

BEAVERTON POLICE DEPARTMENT

GENERAL ORDER

NUMBER: 6.06.00
SUBJECT: TASERS
EFFECTIVE: AUGUST 15, 2003
REVIEW: AUGUST 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008

1. PURPOSE. The Taser is another alternative in the Use of Force Continuum (General Order 6.01.00) that may be used in circumstances to de-escalate a potentially dangerous situation with a reduced potential for death or serious physical injury to all persons involved. Taser deployment is described as "less lethal".

2. POLICY. The Training Division will train select department personnel on the use of the Taser. This policy provides personnel, trained in using Tasers, with direction as to use, deployment, storage, and suspect care.

3. DEFINITION. The Taser delivers electrical energy by using compressed air to fire two probes from a detachable cartridge on the front of the gun. The probes are attached to the cartridge by insulated light gauge wire. Once fired, the probes attach to the subject.

A. The Taser may also be used in a "touch" or "drive" stun mode using a spent cartridge or no cartridge on the front of the Taser gun, to make physical contact with a subject and deliver energy.

4. USE. Tasers are Department issued items, and are to be used only by trained Department personnel.

A. The Taser may be used in circumstances where a person displays the intent to engage in violent, aggressive actions; displays the intent to engage in suicidal behavior; or displays the intent to engage in physical resistance to a lawful police action.

B. Officers deploying the Taser, operationally, WHEN feasible, should be supported by at least one cover officer.

C. The use of the Taser is not mandatory when the developing situation, per the Force Continuum, does not allow the necessary circumstances or time for the officer(s) to transition to the deployment of less lethal equipment.

- D. Should the Taser prove ineffective in de-escalating the situation, and the incident develops into deadly force, the Use of Deadly Physical Force General Order (6.02.00) will supercede this General Order.

5. DEPLOYMENT.

- A. Officers will WHEN feasible, provide a warning to the subject before using the Taser. The warning should be an explicit statement such as, "Stop, get on the ground, or you will be Tasered".
- B. Officers should announce to cover officers that the Taser is being deployed. A verbal notification such as, "TASER – TASER – TASER," should be used.
- C. The Taser may be deployed multiple times on the same subject if the officer reasonably believes the use necessary to take the suspect into custody.

6. ACTIONS FOLLOWING THE USE OF THE TASER.

A. MEDICAL TREATMENT.

- 1) When the Taser is deployed on a person, EMS personnel will be summoned to the scene and/or police station and will evaluate the subject's need for medical treatment. Medical personnel will remove Taser probes, which lodge in a subject's skin. Trained police personnel may remove probes if the situation warrants.
- 2) Following the operational discharge of the Taser, it is the responsibility of the deploying officer to collect the Taser probes and dispose of them in a suitable container at the police department. Officers will use biohazard precautions when handling Taser probes that were removed from a subject.
- 3) Officers will photograph the areas of the probe strikes if possible, before and after probe removal. Consent should be obtained before photographing personally sensitive areas. All photographs of probe strikes will be placed into evidence. These photographs are for the purpose of documenting the existing or lack of physical injury.

7. NOTIFICATION AND REPORTING.

- A. The officer discharging a Taser operationally, will, as soon as practical, verbally notify an on duty supervisor.
- B. An officer using a Taser on a subject will complete a Beaverton Police Physical Control Report as well as the Taser Database Report documenting the circumstances of the Taser deployment prior to the end of their shift. The

report shall be filled out completing all necessary information, which includes: nature of incident, verbal warnings, distances and number of times/cycles the Taser was deployed. This report shall also include if EMS responded and the results of any medical evaluation.

8. RESPONSIBILITY, ACCOUNTABILITY, AND CONTROL.

- A. Officers carrying the Taser shall ensure the Taser batteries are fully charged at the beginning of each shift. Officers carrying the Taser shall ensure the battery packs are placed in a charger when not in use.
- B. Tasers will be carried in designated carrying cases with backup cartridges, as well as a holster.
- C. Supervisors shall ensure all pertinent information is documented in the appropriate reports, and all appropriate evidence is collected, following the use of a Taser.
- D. The Training Division is responsible for the procurement, maintenance, and issuance of the Tasers and associated equipment to the patrol division. The Training Sergeant is responsible for the training and re-certification of officers in the use of the Taser. The Training Sergeant is responsible for evaluating the Taser program, review of the Taser database reports and the Taser data collection.

Chief of Police

Date

From: Katie Boone
Sent: Tuesday, November 29, 2005 2:35 PM
To: All BPD Staff
Subject: Training Bulletin #05-20 Tasers

Training Bulletin #05-20

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON DOWNLOAD DATA OF OUR TASERS

Training Division now has software to look at the history / firings of all of our TASER guns.

We can check them within the 10th's of a second of each firing.

What this means is this-

- Your daily check out – fire it for one – 1 second check only (not 5, 3 or 2 seconds)
- Do not do any firings (with the cartridge off) for 'sound effects' in the briefing room or for what ever reason as this will record a firing that we cannot explain. i.e. – a demonstration to a citizen group, etc.
- It is easy from the history of the gun to see when it is checked out at the start of our different shifts (the time is recorded in military time). We need to show why it is in the middle of a shift the gun has been discharged for 2 or 3 seconds when there is not an incident recorded where the TASER was used on an individual.
- Note somewhere on the Physical Control report THE EXACT TIME YOU FIRED THE TASER. The time that is recorded on custody reports is for the time of arrest. An incident in one of our jail cells may not correlate. (For example: subject is arrested at 5:00 pm and not 'Tased' until 7:00 pm in one of our holding cells).
- Remember – Defense Council knows this data is available. We want to be able to explain all data/times of firings of the TASER. Unexplainable firings could be embarrassing in a court of law or hearing.

Questions – Contact Training.

Katie
Training Support Specialist
Beaverton Police Department
Phone: 503-526-3708
Fax: 503-526-2541

*The following is an excerpt from TASER Training Bulletin (15.0)
Pay special attention to the new recommended target
areas.*

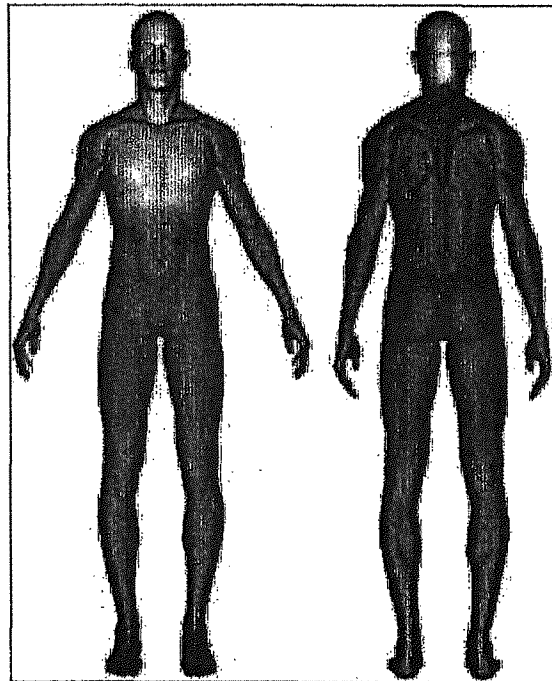
**We have issued a new TASER Targeting Guide that will apply
for the new XREP impact munition as well as ECDs such as
the X26, M26 and X3.**

Note, we have lowered the recommended point of aim from center of mass to lower-center of mass for front shots. The blue highlighted area in the adjacent target man represents the preferred target area.

There are three reasons:

- a. Simplify targeting for all TASER systems to one easy to remember map, avoiding chest shots when possible and the risk of a head/eye shot in a dynamic situation, as is standard for impact munitions
- b. When possible, avoiding chest shots with ECDs avoids the controversy about whether ECDs do or do not affect the human heart.
- c. Close-spread ECD discharges to the front of the body are more effective when at least one probe is in the major muscles of the pelvic triangle or thigh region.

**Back shots remain the preferred area
when practical.**



New Target Area in Blue

**When dealing with exhausted individuals or persons
exhibiting symptoms of distress or agitated/excited delirium:**

- a. Once officers engage in capture procedures, it is important to minimize the duration of the physical struggle. New research shows that physical struggle, simulated by punching a heavy bag at full intensity, can cause acidosis that can reach dangerous levels in only 45 seconds of intense exertion, starting from a resting state.

Accordingly, officers engaging subjects in a physical struggle or in an exhaustive state should develop a plan to capture and restrain the subject as expeditiously as possible to minimize the duration of struggle and the adverse physiological effects.

The physiologic effects of a TASER ECD discharge of up to 15 seconds was significantly less than that of either fleeing (simulated with a sprint) or fighting (simulated with the heavy bag). This research shows that the TASER ECD, as part of an overall capture plan, is a viable option to help minimize the duration of the struggle.

b. When encountering subjects exhibiting symptoms of exhaustion, distress or agitated/excited delirium, refer to your agency's guidelines for proper response.

These subjects are at significant risk of arrest-related death.
Immediate medical attention may reduce this risk.

The primary risk of serious injury or death during ECD deployment is risk related to falls. Users should be reminded to avoid deploying ECDs on persons on elevated platforms or other places where a fall can be more injurious.

This bulletin should be distributed to all ECD-certified officers.

TASER LEGAL UPDATE

The following excerpted information was provided by Jack Ryan, an attorney, former law enforcement officer, and expert witness in several subjects. Mr. Ryan writes for the Legal and Liability Risk Management Institute based out of Indianapolis.

