

RESPONSE TO RESISTANCE – SPECIAL TECHNIQUES AND LESS-LETHAL WEAPONS

POLICY:

It is the policy of the Omaha Police Department (OPD) that officers may use less-lethal force weapons systems and techniques that require specialized training and equipment to de-escalate potentially violent interactions with Actively Resistive, Assaultive/High-Risk, and Life-Threatening/Serious Bodily Injury Subjects. OPD officers will use only that amount of force which is objectively reasonable to take a subject into custody or otherwise bring an incident under control while protecting the safety of the officer and others.

DEFINITIONS:

See the "[Response to Resistance – Use of Force](#)" policy for all relevant definitions.

PROCEDURES:

I. Less-Lethal Force

- A. Officers shall not use a deadly or less-lethal weapon/technique unless qualified in its proficient use, as determined by OPD training procedures.
 - 1. It is understood that during intense, uncertain, and/or rapidly evolving confrontations, officers may have to use improvised techniques and weapons that may or may not be part of OPD's formal training program.
 - a. The use of such improvised techniques and weapons shall be based on the objectively reasonable standard.
 - b. Even in these circumstances, the use of force shall comply with this policy.
- B. The playful drawing of any weapon, or unnecessary exhibition of the same, is forbidden.
- C. Use of a less-lethal force officer response is not intended to take the place of the officers' firearms, but rather offer, when appropriate and available, an alternative prior to using deadly force.
- D. Officers will be cautious when utilizing less-lethal weapons/techniques, as improper use can result in serious injury or death.

II. Carotid Restraint Control Hold (CRCH)

- A. The Carotid Restraint Control Hold (CRCH) are approved tactics that may be used to quickly and safely stop physical resistance.

NOTE: The OPD no longer certifies officers in the use of the LVNR technique.

- B. The CRCH may be used on Actively Resistive or higher subjects or to prevent imminent destruction of evidence.
 - 1. CRCH Use as Control Techniques:
 - a. The CRCH may be applied to Actively Resistive or higher subjects.
 - b. The CRCH will not be used against a subject who has been exposed to chemical agents.

EXCEPTION: Officers are authorized to use the CRCH on subjects who have been exposed to chemical agents only in extreme circumstances where other force options have failed and/or are not feasible due to intense, uncertain, and rapidly evolving circumstances often present in Assaultive/ High-Risk and Life-Threatening/Serious Bodily Injury situations.

2. CRCH Use to Prevent the Imminent Destruction of Evidence:

a. Officers have a right to apply reasonable force to a suspect in order to prevent the imminent destruction of evidence of the commission of a crime.

b. Officers shall have probable cause to believe that a criminal offense is being committed in their presence.

(1) Officers may encounter individuals attempting to hide or destroy evidence, usually narcotics, by hiding it in their mouths or swallowing it.

(a) Officer's observations and personal experience in the nature of narcotics enforcement will weigh heavily in determining if an officer has probable cause to believe such a crime is being committed.

NOTE: Probable cause rises above the level of mere suspicion, and an officer shall be able to articulate specific reasons for belief that a crime is being committed.

c. Officers shall extract evidence using a reasonable method and a reasonable manner (State v. Harris, 244 Neb. 289).

(1) If, during the course of the arrest, a suspect places narcotics in their mouth and attempts to swallow or conceal them therein, officers may use reasonable force to remove the evidence.

(2) If an officer making an arrest has probable cause to believe the suspect is swallowing evidence, the officer may attempt to utilize the CRCH to prevent destruction of such evidence.

(a) In actual use, CRCH techniques will not differ from their use as control techniques.

(b) Loud, verbal commands will be given specifying what actions the suspect is to take.

(c) Officers shall relieve pressure if compliance is obtained.

NOTE: Officers shall obtain immediate medical care IN ALL CASES where drugs are suspected to have been swallowed by suspects.

(3) It is recommended that officers do not reach directly into a suspect's mouth to obtain evidence due to the risk of injury to the officer from the suspect biting and the risk of transmission of infection through bodily fluids.

(4) Other techniques, such as blocking a suspect's nasal passages to force open his or her mouth or pressure point techniques, particularly the

mandibular angle or hypoglossal, have proven effective in retrieving evidence.

(a) Loud verbal commands will still be used when employing these techniques, either alone or in conjunction with the CRCH techniques.

d. Officers shall articulate the exigent circumstances, such as the imminent destruction of evidence, that prevent the officers from obtaining a warrant.

