



Wilmington Police Department



Directive .05.27 Less Lethal Weapons

CALEA Standards: 4.1.4, 4.3.1, 4.3.2, 4.3.3, 41.2.3
NCLEA Standards: 2.02, 2.03

I. Purpose

The purpose of this directive is to describe the confines, regulations, and justification for officers to use force with less lethal weapons.

II. Definitions

A. Less Lethal Weapons - Weapons which are not fundamentally designed to kill or cause serious bodily injury. Less lethal weapons are not considered to be deadly weapons as a matter of law. No employee will be allowed to carry or use a less lethal weapon until they have been trained and/or certified in the use of the weapon and demonstrated legal use and proficiency with the weapon. Certification/training will be verified by the Quartermaster prior to issuance of any weapon.

III. Procedures

A. .4 % Oleoresin Capsicum Spray (Defense Technology – First Defense MK-3 Stream 360 Degree)

1. General Guidelines

- a) Officers shall use added caution when using O.C. Spray against women who are pregnant, those suffering from obvious debilitating illnesses, and persons who are very young or very old.
- b) O.C. Spray may not be used: for coercion or intimidation, to wake unconscious or intoxicated subjects, from a moving vehicle, or against subjects offering only passive resistance.

2. Decontamination

- a) After spraying a subject, the officer must monitor the subject's physical condition for up to 45 minutes or until the subject is turned over to jail personnel. After handcuffing and searching the subject, the officer should instruct the subject to stay still, not to rub his eyes, breathe normally, and relax as much as possible. Decontamination includes:
 - i. Decontaminating the subject at the scene of the arrest when the member's or subject's safety is not jeopardized.
 - ii. Moving the subject to an uncontaminated area as soon as possible.
 - iii. Facing the subject into the wind.
 - iv. Spraying the subject's face and eyes utilizing water.
 - v. Patting the subject's face dry with paper towels.
 - vi. A subject should be asked if he suffers from any medical

- problems.
- vii. While transporting the subject, the officer shall provide ventilation to the subject by opening the window(s) and/or directing the air-conditioning vent toward the subject's face.
 - viii. Upon arrival at the detention facility or chemical analysis site, the member shall allow the subject to flush his face and eyes with cool water. A non-oil based soap or detergent can be used and will help remove the resin from the skin.
 - ix. Do not use commercial eyewash during the decontamination process.
 - x. Jail personnel must be informed when a prisoner has been sprayed with OC spray.

B. Collapsible Baton, PR-24, and Riot Baton

1. General Guidelines

- a) Batons may be used as less lethal weapons to control violent or potentially violent suspects when an officer reasonably believes that the following conditions exist:
 - i. Deadly force does not appear to be justifiable and/or necessary;
 - ii. Attempts to subdue the suspect using conventional tactics have been or will likely be ineffective;
 - iii. and there is a reasonable expectation that it will be unsafe for the officer to approach within contact range of the suspect.
- b) Officers may utilize: collapsible batons-26 inch; PR-24 24 inch; Riot Baton 24 or 36 inch long.
- c) Wilmington Police Officers who complete the prescribed certification courses for collapsible batons will be issued collapsible batons.
- d) Officers are permitted to carry a PR-24, provided they have successfully completed an appropriate PR-24 certification course.
- e) The agency possesses Riot Batons, which can be distributed by the Watch Commander in the event of a public disturbance. Riot Batons are extended straight batons. **The use of Riot Batons shall only be authorized by Incident Commanders.**
- f) Any use of batons that is in direct conflict with the manufacturer's instructions and/or the intended purpose and design is strictly prohibited.
- g) **Intentional head blows are strictly prohibited in all situations except where deadly force is justified.**

