



Certification Lesson Plan

VERSION 8.0

ADVANCED TASER M26

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A detailed guide to conducting the certification course in conjunction with the PowerPoint presentations supplied on CD-ROM.

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This test must be completed by each end user prior to certification.

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Answer key for use by instructors in grading certification tests.

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Example of a use of force report developed by the Chandler, AZ Police Department. This report is included as an aid for new departments in developing reporting procedures.

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Instructors in-training are strongly urged to take a hit with the M26 in order to clearly articulate how it works and what it feels like. This report should be submitted with the instructor application. Any time you conduct a demonstration, you should submit copies of this report to TASER International, Inc. for our database.

COURSE OUTLINE

- A. **OVERVIEW:** This class will cover the techniques for proper deployment of and certification of end users in the use of the ADVANCED TASER less-lethal weapon.
- B. **TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** Given person(s) to be trained and a lesson plan, instruct person(s) in the proper deployment and safety of the ADVANCED TASER.
- C. **ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** Without the aid of references, in accordance with the detailed lesson plan and manual, a certified trained user will accomplish the following:
1. Pass the written test and demonstrate sufficient proficiency in the function and use of the ADVANCED TASER.
 2. Understand how the ADVANCED TASER overrides and controls the central nervous systems of a combatant subject.
 3. Know proper finger position for aiming and firing.
 4. Be able to reload in a safe and proper manner.
 5. Control unit adequately when commanded "Arm - Spark - Off" at random (understands safety switch and trigger fully).
 6. Know when the ADVANCED TASER is armed and ready to fire.
 7. Know how to properly check battery power in the Power Handle, remove and reinstall batteries correctly.
 8. Know how to utilize the laser sight.
 9. Understanding of probe placement and ballistics.
 10. For ADVANCED TASER certification.
 - a. Draw ADVANCED TASER and hit target at 12-foot distance.
 - b. Draw ADVANCED TASER hit target at 8 feet, reload, hit 2nd target at 12 feet with laser sight (time limit 10 seconds).
 11. Learn procedures to properly and safely remove probes from subject.
- A. **METHOD / MEDIA:** This class will be taught by the lecture / demonstration method.
- B. **EVALUATION:** Topics from this class will be evaluated via written tests, oral tests (instructors only) and via performance checklist during the practical application conducted during the class.

COURSE TIME:

Instructor Certification Course: 8 Hours.

User Certification Course: 4 Hours.

CD-ROM INSTRUCTIONS

The visual slides that accompany this lesson plan can be found on the TASER International CD-ROM version 8.0. To access the presentation, insert the CD into the CD drive. The CD will automatically self-open. Click on "Training Aids" from the first menu. Select "Version 8.0 ADVANCED TASER Certification" file to open the PowerPoint presentation. If you do not have Microsoft® PowerPoint installed on your computer, select "Certification Slides for Non-PowerPoint Users" and this will open up a version of the training slides that runs through your internet browser. This version is not "full screen," but it can be run without PowerPoint. Further, it requires less memory in your computer to run the Internet browser version.

If you are using a computer with Microsoft PowerPoint: Once the presentation comes up in a smaller window on screen, point your mouse at the center of the image. Click the right button on your mouse one time. This will bring up a menu. Select **Full Screen** and the presentation will grow to full screen size for better visibility. You may now navigate through the certification course using the forward and back arrows on your keyboard. Start videos by clicking on the image once.

There are also other versions of the M26 presentation available on the CD. A version designed specifically for Canada and also versions in other languages. If you are using the AIR TASER 34000, you will need to download the 34000 lesson plan and reprint it. The 34000 Lesson plan is available on the Training Materials Page as well.

If you cannot locate the file for the certification course, or you have trouble opening it when accessing through your browser, you can open the file directly from Microsoft PowerPoint or Windows Explorer. Open the **M26** folder on the CD – then open the sub folder **Movies**. The file is named **M26_Cert_v8.ppt**.

DETAILED LESSON PLAN

Slide 1 Video (start all videos with a single mouse click to the middle of the screen)

Attention gainer video – News release by Los Angeles County Sheriffs -- show during course setup.

ATTENTION GAINER: "The most important decision an officer can make is whether or not to engage deadly force upon a person. With the new advances in technology officers can now serve and protect people with less than lethal means. The technology to stop that individual who is combat trained, mentally deranged, or under the influence of drugs and alcohol is now available."

Slide 2

Instructor introduction.

Slide 3: Overview

Take a brief moment to cover the main points that will be taught in the course as listed below:

- Why ADVANCED TASER
- Weapon Overview
- How It Works
- Electrical and Medical
- ADVANCED TASER Specs
- Practical Application
- Changing Batteries and Air Cartridge
- Policies, Legal and Misc.
- Tactics
- Dataport, Battery Charger and Maintenance
- Hands-on Firing Exercise

Slide 4 Weapon Safety 101

Review the points of basic weapon safety to ensure students treat the weapon with the care attendant with a weapon system:

- Never point at anything you don't intend to shoot
- Keep the weapon SAFETY ON until pointed in a safe direction (toward the target)
- Never place finger on trigger unless firing is imminent
- Never place hand in front of weapon, especially when changing Air Cartridge
- Laser light can cause eye damage

Slide 5 Video of Actual Uses

Video of actual uses and demonstration against motivated, combative subjects. Albuquerque SWAT takes on man on Methamphetamines (meth) who was unaffected by gas, impact weapons, and K-9 attack who was incapacitated by M26 for two 5-second cycles; Toronto Police use the M26 to subdue an armed subject in a city park by firing the M26 from an armored vehicle; Los Angeles Sheriffs subdue a combative subject high on PCP with the M26; Tactical Officers in British Columbia use the M26 to incapacitate a subject high on Methadone (fake heroin) who had been throwing bricks at officers; Manteca Patrol uses M26 successfully against suspect on PCP and meth; Chandler Police Officers use the M26 to subdue a violent inmate high on Methamphetamines; and Hans Marrero, former Hand-to-Hand Combat Chief of USMC in the first test of the M26.

Slide 6 - 7

TASER technology was developed to reduce injuries to officers and suspects by stopping threats from a safe distance. **This is a key concept and should be emphasized throughout the course.**

Slide 8 Tactical Advantages of the ADVANCED TASER

- Extremely effective, even compared to lethal weapons
- Safe in numerous situations
- Medically safe for suspects and fellow officers
- Easy to use and maintain

Slide 9

The ADVANCED TASER is not a substitute for lethal force. However, many situations that begin as standoffs have the potential to escalate to lethal force. **Early, aggressive use of a less-lethal weapon like the M26 can prevent many of these situations from escalating to deadly force levels.**

Slide 10

The ADVANCED TASER has the greatest impact on officer safety when deployed with patrol level first responding officers.

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: Field results show that when the M26 is on scene with first responders, the ability to have the M26 immediately available is having a large impact on the success rate of reducing escalation of force as a result of immediate access to M26s. More departments are moving away from having the TASER technology as a "boutique weapon" for supervisors only.

Slide 11 Video First Responder's Tool

Video of Nassau County deputy first responder encountering two occupants of a car with a gun nearby. One subject is verbally resistive, as there is a warrant for his arrest. The deputy fired upon the subject successfully. Backup was at least 10 minutes away.

Slide 12 TRANSITION: Having covered the learning objectives, let's discuss the history and theory behind TASER technology and why departments are deploying it.

Slide 13 Definitions

AIR TASER® and ADVANCED TASER® are less-lethal Conducted Energy Weapons that use propelled wires to conduct energy to a remote target, thereby controlling and affecting the central

nervous system of the body.

AIR TASER and ADVANCED TASER are brand names associated with specific Conducted Energy Weapons manufactured by TASER® International, Inc.

Slide 14 Conducted Energy Weapon History

Original gunpowder TASER invented during 1966-1974 and considered a firearm

This TASER was proven non-injurious with profound physiological and psychological effect upon humans and animals

Original Tasertron TASER is a 7-Watt “Stun” system with 86% field use effectiveness

TASER Int'l developed a non-firearm 7-Watt system called the AIR TASER in 1994

TASER Int'l developed the ADVANCED TASER M26 on 12/99. 1500+ depot deploy the M26 (8/02).

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: *Jack Cover was the inventor of the TASER during 1966-1974. As a chief scientist for the NASA Apollo Moon Landing Program, Jack responded to President Johnson's Blue Ribbon Commission's call for development of non-lethal weapons. During the development of the TASER non-lethal weapon (1966-1974), it was discovered that very short duration (microseconds), high energy, predominately D.C. (Direct Current) pulses were non-lethal and non-injurious, but had a profound physiological and psychological effect upon both humans and animals. In the 1971-74 period, tests on volunteers were done under the supervision of Dr. Frank Summers with two cardiologists, a physiologist, EKG and other instrumentation at St. Joseph's Hospital in Orange County, CA. TASER Int'l developed the 7-Watt AIR TASER as a non-firearm version of the TASER (the older TASER uses a black powder charge propellant) made of **high impact sonic welded polymer**. It's output and effects are based upon the continued research of TASER International. Their combined efforts added immense technological changes and decreased the size and weight of the unit while adding performance enhancements such as controlled cycle time and built-in battery indicators for maximum effectiveness.*

Slide 15 Why it Works

The human nervous system communicates by means of simple electrical impulses in the body via a neural network of nerves.

