



Annual CEW User Update



Version 19
April, 2013



TASER
TRAINING ACADEMY

Annual Certification Requirements

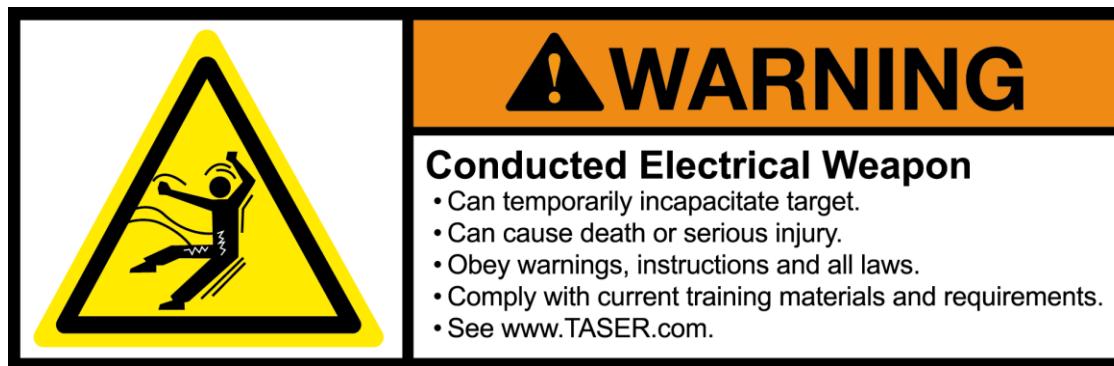
- Each agency must determine the contents of each continuing and update training
- TASER's minimum requirements for annual user recertification include:
 - Review of this entire presentation including notes
 - Review of current law enforcement warnings
 - Firing two cartridges



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Contents

- ECD Smart Use Guidelines: Legal Update
- Medical and Safety Refresher
- Tactical Consideration Update



Be sure to read the notes for each slide



CEW Smart Use Considerations

TASER does not provide legal advice.



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4th Amendment Risk Benefit Standard

“[I]n judging whether [officer’s] actions were reasonable, we must consider the risk of bodily harm that [officer’s] actions posed to [suspect] in light of the [suspect’s] threat to the public that [officer] was trying to eliminate.”

Scott v. Harris, 550 U.S. 372, 383 (2007)



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4th Amendment – CEW Probe Mode

CEW in dart mode constitutes an “intermediate, significant level” of force that must be justified by a strong government interest¹

- Pepper spray and batons are also intermediate force options.

CEW against a non-violent misdemeanant who appeared to pose no immediate threat and who was given no warning was unconstitutional excessive force²



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4th Amendment

“It is an excessive and unreasonable use of force for a police officer repeatedly to administer electrical shocks with a [CEW] on an individual who no longer is armed, has been brought to the ground, has been restrained physically by several other officers, and no longer is actively resisting arrest.”*



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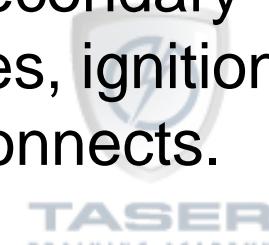
CEW Probe Mode Guidance

(Generally) To use CEW in probe mode officer must reasonably perceive subject to be:

- An immediate threat of harm/injury, or
- Fleeing or flight risk from serious offense crime and the officer is justified in tackling the person.

Consider necessity of a verbal warning before deploying the CEW.

Be aware of foreseeable primary risks and risks of secondary injury, especially falls from heights or on hard surfaces, ignition of flammables, or effects of intermittent clothing disconnects.



X26 CEW Drive-Stun Guidance

(Using Force ONLY to Gain Volitional Compliance)

Using X26 CEW for volitional compliance (when feasible):

- Reasonably perceive person is “actively resisting”
- Have a reasonable belief person is capable of volitional compliance to commands
- Avoid conflicting commands
- Give a warning of the imminent application of force
- Must give adequate time for volitional compliance to warning:
 - Time “to recover from extreme pain” experienced,
 - Opportunity to “gather herself,”
 - Opportunity to “consider her refusal to comply” with officer’s commands/directives before next force application
- Always prepare clear, complete, unambiguous reports



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X26 CEW Drive-Stun Guidance

(Using Force ONLY to Gain Volitional Compliance)

Person must be given a reasonable opportunity to comply with officer's directives prior to each X26 CEW drive-stun application.

For example, the 9th Cir.¹ has found that 3 X26 CEW drive-stun applications in rapid succession provided no time for an actively resisting pregnant female to recover from the extreme pain she experienced, gather herself, and reconsider her refusal to comply.

This does **NOT** apply to multi-electrode CEWs including the X2 and X3 CEWs.*



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Additional Force Factors

- Court may consider "the availability of [less injurious] alternative methods of capturing or subduing a suspect." ¹
- Court may consider what officers knew about the suspect's health, mental condition, or other relevant frailties.*²
- Officer should give a warning before force when appropriate.



