



ALBUQUERQUE POLICE DEPARTMENT
PROCEDURAL ORDERS

SOP 2-54

P&P Draft 07/14/2021

2-54 _____ INTERMEDIATE WEAPON SYSTEMS

Related SOP(s), Form(s), Other Resource(s), and Rescinded Special Order(s):

A. Related SOP(s)

~~1-56 — Horse Mounted Unit~~ = Horse Mounted Unit (Formerly 6-12)

~~2-10 — Response to Behavioral Health Issues~~ 2-10 — Response to Behavioral Health Issues

2-52 = Use of Force: General

2-53 = Use of Force: Definitions

2-55 = Use of Force: De-escalation

2-56 = Use of Force: Reporting by Department Personnel

2-57 = Use of Force: Review and Investigation by Department Personnel

~~2-82 — Restraint and Transportation of Prisoners~~ 2-82 — Restraint and Transportation of Prisoners

~~8-2 — Performance Metrics Unit~~

~~6-12 — Horse Mounted Unit~~

B. Form(s)

~~(Placeholder) PD 2053~~

~~PD 2054~~

None

C. Other Resource(s)

None

D. Rescinded Special Order(s)

SO 18-60 Use of Force/Show of Force Blue Team Entries

SO 20-57 Electronic Control Weapon (ECW) Taser 7 Administrative Procedures

SO 21-27 Amendment to SOP 2-54 Intermediate Weapon Systems

~~(Placeholder: Amendment to SOP 2-54 Intermediate Weapon Systems; Electronic Control Weapon Undetermined Discharges)~~

2-54-1 _____ Purpose

The purpose of this policy is to identify the intermediate weapon systems ~~utilized~~ used by ~~officers~~ sworn personnel of the Albuquerque Police Department (Department) and to establish uniform guidelines for ~~officers~~ sworn personnel in the use and deployment of those intermediate weapon systems.

2-54-2 _____ Policy



ALBUQUERQUE POLICE DEPARTMENT PROCEDURAL ORDERS

SOP 2-54

P&P Draft 07/14/2021

Intermediate weapon systems are less-lethal options available to ~~officers~~ sworn personnel when executing lawful objectives that are designed to produce pain and incapacitating effects. Intermediate weapon systems are intended to overcome resistance or stop the threatening actions of an individual ~~and/or~~ to control a situation without causing death or serious physical injury. There is always a risk that an intermediate weapon ~~will~~ shall cause an unintended or unforeseen injury or death, even when the weapon is ~~deployed~~ used as intended. ~~Officers~~ Sworn personnel ~~must~~ shall exercise restraint in the use of intermediate weapon systems, employing de-escalation techniques whenever possible.

The following list of intermediate weapon systems is not intended to establish an order of priority in their use by ~~officers~~ sworn personnel.

The use of intermediate weapon systems ~~must~~ shall be the minimum amount of force that is reasonable and necessary, and proportional, and permitted under Department policy.

2-54-3 Definitions

For a listing of definitions specific to use of force, refer to SOP Use of Force: Definitions.

2-54-43 Intermediate Weapon Systems: Use and Considerations

7 A. Requirements to Carry ~~and Qualify~~

1. ~~An officer shall carry only intermediate weapons that are issued by the Department.~~ An officer shall carry only Department-issued intermediate weapons systems.
2. An officer shall not ~~be issued nor~~ carry any intermediate weapon unless the officer has been trained and currently is ~~certified~~ qualified, or, when required, certified to carry on the weapon.
3. A uniformed officer shall carry the Electronic Control Weapon (ECW) and Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) spray on their duty belts.
4. ~~The expandable baton is an optional force tool.~~ An officer may carry the expandable /straight baton as an optional force tool.
- 4.
5. ~~Officers~~ Sworn personnel and supervisors who are assigned to specialized units may carry intermediate weapon systems as dictated by their responsibilities. The commander of each division ~~will~~ shall ensure that ~~officers~~ sworn personnel carry intermediate weapon systems according to the division's Standard Operating Procedure(s) (SOP).

