

TALLAHASSEE POLICE DEPARTMENT

GENERAL ORDERS

 Proudly Policing Since 1841	SUBJECT Tactical Apprehension and Control Team		 Nationally Accredited 1986
	CHIEF OF POLICE <i>Signature on File</i>		
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AUTHORITY/RELATED REFERENCES

18 US Code Chapter 40, Importation ... and Storage of Explosive Materials
 27 CFR Part 555, Commerce in Explosives
 AFT Ruling 2009-3, Storage of Explosives in Law Enforcement ... Vehicles
 ATF Ruling 2012-5, Type 4 Magazine Construction
 Special Order 1, Emergency Management Procedures
 General Order 2, Chain of Command-General Management
 General Order 26, High-Risk Incidents
 General Order 33, Jurisdiction and Mutual Aid
 General Order 54, Stress Management
 General Order 61, Weapons, Firearms and Less-lethal Firearms
 General Order 63, Officer-Involved Action Resulting in Serious Injury or Death
 TRN-12, Firearms Range Protocols

ACCREDITATION REFERENCES

CALEA Chapters 4, 33, 41, 46
 CFA Chapters 4, 17

KEY WORD INDEX

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POLICY

The Department shall establish procedures for selecting, training, equipping, and deploying the Tactical Apprehension and Control Team, and team members are responsible for adhering to the established protocols of this written directive.

DEFINITIONS

Assistant TAC Commander: The Lieutenant, Sergeant, or Chief of Police designee assigned to assist the TAC Commander with responsibilities for the TAC Team.

After Action Report: A written document describing the circumstances surrounding the events of a high-risk incident precipitating a TAC call-out, the TAC Team's actions, and any deficiencies noted during the incident.

High-Risk Incident: Any situation involving an act of violence or potential act of violence in which officers, in the course of their official duties, may be at a tactical disadvantage and are subject to extreme danger.

These incidents include, but are not limited to, hostage takings, armed barricaded felony suspects, armed barricaded suicidal persons who are a threat to others, bombings or explosions due to criminal act, sniper incidents, active shootings and other active threats, certain crowd control incidents, high risk search warrants and certain pre-planned arrest/surveillance operations. A high-risk incident does not necessarily result in a TAC call-out.

Incident Commander: The highest-ranking sworn member who has assumed command at the scene of a high-risk incident.

TAC Call-Out: Whenever the TAC Commander, or designee, authorizes a complete or limited team deployment of team members to assist in the resolution of a high-risk incident, with the following exceptions: 1) The use of on-duty team members to resolve a spontaneous and/or rapidly developing event, and 2) A preplanned arrest/search/surveillance operation.

TAC Commander: The lieutenant or Chief of Police designee assigned command responsibilities for the TAC Team.

Team Leader: The designated leader of a unit of the TAC Team (e.g., Entry Team Leader).

Team Member: A member of the Tactical Apprehension and Control Team.

TAC Team: Tactical Apprehension and Control Team. A specially trained rapid response unit designed to address high-risk incidents.

TAC Vehicle: A special purpose vehicle designated for utilization by the TAC Team in Department-authorized events and situations.