The cases and their implications for use of force decision making will be discussed in greater detail during the 2012 In-Service Training you all will be receiving. However, those of you who will not receive this training until later this year should be aware of and familiar with the 9th Circuit's decisions regarding these cases now. Below is a heavily abridged summary of the cases and the court's October 2011 decisions. **Please pay close attention to why the 9th Circuit reversed its earlier decisions on the use of the TASER under these specific circumstances. Also, take note that their analysis of objective reasonableness places the most weight on whether the subject posed an immediate threat to the safety of the officers or others.**

In a consolidated case, the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit reheard two cases that were previously considered by panels of the Ninth Circuit. *Brooks v. Seattle* and *Mattos v. Agarano* Circuit were heard en banc in 2011. The cases, which applies to officers working in a Ninth Circuit jurisdiction, provides an officer with a view of how use of a TASER® specifically, or an electronic control device generally will be reviewed in their jurisdiction.

Brooks involved the car stop of a woman who was 7 months pregnant. When Brooks, the female, refused to sign the citation she was told she was under arrest however she resisted the officers' attempt to take her into custody. The officers ended up using the TASER®, in the drive-stun mode three times to achieve custody.

In considering the conduct of the officers in *Brooks*, the court wrote:

We begin by considering the nature and quality of the force used against Brooks: a taser in drive-stun mode.

In this mode, the taser delivers an electric shock to the victim, but it does not cause an override of the victim's central nervous system as it does in dart-mode. Each of the three times that Jones tased Brooks in drive-stun mode the shock was "extremely painful." In *Bryan*, we held that tasers used in dart-mode "constitutes an intermediate, significant level of force."

In evaluating the reasonableness of Jones's action, we consider the governmental interests at stake and begin with (1) how severe the crime at issue was, (2) whether the suspect posed an immediate threat to the safety of the officers or others, and (3) whether the suspect was actively resisting arrest or attempting to evade arrest by flight.

The court then examined the facts in accordance with the three-part test from *Graham*.

According to the facts as alleged by Brooks, the officers pulled her over for speeding. She refused to sign the citation. We have no difficulty deciding that failing to sign a traffic citation and driving 32 miles per hour in a 20-mile-per-hour zone are not serious offenses.

We next consider whether Brooks "posed an immediate threat to the safety of the officers or others." She became upset and proceeded to become increasingly agitated and uncooperative as the incident evolved. At no time did Brooks verbally threaten the officers. She gave no indication of being armed and, behind the wheel of her car, she was not physically threatening. At most, the officers may have found her uncooperative and her agitated behavior to be potentially threatening. At some point after Ornelas grabbed Brooks' arm and before Jones applied the

TASER® to her, Ornelas removed the keys from Brooks' car ignition. We reiterate that this is the "most important single element" of the governmental interests at stake.

The third governmental interest factor in the *Graham* test is whether Brooks was "actively resisting arrest or attempting to evade arrest by flight, and any other exigent circumstances that existed at the time of the arrest." Brooks refused to get out of her car when requested to do so and later stiffened her body and clutched her steering wheel to frustrate the officers' efforts to remove her from her car. In other words, she resisted arrest. We observe, however, that Brooks' resistance did not involve any violent actions towards the officers. There is no allegation that an exigent circumstance requiring the attention of one of the three officers existed *somewhere else*, so that the encounter with Brooks had to be resolved as quickly as possible.

Finally, we must examine the totality of the circumstances and consider "whatever specific factors may be appropriate in a particular case, whether or not listed in *Graham*." There are two other specific factors in this case that we find overwhelmingly salient. First, Brooks told Jones, before he *tased* her, that she was pregnant and less than 60 days from her due date. The record unambiguously reflects that the officers knew about and considered Brooks' pregnancy before tasing her.

The second overwhelmingly salient factor here is that Jones *tased* Brooks three times over the course of less than one minute. Three tasings in such rapid succession provided no time for Brooks to recover from the extreme pain she experienced, gather herself, and reconsider her refusal to comply.

In sum, Brooks' alleged offenses were minor. She did not pose an immediate threat to the safety of the officers or others. She actively resisted arrest insofar as she refused to get out of her car when instructed to do so and stiffened her body and clutched her steering wheel to frustrate the officers' efforts to remove her from her car. Brooks did not evade arrest by flight and no other exigent circumstances existed at the time. She was seven months pregnant, which the officers knew, and they *tased* her three times within less than one minute, inflicting extreme pain on Brooks.

A reasonable fact-finder could conclude the officers' use of force was unreasonable and therefore constitutionally excessive.

The facts in the *Mattos* case were outlined by the court as follows:

On August 23, 2006, Jayzel Mattos and her husband Troy had a domestic dispute. Around 11 p.m., Jayzel asked C.M., her 14-year-old daughter, to call the police, which C.M. did. As the officers approached the residence, they saw Troy sitting on the top of the stairs outside the front door with a couple of open beer bottles lying nearby. Troy is six feet three inches tall, approximately 200 pounds, and he smelled of alcohol when the officers arrived. Officer Ryan Aikala arrived by himself soon after.

As Kunioka continued to question Troy, Troy became agitated and rude. Kunioka asked Troy if he could speak to Jayzel to ensure that she was okay. When Troy went inside to get Jayzel, Agarano stepped inside the residence behind him. Troy returned with Jayzel and became angry when he saw Agarano inside his residence. [Jayzel] ended up in front of him on her way to the front door to speak with the officers. Agarano asked Jayzel if he could speak to her outside.

Jayzel agreed to go outside, but before she could comply with Agarano's request, Aikala entered the residence and stood in the middle of the living room. When Aikala announced that Troy was under arrest, Jayzel was already standing in front of Troy. She did not immediately move out of the way. As Aikala moved in to arrest Troy, he pushed up against Jayzel's chest, at which point

she "extended [her] arm to stop [her] breasts from being smashed against Aikala's body." Aikala then asked Jayzel, "Are you touching an officer?" At the same time, Jayzel was speaking to Agarano, asking why Troy was being arrested, attempting to defuse the situation by saying that everyone should calm down and go outside, and expressing concern that the commotion not disturb her sleeping children who were in the residence.

Then, without warning, Aikala shot his TASER® at Jayzel in dart-mode. Troy and Jayzel were taken into custody; Troy was charged with harassment and resisting arrest and Jayzel was charged with harassment and obstructing government operations. All charges were ultimately dropped.

In analyzing the case in light of the *Graham* factors, the court reported:

Considering the first governmental interest factor the severity of the crime at issue: When Aikala announced that Troy was under arrest, Jayzel was already standing in front of Troy. She did not immediately move out of the way. While this may have momentarily deterred Aikala's immediate access to Troy, it did not rise to the level of obstruction. Thus, under *Graham*, the severity of the crime, if any, was minimal.

The next, and most important, *Graham* factor is whether "the *suspect* posed an immediate threat to the safety of the officers or others." Here, Jayzel was the "suspect" against whom force was used, so we consider whether *she* posed an immediate threat to the officers' safety. Once the officers arrived and saw Jayzel, there were no objective reasons to believe that she was armed, she did not verbally threaten the officers, and her only physical contact with Aikala resulted from her defensively raising her hands to prevent him from pressing his body against hers after he came into contact with her. Jayzel posed no threat to the officers.

The third enumerated governmental interest factor is whether Jayzel was actively resisting arrest or attempting to evade arrest by flight. According to Jayzel's rendition of the facts, the most that can be said is that she minimally resisted Troy's arrest. Jayzel was attempting to comply with Agarano's request to speak with her outside when she got physically caught in the middle between Aikala and Troy.

Finally, the fact that Aikala gave no warning to Jayzel before tasing her pushes this use of force far beyond the pale. We have previously concluded that an officer's failure to warn, when it is plausible to do so, weighs in favor of finding a constitutional violation.

To summarize, Aikala used the intermediate force of a TASER® in dart-mode on Jayzel after he and the other officers arrived to ensure her safety. Her offense was minimal at most. She posed no threat to the officers. She minimally resisted Troy's arrest while attempting to protect her own body and to comply with Agarano's request that she speak to him outside. The officers were faced with a *potentially* dangerous domestic dispute situation in which they reasonably felt that Troy could physically harm them if he chose to but there was no indication that Troy intended to harm the officers or that he was armed. When Aikala encountered slight difficulty in arresting Troy because Jayzel was between the two men, Aikala *tased* her without warning. Considering the totality of these circumstances, we fail to see any reasonableness in the use of a TASER® in dart-mode against Jayzel. A reasonable fact finder could conclude that the officers' use of force against Jayzel was constitutionally excessive in violation of the *Fourth Amendment*.

In both of the above cases, the 9th Circuit Court concluded there was a Fourth Amendment violation but because the law at the time was not clearly established all the officers were granted Qualified Immunity. If you would like to read the entire case opinion, you may find it here: <http://caselaw.findlaw.com/us-9th-circuit/1582696.html>



TASER

Protect Life

17800 N 85th St., * Scottsdale, AZ 85255 * USA * 800-978-2737 * Fax 480-905-2034
www.TASER.com

VERSION 16

TASER[®] X26 User Certification Test

PRINT LEGIBLY AND CLEARLY PLEASE!

