Instructor Notes	PowerPoint Slide
I. Introduction	
A. Introduction of Instructors and Discuss Class Outline	
B. Confirm Students have TASERs and Cartridges	
II. Administrative Requirements	Slides #3-6
A. Class Rosters	
B. TASER Forms (Waivers/Agreements)	
C. TASER Warnings/Disclaimers	
D. Goal	
III. Explanation and Enforcement of Safety Rules	Slides # 7-10
A. Firearms are NOT allowed in the training area	
B. Every person in the room is a "Safety Monitor"	
C. "Safety Monitors" are expected to call for a "Stop" in the activity as necessary	
D. TASERs are not to pointed at another person unless instructed	
E. Do not point the laser of the TASER at anyone's eyes	
IV. TASER Video	Slide 11
A. Note the difference in size between the subject and the officers, particularly when the camera zooms in on their hands	
B. Note the subject's reaction upon TASER discharge and his statements throughout the rest of the encounter	
C. There is a high probability that had the TASER CEW not been available, this arrest would have resulted in a violent physical struggle resulting in numerous injuries to both the suspect and the officers	

	D. TASER does not establish, recommend, or endorse any use of force procedures, policies, or tactics. TASER training materials may include videos or other information from outside sources which are utilized for illustrative purposes only to depict certain concepts or to facilitate discussions E. TASER does not recommend or endorse any of the procedures, techniques, tactics, or methods depicted or illustrated in the video illustrative materials and disclaims any liability for any such practices	
V.	Nervous System The advance from the earlier "Stun" CEWs to Neuro Muscular Incapacitation was the key breakthrough that lead to the global adoption of CEWs To understand the difference, let's talk briefly about the human nervous system. We can break the nervous system down into three main elements: A. The Central Nervous System, including the brain and spinal cord, is the command center – it's where information is processed, decisions are made, and information is stored B. The Motor Nervous System consists of the nerves that go out from the spinal cord and connect to the muscles, controlling muscle movements. These are the nerves we really want to control to stop aggressive subjects – and that's exactly how NMI systems work – they stimulate these motor nerves causing uncontrollable muscle contractions that inhibit the subject from being able to perform coordinated movement. C. The Sensory Nervous System consists of the nerves that connect the sensors of the body – the eyes, ears, skin, etc. to the brain. Early Stun CEWs primarily affected the sensory nervous system. We know this because you can feel their effect, causing distracting sensations – but they don't stop truly motivated subjects.	Slide 12
VI.	Departmental Policies A. Situational Use of Force Options Chart B. Manual of Policies and Procedures Section 5-06/040.95	Slide 14 Slides 15-25

	Electronic Immobilization Device (TASER) Procedures	
C.	Custody Division Manual Section 3-03/020.20 Electronic Immobilization Device (TASER) Procedures	Slides 26-32
VII.	Medical Risks Involved	Slides 33-36
A.	Cardiac	
	1. One risk of applying electricity to a human is the direct induction of ventricular fibrillation (VF)	
	2. In addition to electrically induced direct VF induction, other risks include, but are not limited to:	
	a) Cardiac capture/pacing including at sufficiently high rates to cause VF or for sufficiently long duration to deteriorate to VF	
	b) Ventricular tachycardia ("VT") and through sufficiently significant physiological or metabolic effects to negatively impact the heart	
B.	Physiologic/Metabolic Effects	Slide 37-39
	1. In human studies of electrical discharge from a single CEW of up to 15 seconds, the effects on blood chemistry and vital signs have been comparable to or less than changes expected from physical exertion similar to fighting, fleeing, or from the application of some other force tools or techniques	
	2. Adverse physiologic or metabolic effects may increase risk of death or serious injury	
C.	Extended Exposures	Slides 40-42
D.	Higher Risk Populations	Slides 43-44
	1. The factors that may increase susceptibility for an ARD have not been fully characterized but may include:	
	a) A Hypersympathetic State	
	b) Autonomic Dysregulation	
	c) Hyperthermia	

	d) Altered Electrolytes *e) Severe Acidosis* *f) Drug or Alcohol Effects (toxic withdrawal, sensitization to arrhythmias, etc)* *g) Alterations in Brain Function (agitated or excited delirium)* *h) Cardiac Disease* *i) Pulmonary Disease* *j) Sickle Cell Disease* *k) Other Pathologic Conditions* E. These risks may exist prior to, during, or after law enforcement intervention or CEW use. The subject may already be at risk of death or serious injury as a result of pre-existing conditions, individual susceptibility, or other factors F. In a physiologically or metabolically compromised person any physiologic or metabolic change may cause or contribute to death or serious injury	
VIII.	Voluntary Exposures and Videos A. Not a requirement for successful completion of course B. Instructors may refuse to allow a student to be exposed to the TASER C. Benefits vs. Risks of Voluntary Exposure D. Voluntary Exposure Guidelines 1. Safety *a) Equipment/Environment* *b) Health Concerns/Waivers* *c) Warm-up exercises/Stretching* *d) Spotters* *e) Probe Removal* 2. Types of Exposure	Slides 46-67

a) Standing *b) Prone* *c) Probe Mode* *d) Alligator Clips* 3. Targeting *a) Every exposure should be used to demonstrate tactics and other important training issues* *b) Every exposure should have training value* *c) Utilize probe hits to allow students to remove probes* *d) Target different parts of the body to show different effects, such as hits to the legs, back hits, and placing one probe above the belt line and one below it* *e) Demonstrate one probe hit with (three-point) drive-stun follow up to achieve NMI* *f) Demonstrate difference between probe hits and drive stun* E. Watch Voluntary Exposure Videos 1. Discuss reasons for effective TASER use 2. Discuss reasons for ineffective TASER use	
IX. TASER Situational Use Considerations A. Quantum of Force – Anticipation of the effects and injuries based on an application of a force. 1. Is the application of the TASER reasonable to use compared to the seriousness of the crime? 2. What secondary injuries should we anticipate causing after using the TASER?	Slide 69
B. Federal Law – Fourth Amendment Standard (Based on the Officer's Perceptions) 1. Does the suspect pose an immediate threat of	Slides 70-73

