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# TOPEKA POLICE DEPARTMENT

## General Order

### Subject: Authorized Defensive Weapons

References: CALEA Chapter 1

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By Order of the Chief of Police  
Ronald L. Miller

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#### **POLICY**

Officers are regulated in the use of authorized weapons both on and off-duty. This policy does not restrict officers from using personally owned firearms and ammunition for personal use (i.e. hunting, target shooting, etc.). Officers will carry and use only Department authorized weapons, ammunition and personal special weapons while on duty. All on-duty officers carrying a firearm will have at least one intermediate weapon with them at all times.(i.e. Baton, pepper spray, ECD). =1.2.2

Officers will use their authorized weapons and ammunition consistent with Department training on the weapon.

#### **DEFINITIONS**

**D1 Authorized Weapons** - Weapons that are authorized by and recorded with the Department. (See Attachment A) They include both issued and authorized weapons. =1.3.9.a

**D2 Authorized Ammunition** – Authorized ammunition used with Department authorized weapons is set by the Department Armorer and approved by the Chief. The Armorer maintains a current list of authorized ammunition. (See Attachment A) = 1.3.9.b

**D3 Authorized Munitions** – A less lethal alternative to ammunition.

**D4 Electronic Control Devices** -- ECD's are designed to conduct and deliver battery powered electric energy of which, when deployed as trained, is a non-lethal weapon that causes Electro-Muscular Disruption (EMD) to a person's sensory functions (drive stun mode or close probe spread) or both sensory and motor functions (optimum probe spread) within the central nervous system.

**D5 Non-Deadly Defensive Action** – Less than lethal defensive action or a type of defensive action which is not likely nor intended to cause death or serious physical injury. Non deadly defensive action normally includes the use of physical strength or skill, chemical agents, the defensive baton, the ECD, or any other Department approved less than lethal device or technique. A defensive action may not be used as a pain compliance tool but rather as an action to defend self or others.

**D6 Intermediate Weapon** – Includes Department approved pepper spray, baton and electronic control devices.

#### **REGULATION**

##### **A. HANDGUNS**

1. All firearms and ammunition carried by any officer, whether on or off-duty (not to include those used while engaged in hunting, target shooting, etc.) must meet the following requirements: = 1.3.9.a,b
  - a. Must be listed as an authorized weapon or ammunition by Department policy or authorized by

- the department Armorer;
        - b. Must be previously approved in writing by the Chief of Police;
        - c. Must be inspected and approved to be in good working order by the Armorer; =1.3.9.c
        - d. Must be carried in a holster authorized by the Armorer and approved by the Chief;
        - e. Must be operationally safe; and =1.3.9.d
        - f. Must be recorded in the appropriate data base and records kept on file by the Armorer. =1.3.9.e
  2. Concealed Backup Handgun: Topeka Police Officers may elect to purchase and carry a backup handgun on-duty in addition to the service handgun under the following conditions:
    - a. The officer must qualify at least annually with this firearm before carrying it;
    - b. The Armorer must inspect and approve the firearm. The Armorer will log back-up firearm information in the appropriate data base;
    - c. Officers on duty must carry the back-up handgun concealed, if it is carried; and
    - d. Response Team officers may carry the back-up handgun visible due to considerations of wearing tactical equipment during high risk activities.
  3. Officers will not carry a firearm when the officer's judgment is impaired for any reason.
- #### **B. CARRYING OF AUTHORIZED WEAPONS**
1. Topeka Police Officers are not always on duty and therefore are not required to be armed at all times.
  2. Officers may choose to be armed while off-duty as authorized by Kansas Statute and Federal Law.
  3. Qualified active law enforcement officers employed by the Topeka Police Department are eligible to carry concealed weapons while off-duty and across state lines, provided they:
    - a. Are authorized by law to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution or the incarceration of any person for any violation of law;
    - b. Are authorized by the agency to carry a firearm;
    - c. Are not the subject of any disciplinary action by the agency;
    - d. Meets the standards established by the Department which require the employee to regularly qualify in the use of a firearm;
    - e. Are not under the influence of alcohol or another intoxicating or hallucinatory drug or substance; and
    - f. Are not prohibited by Federal law from possessing a firearm.
  4. Officers who intervene in an off-duty status must have the proper equipment for the situation. The 3 levels of intervention allowed are listed below. Each level is based on the equipment immediately available to the officer.
    - a. Level One: Firearm, badge, Department photo ID.