C. Following the application of the CRCH officers will:

1. Provide medical care as follows:

a. If the subject had the CRCH applied but did NOT lose consciousness, officers will make certain that the subject is checked by a paramedic.

b. If the subject DID lose consciousness following the application of the CRCH, officers will provide immediate medical attention and transport them to a hospital emergency room per the "Response to Resistance—Special Considerations" policy.

NOTE: Subjects who lose consciousness as the result of the application of the CRCH shall receive full medical clearance from qualified medical personnel prior to being booked into DCDC.

2. Visually monitor the subject for signs of medical distress until the subject is no longer in the officer's custody.

3. Notify any person who receives custody of the subject (i.e., DCDC, medical personnel, etc.) that they were subjected to the CRCH and whether the subject lost consciousness as a result.

D. Officers shall receive documented biennial training in proper application of the CRCH to be authorized to use these techniques in performance of their duties.

1. Biennial CRCH training is mandatory for lieutenants, sergeants, and officers.

2. Sworn employees with a rank of Captain or above and part-time sworn employees may choose to opt out of CRCH training.

a. Sworn employees who opt out of biennial CRCH training shall not be authorized to use these techniques.

III. Chemical Agent

A. Officers will carry OPD authorized chemical agent upon receiving training in the proper use of the equipment and appropriate techniques.

1. Officers shall receive documented biennial training in the proper use of chemical agent to be authorized to carry chemical agent in performance of their duties.

B. Officers may use chemical agent when interacting with Actively Resistive or higher subjects.

C. Officers shall only carry an OPD authorized chemical agent.

1. The OPD approved chemical agent shall be determined by the Training Unit with approval of the Chief of Police. Chemical agent specifications shall be maintained on file with the Training Unit.
 2. The Training Unit shall be responsible for testing and evaluating chemical agent for duty and practice use.
- D. Officers will apply chemical agent as follows:
1. Chemical agent may be used when other officer response techniques are ineffective or inappropriate.
 - a. Officers are not required to use other officer response techniques if, based on training or experience, other officer response techniques would be ineffective before escalating to the use of chemical agent.
 - b. Officers are not required to deploy chemical agent.
 - (1) The decision to utilize chemical agent should be based on existing conditions encountered by the officer, and that officer's direct response to the interaction as a result of training in Use of Force techniques. This would include whether or not the officer could reach the chemical agent, wind conditions, presence of innocent third parties, or prior knowledge that the subject is not susceptible to chemical agent.
 - c. Chemical agent is NOT permitted when interacting with Passively Resistive Subjects, since it would be inconsistent with this order's intent.
 - (1) Officers are to remain cognizant that the use of chemical agent is intended to prevent injury to the officer and the subject by avoiding active resistance from the subject.
 2. Chemical agent will be deployed in accordance with OPD training standards.
 - a. Deployment will include the use of loud verbal commands before, during and after, if tactically feasible.
 3. Medical attention may be necessary after using chemical agent to subdue a subject.
 - a. Officers will attempt first-aid measures as soon as possible. After first-aid measures have been taken, the subject will be advised that professional medical attention is available if requested.
 - b. If such treatment is requested, the subject will be transported to the nearest medical facility as soon as circumstances allow.

IV. Electronic Control Device (ECD)

- A. UPB officers shall carry an OPD authorized Electronic Control Device (ECD) on duty if an ECD is available.
 1. In the event there are not enough ECDs for all officers, those officers without an ECD shall carry a baton.
- B. ECD Equipment.

1. Officers shall only carry an OPD issued ECD. Officers shall not carry a personal and/or privately owned ECD either on-duty or during off-duty employment.
 - a. ECDs will be checked out from OPD precincts with the approval of the Precinct Captain or their designee.
 - b. Officers who wish to carry an ECD during off-duty employment will check out the ECD just prior to the beginning of their off-duty work shift, and will return the ECD immediately after completing the off-duty shift.
2. Officers shall only carry the ECD in an OPD approved cross draw holster. See Appendix B for specifications.
 - a. The OPD ECD Coordinator shall keep a list of approved ECD duty holsters and accessories.
 - b. Officers are prohibited from carrying non-approved holsters.