Name: _____ Dept. / Company: _____

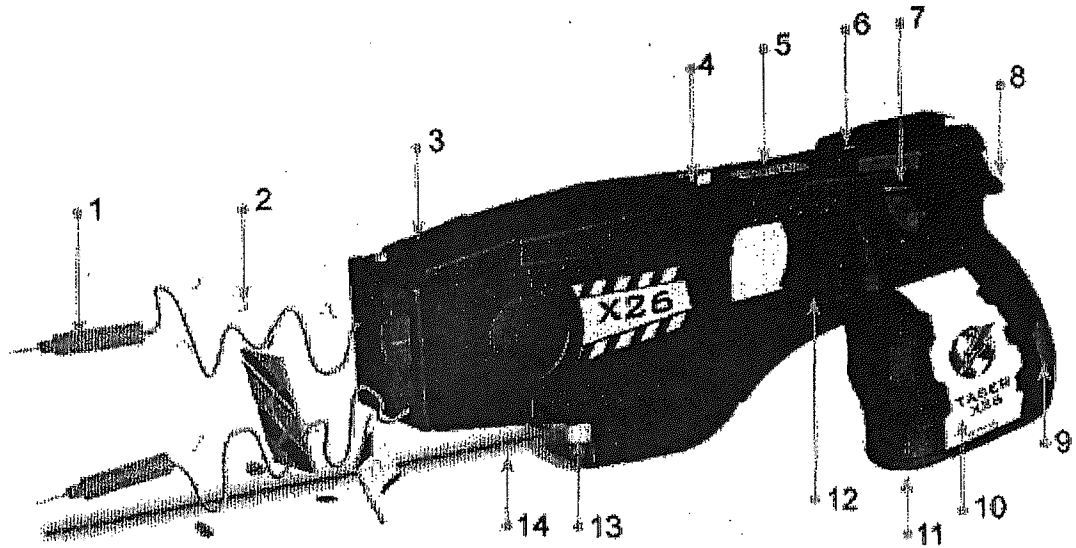
Training Date: _____ Location: _____

1. What do the green blast doors indicate on a TASER cartridge?
 - a) 21 ft of line, extended probe needle, regular probe weight
 - b) 25 ft of line, regular probe needle, heavier probe weight
 - c) 25 ft of line, extended probe needle, heavier probe weight
 - d) 21 ft of line, regular probe needle, regular probe weight
2. Electricity follows;
 - a) The path of most resistance
 - b) From top to bottom following gravity
 - c) The path of least resistance between the probes
 - d) Or flows to any metal in contact
3. If you see a "P" on the CID of a TASER X26;
 - a) Immediately pull the DPM out
 - b) Turn on the device and spark test it
 - c) Pull DPM out during boot up sequence
 - d) Leave it alone until after it has finished the boot up sequence
4. According to TASER V16, the proper term to describe the TASER Devices is:
 - a) Propelled Energy Device
 - b) Conducted Energy Weapon
 - c) Electronic Control Device
 - d) Extended Stun Device

5. The 15, 21, and 25 foot cartridges propel the probes at a _____ downward angle:
- a) 7 degree
 - b) 8 degree
 - c) 4 degree
 - d) 21 degree
6. When left in the armed position, the TASER CAM will record audio/video for _____ until powering down to sleep mode:
- a) 90 minutes
 - b) 30 minutes
 - c) 45 minutes
 - d) 20 minutes
7. The human nervous system has three main components that work together as a system. Which of the three components functions to send signals to the brain about such things as relative body positioning and pain?
- a) Central nervous system
 - b) Motor nervous system
 - c) Sensory nervous system
 - d) Century nervous system
8. The two phases of Shaped pulse technology are:
- _____
- _____
9. What nerves are responsible for voluntary skeletal muscle movement:
- _____
10. According to the TASER V16 training DVD the term used for describing the incapacitating affects of the TASER ECD is;
- a) Electro-muscular disruption (EMD)
 - b) Electro-muscular incapacitation (EMI)
 - c) Neuro-muscular disruption (NMD)
 - d) Neuro-muscular incapacitation (NMI)
11. Which part of the human nervous system functions as the Command Center?
- a) Nerve Expressway
 - b) Motor nervous system
 - c) Sensory nervous system
 - d) Brain and Spinal cord

12. The probes are propelled from the TASER cartridge by:
- a) Primer propellant
 - b) Compressed Argon gas
 - c) Compressed Nitrogen
 - d) Compressed blended gas (proprietary secret blend)
13. The TASER X26 NMI Weapons affect the:
- a) Motor nervous system only
 - b) Sensory nervous system only
 - c) Sensory and motor nervous systems
 - d) Cardiac system
14. The "TASER-Wave" electronic signals of the TASER X26 are effective:
- a) Through up to two inches of clothing.
 - b) Through some types soft body armor.
 - c) Through lightweight clothing.
 - d) All of the above.
15. The TASER X26 will store what information for each trigger pull?
- a) Time, Date, Cartridge Number
 - b) Time, Date, Duration, Body Temperature
 - c) Date, Duration, Body Temperature, Temperature
 - d) Time, Date, Duration, Battery Life, Temperature
16. The 21 foot standard cartridge has:
- a) Yellow blast doors
 - b) Silver blast doors
 - c) Green blast doors
 - d) Orange blast doors
 - e) Blue blast doors

TASER® X26 NOMENCLATURE
Identify the parts of the TASER X26



- A. Trigger _____
- B. Digital Power Magazine (DPM) _____
- C. TASER Cartridge _____
- D. Mechanical Sight _____
- E. Safety Switch _____
- F. DPM Release Button _____
- G. Stainless Steel Shock Plate _____
- H. Built-in Laser (pointing to beam) _____
- I. Central Information Display (CID) _____
- J. Probes _____
- K. Low Intensity Lights _____
- L. Serial Number Plate _____
- M. Illumination Selector Switch _____
- N. AFID Tags _____

08/09/2012

TASER Update

SWAIN SERVICE TRAINING

Class Objectives

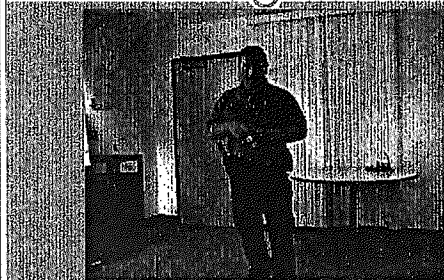
- Review the Drive Stun Follow Up
- Review the Angled Drive Stun
- Discuss Brooks v Seattle
- Discuss Matos v Aguirre



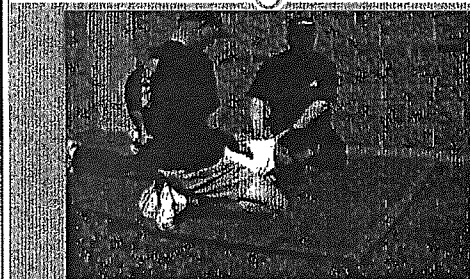
Drive Stun Follow-Up



Angled Drive Stun



Angled Drive Stun



Brooks v. Seattle

- Overview of Facts
- Brooks was stopped for speeding (32 in a 20 mph zone)
- Brooks refused to sign the citation
- Brooks was 7 months pregnant and the officers knew that
- Officers deployed three drive stuns in less than one minute

Brooks v. Seattle

- As always, the 9th Circuit analyzed this under the "Objective Reasonableness" standard defined in *Graham v. Connor*
- 1) What was the severity of the crime?
- 2) Was the suspect an immediate threat to the safety of the officers or others?
- 3) Was the suspect actively resisting arrest or attempting to escape?

Severity of the Crime

- 32 mph in a 20 mph zone (violation)
- Failing to sign a traffic citation (misdemeanor)
- "...are not serious offenses."
- "...our caselaw demonstrates that far more serious offenses than Brooks' do not constitute severe crimes."

Immediate Threat to Officers or Others

- Initially belligerent but not increasingly more agitated and uncooperative when told about the ticket
- Never verbally threatened officers
- No indication of being armed and not physically threatening
- Before the LASER, the officer removed her keys from the ignition

Actively Resisting Arrest

- Refused to get out of the car and stiffened her body
- Clenched her steering wheel to frustrate the officers' efforts to remove her
- In other words, she resisted arrest
- However, Brooks' resistance did not involve any violent actions towards the officers.

Attempting to Escape or Any Other Exigent Circumstances

- Brooks did not attempt to flee
- No other exigent circumstances existed so that the encounter with Brooks had to be resolved as quickly as possible
- The officers proceeded tactically and thoughtfully
- The lack of need to discuss them to the officers
- No other explanation for either resisting the arrest or any of these findings

Totality of the Circumstances

- If Any specific factors appropriate in the case whether or not listed in Graham
- Brooks bears some responsibility for the escalation of this incident
- Graham should consider the lack of overt force present in the case
- Accused the officer of excessive force, which was not warranted
- Resisted the officer's attempt to remove her from the vehicle

Totality of the Circumstances

- two other specific factors, we find overwhelmingly salient:
- the officers' duty to protect and consider Brooks pregnant before tasering
- Brooks was shot three times in less than one minute

3 Times in Less Than 1 Minute

- Officer cycled the TASER as a warning
- He waited 27 seconds
- Officer applied the TASER in a drive-stun
- He waited 36 seconds
- Officer applied the TASER in a drive-stun
- He waited 0 seconds
- Officer applied the TASER in a drive-stun

In Sum

- Offenses were minor
- Not an immediate threat to the safety of officer or others
- Resisted arrest by refusing to exit the car, shifted her body, clenched the steering wheel
- Did not evade arrest or try to escape
- Brooks was 7 months pregnant and the officers knew
- Brooks was tased 3 times in less than a minute

• "A reasonable fact-finder could conclude that the officers' use of force was unreasonable and therefore constitutionally excessive."

Mattos v. Agarano

- Overview of Facts:
- Officers were called to a domestic dispute at 2300 hrs.
- Troy (6'3", 290 lbs) was sitting at the top of the stairs with open beer bottles next to him.
- Troy went inside to get Jayzel and became angry when the officer followed him in.
- Officer Agarano asked Jayzel to talk to him outside.
- Officer Alcala came inside and announced Troy was under arrest.

Overview of Facts Cont.

- Jayzel was in between Troy and the officers when Officer Alcala moved in to arrest Troy.
- Officer Alcala pushed against her and she extended her arm against him. He said, "Are you touching an officer?"
- Jayzel was telling everyone to calm down and go outside because her children were sleeping.
- Without warning, Officer Alcala shot Jayzel with the TASER probes.

