



POLICE DEPARTMENT

**AUTHORIZED
DEFENSIVE WEAPONS**

**OPERATIONAL
PROCEDURE #403**

Responsible Executive:
Chief of Police
Responsible Office:
Vice President for Public Safety
Approved by:
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Policy Statement

The sanctity of human life is paramount. Johns Hopkins recognizes and respects the value of all human life and views the preservation and improvement of human life as central to its mission. It is therefore the policy of the Johns Hopkins Police Department (JHPD) that officers seek to avoid any use of force by applying de-escalation strategies. When de-escalation is not possible, officers may only use the least amount of force that is reasonable, necessary, and proportional to control an incident, effect an arrest, or protect themselves or others from harm or death. In addition, it is the policy of the JHPD to only issue firearms and less lethal defensive weapons to its officers who have been thoroughly trained on the JHPD’s policies on de-escalation and use of force and qualified in the proper care and use of those weapons to ensure officers are equipped with effective tools to protect and provide for the defense of life.

Who Is Governed by This Policy

All sworn police officers, as defined by MD Code, Public Safety, § 3-201, in service with the JHPD are governed by this Directive.

Purpose

The purpose of this Directive is to establish procedures for the approval, issuance, and care of authorized firearms and defensive weapons.

Definitions

Expandable Baton:	An issued or authorized Monadnock AutoLock Expandable Metal Baton is a less lethal impact instrument.
Firearm:	An issued or authorized handgun or patrol rifle to be utilized in accordance with applicable JHPD written directives and training.
Imminent Threat:	A person presents an imminent threat when the person has the means and ability to physically injure the officer or another person, and the officer reasonably believes the person intends to deliver that harm.
Member:	All members of the JHPD, including employees, officers, and volunteers, unless the term is otherwise qualified (e.g., member of the public, member of the Baltimore Police Department, etc.).
Officer:	All sworn police officers, at any rank, as defined by MD Code, Public Safety, § 3-201, in service with the JHPD.
Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) (Pepper Spray/Gel):	An organically based, less lethal aerosol or gel.
Passive Resistance:	When a nonassaultive person fails to comply with the officer's commands without attempting to flee. Passive resistance may include but is not limited to going limp, standing stationary and not moving based upon lawful direction, or verbally signaling an intention to avoid or prevent being taken into custody.
Totality of the Circumstances:	All facts and circumstances surrounding any event, including circumstances earlier in the interaction leading up to an event.

Policy

The JHPD recognizes and respects the value of all human life and views its preservation as central to its mission. The JHPD thus equips officers with firearms and less lethal defense weapons as a measure of protection for themselves and others against serious injury or death during the performance of official responsibilities. Personnel authorized to carry defensive weapons will be provided with professional training in their use to ensure that proficiency is acquired and maintained. Officers are considered available for duty at all times. When on-duty, all officers shall be armed with an agency-issued firearm and carry their badge and credentials unless otherwise directed. While armed off-duty, officers will carry their badge and credentials. (Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA) 1.2.2)

Procedures

I. Approval of Firearms

Before being authorized and issued for use, all firearms must be inspected and approved by the agency Training Director, certified firearms instructor, and certified Armorer in accordance with the standards of the Maryland Police Training and Standards Commission (MPTSC). (CALEA 4.3.1.c)

II. Authorized Firearms (CALEA 4.3.1.a, 4.3.2)

Before being issued or authorized to carry any firearm, officers must complete all required training and demonstrate proficiency in the use of the firearm. Officers are responsible for the safety and security of any firearm issued or authorized by the JHPD. Only the following firearms are authorized for on- and off-duty carry or use:

A. Glock Semiautomatic Pistol

- Glock Model 45, 9 mm semiautomatic pistol,
- Glock Model 47, 9 mm semiautomatic pistol, and
- Glock Model 43x, 9 mm semiautomatic pistol.
 - Magazines will be standard factory issued and specific to that particular firearm.
- Prior to issue, the Armorer will install or cause to be installed a Glock extended slide stop and the interchangeable back strap that best fits the officer's hand, and, when needed, they will reverse the magazine catch for a left-handed shooter.
- While on-duty, uniformed officers assigned to or actively engaged in patrol responsibilities will carry a minimum of two fully loaded spare magazines in addition to the one fully loaded magazine in the handgun.
- Nonuniformed police officers or sworn administrators will carry at least one spare magazine in addition to the one in the handgun.