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Considerations to Avoid CEW Excessive Force Liability

Force decision must reasonably consider (as time and circumstances reasonably permit):

- Officer's reasonable perceptions of subject's actions or behaviors the officer is attempting to stop, thwart, or control
- Officer's objective for using force
 - Use CEW only to accomplish lawful objectives
- Quantum of Force:
 - Foreseeable risks of injuries or harm to subject resulting from force to be used
 - Foreseeable secondary risks of injury
- (When necessary) Give warning and reasonably perceive subject capable of complying with demands



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Considerations to Avoid CEW Excessive Force Liability

- Follow “targeting guidelines” when feasible and use 5-second “window of opportunity” to restrain and “cuff under power”
- Every CEW trigger pull or 5 seconds of discharge must be justified under the specific circumstances of the incident
- CEW use is within:
 - Law (correctly applied legal standards of care) and
 - Agency Policy and Training
- Do not use CEW for:
 - verbal defiance
 - belligerence
 - punishment
 - horse play



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Considerations to Avoid CEW Excessive Force Liability

- Fully document
 - Subject's threats, behaviors, and actions
 - Each use or application of force
 - Each CEW trigger pull or 5-second discharge
 - Each mode of CEW use
 - Each injury or allegation of injury
- Avoid multiple, repeated, prolonged, extended, or continuous CEW exposures¹ unless necessary to counter reasonably perceived threat(s) and it is justifiable
 - always document your justifications



Brief Overview of Selected Portions of Medical and Safety

Review TASER's CEW Research Index and other documents and materials contained on the Training DVD and on TASER's website.



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CARDIAC

CEW cardiac risks are not zero.

CEW cardiac risks are sufficiently remote that making accurate risk or probability estimates are very difficult.



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CARDIAC

Experts have identified the following key factors related to CEW cardiac risks:

- Dart-to-heart (“DTH”) distances,
- Amount of delivered electrical charge

The further a CEW dart is away from the heart and the lower the delivered electrical charge the lower the risk of the CEW affecting the heart.



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CARDIAC

To reduce cardiac risks (when possible):

- Target the back
- Avoid targeting chest
- Avoid prolonged and repeated exposures



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Avoid Extended Durations

Several law enforcement groups have set out 15 seconds (multiple applications or continuous) of CEW exposure as a significant safety point:

- Police Executive Research Forum (PERF), Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS), and US Department of Justice (DOJ) (March 2011)
- Int'l Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) (April 2010)
- American Academy of Emergency Medicine (AAEM) (May 2011)
- National Institute of Justice (NIJ) (May 2011)
- Civil Rights Division, DOJ (December 2012)



Physiologically or Metabolically Compromised Persons

- Law enforcement personnel are called upon to deal with individuals in crises that are often physiologically or metabolically compromised and may be susceptible to arrest-related death (“ARD”)
- The subject may already be at risk of death or serious injury as a result of pre-existing conditions, individual susceptibilities, or other factors
- **Any physiologic or metabolic change may cause or contribute to death or serious injury**
- Follow your agency’s guidance and policies when dealing with physiologically or metabolically compromised persons



Tactical Considerations



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Know Your CEW Trigger Operation: Continuous Discharge

- Remember, if you hold the trigger back, the X26 CEW will continue to discharge after the 5-second cycle until you release the trigger, as long as the battery charge is sufficient to support discharge
 - Does not apply to X2/X26P CEWs with APPM
- Holding the trigger back may result in continuous, extended, or prolonged CEW discharges and allegations of excessive force or elevated or cumulative subject injury



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TARGETING

Avoid intentionally targeting the CEW on sensitive areas of the body such as the head, throat, breast, chest or area of the heart, genitals, or known pre-existing injury areas without legal justification.

- The preferred target areas are below the neck area for back shots and the lower center mass (below chest or heart area) for front shots
 - Avoid sensitive areas



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Preferred Target Zone Rear (when possible)

Below neck (blue zone)

- Large muscles
- Avoid head

The back is always the preferred target area when reasonably practicable under the totality of circumstances of the incident.