Conducted Energy Weapons are effective because they override the central nervous system of the human body.

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: *The ADVANCED TASER sends out short duration, high voltage electrical waves or TASER-Waves or T-Waves that overpower the normal electrical signals within the nerve fibers. If you look at a scope reading of the wave signals used by nerves to communicate within the body, the T-Wave is very similar to the signals used by the nerves. These T-Waves create extra “noise” within the nervous system much like static on the “phone lines” of the human body. Discuss how the body's communication is analogous to having a conversation on a telephone where signals are sent from one phone to another via electrical signals. Should a third person pick up this phone line and begin to scream (analogous to a T-Wave in the body), the other two persons can no longer hear communication. Just as important, when the screaming stops, communications begins again without damage to the phone line.*

Slide 16 Why it Works

Conducted Energy Weapons are effective because they overwhelm these electrical impulses

With 26-Watts, an ADVANCED TASER can override the central nervous system of the human body

Affects both sensory and motor systems

Does not rely solely on pain for compliance, but it is painful

Slide 17 Stun vs. EMD

STUN systems: The original TASERs jam the central nervous system with electrical noise. (The AIR TASER 34000 is a stun system.) **This only affects the sensory nervous system** – i.e. stun systems cause a tremendous amount of noise to be fed into the brain – sensations which can be overwhelming to most people. But stun systems do not cause a direct physical effect.

Power: 5-15 Watts

EMD (Electro-Muscular Disruption) systems: The M26 not only stuns, it overrides the central nervous system causing uncontrollable contractions of the muscle tissue. **The ADVANCED TASER**

is an EMD system and affects the sensory AND motor nervous system.

Power: 16-26 Watts

Watts are the key, not the Volts. Watts are the “broadcast power” that the weapon transmits into the nervous system of the target. Voltage only measures how far a spark can arc through the air.

INSTRUCTOR’S NOTE: *Stun systems act by “stunning” the target with a high level of electronic stimulation. However, highly focused individuals may not be incapacitated by the stun effect. EMD systems use a more intense electrical waveform to directly cause contraction of the muscles and override the central nervous system. Thus, the EMD systems not only stun the target; they physically debilitate the target by contracting the muscles. At a high level, stun systems affect the sensory nervous system (i.e., it creates very intense sensations which will stun the target) whereas the EMD systems affect the motor nervous system and muscles causing direct physical incapacitation.*

Slide 18 Stun vs. EMD

The human nervous system is the command, control, and communication system of the human body. The nervous system is comprised of three elements:

The central nervous system is the command center including the brain and spinal cord. All information processing and decision making processes occur in the central nervous system.

The sensory nervous system includes the nerves that carry information to the brain. These are the “intelligence gathering” nerves which carry information about the environment (hot, cold, wet, etc.) and the state of the body (pain, body positioning, etc.) to the brain. These nerves tend to sit near the surface of the body in the skin, where they can interface with the skin and the environment around the body to gather information. The location of these nerves near the skin makes them easier to stimulate than deeper nerves. Hence, lower power stun weapons affect only these nerves.

The motor nervous system includes the nerves that carry command signals from the brain to the muscles controlling all movement. These nerves are located deeper in the body, protected within and beneath the muscle tissue. It takes a greater amount of power (and a different waveform) to penetrate deep enough to control these motor nerves. Thus the higher power and deeper penetrating waveforms of an EMD weapon are required to affect these nerves.

Slide 19 Video Stun vs. EMD

INSTRUCTOR’S NOTE: *The test subjects were given the goal to move toward the TASER operator. The subjects who are stunned are slightly impaired while the EMD effect is complete incapacitation.*

Slide 20 How it works

Note that the top probe is fired straight along the line of sight of the weapon and will hit approximately where the laser dot is placed. The lower probe will fire at an 8-degree downward angle. This results in a spread of 1 foot between the two probes for every 7 feet of distance between the weapon and the target. I.e. at a range of 14 feet the bottom probe will impact 2 feet below the top probe.

Slide 21 Success Rate by Distance

<u>Distance</u>	<u>Success*</u>	<u>Failed</u>	<u>Success Rate</u>
Stun Mode	246	21	92.15%
1-3 Feet:	124	5	96.12%
3-7 Feet:	340	18	94.97%
7-11 Feet:	290	21	93.25%
11-15 Feet:	153	13	92.17%
15-21 Feet:	27	2	93.10%

INSTRUCTOR’S NOTE: *The ADVANCED TASER is designed such that the two probes separate during flight. Volunteer tests have shown that a separation of 6-8 inches between the probes yields a stronger effectiveness. However, the field data here shows that even at very close ranges (less than 3 feet), the*

effectiveness of the ADVANCED TASER is well over 90%.

*Success is defined as incapacitation with no further escalation of force required to subdue subject (data as of 5/16/02).

Slide 22 Video Penetration of over 2.5” of clothing

Demonstration video of clothing penetration. The electric arc from the ADVANCED TASER can penetrate up to 2.5” of cumulative clothing. I.e. if one probe has penetrated the skin, the other probe can be up to 2.5” away from the body and the TASER-Wave will arc through the clothing to complete the circuit. Or, alternatively, each probe can be 1.25” away from the body. The total arc generated including the air gaps between both probes and the subject’s body is 2.5.”

Slide 23 Video Penetration of Class II vest

The arc from the ADVANCED TASER can arc through virtually any breathable material, including some bullet resistant vests. However, performance of the ADVANCED TASER in penetrating bullet resistant vests will vary depending on the construction methods in each vest.

Slide 24 Electrical and Medical Safety

Slide 25 Medical Safety

It’s not the Volts that are dangerous; it’s the amps.

The electrical output of the ADVANCED TASER is 50,000 Volts. The voltage may seem high, but the amperage on both systems is well below safe limits.

The M26 emits 26-Watts of energy.

ADVANCED TASER M26 is 162mA Irms = 0.162 Amps.

The output of the M26 into a human body is 1/100th of the dangerous level.

Slide 26 Electrical Safety

Underwriters’ Laboratories, Inc. (electrical fence safety guideline) **proven safe for people between 2 - 75 years of age. IEC 479 is a safety standard commonly used in Europe.** Studies have shown there are no long-term effects from being shot by TASER. The key concept of this slide is that students see the electrical output of the ADVANCED TASER is at about 1/100th of the danger level on the chart – a 100 x safety margin.

Slide 27 Medical Safety

Tests of **ADVANCED TASER** have found:

No effect on heart rhythms (tested on animals).

Tested on over 3,000+ human volunteers.

Over 99% incapacitation in less than a second.

No long-term effects.

The electrical outputs are still well within the safe levels defined by International standards.

Minor skin irritation similar to sun burns.

INSTRUCTOR’S NOTE: *Out of the 3,000+ volunteers, there are less than five who have been able to remain standing through a high degree of mental focus. However, the muscles of their upper body were contracted severely and the subjects would not have been able to perform combative behavior. Subjects were only able to remain standing with hits to the front of the upper torso or to the side of the body in the ribs where there are no major muscles. Hits to the back which affected the major muscles of the back were overwhelming and dropped most of these subjects with the exception of those that did not get hit with a second shot to the back. This is one reason why hits to the back are preferred when viable.*

Slide 28 Medical Findings Pacemakers

Modern pacemakers withstand electrical defibrillators several hundred times stronger than TASER pulses from the ADVANCED TASER.

If placed in direct contact with a pacemaker, it could momentarily affect it without health endangerment.

Slide 29 Medical Findings Heart Failure/Drugs

Heart Failure: In tests performed at the Univ. of Missouri, the 26-Watt ADVANCED TASER M26 was applied directly to the chest of test animals.

Using “worst case” scenarios, two leading experts in cardiac safety found no interference by the M26 with the heart rhythms -- even when the animal subjects under test were given drugs (epinephrine and drugs similar to PCP and cocaine) that make the heart more susceptible to electrical stimulation.

INSTRUCTOR’S NOTE: *Dr. Paul Hendry, Co-Director of the Pacemaker Clinic at the University of Ottawa Heart Institute concludes that, “With regard to it’s (the M26’s) medical safety, based on the information that was provided to me I cannot see that it should provide any increased risks to patients with either pacemakers or implantable defibrillators.”*

Slide 30 Suspect’s Behavioral Influence

Influence	Cases	%
Alcohol	617	37.5%
EDP	379	23.0%
Cocaine	75	4.6%
Meth	63	3.8%
PCP	16	1.0%
Misc. Drugs	15	1.0%

INSTRUCTOR’S NOTE: *This data is from the first 1645 field uses of the M26. It shows the types of subjects that are typically involved in M26 usage. There are a high percentage of subjects on alcohol and/or are emotionally disturbed (EDP). This data also reinforces that the M26 is particularly effective against those on alcohol and hardcore drugs.*

Slide 31 Video Emotionally Disturbed Person

Sheriff’s deputies in Tucson, Arizona use the ADVANCED TASER to safely subdue a mentally disturbed man who had threatened to kill his girlfriend, himself, and anyone who got close to him.