B. Off-Duty Carry of Department Firearms

- Officers are authorized to carry their issued firearm while off-duty, though it must be concealed from public view when not in use, but they are not required to do so unless they are in uniform or operating a JHPD vehicle.
- Firearms will be carried in an approved, properly fitting holster designed to carry that particular firearm.

- When carrying their issued firearms, they shall comply with all restrictions regarding the carrying in certain locations, including on the Johns Hopkins campus.
- No officer may wear, carry, or use a firearm while their ability to use the firearm is impaired for any reason, after having consumed any amount of alcohol or controlled dangerous substances, or if they are suffering from any condition that inhibits their physical or mental faculties.
- Officers are not permitted to engage in extra-duty employment as a police officer or secondary or off-duty employment of any other kind where the carry or use of a firearm or status as a police officer is a condition of employment. See JHPD Directive #313, Secondary Employment, for additional guidance.
- The JHPD does not train, qualify, or authorize police officers to wear or carry any handgun other than a JHPD-issued duty weapon while off-duty.

C. Patrol Rifle

Deployment and use of the patrol rifle are covered in JHPD Directive #404, Patrol Rifle.

III. Ammunition (CALEA 4.3.1.b)

- A.** Use of reloaded or confiscated ammunition is prohibited.
- B.** Only the following issued or authorized factory ammunition is approved for use:
 - 124-147 grain Jacketed Hollow Point 9 mm ammunition is authorized for issued handguns.
- C.** No specialty ammunition, to include but not limited to armor-piercing, exploding, incendiary, and reloaded ammunition, will be utilized in any JHPD-issued firearm.
- D.** When the procurement of authorized duty ammunition is adversely affected by market availability, the agency firearms instructor, upon approval of the Chief of Police, may authorize the purchase and use of an ammunition other than that specified herein.

IV. **Holsters** (CALEA 41.3.4)

- A. Only issued or authorized holsters are permitted for on-duty or off-duty.
- B. **On-Duty:** Uniformed officers will use only the issued duty holster (Safariland Series 7) or administrative holster (Safariland) while on-duty or assigned to an extra-duty detail.
 - Officers in plainclothes assignments may wear either the issued administrative holster or a personally owned holster that is approved for use in that assignment by an agency firearms instructor and the Deputy Chief.
 - Holsters must have some form of positive retention device (i.e., Safariland ALS system or thumb snap) unless worn fully concealed, and
 - All holsters must hold the firearm with sufficient tension to ensure retention of the firearm within the holster when inverted.
- C. **Off-Duty:** While off-duty, officers shall carry firearms in a properly fitting holster designed to securely carry that particular firearm. The holster must have a covered trigger guard and be adequately concealable from public view. The Training Director will maintain a list of authorized holsters.
 - If the firearm is carried in a purse or bag, the item must have a dedicated pocket designed specifically to carry the firearm.
 - Officers may request to have a particular holster added to the authorized list, provided that it meets the above criteria. The holster must be presented to and inspected by the firearms instructor before being authorized by a Deputy Chief or Chief of Police.
- D. **Prohibited Holsters:** Any holster that requires the trigger finger to actuate release of the firearm (such as the Blackhawk Serpa) is prohibited from use while on- or off-duty.

V. **Officer Responsibilities**

- A. Issued firearms are for law enforcement purposes and other related activities such as off-duty carry, range practice, and approved professional firearms training and qualification.
- B. The use of any firearm shall be strictly in accordance with JHPD Directive #401, De-escalation, and JHPD Directive #402, Use of Force.