6 B. Use Guidelines

N/A



ALBUQUERQUE POLICE DEPARTMENT
PROCEDURAL ORDERS

SOP 2-54

P&P Draft 07/14/2021

4

1. Sworn personnel shall use intermediate weapon systems ~~in accordance with the Department's Use of Force policies. (See consistent with SOP Use of Force: General and SOP Use of Force: Definitions).~~
2. The use of an intermediate weapon ~~must~~ shall be the minimum amount of force that is reasonable and, necessary, proportional, and shall be used only to bring about a lawful objective, considering the totality of the circumstances.
3. An officer shall issue a verbal warning to an individual and allow that individual a reasonable amount of time to comply with the warning prior to ~~deploying~~ using any intermediate weapon, unless doing so would place an officer or other person at increased risk. An example of a verbal warning is: "Stop or you will be tased!"
 - a. An officer shall not rely on the verbal announcement to satisfy the requirement to give a verbal warning to an individual upon whom force will be used.
3. ~~An officer shall give a verbal announcement in order to notify officers~~ sworn personnel on-scene that an intermediate weapon is about to be used, e.g., "Taser, Taser, Taser!", "Bean=bag, bean=bag, bean=bag!" The purpose of the verbal announcement is to avoid the possibility of firearms discharge by other ~~officers~~ sworn personnel due to a sympathetic or startle reaction from other ~~officers~~ sworn personnel on-scene.
4. ~~An officer shall consider that some there are individuals~~ may be ~~who are~~ more susceptible to injury as a result of using an intermediate weapon. These high-risk individuals include visibly pregnant women, young children, elderly persons, visibly frail persons, individuals exhibiting signs of ~~excited delirium~~ medical distress, and individuals with low body mass.
5. ~~An officer shall not conduct a show of force with a firearm or intermediate weapon system on an individual who is only passively resisting.~~
6. ~~Unless lethal force would be permitted, an intermediate weapons system shall not be used where such deployment poses a substantial risk of serious physical injury or death from situational hazards.~~
 - a. Whether a situational hazard poses a substantial risk of serious physical injury or death shall be evaluated objectively based on the totality of the circumstances.
 - b. Situational hazards may include, but are not limited to, falling from an elevated position which could reasonably result in an injury, drowning, losing control of a moving motor vehicle or bicycle, or the known presence of an explosive or flammable material or substance.

5



ALBUQUERQUE POLICE DEPARTMENT
PROCEDURAL ORDERS

SOP 2-54

P&P Draft 07/14/2021

C. Reporting

- 5 ~~4.~~ ~~Officers~~ Sworn personnel shall report the use of intermediate weapon ~~systems, in accordance~~ consistent with SOP —Use of Force: ~~Reporting by~~ Department Personnel.

2-54-54 Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) Spray

7 A. ~~OC Spray~~ Use Guidelines

- N/A 1. An officer is authorized to ~~deploy~~ use OC spray when the minimum amount of force that is such force is reasonable and necessary, and proportional in order to gain control of an actively resistant individual or to protect the officers sworn personnel and/or others or another party from an immediate threat.

- 6 2. An officer shall not use OC spray to overcome passive resistance by nonviolent and/or peaceful protestors, ~~absent exigent circumstances, such as when there is imminent immediate danger to life or property.~~

- 5 ~~3. After deploying OC spray, an officer shall avoid the risk of positional asphyxia caused by the individual being transported or left in a face down position. An officer shall release pressure/weight from the individual and position the individual on their side or sit them up as soon as they are restrained and it is safe to do so. An officer shall monitor the individual for any respiratory or breathing problems or change in mental status, e.g., loss of consciousness, confusion, or difficulty speaking.~~

- ~~4.~~ 3. An officer shall direct OC spray only at the specific individual(s) posing a threat, and shall attempt ~~attempting~~ to minimize exposure to others.

- ~~5.~~ 4. An officer shall consider other intermediate weapon options if OC spray appears to be ineffective.

5. An officer may use ~~Using~~ OC spray on an animal must be documented in an incident report and is permissible; on an animal is permissible to deter an immediate imminent attack or to prevent imminent immediate injury to an officer or others. An officer shall document this action in an incident report. ~~Using OC spray on an animal shall be documented in an incident report.~~

- 5 ~~To deter an attack or to prevent injury to an officer or others;~~
~~To prevent an animal from alerting to a concealed position of an officer; and~~
~~To prevent an animal from interfering with police communications.~~

B. Medical Attention After the Use of OC Spray

1. After using OC spray, an officer shall avoid the risk of positional asphyxia caused by the individual being transported or left in a face down position. An officer shall



ALBUQUERQUE POLICE DEPARTMENT PROCEDURAL ORDERS

SOP 2-54

P&P Draft 07/14/2021

~~release pressure/weight from the individual and position the individual on their side or sit them up as soon as they are restrained and it is safe to do so. An officer shall monitor the individual for any respiratory or breathing problems or change in mental status (e.g., loss of consciousness, confusion, or difficulty speaking). After using OC spray, an officer shall act to minimize the risk of positional asphyxia to the individual after OC spray has been used on the individual. If the individual is face down and there is pressure on the individual, the officer shall release the pressure/weight from the individual and position the individual on their side or sit them up as soon as they are restrained and it is safe to do so. An officer shall not leave the individual in a face-down position.~~

2. An officer shall monitor the individual for any respiratory or breathing problems or change in mental status (e.g., loss of consciousness, confusion, or difficulty speaking), consistent with SOP Restraint and Transportation of Individuals.