C. ECD Training

1. Officers shall receive OPD approved training in the proper use of the equipment and appropriate techniques for use prior to carrying an ECD on duty.
2. Officers who have successfully completed an OPD approved training course and written test concerning use of the ECD shall carry it on duty if ECD units are available.
3. All outside-agency ECD certification shall be approved by the Training Unit commander prior to the OPD officer attending the course. Any such training must be instructed by a certified ECD instructor.
 - a. Officers who complete an outside agency ECD certification course shall be required to review the OPD policies and procedures regarding ECD usage via the OPD ECD Coordinator prior to carrying an ECD as an OPD officer.
4. Officers authorized to carry an ECD will:
 - a. Complete an annual proficiency exam for ECD operators. An exam score of at least 90% is required for proficiency.
 - b. Demonstrate ECD operational proficiency each year by firing two cartridges in the presence of a Taser Instructor.
 - c. Review the "Response to Resistance – Special Techniques and Less- Lethal Weapons" and "Response to Resistance – Use of Force" policies annually.
 - d. Review any additional training material provided by the Training Unit (i.e., Training Bulletins, etc.).

D. ECD Maintenance.

1. The ECD contains sensitive electronic components. Care shall be taken to avoid dropping the ECD.
2. Prior to each shift, the officer shall REMOVE the ECD cartridge, point the ECD in a safe direction, and conduct a five (5) second function test to make certain the ECD operates properly.

- a. The function test shall be done with the ECD in the officer's "off-hand" to eliminate the risk of muscle memory and prevent the unintentional repetition of shutting off the ECD.
 - b. Officers will not attempt to pull the ECD trigger if the display is flashing or if anything other than the battery icon shows on the ECD display screen.
3. Officers shall check the Central Information Display (CID) prior to each shift to make certain there is adequate battery life.
- a. The X26P Taser ECD will be taken out of service if:
 - (1) There is only one line displayed on the battery indicator.
 - OR –
 - (2) The CID shows something other than the battery indicator.
 - b. ECD's that are taken out of service will be sent to the ECD Coordinator for a new Performance Power Magazine (PPM).
4. No changes, alterations, modifications, or substitutions shall be made to the ECD or any OPD owned holster.
5. Any ECD that is unsafe or not functioning properly will be sent to the OPD ECD Coordinator, who shall have it repaired or replaced.
6. Only the OPD ECD Coordinator is authorized to remove and/or replace the ECD PPM.
7. Officers who have an OPD issued X26P Taser ECD will bring their weapon and companion equipment to the ECD Coordinator annually or upon the request of the ECD Coordinator for firmware updates and inspection.

E. ECD Storage.

1. The ECD and all companion equipment shall be kept in secured areas at OPD precincts or in sections and checked-out by ECD-certified officers.
 - a. ECD's shall not be checked out for periods longer than the officer's duty shift or authorized use period.
 - b. ECD's shall not be taken home between shifts.
2. The ECD shall be secured in an OPD approved cross draw holster at all times when not in use.
3. ECD's shall be stored with the safety on at all times unless deployed for use.
4. ECD's shall NOT be stored in a vehicle or a vehicle's trunk.
5. ECD's shall only be stored in climate controlled areas.

F. Method of ECD Application.

1. The ECD shall be deployed in accordance with OPD training standards.

- a. An ECD may be used when interacting with:
 - (1) Actively Resistive or higher subjects.
 - (2) Persons who pose a risk to self (i.e., self-inflicted injury, suicide attempt etc.).

NOTE: Officers shall articulate in the Chief's Report why lesser officer response would have been ineffective, for Actively Resistive Subjects, when an ECD or less-lethal launcher is used.

- b. Deployment will include use of loud verbal commands before, during, and after, when tactically feasible.
2. Officers deploying an ECD will attempt to have lethal force cover when feasible.
 - a. Officers shall not attempt to provide their own deadly force cover by having both the ECD and a firearm drawn simultaneously.
3. The use of an ECD is not the use of deadly force and will not replace the officer's firearm in a situation when the use of deadly force is justified.
 - a. The ECD will not be used in a situation where a person poses an imminent threat of great bodily harm or death to the officer or another person, unless another officer is present and capable of immediately deploying deadly force.
4. If tactically feasible, the ECD officer will notify other responding officers, "Taser ready," indicating the ECD may be deployed if needed.
5. If tactically feasible, the deploying officer will announce, "Taser, Taser, Taser," prior to deployment to notify backup officers of the deployment.
6. When deploying the ECD, the officer will not shut off the ECD before the end of the automatic five (5) second energy cycle.
7. The primary deployment method is to discharge the ECD cartridge, propelling probes, and probe wires.
 - a. The preferred target areas are below the neck area for back shots and the lower center mass area (below the chest or heart area) for front shots.
 - (1) Officers will avoid sensitive areas when deploying the ECD (i.e., head, throat, groin, etc.).
 - b. Officers will use the five (5) second energy cycle as a "window of opportunity" for handcuffing. Multiple energy cycles will only be used if officers are not able to gain control for handcuffing, or if the subject continues to resist.
 - c. Officers will deliver only the number of energy cycles reasonably necessary to control the subject. If multiple energy cycles have been delivered and the subject still cannot be controlled, officers will consider alternative uses of force or methods of control.
8. A secondary deployment method is to deploy the ECD as a 'drive stun' weapon. The ECD 'drive stun' may be used in cases where probes miss the desired target, or when

deploying the cartridge in close quarters.