- C. Issued firearms are not authorized for hunting, competitions, or any other activity not related to law enforcement.
- D. All issued firearms shall be maintained in good working condition, clean, and free of rust.
- E. Firearms must be cleaned after each use and lubricated in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
- F. All officers will only be armed with the issued authorized handgun.
- G. Officers are prohibited from making any modifications or repairs or adding any accessories to any authorized issued firearm.
 - No person other than a JHPD Armorer is authorized to repair agency-issued firearms.
 - When an issued firearm needs repair, the officer must take their assigned firearm to the Armorer. If the firearm cannot be repaired immediately, it must be replaced with an identical firearm. (CALEA 4.3.1.d)
- H. When issued firearms and ammunition are not in use, officers shall store them in a safe and secure manner to prevent unauthorized access.
 - Acceptable locations in the JHPD facility include locked cabinets, lockers, and the armory.
 - Patrol rifles stored in vehicles will be secured in the appropriate safe, vault, or rack in the rear cargo area. (CALEA 4.3.1.f)
- I. Officers shall not store or leave JHPD-issued firearms or other weapons unattended in a privately owned vehicle at any time.
- J. **Lost or Stolen Firearms & Weapons:** All lost or stolen firearms, including personal and JHPD-owned or JHPD-issued ones, will be reported immediately to the law enforcement agency having investigative jurisdiction at that location by the officer to whom those weapons are assigned or who has ownership.
 - The officer will also report this incident immediately to the on-duty supervisor, who will notify the Chief of Police through the chain of command.
 - The officer will be held accountable, including for any financial loss of JHPD-owned property, in conformance with JHPD Directive #350, Complaints Against Police Personnel, if the investigation determines neglect or any dereliction of duty by the officer.

VI. Firearms Training (CALEA 4.3.2, 4.3.3, 4.3.4)

Prior to being issued or authorized to carry any firearm, officers must complete all required training and demonstrate a minimum proficiency score on the MPTSC qualification course in the use of any firearm or defensive weapon. (CALEA 4.3.2)

- A.** In addition, officers must have received initial training on JHPD Directive #401, De-escalation, and JHPD Directive #402, Use of Force. The receipt of these directives and training must be documented in accordance with JHPD Directive #202, Written Directive System. (CALEA 4.3.4)
- B.** Annually, officers shall receive documented proficiency training from an MPTSC-certified firearms instructor and demonstrate knowledge of and qualifying proficiency with any issued or authorized lethal firearm and with any issued or authorized less lethal weapon. (CALEA 4.3.3.a.d)
- C.** On a semiannual basis (twice per year), all officers must receive training and be tested on the requirements of JHPD Directive #401, De-escalation, and JHPD Directive #402, Use of Force. (CALEA 4.3.3, 33.5.1)
 - All officers must score 100% on all training regarding the requirements of JHPD Directive #401, De-escalation, and JHPD Directive #402, Use of Force.
 - Any officer who does not score 100% will receive immediate remedial training with an instructor, after which they will be retested. If an officer does not receive 100% after reinstruction, the instructor shall retain the agency-issued firearm and immediately submit a report to the Training Director. (CALEA 4.3.3.b)
 - The Training Director will develop a remedial training plan for the officer, which will be forwarded to the Deputy Chief. The officer will not be allowed to resume enforcement duties until successful scores are achieved. If successful scores cannot be reached, the officer will be referred to the Public Safety Accountability Unit (PSAU) for potential disciplinary sanctions. (CALEA 4.3.3.c)
- D.** Only instructors certified by and in good standing with the MPTSC as firearms instructors will conduct training for each issued and authorized firearm and will administer approved qualification proficiency tests. (CALEA 4.3.3.a)
- E.** Following officers' participation in the training for each authorized firearm, a record of attendance and qualification must be documented and maintained by the Training Director, to include the type of training, make of firearm, identifying model, and caliber. (CALEA 4.3.3.b, 4.3.4, 33.1.6)