C. Specialty Impact Munitions

1. General Guidelines

- a) These weapons are 12 ga shotguns with orange colored butt stocks, and the 40 mm multi-launcher. Each weapon is also clearly marked "**Less -Lethal**" on the butt stock.
- b) The less lethal 12 ga shotgun shall only be loaded with: super sock bean bag rounds, Air Bangs, Instantaneous Distraction Rounds, Ferret Liquid CS, Ferret Liquid OC, Ferret Powder CS, Ferret Powder OC, or Stinger Rounds.
- c) The 40 mm multi-launchers are capable of firing several different less-lethal munitions. The following munitions are approved for the 40 mm multi-launchers: Bean Bag, Exact Impact, Ferret Liquid CS, Ferret Liquid OC, Ferret Powder CS, Ferret Powder OC, Foam Baton, Heavy Barricaded Projectile CS, Heavy Barricaded Projectile OC, Muzzle Blast CS, Muzzle Blast OC, Rubber Baton, SAF Smoke, Speed Heat CS, Speed Heat OC, Speed Heat Smoke, Stinger .32 cal., Stinger .60 cal, and Wooden Baton Rounds.
- d) The Pepperball Launcher/System is a high pressure air device which launches .68 caliber plastic sphere projectiles (Pepperballs) using compressed air from an attached cylinder. The Pepperball projectiles are loaded with Oleoresin Capsicum (OC powder) which is a naturally occurring irritant agent. The projectiles burst on impact with enough force to distribute the OC into the air around the target.
- e) The weapons will be carried in a protective case in the trunk of the patrol vehicle or secured in the SWAT vehicle. The weapon will not be loaded until it is removed from the vehicle and its protective case in preparation for use.
- f) Less lethal munitions shall be carried in the protective case along with the weapon. Only departmental approved munitions will be carried in the case or stored in the SWAT vehicle. **At No Time Is Conventional 12 ga Ammunition to Be Placed in the Less-Lethal Weapon or Protective Case.**
- g) Officers responsible for these weapons will ensure that only approved munitions are carried/loaded for operational use. **Prior to deployment of any Specialty Impact Munitions, officers must first receive the Incident Commander's approval.** For deployment of CS rounds, or any other chemical agents, section "D" below applies.

- h) In situations where less-lethal munitions are deployed and discharged (hit or miss) the incident will be fully documented on a Use of Force Report. The on-duty supervisor will respond to the scene any time the weapon is discharged. Any person struck with less-lethal munitions round will be transported to a medical facility for examination. Color photographs will be taken of any body part struck by the munitions.
- i) Less-lethal munitions issued for on duty use shall be replaced prior to the expiration of the shelf life. Replaced munitions shall be used for qualifications.

D. Chemical Agents

1. General Guidelines

- a) To minimize injury to suspects, Department personnel, and other persons, or to avoid property damage, the use of a chemical agent such as tear gas may be necessary where other methods of control or apprehension would be ineffective or more dangerous.
- b) **Only the Chief of Police and/or his designee (Captains and above) possess the authority to direct the deployment of a chemical agent into structures.** Lieutenants and above shall possess the authority to direct the deployment of chemical agents for the purposes of dispersing a hostile or unruly crowd. Only approved Departmental Chemical Agents may be utilized by those trained in their deployment.
- c) Before using a chemical agent, due regard shall be exercised for the safety of all potentially affected persons. Proper scene cordon and evacuation techniques shall be used when practical. Only the minimal amount of chemical agents shall be used to meet the needs of a situation. Whenever possible, consideration of a fire hazard shall be observed with Fire Department personnel being summoned to the scene before using tear gas.
- d) **INDISCRIMINATE USE PROHIBITED:** Chemical agents shall not be used indiscriminately or against non-combative persons.
- e) In situations where a Chemical Agent has been deployed the incident will be fully documented on a Use of Force Report. **The on-duty Supervisor will be responsible for the completion of the Department's Use of Force Report.**

E. Conducted Electrical Weapons (CEW)

1. General Guidelines

- a) The conducted electrical weapon (CEW) is deployed as an additional police tool and is not intended to replace firearms or self-defense techniques.
- b) A CEW may be used to control dangerous or violent subjects when deadly physical force does not appear to be justified and/or necessary; or 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.
- c) CEWs will not be used against a passive subject.

