

TRACS

TRACS - Legal Precedent

There currently exists major U.S. case law that justifies the need for advanced weapons training on moving targets.

POPOW v. City of Margate 476 F. SUPP 1237 (1979)

Brief states that a "complete failure to train" by the agency occurred because the training given was too basic. Specifically moving targets and photographic and simulation training did not occur. This decision mainly focused on deadly force decision-making or "shoot/don't shoot" scenario training.

ZUCHEL v. City of Denver 997 F. 2D 730 (10th Circuit 1993)

The 10th Circuit Court upheld a jury verdict that the City of Denver, Colorado, was deliberately indifferent to the rights of its citizens because of the inadequate deadly force training provided to its police officers.

RUSSO v City of Cincinnati 953 F. 2D 1038 (6th Circuit 1992)

The Court rejected the notion "that a municipality may shield itself from liability for failure to train its police officers in a given area simply by offering a course nominally covering the subject, regardless of how substandard the content and quality of that training is."

HARRIS v. City of Canton Supreme Court Decision 489 U.S. 378, 109 S. CT. 1197, 103 L. ED. 2D 412 (1989)

"Officers must be provided with training that is 'adequate to the task(s) that may have to be performed'".

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