CONCORD POLICE DEPARTMENT
GENERAL ORDER

WEAPON REGULATIONS

GENERAL ORDER: 06.05	**CREATED:** December 1, 2000	**ISSUE DATE:** July 30, 2026
CALEA STANDARD: 4.1.4, 4.3.1, 4.3.2, 4.3.3, 4.3.4 **NCLEA STANDARD:**		**EFFECTIVE DATE:** August 3, 2026
ACTION: Amends general order dated June 5, 2023.		**REVIEW DATE:**

06.05.0 PURPOSE

The purpose of this general order is to establish the policies and procedures for the possession, use, maintenance and training of lethal and less lethal weapons.

06.05.1 POLICY

The nature of law enforcement requires on-duty officers to carry lethal and less lethal weapons. Safeguards designed to enhance officer performance for the protection of citizens as well as the officer are of prime concern. These safeguards reduce the probability of criminal and civil liability that could arise from questions of competency, training, and standards. In order to ensure that they are able to perform their duties and protect themselves and the public, officers are required to demonstrate reasonable proficiency in all aspects of lethal and less lethal weapons and shall, therefore, receive periodic training in the use of such weapons and weapons safety.

06.05.2 DEFINITIONS

A. TASER ENERGY WEAPON (TEW)

A weapon that uses electricity to override voluntary motor responses in order to gain compliance or overcome resistance.

B. IMMINENT

Impending to the point of happening.

C. OFFICER

For purposes of this general order, the term "officer" includes sworn law enforcement coworkers of any rank.

D. DEPARTMENT APPROVED QUALIFIED ARMORER

An individual specifically trained and experienced in the area of disassembly, assembly, and repair of functional problems of firearms, and who is authorized by the Chief of Police to repair departmental weapons.

06.05.3 GUIDELINES

A. Officers who carry a lethal or less lethal weapon pursuant to their authority as a law enforcement officer shall carry only those weapons and ammunition that have been issued or specifically authorized for use by the department (see Attachments A & B).

B. Prior to being authorized to carry or use a lethal or less lethal weapon pursuant to police authority, each officer shall receive training on departmental policies governing the use of force and weapon regulations, and shall demonstrate proficiency with any authorized weapon.

C. Training, proficiency, policy receipt, and curriculum delivery shall be documented and all weapons training and qualification shall be monitored by a certified instructor.

D. Officers shall not consume or knowingly have in their body any quantity of alcohol, unlawful controlled substance, or other intoxicating substance while carrying:

1. Any firearm issued by the Concord Police Department;

2. A backup firearm in an on duty or law enforcement secondary employment capacity;

3. Any firearm in a concealed manner outside of property owned by the officer.

E. Officers are prohibited from possessing a firearm while subject to a 50B order or other domestic violence restraining order that forbids the possession of firearms. In the event that the court order allows the officer to possess a firearm for official use, the officer shall comply with the dictates of the order and shall only possess firearms issued by the department while on duty. Officers shall not carry backup firearms on duty while under such a court order.

F. Only department-approved holsters shall be utilized by officers to carry their department-issued firearm while on duty.

G. While off duty, all department-issued firearms and backup firearms shall be stored in a manner where the firearm is not accessible to a minor in accordance with NC GS 14-315.1.

H. The rank of major or above may be issued a Glock Model 23, .40 caliber semi-automatic handgun in lieu of the Glock Model 22 handgun.

I. Officers assigned to Criminal Investigations Division and Vice & Narcotics, or who are the rank of captain or higher, may request to carry a personally owned Glock Model 27, .40 caliber semi-automatic handgun in lieu of the department-issued Glock Model 22 handgun.

1. Prior to carrying a Glock Model 27, the requesting officer shall submit Form FR-1 (Request to Carry) and receive approval from the Chief of Police.

2. Officers shall carry the department-issued Glock Model 22 handgun when dressed in Class A or B uniform or as otherwise directed by the Chief of Police.

3. Glock Model 27 qualification requirements shall be in accordance with this general order.

06.05.4 OFF DUTY POSSESSION OF FIREARMS

A. Officers are not required to carry a firearm while off duty but may do so at their discretion.

B. Officers may possess and carry concealed either their service firearm or authorized personal firearm, while off duty within the geographical boundaries of the State of North Carolina, provided that carrying of such firearm conforms to the provisions set forth in this order and in accordance with state law. (See Attachment C: NC Concealed Handgun Chart – Prohibited Carry Areas)

Officers while off duty outside of North Carolina may possess or carry, concealed or otherwise, their service firearm or authorized personal firearm in accordance with the law of the jurisdiction where they are present.