2. X26P

- a) Only officers who have successfully completed the initial user training are authorized to carry and use an X26P CEW.
- b) All officers authorized to carry and use the X26P are required to complete annual recertification training.
- c) Each officer is responsible for the condition of their X26P CEW and will thoroughly inspect the device before taking it into the field. Officers will:
 - i. Inspect the device for any obvious damage, check the lights, laser site, frame, trigger housing, and safety switch for functionality.
 - ii. Turn the device on and verify that battery strength is greater than 20% and there are no fault icons present.
 - iii. Each weapon will be spark tested at the beginning of every shift for operability testing. Spark testing will consist of removing the cartridge, turning the device on, performing a five (5) second spark test, turning the device back off and replacing the cartridge back onto the device.
 - iv. The department will supply 25 ft. probe cartridges. All CEWs and cartridges will be issued through the Quartermaster's Office. First line supervisors shall be issued spare cartridges through the Quartermaster's office. Cartridges will be inspected for damaged or loose doors during the daily spark test. Cartridges will

not be utilized in the field with missing or loose blast doors.

- v. If a device or cartridge is determined to be unfit for duty, it will be taken to the Quartermaster's Office where a new device or cartridge will be issued. The device or cartridge will be evaluated, repaired, and/or returned to the manufacturer.
- d) The CEW will be carried in the issued holster. If the CEW is worn on the dominant hand side so it can be cross drawn with the support hand, the grip/handle of the CEW will be aligned opposite of the firearm "pointing toward the body midline," so as to avoid any chance of confusion between firearm/CEW. When not in use, the CEW will be placed in its protective holster to protect its electronic components.
- e) A CEW shall not be used for: coercion or intimidation, to escort or prod suspects, to wake unconscious or intoxicated subjects, on a subject who is in control of a vehicle (e.g. automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, ATVs, scooters) while the vehicle is moving or in gear, on a person who is complying with officer's commands, during a demonstration or other lawful protest where the subject is only offering passive resistance or when it is reasonable to believe that incapacitation of the subject may result in serious injury or death (e.g. where the subject's fall may result in death or serious injury).
- f) Initial use of the CEW will be for a full 5 second cycle, and then the officer will evaluate the need to apply a second 5 second cycle. Each subsequent 5 second cycle requires justification to deploy the CEW for each subsequent cycle. Once a subject has been exposed to three cycles, the CEW may be deemed ineffective and another use of force option should be considered.
- g) The use of the CEW's "drive stun" mode should be used primarily to supplement the probe mode to complete the conductive circuit. The "drive stun" requires the same level of justification as a probe deployment.
- h) In less-lethal force situations, officers will not intentionally target the head, neck, upper chest area or genitalia of the subject with a CEW.
- i) When feasible, officers will verbally warn the suspect before discharging the CEW. A laser display may be used in conjunction with verbal warnings.

- j) Officers shall use added caution when using the CEW against women who are pregnant, persons (known by the officers) with pacemakers, those suffering from obvious debilitating illnesses, persons who are very young or very old.
- k) CEW's should not be fired near flammable liquids and fumes, as they may ignite. Some self-defense sprays are flammable and a CEW should not be used in conjunction with them. CEW's should not be used in highly flammable meth labs.
- l) After securing the subject in handcuffs or other appropriate restraints, if the probes are, or were embedded in skin tissue, the officer shall request EMS personnel to examine the subject. The officer should not attempt to remove the probes. If the probes are embedded in soft tissue areas such as the eyes, neck, or groin, the puncture sites shall immediately be brought to the attention of EMS personnel who may recommend transport to a medical facility.
- m) Officers shall retain spent probes and cartridges as evidence.
- n) The officer assigned to the deployed CEW will also notify the Quartermaster as soon as practical in reference to downloading the information to a database. The data download will contain specific deployment details. A CEW scheduled for repair will be downloaded prior to being shipped to the manufacturer.

F. Taser Energy Weapons (TEW)

1. General Guidelines

- a) The Taser Energy Weapon (TEW) is deployed as an additional police tool and is not intended to replace firearms or self-defense techniques.
- b) A TEW may be used to control dangerous or violent subjects when deadly physical force does not appear to be justified and/or necessary; or 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. TEWs will not be used against a passive subject.

2. Taser 10

- a) Only officers who have successfully completed the initial user training are authorized to carry and use a Taser 10 TEW.

