SLS 25RS-335 ORIGINAL

2025 Regular Session

SENATE BILL NO. 192

BY SENATOR SEABAUGH

Prefiled pursuant to Article III, Section 2(A)(4)(b)(i) of the Constitution of Louisiana.

LAW ENFORCEMENT. Provides relative to law enforcement. (8/1/25)

AN ACT

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To amend and reenact R.S. 40:2404.2(A) and (B)(1) and 2405(A)(2) and (3), (H)(1)(a), the introductory paragraph of (J)(1), and the introductory paragraph of (J)(2) and to enact R.S. 40:1379.1.6, 2404.3, and 2405(A)(4), relative to law enforcement; to provide for the use of tactical medical professionals by law enforcement; to provide for qualifications of tactical medical professionals; to authorize tactical medical professionals to possess a firearm in certain situations; to provide for requirements for the law enforcement agency appointing a tactical medical professional; to provide for immunity for tactical medical professionals; to provide for law enforcement training requirements; to provide for the number of hours of training required; to provide for separate training requirements for reserve and auxiliary peace officers; and to provide for related matters.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of Louisiana:

Section 1. R.S. 40:2404.2(A) and (B)(1) and 2405(A)(2) and (3), (H)(1)(a), the introductory paragraph of (J)(1), and the introductory paragraph of (J)(2) are hereby amended and reenacted and R.S. 40:1379.1.6, 2404.3, and 2405(A)(4) are hereby enacted to read as follows:

SB NO. 192 1 §1379.1.6. Tactical medical professionals 2 A. As used in this Section, "tactical medical professional" means a 3 licensed paramedic or physician as defined in R.S. 37:1262, who is appointed to provide direct support to a tactical law enforcement unit by providing medical 4 5 services at high-risk incidents, including but not limited to hostage incidents, narcotics raids, hazardous surveillance, sniper incidents, armed suicidal 6 7 persons, barricaded suspects, high-risk felony warrant services, fugitives 8 refusing to surrender, and active shooter incidents. 9 B. While actively operating in direct support of a tactical operation by 10 a law enforcement agency, a tactical medical professional may carry a firearm 11 in the same manner as a law enforcement officer at any place a tactical law 12 enforcement operation occurs if all of the following conditions are met: 13 (1) The tactical medical professional is lawfully able to possess firearms and has an active concealed weapons permit issued pursuant to R.S. 40:1379.3. 14 (2) The tactical medical professional is appointed to a law enforcement 15 16 tactical team of a law enforcement agency by the head of the law enforcement 17 agency. (3) The law enforcement agency has an established policy providing for 18 19 the appointment, training, and deployment of the tactical medical professional. 20 (4) The tactical medical professional has successfully completed firearm 21 safety training and tactical training as established or designated by the 22 appointing law enforcement agency. 23 (5) The law enforcement agency provides, and the tactical medical 24 professional participates in, annual firearm training and tactical training. 25 C. While actively operating in direct support of a tactical operation by

> (1) Has no duty to retreat and is justified in the use of any force which he or she reasonably believes is necessary to defend himself or herself or another from bodily harm.

a law enforcement agency, a tactical medical professional:

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1	(2) Has the same immunities and privileges as a law enforcement officer
2	in any civil or criminal action arising out of a tactical law enforcement
3	operation when acting within the scope of his or her official duties.
4	D. The provisions of this Section shall not be construed to authorize a
5	tactical medical professional to carry, transport, or store any firearm or
6	ammunition on any fire apparatus or EMS vehicle.
7	E. The appointing law enforcement agency shall issue any firearm or
8	ammunition that the tactical medical professional carries in accordance with
9	this Section.
10	* * *
11	§2404.2. Minimum training requirements for full-time and part-time law
12	enforcement officers; basic curriculum; annual training
13	A. In addition to all training requirements provided for in this Chapter, in
14	order to be certified as a level one basic full-time or part-time law enforcement
15	peace officer, all persons shall successfully complete a minimum of four hundred
16	hours of core curriculum for basic peace officers as prescribed by the council.
17	B.(1) All full-time, <u>and</u> part-time, <u>or reserve</u> peace officers shall successfully
18	complete a minimum of twenty hours of in-service training requirements prescribed
19	by the council on an annual basis. All initial training requirements must be
20	completed within the first calendar year after receiving P.O.S.T. certification and
21	annually thereafter.
22	* * *
23	§2404.3. Minimum training requirements for reserve and auxiliary peace
24	officers; basic curriculum; annual training
25	A. In order to be certified as a reserve or auxiliary peace officer, all
26	persons shall successfully complete a minimum of one hundred hours of core
27	curriculum for basic peace officers as prescribed by the council. A minimum of
28	seventy-five hours of the core curriculum shall be offered online.
29	B. All reserve and auxiliary peace officers shall successfully complete a

minimum of eight hours of in-service training requirements prescribed by the

council on an annual basis. All initial training requirements must be completed

within the first calendar year after receiving P.O.S.T. certification and annually

thereafter.