C. Officers who elect to carry their service firearm, or authorized personal firearm, while off duty shall be required to have in their possession their valid Concord Police Department identification.

D. No officer, while off duty, shall possess and carry a **department-issued** firearm in such a manner as to attract attention or be in open view of the public.

06.05.5 BACK-UP FIREARM

A. Officers may carry a single backup firearm while in uniform, on duty, or while engaged in law enforcement secondary employment. Backup firearms shall be concealed when carried by an officer.

B. A backup firearm shall only be a caliber ranging from .380 to .45 and can reasonably be carried and easily concealed.

C. An officer may only carry a backup firearm that they have submitted Form FR-1, successfully qualified with and upon approval of the Chief of Police.

D. A backup firearm may be carried in addition to, but not in lieu of, the officer's department-issued firearm.

06.05.6 WEAPON-MOUNTED FLASHLIGHT

A. The weapon-mounted flashlight is a task-specific tool that enhances an officer's ability to identify and engage a target. When used properly, a weapon-mounted flashlight offers an advantage in threat identification, mobility, and visual impairment. Proper uses of a weapon-mounted flashlight when mounted to a weapon include, but are not limited to:

1. High-risk building or open area searches;

2. High-risk vehicle stops;

3. High-risk apprehensions;

4. Any high-risk situation that would require a drawn weapon and flashlight.

B. Officers shall only utilize a department-approved weapon-mounted flashlight.

C. Prior to installing and utilizing of a weapon-mounted flashlight, officers shall successfully complete the department-approved Low-Light Weapon Mounted Light Course or an equivalent or more advanced training course that meets or exceeds the standards established by the Chief of Police or designee.

D. When mounted to a weapon, the weapon-mounted flashlight is considered to be part of the weapon system and a secondary light. A weapon-mounted light does not replace the need for a primary flashlight.

NOTE: A weapon-mounted flashlight shall not be handled, mounted onto a weapon, or detached from a weapon while the weapon is loaded.

E. While on duty, the weapon-mounted flashlight shall be attached to the officer's handgun at all times.

06.05.7 DEPARTMENT ISSUED RIFLES

A. RIFLE REQUIREMENTS

1. Officers may be issued a semi-automatic rifle manufactured in 5.56 mm (.223 caliber) in the AR15 style platform.

2. The rifle shall be secured in the provided vault of the police vehicle, the trunk of the police vehicle, or in the provided locking rifle rack unless deployed for use by the officer. When securing the firearm at a place of residence, the officer shall do so in accordance with NC GS 14-315.1.

3. In instances where the handgun would be ineffective due to the distance of the shot and/or the safety of the public, the officer may deploy the rifle, given that he/she has articulable exigent circumstances.

4. The officer shall consider their range of abilities and training at all times when considering the deployment of a rifle.

5. Once the rifle is deployed, the use or continued use of the rifle is to be evaluated by any supervisor on scene.

6. Upon deployment of a rifle, officers shall follow the guidelines set forth in General Order 07.03 Use of Force.

06.05.8 FIREARMS QUALIFICATION

A. Each officer shall be certified at least annually by meeting the firearms standards as outlined in this general order. The firearms standards set by this department shall not be less than the standards set by North Carolina Criminal Justice Standards Commission for law enforcement officers. Officers are responsible for maintaining their firearms proficiency.

1. HANDGUN

a. Handgun qualification scoring requirements are:

i. Daytime qualification requires a score of 80%. SWAT officers and firearms instructors shall achieve a score of 92%;

ii. Night time qualification requires a score of 80%. SWAT officers and firearms instructors shall achieve a score of 92%.

b. Officers are restricted to a maximum of three (3) attempts in any one calendar day to qualify.

2. RIFLE

a. Rifle qualification scoring requirements are:

i. Daytime qualification requires a score of 92%;

ii. Night time qualification requires a score of 92%.

b. Officers are restricted to a maximum of three (3) attempts in any one calendar day to qualify.

3. OFF DUTY / BACK UP FIREARMS

a. Qualification with personal firearms shall be on an annual basis as scheduled by the department's firearms instructors. Officers shall be responsible for ensuring that they maintain a current qualification status for each personal firearm they wish to carry as an off duty or back up firearm.

b. Ammunition (if qualifying with a caliber other than .40) and holster for qualifying with a personal firearm shall be provided by the individual officer and is subject to a safety inspection by the department firearms instructor administering qualifications.

c. The course of fire for qualifying with a personal firearm, back up firearm and/or an off duty firearm shall be the same as currently required for the issued service firearm of the same or similar type.

d. An officer failing to qualify with a personal firearm shall be given the opportunity for future attempts at the discretion of the department's lead firearms instructor.