Officers carrying this equipment are only authorized to intervene in situations where death or serious injury appears probable. These officers are not authorized to intervene in situations where a lesser level of control is appropriate, as outlined in the Defensive Action Continuum.

- 1) When an officer does not or cannot intervene in a law enforcement capacity he still has a duty to assist other officers or the public in a reasonable manner. This includes calling for a police response when required, and being a cooperative witness.
  - b. Level Two: Firearm, intermediate weapon, badge and Department photo ID. This officer is authorized to intervene in situations where the officer reasonably suspects the following as outlined in KSA 22-2402:
    - 1) The person is committing a crime;
    - 2) The person has committed a crime; or
    - 3) The person is about to commit a crime.
      - a) When an officer does not or cannot intervene in a law enforcement capacity he still has a duty to assist other officers or the public in a reasonable manner. This includes calling for a police response when required, and being a cooperative witness.
  - c. Level Three: No firearm, no intermediate weapon. This officer is not tactically equipped to intervene in a situation that may escalate to a higher level on the Defensive Action Continuum. Officers will refrain from becoming involved in the situation, if possible.
    - 1) When an officer does not or cannot intervene in a law enforcement capacity he still has a duty to assist other officers or the public in a reasonable manner. This includes calling for a police response when required, and being a cooperative witness.
5. Extra-duty employment weapons carry.
    - a. Officers will carry and use only Department authorized handguns and ammunition while working extra duty.
  6. Light Duty carrying of handguns.
    - a. Officers working on light duty status may carry an authorized handgun under the following conditions:
      - 1) The condition which causes the officer to be on light duty does not prevent the officer from drawing and firing the handgun;
      - 2) The officer must carry and be able to deploy a Department authorized intermediate weapon;
      - 3) The officer must carry a badge and Department photo ID; and
      - 4) The officer must receive authorization from their Division Commander.
- C. SHOTGUNS**
1. Patrol Shotguns: The shotgun carried in the patrol car shall be on safe, five (5) rounds of No. 00 buckshot in the magazine and no rounds in the chamber.
    - a. Each unit that has a shotgun should have three (3) extra rounds of No. 00 buckshot and three (3) slugs on the sidesaddle; and
    - b. It is the responsibility of the officer assigned to the vehicle to check the shotgun and ammunition at the beginning of duty.
  2. Response Team Shotgun Breaching: Only TPD Response Team members are authorized to use 12 gauge shotguns specifically equipped to act as a shotgun breaching tool. This may be used to defeat

locking, hinge mechanisms, and doors to permit entry into an objective.

- a. The Department Armorer, with approval of the Chief, will authorize ammunition specifically designed to defeat locking, hinge mechanisms, and doors for Response Team use in shotgun breaching situations.

