

RÉSUMÉ DIGEST

ACT 336 (SB 192)

2025 Regular Session

Seabaugh

New law defines "tactical medical professional" as a licensed paramedic or physician employed or contracted by a law enforcement agency to provide direct support to a tactical law enforcement unit by providing medical services at high-risk incidents.

New 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.

New 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.

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

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

Existing 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 P.O.S.T. council (council). Existing 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.

New law retains existing law for full-time, part-time, and reserve law enforcement officers.

New law requires an auxiliary officer to complete a minimum of 100 hours of core curriculum.

New law requires the maximum number of hours required for auxiliary officer training not exceed 120 hours. New law requires the auxiliary officer to pass an examination approved by the council within one calendar year of initial volunteer service with a sheriffs' department.

New law requires the curriculum be created by the council with courses including but not limited to legal definitions, stop and frisk, Miranda rights, arrests, elements of probable cause determinations, firearm training, officer survival skills, de-escalation strategies, use of force, cardiopulmonary resuscitation, and first aid. Provides this curriculum may be taught at the auxiliary officer's affiliated sheriffs' department by a P.O.S.T. certified trainer.

New law defines "auxiliary officer" as an individual who has volunteered his service to a sheriff's department to assist in preserving public safety and has been certified as an auxiliary officer by the council. New law requires an auxiliary officer to serve under the supervision of a P.O.S.T. certified deputy sheriff.

New law requires the responsibilities of an auxiliary officer be limited to duties such as event security and traffic direction, including but not limited to funeral processions, athletic contests and sporting events, parades, festivals, or other similar activities, as supplemental or additional personnel.

New law prohibits an auxiliary officer from effecting an arrest, issuing citations, or conducting searches and seizures unless he is under the direct supervision of a P.O.S.T. certified deputy sheriff.

New law requires the council to develop an updated training program for auxiliary peace officers by Jan. 1, 2026.

Effective August 1, 2025.

(Amends R.S. 40:2405(A)(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))