B. Officers failing to qualify with their issued firearm shall have their authorization to carry or use the firearm immediately suspended and the firearms instructor shall notify the appropriate bureau commander. Such officers shall be required to undergo remedial training by a certified instructor prior to qualifying and resuming official duties.

C. Notwithstanding (B) above, officers failing to qualify shall attend additional remedial training as directed by the department's lead firearms instructor. This additional training shall occur between the time the officer qualifies and the time the officer attempts to qualify the following calendar year.

D. Remedial training may also be conducted at the direction of the Chief of Police following any incident involving improper or ineffective use of a firearm.

06.05.9 SPECIALIZED TACTICAL FIREARMS

A. The department maintains special purpose firearms that may include, but are not limited to; tactical rifles, selective fire weapons, and gas/impact munition launchers. Only those officers who have successfully completed and maintained qualification as required by this general order shall be authorized to utilize such weapons.

B. Access to specialized tactical firearms shall be restricted to authorized officers of the Special Weapons and Tactics Team (SWAT), Mobile Field Force (MFF) operators, designated firearms instructors, and qualified armorers.

C. The SWAT commander and/or the MFF commander shall be responsible for ensuring that the procurement, use, storage, transfer, and disposition of specialized firearms comply with all applicable laws and regulations of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF).

06.05.10 UNINTENTIONAL DISCHARGE

A. If an officer unintentionally discharges his/her firearm, regardless of duty status, notification shall be made as soon as practicable to the watch commander. The watch commander shall respond and take the officer's and witness statements if applicable.

If discharge occurs during training, the senior firearms instructor present at the time of the incident shall document the incident and forward it to the officer's bureau commander.

B. All firearms involved in unintentional discharges shall be examined by the appropriate qualified armorer for functionality.

C. A memorandum shall be completed and forwarded to the officer's bureau commander for administrative review. Based on the results of the investigation, the discharge of the firearm shall be identified as:

1. Unintentional Discharge during Enforcement Action

   This type of action could be construed by the suspect(s) or the public as utilization of force, investigation, and reporting shall be in compliance with General Order 07.03 Use of Force.

2. Mechanical Discharge

   Caused by the malfunction of the firearm or ammunition. It could also be caused by a physical event that could not be prevented or foreseen by the user.

3. Failure to Follow Safety Protocol

   Failure to follow safety or operational protocols.

4. Negligent Discharge

   Discharge related to "horseplay with the firearm," unauthorized pointing and presenting or other act demonstrating a degree of recklessness or negligence.

5. Training Discharge

When a firearm is unintentionally discharged during training, and there are no resulting injuries.

D. If an unintentional discharge occurs within the City of Concord and injury or death results, the investigation shall be handled by N.C. State Bureau of Investigation. Should the incident occur outside the City of Concord, the involved officer shall immediately notify the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction.

06.05.11 WEAPONS MAINTENANCE, INSPECTION & REPAIR

A. All department firearms shall be inspected and approved by a department-approved qualified armorer prior to being placed into duty use. Firearms removed from duty use for any reason (such as resignation/retirement or for repairs) shall be re-inspected and approved by a department-approved qualified armorer before the weapon is returned to the inventory.

B. The Professional Standards Division commander or designee shall maintain a complete record of all firearms and other weapons issued or approved for use. This shall include the type, description, identifying model, serial number, and identity of the officer to whom the firearm or other weapon is assigned.

C. An Officer not authorized as a department-approved qualified armorer are prohibited from making any modifications or repairs to department firearms or other weapons without the authorization of the Professional Standards Division commander. Minor field adjustments and field stripping of firearms using approved methods and procedures for the purpose of routine cleaning and maintenance shall be permitted.

D. All issued and authorized firearms shall be subject to periodic or random unannounced inspection by department-approved qualified armorers or supervisors to ensure operational readiness and compliance with departmental orders.

1. Officers are responsible for properly maintaining their issued and assigned firearms in a clean and fully functional condition.

2. Any unauthorized modifications or indications of misuse or improper maintenance discovered by an armorer shall be reported in writing to the Professional Standards Division commander for appropriate action.