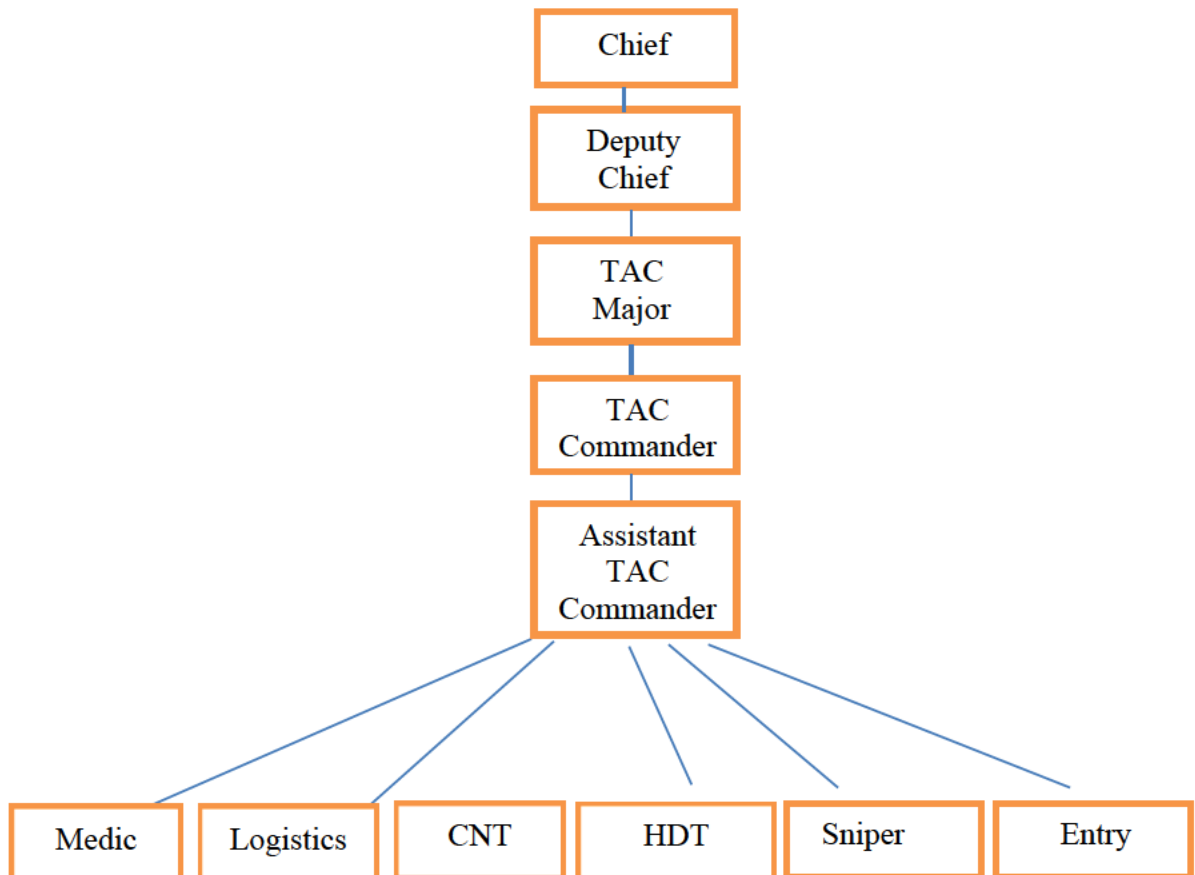
PROCEDURES

I. TEAM COMPONENTS AND CHAIN OF COMMAND

- A. Assignment on the TAC Team is voluntary.
- B. Team members are chosen by an established selection process and serve at the discretion of the Chief of Police and the TAC Commander.
- C. The TAC Commander is selected by, and serves at the discretion of, the Chief of Police and reports to a designated Major for matters pertaining to the TAC Team.
- D. The Major selected to oversee the TAC Team is selected by, and serves at the discretion of, the Chief of Police and reports to a Deputy Chief of Police in matters pertaining to the TAC Team.
- E. The TAC Team is comprised of the following components:
 - 1. Entry Team
 - 2. Sniper Team
 - 3. Crisis Negotiations Team (CNT)
 - 4. Logistics Team
 - 5. Hazardous Devices Team (HDT)
 - 6. Medic Unit

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- F. The Medic Unit consists of employees of the Tallahassee Fire Department and may be augmented by members as assigned by the TAC Commander.
- G. Team members assigned to the Entry Team, HDT, CNT, Logistics Team and Sniper Team are sworn Department members.
- H. The TAC Team chain of command reporting protocols are as follows:
1. Team members report to their component's Assistant Team Leader or Team Leader.
 2. Assistant Team Leaders report to their respective Team Leader.
 3. Team Leaders report to the Assistant TAC Commander, TAC Commander, TAC Major and the Deputy Chief of Police.
 4. During emergencies, or in the case of a member's Assistant Team leader or Team Leader not being available, members may report directly to the Assistant TAC Commander or TAC Commander.



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- I. The TAC Commander has the authority to make transfers within team components and remove members from the team, with input from Team Leaders and approval from the Chief of Police or designee.
- J. Reasons a team member may be removed or suspended from the TAC Team include, but are not limited to:
 - 1. Failure to attend team practices,
 - 2. Failure to participate in a fitness for duty assessment, to include:
 - a. The biennial assessment for team members, and
 - b. When based upon a supervisory recommendation.
 - 3. Not meeting TAC Team expectations regarding participation and performance, to include failure to maintain:
 - a. Qualification on TAC-issued firearms,
 - b. Issued equipment and firearms in a state of operational readiness, and
 - c. The physical standards for acceptance onto the team to include:
 - 1) At least a "B" fitness category in the 1.5-mile run, and
 - 2) Other fitness benchmarks employed by the TAC Team as established by The Cooper Institute®.
 - 4. Receiving disciplinary action or a sustained disposition in an internal investigation.
 - a. Whether or not related to the TAC Team, and
 - b. Including such actions by the Fire Department for Medic Unit team members.
 - 5. Acting in a manner, while on duty or off duty, which could reasonably be expected to bring discredit to the City of Tallahassee, the Department (or Fire Department) or the TAC Team.