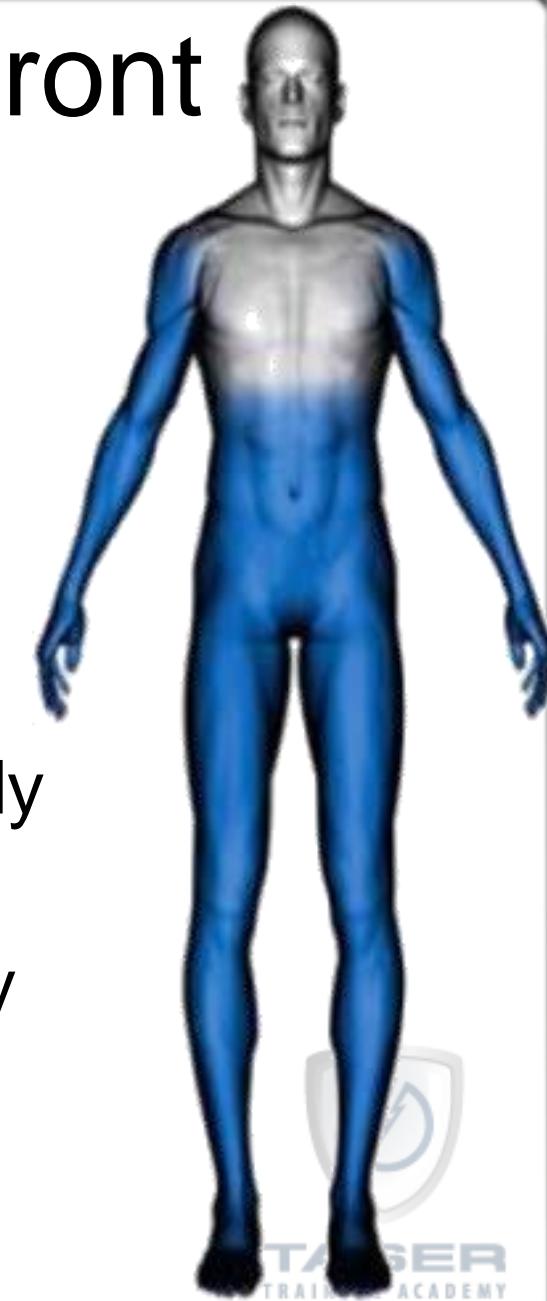


Preferred Target Zone Front

(when possible)

Lower torso (blue zone below chest)

- More effective
 - Split the belt line
 - Larger muscles
- Reduces risk of hitting sensitive body areas (see current product warnings)
- Increases dart-to-heart (DTH) safety margin distances
- Do not intentionally target genitals



Probe Placement

- Deploy per department SOP
- Greater probe spread generally increases effectiveness
 - "Incapacitation by all measures was found to be a function of spread; generally increasing in effectiveness up to spreads between 9 and 12 in. There were notable differences between front and back exposures, with front exposures not leading to full incapacitation of the upper extremities regardless of probe spread."¹
 - If practical, minimum four-inch spread to have some effect
 - Narrow probe spreads typically are more effective if one probe is above the belt and the other probe is below the belt



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Neuro-Muscular Incapacitation (NMI)

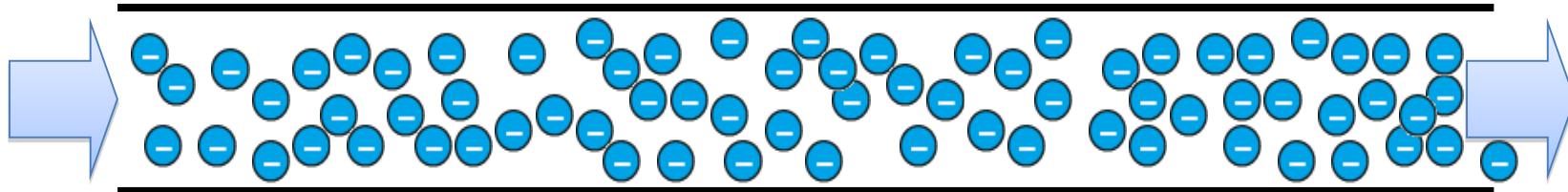
- There are different levels of NMI ranging from limited area effects to significant body lockup
- The greater probe spread, the higher likelihood of NMI
- CEWs may not achieve total NMI incapacitation
- Subject may maintain muscle control, particularly in arms and legs (depending on many factors, including probe locations)
- Be prepared with other force options including a drive-stun follow up to spread NMI over a wider area if necessary and reasonably appropriate
- Drive stun alone usually will not achieve NMI, only localized pain



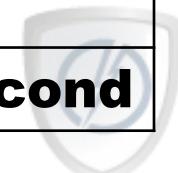
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What is Electricity?

- Electricity is the flow of electrons through a conductor



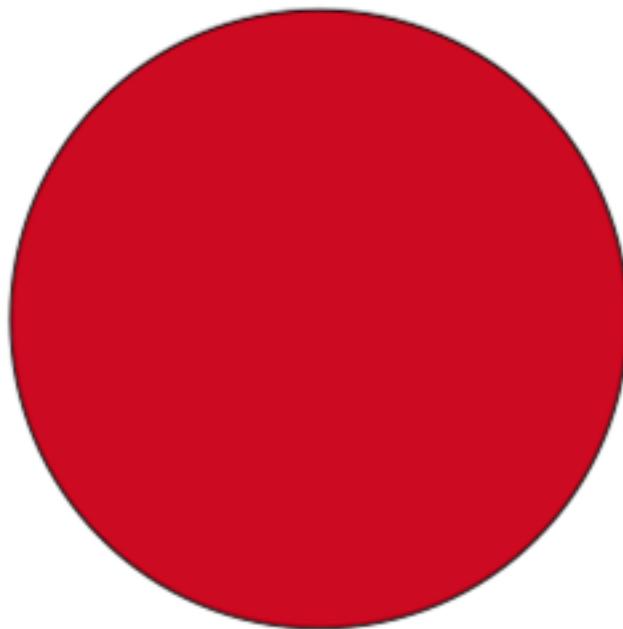
	Unit	“Water Analogy”	“Water Unit”
Voltage (V)	Volt	Pressure	lbs / in²
Current (I)	Ampere	Flow Rate	Gal / Second