~~1.3. As soon as the scene is secure, and it is safe to do so, an officer shall summon medical services, request medical attention services, following the use of OC spray as soon as the scene is secure and it is safe to do so.~~

7 ~~2.4. If the individual was exposed in a confined space, an officer shall remove the individual as soon as possible from the contaminated area and expose the individual to fresh air if the individual was exposed in a confined space.~~

2-54-65 Electronic Control Weapon (ECW)

N/A A. ECW Modes

1. ~~An officer has~~ There are three types of options for ECW usage deployment. The choice of mode used shall depend upon the articulable facts and circumstances at the time of deployment use and the guidelines and restrictions set forth below. ~~These are the~~ The three types of ECW usage are operational modes:

~~a. Show of Force Mode:~~

~~i. a. P~~ Pointing an ECW at an individual or using an ECW to "paint" an individual with the laser sight or utilizing using a warning arc;

~~ii. A show of force by an officer will shall be reviewed by that officer's on-duty supervisor, as set out inconsistent with SOP Use of Force. Review and Investigation by Department Personnel.~~

b. Drive Stun Mode; and

i. Pressing and holding the device against the individual as it is cycled. This can be done in two configurations:

~~ii.~~

~~#1.~~ Drive stun only: This technique involves pressing the ECW against the individual while it is energized without discharging deploying the probes deployment, causing pain but minimal or no neuro-muscular incapacitation. This technique is solely a pain compliance technique, and



ALBUQUERQUE POLICE DEPARTMENT PROCEDURAL ORDERS

SOP 2-54

P&P Draft 07/14/2021

~~is prohibited, except when necessary to protect the officer from immediate threat to gain separation between the officer and the individual, so that the officer can consider another force option. Sworn personnel shall not use the drive stun mode unless to prevent...~~

~~iii.2.~~ Follow-up Drive Stun: This technique is used as a follow-up to ~~a the discharge~~ deployment of the ECW probes in standoff mode probe deployment. It can increase the effectiveness of the ECW by increasing the spread between the connections in the event of a close-quarter probe deployment, completing the circuit in the event of a clothing disconnect or when only one probe has made a connection with the individual.

~~e.~~ Standoff Mode:

~~i.c. Discharging~~ Deploying the ECW with a cartridge on the device, which propels the probes towards the individual and, upon effective contact, is intended to cause neuro-muscular incapacitation.

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B. ECW Use Guidelines

~~ECWs shall not be used solely as a compliance technique or to overcome passive resistance. An officer may use an ECW only when such force is necessary to protect the officer, the individual, or another person others from physical harm and after considering less intrusive means based on the threat or resistance encountered. An officer is authorized to use an ECW to control an actively resistant individual when attempts to subdue the individual by other tactics have been, or will likely be, ineffective and there is a reasonable expectation that it will be unsafe for the officer to approach the individual within contact range.~~

1. Using the ECW is considered a less-lethal use of force unless other circumstances are present as outlined in this Standard Operating Procedure (SOP), which may increase the likelihood of serious physical injury to the individual because of a secondary impact. Decisions to use an ECW must shall be reasonable and necessary given the totality of the circumstances.

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~~4.2.~~ An officer shall issue a verbal warning to an individual, and allow that person a reasonable time to comply with the warning, prior to deploying using any ECW, unless doing so would place an officer or other person at increased risk. An example of a verbal warning is, "Stop, or you will be Tased!"

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~~2.3.~~ Upon using the device, the officer shall apply the ECW no longer than reasonably necessary, to accomplish a lawful objective. Upon applying the device, back-up officers sworn personnel should attempt to handcuff the individual during the cycle (i.e. g., handcuffing under power) to reduce the risk of injury to the individual and officers sworn personnel.

~~3.4.~~ An officer shall independently justify the reasonableness of each standard ECW cycle (five seconds) or continuous cycle exceeding five seconds. After one, (1)



ALBUQUERQUE POLICE DEPARTMENT
PROCEDURAL ORDERS

SOP 2-54

P&P Draft 07/14/2021

standard ECW cycle, the officer shall re-evaluate the situation to determine if subsequent cycles are necessary.

- a. Continuous cycling of ECWs is permitted only under exceptional circumstances, such as ~~where~~ where it is necessary to handcuff an individual under power (e.g., ~~where~~ where the individual is armed and it would be unsafe to evaluate a subsequent cycle). Back-up officers ~~sworn personnel~~ should attempt hands-on control tactics during ECW applications, including handcuffing the individual during an ECW application (i.e., handcuffing under power). The model of ECW that the Department is currently using does not permit cycling beyond 5 seconds or continuously cycle beyond five (5) seconds.

- 7 5. An officer shall consider other available force options before ~~deploying~~ using an ECW on ~~potentially at~~ higher-risk individuals. ECWs should not generally be used against visibly pregnant women, elderly persons, young children, or visibly frail persons. In some cases, other control techniques may be more appropriate as determined by the individual's threat level to themselves, ~~officers~~, or others.

- N/A a. As a result of the incapacitating effects of the ECW, an individual may lose the ability to protect themselves from injury in a fall. This increases the potential for serious physical injury from a secondary impact;

~~4.~~

- ~~5.~~ 6. In standoff mode, the center mass of the individual's back should be the primary target area when possible. If feasible, in situations ~~where~~ where a frontal deployment is the only available option, low center mass and/or the legs should be the targeted area.