Severity of the Crime

- She did not immediately move out of the way
- The most that can be said about her actions is that she attempted to prevent Aikala from pressing up against her breasts
- This only momentarily deterred Officer Aikala from arresting Troy
- It did not rise to the level of obstruction
- The severity of the crime was minimal

Immediate Threat to Officers Or Others

- Jayzel was the suspect, so they considered whether she was an immediate threat
- No objective reason to believe she was armed
- Jayzel did not verbally threaten the officers
- Her physical contact was defensively raising her hands
- Jayzel posed no threat to the officers

Actively Resisting Arrest

- When told Troy was under arrest, she did not immediately move out of the way to facilitate the arrest
- We draw a distinction between a failure to facilitate an arrest and active resistance to arrest
- She was trying to comply with Officer Aikala's request to take her to him outside but was caught physically in the middle
- Jayzel minimally resisted Troy's arrest

Totality of the Circumstances

- Troy was hostile, seemingly intoxicated, 6'3" and 200 lbs.
- the volatility of situations involving domestic violence makes them particularly dangerous.
- This does not allow officers to use an intermediate level of force on a non-threatening victim whom they have come to protect.
- Officer Akala gave no warning before tasering Jayze.

In sum

- TASER in the dart mode is an intermediate level of force.
- Her offense was minimal at most.
- Jayze posed no threat to the officers.
- She minimally resisted Troy's arrest while trying to protect her own body and comply with a request to talk outside.
- Jayze bears minimal culpability for the escalation of the situation.
- Officer Akala tasered Jayze without warning.

- We fail to see any reasonableness in the use of a TASER in dart mode against Jayze.
- A reasonable fact-finder could conclude that the officers' use of force against Jayze was constitutionally excessive in violation of the Fourth Amendment.

What Can We Learn?

- The most important Graham factor is whether the suspect was an immediate threat to the officer or others
- Are there any exigent circumstances?
 - Would law enforcement officers have any alternative?
 - Exigent circumstances considered and may have not been used
- Qualified immunity
- Does not discount the TASER in similar situations

Questions?



Beaverton Police Department Lesson Plan



Taser for Law Enforcement

Beaverton Police Department
4755 SW Griffith Dr.
Beaverton, Oregon, 97076
(503) 526-2660

BPD TRAINING DIVISION LESSON PLAN

COURSE TITLE: Taser for law enforcement

DATE FIRST CREATED: 04-18-07

CREATED BY: Officer J. Beane

HOURS OF LESSON: 3.5 Hour

CLASS LOCATION(S): BPD Training Building

ARE ANY PREREQUISITES REQUIRED?: No

LEAD INSTRUCTOR: Defensive Tactics Instructor

ASSISTANT INSTRUCTOR(S): Defensive Tactics Instructor

COURSE DESCRIPTION: A basic course in Taser use

METHOD OF INSTRUCTION: Classroom participation and demonstration.

PRE TEST? No **POST TEST?** Yes

SUCCESS CRITERIA: Mutual agreement of all instructors as to demonstration of proficiency in a performance objective.

BPD TRAINING DIVISION LESSON PLAN

SECTION TWO

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES:

At the end of this 3.5 hour course students will:

- 1.) Be able to explain where the Taser fits in the force continuum.**
- 2.) Be able to explain BPD policy regarding the use of the Taser.**
- 3.) Be able to explain and identify effective targets for Taser probes and drive stun.**
- 4.) Be able to explain and demonstrate the proper procedure for checking out a Taser.**
- 5.) Be able to explain proper deployment methods and tactical considerations for using the Taser.**
- 6.) Be able to explain the proper medical care and documentation required after Taser exposure.**

BPD TRAINING DIVISION LESSON PLAN

SECTION THREE

**TRAINING AIDS, EQUIPMENT, MATERIALS, HANDOUTS, ETC.
NEEDED FOR INSTRUCTION OF CLASS:**

**Instructor Manual
Handouts (Student Manuals)
Course Roster
Taser with Training Cartridges**

BPD TRAINING DIVISION LESSON PLAN

SECTION FOUR

SPECIAL NEEDS/TASKS TO BE ACCOMPLISHED

- 1.) Insure that all safety measures are in place**
- 2.) Post training notice signs**
- 3.) Insure proper medical equipment is available**
- 4.) Insure training facility is secure if needed**
- 5.) Make notifications to dispatch if necessary**
- 6.) Make notifications to surrounding business and residences if necessary**

By my signature I affirm that I have completed the necessary/applicable tasks listed above

Signature of Lead Instructor

Date

BPD TRAINING DIVISION LESSON PLAN

SECTION FIVE

ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES

- 1.) Safety Check**
- 2.) Introduction of Instructors**
- 3.) Goal of Course**
- 4.) Introduce Performance Objectives**
- 5.) Perform any necessary Safety Measures**
- 6.) Administrative Announcements:**
 - Rest Room Location**
 - Breaks**
 - Lunch Time (If Applicable)**
 - Class Rules**

6.) Motivator: It should be explained to the student officers that the Taser can be a useful and effective tool when deployed properly and can sometimes reduce the likelihood of injuries to the officer and threat. It should also be explained that as the population's knowledge of Taser grows the threatened use alone can sometimes gain compliance.

BPD TRAINING DIVISION LESSON PLAN

SECTION SIX

OUTLINE OF COURSE

- I. Taser Exposure**
 - A. Individual exposure
 - B. Group exposure (optional)

- II. Force Continuum**
 - A. Aligned with OC
 - B. Lethal cover and additional force option should be available.
 - C. Use cover and distance

- III. BPD General Order**
 - A. Described as Less Lethal
 - B. Person displays violent, aggressive behavior
 - C. Intent to engage in suicidal behavior
 - D. Physical resistance to a lawful police action
 - E. Supported by at least one cover officer

- IV. Stun vs NMI**
 - A. Neuro-Muscular Incapacitation
 - B. Affects central nervous system and sensory nervous system
 - C. Electrical overview
 - D. T-Waves and Shaped Pulse

- V. Electrical 101**
 - A. High voltage but low amperage
 - B. Electricity follows path of least resistance
 - C. Work with similar electricity as those used by nerves
 - D. Greater probe spread, greater effectiveness

VI. Air Cartridges

- A. Striped yellow / black blast door = 21' field cartridge
- B. Silver blast door = 21' field cartridge
- C. Solid yellow blast door = 15' training cartridge
- D. Location of serial number

VII. Loading Cartridge

- A. Squeeze "soccer ball" on sides
- B. Come from bottom to load
- C. Keep fingers / hands clear of blast doors
- D. Finger off trigger / safety on

VIII. Targets

- A. Center of body mass
- B. Back and buttock
- C. Lower leg
- D. Large muscle mass areas
- E. Tight fitting clothing

IX. M26 / X26 Model Nomenclature

- A. Differences between the models
- B. Shaped Pulse; Arc Phase and Stim Phase

X. Taser Check Out

- A. Battery Check
- B. Spark Test

XI. Deployment

- A. Have lethal cover available if possible
- B. Give verbal warning when feasible
- C. Recommended firing distance; 7 – 15 feet
- D. Allow full five second cycle
- E. Repeated exposures is not recommended but can be used
- F. Remember: Silence is Golden

XII. What Can Go Wrong?

- A. Clothing over 2" thick
- B. Single dart hit
- C. Operator error
- D. Cartridge Failure
- E. Zipper shot

XIII. Drive Stun

- A. Without cartridge
 - 1. Pain compliance only
 - 2. Consider pressure point locations
 - 3. Control threat and follow to the ground
- B. With cartridge
 - 1. Fire 1" from the body, drive stun in second location
 - 2. If one probe misses follow up with drive stun

XIV. Medical

- A. EMS must be notified of a Taser exposure
- B. EMS or trained officer may remove the probe using universal precautions
- C. If possible, photograph areas before and after probe removal

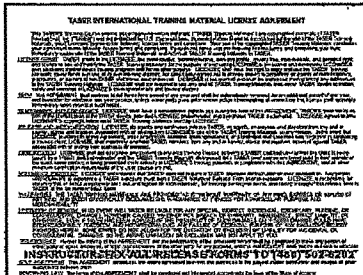
XV. Notification and Documentation

- A. Advise supervisor
- B. Complete a physical control report

XVI. Practical Exercise

- A. Three qualification shots and reloading drill

The student is required to pass the written test with an 80% or more in order to pass the class. In order for the student to carry the Taser on duty they must submit to a Taser exposure.



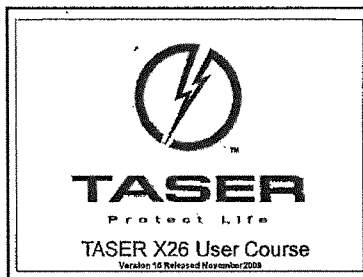
Safety Rules

- The safety switch of all TASER devices will remain in the down (SAFE) position unless the instructor directs students to arm the device or when it is appropriate to do so during a training scenario
- TASER devices shall not be pointed at any person unless the Instructor directs students to do so as part of a training exercise or when it is appropriate to do so during a training scenario

Are TASER Devices Risk Free? No.



At this time, review all TASER Warnings contained in the instructor manual



Safety Rules

- A TASER device loaded with a live cartridge shall not be pointed at another person except during a scenario exercise when the cartridge is an LS (blue) training cartridge and the subject being aimed at is wearing a protective simulation suit
- Lasers shall not be shined into anyone's eyes
- Probes will be removed according to proper protocol

Goal

To provide the theory and practical training necessary to safely and effectively operate the TASER® X26 electronic control device (ECD)

EVERY STUDENT MUST FULLY READ THE TASER SAFETY RULES AND READ AND SIGN THE LIABILITY RELEASE FORM PRIOR TO BEGINNING THE CLASS.