HIGH VOLTAGE

TASER: Low Average Current



**110 V Wall
Outlet:
16 Amps**



**Christmas
Tree Bulb:
1 Amp**

**TASER
Output:
0.0036 Amp**



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Injuries From Falls

- NMI frequently causes subject to fall
- Falls are often uncontrolled and subject is often unable to protect or catch himself
- Falls, even from ground level, can cause serious injuries or death
- Consider the environment (including the ground surface) and the likelihood of a fall related injury
- Consider intermittent connections/effects, such as intermittent clothing disconnects



Controlling/Cuffing Under Power

You can go hands on with the subject during the 5-second cycle without feeling the effects of the NMI

- Electricity generally follows the path of least resistance
- Do not place hands on or between probes



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Controlling/Cuffing Under Power

- Use each 5-second CEW cycle as a “window of opportunity” to establish control/cuff while the subject is affected
- Move in, control, and handcuff subject while the CEW is cycling during the 5-second “window of opportunity”



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Controlling/Cuffing Under Power

- Be aware that emotionally disturbed persons (EDPs), focused, intoxicated, deaf, and excited delirium individuals may not comply with verbal commands
- The need for multiple 5-second cycles, or extended or prolonged CEW exposures, may be avoided or reduced by “controlling/cuffing under power” during the “window of opportunity” the 5-second CEW cycle provides



Avoid Extended, Repeated, or Prolonged TASER CEW Applications¹ Where Practicable

- Each trigger pull and/or 5-second cycle or discharge must be legally justified
- Avoid extended, repeated, or prolonged CEW applications where practical
- The application of the CEW is a physically stressful event
- Attempt to minimize the physical and psychological stress to the subject



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Avoid Extended, Repeated, or Prolonged TASER CEW Applications Where Practicable

- Only apply the number of 5-second cycles reasonably necessary to capture, control or restrain the subject
- Human studies have not shown that CEW applications affect or impair breathing patterns
- If circumstances require extended duration or repeated discharges, the operator should carefully observe the subject and provide breaks in the CEW stimulation when practicable



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Be Careful of Distractions

- There are incidents/cases where officers have been accused of using excessive CEW exposures caused by distractions (including by nearby family members, bystanders, incident witnesses), stress, etc.
- Be alert to and avoid potential or occurring distractions and stress induced hesitations that result in unnecessary additional 5-second CEW cycles or extended exposures
- Distraction and stress may result in the officer inadvertently holding the trigger down unintentionally which may result in a constant electrical discharge of unintended duration



Clearly Record the Incident

- If available, use on-officer point of view (“POV”) incident recording equipment
- When safe, consider using your radio to establish record of significant events with dispatch time logs (call in):
 - Immediately at end of CEW use
 - Immediately upon subject being handcuffed
 - Person’s perceived medical status and condition and any changes



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X26P



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TASER X26P

Conducted Electrical Weapon (CEW)



Prerequisite

- You must be a currently certified TASER Instructor or User
- This course is a supplement to the TASER Instructor and User Courses



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Harsh Environment Resistant



X26P



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X26P

- Designed for simple operation
- X26P safety, trigger and cartridge operate the same as the X26
- Download device data and firmware updates similar to the X2
- Same power source as the X2