harm/injury to the officer? 2. Is the suspect fleeing or a flight risk after a serious offense? 3. Does the suspect pose an immediate threat to the public? C. Case Law 1. Beaver v. City of Federal Way *a) The use of a ECD constitutes the application of force* *b) Each additional application of the ECD involves an additional use of force* *c) Multiple ECD applications cannot be justified based on the grounds that a suspect fails to comply with the officer's orders, absent other indications the suspect is an immediate threat or about to flee from a serious crime.* *d) The decision to apply multiple ECD applications must take into consideration the capability whether or not a suspect is able to comply with the officer's commands.* 2. Graham v. Connor – Risk Factors Prioritized by Gates v. Chew *a) Immediate threat to the safety of the officers/others* *b) Whether or not the suspect is actively resisting* *c) Circumstances are tense, uncertain, and rapidly evolving* *d) Severity of the crime* *e) Attempts to evade seizure by flight* 3. Woman with Bat Video *a) In this video recorded on a TASER CAM HD, a woman is hitting another woman with an aluminum baseball bat*	Slides 75-77 Slides 78 Slides 79-80

	b) *This situation clearly demonstrates at least three of the Graham v. Connor factors* *c)* *The subject is an immediate threat to others, the circumstances are tense, uncertain and rapidly evolving, a serious crime is being committed* *d)* *The officer effectively deployed one cartridge from an X2 for one cycle and gave verbal commands that were followed* *e)* *The officer did not give a verbal warning prior to discharging the CEW* *f)* *Is this a problem in this case?* *g)* *Consider that she was in the process of beating another person with a bat and could have probably hit the victim one or two more times while the officer gave a verbal warning* *h)* *The quantum of force was low since the subject was standing on grass*	
4.	Other Force Factors *a)* *Other less injurious force options available* *b)* *Known medical/mental conditions of suspect* *c)* *Officers should give verbal warnings if appropriate*	Slides 81-82
5.	Considerations to Avoid CECD Excessive Force Liability *a)* *Officer's reasonable perceptions* *b)* *Officer's objective* *c)* *Quantum of Force (including secondary injuries)* *d)* *Ability to give verbal warnings before the application of a ECD and determine if the suspects is capable of complying with your commands*	Slides 83-86

e) Follow "targeting guidelines" and use the 5 cycle as a window of opportunity to control or "handcuff under power" *f) Be able to justify each application of the TASER Avoid multiple, repeated, prolonged, extended, or continuous CEW exposures unless necessary to counter reasonably perceived threat(s) and it is justifiable* 6. Documentation *a) Subject's threats, behaviors, and actions* *b) Each use or application of force* *c) Each CEW trigger pull or 5-second discharge* *d) Each mode of CEW use* *e) Each injury or allegation of injury* 7. Situational Considerations (If the Person does not pose an Immediate Threat or Flight Risk) *a) Attempt to negotiate/communicate before using ECD* *b) Avoid using on mentally ill* *c) Avoid using on high risk population* *d) Avoid targeting sensitive areas* *e) Do not use for pain compliance if it foreseeably ineffective* 8. Legal Resources *a) www.aele.org/law/Digests/ECWcases.html* *b) www.CEWlaw.info* *c) Support Materials/Legal Folder of V19.0 DVD*	Slide 87
X. TASER X26	

Uses electrical charge to affect motor functions and the sensory nervous system	
A. Nomenclature	Slide 90
B. Trigger Operation	Slides 91-92
1. Single trigger pull and release discharges a 5 second cycle of electrical charge	
2. A cycle can be stopped early by putting the safety in the downward position	
3. Holding the trigger beyond the 5 second cycle will continue the discharge until the trigger is released after the initial 5 second cycle	
4. Prolonged exposure may lead to allegations of excessive force or claims of long term injury	
C. Safety Switch	Slides 93-94
1. Ambidextrous	
a) Does not work independent of other side	
b) Do Not block one side while trying to move the other side	
2. Safety Switch Position	
a) Down – Safe	
b) Up	
(1) Armed	
(2) Activates CID and Illumination	
D. Performance Activities	
1. Instruct students to pick up his/her TASER to perform the following:	
a) Proper finger positions for aiming and firing	
b) "Arming" the TASER-lifting the safety lever up	
c) "Sparking" the TASER-pulling the trigger	
d) Placing the TASER on "Safe"-placing the safety down	

e) Have student spark the TASER, remove their finger from the trigger, and allow the TASER to complete one 5-second cycle *f) Have the student spark the TASER, depress the trigger and apply constant pressure for longer than 5 seconds to show the cycle continuing to run until the pressure is released* *g) Have the student spark the TASER, and place the safety lever down before the 5 second cycle expires to show that the cycle can be stopped before the 5 second cycle expires*	
E. Central Information Display (CID) 1. Warranty Information 2. Year, Month, Day, Time 3. Temperature (C) 4. Latest DPM software revision 5. Cycle countdown 05, 04, 03, 02, IIII, 00 6. Percentage of battery life remaining	Slides 95-96
F. Illumination Button and Options 1. Safety switch must be down to change illumination options 2. Use finger to hold down button for approximately 2 seconds for display 3. Do Not use sharp or pointed objects, may damage the TASER 4. Illumination Options *a) LO – Laser only* *b) OF – Flashlight only* *c) LF – Laser and Flashlight* *d) OO – No Laser, No Flashlight*	Slide 97
G. Performance Activities	

	a) Instruct student to manipulate the lighting options by depressing the *b) Illumination button* *c) Have the student place the TASER on the LO mode before proceeding*	
H.	Batteries (Digital Power Magazine) (DPM)	Slides 98-100
	1. 2 X 3 volt lithium energy cells	
	2. Provides up to 195, 5 second cycles at room temperature	
	3. Digital memory stores percentage value of remaining battery life *a) Replace DPM when percentage is <20%* *b) Use for training until percentage is <1%* *c) Dispose at 1% - could cause damage to TASER*	
	4. TASER must be stored with DPM at all times *a) DPM Failure may result in:* (1) Loss of time and date (2) Software corruption (3) TASER failure (4) DPM should not be left out of TASER for extended periods of time	Slide 101
	5. Firmware updates *a) Failure to update firmware could affect the performance and life of the X26* *b) A "P" is displayed on the CID during the upgrade process* *c) DO NOT activate the X26 during the upgrade process* *d) DO Not remove the DPM during the upgrade process – will corrupt the*	Slides 102-104

	software *e) If the CID shows a "E", "H", or goes blank, return the X26 to the factory*	
	6. DPM/XDPM must be fully seated to avoid disconnect	Slide 105
I.	Performance Activities	
	1. Instruct student to remove the DPM by depressing the DPM release button and sliding the DPM out	
	2. Have the student replace the DPM into the TASER	
	3. Make sure the rail on the DPM is aligned with the correct slot in the TASER	
	4. Check to see the DPM is properly seated in the DPM well	
	5. Ensure the DPM release button is flush with the grip of the TASER	
	6. Check CID for important information	
J.	Sleep Mode	Slide 106
	1. The X26 will enter "sleep" mode after 20 minutes of inactivity	
	2. "Sleep" mode aids in the prevention of accidental depletion	
	3. X26 CID will go blank and will not fire	
	4. Re-arm X26 by flipping safety switch down and back up	
	5. Recording resumes if a TASER CAM is attached when the X26 is reactivated	
K.	Spark Test	Slides 107-111
	1. Should be spark tested at the beginning of each shift or at least once in a 24 hour period	
	2. Visually and audibly verify the X26 is sparking	
	3. Check the battery performance	
	4. Assists in "conditioning" the X26	