INSTRUCTOR: FAX ALL RELEASE FORMS TO
(480) 502-8202

Safety Rules

- No live firearms will be brought into the training area
- All activity will stop when any student or instructor calls, "Stop action!"
- Every participant is a safety officer. All unsafe conditions will be immediately brought to the attention of the instructor. If an unsafe condition occurs or is noticed during an exercise, the student or instructor observing the unsafe condition shall call, "Stop action!"

Technology Overview

Definitions



Electronic Control Devices (ECD) use propelled wires or direct contact to conduct energy to affect the sensory and motor functions of the nervous system.

The TASER X26 is an Electronic Control Device manufactured by TASER International, Inc.

Stun to NMI

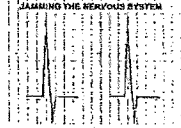
- STUN systems: 1st and 2nd generation ECDs generate "electrical noise" that the sensory nervous system interprets as pain or discomfort but does not cause incapacitation: pain compliance.
- NMI systems: 3rd and 4th generation ECDs stimulate the peripheral nervous system by causing direct stimulation of motor nerves contracting muscles. The M26, X26 and X3 affect both the sensory AND motor nervous systems: incapacitation.



Electrical

Technology

Illustrative Example



Nerve impulse / TASER impulse

- The human nervous system communicates with simple electrical impulses.
- TASER technology uses similar electrical impulses to cause stimulation of the nerves that control movement.

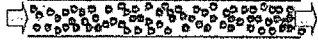
Stun vs. NMI

Evolution of the TASER

This video must be viewed prior to current demonstration safety procedures.
Warning: Follow demonstration safety procedures.

What is Electricity?

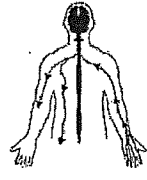
- Electricity is the flow of electrons through a conductor.



	Unit	Water Analogy	Electric Unit
Voltage (V)	Volt	Pressure	Volts (V)
Current (I)	Ampere	Flow Rate	Gal / Second

Nervous System

Stun vs. Neuro-Muscular Incapacitation (NMI)



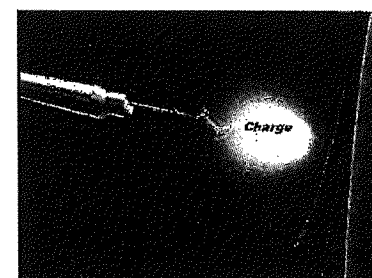
Central Nervous System
Command center (brain and spinal cord) processes information and makes decisions.

Sensory Nervous System
Nerves that carry information from the body to the brain. Touch, temperature, etc. Stun systems affect these nerves.

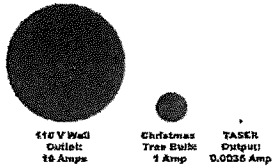
Motor Nervous System
Nerves that carry commands from the brain to the muscles to control movement. NMI systems affect BOTH the sensory and motor nerves.

Pain to Incapacitation

- All previous less-lethal weapons have worked on pain compliance that can be overcome by drugs, alcohol, emotionally disturbed persons (EDPs), or by focused, combative individuals.
- The X26, X3 and M26 ECDs do not solely rely on pain to achieve compliance. They affect the sensory and motor functions of the nervous system and can cause incapacitation.



TASER: Low Average Current



Arcing Through Clothing

- One probe can arc through 2 cumulative inches of clothing or 1 inch of clothing per probe

Probe Removal

Electricity

- Electricity must be able to flow between the probes or the electrodes
- Electricity follows the path of least resistance between the probes
- The greater the spread between the probes on the target, the greater the effectiveness

Common Effects of NMI

- Subject can fall immediately to the ground
- Yell or scream
- Involuntary muscle contractions
- Subject may freeze in place with legs locked
- Subject may feel dazed for several seconds/minutes
- Potential vertigo
- Temporary tingling sensation
- May experience critical stress amnesia
- May not remember any pain

Probe Removal Policy Considerations

Each Agency Will Establish its Own Policy on Probe Removal

- May officers remove probes generally?
- Who removes probes from sensitive areas (neck, face, throat, groin, breast)?
- Proper handling of removed probes
- Photographing impact sites
- Medical follow-up

Electricity

- Electricity will not pass to others in contact with the subject unless contact is made directly between or on the probes
- Electricity can arc through clothing, even some bullet resistant materials
- Exposure to water will not cause electrocution or increase the power to the subject (the electrical charge is fixed inside the TASER device, and will not significantly increase even with environmental changes)

Common Concerns

- Don't cause "electrocution" in a wet environment
- Generally don't cause urination* or defecation
- Preliminary animal tests delivering TASER current to the abdomens of 2 pregnant pigs caused no adverse effect on fetuses. However, these results are preliminary and should not be considered conclusive. Pregnant females are at elevated risks from falling, muscle contractions, stress, and other factors. For these and other health considerations, it is advisable to avoid deployment of the TASER device on pregnant females whenever practicable.

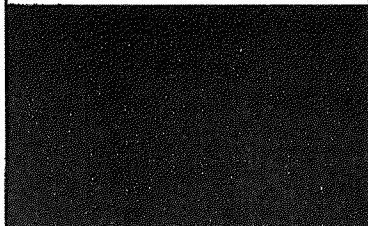


Considerations for Handling Used Probes

Each agency will establish its own procedure for probe collection

- Treat probes that have penetrated the body as contaminated needles (use gloves)
- Grab probe firmly and quickly pull (pluck) straight out
- Carefully place used probes sharp-tip first into either a sharps container or into the cartridge side wire pocket container, secure in place, and place in a secure location where no one will accidentally touch probes (even after training exercises)

Probe Removal



Volunteer Exposure

- Exposure to NMI involves physical exertion similar to an athletic activity, e.g. weight lifting or wrestling. Risks of injury from physical exertion or falling, while low, are not zero
- Notify instructor of any pre-existing injuries, medical conditions, or susceptibilities
- All volunteers must review the TASER warnings and complete the liability waiver form prior to the exposure

Voluntary Exposure WARM-UP

- Prior to taking an exposure, volunteers should stretch and warm-up as you would before exercising.
- Back
- Shoulders
- Legs
- Torso

Voluntary Exposures

Volunteer Exposure

Benefits	Risks
• Officers can better understand the effects of the device – For deployment – Confidence to go "hands-on" with a subject without receiving shock – Self defense – Court appearance – Excessive exposure	• Risks of training injuries (see full warnings)

Volunteer Safety Requirements

- Proper matting
- Clear area of bystanders and objects
- Make area safe
- Careful probe removal using proper protocol
- Subjects with pre-existing conditions should avoid exposure to injured areas (e.g. someone with a back injury should avoid TASER stimulation to the large muscles of the back)

WARNING: FAILURE TO FOLLOW SAFETY PROCEDURES INCREASES THE RISK OF INJURY.

Voluntary Exposures

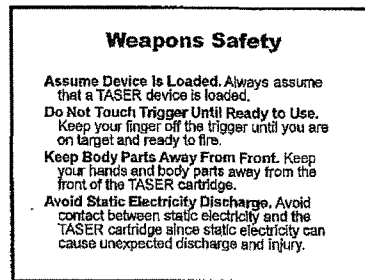
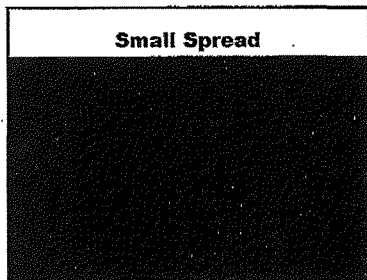
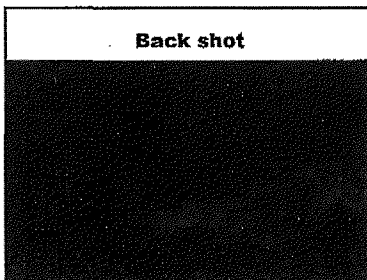
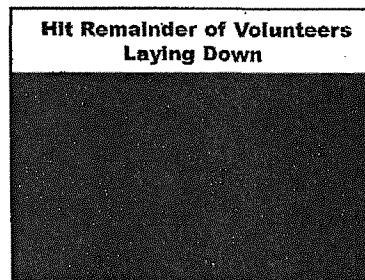
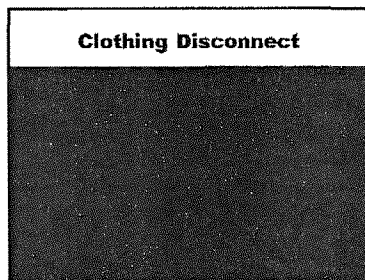
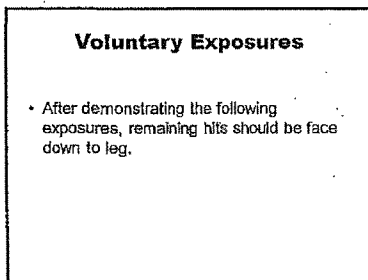
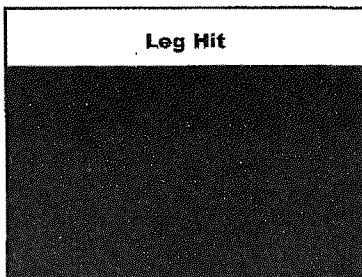
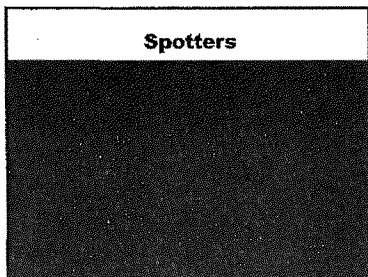
- Voluntary exposures to TASER devices should only be conducted by a certified TASER Instructor.
- TASER Int'l does not require an exposure for instructor or user certification. Each agency must make this determination.
- Group exposures are not recommended.