- The record will include the instructor, the date of the approval, the course fired, the officer's score, and whether the officer passed or failed.
 - Officers who miss annual qualifications with any firearm due to nonduty status must qualify immediately upon returning to full duty.
- F.** If an officer is unable to pass the MPTSC qualification course with any issued authorized firearm (handgun or rifle), they shall receive remedial one-on-one training, and the officer will be allowed to attempt the qualification course a second time. (CALEA 4.3.3.c)
- If the officer is unable to successfully qualify on the second attempt, the firearms instructor will provide brief remedial instruction in the area of deficiency before permitting the officer to attempt the qualification course a third time.
 - Should the officer fail to qualify on the third attempt, the following protocol shall be followed:
 - The firearms instructor shall retain the agency-issued firearm and immediately submit a report to the Training Director.
 - The Training Director will develop a remedial training plan for the officer, which will be forwarded to the Deputy Chief. The officer will not be allowed to resume enforcement duties until successful qualification scores are achieved.
 - The Deputy Chief shall:
 - Reassign the officer to nonenforcement duty in civilian attire,
 - Suspend (with pay) the officer's law enforcement powers, and
 - Notify the Chief of Police.
 - The Training Director will schedule the officer for remedial firearms training and retesting, to be conducted within five working days of the employee's last testing date.
 - The Training Director shall prohibit the officer from wearing or utilizing that firearm for which they failed to qualify.
 - The officer will be permitted to use the firearm for remedial training, but **only** while under the supervision of a firearms instructor.
 - At the conclusion of this remedial training, the officer will be given the approved qualification proficiency test.

- If the officer passes the approved qualification proficiency test following remedial training, no further training will be required for that period.
 - If the officer fails to qualify following remedial training, the Training Director will provide a written recommendation to the Chief of Police indicating that, based upon their observations of the officer at the remedial training session:
 - The officer should receive additional remedial training dates due to demonstrated improvement, or
 - The officer is not able to meet the required standards for certification by the MPTSC.
- G.** An officer's failure to qualify or poor performance with any issued or authorized firearm will be documented by the firearms instructor, who will maintain the original report and forward copies to the Training Director, the officer's immediate supervisor, and the Deputy Chief.
- Once the officer successfully completes the remedial training, the firearms instructor will indicate the results on the original report and immediately forward the original report to the Training Director.
 - The Training Director will forward the original report to the Deputy Chief for placement in the officer's training file and notify the officer's supervisor to take the appropriate action concerning the officer.
 - At minimum, a copy of the report will be forwarded to the officer's supervisor for placement in the officer's supervisory file for performance evaluation, coaching, and goal setting.
- H.** The Armorer shall maintain a record on each firearm authorized for use, to include the type, description, identifying model, and serial number of each firearm, as well as the identity of the officer to whom it is assigned.
(CALEA 4.3.1.e)

VII. Inspection of Firearms (CALEA 4.3.1.c.d)

The agency Armorer shall conduct an annual inspection of all issued firearms to ensure proper function and serviceability just prior to the officer's annual firearms training and qualification. This inspection will include a detail strip, function check, and examination to detect unauthorized modifications. This inspection must be documented on the applicable inspection form. The Armorer must remove any unsafe firearm from service until repairs can be made.

- A. At the start of each shift, officers shall inspect their issued pistol to ensure that a round is chambered and the magazine is fully seated.
- B. Supervisors may, at their discretion, inspect firearms, pursuant to proper inspection procedures, to determine condition and compliance with standards. Supervisors are responsible for ensuring that any deficiencies are reported to the Armorer and corrected through reinspection of the firearm.