	5. A spark test between 1/19 of a second and 1 second is recommended	
	6. Make sure to point the X26 in a safe direction	
	7. Remove cartridge	
	8. Flip safety up to arm X26	
	9. Pull trigger	
	10. Visually and audibly inspect the arc	
	11. Lower the safety switch to place X26 on "SAFE"	
	12. Reload cartridge	
L.	Dataport and Download	Slides 112-116
	1. Data from X26 includes: time, date, duration, temperature, and battery status	
	2. Must use Evidence.com to download data	
	3. A quarterly download and clock reset is recommended	
M.	Labeling the X26	Slide 117
	1. Do NOT use metal tags	
	2. Do NOT use a vibrating etching machine	
	3. DO apply labels/stickers with identifying numbers, letters, etc.	
	4. DO contact TASER for custom engraving	
N.	Radio Interference	Slide 118
	1. Radio interference can affect the proper operation of the X26 if left in close proximity	
	2. Keep the X26 several inches away from other electronic equipment	
	3. Make sure the safety lever is down if the X26 is placed in close proximity to any electronic equipment	
O.	Maintenance and Care	Slides 120-121
	1. Avoid dropping	

2. Check DPM regularly – keep DPM inserted

3. TASER cartridges expire after 5 years

4. Do Not store in pocket without a holster

5. Download data and preserve evidence before sending the X26 to TASER for repairs

6. Avoid exposing the X26 to excessive moisture

   a) If completely submerged, return to TASER

   b) For all others:

      (1) Place safety down, point in a safe direction, and remove cartridge.

      (2) Remove DPM, dry X26 for at least 24hours.

      (3) Reinstall DPM, arm the X26, and conduct 3 full 5-second cycles.

   c) If the spark test is normal, return to service

   d) If the X26 does not function properly, return it to TASER

P. Taser Cam

Slides 122-125

1. Can be used with any X26 CEW

2. Replaces DPM

3. Has approximately 1.5 second boot up

4. 1.5 hours of video & audio

5. 100 5-second cycles plus audio and video when fully charged

6. Video: 320 X 240 Resolution

7. QVGA Black & White at 10 FPS

8. MPEG-4 Video/Audio Compression

9. Built in infrared light source for low light and no light capability

10. When lens is covered the CID flashes “88” and the

	LASER will also flash	
	11. Rechargeable via USB or AC wall outlet	
	12. Periodically check and clean the lens with a cotton swab	
Q.	TASER CAM Videos	Slides 126-127
	1. Pacing Subject	
	a) In this video the operator turned off the LED lights and LASER on the X26 CEW and the video is shot in a completely blacked-out room	
	b) You can see the subject clearly in the video	
	c) The subject is wearing a black shirt although it appears to be white	
	2. Bait Shop Robbery	
	a) The officer activates the X26 CEW with TASER CAM to document the incident before, during and after the deployment	
	b) In this incident the officer was keeping two suspects at bay while awaiting back up.	
R.	TASER CAM II	Slide129
	1. Released March, 2012	
	2. Replaced original TASER CAM	
	3. Records 4.5 hours of audio and video	
	4. Approximately 1.5 second boot up time	
	5. 640 X 480 resolution	
	6. 15 frames per second	
	7. Audio can be disabled in EVIDENCE Sync	
	8. Requires EVIDENCE Sync to download	
S.	TASER Cartridges	Slides 130-141
	1. TASER cartridges are used in the X26, X26P, M26 and SHOCKWAVE CEWs	
	2. Available in 15, 21, 25 and 35 ft.*	

a) *15 ft. Cartridge*

(1) (4.6 meters)

(2) Yellow blast doors

(3) Live cartridge

(4) Regular probe

b) *21 ft. Cartridge*

(1) (6.4 meters)

(2) Silver blast doors

(3) Live cartridge

(4) Regular probe

c) *XP 25 ft. Cartridge*

(1) (7.6 meters)

(2) Green blast doors

(3) Live cartridge

(4) XP probe

d) *XP 35 ft. Cartridge*

(1) Special Duty

(2) (10.67 meters)

(3) Orange door

(4) Live cartridge XP probe

e) *LS 21 ft. cartridge*

(1) (6.4 meters)

(2) Blue cartridge/blue blast doors

(3) Short probe

3. All TASER cartridges have a 5 year expiration from date of manufacture

4. TASER cartridges are deployed by electrical arc. Discharging CEW, static electricity, or other electrical source can cause inadvertent cartridge deployment

5. Cartridge Inspection (Things to look for):

   a) *Blast doors attached*

   b) *No cracks*

   c) *Locking tabs are not compressed*

   d) *Expiration date (cartridges have 5 year life)*

6. Probe Spread

   a) *The 15, 21, LS and XP 25 ft. TASER cartridges utilize an 8-degree angle between the probes.*

   b) *The top probe is propelled horizontal relative to the CEW.*

   c) *The bottom probe is propelled downward at an 8-degree angle.*

   d) *There is no affirmative top or bottom.*

   e) *Each probe is positioned inside the cartridge at 4-degrees off the centerline.*

   f) *When the TASER cartridge is loaded, the top probe becomes horizontal relative to the CEW and the 8-degree angle is achieved.*

   g) *Rule of thumb: ~1 foot (.3 m) spread for every 7 feet (2.1 m) of travel*

   h) *The top probe of the 35 ft. Taser cartridge is 1-degree above relative horizontal and bottom probe sits at 3 degrees below relative horizontal with a total difference of 4 degrees between the probes.*

   i) *The XP 35-foot TASER cartridge must be loaded with an affirmative top and bottom orientation. There are raised orange arrows on the top of the cartridge to aid in this action.*