Slide 32 The Rodney King Case

<u>Original TASER</u> by Tasertron	<u>ADVANCED TASER</u> by TASER International, Inc.
7-Watts	26-Watts
NiCad Batteries	NiMH Batteries
15 foot range	21-foot range
No auto cycle	Automatic timing cycle
Sensory effect	Sensory & motor effect
Pain effect	Muscle and pain effect
Marginally effective	Extremely effective

INSTRUCTOR’S NOTE: *The Rodney King incident is, unfortunately, the most widely known TASER incident. However, it is important for the students to understand the important changes in TASER technology since the King incident and why the ADVANCED TASER is much more effective.*

Slide 33 Video PCP User

Video of naked man on PCP who is pepper sprayed with no effect. The M26 is deployed and successfully subdues this dangerous individual. The first 5-second cycle drops the subject on his back. The deputies use a second 5-second cycle to gain compliance by the subject to roll onto his stomach where he is cuffed without further incident. Excellent, real work example of the effectiveness of the ADVANCED TASER against subjects under the influence of heavy narcotics.

Slide 34 From Pain to Incapacitation

All less-lethal weapons have worked on pain compliance that can be overcome by drugs, alcohol, EDPs or by mental focus.

The M26 does not rely on pain to achieve compliance. It overwhelms the central nervous system and achieves incapacitation

Slide 35 Comparison of Injuries Graph

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: *Please review actual injury data from original TASER TE-86 as deployed at LAPD. This data is from the older model TASER (not manufactured by TASER International), and does not include feature enhancements such as the battery indication and automatic timing in the AIR TASER and ADVANCED TASER. The data for police officers injured or affected includes officer contamination using pepper sprays. While most of these uses did not result in officer injury, the fact that the officer was contaminated with the spray placed him at increased risk.*

Slide 36 Video RCMP Testing of M26

Side by side comparisons of Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RMCP) tactical officers involved in survival training. The officers are hit with OC pepper and challenged to attack a practice pad with baton strikes, then attack a second pad with knee strikes, then call on the radio for backup. Each officer is shown taking the pepper spray hit on the left and the M26 hit on the right side. **The purpose here is not to depreciate a valuable tool such as pepper spray. OC spray has contributed greatly to the field of law enforcement and will continue to be valuable tools in the law enforcement "toolbox." Instead, this video demonstrates the speed of which the M26 affects the subject and that a goal-oriented and focused individuals are unable to resist the effects of the M26.**

Slide 37 Medical Summary

Studies have shown there are no long-term effects from being shot by TASER technology.

Univ. of Southern Calif. Medical Center concluded the 7-Watt TASER leaves 0% long-term injuries.

ADVANCED TASER testing of over 3,000+ human volunteers also found 0% long-term injuries.

Short-term injuries can result from falling and probes. Currently, the most significant have been cuts, bruises, and abrasions.

Slide 38 Video 3,000+ Volunteers

This shows a compilation of volunteer tests of over 3,000+ law enforcement officers who have tested the M26. Notice both the effectiveness of the M26 and the speed of the subject's recovery without any injury.

Slide 39 Transition to Weapon Specifications

Slide 40 Weapon Diagram

ADVANCED TASER M26

Constructed of impact resistant sonic welded polymer

Mass = 18 ounces



Slide 41 ADVANCED TASER is available in Yellow to further distinguish from lethal force.

Slide 42 Safety/Trigger Demonstration

Demonstrate Trigger and Safety Operation.

Slide 43 Battery Indicator FOR ALKALINE BATTERIES ONLY

LED light operates when SAFETY IS OFF

Battery indicator works with alkaline batteries only -- not NiMH rechargeables

For alkaline batteries:

Pulsing light = good batteries

Steady light = low batteries (unit can work, but change soon). AAs must have correct +/- positions

No light = change batteries

Slide 44 Battery Test for NiMH

Battery indicator is calibrated for alkaline batteries and will not function properly with rechargeables

Rechargeable batteries will always indicate "low" (steady LED) even when fully charged

Check NiMH battery strength by removing Air Cartridge, flip SAFETY OFF, depress trigger and check for a rapid pulse rate (15-20 pulses per second for NiMHs)

Flip SAFETY ON and replace cartridge

Slide 45 Air Cartridge Types

Note that the color of the blast door determines if live 15 ft (Yellow) or 21 ft (Striped).

Yellow blast door on black cartridge is live 15 foot Air Cartridge.

Yellow and Black Stripe on black cartridge is live 21 foot Air Cartridge.

Slide 46 Expended Air Cartridge

Black (empty) expended Air Cartridge is inert, but the stun function is still operational.

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: Pass out various types of Air Cartridges and have the students unwrap their Air Cartridges and note the following:

Pressure release buttons.

Reversible design – cannot jam cartridges.

Slide 47 Propulsion System

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: Point out how the probes are launched, connecting the wires to the target and conducting the TASER wave energy through the wires into the subject through up to 2.25" of clothing. 1800 PSI = 1800 pounds per square inch from compressed and inert nitrogen capsules located inside the Air Cartridge. Each Air Cartridge is disposable after firing. Note that the wires are easily breakable and that arresting officers should not step them on.

Slide 48 Propulsion System

Wires are steel with insulated coating

Wires can break easily if stepped on or pulled

Inadvertent contact with wires or the probe during firing can result in electrical shock

ADVANCED TASER shooter must advise officers to avoid wires during restraint

Slide 49 Probes

1/4-inch #8 sterile fish hooks with barb (1/2 inch for XP)

Penetration cannot exceed 1/4-inch depth even at point blank range (1/2 inch for XP)

Penetrated probes cauterize skin

Can leave a red puncture wound or slight red signature mark resembling a slight burn mark

Slide 50 How it Works

The Air Cartridge bores are both angled probes at a 4-degree angle from centerline

The front of the ADVANCED TASER Air Cartridge firing bay cants 4-degrees downward

This cant drops the top probe down from +4 degrees to 0 degrees and adds 4 degrees more to bottom 4 degrees = 8 degrees downward angle on lower probe

Slide 51 Secondary Cartridge Clip

Optional secondary cartridge clip that replaces battery cover to allow for extra Air Cartridge on hand. The secondary cartridge clip carries a backup shot for immediate reloading capability. Not only does this keep your off hand free (no need to carry a second cartridge in your hand), it makes reloading faster. Because the cartridge is indexed in the same orientation as the firing bay (with a 90-degree downturn), the user does not have to fumble with the cartridge to get it into the correct orientation for loading. It also releases into your hand in the same orientation required for loading -- minimizing reload time.

Slide 52 Practical Application

Slide 53 Ready . . .

Draw TASER from holster

Keep finger off the trigger

Point in safe direction

Place SAFETY OFF (safety switch up)

Slide 54 Aim . . .

Aim at target: Center of mass, or legs

Laser is point of impact for top dart

TASER fires probes in line with 8-degree probe spread

Right handed trigger pulls may cant weapon to left

Slide 55 Fire: Automatic Cycle

Single trigger pull fires current for 5 seconds

Trigger pulls during the 5 seconds cycle will not affect the cycle unless held continuously

Holding the trigger continuously beyond the 5 second cycle will continue the electrical cycle until trigger is released

The M26 can fire 10 back to back 5-second cycles without risk of overheating to preserve life of training weapons. Continue as necessary in field use.

Allow the M26 a chance to cool if possible

Shut off unit ASAP if accidentally discharged

Slide 56 Vital Point When Firing

The M26 electrical current is relatively quiet in actual human use

The M26 is loud when shot at TASER targets – the electrical current is arcing in the air.

When probes make contact with skin the electric current is relatively quiet because the probe is directly discharging the energy into the body

If electrical current is loud during field hit and the subject is not reacting, the energy is most likely shorting out and may not be effective -- reload and fire second shot at alternate area.

Slide 57 Loud Arcing

The M26 electrical current is relatively quiet in actual human use – if you hear arcing, the electricity is arcing in the air. This could mean the current is arcing through the clothes into the subject, or, it could mean the current is arcing around the cartridge and is not connecting into the target. Video demonstration.

Slide 58 Good Connection: Quiet Arc

Good connections are quite, and you cannot hear the arc. Video demonstration.

Slide 59 Effective Target Zones

Unlike chemical agents, the entire body is effective target zone. **DO NOT AIM AT HEAD/THROAT UNLESS SITUATION DICTATES A HIGHER LEVEL OF INJURY RISK IS JUSTIFIED.**

Slide 60 Sample Probe Injuries

Note the minimal injury from probe penetrations. The disturbance left by a probe penetration is similar to that from a cactus barb or fishhook. In many cases, the electric charge from the TASER cauterizes the wound and prevents bleeding even after probe removal. However, this is not always the case and some minor bleeding may occur in some cases.

Slide 61 Sample Probe Injuries

Before and after photo of probe impact direct to skin.

Slide 62 Sample Probe Injuries

Left photo shows probe impact to lower lip. Right photo shows the marks left after probe removal on a chest impact.

Slide 63 Sample Probe Injuries: Face Hit

Photos from incident with face hit from TASER. Although this subject was fine, re-emphasize to class NOT to aim at the head or face. In this instance, the subject charged officers and put his head down as the officer fired, moving his face inadvertently into the probe path.

Photos from incident with probe impact to back of head. Although this subject was fine, re-emphasize not to target head area.