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Compact Size



X26



X26P



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TASER X26P



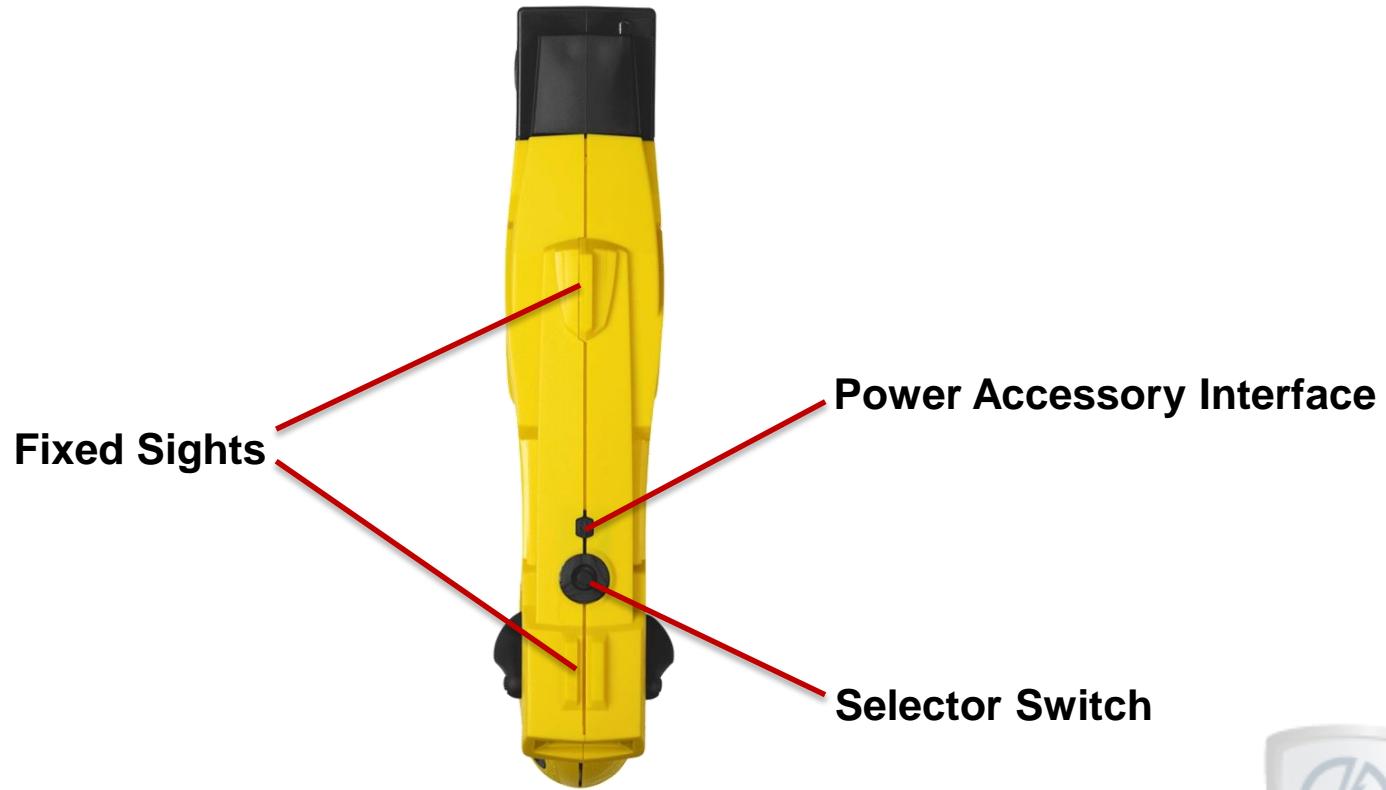
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TASER X26P



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TASER X26P



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X26P Safety Switch

- The ambidextrous safety switches do not operate independently of each other
- Do not block the Safety Switch on the side of the X26P while attempting to move it on the other side.
 - Blocking the safety switch can cause it to break and disable the X26P



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Trigger Operation

- Single trigger pull and release discharges an electrical charge for a 5-second cycle
- Shift the Safety Switch down (SAFE) to stop a discharge at any time (e.g., if accidentally discharged)
- Holding the trigger continuously beyond the 5-second cycle will continue the electrical discharge until the trigger is released. The discharge will stop once the trigger is released after the initial 5-second cycle



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Re-Energizing Cartridge

- Once a cartridge is fired, the operator can re-energize the cartridge by pulling the trigger
- Each trigger pull, when the X26P is not cycling, will initiate another 5-second cycle
 - Additional trigger pulls during the 5-second cycle will not extend the cycle unless the trigger is held back.



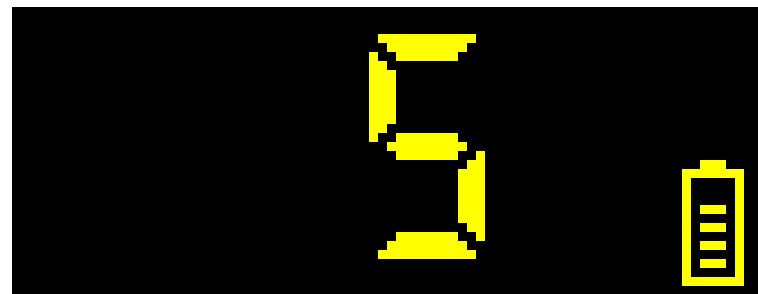
Central Information Display (CID)



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Display Count Up

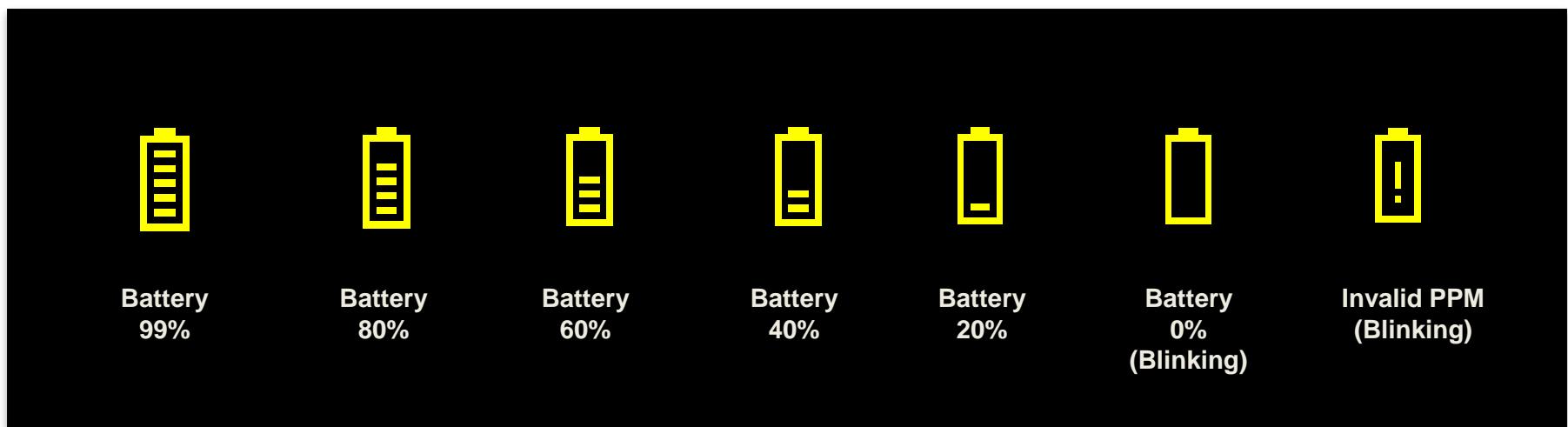
- Display will count up for single trigger pull (e.g., 1,2,3,4,5)
- Will continue to count up (e.g., 6,7,8...) if the trigger is held past the 5-second cycle