7. Wires

   a) *Steel with insulated coating*

Slides 142-143

	b) *Can break easily if stepped on or pulled* *c)* *Inadvertent contact with wires or the probe during discharge can result in electrical shock* *d)* *TASER operator should advise officers to avoid wires during restraint* *e)* *Avoid crossing wires when multiple TASER CEWs are deployed*	
8.	Anti-Felon Identification Tags (AFIDs) *a)* *Each cartridge contains 20-30 Anti-Felon Identification Tags (AFIDs) with the cartridge serial number printed on them* *b)* *Cartridges manufactured after November 2009 have the serial number and 2D bar code LASER engraved onto the back of the cartridge* *c)* *Originally created for civilian sales of TASER CEWs to deter criminal use* *d)* *Many law enforcement agencies collect AFID tags at the scene of a deployment to determine the number of cartridges deployed* *e)* *Prevents abuse and protects officers from unfounded allegations through documentation of use*	Slide 144
9.	TASER Cartridge Shipping Covers *a)* *On cartridges for safe shipping* *b)* *Do not attempt to load a cartridge with the cover in place onto a TASER CEW* *c)* *Covers should be removed prior to cartridges being taken into the field* *d)* *To remove the shipping cover, place the TASER cartridge face down on a non-conductive flat surface* *e)* *Do not hold the cartridge facing any body part*	Slides 145-146

	f) *Carefully use your fingers to grab the locking portion of the shipping cover* *g)* *Place your thumbs on the side of the cartridge* *h)* *Push up on cartridge with thumbs*	
10.	Loading TASER Cartridges *a)* *Hold the TASER cartridge by the sides* *b)* *Keeping all body parts away from the front* *c)* *Be cautious of inadvertent cartridge deployment* *d)* *Ensure the safety switch is in the down (SAFE) position and point the CEW in a safe direction* *e)* *Carefully insert the TASER cartridge into the deployment bay* *f)* *You may hear an audible click* *g)* *Gently tug the cartridge to ensure its seated* *h)* *Deployed by electrical discharge* *i)* *Can be discharged by static electricity (TASER cartridge only)* *j)* *Keep hands away from the front of cartridges* *k)* *Do not inadvertently point cartridges at yourself or at anyone else* *l)* *Use caution not to arc the CEW closer than 2 inches from a live cartridge* *m)* *If this is done, the cartridge could discharge*	Slides 147-151
11.	Performance Activities *a)* *Pass out at least two expended TASER cartridges* *b)* *Instruct students to load and reload the expended cartridges repeatedly as*	

	described above	
XI.	Tactical Considerations	Slides 153
A.	Holster Carries: Pros & Cons	Slides 154-155
B.	Flammability Concerns	
1.	Some personal defense sprays use flammable carriers such as alcohol and could be dangerous to use in immediate conjunction with TASER CEWs	
2.	When we talk about testing your OC's or other chemical agent's flammability with your TASER CEW, you should understand that some include flammable agents for propulsion carriers or to lower its freezing point	
3.	Some carriers are alcohol or oil based	
4.	Some are water based	
5.	Some agents use a mixture formula that is proprietary to the manufacturer or unknown to the public	
6.	Some of these formulas can ignite and cause flames when applied proximal to a TASER CEW	
C.	Probe Placement	Slide 157
1.	Both probes need to contact the subject to achieve NMI	
2.	If one probe strikes the subject and the other probe misses but lands on a conductive surface, the circuit might be completed, but NMI is unlikely due to the resistance	
D.	Targeting	Slides 158-161
1.	Avoid intentionally targeting the CEW on sensitive areas of the body	
2.	Preferred Target Zones	
a)	*Rear, because of the larger muscle groups, the preferred target zone on the back begins just below the neck and extends all the way down the legs*	

b) *Front, there have been some ineffective hits to the front of the body, particularly with hits to the upper torso with narrow probe spreads*

c) *By lowering the point of aim to the lower torso on the front of the body by about four inches, the potential for Neuro-Muscular Incapacitation of the core muscles is often increased by splitting the belt line of the body and targeting larger muscle groups*

d) *Aiming for the lower torso also reduces the risk of hitting some sensitive body areas*

e) *Non-preferred target zones are NOT prohibited, rather they should be avoided when practical*

3. Dart-to-heart distance

a) *Experts have identified the heart-to-dart distance as being the key determining factor in whether a CEW can affect the heart*

b) *The ventricular fibrillation (VF), ventricular tachycardia (VT), and cardiac capture or pacing probability for given dart locations decreased with the dart-to-heart horizontal distance (radius) on the skin surface*

c) *The further a CEW dart is away from the heart, the lower the risk of affecting the heart.*

d) *The risk of a CEW causing cardiac arrest in humans is not zero, but is sufficiently remote that making accurate estimates is very difficult. Current estimates of the risk are on the order of 1 in 100,000 applications*

4. Probe Placement

Slides 162-165

a) *Probe spreads less than four inches usually result in more of a pain compliance effect.*

b) One exception is close probe spreads where one probe is above the waist and one is below the waist. This type of hit typically results in loss of balance and the ability to stand. *c) Recent research showed much greater effectiveness when the CEW is deployed in probe mode to the subject's back. Effectiveness is directly related to probe spread and probe location.* *d) Remember, the bottom probe is traveling at a downward angle relative to the position of the CEW. Line up the TASER CEW with the subject's body to get both probes on target.* 5. Neuro-Muscular Incapacitation *a) Even with both probes making contact in a preferred target zone with a large spread, a subject may be able to voluntarily move his arms and legs* *b) The subject might be able to access and manipulate a weapon or strike/kick at an approaching officer* *c) When reasonably safe and practicable, officers should attempt to gain physical control of a subject as quickly as possible to restrict their movement and minimize any threats*	
6. Video Highlights *a) The suspect was reported to be armed with a handgun, which was later found to be a starter pistol once recovered from the suspect* *b) Officers on-scene had a custody plan in place prior to deployment allowing the custody officers to approach the suspect and take him into custody during the TASER CEW cycle, commonly referred to as "cuffing under power"*	Slide 166
7. Probe Placement	Slides 167-168

	a) Loose or thick clothing will be one of the TASER CEWs largest obstacles *b) Clothing tends to fit more tightly in the rear or on the back* *c) Officers may consider back shots as even thick shirts and jackets tend to fit tightly across the shoulders* *d) In these situations, a horizontal "shoulder to shoulder" deployment may be considered* *e) This may require a fairly close deployment to avoid too much spread between the probes* *f) Areas that can result in clothing disconnects include the lower back, where shirts may fall away from the body, and the legs when wearing baggy pants* *g) XP cartridges have proven effective in reducing clothing disconnects*	
E.	Arcing Electricity	Slide 169
	1. The insulation of the 25-foot and 35-foot TASER cartridges is thinner 2. This can result in less of an arc from the probes to the target if the wires touch each other or land on a conductive surface 3. The longer a wire is, the more resistance there is to the electrical circuit 4. This also can reduce the arcing distance from the probes	
F.	Some Causes of Limited Effectiveness	Slide 170
G.	Silence is Golden	Slides 171-173
	1. Arcing electricity is noticeably louder than when electrical charge is being delivered to a subject 2. Often, when no electrical charge is being delivered to a subject the electricity will arc across the front electrodes of the TASER	