II. STRESS MANAGEMENT

- A. Each team member shall undergo a fitness for duty assessment every two years in compliance with General Order 54 (Stress Management).
- B. The fitness for duty assessment shall be conducted by the Department's contract service provider and shall be scheduled by the team member.
- C. The contract service provider is responsible for sending the results of the assessment, in the form of a conclusory statement, directly to the TAC Commander.
- D. The TAC Commander is responsible for reviewing the results of the fitness for duty assessment, and:
 - 1. Taking any appropriate action concerning the member, and
 - 2. Ensuring the assessment results are filed in Employee Resources.

III. SELECTION PROCESS – ALL COMPONENTS EXCEPT MEDIC UNIT

- A. Each year, the TAC Commander shall ensure a selection process occurs to establish an eligibility list for new team members.
 - 1. This process shall occur whether or not there are vacancies on the team.
 - 2. The eligibility list will be valid one year from the date Employee Resources posts the eligibility list.
 - 3. The TAC Commander may conduct subsequent selection processes in the same year if:
 - a. There are no acceptable candidates to place on an eligibility list from a selection process, or
 - b. All acceptable candidates from an eligibility list are selected, and there is a need to establish another eligibility list.
- B. In order to be considered for selection as a member of the TAC Team, sworn members should have:
 - 1. At least two (2) years of law enforcement experience,

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2. Achieved a high level of operational experience,
 3. Demonstrated the ability to conduct themselves calmly and effectively under stressful situations,
 4. Not abused sick leave,
 5. An acceptable score on the Departmental handgun and/or rifle evaluation courses,
 6. At least an overall score of (level 3) or above on the most recent annual performance evaluation (of significance would be evaluation areas demonstrating a desire and ability to produce a high-quality work product with minimal supervision)
 7. A demeanor reflecting above average personal initiative, job interest, work ethic, and fidelity to the police profession,
 8. A personal commitment to training, realizing a large amount of individual time will be required to become an effective TAC Team member, and
 9. Good physical conditioning.
- C. In addition to the selection considerations listed in subsection B above, candidates must have favorable records reviews concerning:
1. Traffic crashes, and
 2. Citizen complaints.
- D. TAC Team candidates for the Entry Team, Sniper Team, and CNT shall participate in a selection process approved by the TAC Commander designed to show a candidate's:
1. Physical agility, strength, and endurance,
 2. Shooting ability,
 3. Decision making ability,
 4. Degree of cooperation with others,

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5. Knowledge of Department policy concerning response to resistance, firearms, weapons, and high-risk incidents, and
 6. Knowledge of state statutes concerning use of force.
- E. The selection process for the Logistics Team and HDT shall be at the discretion of the TAC Commander, with input from the Team Leaders, and approval from the Chief of Police or designee.
- F. During the selection process of candidates as team members, the TAC Commander shall ensure the following are completed:
1. Review of the member's files and records in the Internal Affairs Unit,
 2. Inquiries of the member's current supervisor and co-workers, and
 3. Candidate interview with the TAC Team Psychologist.
- G. The TAC Commander shall forward selection recommendations to the Chief of Police for the final decision.

IV. SELECTION PROCESS – MEDIC UNIT

The selection process for the Medic Unit shall be at the discretion of the Chief of Police with input from the TAC Commander and the Chief of the Fire Department.

V. TRAINING

- A. New TAC Team members are required to complete team orientation (called "blue book" training).
1. Blue book training is applicable to each component of the TAC Team.
 2. Blue book training addresses basic tactical concepts, team equipment, and the functionality of all team components.
 3. Team Leaders are responsible for ensuring each new team member assigned to their component completes blue book training in a timely manner.
 4. The blue book training coordinator (a team member appointed by the TAC Commander) is responsible for:

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- a. Examining each completed blue book to ensure accuracy and completeness,
 - b. Working with the appropriate Team Leader to correct any documentation deficiencies in a new member's blue book, and
 - c. Scanning the contents of the blue book and placing the data in the appropriate "COTFILE" under "TAC Training."
- B. Throughout their tenure with the TAC Team, team members shall attend approved specialized schools and training sessions to maintain skills and abilities needed for their particular assignment.
- C. The TAC Commander or designee shall approve all training of team members related to their assignment on the TAC Team.
- D. Any training which utilizes a Department-authorized firearms range shall be in compliance with the mandates of TRN-12 (Firearms Range Protocols).
- E. The TAC Team shall have two ten (10) hour workdays of training per month: one designated as full team practice and the other as a training day for individual team components; however:
1. The HDT shall have training every other week as approved by the TAC Commander.
 2. HDT members are not required to attend full team practice unless directed by the TAC Commander or designee.
 3. The Medic Unit is not required to have an individual team training day.
- F. Lesson plans shall be completed and approved by the TAC Commander or designee for all monthly training conducted by Team Leaders or members, and:
1. Each lesson plan shall be completed and approved at least one week before actual training occurs.
 2. A copy of the approved lesson plan and associated training attendance roster shall be stored in the appropriate "COTFILE" under "TAC Training."