E. Any malfunction or suspected malfunction of a department firearm shall be reported to the Professional Standards Division commander as soon as practicable, and the firearm submitted to a department-approved qualified armorer for inspection and repair.

06.05.12 LESS LETHAL WEAPONS

The objective of less lethal force is to cause cessation of hostile acts by a subject who presents a danger to citizens and/or officers. Because no device is 100 percent capable of achieving this objective without causing death or serious injury, officers should expect that some subjects might not become incapacitated and may increase resistance or become more aggressive. For this reason, less lethal force is not required if deadly force is authorized by law and policy.

A. IMPACT MUNITIONS

1. Impact munitions include those listed on Attachment A.

2. Impact munitions are designed to be a less lethal round, but can be used in a manner that would constitute deadly force.

3. Target areas for impact munitions shall be in compliance with current department and manufacturer training.

4. Minimum and maximum ranges shall be adhered to in accordance with current department training and manufacturer recommendations.

5. Shotguns used to deploy impact munitions shall be equipped with an orange stock. Standard 12-gauge ammunition shall not be loaded into a shotgun equipped with an orange stock.

6. Qualification and refresher training shall be conducted on an annual basis with all launching platforms applicable to the officer's duties.

7. For their safety, officers deploying any impact munition shall do so when backed up by officers equipped to use deadly force. Circumstances that may justify the use of impact munitions include, but are not limited to:

   a. Persons armed with impact or edged weapons;

   b. Dispersal or routing of individuals in civil disturbance situations;

   c. Situations where the use of a specialty impact munition as an alternative to deadly force may facilitate the apprehension of a violent and/or armed person.

8. Suspects struck by impact munitions shall be placed in custody and evaluated by EMS as soon as practicable.

9. Use of impact munitions shall be reported as a use of force.

B. OLEORESIN CAPSICUM (OC) AEROSOL PROJECTORS (PEPPER SPRAY)

1. Officers are issued a water-based oleoresin capsicum aerosol projector as a less lethal weapon; OC projectors shall be considered as a supplement to, rather than a replacement for, empty hand control, impact weapons, or the service firearm. Only department-issued oleoresin capsicum aerosol projectors may be carried and used by officers.

2. All officers shall attend department training in the use of OC conducted by instructors trained to instruct OC. Only the initial OC aerosol projector training includes an OC exposure, unless the officer can prove prior OC exposure. All uniformed officers are required to carry a department-issued OC aerosol projector. Training in the use of OC aerosol projectors shall occur annually. Officers shall follow the approved application for the OC aerosol projector received during training.

3. The use of OC aerosol is to be considered as a use of force and General Order 07.03 Use of Force shall be followed.

4. OC aerosol may be used when there is non-compliance with a lawful command

and the suspect has begun to make aggressive actions toward or against an officer or a third person; or when the suspect continues their refusal to comply with the officer's lawful efforts to effect an arrest and continued physical resistance presents an increased threat or danger.

5. OC aerosol may not be used for coercion or intimidation.

6. OC aerosol shall not be used to wake unconscious or intoxicated subjects.

7. OC aerosol should not be used on handcuffed persons unless they are aggressively resisting, are violent and are likely to harm themselves or others.

8. OC aerosol should not be deployed on a subject who is in an environment that could lead to serious injury if vision becomes restricted. This includes but is not limited to elevated positions, moving vehicles, etc.

9. Deploy OC aerosol in the facial area, assuring coverage of the eyes. Isolated controlled motion from ear to ear is the most effective spray method. Proper tactics dictate the element of surprise, remaining no closer than 3 feet.

    a. **SPRAY** the subject until it is determined that the subject is contaminated or that the OC is ineffective and other measures are necessary.

        NOTE: OC spray deployment should be limited to a single officer per suspect. Two or more officers should not simultaneously spray the same subject

    b. **COMMAND** the subject to get on the ground (legs crossed, arms out).

    c. **EVALUATE** his/her response – repeat steps 1-3 if required or escalate or deescalate.

    d. **ATTEMPT TO CONTROL** the subject while avoiding, to the extent possible, pressure or weight on his/her back.

    e. **MEDICALLY** check subject – start decontamination.