	CEW or across the electrodes on the front of a previously deployed cartridge	
	3. Non-conductive practice targets are loud since the energy is arcing in the air or at the front of the TASER CEW	
	4. A conductive target should be used in training to simulate the sound of an actual field deployment	
	5. The noise level from a TASER X26 CEW when arcing on the front electrodes has been measured to be approximately 80 decibels	
	6. When electrical charge is being delivered to a subject via a completed circuit the decibel reading has been measured to be 50 decibels	
H.	Probe Spreads Video	Slide 174
	1. Close probe spreads are generally less effective than larger probe spreads	
	2. Increased effectiveness during single probe impacts when the TASER CEW operator completes the electrical circuit by leaving the cartridge on the TASER CEW and applying a 3-point drive-stun follow up to the subject	
	3. Otherwise, there would be no circuit completion and the subject would typically be unaffected by the TASER CEW	
	4. Clothing disconnects illustrated	
	5. Probes placed on two subjects grappling, the contact between the two subjects' bodies allow for circuit completion once the subjects lose contact with each other the circuit is broken	
	6. Subjects are tested for their ability to demonstrate tactile and dexterity functions during an CEW deployment as they are asked to hold and press a thumb switch attached to a buzzer while the electrical charge is applied	
	7. This video was filmed prior to current demonstration safety procedures	
	8. Make sure to follow current safety procedures during any volunteer exposures	

I.	Jail Video	Slides 175-176
	1. TASER CEWs are not a substitute for common sense and good communication	
	2. If practical, attempt to gain compliance using verbal commands	
	3. At times, verbal commands and display of the TASER CEW may gain compliance	
	4. One of the greatest advantages of TASER CEWs is their ability to sometimes stop aggressive behavior simply by pointing the CEW and placing the LASER on the subject	
	5. Displaying the arc on the end of the TASER CEW has often been shown to be a deterrent and is a much more viable option with the X2 since it doesn't need to be unloaded for an arc display	
J.	Injuries from Falls	Slide 177
	1. NMI frequently causes people to fall to the ground or other surface	
	2. They may or may not be able to catch or brace themselves and cushion the fall	
	3. Several people have suffered significant injuries including death from falling on a hard surface following a CEW exposure	
	4. Consider the environment the subject is standing on and the likelihood that a fall will result in injury	
	5. A clothing disconnect may still cause NMI if the subject moves in such a way that the probes get close enough to the skin to complete the circuit	
	6. This could result in injury if during the cycle the subject runs, climbs a fence, or moves to a more hazardous environment	
K.	Intermittent Connection Video	Slide 178
	1. A student is taking a voluntary CEW exposure and the bottom probe gets caught in his loose fitting shorts	

	2. The circuit is not completed and the student feels nothing until the spotters begin to lower him down and the bottom probe moves closer to his body	
	3. The student noticeably feels the effects when he is almost to the ground	
L.	Increased Deployment Risk	Slide 179
	1. The risks of TASER CEW exposure should be balanced between several factors, including, but not limited to:	
	a) The threat to the officer, subject, and the public	
	b) The availability of other force options and the likely outcome of their use	
M.	Increased Deployment Risks Video	Slides 180-181
	1. An inmate threatens to commit suicide by jumping over a stairway	
	2. An officer approaches and deploys probes into him as he is starting to go over the rail	
	3. The inmate is incapacitated before he can get over the rail and another officer restrains him	
	4. Although the outcome of this incident was good, consider the elevated risk conditions	
	5. The subject was on an elevated platform and began to climb the rail	
	6. He was wearing very loose fitting clothes	
	7. It is possible that a clothing disconnect could have led to intermittent contact that might have had no effect until the inmate was on or over the rail	
	8. It could have been argued that the NMI caused him to fall	
	9. It is not our intent to be critical of the officer's actions or to imply that the use of the CEW was inappropriate, we show this video simply to demonstrate a use that could fall into the category of elevated risk	

10. There is another case where a subject fell off a fence after being struck by a CEW and broke his neck

11. It is believed that the officer deployed the CEW before the subject climbed the fence, but a clothing disconnect caused intermittent contact and was not effective until the subject started to roll over the fence at which time NMI was achieved and the subject fell uncontrollably

N. Increased Deployment Risk Examples — Slide 182

1. Consider the totality of the circumstances, including applicable laws and agency policy

2. Balance the risk of injury versus the risk of the threat

O. Tactical Considerations — Slide 183

1. The advantages of using the TASER CEW have been proven, it may not be the best answer to every problem you deal with, and won't always be effective

2. Consider having lethal cover or other reasonable and appropriate force options available when practical

3. Consider your cover and distance tactics when dealing with subjects who are reasonably perceived as an immediate threat

P. Contingencies — Slide 184

Have contingency plans for dealing with ineffective deployments or other applications

1. A CEW's effectiveness is determined by many factors including, but not limited to:

   a) Absence of delivered electrical charge

   b) Probe locations and probe spread

   c) Subject's muscle mass

   d) Clothing

e) Movement *f) Even though a subject may be affected by a CEW in one part of his body the subject may maintain full muscle control of other portions of his body* 2. CEW Failure *a) CEW or cartridge may fail to fire, operate, or be effective* *b) No weapons system, tool, technique, force option, or CEW is always effective* *c) If a CEW, cartridge, or accessory is inoperable, fails to function, or the intended CEW application is ineffective in achieving the desired effect, consider reloading and redeploying, using other force options, disengaging, or using other alternatives* *d) Always be prepared to redeploy CEW or use a backup plan* *e) Be familiar with backup plans and acceptable alternatives in the event of ineffective CEW deployment* *f) The failure of the CEW to fire, operate, or be effective could result in death or serious injury* 3. Dud Video *a) The X26 CEW operator moves the CEW off target while it is still cycling during a delayed cartridge discharge* *b) One probe strikes a spotter in the thumb instead of the intended volunteer* *c) The other probe travels over the spotter's hand and completes a circuit when the wire comes down on top of his hand* *d) In the second incident, the cartridge does not fire right away and the operator moved the X26 CEW prior to moving the safety switch down*	Slide 185