Slide 64 Follow-up Action

M26 user should anticipate holding the trigger down while the suspect is restrained

Suspect is only incapacitated during the TASER cycle -- the window of opportunity

Officers should provide verbal commands during and after the M26 application
Officers need to subdue and cuff without hesitation
Do not touch or step on probes or wires

Slide 65 Stun Mode Back-up

The M26 also functions as a stun mode after the probes have been fired as a backup weapon.
DRIVE WEAPON AGGRESSIVELY INTO SUBJECT FOR BEST EFFECTIVENESS.
The M26 will always fire a live cartridge when activated if unfired cartridge is present

Slide 66 Stun-Only Mode

To use in stun mode without firing probes, remove live cartridge
Probes will always fire if a live cartridge is in the firing bay

Slide 67 Stun Mode Potential

This slide shows an actual deployment situation where one officer removes the cartridge to allow the direct use of the stun mode without firing probes while a second officer retains his TASER with cartridge in place for use against distance targets. Discuss with the class situations where the use of the stun-only mode may or may not be appropriate.

Slide 68 Stun Mode Potential

For stun mode areas, aggressively drive M26 into:

- **Carotid / brachial stun area**
- **Groin**
- **Common Peronial**

Someone in a mental health crisis state, under the influence of a mind altering substance, or extremely focused are prone to "mind-body disconnection." If only the stun mode is used, the M26 becomes a pain compliance technique with limited threat reduction potential for subjects at the high end of the three mind-body disconnect categories. DRIVE THE TASER AGGRESSIVELY INTO THE SUBJECT FOR BEST RESULT.

Field use success of 267 stun mode uses: 92.1%

Slide 69 Subject Reactions

This video shows a drive-stun into the calf region for dealing with a subject who refuses to show his hands. This mode of use may or may not be appropriate – please consult your department's use of force policy.

Slide 70 Video: Chief Instructor Hans Marrero Demonstrates "Drive-Stun"

Slide 71 Changing Batteries and Air Cartridge

Slide 72 Battery Magazine Removal

Place in "safe" mode (**CRITICAL!**)
Remove Air Cartridge (**CRITICAL!**)
Depress battery cover pin with cuff key, pen, or bent paper clip
Slide cover out
Remove and load battery tray

Slide 73 Battery Magazine Removal with Secondary Cartridge Clip

Same as with regular battery cover, except that a cuff key will not fit into the area required to depress the battery cover release pin.

Slide 74 Battery Magazine Removal

Prior to installing or removing the battery, ensure the Air Cartridge has been removed.
Gently tap the base of the M26 handle against thigh and use palm of hand to catch magazine.

Slide 75 M26 Battery Insertion

- Insert 8 AA batteries using "V-shape"
- Match + / - battery polarities properly
- Reinsert battery tray (battery contacts first)
- Reinstall battery cover
- Perform battery check -- place SAFETY OFF
- Return SAFETY ON
- Replace Air Cartridge

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: *It is extremely important to use caution when carrying a loaded battery tray outside the M26 unit. There have been reported cases of officers carrying them in their pockets and causing them to short circuit by arcing the contacts points with keys or other metallic objects. The batteries can overheat and rupture if they are short-circuited. It should be the practice of officers to carry loaded battery trays in such a manner to prevent any accidental arcing of the contact points of the tray.*

Slide 76 Approved Batteries: Nickel Metal Hydride

Batteries are run at their maximum capacity by the M26. Using approved batteries is mission critical

to the success of the stopping

TASER® NiMH Rechargeable batteries were designed specially for ADVANCED TASER. 1500 mAh, 1.2 Volt NiMH.

Energizer ACCU Rechargeable AA Nickel Metal Hydride (NiMH) 1.2 Volt batteries. 1200 milli amp hours (mAh) to 1600 mAh are acceptable.

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: *The higher the mAh number, the longer the charge will last. The milliamp hour rating (mAh) will vary in availability and the higher the mAh, the higher the price.*

Slide 77 Approved Batteries Alkalines

Duracell Ultra AA 1.5 Volt batteries. Do not use just plain "coppertop" alkaline batteries. Ultras have a distinct blue band or blue swirl on the battery.

Energizer E² Titanium 1.5 Volt batteries.

Slide 78 NiMHs vs. Duracell Batteries: Hear the difference

Cycle the Energizer ACCU NiMH. Note the 15-20 pulses per second.

Cycle the Duracell Ultras. Note the 12-15 pulses per second on fresh set.

Slide 79 Battery Selection

Non-approved NiMH batteries may have non-conductive cardboard covering the positive top base (see red arrow)

Battery tray springs might not make complete contact and can result in malfunction during firing. The firing percussion will separate the +/- connections for a split second immediately stopping automatic electrical cycle

The middle and right tops will work as the top bases of each positive end are exposed

Removing the cardboard may destroy the battery

Slide 80 Battery Selection

Rechargeable Nickel Metal Hydride (NiMH) batteries give the strongest output, and perform much better in cold weather. **These must be recharged every two weeks. Also, the battery indicator will not work with NiMHs.** Remove the Air Cartridge and check for rapid pulse rate. **Uncharged batteries will cause weapon failure.**

Alkaline batteries have a stronger shelf life and the selection of the battery is very important. There are only two alkaline batteries recommended for optimal performance: the Duracell Ultra and Energizer Titanium series. Each has clearly marked expiration dates. **Be very careful that you get**

the ULTRA, not the regular “coppertop” Duracell alkaline! You must check for the blue band around the middle of the battery indicating it is the new ULTRA series.

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: *In a perfect world, you will get a little more power out of the rechargeable NiMH batteries. You can observe the power output by simply observing the pulse rate of the unit when activated. Since each pulse is identical, the more power, the faster the pulse rate will be. In general, the good aspect of the Duracell Ultra is that they don't require recharging and can be left in the unit for months at a time without problems and have long expiration dates. If using NiMHs, check and charge every two weeks -- requiring much more maintenance. If you do not ensure they are charged regularly, this will cause weapon failures in the field. **BATTERY FAILURES WITH RECHARGEABLE BATTERIES IN OLDER TASERs HAVE RESULTED IN FATALITIES BECAUSE OFFICERS HAD TO USE LETHAL FORCE.***

Slide 81 Loading Cartridge

Safety first!

Treat this as a loaded weapon

Key areas to watch:

- Always place SAFETY ON (down)
- Keep fingers clear from blast doors
- Point weapon in safe direction
- Keep finger off the trigger

Slide 82 Loading Cartridge

Place TASER in SAFETY ON

Remove and discard fired Air Cartridge
place expended probes in safe area

Remove spare Air Cartridge

Point weapon in safe direction

Keep finger off the trigger

Install new Air Cartridge

Air Cartridge has reversible fit

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: *Let students practice loading. Expired Air Cartridges may be used for training, but should never be deployed. Officers must turn-in expired Air Cartridges to a supervisor for training use only and not field use.*

Slide 83 Policies, Legal and Misc.

Slide 84 Case Law

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: *Case law for TASERs manufactured by Tasertron (possibly applicable under Common Law)*

Mateyko v. Felix (1997, CA) awarded \$19,680 for inadequate training. A small amount of money to a man name Mateyko for emotional distress caused during a traffic stop and the subsequent use of a Tasertron TASER. In this case the lower court's jury directed 96% of the fault upon the driver Mateyko and 4% against the city for negligent infliction of emotional distress amounting to a total of \$19,680 out of \$490,000. The case touches upon issues of training and mentions that the officers didn't know the voltage and the precise effects upon a human body of a TASER. This case, in my opinion, only reinforces that a city deploying a TASER weapon must provide adequate training. It does not establish that 3-4 hours of training is inadequate as some legal summaries have incorrectly cited on their web pages. A city's training must be adequate. Inadequate training can form the basis for municipal liability "only where the failure to train amounts to deliberate indifference to the rights of person with whom the police come into contact." In other words, Oxnard must provide adequate training in a nutshell (and when they take the stand, any trained officer should know the M26 is

50,000 Volts and that the M26 overrides the central nervous system through the electrical output of the 26-Watts). Using the TASER Int'l PowerPoint training when conducting training should cover these training areas in totality.

ALFORD et al. vs. OSEI-KWASI et al (1992, GA). Female inmate Alford sued DeKalb County Deputy Sheriff for deploying the TASER on her while pregnant. However, the appellate court granted summary judgement in favor of the defendants, noting that "Osei-Kwasi (the corrections officer) stated he used the TASER to minimize possible injuries to all concerned, including Alford and her unborn child." Case ruling is available on the CD-ROM in the legal section from the main menu.

Michenfelder vs. Sumner et al (1988, NV). Michenfelder sued for violation of his rights because the Tasertron TASER was used to enforce strip searches (force presence only, not fired at him). Court found the TASER was used to enforce compliance with a search that had a reasonable security purpose, not as punishment. The legitimate intended result of a shooting is incapacitation of a dangerous person, not the infliction of pain.

Hinton v. City of Elwood, (1993, KS) Federal appeals court holds that use of stun gun to subdue man who was resisting arrest by kicking and biting was an appropriate use of force.

Slide 85 Legal Misc.

TASER International has never been sued for product liability as of 8/19/02.

No cases have been "settled" concerning the use of a TASER Int'l product.

No deaths contributed solely to TASER.