- 4 a. ~~An officer shall not intentionally target an individual's head, neck, throat, chest, or genitalia, except where lethal deadly force would be permitted.~~

~~1. ECWs shall not be used solely as a pain compliance technique.~~

~~If~~

- N/A 7. ~~If an officer becomes involved in a physical confrontation with an individual that presents an immediate threat, to the officer, requiring a close-quarter necessitates a close-quarter usage of the ECW, the officer may use the ECW in drive stun mode with the cartridge on the device in order to disengage from the individual, create distance, and consider other force options.~~

- ~~6.~~ 8. ECWs may be ~~utilized~~ used as a follow-up drive stun mode after to ~~discharging~~ deploying the ECW probes in standoff mode ~~a probe deployment in order to complete the circuit.~~

- 6 7. ~~If an officer becomes involved in a physical confrontation with an individual that necessitates a close-quarter deployment usage of the ECW, the officer may~~



ALBUQUERQUE POLICE DEPARTMENT PROCEDURAL ORDERS

SOP 2-54

P&P Draft 07/14/2021

~~use the ECW in drive-stun mode with the cartridge on the device in order to disengage from the individual, create distance, and consider other force options.~~

C.D. ECW Restrictions

~~1. Using the ECW is considered a less-lethal level use of force unless other variables circumstances are present (as described outlined below) in this Standard Operating Procedure (SOP), which may increase the likelihood of serious physical injury to the individual because of a secondary impact. Decisions to use an ECW must be reasonable and, necessary, and proportional given the totality of the circumstances.~~

1. ECWs shall not be used solely as a compliance technique or to overcome passive resistance. An officer may use an ECW only when such force is necessary to protect the officer, the individual, or others from physical harm and after considering less intrusive means based on the threat or resistance encountered. An officer is authorized to use an ECW to control an actively resistant individual when attempts to subdue the individual by other tactics have been, or will likely be, ineffective and there is a reasonable expectation that it will be unsafe for the officer to approach the individual within contact range.

2. The following restrictions, considerations, and conditions apply to ~~the use of an ECW~~ application:

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N/A

a. An officer ~~must~~ shall never use ~~an~~ the ECW ~~Application~~ in a punitive or coercive manner;

b. An officer shall not use an ECW on a passively resistant individual;

c. An officer shall not use an ECW on a handcuffed, restrained, or subdued individual unless doing so is necessary to prevent them from causing serious physical injury to themselves, sworn personnel, or others, and if lesser attempts to control have been ineffective;

d. An officer shall not intentionally target an individual's head, neck, throat, chest, or genitalia, except where deadly force would be permitted;

e. An officer shall not simultaneously point both an ECW and a firearm at an individual; and

f. An officer shall only carry and use Department-issued ECWs.

g. An officer shall not use an ECW in any environment where they know or reasonably should know that potentially flammable, volatile, or explosive materials are present, including, but not limited to, OC spray with volatile propellant, gasoline, natural gas, drug lab flammables, or propane;

h. An officer shall not use an ECW solely as a pain compliance technique;

i. An officer shall not use an ECW where such deployment poses a substantial risk of serious physical injury or death from situational hazards, except where lethal force would be permitted. Situational hazards include, but are not limited to:

i. Falling from an elevated position;

ii. Drowning;



ALBUQUERQUE POLICE DEPARTMENT
PROCEDURAL ORDERS

SOP 2-54

P&P Draft 07/14/2021

iii. Losing control of a moving motor vehicle or non-motorized recreational transportation equipment; and

iv. Known presence of an explosive or flammable material or substance.

~~ECWs shall not be used solely as a pain compliance technique.~~

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N/A

N/A

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b. Exposure to the ECW for longer than fifteen (15) seconds, (whether due to multiple cycles applications or continuous cycling) may increase the risk of death or serious physical injury. An officer shall also weigh the risks of subsequent or continuous cycles against other force options.

c. An officer shall not use the an ECW Application on a passively resistant individual.

d. An officer shall not use the an ECW Application on handcuffed, restrained, or subdued individuals unless doing so is necessary to prevent them from causing serious physical injury to themselves, officerssworn personnel, or others, and if lesser attempts to control have been ineffective.

e. As a result of the incapacitating effects of the ECW, an individuals may lose the ability to protect themselves from injury in a fall. This increases the potential for serious physical injury from a secondary impact.

f. An ECWs Application shall not be used in any environment where an officer knows or reasonably should know that potentially flammable, volatile, or explosive

materials are present, (including, but not limited, to OC spray with volatile propellant, gasoline, natural gas, drug lab flammables, or propane).

k. Using the an ECW Application based solely on the fact that an individual is fleeing an officer making a lawful detention or arrest is generally not authorized. However, the totality of the circumstances may justify ECW use of a fleeing individual. An officer shall consider the totality of the circumstances before using an ECW on a fleeing individual. An officer shall consider the totality of the circumstances before using an ECW on a fleeing individual. However, the totality of the circumstances, including, but not limited to:

i. the sSeverity of the offense;

ii. Whether the individual is actively resisting or attempting to evade arrest; and

iii. Whether the individual poses an immediate threat to officerssworn personnel, others, or themselves, may justify using an ECW Application use under these conditions, consistent with (. (See SOP Use of Force General).

g. An officer shall consider all such factors before using an ECW Application on a fleeing individual.