	e) One probe strikes the volunteer in the head the other in the left shoulder *f) Always remember to stay on target until the safety switch is shifted to the down (SAFE) position if the cartridge does not immediately fire* *g) ALWAYS keep the TASER CEW pointed toward the target or in a safe direction*	
Q.	Distance Based Probe Placement	Slide 186
	1. Deployment range depends on numerous factors including the type of cartridge loaded in the TASER CEW 2. The TASER CEW operator should be within the maximum range to allow for slack in the wires when probes impact/attachment is achieved 3. Not allowing for slack in this situation may break the wires 4. If a deployment is at the maximum range of the TASER/Smart cartridge, the officer may need to close the distance slightly to avoid breaking the wires when the probes impact/attach 5. Very close deployments could result in increased accuracy, but have less reactionary distance and smaller probe spread, which could be less effective 6. Long range deployments provide increased officer safety and increased probe spread, but also increase the likelihood of a missed probe 7. Preferred range of the 21 and 25 foot cartridges is 7 to 15 feet 8. This provides a balance between officer safety, probe spread, and accuracy 9. Analysis of actual field use data submitted to TASER indicates this range of 7 to 15 feet appears to be the best overall compromise between the following factors: 10. It allows the officer to remain outside the	

	reactionary gap	
	11. Provides the distance needed to achieve adequate probe spread that typically allows for NMI to occur	
	12. Keeps the officer close enough to allow for the probes to be accurate during deployment	
R.	Deployment Distance Considerations: 0-7 feet	Slides 187-188
	1. We have seen impressive results with aiming near the waistline and placing one probe above the beltline and the other probe below the beltline	
	2. Particularly when firing at close range, consider targeting the waist area to put one probe above the waist and one probe below the waist possibly into the thigh, leg or buttocks area for enhanced effectiveness	
	3. This technique, commonly referred to as splitting the belt line, can affect two or more large muscle groups and increase the chances of achieving at least partial NMI even with a limited probe spread	
	4. While the pelvic area has been shown to be an effective target area, care must be taken to avoid the genitals when practical, or when legally justified	
	5. Close probe spreads in the chest area often do not achieve NMI	
	6. The subject can still control his arms and there have been cases where they pull the probes out or break the wires	
S.	Close Distance Video	Slide 189-190
T.	Deployment Distance Considerations: 7-15 feet	Slide 191
	Deployments from 7 to 15 feet are considered to be within the preferred range of the TASER CEW	
U.	Deployment Distance Considerations: 15-25 feet	Slide 192
V.	Distractions	Slide 193
W.	Controlling/Cuffing Under Power	Slides 194-196

	1. There is a natural reluctance to touch a person who is being shocked by electricity 2. You can grab onto a person during the five second cycle without feeling the effects of the NMI discharge 3. You will not feel the electrical current unless you touch directly between or directly onto one of the probes 4. If this does happen, you will not be incapacitated 5. You will feel a shock and instinctively pull your hand away 6. Just reassess the subject and grab him somewhere else 7. Direct contact officers to move in during the cycle while the subject is incapacitated 8. While there are circumstances under which multiple cycles may be appropriate and reasonable, officers should consider an attempt to move in and control the subject while the TASER CEW is cycling and it is practical and reasonably safe to do so 9. Remember, as with any application of force, each CEW (5-second) cycle, deployment, or trigger pull must be legally justified	
X.	Avoid Extended, Repeated, or Prolonged TASER CEW Applications 1. It is important to note the need for effective tactics while subduing and restraining subjects 2. It is advisable to minimize the number of CEW applications by working quickly to restrain the subject 3. If repeated CEW applications are not having the desired effect, for whatever reason, it may be reasonable to redeploy to a different location on the body or transition to another force option rather than continue to expose the subject to the stress of further CEW applications if these applications are not making progress toward the goals of capturing, controlling, or restraining the subject	Slides 197-198

	4. This may be especially true when dealing with persons in a health crisis such as excited delirium	
	5. Tests on human volunteers have shown that breathing continues during CEW stimulation	
	6. Prolonged application of 15 seconds continuous or with breaks every 5 seconds in a trans-diaphragm application did not significantly impair either the tidal volume or respiratory rate	
	7. However, in tests on anaesthetized pigs, the pigs did not breathe during CEW stimulation	
	8. It was also noted in these pig tests that changes in conscious pigs could be different from those observed in anaesthetized animals	
Y.	Tactical Considerations	Slide 199
Z.	Look Change in Behavior	Slides 200-202
	1. They could fall to the ground or go rigid during incapacitation	
	2. No reaction, no change in their behavior, or a loud arcing sound could indicate poor connection or no connection at all, limited probe spread, or a low muscle mass contact	
AA.	Environment/Setting Considerations	Slide 203
	1. The minimum firing range of the CEW is 0	
	2. Most launchable impact weapons have a minimum safe distance	
	3. CEWs are target specific	
	4. Chemical agents and OC have a high propensity for cross contamination that can make them problematic in enclosed environments	
BB.	Close Quarter Video	Slides 204-205
	1. A man attacks his girlfriend in a small room	
	2. The bailiff avoided the victim and witness, deployed probes into the suspect's and held him until help arrived	
	3. The victim, witness and judge were unaffected	

4. In such a small room it would have been very difficult to effectively use a baton, and pepper spray would have likely resulted in cross contamination of the victim, witness, judge and the bailiff

CC. Correctional/Jail Use

Slide 206

1. There have been reports of inmates devising tactics to defeat CEWs

2. As with all force options, there are ways to limit or defeat their effectiveness

3. Remember not to focus on only one option. If the CEW deployment or other options fail, have another option or plan available to deal with the situation

4. Three tactics have been brought to the attention of TASER by officers in the field:

a) Subjects have tried to immediately drop and roll upon being impacted with the CEW probes in an attempt to break the wires or dislodge the probes

b) Possible solutions to this issue may include targeting large muscles, allow for sufficient probe spread to achieve NMI and allow enough slack in the wires in an attempt to prevent breakage

c) Subjects have also been reported to continually spin towels, shirts or similar objects in front of them in a windmill motion to try and block the CEW probes in flight

d) A possible solution to this may be to target the legs or back or consider an alternative force option

e) To use clothing and materials to create more than a two-inch cumulative gap

f) A possible solution to this may be to target the legs or back or consider an alternative force option

DD. Suicidal Subject Video

Slides 207-208

1. In this TASER Cam video, a suicidal female is sitting at the top of the stairs holding a knife

2. The officer is at the base of the stairs, fairly close, but he has a very small target because the subject is sitting

3. The TASER operator has lethal cover right next to him

4. The officer targets the arm holding the knife and immediately incapacitates the subject

5. Both officers quickly disarm and control the subject during the cycle

EE. Chemical or Mental Influences — Slides 210-211

FF. Chemical or Mental Influences Video — Slide 212

1. The subject in this video is reported to be under the influence of methamphetamine and has a long history of fighting with the police