- b) All officers authorized to carry and use the Taser 10 are required to complete annual recertification training.
- c) Each officer is responsible for the condition of their Taser 10 and will thoroughly inspect the device before taking it into the field. Officers will:
 - i. Inspect the device for any obvious damage, check the lights, laser site, frame, trigger housing, and safety switch for functionality.
 - ii. Turn the device on and verify that battery strength is greater than 20% and there are no fault icons present. If the battery strength is low, officers shall dock the battery at any of the designated charging/docking stations and use a replacement battery. Taser 10 batteries are not specific to the device and can be used interchangeably. The battery will recognize the device that it is in and whom the device is assigned to. **Officers shall dock their battery at least once every 30 days to ensure adequate battery power, receive software updates and download usage data.**
 - iii. A Function Test will be performed at the beginning of every shift for operability testing.
 - iv. The department will supply a single removable magazine with ten (10) slots where Taser 10 cartridges are inserted. Each cartridge contains a firing mechanism and probe. The tip of the cartridge is covered with a thin piece of foil. Users shall inspect the cartridges during the daily Function Test. All Taser 10 probe lines are 45ft. All Taser 10's and cartridges will be issued through the Quartermaster's Office. First line supervisors will have accesses to spare cartridges if replacement cartridges are needed and the Quartermaster is unavailable. Spare cartridges will be issued, and tracked, through the Quartermaster's office. Cartridges will not be utilized in the field if they appear damaged or if the foil cover is broken or missing.
 - v. If a device, magazine, or cartridge is determined to be unfit for duty, it will be taken to the Quartermaster's Office where a new device, magazine, or cartridge will be issued. The device, magazine, or cartridge will be evaluated, repaired, and/or returned to the manufacturer.
- d) The Taser 10 will be carried in the issued holster. If the Taser 10 is worn on the dominant hand side so it can be cross drawn with the support hand, the grip/handle of the TEW will be aligned opposite of the firearm "pointing toward the body midline," so as to avoid any

chance of confusion between firearm/TEW. When not in use, the TEW will be placed in its protective holster to protect its electronic components.

- e) A Taser 10 shall not be used for: coercion or intimidation, to escort or prod suspects, to wake unconscious or intoxicated subjects, on a subject who is in control of a vehicle (e.g. automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, ATVs, scooters) while the vehicle is moving or in gear, on a person who is complying with officer's commands, during a demonstration or other lawful protest where the subject is only offering passive resistance or when it is reasonable to believe that incapacitation of the subject may result in serious injury or death (e.g. where the subject's fall may result in death or serious injury).
- f) Initial use of the Taser 10 will be for a full 5 second cycle, and then the officer will evaluate the need to apply a second 5 second cycle. Each subsequent 5 second cycle requires justification to deploy the TEW for each subsequent cycle. Once a subject has been exposed to three cycles, the TEW may be deemed ineffective and another use of force option should be considered.
- g) Taser 10 does not have a drive stun feature.
- h) In less-lethal force situations, officers will not intentionally target the head, neck, upper chest area or genitalia of the subject with a Taser 10.
- i) When feasible, officers will verbally warn the suspect before discharging the Taser 10. Taser 10 has a built-in warning feature that consists of a green laser, a 1000-lumen flashing light, and a distinct audible tone. These features should be used during verbal warnings. Once a subject has been tased, and a circuit is completed, a loud distinct audible tone will last for 5 seconds, or the duration of the tasing.
- j) Officers shall use added caution when using the Taser 10 against women who are pregnant, persons (known by the officers) with pacemakers, those suffering from obvious debilitating illnesses, persons who are very young or very old.
- k) Taser 10's should not be fired near flammable liquids and fumes, as they may ignite. Some self-defense sprays are flammable and Taser 10 should not be used in conjunction with them. Taser 10's should not be used in highly flammable meth labs.
- l) After securing the subject in handcuffs or other appropriate restraints, if the probes are, or were embedded in skin tissue, the

officer shall request EMS personnel to examine the subject. The officer should not attempt to remove the probes. If the probes are embedded in soft tissue areas such as the eyes, neck, or groin, the puncture sites shall immediately be brought to the attention of EMS personnel who may recommend transport to a medical facility.

- m) Officers shall retain spent probes and cartridges as evidence.
- n) Officers shall record the serial number of all spent cartridges in their Use of Force Report.
- o) Following any cartridge deployment, officers shall dock their Taser 10 battery at any of the designated charging/docking stations for a data download.