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Power Source Status Icons

- Reads the battery consumption and displays the remaining battery life on the CID
- Battery pack should be changed or TASER Cam HD should be charged at $\leq 20\%$
- Battery bars in CID shows 20% increments

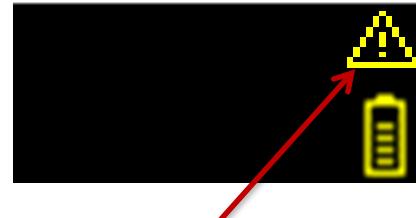


System Status Monitoring and Reporting

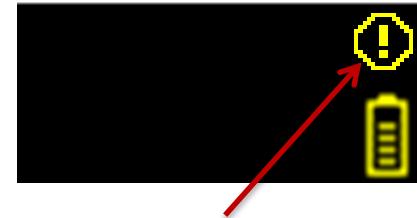
- The X26P monitors its system and functional status



NO ICONS
No problems detected during diagnostics



MAJOR FAULT
Likely accompanied by a noticeable non-essential subsystem failure within the X26P, like the flashlight or LASER not working, but X26P can still be used.



CRITICAL FAULT
Indicates a system failure. This X26P is NOT to be used for duty.



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Selector Switch

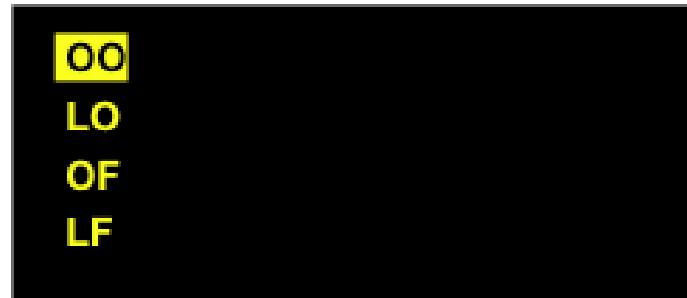
- Used to select the sighting options of the X26P and place the unit into stealth mode
- Use only your finger to depress the Selector Switch

- Do not use objects like pens, paper clips or knives as this can result in switch breakage or the switch could become stuck



LASER and Light Settings

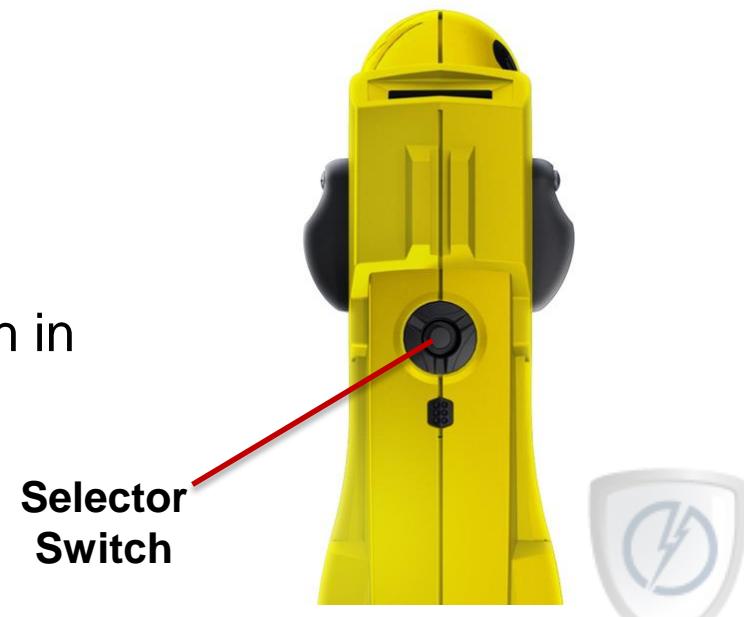
- OO - Stealth, no LASER, no flashlight
- LO - LASER only
- OF - Only flashlight
- LF - LASER and flashlight



Stealth Mode

- Pressing the Selector Switch when the Safety is in the up (ARMED) position will initiate Stealth Mode