VIII. Less Lethal Defensive Weapons

All less lethal defensive weapons, OC sprays, and expandable batons will be inspected and approved for use prior to their issuance to officers. Initial inspections will be conducted by an instructor certified in the instruction of the weapon being inspected, and the inspector's findings will be documented.

- A. The use of any less lethal defensive weapon shall be strictly in accordance with JHPD Directive #401, De-escalation, and JHPD Directive #402, Use of Force. Any weapon deemed to be nonoperational or unsafe will not be issued and instead will be returned to the manufacturer or authorized vendor for repair or replacement.
- B. All officers are strictly prohibited from carrying or using any weapons not authorized and issued by the JHPD.
- C. **Initial Training:** Officers who are authorized to carry any less lethal weapon will successfully complete all required training with that weapon, demonstrate proficiency prior to carry or use, and be certified to carry.
 - In addition, officers must have received and become familiar with JHPD Directive #401, De-escalation, and JHPD Directive #402, Use of Force.
 - Receipt of these directives must be documented in accordance with JHPD Directive #202, Written Directive System.
- D. Both initial and refresher training will include observed performance evaluations, written examinations, and a documented semiannual training and testing on JHPD Directive #401, De-escalation, and JHPD Directive #402, Use of Force.
- E. **Recertification Training:** Continuing training will occur annually. Officers who fail to successfully complete refresher training on any defensive weapon will be restricted from carrying the weapon until successful retraining occurs. (CALEA 4.3.3.c)
 - Proficiency, as observed by a certified weapons instructor, must be demonstrated at least annually. (CALEA 4.3.3.a)

- F. Records:** Following officers' participation in training for each authorized weapon, a record of attendance and proficiency scores will be documented and maintained by the Training Division to include the type of training, instructor, type of weapon, and course approval. (CALEA 4.3.3.b)
- G. Conducted Energy Weapon (CEW)**
Deployment and use of the CEW is covered in JHPD Directive #405, Conducted Energy Weapon.
- H. Special Impact Weapon**
Deployment and use of the special impact weapon is covered in JHPD Directive #406, Special Impact Weapon.

IX. Oleoresin Capsicum (Pepper Spray/Gel)

- A.** OC is an effective weapon that, when used in a manner consistent with training, can reduce injuries to the subject and the officer. OC is authorized for use by JHPD officers to defend members of the public, themselves, or other officers. Each application of OC spray constitutes a discrete use of force and may only be used when reasonable, necessary, and proportional under the circumstances. Any use of force must be preceded by an analysis, to the greatest extent possible, that applies the principles of the sanctity of life, critical thinking and decision-making, and de-escalation. The use of OC shall be strictly in accordance with JHPD Directive #401, De-escalation, and JHPD Directive #402, Use of Force.
- B. Specifications:** OC is an organically based, less lethal aerosol or gel designed to neutralize aggression and incapacitate an attacker that may be used as a protective force option in accordance with JHPD Directive #402, Use of Force. The JHPD issues MK-III canisters.
- C. Effects:** OC causes a burning sensation that temporarily irritates the skin, eyes, and respiratory system. While it is effective against the majority of people, officers deploying OC must be prepared to use other force options if the OC fails or the person is not otherwise affected. In addition, OC can result in serious adverse reactions, including respiratory distress, particularly in people with asthma or other chronic respiratory conditions.
- D. Officer Responsibility:** Officers shall only carry and use the issued and approved OC dispersal system. Before dispersing OC, officers shall consider their location, whether outdoors, indoors with recirculating air or ventilation systems, or in the presence of vulnerable persons who may be unintentionally exposed.
- Whenever practical and reasonable, officers should issue a verbal warning prior to using OC on a person.