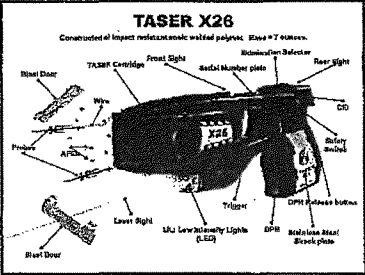
Voluntary Exposure Guidelines

- If probes are fired in lieu of attaching spent wires or alligator clips, then eye protection is required for both the spotter and the student being exposed.
- All persons volunteering for a TASER Exposure shall either be supported by two spotters or they don't fall, or placed face down on the mat prior to exposure.
- Each spotter should hold an upper arm of the standing volunteer under the armpit, so that the person can be safely supported and lowered to the ground after being hit without twisting, rotating, or putting undue stress on the arm or shoulder.
- Provided that no probes are attached to the person's arms, there should be no electrical pulses flowing into the spotters and they can safely support the person being hit without any negative impact.
- Probes should be deployed from behind the volunteer (avoid face, throat, genitals).

Voluntary Exposure Training Guidelines

- Utilize probe hits to allow students to remove probes
- Target different parts of the body to show different effects
- Demonstrate one probe hit with drive stun follow up
- Demonstrate difference between probe hits and drive stun





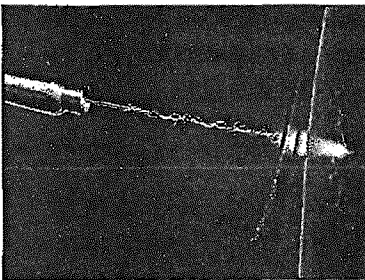
X26: Ambidextrous Safety

- Safety Switch Down (SAFE)
- Safety Switch Up
 - (ARMED) Activates CID and selected illumination



CID display for X26

- 05_09.05-05_07.07.18-22-27-22
- (First 3 numbers) Warranty expiration
 Yr-mo-day (As of May 11 2008 warranty expiration does not show up CID and will display three sets of "00")
 -- (separator)
 (Next 3 numbers) Yr-Mo-Day-24hr-Min (GMT)
 -- (separator)
 (5th number) Temp in Celsius
 -- (separator)
 (last number) Software revision
- Unit will display battery percentage for approximately five seconds when in the mode, then will display two illuminated dots.



X26: Ambidextrous Safety

- The ambidextrous safety switches work together
- Do not block the safety switch on one side of the X26 while attempting to move it on the other side.
 - This can break the safety switch and disable the device.

CID countdown

- Counts down the cycle
- 05,04,03,02,III,00 (with version 20 or newer software)



Click Video to view

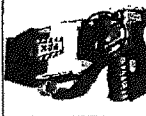
Pulse Impact Comparison (15 second arc to skin)

X26
Drive-Stub
15 Sec. Duration

M26
Drive-Shun
15 Sec. Duration

X26: Digital Pulse Controller (DPC)

- Digitally controls pulse rate
- Consistent performance
- 5-second burst
- 19 Pulses per second



Illumination Button

- Use finger to hold the illumination button down for approximately two seconds to bring up display (Do not use objects like pens, paper clips or knives as this can result in switch breakage or the switch could get stuck)
- LO- Laser Only Mode
- OF- Flashlight Only Mode
- LF- Laser/Flashlight Mode
- OO- Stealth Mode (no light/no laser and CID is dim)

Humination Display



X26: Important Tips

- System date & time is **always** GMT
 - When you insert DPM for system boot up, it will display GMT time and date
 - X26 download software will compensate based on computer time zone settings
- System "sleeps" after being armed for 20 minutes
 - Helps avoid accidental battery depletion
 - Cycle safety switch to reactivate after 20 minutes as CID screen will go blank AND X26 WILL NOT FIRE. Re-arm required by flipping safety switch down and then flipping back up.
 - THIS INCLUDES AN X26 WITH TASER CAM INSTALLED
 - The TASER CAM will stop recording when the X26 goes into "SLEEP" mode (20 minutes).
 - It will start recording when the X26 is reactivated
- **X26 MUST BE STORED WITH DPM INSTALLED!**

X26 Batteries: Replacement

- Replace DPM when percent remaining is < 20%
- Use for training until 1% remaining



X26 Batteries: Upgrading

- After programming has completed, X26 will start boot up sequence
- Caution: Removal of DPM/XDPM or activating the X26 during "P" state in the initial boot-up WILL corrupt the X26
 - CID will display a code of "E", "H" or will be blank and the X26 must be returned to the factory

X26 Batteries: DPM/XDPM

- 2 x 3 volt lithium energy cells
- Provides up to 195 – 5 second cycles at room temperature

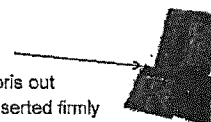


X26 Batteries: Cautions

- X26 must be stored with DPM/XDPM inserted at all times
 - Failure to do so may result in loss of time and date settings, software corruption, and/or X26 failure
 - This also applies to sending in an X26 to TASER International for repairs or replacement
- If DPM/XDPM is left out for an extended period of time...
 - Software configurations in the X26 may be corrupted and date/time will be reset
 - Refer to online troubleshooting guide

DPM/XDPM & TASER CAM™ Gaskets

- Keeps debris out
- Must be inserted firmly



X26 Batteries: Digital Memory

- Digital memory stored in DPM contains percentage value of remaining battery life
- X26 interprets and displays this value on CID



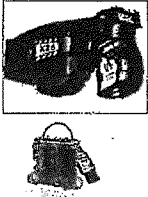
X26 Batteries: Upgrading

- Caution: When a DPM/XDPM is replaced with a battery that contains a newer version of software, a programming upgrade will occur
- A "P" is displayed in CID during upgrade process
 - Process takes approximately 45 seconds V-20 or older. V-21 programming takes 10-12, V22 (released March 2009) takes 6-8 seconds to upgrade.
 - During this time X26 should not be activated!

Spark Test

- A daily spark test should be conducted once every 24 hours or prior to the start of your shift for individually issued X26.
- 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, less than one second.
- The reason for the spark test is:
 - To verify the TASER device is working.
 - To verify that the batteries are performing and are adequately charged.
 - There are components in the high voltage section of the X26 that are more reliable when energized ("conditioned") on a regular basis.

Dataport
Connection Kits Sold Separately



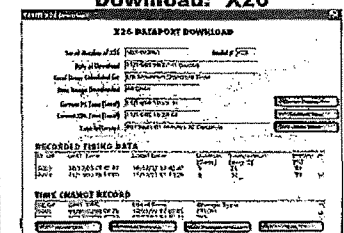
- X26 USB Dataport
- Time, date, duration, temp, battery status of each firing (last 1,500)
- Connection protected inside DPM slot
- Encrypted data files
- Date range downloads
- USB plug & play

Cartridges



**XP 25 ft.
(7.6 meters)
Green Door
Live Cartridge XP Probe**

Download: X26

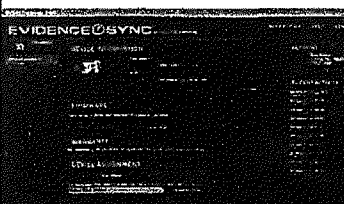



**15 ft.
(4.6 meters)
Solid Yellow Door
Live Cartridge Regular Probe**



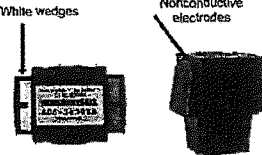
**LS 21 ft.
(6.4 meters)
Blue Cartridge Blue Doors
Short Probe**

EVIDENCE.COM-Lite




**21 ft.
(6.4 meters)
Silver Door
Live Cartridge Regular Probe**

LS Cartridge Improvement



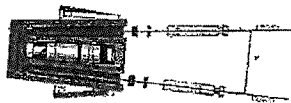
White wedges
Nonconductive electrodes

Released June 2006

LS cartridge has nonconductive electrodes to allow firing the cartridge and allowing "drive shots" during simulation training. They are recognizable by the blue plastic electrodes and white wedges.

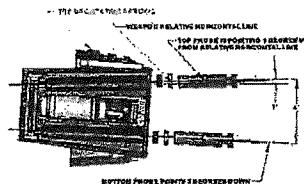
15, 21, LS & XP25 TASER Cartridges

The top probe is "horizontal" in relation to device



Bottom probe- 8 degrees down

XP35 TASER Cartridge



TASER Cartridge Safety

- Cartridges are deployed by electrical discharge
- Unexpected deployments can be caused by static electricity
- Keep hands away from the front of cartridges
- Don't inadvertently point cartridges at yourself or at anyone else

TASER Cartridge Probe Spread For 15, 21 & 25 Foot Cartridges

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



Distance (ft)	0m	.3m	1.0m	2.1m	3m	4.5m	6.4m	7.8m
Target Distance (ft)	2'	6'	7'	10'	15'	21'	25'	28'
Spread (in)	4"	9"	12"	16"	24"	36"	48"	56"
Spread (cm)	10cm	23cm	33cm	46cm	60cm	91cm	122cm	142cm

Principles of Operation for XP35

- Long range chamber with top dart bore pointing up 1° in relation to the device. Bottom dart bore is positioned 4° down from top dart bore.
- This was done for purpose of decreasing drop and spread amount in long distance shots
- This chamber is used for the XP35 cartridge in conjunction with a long range cassette case that is not reversible. It has raised orange arrows printed on the side of the cartridge that is inserted towards the top of the device.