An ECWs Applications shall not be used where such deployment poses a substantial risk of serious physical injury or death from situational hazards, except where lethal force would be permitted. Situational hazards include, but are not limited to:

Ffalling from an elevated position;

Ddrowning;



ALBUQUERQUE POLICE DEPARTMENT PROCEDURAL ORDERS

SOP 2-54

P&P Draft 07/14/2021

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- ~~and losing control of a moving motor vehicle or, or bicyclennon motorized recreational transportation equipment; and~~
- ~~h. Known presence of an explosive or flammable material or substance.~~
- i. ~~An officer shall not simultaneously point both an ECW and a firearm at an individual; and~~
- j. ~~Authorized devices shall consist only of those devices issued and approved by the Department. Personally owned ECWs are not authorized to carry on for duty carry. An officer shall only carry and use Department issued ECWs.~~

E. Holstering and Securing the ECW

- ~~1. Under no circumstances shall the ECW holster be located on the duty belt next to, or on the same side as, an officer's firearm. The ECW shall be carried on the support side, also known as the "weak side," to reduce the chance of accidentally drawing and/or firing a firearm.~~
- ~~1. Officers~~ Sworn personnel shall keep ECWs in a weak-side holster to reduce the chances of accidentally drawing and/or firing a firearm.
- ~~2. Sworn personnel shall secure their ECWs shall be secured in a Department-issued approved holster or an alternative, Department approved holsterapproved personal holster.~~
- ~~3. All authorized s~~ Sworn, uniformed officers personnel, unless specifically exempted by the Chief of Police, shall carry the ECW in the holster on their person at all times while on duty.
- ~~4. All authorized s~~ Sworn, non-uniformed personnel issued an ECW shall carry the device during the performance of any law enforcement function involving public contact unless otherwise exempted by their commander.

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F. ECW Post-Deployment Use Guidelines and Requirements

1. After using an ECW, an officer shall act to minimize the risk of positional asphyxia to the individual. An officer shall release the pressure/weight from the individual and position the individual on their side or sit them up as soon as they are restrained and it is safe to do so. An officer shall not leave the individual in a face-down position. An officer shall monitor the individual for any respiratory or breathing problems or change in mental status (e.g., loss of consciousness, confusion, or difficulty speaking), consistent with SOP Restraint and Transportation of Individuals.
- ~~The An~~ deploying officer shall immediately notify ~~his or her~~ their immediate supervisor, or if unavailable, the next available on-duty supervisor, by radio dispatch, as soon as ~~practical~~ practicable, after ~~deploying~~ using the ECW. The supervisor shall respond to the scene, consistent with SOP Use of Force: Review and Investigation by Department Personnel.



ALBUQUERQUE POLICE DEPARTMENT
PROCEDURAL ORDERS

SOP 2-54

P&P Draft 07/14/2021

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~~4.3.~~ An involved officer who ~~deploys~~ discharges an ECW shall call ~~Albuquerque Fire Rescue (AFR)~~ emergency medical services personnel to the scene to provide medical treatment. ~~AFR Emergency medical services personnel~~ shall determine, per their protocol, if the individual needs to be transported to a medical facility for high-risk/sensitive probe removal and/or other medical care. If it is determined that the individual should be transported, transportation shall be provided as soon as practicable. An officer shall not remove probes ~~absent exigent circumstances, probes shall be removed only by medical services personnel.~~

6 ~~2.~~ If emergency medical services personnel determine that the individual requires medical transport, supervisors shall ensure that an officer accompanies the individual to the medical facility.

7 ~~3.~~ For Level 1 shows of force, supervisors may either call a Crime Scene Specialist (CSS) or capture photos on their OBRD; for Level 2 and 3 uses of force, supervisors shall call a CSS, consistent with SOP Use of Force: Review and Investigation by Department Personnel.... The primary officer or designee in an ECW deployment shall request a crime scene specialist to respond to the scene.

5 ~~4.~~ The deploying ~~involved~~ officer or their designee shall monitor any individual who has received an ECW application while in police custody, scanning for impaired respiration and signs of positional asphyxia per current training guidelines. (consistent with SOP Restraint and Transportation of Individuals). After using an ECW, an officer shall act to minimize the risk of positional asphyxia to the individual. An officer shall release the pressure/weight from the individual and position the individual on their side or sit them up as soon as they are restrained and it is safe to do so. An officer shall not leave the individual in a face down position. An officer shall monitor the individual for any respiratory or breathing problems or change in mental status (e.g., loss of consciousness, confusion, or difficulty speaking), consistent with SOP Restraint and Transportation of Individuals.

~~5.4.~~ An involved officer shall inform responding emergency medical services personnel about any individual who has been subjected to an ECW application ~~that~~ who may be under the influence of drugs, is exhibiting symptoms associated with excited delirium, or who has been kept in prone restraints after ECW use.

6 5. If emergency medical services personnel determine the individual requires medical transport, supervisors shall ensure an officer accompanies the individual to the medical facility.

6 6. An officer shall independently justify the reasonableness of each cycle of the ECW in their use of force reporting report documentation.