**D. RIFLES (AR-15)**

1. Authorization to carry the AR-15 is contingent upon the officer:
  - a. Successfully completing Department training consisting of an approved AR-15 tactical rifle course;
  - b. Successfully completing initial probation; and
  - c. The Chief of Police has the final authority to approve training, carrying, and deployment of the rifle.
2. Officers may deploy this weapon at their discretion under the same conditions as their other authorized firearms.
3. Officers may carry personally owned, Department authorized rifles approved by the Chief of Police. These rifles must be approved in writing on the Request to Carry AR-15 Department form. The approval form must be maintained in the officer's Department personnel files.
4. The Chief of Police may revoke authorization for an officer to deploy the rifle at any time.
5. Officers will carry the rifle with a loaded magazine in-place, the chamber empty, safety on and the bolt forward.
  - a. For reliability, magazines should be loaded two rounds less than full capacity (20 round magazines loaded with 18 rounds, etc.).
6. Officers shall store the rifle in a hard or soft case in the trunk of the patrol vehicle or in the locking mount on the interior of the patrol vehicle.
7. Officers may use personally owned AR-15 rifles if:
  - a. They have attended the Patrol Rifle training;
  - b. The rifle is from the approved rifle list. (See Attachment A);
  - c. Rifle modifications or accessories are authorized by the Armorer and approved by the Chief;
  - d. The rifle has been inspected, approved, and logged by the Armorer; and
  - e. The officer has a copy of the Armorer's approval in writing.
8. Officers may deploy the rifle in incidents where a high probability of armed confrontation exists.
9. No officer will deploy the rifle when the officer's authority to carry a personally owned rifle has been revoked, except under exigent circumstances.

**E. ELECTRONIC CONTROL DEVICES (ECD)**

1. ECD TRAINING CONCERNS
  - a. TPD ECD training protocols should emphasize the following:
    - 1) That multiple activations and continuous cycling appear to increase the risk of death or serious injury and should be avoided when practical;
    - 2) How to recognize the limitations of ECDs and procedures on how to transition to other force options as needed;
    - 3) Demonstrated competency;
    - 4) ECD exposure is recommended, but not mandatory;
    - 5) Device retention; and
    - 6) Reviews of local and national trends in ECD use.
  - b. ECD trainers should not solely rely on the training curriculum provided by the ECD manufacturer.

- ECD trainers should ensure ECD training meshes with Department policy on other authorized weapons.
- c. Supervisors and Command Staff should receive ECD awareness training so they can make educated decisions about the Administrative Investigations they review.
2. **CONDITIONS OF ECD USE**
    - a. Only used against persons who are being actively assaultive, or to prevent persons from harming themselves or others, this may include handcuffed persons who are actively assaultive.
    - b. Officers should not use an ECD against a passive suspect or "at-risk" persons which include:
      - 1) A pregnant woman;
      - 2) Elderly persons, young children, or visibly frail persons;
      - 3) A subject who is in a location where a fall may cause substantial injury or death unless exigent circumstances exist; or
      - 4) Suspects in physical control of a motor vehicle in motion, including ATV's, bicycles, and scooters, unless exigent circumstances exist.
    - c. Officers should not use ECDs on fleeing subjects, unless exigent circumstances exist.
    - d. ECD activation cannot be solely based on the fact that the subject is fleeing. Other circumstances should be considered, such as the severity of the offense and other circumstances.
    - e. Optimum ECD range is 15 feet.
    - f. No more than one officer will effectively use a ECD against a person.
    - g. Officers should use the ECD for one cycle and stop to evaluate the situation. If the subject is subdued after one activation, do not apply more cycles. If more cycles are necessary they are generally limited to three repetitive cycles. Officers should transition to another intermediate weapon if three ECD cycles are ineffective. However, officers may activate more than three cycles in exigent circumstances such as:
      - 1) The subject shows assaultive behavior toward the officer or others and the officer is alone; or
      - 2) If the officers at the scene cannot control the subject.
    - h. Officers should avoid firing darts at a subject's head, neck, and genitalia.
    - i. TPD officers are trained to not activate an ECD when a subject is wet with pepper spray of any kind.
    - j. The ECD "probe mode" should be the primary setting.
    - k. Officers should maintain the ECD holster on the "weak" side of the body to avoid the accidental drawing and/or discharge of the firearm which is located on the "strong" side of the body.
    - l. Officers may use an ECD against aggressive animals.
  3. **PREPARATION FOR ECD ACTIVATION**
    - a. Officers will use only Department issued ECDs, batteries, cartridges, and approved ECD holsters.
    - b. Officers will ensure proper ECD operations by arc testing with the air cartridge detached at the beginning of each shift.
    - c. ECDs requiring battery recharges shall be recharged weekly.
    - d. Officers should give warning before ECD activation, unless the warning itself would put other persons at risk.
  - e. Other officers at the scene should be alerted that an ECD is about to be activated.
  - f. Supervisors should anticipate on-scene officers' use of ECDs by responding to calls for service that have a high propensity for arrest and/or use of an ECD.
  - g. The decision to activate an ECD should be based on the following justification and safety considerations:
    - 1) Would it prevent continuing escalation of resistance or violence;
    - 2) Would it minimize injury to the officer, subject, and/or other persons;
    - 3) Is the subject standing where he could be injured from a fall once stunned;
    - 4) Is the subject in an "at-risk" category (see Conditions of Use above); or
    - 5) Is the subject physically challenging to the officer?
  4. **POST ECD ACTIVATION**
    - a. A supervisor should respond to all incidents where an ECD was activated.
    - b. After care procedures shall include:
      - 1) Advise dispatch that the subject has been exposed to the ECD;
      - 2) Request a supervisor if one is not already present;
      - 3) Request AMR response;
      - 4) Medical personnel will remove probes located in sensitive areas such as the neck, throat, face, and groin;
      - 5) Use discretion when removing probes from other areas of the body; and
      - 6) Treat probes that have penetrated the body as biohazard "sharps". Carefully place probes, sharp tip first, back into the expended cartridge bores. Secure with tape. Place into evidence bag labeled biohazard. Property Room will dispose once the officer releases it for disposal.
    - c. The on-scene supervisor shall begin an initial review of the ECD activation. The inquiry should answer these basic questions:
      - 1) In the supervisors opinion was the action objectively reasonable;
      - 2) Was the officer trained by our instructors on the action used; or
      - 3) In the supervisors opinion were the tactics within Department policy?
    - d. Photograph subject and officer injuries.
    - e. At a minimum the investigation should include:
      - 1) Location and interview of witnesses and other officers;
      - 2) Photos of subject and officer injuries;
      - 3) Photos of cartridges and darts;
      - 4) Collection of ECD cartridges, darts/prongs, data downloads, any video of event, and confetti ID tags;
      - 5) Copies of the device data download; and
      - 6) Other information as outlined in ECD statistical data collection in the "Reporting" section.
    - f. Officers will download ECD data ports every six months, or more often, if necessary.
  5. **REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**
    - a. A Defensive Action Report (DAR) will be required when:
      - 1) An ECD is activated;
      - 2) Accidently discharged; or
      - 3) Actively pointed.
    - b. A detailed account of the circumstances