G. Diversionary Devices

1. General Guidelines

- a) The use of noise flash Diversionary Devices has saved the lives of many police officers, innocent civilians, and suspects. However, in order to reduce any potential for injury, these life-saving, less-lethal devices, must be properly deployed and their use supervised.
- b) Authorization for Use - Except in extreme emergencies (i.e., life-threatening situations), Diversionary Devices will not be used without prior authorization from the Incident Commander.
- c) Justification for Use - Generally, Diversionary Devices may be considered whenever the use of a less-lethal diversion would facilitate entry, enable arrest, and potentially reduce the risk of injury. Circumstances justifying the use of Diversionary Devices includes, but is not limited to:
 - i. Barricaded suspect and/or hostage situation;
 - ii. High-risk warrant service;
 - iii. Circumstances where distraction of violent mentally deranged persons or those under the influence of alcohol/drugs is believed necessary to facilitate apprehension;
 - iv. Situations where the authorizing person deems use necessary to safely resolve the incident.
- d) Deployment Considerations - Prior to deploying Diversionary Devices, personnel will consider available intelligence information and circumstances (i.e., presence of children, elderly person, etc.). Circumstances may dictate that exterior deployment is preferable to deployment on the interior of the structure.

- e) Whenever possible, devices will be deployed to an area visible to the deploying officer. Generally, these devices will not be used solely for the preservation of evidence. Because Diversionary Devices have the potential to ignite flammable material, a portable fire extinguisher will be readily accessible.
- f) If time permits prior to deployment of a Diversionary Device, notification shall be made to the Fire Department.

H. Tire Deflation Devices (TDD)

1. General Guidelines

- a) Tire Deflation Devices (TDD) are spike belts or rods designed to release air volume from a tire in a controlled manner with the intention of bringing a violator vehicle to a safe stop. Stop Sticks is the brand name of a type of TDD that is utilized by the Wilmington Police Department. TDD's may be used as a forcible stopping technique to terminate a vehicle pursuit (See WPD Directive 8.01 Vehicle Pursuits). Permission must be obtained from a Sergeant or above prior to use. The device may only be deployed by officers who have completed the departmental training course. TDD's (Stop Sticks) are designed to be used when the vehicle to be apprehended is traveling at 10 mph or greater. Procedures for the deployment of the stop sticks are defined in the department's lesson plan and training on the use of stop sticks.
- b) Unless there is reason to believe a fleeing vehicle will result in an imminent threat of death or serious injury if apprehension is delayed, TDD's (Stop Sticks) shall not be deployed to stop the following vehicles: Any vehicle with fewer than four (4) wheels; vehicles carrying hazardous materials; passenger buses transporting passengers; school buses transporting students; or any vehicle that would pose an unusual hazard to innocent parties.
- c) TDD's (Stop Sticks) may be deployed as single units or in a combination of two or more. The width of the roadway to be covered and the time available for deployment will determine the number of TDD's (Stop Sticks) used.
- d) Officers involved in the deployment of TDD's (Stop Sticks) shall re-direct civilian vehicle traffic away from the deployment area.
- e) The device should be strategically placed so that the target vehicle can strike the device, and if possible, the device can be readily retracted. The officer deploying the device shall retreat to a safe location, away from the oncoming target vehicle.
- f) Unmarked police vehicles or civilian vehicles shall not be used to create a roadblock or "funnel" configuration to force the target vehicle onto the device.

- g) Rapid Deployment: The TDD's (Stop Sticks) should be placed in the probable path of the fleeing vehicle with any three sides down in a straight line. The distance between the TDD's (Stop Sticks) should not be more than approximately six inches.
- h) Normal Deployment: The TDD's (Stop Sticks) should be joined together using the interlocking devices on each end of the device. The sections can then be placed as a single obstacle in the path of the fleeing vehicle.
- i) The TDD's (Stop Sticks) are equipped with a pull string that attaches to the end of the device. Having the pull string attached gives the officer the option of pulling a number of TDD's (Stop Sticks) from a concealed position into the path of the fleeing vehicle. Caution should be used when employing this maneuver. The pull string must be placed flat on the surface of the roadway and should not be held by the officer. The TDD's (Stop Sticks) must be pulled in place in sufficient time to allow the officer to release the pull string and place themselves in a secure location.
- j) The Communications Center must be advised of the location of the deployment. The dispatcher will alert all units, including other agencies involved, in the attempted apprehension and of the location of TDD deployment.
- k) The fleeing vehicle may not stop as a result of the TDD's (Stop Sticks) puncturing a tire. The release of air through the puncture does not happen instantly, but allows the driver of the fleeing vehicle to continue fleeing for a short distance.
- l) Deployed TDD's (Stop Sticks) should be removed from the roadway as soon as it is safe to do so and no further need for deployment exists.
- m) Pursuing vehicles require a clear path if it is necessary to continue the vehicle apprehension.
- n) A Use of Force report will be completed by the officer who deployed the TDD's (Stop Sticks).