7 G. ~~Unintended~~ Accidental Discharge of the ECW Cartridge



ALBUQUERQUE POLICE DEPARTMENT PROCEDURAL ORDERS

SOP 2-54

P&P Draft 07/14/2021

1. In the event an officer experiences an ~~unintended~~ accidental discharge of an ECW cartridge, the officer shall immediately notify their immediate supervisor or, if unavailable, the next available on-duty supervisor.
- ~~2. The ECW data shall be downloaded prior to the beginning of the officer's next shift.~~
2. The responding supervisor shall assume investigative responsibility for the accidental discharge of an ECW cartridge. The accidental discharge of an ECW cartridge shall not be considered a use of force and shall be investigated using the same standard as an accidental discharge of a less-than-lethal a-munition, consistent with SOP Use of Force: Review and Investigation by Department Personnel. The responding supervisor shall assume investigative responsibility for the unintentional discharge of an ECW cartridge and will refer to SOP Use of Force Review and Investigation by Department Personnel.
3. The officer shall document the ~~unintended~~ accidental discharge in an offense/incident report, including the serial number of the ECW cartridge discharged.
5. 4. If an individual is hit by an ~~unintentionally~~ accidentally discharged deployed probe, the use shall be reported by the involved officer, documented and investigated as set out in consistent with SOP Use of Force: -Reporting by Department Personnel.

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H. Use of ECW on Dangerous Animals

N/A

1. An officer may use ~~deploy~~ the ECW on dangerous animals that pose a threat to ~~officers~~ sworn personnel or others.
2. If an officer is required to use ~~deploy~~ an ECW against a dangerous animal, the officer shall notify their immediate supervisor regarding the ~~deployment~~ use once the scene has been secured.
3. The primary involved officer or their designee shall immediately contact the City's Animal Control-Welfare Department when an officer successfully deploys/discharges an ECW against an animal.

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I. Administrative Procedures for the ECW

1. Function checks shall be completed at least once per week.

N/A

a. The instructions for an ECW function check are as follows:

- i. Leave the cartridges in the ECW. The ECW will not discharge the cartridges unless the trigger is pulled;
- ii. Press both side arc buttons while the ECW is pointed in a safe direction and powered off;



ALBUQUERQUE POLICE DEPARTMENT PROCEDURAL ORDERS

SOP 2-54

P&P Draft 07/14/2021

- iii. Confirm the ECW display shows the percentage of battery power and the number of the current firmware;
- iv. Turn the ECW power to the on position. The outer part of the display will shall appear in yellow with the center squares showing up in black. This indicates the ECW is in function mode;
- v. Press either of the side arc buttons. This will shall cause the ECW to spark over the ECW cartridges for five seconds. The display will shall show the count to five (5) seconds; and
- vi. Turn the power to the off position to complete the function check.

2. Sworn personnel shall eExchange an ECW battery at least once per calendar month from the battery docking station.

N/A

- a. The ECW batteries are not assigned to a specific ECW and will store and upload data from the ECW when a battery is inserted.
- b. Exchanging the battery will accomplish the following:
 - i. Provide the ECW user with a fully charged ECW battery; and
 - ii. Upload the data from the ECW. D(e data are is stored and uploaded from the ECW batteries).

2-54-76 Expandable Baton, Straight Baton, (Expandable/Straight or Bokken Baton)

A. Expandable Baton, /Straight Baton, (Expandable/Straight or Bokken Baton): Use Guidelines

N N/A

1. ~~1. The Bokken baton is an impact tool or weapon that is a white oak or polypropylene baton. It has an overall length of forty one (41) inches or less, and has no sharp edges or points. The Bokken baton is used instead of an expandable/straight baton for the officers sworn personnel in the Horse Mounted Unit. The Bokken is an impact tool or weapon that is a white oak or polypropylene baton. It has an overall length of forty one (41) inches or less, and has no sharp edges or points. The Bokken is used in replacement of an expandable baton due to the height and position of a mounted rider, and is only used when mounted. (See SOP Horse Mounted Unit). Horse Mounted Unit (HMU) sworn personnel may use the Bokken baton instead of an expandable/straight baton while on horseback, consistent with SOP Horse Mounted Unit (HMU).~~

1. The expandable /straight baton is an impact tool or weapon that is a friction lock expandable baton made of lightweight alloy. The expandable baton is issued to all sworn personnel as an optional force tool and is not required to be carried on-duty. description, much like provided for the Bokken baton.

N/A

2. The straight baton is an impact tool or weapon that is a round wooden baton approximately thirty (30) to thirty-six (36) inches in length. The straight baton shall only be equipped by Sworn personnel shall oOnly deploy with an expandable/straight baton an officer who is when deployed acting as an Emergency Response Team (ERT) sworn personnel officer during field force deployments shall carry a straight baton. An officer is authorized to deploy use the baton when such force is



ALBUQUERQUE POLICE DEPARTMENT
PROCEDURAL ORDERS

SOP 2-54

P&P Draft 07/14/2021

~~reasonable, necessary, and proportional in order to protect the officer or another individual/others from an immediate threat.~~

N/A

3. The Bokken baton is an impact tool or weapon that is a white oak or polypropylene baton. It has an overall length of forty-one (41) inches or less, and has no sharp edges or points. The Bokken baton is used instead of an expandable/straight baton for the sworn personnel in the Horse Mounted Unit. HMU sworn personnel may use the Bokken baton instead of an expandable/straight baton while on horseback, consistent with SOP Horse Mounted Unit (HMU).