- a. A 'drive stun' is completed by aggressively driving the ECD into the body of the subject as a stun-gun with the expended cartridge or the live cartridge on.
- b. The ECD 'drive stun' is a backup application only.

9. For uniformity, the ECD illumination selector will be set to "LO" (Laser Only).

G. Elevated ECD Deployment Risk Factors.

1. The following factors, when reasonably perceived by officer(s) at the time of the interaction, require elevated justification for deployment of an ECD. Under the following conditions, the risk for direct or secondary injury is elevated. Officers shall balance the elevated injury risk with the need for immediate apprehension or control of the subject.

- a. Subject is in an elevated (high) location or position.
- b. Subject is very near an upper story window or open exterior doorway.
- c. Subject is known to be pregnant.

NOTE: Factors "a" through "c" above concern the potential for secondary injury from a fall.

- d. Subject appears to be suffering a medical crisis.
- e. Subject appears to be suffering a mental health crisis. See the OPD "Mental Health Response – Adults" and/or "Mental Health Response – Juveniles" policies for details.
- f. Subject is in water deep enough to drown.
- g. Subject is obviously frail or infirm.
- h. Subject is very young or very old.
- i. Running subjects:

- (1) Officers shall evaluate the need for immediate apprehension before deploying an ECD on a subject running across a concrete roadway, curb area or around moving traffic.

H. Prohibited ECD Applications.

1. Under the following conditions, the risk for direct or secondary injury with ECD deployment is extreme and shall not be permitted.

- a. The ECD shall not be intentionally aimed at the head or groin of a subject.
- b. Use of an ECD on a handcuffed subject is prohibited unless there are extenuating circumstances. Officers shall be able to articulate additional facts (i.e., subject is causing or attempting to cause injury to officer or damage to police property etc.).
- c. The ECD shall not be utilized to dislodge, retrieve, or prevent swallowing of

contraband.

- d. The ECD shall not be displayed to threaten and intimidate, or used in conjunction with a “come-along” technique.
- e. Officers will not knowingly deploy an ECD in the immediate presence of highly flammable chemicals or materials.

NOTE: ECDs can ignite explosive materials, liquids, fumes, gases, vapors, or other flammable substances and materials (e.g., gasoline, sewer gases, methamphetamine laboratories, flammable personal defense sprays, hair gels, butane lighters, etc.). Officers should be aware that some personal defense sprays use flammable carriers, such as alcohol, and may be dangerous to use in conjunction with an ECD.

- f. The ECD shall not be deployed from a moving vehicle.
- g. The ECD will not be deployed when the use of the ECD could reasonably be anticipated to cause the subject to lose control of a motor vehicle.

I. ECD Subject Medical Attention.

- 1. Officers shall call for a rescue squad and offer medical treatment for the subject.
- 2. Only officers certified to use an ECD, members of the rescue squad, or medical professionals are authorized to remove ECD probes.
 - a. ECD probes are a biohazard and shall be treated as such.
 - (1) Nitrile gloves shall be used when removing ECD probes.
 - (2) After removal, ECD probes shall be disposed of in proper biohazard containers.
- 3. In cases where a subject is struck with an ECD probe in a sensitive tissue area (face, groin, or breast area of a female), the probe will only be removed by a medical professional at a medical facility.

V. Impact Weapons

- A. The police baton is an optional weapon for UPB officers if they are carrying an Electronic Control Device (ECD).
 - 1. In the event there are not enough ECDs for all UPB officers, those officers without an ECD shall carry a baton.
- B. Officers are authorized to use an impact weapon when interacting with an Actively Resistive or higher subject.
 - 1. When using an impact weapon against an Actively Resistive Subject, officers shall be able to articulate in the Chief’s Report why lesser officer response would have been ineffective.
- C. Officers shall receive training in appropriate techniques for use prior to carrying the authorized baton on duty. The baton is the approved police impact weapon and, if carried, will be used by officers to protect themselves or others from potential or actual bodily harm.