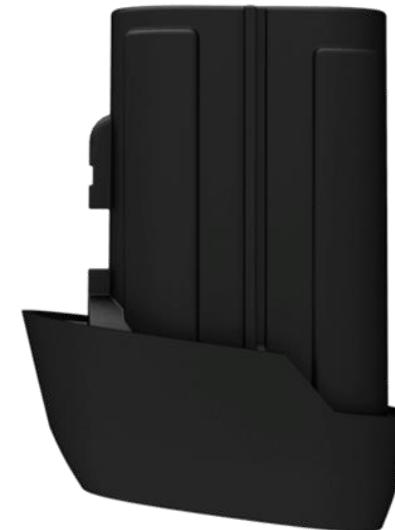
- LASER and flashlight will turn off
- CID dims
- Press again or put the safety switch in the down (SAFE) position to cancel Stealth Mode



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Performance Power Magazine (PPM)

- Contains three 3-volt lithium power cells
- Stores enough power for approximately 500+ five-second cycles



PPM Versions



APPM



TPPM



TASER Cam HD

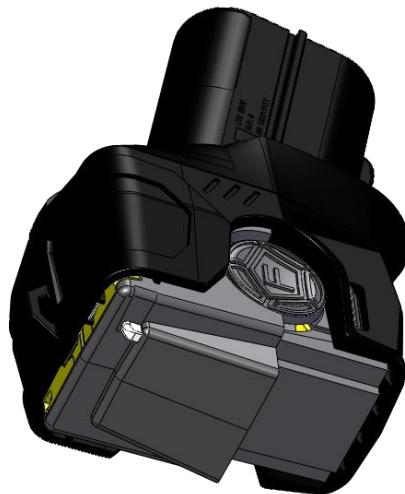
Automatic-shutdown Performance Power Magazine (APPM) - designed to automatically stop the cycle after 5 seconds, even if the trigger is held down)

Tactical Performance Power Magazine (TPPM) - Extended finger grip

TASER Cam HD - Utilizes HD color video and functions similar to the original TASER Cam)



PPM Versions



Extended Performance Power Magazine (XPPM)

Provides 2nd cartridge storage while providing better protection for blast doors and orienting cartridge for reload if necessary



Extended Performance Power Magazine (XPPM)





TASER CAM HD



- 100 5-second cycles at optimum conditions
- 1 hour of audio/video at maximum resolution and 30 frames per second
- System recording is “looped”



TASER CAM HD



- System records both audio and video when the safety switch is in the up (ARMED) position
- Audio and video are configurable



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PPM Replacement



1. Press the PPM release button
2. Pull Down on the PPM



Current Metering

The X26P constantly measures its output, pulse-by-pulse, to optimize the output charge and increase the likelihood of Neuro-Muscular Incapacitation (NMI)



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Spark Test

- A daily spark test should be conducted once every 24 hours or prior to the start of your shift for individually issued X26Ps
- The reason for the spark test is:
 - To check that the X26P is sparking
 - To check the battery performance



Spark Test

- One spark (1/19th of a second) is adequate. However this is not a practical duration. As long as the officer sees a visible spark between the electrodes, it is not necessary to extend the duration. In most cases, this takes less than 1 second



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Spark Test

When conducting a spark test:

1. Follow agency protocol
2. Point in a safe direction
3. Remove the cartridge
4. Put safety switch in the up (ARMED) position
5. Pull the trigger



Spark Test

When conducting a spark test:

6. Visually and audibly inspect the arc
7. Put safety switch in the down (SAFE) position
8. Safely load the X26P before taking it into the field
9. Avoid developing poor muscle memory*



Pulse Calibration

- X26P is equipped with a pulse calibration system that measures the output of every single pulse
- Operator may detect a slight change in the pulse rate during 5 second spark test. This does not affect the X26P's effectiveness



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Enhanced Data Logs

- Trilogy Logs
 - Event Log: tracks events and is similar to the X26 download
 - Pulse Log: records pulse activity
 - Engineering Log: monitors the performance of key sub-systems



Download

- X26P firing data can be uploaded to EVIDENCE.com via EVIDENCE Sync software
- EVIDENCE Sync software may also be used to download firing data to local computers



EVIDENCE.com

- Agency must establish an account on EVIDENCE.com
- There is no charge for EVIDENCE.com-Lite services
- Trilogy Logs can only be recovered and displayed through EVIDENCE.com



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EVIDENCE Sync Upload

 TASER Evidence SYNC

EVIDENCE SYNC™ Ver. 1.31.2836.20-2837

 ZZX12002A

DEVICE INFORMATION

ECD Name ZZX12002A [EDIT](#)
ECD Serial ZZX12002A
ECD Model TASER_ECD_X26P
ECD Status Good

[PDF REPORT](#) [DISCONNECT](#)

FIRMWARE

ECD
FWBundle OK, 03.033, 2012-10-16 16:12:14
X26P-HVM OK, 00.016, 2011-06-01 10:44:19
LDR OK, 03.033, 2012-10-16 16:08:04
MC OK, 03.033, 2012-10-16 16:10:23
USB_APP OK, 03.033, 2012-10-16 16:09:37
USB_LDR OK, 03.033, 2012-10-16 16:09:55

This is the latest firmware.