Other factors that could contribute to death:

- Drug overdoses
- Bullet wounds
- Flammable (gasoline)
- Falling from high buildings

Slide 86 Liability & Negligence

1931: New England Coal & Coke Co. v. Northern Barge Corporation (Federal District Court, S.D. New York)

Tug boats towing barges loaded with coal

Storm approaches and sinks barges

Tug boats had no radios, hence couldn't hear storm warnings

Cargo owner sued tug boat & barge companies for negligence

Courts found tug boat & barge companies liable for not equipping with readily available and widely used radio technology

Parallel to less-lethal weapons?

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: *This case was recently highlighted at a 2002 NDIA military less-lethal weapons conference by an attorney from the U.S. Department of Defense. The contention of his presentation was that this line of argument could eventually be seen by government agencies that do not implement less-lethal weapons programs. The reason this case is included in the lesson plan is to illustrate the issue that TASERs must be evaluated in the overall context of use of force and liability issues. Frequently, agency administrations tend to focus on the potential liability of deploying less-lethal weapons like the ADVANCED TASER due to concerns about injuries, etc. However, the risk of injury needs to be weighed relative to existing tactics and technologies and balanced against the risk of escalation to deadly force if effective less-lethal weapons are not available.*

This case is a discussion topic, and can serve as a powerful example to management that the risks of not having a well thought out and extensive less-lethal weapons program may lead to liability problems. More information about this case is included in the file [negligent liability.pdf](#) located in the "training_aids" folder on the version 8 CD-ROM.

Slide 87 Liability: The LASD Experience

Los Angeles Sheriff's Deputy Mike Harding compared 3 liability cases prior to M26 deployment with actual field uses

Conclusion: Had the M26 been available in these three cases, injuries and death to the subject may have been averted.

Potential liability savings: \$2,500,000

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: *This data is the result of an analysis of potential liability savings presented by Deputy Mike Harding at the 2002 TASER Tactical Conference. A copy of the presentation is located in the "movies" folder on the version 8.0 TASER CD-ROM. The file name is "LASO Powerpoint.ppt" and is a Microsoft PowerPoint document.*

This study looked at use of force liability payouts during 2000 and 2001 for the LASO (Los Angeles Sheriff's Office). Specifically, the study concluded that the availability of the ADVANCED TASER might have averted death or serious injury had it been available in three specific cases:

Case #1: A Mentally ill 33-year-old male was arrested for an outstanding bench warrant. He was taken to jail without incident. During jail processing, the arrestee was observed to hallucinate and mumble to himself. The jail physician and psychiatrist ordered the subject to be put in restraint. A fight ensued as nine deputies attempted to restrain him. By the time he was strapped to his bed, he was dead. Medical examiner finding: Suspect died from asphyxiation due to compression against the throat and enlarged heart. He had distinct bruises on the pharynx as a result of fighting with deputies. Settlement Cost: \$600,000.

Case #2: A 33-year-old male in custody refused to submit to a strip search. A fight ensued as three deputies struggled to safely control him. He subsequently died. Medical examiner finding: His death was partially caused by someone lying on top of him and partially caused by the position his body was in. Settlement Cost: \$1,500,000

Case #3: Deputies responded to a man with a knife call. As deputies tried to defuse the situation, the suspect became irate and threatened deputies' lives by throwing a large knife at them. Deputies at scene fired their weapons and subsequently killed the subject. Settlement cost: \$500,000

These cases were compared to 5 incidents involving persons with knives where the early aggressive use of the ADVANCED TASER M26 brought the situation safely under control and averted potential escalation to lethal force levels.

Slides 88 Use Of Force Continuum Matrix (Example only)

Placing TASER technology (Conductive Energy Weapons) on the use of force continuum is the responsibility of the police department management. The recommendations here are to assist departments in developing a sound policy.

Highlight placement of the ADVANCED TASER on Continuum.

Explain why it is placed on par with chemical sprays (fewer injuries and no aftereffects).

Slide 89 Policy / Procedures

Purpose

Policy

Procedures for treatment of the subject shot by the ADVANCED TASER

ADVANCED TASER use of force report review

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: *During this portion of the training, the instructor should hand out copies of department SOPs to the users and review the content. Also, it is strongly recommended that the department create a policy for declaring a TASER deployment to prevent sympathetic shootings. Many agencies use either "Code Zebra" or "Code 100" or "Code TASER" as an all-band broadcast prior to deployment. This alerts officers arriving on scene that the TASER is being deployed to **prevent "sympathetic nerve shootings"** (so that the "pop" from the TASER shot is not mistaken for a gunshot). Also, many departments train officers to shout "TASER, TASER" prior to, or during the firing of the weapon to reinforce with all on-scene officers that a less-lethal weapon is being deployed.*

Slide 90 Analysis of Field Reports

<u>Type of Incident</u>	<u>Number of Incidents</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Violent	531	32.28%
Resisting Arrest	483	29.36%
Suicidal	267	16.23%
Civil Disturbance	191	11.61%
Barricaded	99	6.02%
Warrant Service	93	5.65%
Officer Assault	73	4.44%

Note: There is more than 100% as each event reported may involve one or more types of incidents.

Slide 91 Case 1: Potential Use

Prime example of an opportunity of using a M26 but unavailable

Chandler PD, AZ 9/98

250-lbs. male

Irate, out of control, unarmed

Claiming HIV positive

Small room, enclosed environment

Result: In swarm - officer bitten and suspect's jaw was broken

Note: TASER Technology could have significantly reduced injuries to officer and suspect without contamination in a close quarter battle scenario

Slide 92 Case 2: Suicidal Girl

Successful use against a child with deadly weapons

Westminster PD, CO 5/01

13-yr-old girl barricaded in bathroom

2 butcher knives in hand

Charges officers with knives raised overhead

M26 deployed with immediate effect

"All officers on scene agree that she would be dead today without the M26"

Slide 93 Case 3: Video Police Cell Extraction

Chandler PD, AZ, cell extraction involving violent and combative man on methamphetamine for 3 days. This subject had already fought his father and officers – injuring one officer. Subject was ready to fight officers attempting to extract him from his cell. The M26 was deployed with immediate successful results and without injury to the suspect or officers.

Slide 94: Tactics

Slide 95: Length of Field Applications of ADVANCED TASER

1 seconds	9	1.1%
2 seconds	20	2.5%
3 seconds	31	3.9%
4 seconds	18	2.3%
5 seconds	443	55.4%
More than 1 cycle	279	34.9%
Total Reported	800	100%

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: The students should anticipate using a second and third cycle to subdue suspects. Although the data shows here that some officers were shutting off the unit before completion of the first five second cycle, remind the students that they should let the ADVANCED TASER run the full five second cycle in order to reduce the probability of a field failure. The purpose of this slide is to show that most officers are following training and applying the full discharge – and that almost half of the

deployments required a second discharge to obtain compliance.

Slide 96: Video of deployment of multiple electrical discharges to subdue subject

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: This video, from the Yuma County Sheriffs, takes place at a domestic disturbance. The wife is actually filming as the intoxicated husband attempts to assault the deputy, even taunting the deputy to shoot him with his firearm. After the subject taunts the officer to "draw his gun and shoot me," the suspect states "then I'll shoot you" and attempts to return inside the house, presumably to retrieve a weapon. The deputy fires the ADVANCED TASER to safely subdue the subject averting a potential lethal force confrontation. Note how the deputy leaves the wires attached to the subject, allowing him to re-energize the cartridge when the subject attempts to get up to resume violent behavior. By using verbal commands and re-activating the TASER, the deputy is able to maintain control for 30 minutes until backup arrives.

Slide 97 Aiming the M26 (use dummy cartridge)

- Aim like a standard firearm at center of mass.
- Use sight and/or laser. Note: The top probe will impact within 1 and 1/2 inch of laser dot.
- Observe standard sidearm safety guidelines

Slide 98 Distance vs. Spread

Review 8-degree downward spread of bottom probe.

When fired, the top probe impacts at point of aim. The bottom dart travels at an 8-degree angle downward. The spread between probes increases the further you get from your target **with the probes separating one foot for every 7 feet they travel.**

The wire is thin insulated wire (copper-clad steel) and can break easily. (Show how thin wire is).

Spread / Distance Chart

Distance To Target (feet)	2'	5'	7'	10'	15'	21'
Spread (inches)	4"	9"	13"	18"	26"	36"

Slide 99 Proper Marksmanship

Optimum shot for effective shooting is 12 to 18 feet from target. Minimum shot should be at least 3 feet for officer safety and sufficient probe spread.

Aim like standard sidearm.

Hold level - No "Antonio Banderas" **unless subject is in a prone position.**

Aim at center of mass.

If possible, maneuver to fire M26 at suspect's back.

- Clothing fits tighter
- Surprise factor
- Stronger muscles -- even more overwhelming
- No face, throat, or groin exposure
- Deploy from cover and with lethal cover

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: If subject is shot while running, the officer must keep pace with the subject, as the running momentum of the subject will break the TASER-Wires. (Officer's must run with the subject if they are to utilize the unit against a running target similar to "walking a dog on a leash.") Also, subjects shot at extreme range of 21 feet may fall and break the TASER-Wires. Therefore, shots should have ample "slack" for the person to fall to the ground without breaking the wires. (If there are any Air Cartridges with wires, pass the wire around the room and have the officers break the wires to demonstrate how thin the copper clad insulated TASER-Wire is).