- When possible, officers should be upwind and between three and 10 feet from the suspect when deploying OC, and they should avoid entering the spray area immediately following use.
- OC is an irritant to many animals, and caution must be exercised when police mounted units, canine units, or service animals are present.
- Officers will not disperse OC in a hospital or patient care setting unless the individual is about to commit, or is committing, a serious assault and other efforts to de-escalate or control the individual have failed or are not otherwise practical.
 - When possible, advise nearby hospital or clinical staff of the intent to deploy OC.
- As required by JHPD Directive #401, De-escalation, and JHPD Directive #402, Use of Force, when feasible, officers shall provide a warning and allow a reasonable amount of time for the person to comply with the warning prior to using OC against a person.
- OC spray **shall not** be used against any individual who is already under physical control, who is handcuffed or otherwise restrained, or who has engaged in a passive civil demonstration or is only passively resistant or aggressive.
 - NOTE: Officers are advised that they should use caution when deploying OC spray, especially in windy conditions, as it can hit people other than intended targets, including other officers.

E. When any amount of OC is dispersed from the issued container, including through malfunctions and unintentional discharges, the officer will notify the on-duty supervisor and arrangements will be made to obtain a replacement from Logistics.

- Each deployment of OC, except for the purpose of authorized training, will require completion of an Incident Report and a Use of Force Report in conformance with JHPD Directive #402, Use of Force, and JHPD Directive #407, Use of Force Reporting, Review & Assessment.
- Unexplained depletions, unintentional dispersal, and malfunctions of any OC canister causing a discharge shall require an intradepartmental memorandum prepared by the on-duty supervisor and forwarded through the chain of command to the Vice President for Public Safety, with a copy to the Training Director.

F. Decontamination: Officers deploying OC on any person will bring restrained persons under control to be seated in an upright position,

monitor the person's breathing, and provide first aid as soon as it is practical and safe to do so. Additional treatment may consist of:

- Fresh air
- Cool water, if available
- Patting of the affected area with paper towels
- Assistance with decontamination from Emergency Medical Services or Emergency Department personnel
 - Officers shall not place a person face-down in restraints, as it may cause positional asphyxia. Placing a person on their back can also cause radial nerve damage to the wrist and forearm area.

G. Storage: Officers will not store OC products in a vehicle when temperatures may exceed 110 degrees Fahrenheit. OC canisters may explode due to pressure from extreme temperatures.

H. Expiration: Officers shall adhere to the expiration date stamped on the OC container and report its expiration to Logistics.

X. Expandable Baton

A. The JHPD issues the Monadnock Expandable Baton impact weapon. The use of an expandable baton shall be strictly in accordance with JHPD Directive #401, De-escalation, and JHPD Directive #402, Use of Force.

B. Authorized: The expandable baton is a less lethal instrument that may only be used as a measure of force in accordance with JHPD Directive #401, De-escalation; JHPD Directive #402, Use of Force; and departmental training.

- Only the issued expandable baton is authorized for carry and use by officers who have successfully completed initial training and certification. The expandable baton may not be modified from its original configuration.
 - When authorized, the expandable baton is carried on the duty belt in the issued Monadnock polycarbonate scabbard.
- As required by JHPD Directive #401, De-escalation, and JHPD Directive #402, Use of Force, when feasible, officers shall provide a warning and allow a reasonable amount of time for the person to comply with the warning prior to striking the person with an expandable baton.

C. Prohibited

- No expandable baton strikes may be directed at the head or neck of a person unless there is an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or other persons. Such strikes are considered deadly/lethal force.
- NOTE: Officers shall avoid targeting other vulnerable parts of the body such as the chest, spine, groin, or kidneys. Strikes to these parts of the body could cause serious injury and could be considered deadly force, pursuant to JHPD Directive #402, Use of Force.
- Use of the expandable baton to perform choke holds, vascular control holds, and other restraints to the head or neck area is expressly prohibited.
- Expandable baton strikes **shall not** be used against any individual who is passively resistant or aggressive, or against any restrained person, even if they are noncompliant, unless they pose an imminent threat of serious bodily harm to officers or others.
 - NOTE: Officers shall not use other hard objects (flashlights or other improvised weapons) to strike individuals.