I. Remote Restraint Device

This directive provides guidelines for the issuance and use of BolaWrap™ devices in order to minimize injury to suspects, subjects, and officers. The BolaWrap™ device is intended to immobilize and control resistive/non-compliant persons and persons with known or suspected mental health issues. The BolaWrap™ is a hand-held remote restraint device that discharges an eight-foot bola style Kevlar tether to entangle an individual at a range of 10-25 feet.

1. Bola Wrap

- a) Issuance and carrying BolaWrap Device shall adhere to the following guidelines:
 - a) Only a department-approved BolaWrap™ device that has been issued by the Department shall be utilized by personnel.
 - b) Only members who have successfully completed department-approved training may be issued and carry the BolaWrap™ device.
 - c) All BolaWrap™ devices shall be clearly and distinctly marked to differentiate them from the duty weapon and any other device.
 - d) Officers shall be responsible for ensuring that their issued BolaWrap™ device is properly maintained and in good working order.
 - e) Officers should not hold both a firearm and the BolaWrap™ device at the same time.
- b) Verbal and Visual Warnings - A verbal warning of the intended use of the "less lethal" device should precede its application, unless it would otherwise endanger the safety of officers or when it is not practicable due to the circumstances. The purpose of the warning is to:
 - a) Provide the individual with a reasonable opportunity to voluntarily comply.
 - b) Provide other officers and individuals with a warning that the BolaWrap device may be deployed.
 - c) The aiming laser should never be intentionally directed into the eyes of another as it may permanently impair his/her vision.
 - d) The fact that a verbal or other warning was given or the reasons it was not given shall be documented by the officer deploying the BolaWrap™ device in the related report.
- c) Use Of The BolaWrap™ Device - The BolaWrap™ device has limitations and restrictions requiring consideration before its use. The device should only be used when its operator can safely approach the subject within the operational range of the device. Although the BolaWrap™ device is generally effective in controlling most individuals, officers should be aware that the device may not achieve the intended results and be prepared with other options.
- d) Application Of The BolaWrap™ Device - The BolaWrap device may be used in any of the following circumstances, when the circumstances perceived by the officer at the time indicate that such application is reasonably necessary to control a person:
 - i. The subject is violent or is physically resisting.

- ii. The subject has demonstrated, by words or action, an intention to be violent or to physically resist, and reasonably appears to present the potential to harm officers, him/herself or others.
- e) Special Deployment Considerations - The use of the BolaWrap™ device on certain individuals should generally be avoided unless the totality of the circumstances indicates that other available options reasonably appear ineffective or would present a greater danger to the officer, the subject or others, and the officer reasonably believes that the need to control the individual outweighs the risk of using the device. This includes:
 - i. Individuals who are known to be pregnant.
 - ii. Elderly individuals or obvious juveniles.
 - iii. Individuals who are handcuffed or otherwise restrained.
 - iv. Individuals detained in a police vehicle.
 - v. Individuals in danger of falling or becoming entangled in machinery or heavy equipment, which could result in death or serious bodily injury.
 - vi. Individuals near any body of water that may present a drowning risk.
 - vii. Individuals whose position or activity may result in collateral injury (e.g., falls from height, operating vehicles).
- f) The BolaWrap™ device shall not be used to psychologically torment, elicit statements or to punish any individual.
- g) Targeting Considerations - The preferred target areas are the lower part of the body and the extremities. The head, neck, chest and groin should not be intended target areas.
- h) Multiple Applications Of The BolaWrap™ Device - If the first application of the BolaWrap™ device appears to be ineffective in gaining control of an individual, the officer should consider certain factors before additional applications of the device, including:
 - i. Whether the Kevlar cord or barbs are making proper contact.
 - ii. Whether the individual has the ability and has been given a reasonable opportunity to comply.
 - iii. Whether verbal commands, other options or tactics may be more effective.
- i) Actions Following Deployments - Following the use of the BolaWrap™ device personnel shall:
 - i. Request a supervisor to the scene.