7

~~3-4. An officer is authorized to use the expandable/straight baton or Bokken baton when such force is reasonable and, necessary, and proportional in order to protect the officer or others from an immediate threat. The use of straight batons is authorized only during Emergency Response Team/field force deployments.~~

4

5. Preferred target areas are the extremities (arms and legs). When using an expandable/straight baton or Bokken baton, officers/sworn personnel shall only attempt to strike individuals in the extremities (arms and legs) absent when deadly force is justified.

2

~~4.~~

~~5-6. An officer shall not intentionally strike the head, neck, throat, torso, or groin of an individual with a baton, except where deadly force is justified. An officer shall not intentionally strike the an individual's head, neck, throat, torso, or groin of an individual with an expandable/straight baton or Bokken baton, except where deadly force is justified.~~

6

~~Impact weapons other than the baton (expandable/straight or Bokken) are prohibited by the Department unless exigent circumstances exist. An officer shall not use impact weapons other than the expandable/straight baton or Bokken baton (expandable/straight or Bokken) except to protect themselves from immediate/imminent risk of a deadly threat.~~

~~An officer shall not use Impact weapons other than the baton (expandable/straight or Bokken) unless exigent circumstances exist.~~

~~6.~~

5

~~Sworn personnel An officer shall not use their firearms as an impact weapons, except to protect themselves from an imminent risk of a deadly threat due to the possibility of unintentional discharge and/or the possibility that it could result in the serious physical injury or death to the officer, the individual, or others.~~

~~7.~~

B. Medical Attention After the Use of the Baton (Expandable/Straight or Bokken)

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1. Following the use of an expandable/straight baton or Bokken baton and, ~~an officer shall first restrain the individual and then, once it is safe to do so, an officer shall~~ immediately call ~~AFR~~ emergency medical services to the scene to provide medical



ALBUQUERQUE POLICE DEPARTMENT
PROCEDURAL ORDERS

SOP 2-54

P&P Draft 07/14/2021

attention, consistent with. (~~See SOP — Use of Force: — General for procedures concerning use of force and attention to injuries.~~)

6

2. If emergency medical services personnel determine that the individual requires medical transport, a supervisor shall ensure that an officer accompanies the person to the medical facility.

2.

2-54-87 Beanbag Shotgun

5

A. Beanbag Shotgun: Use Guidelines

N/A

1. The beanbag shotgun is a less-than-lethal impact weapon with an optimal range between twenty (20) to fifty (50) feet and a maximum effective range of seventy-five (75) feet. The effectiveness and accuracy of the beanbag shotgun starts to diminish at distances between fifty (50) and seventy-five (75) feet. The beanbag shotgun shall be plainly marked with high visibility yellow or orange tape, or paint, on the buttstock and muzzle area of the barrel.

~~2.~~ An officer shall ensure that their beanbag shotgun is plainly marked with high visibility yellow or orange tape, or paint, on the buttstock and muzzle area of the barrel.

~~3.~~ An officer shall only may use a The beanbag shotgun may be deployed used when an individual presents an imminent-immediate threat to an officer or others and the use of the beanbag shotgun is the minimum amount of force that is reasonable and necessary.

6

~~4.~~ In potentially deadly force situations, an officer shall have a lethal cover officer when deploying-using less-lethal impact munitions.

7

~~4.~~ The optimal range for the beanbag round is twenty (20) to fifty (50) feet.

~~5.~~ The maximum effective range for the beanbag round is seventy-five (75) feet.

~~6.~~ At distances between fifty (50) and seventy five (75) feet, the effectiveness and accuracy of the beanbag shotgun starts to diminish.

~~7.1.~~ The beanbag shotgun shall be plainly marked with high visibility yellow or orange tape, or paint, on the buttstock and muzzle area of the barrel.

B. Beanbag Shotgun: Restrictions

4

1. Absent deadly force situations, an officer shall not intentionally target an individual's head, neck, throat, chest, or groin, or use it at a distance of less than twenty (20) feet.



ALBUQUERQUE POLICE DEPARTMENT
PROCEDURAL ORDERS

SOP 2-54

P&P Draft 07/14/2021

N/A

2. An officer ~~must~~ shall understand that there is an increased risk of serious physical injury when ~~deploying~~ shooting beanbag shotgun rounds inside twenty (20) feet.

a. ~~At distances inside twenty (20) feet, an officer should consider transitioning to other force options (i.e., e.g., expandable baton or ECW). Because of an increased risk of serious physical injury may occur with beanbag shotgun deployments closer than twenty feet, an officer shall consider transitioning to other force options (e.g., expandable baton or ECW).~~

7

3. An officer shall consider other available force options before ~~deploying~~ shooting a beanbag shotgun round on potentially ~~at~~ higher-risk individuals. Beanbag shotgun rounds should not generally be used against visibly pregnant women, elderly persons, young children, or visibly frail persons.