surrounding the deployment of an ECD shall be reported on the Defensive Action Report:

- 1) Date, time, and location (Defensive Action Report and/or data download);
- 2) When the arc display deterred the subject and achieved compliance, without active pointing, no DAR is required;
- 3) The number of cycles, the duration of each cycle, the duration between cycles, and the duration that the subject was actually activated. Including justification for use. (Defensive Action Report);
- 4) Level of resistance encountered (Defensive Action Report);
- 5) Weapons used by suspect. (Defensive Action Report);
- 6) The range at which the ECD was used. (Defensive Action Report);
- 7) Which mode was used (probe or drive stun) (Defensive Action Report);
- 8) The point of impact of the probes on the subject in probe mode. (Defensive Action Report);
- 9) The point of impact on a subject in drive stun mode. (Defensive Action Report);
- 10) Serial number of cartridge used. (Defensive Action Report);
- 11) Was subject under influence of alcohol/drugs, specify? (Defensive Action Report);
- 12) Was medical care provided? (Defensive Action Report); and
- 13) Was the subject injured by the officer? (Defensive Action Report).
- 14) The following details will be recorded on the Narrative Report attached to the Defensive Action Report:
  - a) Subject identity and descriptive information, including clothing;
  - b) All officers who fired an ECD;
  - c) All witnesses, including officers;
  - d) The type and brand of ECD used;
  - e) Type of crime/incident the subject was involved in;
  - f) Whether deadly force would have been justified;
  - g) Location of missed probes, if any;
  - h) Terrain and weather conditions;
  - i) Lighting conditions; and
  - j) Attach a photographic copy of any subject or officer injuries to the DAR and Narrative Reports.