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- G. As needed, monthly training may be altered or cancelled by the TAC Commander or designee.
- H. As needed, additional monthly training may be scheduled as approved by the Chief of Police or designee.
- I. Except as noted in subsection E above, each team member is required to attend the full team practice and their individual team training day every month.
 - 1. The practice/training day is considered the member's primary duty assignment for that day.
 - 2. If a member is unable to attend a practice/training day, or will be tardy, the member shall as soon as possible notify:
 - a. Their Team Leader, or
 - b. If the Team Leader is not available, the TAC Commander.
 - 3. Schedule and attendance conflicts with the member's immediate supervisor shall be referred to the TAC Commander for resolution.
- J. Team member attendance at TAC Team demonstrations for community groups (e.g., Citizens Police Academy) shall be the same as it is for a monthly practice or training day.
- K. Team members shall maintain resource materials and notes from monthly practices/training days in an orderly fashion and have such materials and notes ready for inspection by a Team Leader or TAC Commander.
- L. Team members shall report for monthly practices/training days and demonstrations with all appropriate equipment (including clothing) in a state of operational readiness.

VI. MEMBER-ISSUED AND TEAM-ISSUED EQUIPMENT

- A. The TAC Commander or designee is responsible for ensuring team members are properly equipped to perform their mission in high-risk incidents.
- B. Team members are responsible for carrying their issued TAC equipment with them, within reasonable proximity, during normal duty hours.

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- C. Team members shall ensure their TAC issued/assigned weapons, firearms, noise/flash diversion devices (NFDDs or flash bangs), and flash suppressors are carried and stored in a secure manner at all times, on and off duty.
- D. Team Leaders assigned chemical munitions shall ensure the munitions are carried and stored in a secure manner at all times, on or off duty.
- E. Team members are responsible for ensuring the storage of TAC issued/assigned weapons, firearms, noise/flash diversion devices (flash bangs), flash suppressors, and chemical munitions meet federal guidelines as defined by the National Firearms Act.
- F. Team members are responsible for keeping their TAC equipment in a state of operational readiness at all times.
- G. Team members shall promptly notify their Team Leader if any of their TAC equipment is damaged, lost or stolen, malfunctioning, or otherwise in need of replacement or repair.
- H. Team Leaders shall ensure all member-issued and team-issued equipment assigned to their individual team is in a state of operational readiness at all times.
- I. Team Leaders shall ensure member-issued and team-issued equipment is inspected and inventoried at least quarterly to ensure operational readiness.
- J. Team members assigned to inspect and inventory team-issued equipment shall promptly notify their Team Leader if any of the equipment is damaged, lost or stolen, malfunctioning, or otherwise in need of replacement or repair.
- K. Team members who want to purchase or build TAC Team equipment for use on the team shall:
 - 1. First receive approval from their TAC Team chain of command and
 - 2. If applicable, follow City of Tallahassee purchasing policy.
- L. Team members are not authorized to alter, modify, or otherwise change any TAC issued, or approved, equipment from its original working condition without the approval of the TAC Commander or designee.

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- M. Only Team Leaders are assigned chemical agents to carry in their personal gear. On scenes of call-outs, members will be given the agent to disperse during deployment with the appropriate instructions from the TAC Commander, Team Leader, or designee.
- N. TAC Team members have access to less-lethal weapons for utilization for a TAC call-out.
 - 1. Except as noted in subsection 2 below, only team members who have trained and qualified on less-lethal weapons are authorized to utilize them.
 - 2. Notwithstanding the mandate of subsection 1 above, a team member who has not trained/qualified with a less-lethal weapon may utilize the weapon when an exigency exists and the utilization is approved by a member of the TAC Team leadership.
 - 3. Less-lethal weapons authorized for TAC Team utilization include Department-issued/authorized:
 - a. Conducted energy weapons,
 - b. Bean bag shotguns, and
 - c. 40mm launcher systems for less-lethal and gas munitions.
 - 4. The type of less-lethal weapon utilized is at the discretion of the TAC Commander with the approval of the TAC Major.
 - 5. Less-lethal weapons utilized by the TAC Team shall be stored in the Tactical Operations Center and/or the BearCat unless being utilized for a TAC call-out or training.
- O. The Logistics Team is responsible for the management of the entire inventory for the TAC Team.
 - 1. The inventory management shall consist of written documentation (paper or digital) for each item under TAC Team control to include, but necessarily be limited to, purchase date, issuance date, to whom issued, model and serial numbers (if applicable), and expiration date (if applicable).
 - 2. Expired protective vest (body armor) shall be replaced in a timely manner in accordance with manufacturer specifications.