10. In addition to all other policies and procedures regarding injured subjects, the following steps shall be taken with regard to a subject contaminated by the use of OC aerosol:

    a. Officers shall make every attempt to explain to the subject that he/she is going to help reduce the discomfort the suspect is feeling, as long as he/she cooperates. Some subjects will display a panic-type attitude contributed to by the effects. Officers shall make every attempt to reassure these subjects that the effects are temporary and not life-threatening. The most helpful source of relief officers can provide is to remove the subject from the contaminated area and provide fresh air.

    b. Officers shall radio the Communications Center and request EMS for decontamination assistance. While waiting for EMS to arrive, the officer shall monitor the subject and tell the subject that he/she has been sprayed with a pepper spray that is non-toxic and the effects will dissipate in a short time. The officer shall ask the subject if they have any medical conditions. This information shall be relayed to EMS to assist with treatment and

decontamination.

c. If the subject refuses treatment, the officer shall constantly monitor the subject during the entire arrest processing. The officer shall advise the Cabarrus County Sheriff's Department detention officer of the condition of the subject and the time the subject was sprayed with the OC aerosol before releasing the subject into the detention officer's custody.

11. When the container has been used or expired it shall be turned in for replacement following current department procedures.

C. EXPANDABLE BATON

1. Officers are issued a police straight expandable baton. All officers are required to attend department expandable baton training conducted by instructors trained to instruct expandable baton. The police straight expandable baton is to be carried by officers assigned to uniform duty at all times unless assigned to office duties. Training in the use of the police straight expandable baton shall occur annually.

2. Striking methods with a flashlight may be used to stun or surprise an individual in order to create time for an officer to deploy some other use of force option or restraining device. A flashlight shall be used only when there is no other reasonable alternative. Striking areas with the flashlight shall be consistent with those areas struck with a baton.

D. TASER ENERGY WEAPONS

1. AUTHORIZED USERS

a. TEW less lethal weapons shall be used in a manner that is consistent with the guidelines and training taught by department Axon certified instructors.

b. Every uniformed officer below the rank of lieutenant shall carry a TEW on their duty belt or approved vest carrier. Officers shall satisfactorily complete this department's approved training course before they are authorized to carry TEWs. The officer's training file shall contain documentation of training in the use of TEWs annually.

NOTE: Any officer who has previously satisfactorily completed another TEW training course shall also complete the department's approved training course.

2. DEVICE READINESS

a. The device shall be carried in a manner consistent with department training and instruction, on the support side of the duty belt or load bearing vest. Officers not assigned to uniformed patrol may utilize other department approved holsters and carry the weapon consistent with department training, on their support side.

b. The device shall be carried with the cartridge(s) loaded and the safety engaged until immediate use is authorized.

3. TEW batteries shall be docked at least every 30 days.

4. The TEW shall be tested at the beginning of each shift as instructed to ensure the unit works properly.

5. USE OF TEW

   a. Using a TEW is a serious control option. A TEW may be used only in response to a situation in which a reasonable officer would perceive an imminent threat of violence or force to themselves or another subject that could be mitigated by using a TEW. The use of the TEW requires an exigency that creates an immediate safety risk. A TEW is a higher-level, less-lethal force option. When reasonably appropriate, it may be used to address an imminent threat of violence or force and may provide an alternative to deadly force when the circumstances permit.

   b. The TEW may be used to control dangerous or violent subjects in situations where attempts to subdue the subject by conventional tactics have been or will likely be ineffective in the situation; or there is reasonable expectation that it will be unsafe for officers to approach within contact range of the subject.

6. Examples of situations when the TEW may be used include but are not limited to:

   a. When dealing with a subject that presents an imminent threat to use violence or force to an officer and or another subject;

   b. When confronted by subjects armed with weapons other than a firearm, such as knives, bottles, or any object that can be used as a weapon to cause bodily harm, and the subject poses an imminent threat of violence or force to an officer or another subject;

   c. When attempting to control violent subjects who may be under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol and are exhibiting aggressive behavior or subjects whose aggressive behavior indicates that other methods of control may reasonably result in injury to the subject or officers.

      Note: Officers shall be aware that there is a higher risk of sudden death in subjects under the influence of drugs or exhibiting symptoms associated with excited delirium, see General Order 07.01 Arrest Authority and Procedures.

   d. When a subject resists arrest and the subject has the apparent ability to retrieve a weapon and the officer reasonably believes the subject has access to a weapon.