#### 6. SUPERVISORY RESPONSIBILITIES

- a. Supervisors shall:
  - 1) Ensure all documentation is consistent and accurate;
  - 2) Ensure that the above listed reporting information can be collected from Department records on all ECD uses;
  - 3) Initial all Defensive Action Reports and attached Narrative Reports; and
  - 4) Ensure the Electronic Control Device Control Officer (ECDCO) has sufficient administrative time to complete all tasks listed below.

#### 7. ELECTRONIC CONTROL DEVICE OFFICER (ECDO)

- a. The ECDO will be given administrative time to log ECDs, cartridges, and replacement batteries and maintain an ECD and cartridge inventory, or access to inventory records.
- b. The supervisor may issue ECDs and cartridges and ensure they are recorded in the ECD/cartridge log.

- c. Conduct an annual audit of ECD initial and recertification training to ensure all officers carrying an ECD have met proficiency training.
- d. May conduct data port download when needed:
  - 1) When an officer's use of an ECD is in question; and
  - 2) When a supervisor requests a data port download.
- e. Purchases, repairs, and replaces ECDs and cartridges.
- f. Ensures cartridge supplies are maintained in the secured Roll Call storage room locked in the gun locker. Keys are available at the Front Desk.

#### F. PEPPER SPRAY

1. Pepper Spray is an intermediate weapon that requires the officer to successfully complete pepper spray training prior to carrying.

#### G. BATONS

1. Uniform officers engaged in field activities must carry a Department approved baton and attend required training. A baton must be readily available to them in violent situations, unless exigent circumstances prevent using the baton.

#### H. LESS LETHAL MUNITIONS

1. Impact Munitions
  - a. Less Lethal Impact Munitions should be used to de-escalate potential deadly force situations where deadly force may be averted if enough time exists to plan an alternative action. (Example: suicidal or mentally ill persons).
  - b. Division Commanders will select officers to carry Less Lethal Impact Munitions.
2. Supervisory Approval
  - a. A sergeant or higher-ranking officer must approve the use of impact munitions and chemical munitions, other than pepper spray, before they are used.
3. Noise/Flash Diversionary Devices
  - a. Noise/Flash Diversionary Devices (NFDD) may not be used without prior approval of the Response Team OIC, or Command Level Officer, except in exigent circumstances. The RT leader may make approval in the absence of the RT OIC.
  - b. Only NFDD trained personnel will deploy the device.
    - 1) An agency certified instructor will conduct NFDD training for police personnel; and
    - 2) All authorized personnel will attend annual proficiency training.
  - c. Circumstances justifying the use of NFDD shall include, but not be limited to:
    - 1) Barricaded suspect and/or hostage situations, high-risk warrant services; and
    - 2) Other circumstances wherein distraction of a potentially violent person will reduce potential injury to officers and suspect.
  - d. Prior to deploying NFDD, personnel shall consider available intelligence information and circumstances (i.e., the presence of children, elderly persons etc.).
  - e. Circumstances may dictate that exterior deployment is preferable to an interior deployment.
  - f. When possible NFDD shall be deployed to an area visible to deploying officer.
  - g. A portable fire extinguisher shall be readily accessible whenever NFDD are to be deployed.
  - h. The Response Team, or other authorized users, will use only Department purchased NFDDs.

#### I. KNIVES

1. Officers are allowed to carry folding knives with a blade length of four (4) inches or less.
  - a. Officers cannot carry knives tucked inside/behind the utility belt.
  - b. Folding knives may be carried in a uniform pocket.
  - c. Officers are prohibited from carrying fixed blade knives with the exception of Response Team and Bomb Squad members performing official activities of their specialty unit.