Slide 100 Field Results

Total number of reports: 1,645
Percent Successful: 94.59%

Successful	Not Successful	Percentage
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Darts Fired at Subject:	957	63	93.8%
Laser Only:	238	3	98.8%
Spark Demo	35	1	97.2%
Stun Gun Application	246	21	92.1%

Slide 101 Field Results

<u>Problem</u>	<u># of Incidents</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Clothing	24	1.45%
Low Nerve / Muscle	19	1.15%
Miss	15	0.91%
Single Dart	15	0.91%
Unknown	10	0.60%
Operator Error	6	0.36%
Low Battery	5	0.30%
Weapon Problem	5	0.30%
Decided not to use	3	0.18%
Dropped / Broken	3	0.18%
Animal Use	2	0.12%
Cartridge Failure	2	0.12%
Propped Up	2	0.12%
Door Closed	1	0.06%
TOTAL	112	6.77%

INSTRUCTOR’S NOTE: Note that the total percentage of failures (6.77%) is higher than the percentage of unsuccessful uses (with a 94.59% success rate, the unsuccessful rate is only 5.4%). This is because there may be multiple causes for a failure (i.e. low batteries and low muscle mass hit). Hence there is some double counting.

Slide 102 Field Results TASER and OC

Cases where both used: 182

OC Effective

TASER Effective	55	30.0%
TASER Ineffective	14	7.7%

OC Ineffective

TASER Effective	94	51.6%
TASER Ineffective	19	10.4%

INSTRUCTOR’S NOTE: This slide looks at cases where both the TASER and OC Spray were deployed (182 cases total). Important point: note that the largest number of uses were where the TASER as effective and OC was not (51.6%) versus only 7.7% where OC was effective and the TASER was not. This slide illustrates that it’s important to have multiple tools in the toolbox.

Slide 103 Tactical Considerations

- Primary Tactical Consideration is: loose or very thick clothing
- Shoot where clothing fits more tightly
- Clothing tends to fit tighter in rear
- T-Wave can penetrate SOME soft body armor, but not all
- Maximum clothing penetration is 2.25". total, or 1.25" per probe
- Skin penetration of the probes is not required because of the electrical T-Wave “jump” through clothing

Slide 104 Video Toronto SWAT Use

INSTRUCTOR’S NOTE: Toronto SWAT deployed a M26 on a catatonic subject who had previously fired a gun outside. The tactics are important. The M26 shot was from an armored vehicle and was aimed so

that the probes would not hit the thick jacket. The shooter was able to place the probes in the midsection of the center of mass. The subject was apprehended without further incident and the gun was a starter's pistol.

Slide 105 Tactical Considerations

Use common sense

Good for enclosed environments / close quarters

Use to avert violent confrontation

The wires are lightly insulated and can break easily if stepped on or if a running target is hit without allowing for extra slack

Slide 106 Tactical Considerations

A full 5-second cycle deployment should be given without interruption unless circumstances dictate otherwise.

Each 5-second cycle is a "window of opportunity" for the arrest team to apprehend the subject and go "hands on" during the 5-second cycle.

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: *This recommendation is based upon testing by the RCMP in Canada. In volunteer tests, combative volunteers recovered almost immediately from short one or two second bursts. However, combative volunteers exposed to the full 5-second burst took longer to recover, appeared fatigued, and were less apt to regain combative behavior. This reorientation of behavior and extended recovery will enable officers to bring the situation under control more safely for both the officer and the suspect.*

Slide 107 Tactical Considerations: Window of Opportunity

Could your arrest team cuff this subject?

Will the officers be affected?

Is it quiet?

Slide 108 Tactical Considerations: Window of Opportunity

Could your arrest team cuff this subject?

Will the officers be affected?

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: *In this instance, a suicidal man was threatening to jump off a bridge in Los Angeles. LA Sheriff's deputies lure him away from the edge to get a bottle or water. Once he is away from the edge, they deploy the ADVANCED TASER. Note how he does NOT immediately fall to the ground. He is stunned, and frozen in place. However, the deputies use physical force in conjunction with the TASER to knock him down and bring him safely under control. This is a great example of planning multiple uses of force, and not hesitating if the TASER does not immediately knock the subject down. Use the TASER as part of an overall plan of action to ensure success.*

The deputies involved were given the Los Angeles Sheriffs Award for Bravery. Also because of this incident, TASER International, Inc. was awarded the Harry Benton Green Civilian Leadership Award.

Slide 109 Video Tactical: 5-second Cycle

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: *Esquimalt Police SWAT (BC, Canada) encounter a subject on methadone (fake heroin) with two knives on a rooftop who took apart a chimney with his bare hands and threw them at officers. SWAT members approached the house to distract the suspect and retreated while other SWAT members got on the roof. The man begins to pass out and SWAT team members approach the subject with lethal cover, remove one of the knives and deploy the M26. Have the students watch the 5-second cycle. The officers make sure the subject is incapacitated and deliver a second 5-second cycle to flip the man onto his stomach into an arresting position. The subject recovers without further incident.*

Slide 110 Considerations

Nothing is ever 100% effective

Will your tactic gain compliance and avoid injury?
Use the 5-second "window of opportunity"
Always have lethal cover or another reasonable and appropriate force option available
Use cover and distance to ensure officer safety
Whenever possible have at least one back up officer present as a closer to cuff suspect

Slide 111 Tactical Considerations

Consider environment surrounding suspect
Yell, "TASER! TASER!" / "less-lethal on scene" or "Code Zebra" prior to deployment to prevent sympathetic reflex shooting
If appropriate, allow display of arc or laser to gain compliance
Use verbal commands if appropriate
Use command other than "Shoot!" ("Deploy!")
Use 2nd 5-second cycle if suspect resists **(Multiple cycles may be required for arrest team members to safely subdue the subject. Train the officers to anticipate this.)**
Watch for change in subject's behavior

Slide 112 Tactical Considerations

Deploy with 2nd Air Cartridge available or have a 2nd M26 nearby
Pockets are acceptable for temporary storage
If first shot fails/misses:
 Obtain cover to reload or resort to another tactic
 If suspect charges, "C" step and use the touch stun mode aggressively
If Air Cartridge is a "dud," discard immediately, reload with **new** cartridge and reengage target.
Don't attempt to reuse a dud. Immediately notify TASER Int'l of serial number and return it!

Slide 113 What Can Go Wrong?

Clothing over 2.25" thick
Single Dart Hit
Missed Shot
Low Batteries (or undercharged)
Operator Error
Low Nerve / Muscle Mass
Cartridge Failure / Weapon Malfunction
Suspect's reaction / officer anticipation
Suspect "frozen" or propped up: appears unaffected
Wires break
Batteries put in wrong or undercharged
Aiming angle - suspect's position
Zipper shot

Slide 114 What Can Go Wrong?

Low muscle mass hit:

A hit to a region of the body where there is low muscle mass may not knock the subject down, i.e., a hit to the side torso between the armpit and hip area will primarily stimulate the intercostal muscles of the rib cage. These muscles may not be strong enough to cause the subject to lose balance and fall down. However, it may immobilize or "freeze" the suspect.

Hits from close range with limited spread may not effect enough muscle mass to drop suspect if highly motivated, EDP, or on narcotics.

If subject remains erect, recommend a shot with a second M26 to another location while continuing current from the initial hit.

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: Testing using combative volunteers by the RCMP in Regina, Canada found highly focused individuals were able to fight through the effects of the ADVANCED TASER if the probes

were applied in the zone between the arm pit and hip. While the stimulation from the TASER caused significant discomfort that would be highly effective on most subjects, the low muscle mass in this area prevented full physical incapacitation. For example, the muscles directly stimulated were primarily the small stabilizing muscles between the ribs. These muscles are small, and the contractions were not severe enough to cause the subject to go to the ground. Accordingly, if possible, avoid shooting subjects in the side torso area. If you hit a subject in this area and they do not immediately go down, they still may be immobilized. Continue to apply the current if the subject has stopped moving. If possible, deploy a second M26 on the subject to increase the affect. Aim at a different location on the body.

PREPARE FOR THE WORST: WHAT CAN GO WRONG?

CASE EXAMPLE: M26 STOPS VIOLENT EDP FROM GRABBING KNIFE DESPITE NOT KNOCKING WOMAN DOWN

USE OF THE M26 BY FRANKLIN COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPT., OH, 8/31/00:

A stout, 185-200 lb., 45-yr-old, female subject was served a warrant for transport to a mental health facility. When deputies were in the apt. to put her in custody, she suddenly turned very violent and officers attempted physical force to restrain her. She threw 2 officers against the wall. She broke away from 2 officers and ran to the kitchen area. She then attempted to grab a kitchen knife. The officers backed off and sprayed the women with pepper spray. She laughed. She continued to go for the knife. An officer fired a M26 from 3-7 feet away at her while she was turning to get the knife from a drawer. One probe hit near her left side and the other near her left hip area. The spread was 6-8" apart and both probes had penetrated through clothing and into skin. During the 1st 5-second cycle she did not go down and she said, "Turn that damn thing off", and she was not subdued.

