



# TASER

## TRAINING ACADEMY

VERSION 19

### TASER® Conducted Electrical Weapons (CEWs)

#### Part 1: User Certification Test

PRINT LEGIBLY AND CLEARLY PLEASE!

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Training Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Location: \_\_\_\_\_

1. According to the Version 19 TASER International, Inc. (TASER) training program, how long before presenting a user (or other) TASER Conducted Electrical Weapon (CEW) course is a CEW instructor required to check the TASER website to ensure he/she is using the most current version of the training and warning materials:
  - a) 6 months
  - b) 1 month
  - c) 1 week
  - d) 72 hours
2. In deploying a CEW the officer should:
  - a) Use the least number of CEW discharges to accomplish lawful objectives
  - b) Keep pulling the CEW trigger until the person submits
  - c) Hold the trigger back (continuous CEW discharge) as long as it takes until the person submits to the officer's commands
  - d) Use the CEW as a torture device to gain the person's complete compliance
3. When deploying or using a CEW sensitive CEW target areas of the body to be avoided when practicable or possible include:
  - a) Head
  - b) Throat
  - c) Chest/breast
  - d) Chest area near the heart
  - e) Genitals
  - f) Known pre-existing injury areas
  - g) All of the above

4. The preferred target areas (with the exception of sensitive CEW target areas) for CEW deployment are:
  - a) Lower center mass (below chest or area of the heart) and legs for front shots
  - b) Below the neck area for back shots
  - c) Anywhere on the person's body
  - d) a and b
  - e) a and b (with the back being the most preferred area)
5. True/False As with any use of force, the longer the CEW exposure the greater the potential cumulative physiologic or metabolic effects.
6. Officers should attempt to minimize the total or cumulative CEW exposure duration by:
  - a) Using the window of opportunity
  - b) Cuffing under power
  - c) Observing the person during breaks in the CEW exposure
  - d) All of the above
7. When deploying probes to the front of a person's body, the CEW should generally be aimed:
  - a) At the face
  - b) At the chest or area of the heart
  - c) So as to split the hemispheres (the beltline)
  - d) At the throat
  - e) At the head
8. The risk (or probability) of a CEW causing or contributing to a person's cardiac arrest is:
  - a) Zero (to infinity)
  - b) Very high
  - c) High
  - d) Higher than the risk of death or serious injury from a firearm
  - e) Very low
9. True/False Under the 4<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the U.S. Constitutional standard: in judging whether [an officer's] actions were reasonable, we must consider the risk of bodily harm that [the officer's] actions posed to [the person] in light of the [person's] threat to the public that [the officer] was trying to eliminate.
10. True/False CEW use against a non-violent misdemeanant who appears to pose no immediate threat and who is given no warning is unconstitutional excessive force.
11. True/False It is an excessive and unreasonable use of force for an officer to repeatedly administer electrical shocks with a CEW on a person who is no longer armed, has been brought to the ground, has been restrained physically by several other officers, and is no longer actively resisting arrest.
12. Experts have identified the following key factors related to CEW cardiac risks:
  - a) Dart-to-heart ("DTH") distances
  - b) Amount of delivered electrical charge
  - c) Probe (or dart) anywhere on a person's body
  - d) A and B

13. As with any use of force tool or technique used by an officer:

- a) Any use of force has a risk of death or serious body harm
- b) The lower the number of force applications to accomplish lawful objectives the better
- c) Nothing works 100 percent of the time and contingencies should be considered.
- d) The use of force must be in compliance with appropriate legal, policy, and training directives, standards, and requirements
- e) All of the above

14. Factors courts may consider in determining the reasonableness of an officer's use of force include, but are not limited to;

- a) The availability of (less injurious) alternative methods of capturing, controlling, restraining, or subduing a person
- b) What officers knew about the person's health, mental condition, or other relevant frailties
- c) Whether officers warned the person that a certain type of force was about to be used, if possible
- d) All of the above

15. If the person is not an immediate threat or a flight risk from a serious event, then, courts have stated that a CEW should not be used:

- a) When the person is passively resisting
- b) When the person is actually or perceived to be mentally ill
- c) Without the officer first attempting to use negotiation, commands, or physical skills
- d) All of the above

16. The term (currently) used for describing the incapacitating effects of a CEW is;

- a) Electro-muscular disruption (EMD)
- b) Electro-muscular incapacitation (EMI)
- c) Neuro-muscular disruption (NMD)
- d) Neuro-muscular incapacitation (NMI)

17. Deploying the CEW probes into the person, even at close or point blank range, is often a better option than a drive stun with the cartridge removed because;

- e) It allows the person deploying the CEW to disengage and still deliver some effects of the CEW
- f) It allows the person deploying the CEW to drive stun away from the probes with the cartridge still attached and increase the effects if needed
- g) A drive stun with a cartridge removed will usually result in more significant "signature" marks than a probe deployment
- h) All of the above

18. A drive stun is sometimes not very effective because:

- a) It is usually difficult to maintain contact with a combative person
- b) The spread of the contact points on the person is generally not large enough to cause NMI
- c) A pressure point application on a combative person may be difficult to achieve
- d) All of the above

19. True/False The more electrode pairs on a CEW applied to a person during a drive stun the greater the foreseeable quantum of force.

20. During CEW voluntary exposures which of the following are required safety rules?

- a) Always use two spotters when volunteer is standing
- b) Spotters must hold volunteers under the armpit to stabilize the shoulder and upper arm and avoid twisting their shoulder
- c) The volunteer may be held up or carefully lowered to the ground
- d) All of the above

21. The handheld electronic weapons manufactured by TASER are referred to as:

- a) Electronic Control Weapons
- b) Shock devices
- c) Conducted Electrical Weapons
- d) Conducted Energy Weapons

22. When a violent person is incapacitated by the effects of the CEW and it is reasonably safe to do so, cover officer(s) should attempt to control/cuff the person under power. Doing so may:

- a) Reduce the need for additional cycles, exposure, or cumulative exposures
- b) Reduce the likelihood the person will roll during the cycle
- c) Reduce the potential of injury to the officer(s) while the person is incapacitated only during the cycle
- d) All of the above

23. Why is a cartridge deployment, even at close range, often more desirable than a drive stun?

- a) Both probes make contact for the full 5 seconds.
- b) Less chance of multiple "signature marks" on the person.
- c) NMI can be achieved if a drive stun is applied over 12" from the darts.
- d) All of the above

24. The standard CEW cycle if the trigger is pulled and released is:

- a) 10 seconds
- b) 5 seconds
- c) 4 seconds
- d) The cycle always stops as soon as the trigger is released

25. A daily CEW spark test is recommended to:

- a) Verify the CEW is operating
- b) Create muscle memory
- c) Practice drawing and holstering the CEW
- d) Teach proper CEW safety

26. When using spent TASER cartridges for drills, it is important to:

- a) Visually inspect each cartridge to verify there are no probes in it
- b) Visually inspect each cartridge to verify there are no wires in it
- c) Load the cartridge, point in a safe direction and discharge one cycle to ensure it is empty
- d) All of the above

27. Courts have ruled that:

- a) The use of a CEW on a person involves the application of force
- b) Each CEW application involves an additional use of force
- c) Multiple CEW applications cannot be justified solely on the grounds that a person fails to comply with a command
- d) All of the above

28. Activated CEWs can ignite:

- a) Gasoline and gasoline vapors
- b) Butane
- c) Some personal defense sprays
- d) Some hair sprays or gels
- e) All of the above

29. Targeting the person's back is usually preferable because:

- a) The back of the body has larger muscles
- b) Reduced risk of hitting a sensitive body part
- c) Clothing usually fits tighter across the back
- d) Surprise factor
- e) All of the above

30. Examples of persons who are at an elevated risk of secondary effects from a CEW exposure include:

- a) Running persons
- b) Persons in elevated positions
- c) Persons in a flammable environment
- d) All of the above