2. Knives are considered a rescue tool or a weapon of necessity.

**J. WEAPONS OF NECESSITY AND OTHER TECHNIQUES**

1. The Department recognizes that in exigent, tense, uncertain, and/or rapidly evolving violent, deadly force confrontations an officer may reasonably need to use weapons or techniques that are not a part of this Department's formal training curriculum.
2. The Department also recognizes that due to a suspect's actions, use of a technique or weapon may have an unintentional (from the officer's perspective) impact point or outcome that does not parallel departmental training.
3. If the officer's actions under the circumstances are objectively reasonable, the defensive action shall be deemed reasonable.

**K. FIREARMS MAINTENANCE**

1. The Department Armorer, or designee will repair or modify all Department issued and authorized firearms.
2. Officers will keep Department issued firearms clean and in working order according to Department training. Officers will report any breakage or other problem to the Armorer as soon as a problem is noticed.
3. The Armorer will conduct an annual inspection on all Department weapons to ensure proper maintenance and cleaning.
4. Cost for repair of personally owned and Department approved weapons is the officers responsibility.

**L. AUTHORIZATION TO BE ARMED ON COMMERCIAL AIRLINES**

1. Officer must have completed the appropriate training pertaining to flying while armed.
2. Officers wishing to fly armed will submit a request via the Chain of Command to the Chief of Police stating the dates you will be flying and the purpose of your trip.
3. If the request is approved by the Chief, the officer will give the signed request to the on duty Records Supervisor to create an NLETS (National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System) message at least 24-hours prior to the officer's travel date, prior to departure flight(s) and a separate message prior to the return flight(s).
4. The following information must also be supplied to the on duty Records Supervisor:
  - a. Full name of officer traveling;
  - b. Officer's badge number;
  - c. Officer's cell phone number;
  - d. Type of individual being escorted (prisoner or dignitary);
  - e. Name of individual being escorted;
  - f. Departing, connecting, and arrival airports for each leg/layover or day of flight travel;
  - g. Name of airline(s), if layovers or different flight days are scheduled;
  - h. Flight numbers for each plane scheduled for the trip; and
  - i. Date(s) of the flight.
5. Once the NLETS message has been received by TSA (Transportation Security Administration) a unique 8 character alphanumeric authorization code will be sent back to the requesting agency. This authorization code

must then be given to the traveling officer for use when the officer goes through airport security. TSA will use this code to verify that the officer has been authorized by the Chief of Police to travel armed. A separate authorization code will be required for each flight (each layover flight). If it is a round trip/non-stop flight you will need to have two authorization codes. You must have a separate code for departure flights and return flights.

**M. GUN MOUNTED LIGHTS**

1. Officers who have received approved department training with a gun mounted light on their AR-15 may carry it on duty in that configuration.
2. Only Response Team and K9 officers may have a light attached to a handgun being carried on duty.
3. Laser light attachments are prohibited on any weapon being carried on-duty.
4. All officers who have a flashlight attached to any weapon must also have a workable alternate light source with them at all times. Officers are prohibited from using a light that is attached to a weapon as an observation light.

**N. RECERTIFICATION IN THE USE OF AUTHORIZED WEAPONS**

1. Annual training program for firearms shall include qualifications twice yearly with a passing score as determined by the Range Master.
  - a. Officers who are unable to attend a biannual qualification shall obtain a written wavier from their Division Commander through their chain-of-command.
  - b. Officers who are unable to attend a biannual qualification twice in a training year must notify their chain-of-command and request a written waiver from CPOST.
  - c. The Range Master will notify The Director of Training with the names of the officers who fail to show for a qualification.
  - d. Failure to obtain a written waiver shall result in the officer being placed on administrative leave until they qualify.
- e. Bi-annual training program for authorized weapons other than handguns will include: **=1.3.11**
  - a. Proficiency and safe use of all authorized weapons; and
  - b. Safe weapon storage of agency authorized firearms. **=1.3.9.f.**
- f. Proficiency examinations shall be graded on a pass/fail basis. Officers will be given more than one chance to pass on a given training day.
  - a. Any officer who fails to pass a proficiency examination during a training day on any authorized weapon shall: **=1.3.11.c**
    - 1) Not be permitted to carry that weapon until they receive a passing score on the next proficiency examination; **=1.3.10**
    - 2) Failure to qualify with the department handgun will result in the officer being placed on administrative duty up to a six week period for remedial training;
    - 3) Failure to qualify during this six week period may result in termination unless the time frame is extended by the Chief of Police.
    - 4) This procedure is not intended for those instances in which the sworn employee is unable to qualify due to a medical condition.
3. All proficiency training will be conducted by a Department approved and certified instructor. **=1.3.11.a**
4. The instructor conducting such training will document all training and proficiency and forward to the Training Unit. **=1.3.11.b**