- ii. After securing the subject in handcuffs or other appropriate restraints, if the barbs are or were embedded in skin tissue, the officer shall request EMS personnel to examine the subject. The officer should not attempt to remove the barbs. If the barbs are embedded in soft tissue areas such as the eyes, neck, or groin, the puncture sites shall immediately be brought to the attention of EMS personnel who may recommend transport to a medical facility.
 - iii. The expended cartridge, barbs and Kevlar cord shall be collected and submitted into evidence.
- j) Documentation - Officers shall document all BolaWrap™ device discharges in the related arrest/crime report and in a Use of Force Report.
- k) Medical Treatment - All persons who have been struck by BolaWrap™ device barbs shall be medically assessed prior to booking. Additionally, any such individual who falls under any of the following categories should, as soon as practicable, be examined by paramedics or other qualified medical personnel:
 - i. The person is suspected of being under the influence of controlled substances and/ or alcohol.
 - ii. The person may be pregnant.
 - iii. The person reasonably appears to be in need of medical attention.
 - iv. The BolaWrap™ device barbs are lodged in a sensitive area (e.g., groin, female breast, head, face, neck).
 - v. The person requests medical treatment.

If any individual refuses medical attention, such a refusal should be witnessed by another officer and/or medical personnel and shall be fully documented in related reports.

If a recording is made of the contact or an interview with the Individual, any refusal should be included, if possible. The transporting officer shall inform any person providing medical care or receiving custody that the individual has been subjected to the application of the BolaWrap™ device.

- l) Supervisor Responsibilities - When possible, supervisors shall respond to calls when they reasonably believe there is likelihood the BolaWrap™ device may be used. A supervisor should respond to all incidents where the BolaWrap™ device was deployed.

A supervisor should review each incident where a person has been exposed to an activation of the BolaWrap™ device. Photographs of the affected area should be taken, including if the skin is penetrated, and witnesses interviewed.

J. Training

1. Annually, as part of the classroom portion of firearms and less-lethal weapons training, WPD officers will be trained in the legal use of force. This training will consist of a statutory review, an in depth review of all applicable WPD policies, a question and answer session and video review and discussion of a use of force scenario.
2. All agency personnel authorized to use any of the following less lethal/intermediate weapons, shall be trained annually and demonstrate the legal use and proficiency with the weapon:
 - a) ECW
 - b) TEW
 - c) Bola Wrap
 - d) Specialty Impact Munitions
 - e) Pepper spray or any other chemical agent
 - f) Impact weapons (baton/PR24/riot baton)

Training shall be conducted by instructors trained or certified to teach the specific devices used by the agency.

- b. All proficiency training will be documented.
- c. If an officer fails to demonstrate proficiency with a less-lethal weapon, they will receive immediate remedial training with the certified instructor until such a time when they can demonstrate proficiency with the less-lethal weapon.
- d. If an Officer is unable to demonstrate proficiency with their CEW, TEW, or Bola Wrap, and subsequent attempts at remedial training are unsuccessful, then the officer will not be permitted to carry the respective less-lethal weapon. The instructor will take custody of the CEW, TEW, or Bola Wrap and turn it in to the quartermaster for re-issuance to qualified personnel.
- e. Officers receive weaponless control technique instruction (SCAT) as part of the BLET curriculum. WPD supplements this training through the instruction of Gracie Survival Tactics. All newly hired officers receive initial instruction, and demonstrate proficiency, of basic Gracie Survival Tactics in WPD Post BLET Training. All Gracie training is conducted by instructors certified in Gracie Survival Tactics. Officers may then voluntarily receive instruction on more advanced Gracie Tactics throughout the year if they choose. A Gracie Survival Tactics refresher is conducted biennially department wide. If the department opts to conduct SCAT training, a SCAT certified instructor will be utilized for

such training. All training, demonstration of proficiency, and remedial training will be documented.