7. When reasonable, officers shall attempt to verbally warn the suspect before using the TEW.

8. Factors to be considered in the use of a TEW:

   a. The number of officers present. When more than one officer is present, the use of a TEW is authorized if officers can clearly articulate that the subject continues to pose an imminent threat to use violence or force, not negated by the number of officers present.

b. TEWs shall not be used against a subject who is not suspected of a crime unless doing so is necessary to protect the officer or others from an imminent threat of violence or force posed by that subject. In the case of apparently mentally ill subjects, every reasonable effort to de-escalate or otherwise resolve the situation shall be made before a TEW is used.

c. TEWs shall be used only in strict compliance with the manufacturer's most current recommendations and guidelines.

d. The intentional use of two or more TEWs simultaneously on the same subject is strictly prohibited.

9. The TEW shall not be used:

a. In proximity to flammable liquids, fumes, gases, blasting materials, or any other highly combustible materials that may be ignited by the use of the device, including but not limited to, any subject who may have been contaminated with combustible liquids.

Note: Some areas within medical facilities have oxygen or other flammable gases or substances in use. Officers need to be aware of this when deciding whether to use a TEW.

b. On a handcuffed or secured prisoner, absent overtly assaultive behavior that cannot be reasonably dealt with in any other less intrusive fashion.

c. When it is reasonable to believe that incapacitation of the subject may result in serious injury or death (where the subject's fall may result in death or serious injury, in water, etc.).

d. On any suspect who does not demonstrate an imminent threat to use violence or force against the officer or another person.

e. Punitively for the purpose of coercion, or in an unjustified manner.

f. To escort or prod subjects.

g. To awaken unconscious or intoxicated individuals.

h. To force the surrender of blood or urine evidence.

i. Against subjects who are offering only passive and/or verbal resistance.

j. When the officer cannot for safety or other reasons approach the subject within the effective range of the TEW.

k. In situations where deadly force is the most reasonably necessary option, unless another officer is in position to use deadly force against the subject.

l. Solely to prevent the escape of a suspect of a non-violent offense who is otherwise not displaying an imminent threat to use violence or force towards the officer or another subject.

10. Officers should not use a TEW under the following situations:

a. On a subject who is in control of a vehicle (e.g., automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, ATVs, scooters), while that vehicle is moving or in gear unless no other option is available to prevent injury to the officer or others.

b. Officers shall be cognizant if the subject is visibly pregnant, elderly, otherwise infirm or of very young age and consider other less lethal control options before deploying a TEW.

11. Upon firing the TEW, the officer shall energize the subject the least number of times and no longer than necessary to accomplish the legitimate operational objective.

12. The subject shall be secured as soon as practicable while disabled by TEW power to minimize the number of deployment cycles. In determining the need for additional energy cycles, officers shall be aware that an energized subject may not be able to respond to commands during or immediately following exposure.

13. In preparation for firing, the TEW shall be pointed in a safe direction, the safety disengaged, and then aimed. The center mass of the subject's back shall be the primary target where reasonably possible; lower center mass of the area below the sternum or the legs shall be the secondary targets.

14. The TEW shall be pointed at the ground or in a safe direction with the safety on during loading, unloading, or when handled in other than an operational deployment.

15. AFTERCARE

a. The TEW probes may be removed from the subject after the subject is restrained following procedures outlined in training. The probes shall be placed in an approved Bio-Hazard Sharps container for proper disposal.

b. Whenever an individual has been exposed to a TEW, the officer shall contact Cabarrus County EMS for a medical evaluation of the individual. The officer shall continue to monitor the individual until EMS arrives.

16. Officers shall specifically alert EMS of any subject who:

a. requests medical attention;

b. is struck in a sensitive area (face, head, female breasts, neck, male groin);

c. from whom officers have difficulty removing the probes (owing to probe or barb separation);

d. does not appear to recover properly after being struck;

e. is in a potentially susceptible population category as noted in section 06.05.12(D)(10)(b) of this general order;

f. has been energized more than three times;

g. has had more than one TEW effectively used against him or her in any given incident;

h. has been subjected to a continuous energy cycle of 15 seconds or more;

i. has exhibited signs of extreme uncontrolled agitation or hyperactivity prior to TEW exposure.

17. Video or photographic documentation of the affected area shall be taken after the probes are removed.

Note: Body cameras may be used in lieu of cameras to document the affected area if practicable.

18. IMMEDIATE SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

a. When there is an active use (either drive-stun or cartridge deployment) of the TEW during an enforcement action, whether intentional or not, a supervisor shall be notified and shall respond to the scene. The responding supervisor shall conduct an administrative review of the incident and file a Use of Force Report.