5. The certified instructor conducting training and/or the Department Armorer will inspect all weapons during qualifications shoots to ensure that the weapons are authorized and in proper working order. Any unsafe weapons will be repaired or replaced. =1.3.9.c
6. Firearms proficiency training will be held semi-annually with at least one qualifying shoot held each year that meets all Kansas CPOST standards.
7. Proficiency training for other authorized weapons will be held at least once every two years.
8. Less lethal munitions training will require classroom instruction and range qualification. Instruction will cover the Use of Force Matrix, safety considerations, reporting procedures, supervisory inquiry, proper shot placement and standard impact areas.
9. Self defense, firearms and other weapons use and training is determined by the Training Director and approved by the Chief of Police, not individual instructors.



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**O. RECRUIT ACADEMY FIREARMS TRAINING**

1. Any recruit officer who fails to fire an initial qualifying score will be given individualized training by the Range Master or designee. As an ongoing part of this training, the recruit will have three (3) additional attempts to fire a qualifying score. Any recruit who fails to fire a qualifying score in these four attempts will be subject to removal from the academy.

**P. TOPEKA POLICE FIREARMS RANGE RULES**

1. No person will fire any weapons or ammunition on the range without the specific permission of the Chief of Police or his designee.
2. Automatic weapons will not be fired on the range without the express permission of the Chief and with approval of the Range Master.
3. No dry firing without permission of the Range Master.
4. No smoking while on the range.
5. When handling weapons the muzzle will be pointed down range at all times.
6. No person who has been drinking intoxicating beverages or whose judgment is impaired by drugs will be allowed on the range.
7. No alcoholic beverages will be allowed on the range property.
8. Only officers approved by the Chief of Police will be allowed to conduct range shoots.
9. Agencies using the firearms range must annually sign a Hold Harmless Agreement with the Topeka Police Department before use of the range.

**Q. SAFETY PRECAUTIONS**

1. It is the responsibility of all officers to insure safe handling of a firearm to avoid the negligent and/or accidental discharge of a firearm.
2. Officers will provide reasonable security for firearms in their custody.
3. Do not cock pistols or revolvers unless necessary to improve accuracy and only from a stationary, prone, kneeling or standing position and immediately before firing.
4. Officers should not brandish or remove firearms from holsters except in the proper performance of their duties.
5. When loading or unloading firearms inside police headquarters, officers will use the weapons safety boxes provided for this purpose.

**BY ORDER OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE**

## Authorized Weapons and Ammunition

### Attachment A =1.3.4 & 1.3.9.a.b

#### WEAPONS

<b>TOPEKA POLICE OFFICERS</b>
Department issued primary duty weapon: Glock 17 9mm handgun. Other authorized duty weapons: Glock 9mm series handguns, all models.
Approved backup weapons: Glock handguns-all models. Other models/brands are subject to inspection and written approval of the Armorer and Chief.
Approved shotguns: Mossberg model 500 or 590 12 gauge shotgun.
Approved patrol rifles must be AR-15 type. Department issued rifles: Colt or Bushmaster AR-15 and M4 type. Other models and brands are subject to individual inspection and approval by the Armorer. Officers are encouraged to consult with the Armorer prior to purchasing a rifle for patrol use to avoid purchasing a weapon that may not be authorized for patrol use.
Approved rifle accessories: SLINGS: All rifles (including personally owned rifles) must have a sling. NIGHT SIGHTS: Trijicon, XS, and Meprolight. Rail FOREARM GRIP. Tactical mounted FLASHLIGHTS (if approved). SIGHTS: Aimpoint or EO Tech model sights, with a compatible back-up iron sight system.
Approved off-duty weapons: Glock handguns-all models. Other models and brands are subject to individual inspection and approval by the Armorer.
Department approved pepper spray.
Approved batons: Monadnock PR-24; Monadnock auto-lock model expandable baton; wood riot baton or straight baton.
Department issued electronic control devices: Taser brand, models M26 and X26 with Department issue cartridges. No other electronic control devices are authorized.