1. Officers who carry a baton shall carry either a wooden, composite, or OPD approved collapsible baton during the course of their duties. See Appendix B for specifications.
 2. Mounted Patrol Officers and officers performing RDF duties may carry the authorized Bokken baton upon receiving training in the appropriate techniques for use.
- D. Officers are authorized to use improvised impact weapons in extreme circumstances. Improvised impact weapons are non-approved impact weapons that may be used in extreme circumstances due to intense, uncertain, and rapidly evolving circumstances in life-threatening situations.
- NOTE:** Pocket knives and flashlights are not considered auxiliary weapons but may be carried as a utility tool.
- E. Medical attention will be provided to subjects struck with impact weapons, if necessary. Although the sole intent in the use of an impact weapon is to temporarily disable a subject, it shall be recognized that potential for injury still exists.
1. Once an impact weapon has been used, the subject will be advised that professional medical attention is available if requested.
 2. If treatment is requested, the subject shall be transported to the nearest medical facility as soon as circumstances allow.

VI. Less-Lethal Launchers and Projectiles

- A. The OPD authorizes the use of several less-lethal launchers and projectiles, including various chemical agent rounds and a variety of kinetic energy impact rounds suited for multiple OPD approved less-lethal weapon systems.
- B. Officers may use less-lethal weapon systems and projectiles when interacting with Actively Resistive or higher subjects. The officer shall be able to articulate that use of lesser officer response techniques was not appropriate or would prove to be ineffective.
1. Prior to deploying less-lethal weapon systems and/or projectiles, officers shall take into consideration the safety of innocent bystanders, other officers, and the subject.
- C. A SWAT Command Officer shall authorize deployment of kinetic energy impact rounds.

NOTE: Officers shall articulate in the Chief's Report why lesser officer response would have been ineffective, for Actively Resistive Subjects, when an ECD or less-lethal launcher is used.

EXCEPTION: A SWAT Command Officer's authorization is NOT required for kinetic energy impact rounds fired from Pepperball weapon systems.

- D. Civil disturbance situations will require command authorization unless the interaction involves a direct threat to officer safety.
- E. The following less-lethal launcher weapon systems and projectiles are authorized for use by trained employees:
1. Kinetic energy impact rounds and launchers approved by the ERU Commander.
 - a. The ERU Commander will maintain a list of kinetic energy impact rounds and launcher weapon systems authorized for use by ERU officers.

2. Chemical agent rounds and launchers approved by the ERU Commander.
 - a. The ERU Commander will maintain a list of chemical agent rounds and launcher weapon systems authorized for use by ERU officers.
 3. Pepperball launcher systems and projectiles.
 - a. Officers certified to use the Pepperball weapon system shall use a Department issued Pepperball launcher or an OPD authorized privately owned Pepperball launcher. See Appendix B for specifications.
 4. OPD approved chemical agent rounds and launchers.
 - a. The Training Unit will maintain a list of chemical agent rounds and launcher weapon systems authorized for use by non-ERU officers.
- F. The purpose of utilizing a less-lethal projectile is to create a psychological and physiological stunning effect (i.e., pain compliance) in order to temporarily disable the subject without intent to cause serious bodily injury or inflict deadly force.
1. The following guidelines will be followed when utilizing less-lethal projectiles:
 - a. Less-lethal projectiles will be targeted in a manner in which potential for serious injury or death is limited.
 - b. An officer will always seek to have a deadly force cover officer when deploying a less-lethal force weapon system. An arrest plan will also be in place whenever possible, as the stunning effect of the less-lethal projectile may only be momentary.
 - c. Officers will clearly announce, when possible, to other officers on the scene that less-lethal projectiles are about to be fired.
 - d. As with all uses of force, the subject will be given loud verbal commands to comply with officer's directions.
 - e. The primary target areas for kinetic energy impact rounds are:
 - (1) The front of the subject's body:
 - (a) Arm above or below the elbow.
 - (b) Upper Torso.
 - (c) Legs above or below the knee.
 - (2) The rear of the subject's body:
 - (a) Buttocks.
 - (b) Arm above or below the elbow.
 - (c) Legs above or below the knee.
 - (3) The head, neck, chest, groin, spine, and joints, such as the knee or

elbow, should be avoided as targets unless deadly force is justified.