2. Notice the effect of the CEW on this subject who is under the influence of drugs

GG. Drive Stun — Slides 213-215

1. There are two separate modes of drive-stun backup:

   a) Drive stun utilizing the electrodes on the front of the CEW

   b) Three-point deployment

2. Probe deployments are usually more desirable and effective than drive stuns without a cartridge for several reasons:

   a) There is an increased probability of NMI versus the pain compliance of the drive stun

   b) Probe deployments can be applied from a safer distance than a drive stun applied with direct contact

   c) Probe deployments usually require fewer cycles and fewer injuries are typically observed

d)	*Probe deployments usually result in lesser skin and tissue damage than drive stun. Typically a probe deployment results in two small puncture wounds*	
e)	*Even a single drive-stun cycle can result in numerous skin injuries due to the often continually moving CEW contact points on the body)*	
f)	*Instructors MUST be clear that the drive stun generally does not cause incapacitation*	
g)	*Because of this, officers may find themselves in prolonged struggles with violent suspects whom they end up drive stunning several times in several different locations*	
h)	*This often results in multiple discharges and numerous signature marks and scratches on the subject's body*	
i)	*It is in these types of scenarios that officers may face accusations of excessive force, even though they may be justified in their use of force and the CEW in these cases, many of them could have avoided problems by using probes to incapacitate the subject and allow fellow officers to restrain them without further struggle*	
j)	*Of course, officers will not always have the option of using probes*	
k)	*When this is the case and a drive stun is used, try to target appropriate pressure points in an attempt to get the suspect restrained as quickly as possible*	
l)	*It is possible to apply a drive stun with a live cartridge*	
m)	*There is a low risk of over penetration*	
n)	*The close probe spread will likely not have an NMI effect*	
o)	*The officer may leave the deployed cartridge on the CEW and apply contact*	

	away from the impact site of the probes	
	p) This technique could have an effect similar to a probe deployment from distance with a substantial probe spread	
	q) If only one probe impacts the subject, the drive stun follow up can act as the second probe completing the circuit	
HH.	Drive Stun Video	Slide 216
	1. In this video notice how the close probe placement produces minimal probe spread and a pain response only	
	2. Once the deploying officer applies a drive stun away from the probes, he achieves NMI	
	3. This tactic was developed by law enforcement officers using the CEW and is provided here for informational purposes	
	4. It is not necessarily recommended or endorsed by TASER	
II.	Angled Drive Stun	Slide 218-219
	See the Angled Drive-Stun video for more information	
JJ.	Drive-Stun Backup	Slide 220
	1. It may be an acceptable technique to deploy the cartridge from close range and follow up with a drive stun away from that area to achieve NMI, but a drive stun without the cartridge can be used as a backup option as well	
	2. It generally acts as a pain compliance tool	
	3. Again remember…the drive stun alone usually does not cause NMI	
KK.	Drive Stun Targeting	Slide 222
	1. Suggested pressure points are highlighted in this image (green areas)	
	2. Officers should only target these areas when they are defending themselves against a violent attacker	
	3. The cervical portion of the spine is very sensitive	

		to pressure	
	4.	Care should be taken when applying a drive stun to the pelvic area to avoid the possibility of crushing the testicles	
LL.	Animals		Slides 225-226
	1.	CEWs have been shown to be an effective option for dealing with aggressive animals and have generally been successful	
	2.	Most animals have been incapacitated or stunned, but usually recover instantly once the CEW cycle is over	
	3.	The majority of them quickly left the scene and broke the wires	
	4.	Some dogs, however, do not run away and can become aggressive	
	5.	Deployments that were unsuccessful on animals are typically the result of a single probe impact	
	6.	Officers must remember to cant their CEW to line up the bottom probe with the animal's body	
	7.	The "dose/response" for a smaller animal has not been well-studied	
	8.	CEWs intended for human use may be dangerous to smaller animals and may result in a lethal outcome of the animal unintentionally	
MM.	TASER Used on Animals Video		Slides 227-228
	1.	A police officer is investigating an animal complaint is attacked by the dog	
	2.	Decide for yourself if this is a good environment to use a firearm	
	3.	Think about what other force options the officer has	
	4.	Observe his backup officer deploy an CEW on the dog and take notice of the results on a running dog as he cants the CEW in-line with the dog's body and tracks the moving dog through the shot	
	5.	The last part of this video (TASER CAM) shows the CEW deployed on a pit bull approaching a	

police officer 6. These incidents could have turned fatal for the dogs **7.** These incidents were highly successful uses without resorting to deadly force	
XII. Post Incident	Slides 230-231
A. Recording the Incident 1. There are often questions about the timing of certain events that happened during the use of force 2. This can include officers' actions, subject's actions, and subject's medical status during or immediately after the use of force 3. Creating a record through the use of on-officer video and/or by radioing in when certain things happen can help officers establish a factual timeline	
B. Probe Removal Follow-up 1. There have been a few reported cases in which the probe was removed from a body but the pin/straightened needle pulled free of the probe body and remained in the skin 2. Needle-nose pliers will be required to get a firm grip, or by hemostat by EMS or hospital 3. There have also been a few reported incidents where the barbed tip broke off and only the small barb remained in the skin 4. In this instance, the barbed tip would behave similar to a small metal splinter, however removal by medical staff is still advised	Slide 233
C. Considerations for Handling Used Probes 1. Biohazard 2. Evidentiary Value *a) Some agency policies may mandate some or all of these items be placed into evidence*	Slides 234-236

and some agencies may see no evidentiary value of these items at all *b) However, it should be noted that much can be determined by close examination of deployed probes and wires* *c) This would be of particular importance in cases where a CEW did NOT incapacitate a subject and officers had to resort to other options or even deadly force* *d) Some litigations the question whether a probe impacted or embedded, or whether electrical discharge was delivered to the subject by arcing, have been crucial issues* *e) Whether not all evidence collected was ambiguous and open to misperceptions*	
D. Arrest-Related Death (ARD) Warning Signs	Slide 237
E. Arrest-Related Death Video	Slide 238
1. We can see several arrest related death, or ARD, warning signs: *a) Bizarre or violent behavior* *b) Disrobing* *c) Violence toward/attacking glass, lights, and reflective surfaces*	
2. Consider having back up officers present before contacting such individuals when possible	
3. Consider having EMS standing by to evaluate and treat the subject as soon as they are controlled	
4. If a suspect exhibits any of these signs, get the subject medical attention as quickly as possible as these people may be at elevated risk for arrest-related death	
F. Post Arrest-Related Death Evidence	Slides 239-240
1. Medical Examiners often fail to examine the small details such as having the brain microscopically examined, or fail to collect and then analyze hair samples, which may indicate chronic drug abuse	
2. A negative autopsy is common in ARDs, often due	