D. Maintenance: The officer who is issued an expandable baton is responsible for the care of the weapon. Proper maintenance will include:

- Examining the expandable baton for damage by personal inspection at least once per month, after the expandable baton becomes wet, and after each use. Officers will:
 - Ensure the end cap is tightly screwed onto the handle,
 - Check each section of the baton for any loose parts or fractures, and
 - Clean the baton with a dry, soft cloth—no lubricants or oil should be used on the shaft of the baton.

E. Damage or other problems with the expandable baton noted during inspection shall be brought to the attention of Logistics or Training personnel, who will arrange for the baton's removal, replacement, or repair.

F. The Logistics Section shall maintain a record of the issued date of each expandable baton, any maintenance completed, and the officer to whom each is assigned, or the location if the expandable baton is placed in storage.

G. Officer Responsibility: Any use of force involving the expandable baton will require notification of the on-duty supervisor as soon as is practical.

The officer will provide first aid for any injury incurred, and Emergency Medical Services will be requested to assist.

- The officer will complete the Incident Report and the Use of Force Report in conformance with JHPD Directive #402, Use of Force, and JHPD Directive #407, Use of Force Reporting, Review & Assessment.

XI. Advisement

- A. Securing Weapons Required:** During administrative, preventive, and any other nonemergency visit to any secure behavioral health treatment area, Johns Hopkins Public Safety personnel and any law enforcement officer with nonemergency business will secure **all** weapons in their possession using a weapons locker before entering the secure area.
- Nothing shall prohibit allied law enforcement officers from securing their weapons in an agency vehicle if that agency's policy permits such measures.
 - This section does not apply to JHPD and other public safety personnel who are responding to an in-progress emergency where an individual is about to commit or is committing a serious assault, or who are taking any other action to confront an immediate threat to the life of others within the secure area.
- B.** Intentional misuse of issued firearms and less lethal, defensive weapons, including but not limited to brutality, retaliation, or the unreasonable use of force, is prohibited. This is grounds for disciplinary action, up to and including termination, possible criminal prosecution, and civil liability.

XII. Reclamation of Issued Firearms & Defensive Weapons

- A.** An on-duty supervisor will reclaim JHPD-owned firearms, defensive weapons, and CEWs from their officers under the following circumstances:
- Upon orders of the Chief of Police or Vice President for Public Safety,
 - An officer's suspension,
 - An officer's failure to complete annual training and qualification requirements established by the MPTSC,
 - When an officer is served with a Protection from Abuse Order,
 - An officer who is served with any Protection from Abuse Order or other judicial order requiring the surrender of a firearm shall comply with the provisions of the order and

make immediate notification to the on-duty supervisor, who shall notify the Chief of Police through the chain of command.

- Termination of an officer’s employment,
- As determined by an internal investigation, or
- A leave of absence or other temporary separation from the JHPD.

B. JHPD-issued firearms and defensive weapons recovered from an officer will be submitted to an Armorer or firearms instructor for secure storage within the JHPD armory.

Policy Enforcement

Enforcement	JHPD managers and supervisors are responsible for enforcing this Directive.
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Reporting Violations	Suspected violations of this Directive should be reported to PSAU.
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Related Resources

University Policies and Documents
Administrative Procedure #202, Written Directive System
Personnel Procedure #313, Secondary Employment
Personnel Procedure #350, Complaints Against Police Personnel
Operational Procedure #401, De-escalation
Operational Procedure #402, Use of Force
Operational Procedure #404, Patrol Rifle
Operational Procedure #405, Conducted Energy Weapon
Operational Procedure #407, Use of Force Reporting, Review & Assessment
External Documentation
Police Department Forms and Systems

Contacts

Subject Matter	Office Name	Telephone Number	Email/Web Address
Policy Clarification and Interpretation	Policy Management	(667)306-8618	jhpdpolicyinquiry@jh.edu