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3. Entry Team, Medic Team, and HDT protective vests should be purchased by the TAC Team.
4. CNT and Sniper Team protective vests and carriers should be purchased by the Supply Office.

VII. TAC VEHICLES

A. TAC vehicles include the following:

1. Special Incident Response Vehicle (SIRV),
2. Tactical Operations Center (TOC),
3. BearCat,
4. Negotiations Operations Center (NOC),
5. Hazardous Devices Team Truck,
6. Mobile Adjustable Ramp System (MARS) vehicle, and
7. TAC Medic Van.
8. Rook Armored Critical Incident Vehicle

B. The TAC Commander or designee shall assign team members to drive, maintain, and inspect all TAC vehicles.

C. If the TAC vehicle requires specific qualifications or training to operate legally and safely, the TAC Commander or designee shall ensure such

training and qualification occurs prior to the TAC member operating the vehicle (e.g., CDL driver's license required to operate the SIRV).

D. TAC vehicles are only authorized for use by TAC team members, unless exigent circumstances require otherwise, and then only with TAC Commander approval.

E. TAC vehicles are dedicated for use in the following conditions:

1. TAC call-outs,

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2. TAC Team demonstrations for community groups,
 3. TAC training,
 4. Designated special events (e.g., football games, parades), and
 5. Other uses when approved by the Chief of Police or designee.
- F. See Appendix Four for a listing of equipment kept in or on each TAC vehicle.
- G. Inspections to ensure the operational readiness of TAC vehicles and the required equipment cited in Appendix Four shall occur at least once a month and be documented on the Monthly Operational Inspection Report (PD 370):
1. The completed inspection records shall be submitted to the appropriate Team Leader.
 2. The Logistics Team Leader is responsible for maintaining the inspection records for the BearCat, NOC, SIRV, MARS TOC, Rook and TAC Medic Van.
 3. The HDT Leader is responsible for maintaining the inspection records for the HDT Truck.
- H. The security of TAC vehicles shall be the responsibility of every team member:
1. When a TAC vehicle is parked and not in use, it shall be locked.
 2. If the TAC vehicle has an alarm, team members shall use accepted protocols in arming and disarming the alarm system.
 3. Team members shall promptly notify the CDA in the event of an unintentional alarm activation of a TAC vehicle.
 4. When a TAC vehicle is being utilized (e.g., training, TAC call-out, or other Department-authorized event or situation) but is parked and unoccupied, the vehicle shall be locked, or guarded by a team member.
 5. In exigent circumstances, a team member may designate a sworn member who is not a team member to guard a TAC vehicle.

VIII. TAC STORAGE FACILITIES

[REDACTED]

1. Storage facilities assigned to the TAC Team shall be secured when not in use.
 2. Team members shall ensure the storage facilities are clean and all TAC equipment is secured in the proper location.
 3. Hazardous material placards shall be placed outside [REDACTED] within six (6) feet of all entrances into the facility.
- B. Any firearm stored in [REDACTED] shall be stored within a locked container.
- C. No firearms are stored at [REDACTED]
- D. Criminal intelligence shall not be stored in either TAC storage facility, and shall be submitted to the Criminal Intelligence Unit as directed in General Order 30 (Criminal Intelligence Unit).

IX. TAC CALL-OUT PROTOCOLS

- A. When there is a TAC call-out, all summoned team members shall respond to the scene of the high-risk incident, or other location as directed by the TAC Commander, Assistant TAC Commander, Team Leader, or designee.
- B. Team members responding to the high-risk incident shall notify the CDA via the police radio on the appropriate channel/talk group when they are enroute.
- C. Team members shall deploy as directed by the TAC Commander, Assistant TAC Commander, Team Leader, or designee.
- D. The TAC Commander shall coordinate with the Incident Commander during the high-risk incident and shall command the TAC Team's actions.
- E. As needed, and as prescribed in Special Order 1 (Emergency Management Procedures), General Order 26 (High-Risk Incidents), and

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General Order 36 (News Media Relations), the TAC Commander is responsible for working in concert with the Incident Commander to establish a:

1. Command post,
 2. Staging area for members and equipment, and
 3. Staging location for the media.
- F. Team Leaders shall direct the actions of their individual teams and coordinate with the other Team Leaders throughout the incident.
- G. In the event of a prolonged TAC call-out which may exceed the capabilities of the TAC Team, the TAC Commander should coordinate with other designated Regional Domestic Security Task Force (RDSTF) tactical response teams in the area.
1. The protocols of General Order 33 (Jurisdiction and Mutual Aid) are applicable.
 2. Coordination and assistance may consist of:
 - a. A 12-hour work shift schedule supplemented with other RDSTF tactical response teams,
 - b. Utilization of other RDSTF tactical response teams to relieve the TAC Team, and/or
 - c. Equipment from other RDSTF tactical response teams to augment or replace TAC Team equipment.
- H. Contemporaneous to the resolution of a TAC call-out, the Incident Commander and the TAC Commander are responsible for coordinating a debriefing of the incident.
1. All members directly involved in the incident (e.g., team members, patrol officers, supervisors) are required to attend the debriefing.
 2. Individual team components may also have a debriefing on the incident at the discretion of their team leader or the TAC Commander.

X. REQUIRED REPORTS AND REVIEWS

- A. After the resolution of a TAC call-out, Team Leaders shall gather all pertinent information for their individual team, ensure all information is relayed to the TAC Commander for review and inclusion in the after-action report.
- B. Based upon the Team Leaders' after-action information, the TAC Commander or designee shall complete an after-action report for the incident and submit the report to the TAC Team chain of command.
- C. The TAC Commander is responsible for the completion of a TAC Team annual Report, and shall ensure the annual report is:
 - 1. Submitted to the TAC chain of command in compliance with the timetable established for annual administrative reports in General Order 2 (Chain of Command-General Management), and
 - 2. Shared with each Team Leader.
- D. The TAC Commander is responsible for ensuring the TAC Team Annual Report addresses the following topical areas:
 - 3. Policy Review –

A review of Department high-risk incident policies and response plans:

 - a. General Order 26, High-Risk Incidents,
 - b. General Order 75, TAC Team, and
 - c. The applicable Critical Incident Response Checklists of Special Order 1 (Emergency Management Procedures),
 - 4. Utilizations –

The number of TAC Team utilizations, to include:

 - a. Complete and limited team TAC call-outs and other utilizations, and
 - b. Each call-out's/utilization's methods of resolution,

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5. Training –

- a. To include the approximate number of training hours, and
- b. The number of team members who have attended the basic SWAT school,

6. Equipment –

- a. To include new or replacement equipment acquired (including vehicles), and
- b. Equipment issues or failures during TAC call-outs or training (and how the issue/failure was resolved/overcome),
- c. Other information may be included in the annual report if the TAC Commander deems it relevant.

History: issued 10/30/2012, revised 09/24/2015, 02/22/2016, 06/02/2017, 07/20/2018, 12/11/2019, 08/11/2020, and 11/01/2024.

**GENERAL ORDER 75 – TAC TEAM
Appendix One**

TACTICAL EMERGENCY MEDICAL SUPPORT PROGRAM

I. PURPOSE AND AUTHORITY

General –

- A. The Tactical Emergency Medical Support Program is designed to provide specialized pre-hospital emergency medical support to the Tallahassee Police Department's Tactical Apprehension and Control (TAC) Team during tactical operations and training.
- B. Tactically trained Tallahassee Fire Department paramedics (Tactical Medics) are team members assigned to the TAC Team's Medic Unit.
- C. Tactical Medics do not possess law enforcement authority or arrest powers.

Carrying a Firearm –

- D. With the noted caveats listed in subsection 7 below, Tactical Medics are authorized to carry firearms during tactical operations and Department-approved training, to include while traveling to and from the operation or training location(s).
 - 1. A tactical operation is any high-risk incident to which TAC Team members respond (both complete and limited responses).
 - 2. Before being authorized to carry a firearm, a Tactical Medic must meet all of the following criteria:
 - a. Be lawfully able to possess a firearm,
 - b. Must possess a valid license to carry a concealed firearm pursuant to FS 790.06 (License to Carry Concealed Weapon or Firearm),
 - c. Successfully complete Department-approved firearms safety training and tactical training, demonstrating proficiency and qualification with the firearm, and