C. Medical Attention After the Use of a Beanbag Shotgun

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1. ~~Following the use of a beanbag shotgun, an officer shall first restrain the individual and then, once it is safe to do so, immediately call AFR to the scene to provide medical attention. (See SOP – Use of Force – General for procedures concerning use of force and attention to injuries).~~ Following the use of a beanbag shotgun and, once it is safe to do so, an officer shall immediately call emergency medical services to the scene to provide medical attention, consistent with (See SOP – Use of Force – General for procedures concerning use of force and attention to injuries).

~~4.~~

6

2. ~~If medical personnel determine that the individual requires medical transport, a supervisor shall ensure that an officer accompanies the person to the medical facility.~~ If emergency medical services personnel determine that the individual requires medical transport, a supervisor shall ensure that an officer accompanies the person to the medical facility.

~~2.~~

2-54-98 40-millimeter Impact Launcher

6

A. 40-millimeter Impact Launcher: Use Guidelines

N/A

1. The 40-millimeter impact launcher is a less-lethal impact weapon with an optimal energy range of for the 40-millimeter impact launcher is between five (5) to one-hundred and twenty (120) feet and a maximum effective range one-hundred twenty (120) feet. The effectiveness and accuracy of the 40-millimeter impact launcher starts to diminish at distances beyond one hundred and twenty (120) feet.

2. The officer shall ensure the 40-millimeter impact launcher is plainly marked with high visibility yellow or orange tape, or paint, on the buttstock and muzzle area of the barrel.

~~1.~~



ALBUQUERQUE POLICE DEPARTMENT
PROCEDURAL ORDERS

SOP 2-54

P&P Draft 07/14/2021

~~4.3.~~ The 40_-millimeter impact launcher may be ~~deployed~~used when an individual presents an ~~imminent~~immediate threat to an officer, the individual(s), or other(s) and when it is the minimum amount of force that is reasonable and necessary.

6

~~2.4.~~ In potentially lethal force situations, an officer shall have a lethal cover officer when deploying less-lethal impact munitions.

N/A

~~3.1.~~ ~~The optimal energy range for the 40_- millimeter impact launcher is five (5) to one hundred and twenty (120) feet.~~

~~4.~~ ~~The maximum effective range for the 40_- millimeter impact launcher is one hundred and twenty (120) feet.~~

~~5.~~ ~~At distances beyond one hundred and twenty (120) feet, the effectiveness and accuracy of the 40_- millimeter impact launcher starts to diminish.~~

7

~~6.~~ ~~The 40_- millimeter impact launcher shall be plainly marked with high visibility yellow or orange tape, or paint, on the buttstock and muzzle area of the barrel.~~

B. 40_-millimeter Impact Launcher: Restrictions

4

1. Absent deadly force situations, an officer shall not intentionally target an individual's head, neck, throat, chest, or groin, or deploy a 40-millimeter impact launcher at a distance of less than five (5) feet.

N/A

2. An officer ~~must~~shall understand ~~that~~ there is an increased risk of serious physical injury when ~~deploying~~using a 40_-millimeter impact launcher inside five (5) feet.

a. Because of an increased risk of serious physical injury may occur with 40-millimeter impact launcher deployments inside five (5) feet, an officer shall consider transitioning to other force options (e.g. expandable baton or ECW).

7

~~a. At distances inside five (5) feet, an officer should consider transitioning to other force options, (i.e.g., expandable baton or ECW).~~

3. An officer shall consider other available force options before ~~deploying~~using a 40_-millimeter impact launcher on potentially ~~a~~higher-risk individuals. The 40_-millimeter impact launcher should not generally be used against visibly pregnant women, elderly persons, young children, or visibly frail persons. In some cases, other control techniques may be more appropriate as determined by the individual's threat ~~level~~ to themselves, officers/sworn personnel, or others.

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C. Medical Attention After the Use of a 40_-millimeter Impact Launcher

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1. Following the use of a 40-millimeter impact launcher and ~~once~~ it is safe to do so, an officer shall immediately call emergency medical services to the scene to



ALBUQUERQUE POLICE DEPARTMENT
PROCEDURAL ORDERS

SOP 2-54

P&P Draft 07/14/2021

provide medical attention, consistent with (See SOP — Use of Force: General for procedures concerning use of force and attention to injuries).

6

2. If emergency medical services ~~personnel~~ determine that the individual requires a medical transport, a supervisor shall ensure that an officer accompanies the person to the medical facility.

5

1. ~~Following the use of a 40 millimeter impact launcher an officer shall first restrain the individual and then, once it is safe to do so, immediately call AFR to the scene to provide medical attention. (See SOP — Use of Force General for procedures concerning use of force and attention to injuries).~~

6

2. ~~If medical personnel determine that the individual requires medical transport, a supervisor shall ensure that an officer accompanies the person to the medical facility.~~

2-54-109 Intermediate Weapon Systems Approved for Use by Specialized Units
(e.g., SWAT,
ERT)

N/A

A. Intermediate weapon systems approved for use by specialized units shall be used in accordance with the Department use of force policies SOPs and their unit Procedural Orders.