- f. The primary target areas for chemical agent projectiles are:
 - (1) The front of the subject's body:
 - (a) Entire front of body from the shoulders to the feet excluding the groin.
 - (2) The rear of the subject's body:
 - (a) Entire rear of body from the shoulder to the feet excluding the spine.
 - (3) The deployment of the chemical agent projectile at a subject can occur from 0-60 feet.
 - (4) The deployment of a chemical agent projectile, in order to saturate an area, can be done at distances up to 100-150 feet. Target areas for area saturation are:
 - (a) The ground in front of crowds or suspects.
 - (b) Walls to the side or above crowds or suspects.
 - (c) This method allows the chemical irritant inside the projectiles to change the behavior of the crowd or suspect without having to directly impact any subjects.

NOTE: This OPD trained tactic is not considered warning shots for the purposes of this policy.

- G. Medical attention will be provided to subjects struck with less-lethal weapons/projectiles as follows:
 - 1. Any subject struck with a kinetic energy impact round shall be transported to a medical facility by rescue squad or police vehicle to be treated for injuries by a medical professional prior to booking.
 - 2. As with regular chemical agent, any subject struck with a chemical agent round shall be administered immediate first-aid, and decontamination of the subject will take place as soon as it is safe to do so.
 - a. Officers shall request an Omaha Fire Department (OFD) rescue squad to provide medical attention and assist with decontamination for any subjects struck with a chemical agent round, such as a Pepperball projectile.
 - b. If additional treatment is needed, the subject shall be transported to the appropriate medical facility as soon as circumstances allow.
 - 3. This policy recognizes that during large crowd control situations, it may not be possible to apprehend all of the subjects impacted by these weapon systems.
- H. Certification and annual proficiency.
 - 1. Only officers who successfully complete an OPD approved training program and

demonstrate annual proficiency in the use of less-lethal weapon systems are authorized to utilize and deploy less-lethal weapon systems.

- a. The Training Unit shall keep all lesson plans for each less-lethal weapon system and maintain a current listing of certified officers except for:
 - (1) Less-lethal weapon systems only authorized for ERU employees.
 - (a) The ERU Commander shall maintain all lesson plans and a list of certified ERU officers for these weapon systems.
 - (2) Less-lethal weapon systems only authorized for RDF employees.
 - (a) The RDF Commander shall maintain all lesson plans and a list of certified RDF officers for these weapon systems.
- b. Recertification shall be held annually and will include a practical and an overview of this less-lethal weapons policy.

I. Storage of less-lethal weapons and projectiles.

- 1. Department-owned Pepperball weapon systems and companion equipment shall be stored in a secured area at OPD precincts or in sections and checked out by certified officers.
- 2. Officer-owned Pepperball weapon systems and companion equipment should be kept in a soft-sided case when not in use.
 - a. When off-duty, officers are encouraged to store privately-owned Pepperball launchers in areas protected from extreme hot or cold temperatures. In addition, launchers should be stored in locations where they are safeguarded from theft and unauthorized use.
- 3. On duty, the Pepperball weapon system shall be stored in its case in either the trunk or the inside of a police vehicle.
- 4. Members of the ERU, the RDF, and the Fugitive Squad shall follow their Unit Manuals in regard to storage and transportation of less-lethal equipment.

J. Maintenance and cleaning of less-lethal equipment shall be done per manufacturer's specifications.

- 1. Department-owned Pepperball launchers shall be maintained and cleaned by a certified armorer or Pepperball instructor.
 - a. A maintenance log shall be kept on each less-lethal weapon system documenting its care and test firing.
- 2. Officers who purchase their own Pepperball launcher will maintain and clean their own launcher; however, these officers may reach out to a certified armorer or Pepperball instructor for assistance, when necessary.
- 3. Refilling the SCUBA tanks that provide the high-pressure air to the Pepperball weapon systems will be done on an "as needed" basis by a certified Pepperball instructor.
- 4. The Training Unit is responsible for maintaining records of the yearly inspection of the

SCUBA tanks. The Training Unit shall also be responsible for having each tank hydrostatically inspected every (5) five years.

REFERENCES:

I. Court Cases

- A. State v. Harris, 244 Neb. 289

II. Previous OPD Orders

- A. The previous OPD General Orders are #9-13, 13-14, 65-15, 16-16, 114-16, 40-18, 45-19, and 17-20.

III. Accreditation Standards

- A. Relevant CALEA Accreditation standards include the following: CALEA Chapter 1 and 70.3.1.

IV. Other

- A. PPM Update #1-2017 and #6-2019.