When the cycle ended she tried to pull out one of the probes while reaching for a knife with her other hand. A 2nd 5-second burst was applied at which time she went to her knees and she was handcuffed. The M26 shooter stated that the woman trembled with minor pulsing and clinched her hands during the cycles. The woman was given verbal commands to get down. The 2nd cycle stopped her from getting to the knife. After the 2nd cycle she then complied with the officers' commands, but was not knocked to the ground by the M26. Rick Smith & Steve Tuttle interviewed Sgt. Gene Wise (scene supervisor), the M26 shooter, and briefly with the Chief.

The supervisor had concern that the woman didn't go down to the deck. Toward the end of the 2nd cycle, the M26 shooter said the woman became more compliant. The supervisor inquired what might have happened. Note the Duracell Ultras were new out of the package on Aug 30th w/ exp. of 2006. There were trace amounts of blood on the probes upon inspection. The M26 shooter said the arcing "seemed kind of loud." However, it still sounds like there was a good connection. The probes may have hit the area identified by the RCMP's testing as a weak point for muscle contraction -- the side torso area between hip and armpit. RCMP testing on human volunteers has found that hits in this area are highly uncomfortable, but this area is characterized by lack of major muscle groups. Hence there is insufficient muscle contraction to drop a focused combatant hit in this area. The M26 shooter and supervisor confirmed that the probes were close to that area.

Tactically, TASER Int'l and officers couldn't see any problems given the nature of a small room, chaos, a potentially lethal situation, and officers who were doing all the right things. TASER Int'l could only suggest shooting at the back (impossible at that time) and shooting to get more spread (impossible because of space restrictions) and having a 2nd M26 used (impossible, as they didn't have a 2nd one).

Note: Results of this deployment included one deputy being disabled by pepper spray and the woman had two small puncture wounds. Officer's comment: At the mental facility the subject was asked if she had a bad day. She told the doctor her day wasn't so bad and that she had been having fun all day. Overall, the use was considered a success in that the M26 stopped her from getting to the knife and obtained compliance without the need to escalate to the next level of force.

Slide 115 Video Planning for Contingencies

When faced with thick clothing, or clothing which is bunching away from the body, shot placement is more critical. Aim for areas where the clothing fits tighter.

Low Muscle Mass: Although we train to aim at center of mass, this may not always be the most effective target area if you are firing from very close range. When firing from the recommended distance of 12-18 feet, the top probe would hit the center of the chest while the bottom probe would hit below the belt line in the stabilizing muscles of the thigh, groin, and leg. However, when firing from close range (as is simulated in this example where the probes are placed under the nipple and above the belt line) the TASER may not directly stimulate the large muscles of the legs or back. As shown in the video, a highly focused individual may be able to remain erect and even continue to attack even under a direct hit to the center torso. While the TASER clearly causes a lock-up of his abdominal muscles, the target here is able to advance forward. Here are several tactics to review again with the class to maximize effectiveness of M26 deployments:

Against high-risk subjects, **simultaneously deploy 2 ADVANCED TASERs** aimed at different areas of the body. As shown in the video, a hit from two ADVANCED TASERs is safe. In cases involving edged weapons and other high-risk subjects, the redundancy and increased effectiveness of a dual hit is recommended. This will help reduce the risk of a failure that could result in lethal force escalation.

When possible, **aim at the back**. As shown in the video, a hit in the larger back muscles is more immobilizing. While the subject here was able to remain erect during a full abdominal contraction, when hit in the back the larger muscles in his back overpowered his ability to remain erect.

If deploying from very close ranges (closer than 8 feet), consider lowering your point of aim to the lower abdomen. This would cause the lower dart to hit in the thigh, groin, or the stabilizing muscles in the pelvic region to help ensure the target is dropped to the ground. (From closer ranges a center mass hit may only affect the abdominal muscles – especially when dealing with EDPs or intoxicated persons where the sensory effects will be numbed and the motor / muscular effects are more critical).

Be prepared that the subject may not drop to the ground immediately. Be prepared to deliver more than one cycle from the TASER, and be prepared to use strikes, impact weapons, and other uses of force in conjunction with the TASER to gain compliance. For example, in one recent field use an officer deployed the ADVANCED TASER M26 from a distance of 6 feet at center of the chest. The subject was debilitated, but was able to turn around and move away, causing the wires to break. The officer reloaded the M26 and again deployed at the target from 6 feet away at the center of the chest. While the unit was cycling, a second officer fired over the shoulder of the first officer, striking the subject in the center of the chest with a second M26 at the same time. The subject bent over, but did not drop immediately. The officers deployed two more five-second bursts from both M26's, slowly forcing the subject to the ground and finally gaining compliance. Don't expect that every subject will immediately fall down. Many of the subjects will, but be prepared for contingencies when they don't.

Slide 116 MURPHY'S LAW: A case in what can go wrong -- **BE PREPARED FOR ANYTHING!**

September 2000: An adult male was arrested for impaired driving. This individual had an extensive criminal record and had been involved in several violent physical encounters with the police in the previous six months. While being transported back to the police detachment building for the purposes of providing a breath sample, the suspect became increasingly agitated; he uttered several death threats to the officer.

Shortly after arriving at the detachment, the suspect refused to provide an adequate breath sample and once again became agitated. He turned to face the three officers that were present, raised his fists, and challenged them "to go". Given the suspect's combative posture and his previous history of violence, the one officer carrying the ADVANCED TASER drew the device and issued the TASER Challenge.

When the suspect continued his combative behavior, the ADVANCED TASER was fired from

approximately 3.5 meters (12 feet). The suspect was wearing a sweatshirt along with a hooded kangaroo jacket made of similar weight sweatshirt fabric. The upper probe struck the suspect in the chest and embedded in this clothing (skin not pierced). The lower probe struck the tip of the drawstring and embedded in the plastic tip.

Based on an interview with the suspect 12 hours after the incident, it appears that he received some transient conducted energy current from the first cartridge. This is most likely attributable to the fact that the distance between the lower probe and the subject's body varied with his movements that caused the drawstring to randomly swing. When the probe was in close proximity to the subject's body the current would arc across the air gap; when that distance increased, the current ceased to flow. The suspect was able to rip the upper probe from his clothing and the probe embedded in the drawstring and through them to the ground.

The TASER operator quickly loaded a second cartridge and fired without the issuance of the TASER Challenge. This time the upper probe struck the subject in the left upper chest and penetrated both layers of clothing and embedded in his skin. The lower probe struck the subject in the kangaroo pocket. At this point the subject effectively had three layers of sweatshirt material. Inside this pocket the subject was carrying a plastic wallet containing his insurance documents. The manner in which the wallet was folded created another barrier of eight layers of plastic between the subject's skin and the probe.

Two full cycles (10 seconds) of conducted energy were delivered with the second cartridge. The suspect remained on his feet but did not advance toward the officers. The officers' perception was that the suspect maintained physical control and was able to move while the current was being administered. In the post incident interview, the suspect stated that he was "frozen" by the current and was unable to move or fall. It is unknown if the plastic folder created a barrier that may have reduced the current flow.

The bottom probe eventually dislodged from the clothing and fell off at the end of the second cycle. The suspect complied with the officer's directions and entered into the assigned cell. The cover officer at this point had brought out OC spray and was about to use it on the suspect; he believed this had reoriented the subject's behavior. The suspect later stated that he entered the cell willingly because he did not want to undergo further exposure to the TASER current.

Teaching Points:

Expect the unexpected. No device or technique will work 100% for all officers, 100% of the time, on 100% of the people. What are the odds of hitting the drawstring? This highly unlikely event did occur in this real life situation and essentially limited the effectiveness of the TASER. Be prepared to transition to another cartridge quickly or another intervention option (i.e.: OC spray, ASP, knees/elbows, etc.).

Consider alternative target selection (i.e.: legs) if you do not get the desired results. During winter months you will encounter subjects with increased clothing barriers. Although the center mass (frontal or dorsal) will remain the primary target. If this is not successful, consider other options.

Do not assume that because a subject does not immediately fall to the ground that he/she is not being affected by the conducted energy current. If time and distance permit, and the threat level has not increased, continue to apply the TASER current as necessary while providing verbal direction to the suspect. For example, "Lay down or I will hit you with 50,000 volts again."

Slide 117 The Decision to Deploy

ONLY USE TO STOP A THREAT. The ADVANCED TASER should only be used to stop a threat. This would include threats to the officer's safety, threats to others, or even if the suspect is posing a threat of injuring himself. It should never be used for coercion of any type. The ADVANCED TASER gives you a non-injurious way of averting dangerous situations.

NEVER USE FOR PHYSICAL COERCIONS. The department should develop strong policies to deter misuse.

Warn suspect prior to M26 application when feasible in light of Deorie v Rutherford (9th Circuit, 2001).

Attempts to subdue the suspect with lesser force options have been ineffective or will likely be ineffective in the situation. Discussion.

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: *The main point to realize when talking about the actual deployment and use of the ADVANCED TASER is that it is not a substitute for common sense and good judgment. However, it can be an excellent tool to augment other options already in place in your use of force continuum. The ADVANCED TASER is not a cure all for all violent offenders nor should it be used in all circumstances.*

It is absolutely imperative to understand that deployment of the ADVANCED TASER unit must be backed up with the availability of lethal force. The ADVANCED TASER is not a substitute for lethal force. It is an alternative to other less-lethal applications of force. It should be considered as an option in cases where other less-lethal uses of force are being considered.

