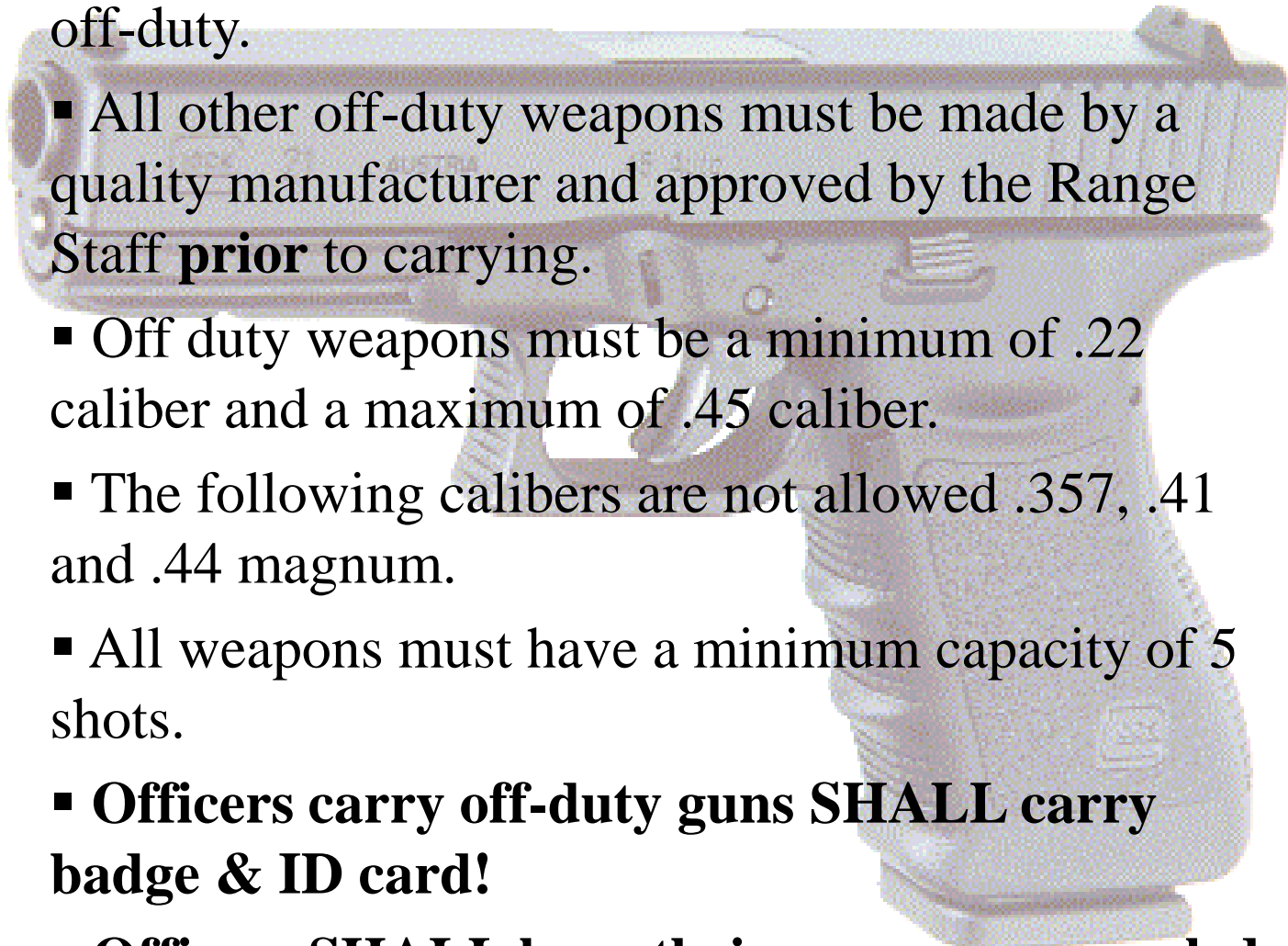
## MAINTAINING, MODIFYING AND REPAIRING FIREARMS

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- Officers will clean weapons after shooting them and prior to going 10-8.
  - Officers will immediately report any discrepancies to Range Staff.
  - Broken department issued weapons will be repaired or replaced by Range Staff.
  - Broken personally issued weapons can be repaired by Range Staff that are certified armorers for that particular weapon.
  - Any modifications to weapons must be approved by Range Staff **prior** to any work being done.
  - Following repairs, officers must requalify with their weapon.