Hand In Front of TASER Cartridge During Firing



XP 35 ft

Special Duty
(10.67 meters)
Orange Door
Live Cartridge
XP Probe

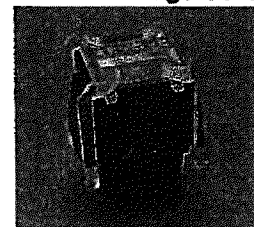


Probe Trajectory For XP35 Special Duty Cartridge



Distance (ft)	0m	.3m	1.0m	2.1m	3m	4.5m	6.4m	7.8m
Target Distance (ft)	2'	6'	7'	10'	15'	21'	25'	28'
Spread (in)	4"	9"	12"	16"	24"	36"	48"	56"
Spread (cm)	10cm	23cm	33cm	46cm	60cm	91cm	122cm	142cm

TASER Cartridge Covers



TASER Cartridge Covers

- On all cartridges for safe shipping
- Cartridges cannot be loaded onto a TASER device with the cover in place
- Covers should be removed prior to being taken into the field

Wires

- Steel with insulated coating
- Can break easily if stepped on or pulled
- Inadvertent contact with wires or the probe during discharge can result in electrical shock

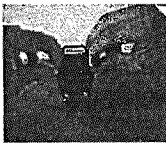
Cannot Discharge



Can Discharge (but not reliably)



Cartridge Cover Removal



Pull out the sides of the Cartridge Cover with index and middle fingers



Push up on Cartridge with thumbs

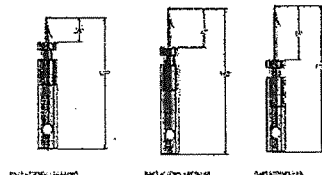
Wires

- TASER operator should advise officers to avoid wires during arrest for wire integrity
- Avoid crossing wires when multiple TASER devices are deployed

Radio Interference

- Interference from other electronic devices
- Keep TASER safety switch down(SAFE)
- Keep more than a few inches away from radio when transmitting

TASER Cartridge Probe Assembly



Weapon Management



- AFID ID Tags

Agency Policy Considerations

Use-of-Force Policy

The TASER Device is not a substitute for lethal force

Each agency is responsible for creating their own use-of-force policy and determining how TASER devices fit into their use-of-force matrix based on legal and community standards.

Make sure your agency has a use-of-force policy that addresses TASER device use and that this policy is clearly addressed during end-user training.

Go to ecolaw.info for sample policies

Flammability

Tactical Considerations

Holster: Pro's & Cons

Support Side Carry	Dominant Side Carry
• Lower Risk of Drawing Wrong Weapon Under Stress	• Weapon Retention
• Hip crossdraw = Faster Engagement on Target	
• Easier ID as an ECD Weapon By Other Officers	• Higher risk of weapon confusion
• Weapon retention issues, depending on DT training	Three known incidents of shodging by mistaken weapon

Refer to your department's tactical experts to make your own policy on how to carry, holster, and deploy the TASER X26 or X28

OC / TASER Testing

- OC: Flammable agents used for propulsion and to lower freezing point
 - Some alcohol, oil based
 - Some water based
 - Formulas unknown
- Some formulas can ignite and cause flame when applied proximal to TASER device.
- Scenario based testing
 - Conductive mannequin
 - OC sprayed onto upright mannequin
 - Worst case scenario

Aim

- Aim at target; Center of mass or legs
- Laser is point of impact for top dart within three inches at 13 feet (except XP35)
- TASER cartridge deploys probes in line with 8-degree probe spread (except XP35)
- Hold upright for vertical target

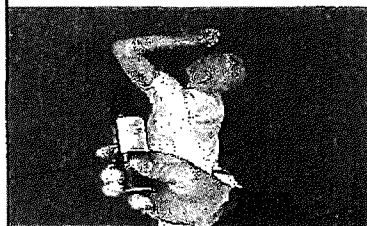


Flammability

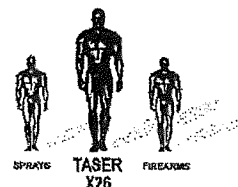
TASER device can ignite explosive materials, liquids, or vapors

Gasoline, sewer gases, meth labs, flammable personal defense sprays

Test your OC with TASER



EFFECTIVE TARGET ZONES



Warning: Do not aim at head/throat unless situation dictates a higher level of injury risk is justified

Warning

Do not aim at head, throat unless situation dictates a higher level of injury risk is justified

Probes deployed into the eyes or throat can cause serious injuries

Preferred Target Zone Rear

- Below neck (blue zone)
 - Large muscles
 - Avoid head



Probe Placement Considerations

Try to aim where clothing fits more tightly like the back or rear

XP cartridges are effective in reducing clothing disconnects



Probe Placement Techniques

- Deploy per department SOP
- Greater probe spread increases effectiveness
 - If possible, minimum four-inch spread
- Hold vertical unless subject is laying down or at an angle

Probe Placement Considerations

Electrical arc can penetrate SOME soft body armor and may jump up through clothing up to 2 inches total or 1 inch per probe

Preferred Target Zone Front

- Lower torso (blue zone)
 - More effective
 - Split hemisphere
 - Larger Muscles
 - Reduces risk of hitting sensitive body areas – please see warnings
 - Do not intentionally target genitals



Probe Placement Techniques

- If practicable, deploy probes at suspect's back:
 - Clothing fits tighter
 - Surprise factor
 - Stronger muscles – even more overwhelming
- Aim at preferred target zones

Causes of Limited Effectiveness

- Miss or single dart hit
- Loose or thick clothing
- Low nerve or muscle mass
- Limited probe spread
- Wires break
- Operator error

Probe Placement Consideration

Video training points:

- Aimed at open front of unzipped jacket
- Utilize physical cover and cover officers
- Custody plan in place prior to deployment
- Suspects taken into custody during the TASER cycle

Tactical Considerations

- If practicable, attempt to gain compliance using verbal commands
- At times verbal commands and display of the TASER device may gain compliance
- Some agency policies allow the officer to use verbal commands and the taser to "paint the target" to attempt to gain compliance

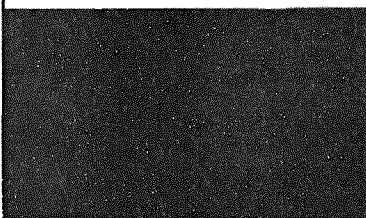
Loud Arc = Bad Connection

Conducted Energy Weapon Evaluation Project



Less Than 100%

Probe Placement Consideration



Causes of Limited Effectiveness

- Miss or single dart hit
- Loose or thick clothing
- Low nerve or muscle mass
- Limited probe spread
- Wires break
- Operator error

Tactical Considerations

Increased Deployment Risk Examples

- Subject running
- Subject in elevated position
- Operating vehicle or machinery
- Flammable or explosive environment
- Obviously pregnant
- In water
- Sensitive target areas
- Obviously frail or infirm

Probe Spreads

Close spreads are
less effective ...

This video was filmed prior to standard departmental safety procedures.
Make sure to follow demonstration safety procedures.

"Silence is Golden"

- The TASER device's electrical current is relatively quiet in actual human use
- Practice targets are loud since the energy is arcing in the air
- If electrical current is loud during field hit and the subject is not reacting, the energy is likely shorting out and may not be effective - reload and deploy second shot at alternate area or consider options

Tactical Considerations

- Avoid "TASER over-dependence"
- Consider having lethal cover or other reasonable and appropriate force options available when practicable
- Consider cover and distance tactics
- When practicable, have at least one back-up officer present to Control/Cuff under power

Tactical Considerations

- Deploy with 2nd TASER Cartridge available or have a 2nd TASER nearby
- If TASER Cartridge is a "dud," keep device aimed at target while placing the M/X26 on SAFE
- Reload with new cartridge and re-engage target.
Do not attempt to reuse a dud
 - Contact TASER International with the serial number and return it for a free replacement

Deployment Distance Considerations

Deployments from 7-15 feet (2-4.5 meters)
(optimum range)

1. High hit probability
2. Good probe spread=good amount of muscle affected
3. Plenty of slack in wires (with 21 foot or 25 foot cartridges)
4. Good reactionary distance

Avoid Extended or Repeated TASER Device Applications Where Practicable

- The application of the TASER device is a physically stressful event.
- Especially when dealing with persons in a health crisis such as excited delirium, it is advisable to minimize the physical and psychological stress to the subject to the greatest degree possible.
- Officers should only apply the number of cycles reasonably necessary to allow them to safely restrain the subject.
- Current human studies have concluded that TASER applications directly across the chest do not impair normal breathing patterns.
- If circumstances require extended duration or repeated discharges, the operator should take care to observe the subject and provide breaks in the TASER stimulation when practicable.

Dud?

If a cartridge doesn't fire immediately, stay on target until safety engaged.

Deployment Distance Considerations

Deployments from 15-35 feet (4.5 - 10.87 meters)

1. Fair hit probability / both probes
2. Large probe spread=large amount of muscle affected
3. Less slack in wires
4. Large reactionary distance

Tactical Considerations

- Must keep sufficient slack in wires
- Move with subject if they start to roll
- If one probe hit or low spread, consider drive stun follow-up

Deployment Distance Considerations

Deployments from 0-7 feet (0-2 meters)

1. High hit probability
2. Limited probe spread=low amount of muscle mass affected
3. Short reactionary distance

Consider targeting the waist area to put one probe above the waist and one below the waist for enhanced effectiveness



Controlling/Cuffing Under Power

- Move in and control the subject while TASER device is cycling and the subject is incapacitated when it is reasonably safe to do so.
- EDPs, focused, intoxicated, excited delirium individuals, etc. may not comply with verbal commands following the TASER cycle
- Each cycle should be used as a "window of opportunity" to attempt to establish control/cuff while the subject is affected by the TASER cycle
- The need for multiple cycles may be avoided by controlling/cuffing under power if contact officers are available

Look for Subject Reaction

- No reaction or no change in subject behavior could indicate poor or no connection, low probe spread, or low muscle mass contact
- Suggested tactical considerations:
 - Reload and target a different area
 - Drive-stun with a cartridge in place
 - Consider other force options

Subject Reaction

- Look AND listen when evaluating the effectiveness of a TASER deployment

Watch the subject's reaction and look for a change in their behavior

Suicidal Subjects

- TASER device can be effective way to deal with suicidal subjects

The TASER device is NOT a substitute for lethal force

Suicidal Subject

OCT 4 2004
11 05 22 PM

Subject Reaction

- Listen to the sound of the TASER device

Quiet pulsing typically indicated a good connection

Suicidal Subjects

- Follow your agency basic officer safety rules/training when dealing with suicidal subjects

Establish lethal cover as needed

Subject Chemical or Mental Influences

- The TASER device is effective on subjects affected by chemical or mental influences because it is not dependent on pain for effectiveness

It achieves incapacitation by affecting the sensory and motor functions of the nervous system

Subject reaction

- Loud arcing sound typically indicates NO connection.