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- d. Obtain and maintain legal defense protection (i.e., legal representation services to address utilizations of a firearm in a tactical operation or training) approved by the Department.
- 3. Per FS 790.25(3)(q), when operating in direct support of a tactical operation, a Tactical Medic:
 - a. May carry a firearm in the same manner as a law enforcement officer as defined in FS 943.10,
 - b. Has no duty to retreat and is justified in the use of deadly force only when they believe it is objectively reasonable to defend their life or the life of another person from an imminent threat of great bodily harm or death, and
 - c. Has the same immunities and privileges as a law enforcement officer in a civil or criminal action arising out of a tactical operation when acting within the scope of their official duties.
- 4. The applicable protocols of General Order 61 (Weapons, Firearms and Less-lethal Firearms) are applicable in the event of an unintentional firearm discharge by a Tactical Medic.
- 5. The TAC Commander, or designee, is responsible for ensuring the applicable protocols of General Order 63 (Officer-Involved Action Resulting in Serious Injury or Death) are adhered to in the event of a Tactical Medic's discharge of a firearm at a person.
- 6. In any incident where a Tactical Medic's utilization of a firearm is reviewed/investigated for compliance with Department standards:
 - a. The review or investigation shall be completed by the Internal Affairs Unit, and
 - b. The Tallahassee Fire Department (TFD) may, at their discretion, review or investigate the incident for compliance with any applicable TFD policies or procedures.
- 7. Limitations and Prohibitions:
 - a. Tactical Medics are permitted to only carry and utilize Department-issued firearms, ammunition and holsters.

- b. When not actively participating in a tactical operation or training, a Tactical Medic may only carry a firearm as permitted by law for any other citizen, and any applicable Tallahassee Fire Department (TFD) policy.
 - c. This written directive does not authorize a Tactical Medic to carry, transport or store any firearm or ammunition on any fire apparatus or EMS vehicle.
- 8. Department written directives concerning firearm utilization, security, cleanliness, training, proficiency and qualification are applicable to a Tactical Medic carrying a firearm in their role on the TAC Team.
 - 9. The TAC Commander is responsible for ensuring Tactical Medics are provided requisite training and policy instruction regarding the carrying of a firearm in their role on the TAC Team.

II. TRAINING

Medical –

- A. The TFD is responsible for providing medical direction, medical protocols, medical training, and quality assurance for each Tactical Medic, and maintaining documentation on each Tactical Medic's medical certifications and licenses.

Tactical Medic –

- B. TFD shall ensure Tactical Medics attend all TAC Team training sessions unless otherwise excused.
 - 1. Tactical Medics will be given time off (Personal Development Leave) to attend TAC Team training.
 - 2. The Department will incur the cost of filling the vacancy caused by the Tactical Medic attending TAC Team training.
- C. The Department is responsible for providing the Basic SWAT School training for each Tactical Medic.

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Firearms –

- D. The Department will provide Tactical Medics training concerning the legal use of firearms, applicable Department written directives, use of force decision making, basic firearms safety, operation and cleaning.
- E. Tactical Medics shall maintain qualifications on their issued firearms with the same periodicity as other TAC Team members.

Other –

- F. The Department and TFD will share costs of other required or needed training for Tactical Medics on a case-by-case basis as determined by the Fire Chief and the Chief of Police or their designees.

III. EQUIPMENT

- A. The Department is responsible for providing the necessary tactical equipment for each Tactical Medic for training and call-outs, to include the following:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

B. TFD is responsible for providing all medical equipment necessary for each Tactical Medic for training and call-outs, to include the following:

1. Medical bags
2. Transport devices – pole less litters, Talon litters
3. Medic panels IDs for bags or uniforms
4. All sustainment BLS and ALS medical equipment

C. TFD is responsible for the qualify control of all dated medical gear.

D. TFD is responsible for the proper documentation of all patients in adherence to HIPAA and confidentiality laws.

IV. RESPONSE PROTOCOLS

A. TFD is responsible for providing two Tactical Medics 24 hours a day for response to a TAC call-out, by either:

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1. Utilizing an on duty Tactical Medic and TFD Engine Company, or
 2. The response of an on call Tactical Medic.
- B. Unless otherwise authorized by the TAC Commander, only one (1) Tactical Medic is authorized for community group demonstrations.
- C. If a Tactical Medic is participating in TAC Team training, call-out, or other TAC Commander-approved event, the Tactical Medic is considered “on duty” for the duration of the event.

**GENERAL ORDER 75 – TAC TEAM
Appendix Two**

NOISE/FLASH DIVERSION DEVICE PROTOCOLS

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

- A. The protocols of Appendix Two are applicable to noise/flash diversion devices and augment other protocols in this written directive.
- B. A noise flash diversion device (i.e., NFDD or flash bang) is a non-lethal explosive device used to temporarily disorient an opponent's senses. It can produce a blinding flash of light as well as an intense noise (louder than 170 decibels) but is not designed to cause permanent injuries.