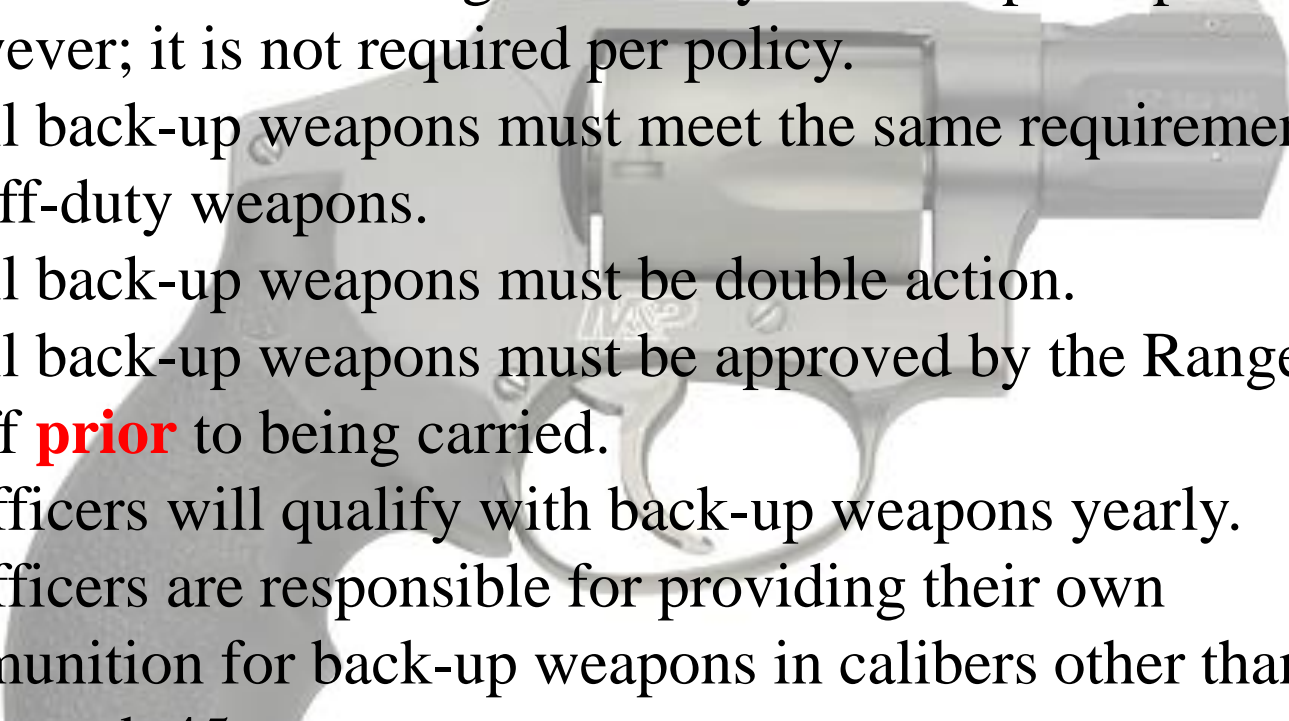


# OFF-DUTY WEAPONS

- Any approved on-duty weapon may be carried off-duty.
- All other off-duty weapons must be made by a quality manufacturer and approved by the Range Staff **prior** to carrying.
- Off duty weapons must be a minimum of .22 caliber and a maximum of .45 caliber.
- The following calibers are not allowed .357, .41 and .44 magnum.
- All weapons must have a minimum capacity of 5 shots.
- **Officers carry off-duty guns SHALL carry badge & ID card!**
- **Officers SHALL keep their weapons concealed when off duty!**