<b>RESPONSE TEAM</b>
Department issued primary duty weapon: Glock 17 9mm handgun. Other authorized duty weapons: Glock 9mm series handguns, all models.
Approved shotgun: Mossberg, model 500 or 590 12 gauge.
Approved patrol rifles must be AR-15 type. Department issued rifles: Colt or Bushmaster AR-15 and M4 type. Other models and brands are subject to individual inspection and approval by the Armorer. Officers are encouraged to consult with the Armorer prior to purchasing a rifle for patrol use to avoid purchasing a weapon that may not be authorized for patrol use.
Approved rifle: Remington Model 700 BDL Heavy Barrel .308 Winchester with Scope.
Department issued electronic control device: Taser brand, models M26 and X26 with Department issue cartridges. No other electronic control devices are authorized.
Def Tec 37mm Gas Gun.
Pepper ball gun.

#### AMMUNITION

<b>HANDGUN AMMUNITION; 9MM</b>
Current issue 9mm service ammunition; CCI Gold Dot 124gr+P. All ammunition for use in the primary duty weapon carried by any officer must be either CCI Gold Dot or Winchester Ranger-T 9mm ammunition.  Authorized personally purchased ammunition, for use in back-up and off-duty weapons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The CCI Gold Dot and/or Winchester Ranger-T lines of ammunition are PREFERRED and specifically recommended for use in all on-duty, off-duty and back-up weapons in all calibers for which these lines of ammunition are available.</li> <li>• Other recommended ammunition includes the Federal HST, Cor Bon DPX and Remington Golden Sabre lines of ammunition.</li> <li>• Also authorized for use are any new factory ammunition made by the following manufacturers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Winchester, Federal, Cor Bon, Remington, CCI/Speer or Hornady ammunition that is either a jacketed hollow point type bullet or otherwise expands. Examples of non-JHP ammunition that is approved would be the Federal EFMJ and Cor Bon Powerball lines of ammunition.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Pre-fragmented ammunition is not recommended as this type of bullet does not provide sufficient penetration for use as law enforcement or personal defense ammunition.</li> <li>• Reloaded ammunition is specifically not authorized for use in Department owned weapons. Factory remanufactured ammunition is only authorized for use as training ammunition in Department owned weapons.</li> </ul>
<b>RIFLE AMMUNITION</b>
Current issue .223/5.56 duty ammunition; Federal 55gr and 62gr tactical bonded, Hornady 60gr tap, 62gr Barrier Tap and 60 gr Custom KHP Loading.  Authorized for use; Any Federal, CCI, Hornady, Winchester, Cor Bon or Remington .223/5.56mm ammunition that has an expanding or fragmenting bullet, with a bullet weight of 55 grains.  Current issue .308 ammunition; Federal 168gr Match BTHP, Federal Tactical Bonded, Hornady TAP
<b>SHOTGUN AMMUNITION</b>
12 Gauge duty ammunition; 00 Buckshot, Federal Tactical, 12ga, LE132 00. Slug rounds; Federal Tactical, 12gauge LEB127 LRS. 12 Gauge Less-Lethal, Current issue: CTS "Super Sock" Bean bag ammunition. 12 Gauge breaching rounds; Def Tec Breaching slugs. 37mm/40mm Grenade Launcher; Def Tec CS and OC launchable and muzzle dispersion rounds.