Intermittent arcing typically indicates a poor connection such as a clothing disconnect

Suicidal Subject Video

Arizona

- Suicidal female with a gun
- Fires shots at officers
- Places the gun to her head
- Lethal cover
- Disarm, control and cuff under power
- Officer receives department life saving award

Subject Chemical or Mental Influences

Full Time Carry

Port of Seattle

- Resisting arrest at an airport
- Officer and suspect engage in violent struggle
- OC ineffective
- Back-up officer successfully deploys TASER device
- Second cycle was delivered
- Control/Cuff under power?

Drive Stun

Drive Stun with Cartridge



Drive Stun Backup

- Probe hits are usually more desirable than drive stuns without a cartridge
 - More effective (NMI vs. pain compliance)
 - Can be applied from a safer distance
 - Usually requires fewer cycles
 - Fewer injuries

One Probe Hit With Drive Stun Follow up

- If only one probe hits the subject, a drive stun with the cartridge still attached will act as the second probe and complete the circuit, thus causing NMI
- See the Angled Drive Stun presentation on the Training DVD for detailed instructions on this technique

Subject Chemical or mental influence

- Once the subject is controlled/cuffed, evaluate the need for medical attention for the underlying chemical or mental conditions observed

Drive Stun with Cartridge

- A drive stun with a live cartridge can be an effective technique - the probes may fire into the subject
- Whenever practical avoid the head and throat
 - Low risk of over penetration
 - Cartridge may not deploy when in direct contact with subject, but will still have drive stun effect
 - Probes can help maintain contact with a violent suspect
 - You can then apply a drive stun away from probes to achieve NMI

Drive Stun Follow Up

Drive Stun Backup

- To use drive stun without firing probes, remove live cartridge
- The drive stun mode alone will not cause NMI. It generally acts as a pain compliance tool
- If not effective, evaluate location of drive stun, consider an additional cycle to a different pressure point, or consider alternative force options

Drive Stun Marks (X/M26)



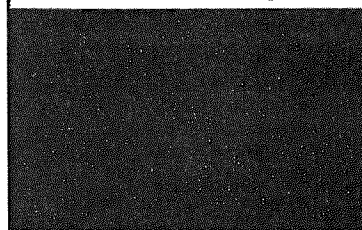
Effects on Animals

- The X/M26 TASER devices are an effective option for dealing with aggressive animals and have generally been successful (82% success in 155 reported incidents as of 6/07)
- Note: The animals hit thus far have been incapacitated/stunned but usually recovered instantly. The vast majority of the animals quickly left the scene and broke the wires however some dogs do not run away and can become aggressive!
- If dogs are stunned, consider having animal control stand by to put a dog collar on the stunned dogs

Drive Stun Backup

- Do not hold on to live cartridge while applying a drive stun
- If cartridge gets within 2 inches of X26 or suspect it may deploy

Drive Stun Techniques



Animal Use Video

- Not a good environment for firearm
- Successful hit on a running and charging dogs
 - Close range
 - Canted TASER device on Rottweiler
 - Tracked the moving target through the shot
- Pit bull video was captured on TASER CAM

Drive Stun Mode

For maximum effectiveness in stun mode, drive the M26 or X26 into the highlighted areas.

Green indicates primary target areas
Yellow indicates secondary target areas (avoid risk of injury)
Red indicates that this area should be avoided

- Carotid (sides of neck) (see warning below)
- Brachial plexus (upper chest)
- Radial (forearm)
- Pelvic triangle (see warning below)
- Common peroneal (outside of thigh)
- Tibial (calf muscle)

Drive stun field use success: 84%

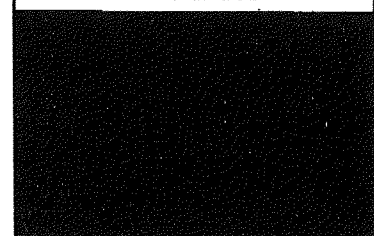
WARNING: Use care when applying drive stun to back of neck. There should be a warning for individuals in any location existing in the presence of individuals in a confined space. However, individuals who are in a confined space should be warned. This warning should be placed in your department's policy regarding drive stun use. Refer to your department's policy regarding drive stun use and other sensitive areas.



What to do Following TASER Device Use

- Once the subject is restrained evaluate the need for medical attention as you would with any other use-of-force incident*
- Take photos of any injuries, place into evidence*
- Collect expended cartridge, probes, AFIDs & place into evidence*
- * as directed by department policy

Animal Use



Police/Military K-9 Caution

If K-9 bites probe or between probes during TASER deployment, the dog may receive a shock

Develop procedures and train K-9 handlers and TASER operators on this issue

Excited Delirium



X/M26 Maintenance & Care

Agency will establish agency maintenance SOP

- Avoid dropping - sensitive, electronic device - similar care of a cell phone
- Check batteries / DPM regularly
- Always store X26 with DPM inserted
- Check expiration of TASER Cartridges (5 year exp.)
- Secure in protective holster, when not in use
 - Do not store in pockets without holster
- When an X26 needs to be returned to TASER Int'l, download the data for that unit and preserve for evidence for any concerns from a past event prior to returning. Also mark the RMA form indicating the files are evidence.
- Avoid exposing X26 to excessive moisture

Sudden Unexpected Death Warning Signs

- Should one or more of the following behaviors manifest, the suspect may require immediate medical assistance due to pre-existing conditions, possible overdose, cocaine psychosis, excited delirium, etc. Consider having EMS standing by:
 - Bizarre or violent behavior
 - Signs of overheating/profuse sweating
 - Disrobing
 - Violence toward/attacking glass, lights, and reflective surfaces
 - Superhuman strength and endurance
 - Impervious to pain - self-mutilation
 - Disturbances in breathing patterns or loss of consciousness
 - Complaints of respiratory difficulty

Tactical Options

- No use of force tool or technique will work 100% of the time
- TASER ECDs are complex electronic devices
- Both the devices and the cartridges can be damaged and malfunction
- Always have a back up plan for the use of alternative tools or techniques

Dropped or Wet X/M26

- If completely submerged, return to TASER Int'l.
- For all others:
 - Safety switch down (SAFE)
 - Point in safe direction and remove cartridge
 - Remove battery pack/DPM
 - Dry X/M26 thoroughly (at least 24 hours)
 - Reinstall battery pack/DPM
 - Safety switch up (ARMED)
 - If discharges without pulling the trigger, remove batteries/DPM and return to TASER Int'l
 - Spark test 3 full 6-second cycles
 - If X/M26 does not function properly, return to TASER Int'l
 - If spark test is normal, return to service

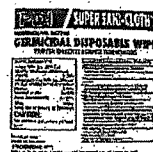
Recognizing Warning Signs of Possible Excited Delirium Video

- Florida naked man walking down the street acting "bizarre"
- Signs of overheating (public disrobing)
- Violent behavior patterns
- Is this "normal"?
- Criminal behavior or medical problem?
- Consider activating EMS prior to contact
- Extreme strength and impervious to pain

Tactical Options

- The leading causes of ineffective ECD deployments are misses (one or both probes) and clothing disconnects
- Close probe spreads can also limit effectiveness
- Always be prepared to discharge a second cartridge, perform a drive stun follow up, or resort to another force option

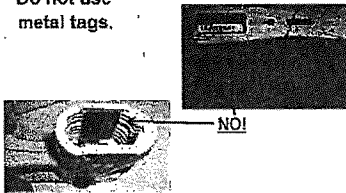
X26 Maintenance & Care



- Use FDI Super Sani-Cloth to wipe down any X26 that gets contaminated by any body fluids
- Powerful Disinfectant
- Will not damage TASER X26 weapon surfaces

Attaching Serial Numbers to ECDs

- Do not use metal tags.



CDPM

- Lanyard disconnect- inoperative
- Reconnect + code = Full function
- The CDPM is an option for the X26 device only

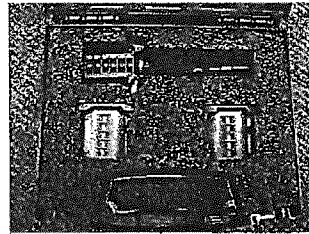
TASER CAM

- Can be used with any TASER X26
- Replaces DPM
- 1.5 hours of video & audio
- 100 5-second cycles
- Video: 320X240 Resolution
 - QVGA Black & White at 10 FPS
 - MPEG-4 Video/Audio

Download Maintenance

- Recommend conducting a quarterly download and clock reset

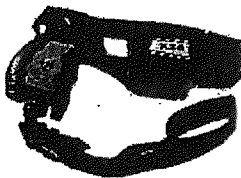
CDPM Kit



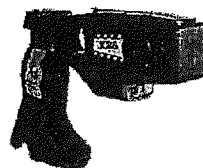
TASER CAM

- Built in infrared light source for low light and no light capability.
- If lens is covered-CID flashes "88" and the Laser will also flash
- USB download
- Rechargeable via USB or AC wall outlet

Controlled Digital Power Magazine (CDPM™)



TASER CAM



TASER CAM