# BACK-UP WEAPONS

- 
- Officers are encouraged to carry a back-up weapon however; it is not required per policy.
  - All back-up weapons must meet the same requirements as off-duty weapons.
  - All back-up weapons must be double action.
  - All back-up weapons must be approved by the Range Staff **prior** to being carried.
  - Officers will qualify with back-up weapons yearly.
  - Officers are responsible for providing their own ammunition for back-up weapons in calibers other than 9mm and .45
  - FMJ ammunition is not authorized for duty use.

A photograph of five bullets of different calibers lined up horizontally on a light surface. From left to right, the bullets are: a large .357 magnum with a red tip, a .41 magnum, a .44 magnum, a smaller caliber bullet, and a very small caliber bullet. The bullets are brass-cased with copper-colored tips. The background is a plain, light-colored surface.

# AMMUNITION POLICIES

- Department issue ammunition will be used at all times while on-duty.
- Officers are responsible for buying their own off-duty and back-up weapon ammo.
- Officers will not use re-loaded or FMJ ammunition except for qualification or practice.
- .357, .41, and .44 magnum loads are not authorized.

# OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

- Officers shall secure their weapons at all times.
- Officers will keep their weapons clean and in good working order.
- With exception of field emergency, officers shall not trade, borrow, or lend their weapon(s).
- Any modifications must have **prior** approval from the Range Staff.