II. CRITERIA FOR UTILIZATION AND TRAINING

- A. An NFDD is primarily utilized in situations where a diversion is needed to facilitate entry or arrest/detention of an armed or otherwise dangerous person. Situations include, but are not necessarily limited to, the following:
 - 1. Hostage incident or a barricaded wanted person,
 - 2. Encounter with a violent person, armed or unarmed, threatening self-harm,
 - 3. High-risk warrant service,
 - 4. Encounter with a person who has made threats to use force or violence against law enforcement or other persons, and
 - 5. Other incidents where the utilization of an NFDD is reasonably expected to increase the likelihood of resolving the situation with minimal injury or loss of life.
- B. An NFDD is also utilized in situations to address potentially aggressive animals present during Department operations.
- C. Non-operational utilizations of an NFDD are limited to training, tactical demonstrations for citizen groups, or similar events authorized by the TAC Commander.

- D. Only officers who have successfully completed Department-approved training in the deployment of NFDDs are authorized to utilize the device.

III. TACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Deployment –

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Restrictions –

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

IV. DEPLOYMENT DOCUMENTATION

- A. For incidents requiring an offense report or after-action report, members shall ensure the NFDD utilization is documented in the report.
- B. Regardless of the reason (e.g., training, tactical demonstrations for citizen groups, TAC call-out), TAC members who deploy an NFDD shall complete and forward a TAC NFDD Utilization Form (PD 173) to the Logistics Team.
 - 1. Submit the completed form via e-mail to “TPD TAC Logistics Team” (TPDTACL@talgov.com) within five (5) calendar days of NFDD utilization.
 - 2. Multiple NFDD deployments for one event or incident may be reported on a single PD 173.
- C. The Logistic Team is responsible for documenting NFDD utilizations in a manner directed by the TAC Commander.
- D. The TAC Commander is responsible for ensuring the Department abides by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF) reporting regulations for NFDD utilizations.

V. INVENTORY, TRANSPORT, AND STORAGE

- A. The quarterly inventory protocols outlined in section VI (Member- Issued and Team-Issued Equipment) above are applicable to NFDDs.
- B. The Department is responsible for abiding by the applicable US Code, Code of Federal Regulations, and ATF Rulings regarding the transportation and secure storage of explosive devices.
- C. Members shall ensure the transportation and storage of NFDDs is in compliance with applicable US Code, Code of Federal Regulations, and ATF Rulings.

TALLAHASSEE POLICE DEPARTMENT

GENERAL ORDER 75 – TAC TEAM
Appendix Three

The following weapons and ammunition are assigned to the TAC Team. Their utilization includes, but is not limited to, the situations stated below.

<u>TAC Team Weapons/Ammunition</u>	<u>Utilization</u>
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

GENERAL ORDER 75 – TAC TEAM
Appendix Four

TAC VEHICLE EQUIPMENT

I. TACTICAL OPERATIONS CENTER



II. BEARCAT



III. HAZARDOUS DEVICES TEAM TRUCK



IV. NEGOTIATIONS OPERATIONS CENTER



V. SPECIAL INCIDENT RESPONSE VEHICLE



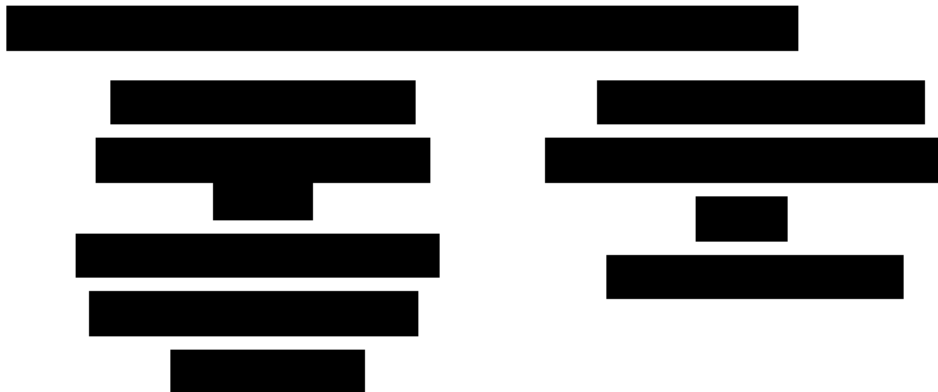
VI. MOBILE ADJUSTABLE RAMP SYSTEM VEHICLE



VII. TAC MEDIC VAN



VIII. ROOK ARMORED CRITICAL INCIDENT VEHICLE



ROOK DEPLOYMENT PROTOCOLS

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

- A. The protocols of Appendix Four are specifically applicable to the Rook and augment other protocols in this written directive.
- B. The Rook is an armored critical incident vehicle used by the TAC TEAM during specific high-risk incidents.

II. CRITERIA FOR UTILIZATION

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

B. Restrictions –

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]