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§2405. Peace officer training requirements; reimbursement by peace officer

A. * * *

(2) Any person who begins employment as a part-time or reserve peace officer in Louisiana on or after January 1, 2022, shall successfully complete a certified training program approved by the council and successfully pass a council-approved comprehensive examination within three calendar years from the date of initial employment. The three-year period in which a part-time or reserve peace officer is required to complete a certified training program approved by the council and successfully pass a council-approved comprehensive examination is not interrupted if the peace officer leaves the employing agency to be employed as a part-time or reserve peace officer at another agency in Louisiana. Any person who fails to comply with this requirement shall be prohibited from exercising the authority of a peace officer; however, the person shall not be prohibited from performing administrative duties. In no case shall a part-time or reserve peace officer be prevented from continuing his duties if the employing agency is unable to provide the requisite training because of a shortage of funds.

(3)(a) Any person who begins employment as a reserve or auxiliary peace officer in Louisiana on or after January 1, 2022, shall successfully complete a certified training program approved by the council and successfully pass a council-approved comprehensive examination within three calendar years from the date of initial employment. The three-year period in which a reserve or auxiliary peace officer is required to complete a certified training program approved by the council and successfully pass a council-approved comprehensive examination is not interrupted if the peace officer leaves the

employing agency to be employed as a reserve or auxiliary peace officer at another agency in Louisiana. Any person who fails to comply with this requirement shall be prohibited from exercising the authority of a peace officer; however, the person shall not be prohibited from performing administrative duties. In no case shall a reserve or auxiliary peace officer be prevented from continuing his duties if the employing agency is unable to provide the requisite training because of a shortage of funds.

(b) No later than January 1, 2026, the council shall develop an updated training program for reserve and auxiliary peace officers that complies with the provisions of R.S. 40:2404.3.

(3)(4) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary and subject to the policy and procedures of the law enforcement agency with which he is employed, a reserve or part-time, reserve, or auxiliary peace officer may be permitted to carry a concealed weapon if he has completed the Council on Peace Officer Standards and Training basic firearms course.

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- H.(1) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, the qualification to serve as a peace officer pursuant to the requirements of this Chapter of a person who is not serving as a peace officer in any capacity shall be retained without further training being required for a period of five years from the date on which such person ceased to serve as a peace officer, provided the person meets all of the following requirements:
- (a) Served as a full-time, part-time, or reserve, or auxiliary peace officer who met all requirements of this Chapter for a continuous period of not less than two years immediately preceding the date on which he ceased to serve as a peace officer.

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J.(1) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, the P.O.S.T. certification of any qualified peace officer, whether employed full-time, part-time, or reserve, or auxiliary shall be revoked upon the occurrence of any of the following

1 conditions: 2 (2) The Council on Peace Officer Standards and Training may conduct a 3 revocation hearing to determine whether the P.O.S.T. certification of any qualified 5 peace officer, whether employed full-time, part-time, or reserve, or auxiliary shall be revoked if any of the following conditions occur: 6

The original instrument and the following digest, which constitutes no part of the legislative instrument, were prepared by Senate Legislative Services. The keyword, summary, and digest do not constitute part of the law or proof or indicia of legislative intent. [R.S. 1:13(B) and 24:177(E)]

DIGEST

SB 192 Original

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2025 Regular Session

Seabaugh

Proposed law defines "tactical medical professional" as a licensed paramedic or physician who is appointed to provide direct support to a tactical law enforcement unit by providing medical services at high-risk incidents.

Proposed law authorizes a tactical medical professional to carry a firearm in the same manner as a law enforcement officer at any place a tactical law enforcement operation occurs if certain conditions are met by the tactical medical professional and the law enforcement agency utilizing the tactical medical professional.

Proposed law provides for the tactical medical professional to have the same immunities and privileges as a law enforcement officer while the tactical medical professional is actively operating in direct support of a tactical operation.

Proposed law prohibits a tactical medical professional from carrying, transporting, or storing firearms or ammunition on any fire apparatus or EMS vehicle.

Proposed law requires the appointing law enforcement agency to issue any firearm or ammunition that the tactical medical professional carries.

Present law requires all level one basic law enforcement peace officers to complete a minimum of 400 hours of core curriculum for basic peace officers as prescribed by the council. Present law further requires all full-time, part-time, or reserve peace officers to complete a minimum of 20 hours of in-service training requirements prescribed by the council on an annual basis.

Proposed law retains present law for full-time and part-time law enforcement officers.

<u>Proposed law</u> requires all reserve and auxiliary peace officers to complete a minimum of 100 hours of core curriculum, 75 of which shall be offered online, and 8 hours of annual inservice training.

Proposed law requires the P.O.S.T. council to develop an updated training program for reserve and auxiliary peace officers by Jan. 1, 2026.

Effective August 1, 2025.

Coding: Words which are struck through are deletions from existing law; words in **boldface type and underscored** are additions.

(Amends R.S. 40:2404.2(A) and (B)(1) and 2405(A)(2) and (3), (H)(1)(a), (J)(1)(intro para), and (J)(2)(intro para); adds R.S. 40:1379.1.6, 2404.3, and 2405(A)(4))