Note: This requirement refers to the use of a TEW during an enforcement action and not an accidental discharge as noted in section 06.05.13 of this general order.

b. Supervisors shall ensure the subject receives appropriate medical treatment and the scene is secured.

c. Supervisors shall ensure proper video or photographic documentation of the site of the probe impacts and any related injuries.

d. Supervisors shall ensure that probes, cartridges, and wires are disposed of, taking into consideration biohazard procedures. The responding supervisor shall determine whether or not the cartridge and wires shall be retained as evidence. In most cases, when the suspect appears to recover fully with no serious injuries, this shall not be necessary. Examples of cases where these items shall be retained include, but are not limited to: in-custody death of a suspect, serious injury to a suspect, medical transport of the suspect on advice of EMS, and any other circumstance where the supervisor determines that these items might be of value. These items may be released from evidence and destroyed when it is determined that they no longer have any investigatory or evidentiary value.

e. Supervisors shall ensure that arrangements are made for the officer to receive ~~a~~ replacement cartridge after a discharge of the TEW cartridge.

f. Supervisors shall ensure that the TEW is downloaded when there is an active deployment, when there is reason to believe there was an active deployment (e.g., a complaint of inappropriate use), or when otherwise deemed necessary. A copy of the data shall be attached to the Use of Force Report.

06.05.13 ACCIDENTAL DISCHARGE OF A TEW

A. If an officer accidentally discharges their TEW (i.e. a cartridge deployment while testing the TEW, a cartridge deployment while removing the TEW from a holster,

etc.), outside of an enforcement action, regardless of duty status, notification shall be made as soon as practicable to their supervisor. The supervisor shall determine the need for any additional follow-up based on the circumstances. However, if the accidental discharge results in the probes striking another subject, the watch commander shall be notified, and a supervisor shall respond to the scene.

B. All TEWs involved in accidental discharges shall be examined by the appropriate department Axon instructor for functionality prior to being carried again for duty use.

C. A memorandum shall be completed and forwarded to the officer's bureau commander for administrative review. Based on the results of the investigation, the discharge of the TEW shall be identified as:

1. Mechanical Discharge

   Caused by the malfunction of the TEW or cartridges.

2. Failure to Follow Safety Protocol

   Failure to follow safety or operational protocols.

3. Negligent Discharge

   Discharge related to "horseplay with the TEW," unauthorized pointing and presenting or other act demonstrating a degree of recklessness or negligence.

James S. Hughes

JAMES S HUGHES
CHIEF OF POLICE

Concord Police Department
Specifications for Approved Weapons & Ammunition

ATTACHMENT A

Duty Firearm and Weapons Specifications

Duty Handgun:	Glock Model 22/23/27 .40 caliber pistol
Duty Rifle:	Smith & Wesson M&P-15 .223 caliber rifle Sig Sauer Model 516 (5.56 mm or .223 caliber) Colt M4 carbine (5.56mm or .223 caliber)
Duty Baton:	ASP Black Chrome 21" Expandable Baton with foam grip Solid Wooden Baton (24" & 30")
OC Aerosol:	SABRE Model 5.0 Crossfire Gel SABRE Red Crossfire Gel
TEW:	TASER 10

Ammunition Specifications

Handgun Round:	Winchester SXT 180 GR. .40 caliber (Duty) Winchester 180 GR. FMJ .40 caliber (Training, Qualification, and/or Proficiency)
Rifle/Select Fire Rifle Round:	Winchester Ranger 64 GR. PowerPoint .223 caliber
Tactical Sniper Rifle Round:	Federal Gold Match 175 GR. Match Grade BTHP .308 caliber

Specialized Weaponry

Select Fire Rifles:	H&K G36 (5.56 mm or .223 caliber) H&K MP5 (.40 caliber)
Sniper Rifles:	Remington Model 700 .308 caliber Bergara Model PDC .308 caliber
Distraction Devices:	CTS Flash-Bang Model 7290-2 Double-Bang CTS Flash-Bang Model 7290M Mini-Bang CTS Model 9593 Sting Ball CS CTS Model 9590 Sting Ball Glass Breaking Round .68 caliber Solid Polymer Rounds

Less Lethal Impact Munitions

Launcher:	DefTech 40MM Single Shot Launcher Penn Arms 40MM Single Shot Launcher Remington 870 .12 GA. with "Less Lethal" Designation
Impact Munitions:	CTS Model 4557 40MM Foam Baton CTS Model 4561 40MM Multi-three Wood Baton CTS .12 GA. Super Sock