[CHECK FOR UPDATE](#)

WARRANTY

No warranty information is available at this time.

DEVICE ASSIGNMENT

Assigned to:

To reassign the device, enter the last name of the Officer below:
 [ASSIGN](#)

My Profile  | Help | Log out

ACCOUNT

 Admin



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X26P Download



EVIDENCE.COM

Taser Information

Dept. TASER Instructor
Serial ZZX1201MX
Model TASER X26P
Firmware Version Rev. 03.036
Device Name ZZX1201MX
Health Active

Report Generated by

Name [REDACTED]
Badge ID [REDACTED]
Local Timezone US Mountain Standard Time (UTC -07:00)
Generated On 17 Dec 2012 12:01:06

Device (X26P)

Seq #	Local Time [dd:mm::yyyy Hr:min:Sec]	Event [Event Type]	Duration [Seconds]	Temp [Degrees Celsius]	Batt Remaining [%]
1	11 Dec 2012 11:09:19	Armed		30	90
2	11 Dec 2012 11:09:21	Trigger	5		90
3	11 Dec 2012 11:09:26	Safe	7	31	89
4	11 Dec 2012 11:09:27	Armed		32	89
5	11 Dec 2012 11:09:28	Trigger	5		89
6	11 Dec 2012 11:09:33	Safe	6	32	89



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USB Icons

- When the X26P is connected to the computer via a USB port, the USB icon will show in the display, as well as the serial number of the X26P



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DRILLS

- Draw
- Manipulation
- Reloading
- Firing



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- **5-06/040.95 ELECTRONIC IMMOBILIZATION DEVICE (TASER) PROCEDURES**

- The TASER is a less lethal hand held electronic immobilization device used for controlling assaultive/high risk persons. The purpose of this device is to facilitate a safe and effective response in order to minimize injury to suspects and deputies.
- Use of the Electronic Immobilization Device (TASER)
 - The following policy guidelines shall be adhered to:
 - only a Departmentally approved TASER shall be utilized by personnel;
 - a TASER shall be issued to and used only by those personnel who have completed the Department's TASER Training Program;
 - personnel authorized to carry a TASER on duty, may purchase a Departmentally approved TASER for on and off duty use;
 - prior to the use of the TASER, whenever practical, Department personnel shall request a supervisor;
 - any individual subjected to an application of the TASER, in either the "probe" or the "touch/drive stun" mode, shall be taken to a medical facility prior to booking, for appropriate medical treatment and/or removal of the probes; and
 - application of the TASER shall be discontinued once the suspect does not pose an immediate threat to themselves, Department personnel or the public.



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- Except in emergent circumstances, the TASER should not be applied to the following or used in any other situation where there is a reasonably foreseeable likelihood of severe injury or death. In the extraordinary instance that Department personnel feel compelled to utilize the TASER in the following circumstances, the conduct of the involved personnel shall be evaluated in accordance to the Use of Force policy with sound tactical principles.
- handcuffed persons;
- persons detained in a police vehicle;
- persons detained in any booking or holding cell;
- persons in control of a motor vehicle;
- persons in danger of falling or becoming entangled in machinery or heavy equipment which could result in death or serious bodily injury;
- persons near flammable or combustible fumes;
- persons near any body of water that may present a drowning risk; and
- persons known to have a pacemaker or known to be pregnant.
- The Custody Division Manual may define criteria for a unique application of the TASER within a custodial setting.



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- Verbal Warning
 - Unless it would compromise officer safety or is impractical due to circumstances, a verbal warning of the intended use of the TASER shall precede the activation of the device in order to:
 - provide the individual with a reasonable opportunity to voluntarily comply; and
 - provide other sworn personnel and individuals with a warning that a TASER may be activated.
 - The fact that a verbal and/or other warning was given or reasons it was not given shall be documented in any related reports.
 - Authorized Department personnel discharging a TASER shall request the response of a supervisor if not already en route or on-scene.
- Reporting the Use of the Electronic Immobilization Device (TASER)
 - The use of the TASER, either by utilizing the probes or the touch/drive stun mode, shall be reported as a "significant" use of force as defined in the Department Manual of Policy and Procedures, section [3-10/100.00](#), "Use of Force Reporting and Review Procedures."
 - Whenever a use of a TASER requires force reporting, a download of the TASER stored data and video shall be conducted and submitted with the force package.
- Personally Owned Electronic Immobilization Devices (TASER)
 - Authorized Department personnel shall only carry Department authorized Electronic Immobilization Devices (TASER) whether on or off-duty.
 - Personally owned TASERs shall be available for computer download upon the request of a supervisor. The device shall meet the specification of the Weapons Training Center, and shall only be used in accordance with this section.
 - Department personnel shall record all personally owned Department-authorized TASERs (carried on-duty and off-duty) with Personnel Administration when the devices are purchased or obtained, sold or disposed of, stolen or lost.