	to a lack of forensic evidence for identification of a proven mechanism of death	
	3. Valuable evidence can be lost forever if not expeditiously collected and properly retained	
	4. There are several very important items of evidentiary value that are time sensitive and need to be collected ASAP following an arrest related death	
	5. If a CEW was used, download the weapon's firing logs ASAP after the incident so that any time drift issues can be resolved before any more time drift occurs	
	6. If EMS uses an AED on the subject collect the printouts and digital records immediately	
	7. This evidence is not normally kept by EMS and can be crucial to determining what role the use of force may or may not have played in the ARD	
	8. The subject's clothing could be useful in determining the location of the probes from a CEW	
	9. There is a great deal of forensic evidence contained in expended CEW wires and probes	
	10. It is important that these items of evidence are properly collected and stored for later analysis	
	11. Proper collection and storage of CEW evidence is covered in the TASER Evidence Collection and Analysis course	
G.	Arrest-Related Death Responses	Slide241
	1. It is always better to have this plan in place before an ARD, rather than to be scrambling for information while the press waits	
	2. Sample of Critical Information on Arrest-Related Death Checklist:	
	a) Time between CEW application and pronouncement of death is critical	
	b) Circumstances regarding arrest	
	c) Distance fired, probe spread, location and duration of cycles	

	d) CEW effects (any change in behavior?) *e) Subject's influence (drugs, alcohol, EDP)* *f) Any other force used?* *g) Medical Examiner's contact info* 3. Don't overreact 4. Take time to analyze the situation and the potential causes of death prior to drawing any conclusions	
XIII.	Initial CEW User Certification TASER makes end-user lesson plans available to currently certified instructors, and has established minimum standards including: A. Six hours of initial instruction following the provided lesson plan B. Fire at least two cartridges C. Pass a written test with a minimum score of 80% D. Annual recertification including TASER informational updates and firing two more cartridges E. Instructors are required to check the TASER web site within 72 hours of presenting a TASER class to ensure use of the most current version of the training DVD, lesson plan, PowerPoint, TASER User Informational Update, and to review all current Training Bulletins and product warnings	Slide 244
XIV.	CEW Re- Certification A. Annual re-certification requires review and familiarization with the TASER User Informational Update and firing at least two cartridges B. Instructors are required to check the TASER web site within 72 hours of presenting a TASER class to ensure use of the most current version of the training DVD, lesson plan, PowerPoint, TASER User Informational Update, and to review all current Training Bulletins and product warnings	Slide 245

XV. TASER Diagram (Test Purposes) A. Clearly illustrates the lettering system as it relates to the nomenclature portion of Part II: X26 User Certification Test B. Screen is left up to aid students with identifying letters and arrows C. Sometimes the written tests do not show arrows and letters clearly XVI. Questions/Concerns A. Give students an opportunity to ask questions that weren't asked during the lecture B. Address concerns students may have regarding the TASER, polices, etc. XVII. Administer Written Exam A. Provide students with appropriate written tests B. Monitor students as they complete the written test XVIII. Correct Written Tests A. Collect the written tests B. Correct the written tests C. Administer re-test to students who did not achieve a passing score of 80% D. Correct re-tests if necessary XIX. Conduct Performance Drills Tests A. The student is required to demonstrate the following skills to the satisfaction of the instructor: 1. Demonstrate the proper finger positions for aiming and firing 2. Control the TASER adequately when commanded "Aim-Spark-Safe" at random 3. Demonstrate the ability to load and unload the TASER under stress	Slide 252

4. Remove and re-install the DPM in the TASER correctly

5. Hit targets from various distances and place both probes in the preferred target zones

Note: Performance tests 1, 2, and 4 had been conducted during the lecture portion

A. Load and Re-load Drill Under Stress

1. Conduct a safety check to make sure no live firearms are in the classroom

2. Give students two expended TASER cartridges

3. NO LIVE TASER cartridges are allowed in this drill

4. Explain the drill:

5. Have students pair up and face each other approximately 10 feet apart

6. Have the students load an expended TASER cartridge and store the other in an appropriate holder (ie. cartridge holster pouch, XDPM adapter)

7. On the command of the instructor, have the students draw his/her TASER on his/her partner, aim, arm, and fire the TASER

8. Simulate a miss/malfunction with the first firing of the TASER

9. Activate the safety on the TASER as soon as possible

10. Remove the first cartridge

11. Replace the first cartridge

12. Aim and arm the TASER

13. Pull the TASER trigger and let it run for a complete cycle

14. Instruct the student to move off line after pulling the TASER trigger and scan for other threats and to breathe

15. Winner is determined by the person who completes the sequence first

16. Repeat

17. Drills may be performed from different starting positions (ie. Facing away from each other, sitting, prone, etc.)

B. Hit Targets at Various Distances

1. Fight Simulation Drill

2. Separate the students into two groups

3. Give each student two live TASER cartridges

4. Have them load the TASER with one cartridge and place the other in an appropriate location as in the previous drill

5. Explain the drill:

6. Students on each team will run a pre-designated distance

7. Punch a tombstone striking pad 20 times

8. Mount and strike a kicking shield 20 times

9. Run up to a target and draw his/her TASER

10. Give verbal warnings

11. Fire the Live cartridge into the target

12. Get off line

13. After one cycle, reload the TASER with a new LIVE cartridge

14. Re-holster the TASER and run to the next target

15. The student will approach the next target (which is flat on the floor)

16. Have the student fire TASER into the target from close range and follow up the initial shot with a drive stun

17. Complete one cycle in the drive stun mode

18. Once the cycle ends, discard the expended cartridge, and run back to the end of the line of

his/her respective team

19. The next person in line can now repeat the course (Treat as a relay race)

Note: Prior to beginning the drill:

a) Ensure there are no firearms in the room

b) Confirm students are free of health/medical limitations

c) Confirm participants have proper eye protection

d) Assign a person from each team to hold the tombstone

e) Assign two people to hold down the second target to present a smaller window to fire the TASER for the drive stun

f) Assign staff to monitor the exercise regarding safety issues

XVII. Volunteers

A. Handout Volunteer Waivers to the volunteers

B. Give the volunteers the option of probes or alligator clips

C. Give volunteer and spotters protective eyewear

D. Instructor shoots student with the TASER and removes probes as described in the PowerPoint presentation

XVIII. Questions and Conclusion

A. Address questions/concerns regarding the TASER as raised by the students

B. Discuss the effects/experiences of the TASER on the volunteers