CTS Model 4557 HV High-Velocity Foam Baton

CTS Model 4558 Sting-Ball Smokeless.60 Cal Rubber Pellet
CTS Model 4551 Rubber Foam Smokeless Multi-Projectile
PepperBall Marking Rounds .68 caliber
PepperBall Live Rounds .68 caliber
PepperBall Live X Rounds .68 caliber

Chemical Munitions

Launcher:
DefTech 40MM Single Shot Launcher
Penn Arms 40MM Single Shot Launcher
Remington 870 .12 GA. with "Less Lethal" Designation
FTC Pepper Ball Launcher

CS Munitions:
CTS Model 4230 Riot CS Smoke Projectile
CTS Model 4233 Riot CS Smoke Multi Projectile
CTS Model 4630 40MM CS Muzzle Blast
CTS 8230 Tactical Grenade CS Smoke
CTS Model 5231 Riot CS Smoke Triple Phaser
CTS Model 6230 Riot CS Smoke
CTS Model 5430, CS Flameless Expulsion Canister Grenade
CTS Model 5230B CS Baffled Canister Grenade
CTS Model 4431 40MM CS Powder Barricade Spin Stabilized

OC Munitions:
CTS Model 2440 12-gauge OC Powder Projectile
CTS Model 4640 40MM OC Muzzle Blast
CTS Model 4441 40MM OC Powder Barricade Spin Stabilized
CTS Model 6340 OC Vapor Grenade
DefTech Model 56895 1.3% MK-9 Stream OC Aerosol
Sabre Red 1.33% MK-9 Stream
DefTec 1.3% MK-9 Stream
PepperBall Live Rounds .68 caliber
PepperBall Live X Rounds .68 caliber

Smoke:
CTS 4210-R Red Smoke 40 MM
CTS 4210 White Smoke Projectile
CTS 4213 White Smoke Multi Projectile
CTS Model 6210-R Hand Grenade – Red Smoke
CTS Model 6210 Hand Grenade – White Smoke
CTS Model 8210-R Tactical Grenade Red Smoke

Concord Police Department
Specifications for Secondary Weapons

ATTACHMENT B

AMMUNITION: The minimum requirements for ammunition used in secondary weapons are listed below. Bullet design is limited to jacketed hollow point (JHP) and full metal jacket (FMJ). In all cases, only factory loaded ammunition shall be approved for use. Wad-cutters, reloads, exploding, or frangible ammunition shall not be used.

Secondary Weapons	
Caliber	Minimum Bullet Weight
.380 auto	90 grain
.38 special	125 grain
.38 super	125 grain
9mm	115 grain
.357 magnum	125 grain
.357 sig	125 grain
10mm	155 grain
.40 S&W	155 grain
.41 magnum	155 grain
.44 special	180 grain
.44 magnum	180 grain
.45 ACP	180 grain
.45 Long Colt	180 grain

ATTACHMENT C

North Carolina Concealed Handgun Chart - Prohibited Carry Areas				
Carry Area	**Individuals Authorized Pursuant to NCGS 14-269(b)**	**Out of State Officer HR 218**	**Concealed Carry Handgun Permittee NCGS 14-415.10**	**Out of State Reciprocal Concealed Carry Handgun**
Educational Property	**YES**	**YES** (If secured in the vehicle unless private educational property is posted)	**YES** (If secured in the vehicle unless private educational property is posted)	**YES** (If secured in the vehicle unless private educational property is posted)
Where Alcohol Beverages are Sold and Consumed	**YES**	**YES** (Unless posted)	**YES** (Unless posted)	**YES** (Unless posted)
Certain State Property & Courthouses (This does not address Legislative Office properties)	**YES**	**YES** (If secured in the vehicle)	**YES** (If secured in the vehicle)	**YES** (If secured in the vehicle)
Parades or Funeral Processions	**YES**	**YES** (Unless posted)	**YES** (Unless posted)	**YES** (Unless posted)
Picket Lines, Private Health Care Facilities	**YES**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**
Posted Property	See Note*	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**
Law Enforcement or Correctional Facility	**YES**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**
Federal Property	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**
While Consuming Alcohol or While Alcohol or Controlled Substance is in the Blood	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**
Assembly Where Admission is Charged	**YES**	**YES** (Unless posted)	**YES** (Unless posted)	**YES** (Unless posted)
State Owned Rest Area	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**
Posted Local Government Recreational Facilities	**YES**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**
Yes = The person in that category can carry in the area listed.				
No = The person in that category can not carry in the area listed.				
* While carrying in this area may not be in violation of carry concealed statutes, it may constitute a trespass violation in certain circumstances				