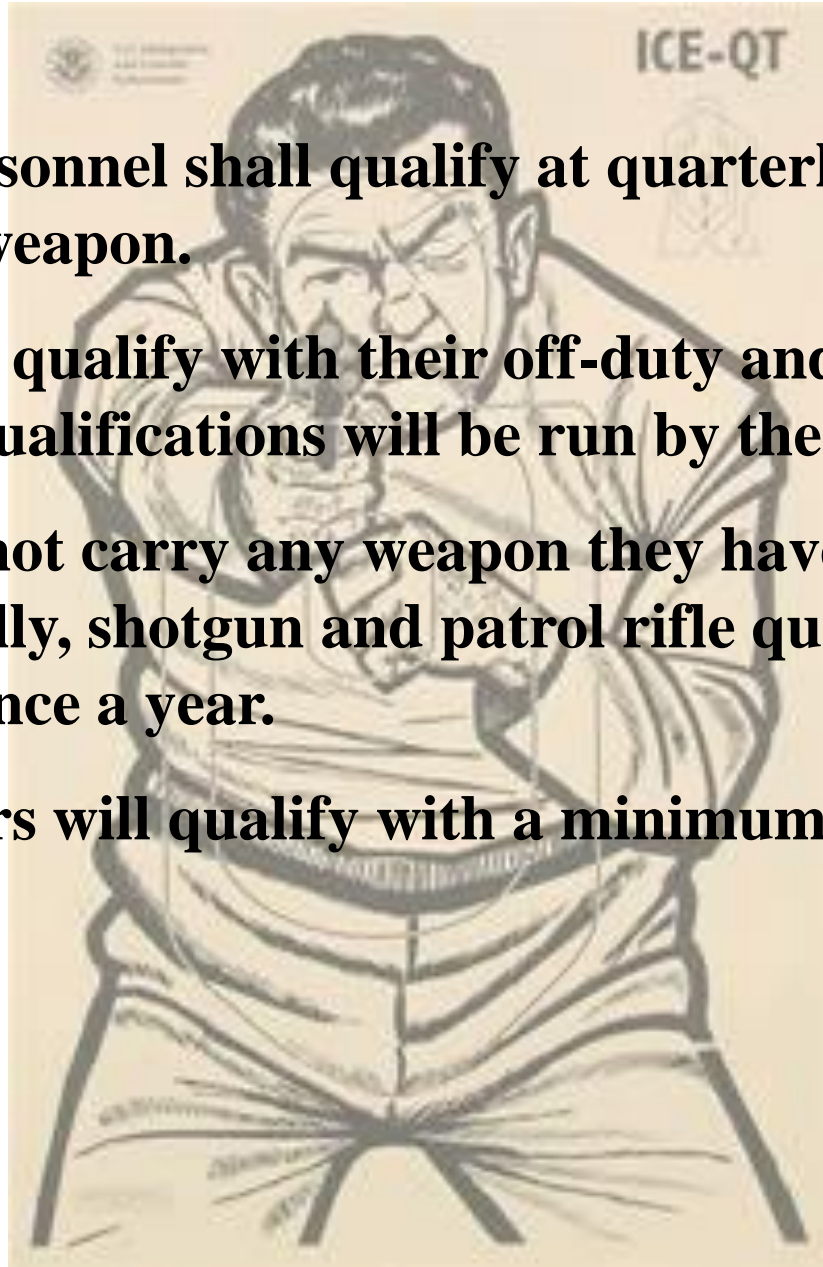
# **FIREARMS TRAINING**

## **QUARTERLY SHOOTS**

- **All sworn shall participate in quarterly shoots unless excused by Division Commander.**
- **Failure to attend a shoot may result in disciplinary action.**
- **A memo must be forwarded to P&T, through the Division Commander, explaining reason for missed shoot.**
- **Officers on disability, bereavement vacation, extended sick time, or away at school may be excused,**
- **Under no circumstances shall an officer miss 2 consecutive shoots and still be authorized to carry a weapon.**
- **Officers on extended light duty must qualify prior to returning to full duty.**
- **Officers who miss a shoot due to a short duration illness must contact P&T to reschedule a shoot time.**

# WEAPON QUALIFICATIONS

- All sworn personnel shall qualify at quarterly shoots with their assigned duty weapon.
- Officers must qualify with their off-duty and back-up weapons yearly. Those qualifications will be run by the Range Staff.
- Officers will not carry any weapon they have not qualified with, additionally, shotgun and patrol rifle qualifications shall occur at least once a year.
- SWAT Officers will qualify with a minimum passing score of 90%



# ***Standard Qualifications***

- Standard Qualifications will be conducted on a quarterly basis
- The Standard Qualification is set by the Range Staff.
- In order to be allowed to carry a weapon on or off duty, an officer must meet minimum standards.
- Qualifications will be pass/fail.
- Normal passing score is 70% unless otherwise noted.
- Number of rounds is determined by lesson plan.
- Officers must demonstrate acceptable performance IN ALL RELATED AREAS (i.e. reloads, malfunctions, general safety, etc.).

# FAILURE TO QUALIFY



- An officer who fails to qualify on their first attempt will be given immediate verbal feedback as to nature of shooting problem.
- If an officer fails to meet minimum standards, they must pass the same course *2 consecutive times* to be deemed qualified, prior to returning to duty status.
- If the officer passes on next attempt, they will shoot the course a 3rd time.
- A 2nd passing score will return the officer to a qualified status.
- If the officer passes their 2nd attempt but fails on the 3rd (2 consecutive failures to qualify) they will be deemed unqualified and a “shooter deficiency form” will be filled out.
- Additional training will be provided as time and available Range Staff allows. In rare cases, the officer may be placed on desk duty until they are able to qualify.



# FAILURE TO QUALIFY

- Range Staff will notify the Watch Commander and direct the officer to to them for assignment.
- Watch Commander will notify officer's Division Commander.
- Under *no circumstance* will the officer be kept in a field assignment while they are deemed unqualified..
- Range Staff then will notify P&T and advise them of the failure.
- P&T Sergeant will be responsible for arranging remedial training. Preferably the next day to minimize the officer's down time.
- The Range Staff is responsible for a written report documenting reasons for failure and providing a lesson plan for further training of the officer.
- A copy to be forwarded to Division Commander and officer's Training File