*The ADVANCED TASER can be best utilized in situations where a hostile or potentially hostile individual is threatening himself or another person. It is a great tool to use as an alternative to a hands on fight or "wrestling match" that can result in injuries to officers as well as suspects. The ADVANCED TASER is likely to have more of an incapacitating effect on most individuals compared to chemical agents. The ADVANCED TASER is not a foolproof weapon. When used within the design parameters of the device, the ADVANCED TASER is a very effective, less-lethal, control device. Admittedly, the window of operation of the ADVANCED TASER is restricted to 3-21 feet, but on the other hand it could be very useful in an environment in which deploying of a less-lethal munitions is impossible. **The ADVANCED TASER can fill the gap between less-lethal munitions and hands on control techniques.***

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: *The Ninth Circuit 242 F3d 1119, ___ and n. 19 rule could arguably apply to any use of projectiles, stun guns, OC spray, K-9, baton, choke holds, and even fists and feet, as well as any tactical devices likely to cause serious injury. Because the rule applies where giving a warning is "feasible," reports on use of such force employed without a warning should document the reasons why it was not feasible to do so. Force policies and training may need review and updating, in light of the Deorie ruling. Per Manning & Marder, Attorneys of Law, in April 13, 2001, Law Enforcement Information Update.*

Slide 118 Effects of M26

- Subject may fall immediately to the ground
- Yell or scream
- Experience involuntary muscle contractions
- Subject may freeze in place with legs "locked"
- Arrest team needs to close, subdue, and cuff as soon as the subject is incapacitated
- Subject may feel dazed for several seconds to minutes
- Temporary tingling sensation
- May experience Critical Stress Amnesia
- May not remember any pain

Slide 119 Effects of M26: Volunteer Subject Reactions

Slide 120 Effects of M26: Volunteer Subject Reactions

Slide 121 Effects of M26: Volunteer Subject Reactions

Slide 122 Video Subject Reaction

Longmont SWAT approached a very violent subject who had a cell phone in his hand. The subject is shot by the M26. The students should closely watch the reaction of the subject shot. At first, it appears to have little effect. Note, a SWAT officer touches him during the cycle and he immediately falls to the ground. The video demonstrates that some people lock up or appear to be fighting the effects of the M26. Instead, the officers on scene commented that the subject was actually

screaming and was completely incapacitated.

Slide 123 What ADVANCED TASER Might do

Might cause slight signature marks that resemble surface burns -- appear red or may blister

If placed in direct contact with a pacemaker, could momentarily affect it without health endangerment

Can cause eye injury if shot too high

Causes muscle contractions

Can work in wet environment such as wet floor or spilled coffee without fear of electrocution (TASER is splash resistant (not waterproof) do not immerse)

Can cause secondary injuries from person falling

(possible issue for pregnant women)

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: *Commercial high explosives almost always require a sudden shock (such as a blasting cap) to start the explosion. They are made this way because far too many people were killed in accidental explosions when they were using the earlier sensitive explosives. Commercial high explosives will detonate (explode) between 3,300 feet per second and 30,000 feet per second. If they explode (deflagrate) below 3,300 feet per second, then they are called low explosives. Low explosives usually do not require a blasting cap because they explode by burning very fast. Low explosives (fireworks and gunpowder) are more dangerous and cause more injuries than high explosives because low explosives are sensitive to heat, friction, static electricity, and shock. Home made explosives can be high or low explosives but they are usually sensitive to heat, friction, static electricity and shock.*

Slide 124 What ADVANCED TASER Might do

Could ignite gas fumes, methamphetamine labs, or other flammable or combustible environments

Slide 125 What ADVANCED TASER Won't Do

Tests did not ignite blasting caps and Kinepak explosives. (C-4 Insensitive to impact and friction. Requires an explosion or primer)

Does not damage nervous tissue

Does not cause serious burns

No reports of a TASER causing death

Electrical output not harmful to fetuses (but the fall could harm mother)

Does not cause urination or defecation

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: *Water does not affect the output of the TASERs or cause electrocution. The amount of energy out of the weapon is determined inside the weapon, regardless of target conditions. The batteries of the M26 are already operating at full output capacity. If the target is wet, there is no increase in power output as the M26 is already at maximum power. The president of TASER Int'l was shot with the AIR TASER while standing in a pool of water to prove this effect. The weapon is safe to use in light rain or wet conditions as long as the ADVANCED TASER or the front of the Air Cartridge is not drenched in water and the dataport plug is in place.*

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: *As for the splash resistance, one of the weak points to the weapon is the dataport plug. If the rubber stopper is removed, liquid spills could get into the M26 while holstered. Also, note that there is a hole on the laser sight that water could get into. If the M26 is soaked, do not turn the M26 on -- let it air dry completely before turning it on. If dataport plug is lost, please contact TASER Int'l and get it replaced immediately (no charge).*

Slide 126 What to do following use

Arrest team can touch and handcuff subject while M26 is active

- o Do not touch probes or wires

- o Do not step on wires

Shooter should anticipate a second or third application

Apprehend suspect as quickly as possible while the threat is disabled

Take photos of any injuries & place into evidence
Collect expended cartridge & place into evidence

Slide 127 Sample Treatment Policy

THIS IS A SAMPLE, REFER TO YOUR DEPARTMENT POLICY AS THESE WILL VARY

Once in custody, advise Paramedics or ER staff at hospital
Remove / break wire near probes – dispose of probes and wire properly
Point out puncture sites, as needed
Only ER staff to remove probes embedded in sensitive tissue areas, i.e., neck, face & groin
Removal from other areas discretion of on scene supervisor -- see dept. policy
Exercise additional care in removal of XP penetration probes

Slide 128 Handling Used Cartridges

Probes that have penetrated the body should be treated as contaminated needles (use gloves)
Probes can be removed by grabbing the probe firmly while applying pressure to the skin surrounding the probe and pulling out in a quick fashion. Follow with alcohol or iodine swipe.
Carefully place probes sharp-tip first into either a sharps container or into the cartridge side wire pocket container sharp end down, secure in place, and place in a secure location where no one will accidentally touch probes (even after training exercises).

Slide 129 Video Single Probe Hits/Probe Removal

Single probe hits may be effective, depending on the environment. The electric current is merely attempting to complete the circuit from the positive probe to the negative probe. If the suspect is standing on a conductive or grounded terrain, this may allow the current to pass through the ground, through the suspect's body to complete the circuit. This is especially true in wet environments – the ADVANCED TASER should work great with a single probe hit in a wet area. However, note that the single probe hit is not effective on insulated surface such as the asphalt shown here, or on carpet.

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: *Notice during the outdoor application on grass, the charge transfers to one of the spotters. Ask your class why this would occur. The answer: when one probe is in the subject and the other one is on the ground, the energy must transfer through the suspect, through the ground to the other probe. If you are standing on the ground and touch the suspect, you may become a part of the path of least resistance. (i.e. the current may prefer to flow through your body to the ground, especially if you are standing closer to the grounded probe than the subject is).*

The preferred method to remove the probe from tissue is to stabilize the flesh with one hand, firmly and quickly pull the probe free. Special medical procedures will be required for sensitive areas such as the eyes, groin, breast, etc.

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: *The person removing the probe should have placed the probe between his thumb and forefinger and not his forefinger and middle finger. There is more of a gap between the thumb and forefinger with less chance of the probe hook catching the skin of the hand removing the probe.*

Slide 130 Effects on Animals

The ADVANCED TASER has not been fully tested for effectiveness on animals. However, it is an option for dealing with aggressive animals. It has generally been very successful in field uses with animals.

Note: the animals hit thus far have been incapacitated and or stunned but recovered instantly. All but one of the animals quickly left the scene and broke the wires.

If the dogs are stunned, animal control should stand by to put dog collar on stunned dogs.

Slide 131 Animals

Pit bull shot by M26. Animal control officer slipped the dog collar on the pit bull during 5-second cycle.

"Kicks, baton, and OC were ineffective. Pit bull was attacking police K-9, biting the throat. M26 was

deployed to prevent potential death of K-9.”

Slide 132 ADVANCED TASER Strengths

Unlike chemical agents, the entire body is effective target zone. **DO NOT AIM AT HEAD/THROAT UNLESS A HIGHER DEGREE OF INJURY IS JUSTIFIED.**

Easy to use and low maintenance

Can penetrate through 2.25 cumulative inches of clothing, including leather & SOME soft body armor (mixed results with vests)

High deterrence of spark and laser

Works against suspects on drugs and alcohol

Slide 133 Dataport, Battery Recharger and Maintenance

Slide 134 Weapon Management Technologies: AFID

Purpose: to prevent abuse and protect officers from unfounded allegations through solid documentation of usage.

AFID (Anti-Felon Identification): every time an Air Cartridge is fired, it disperses 20-30 identification tags called AFIDs. These tags are printed with the serial number of the cartridge and can be used to determine who fired the cartridge. Officers should be aware this system allows the department to trace users who are not following department policy and are using the ADVANCED TASER inappropriately.

Slide 135 Weapon Management Technologies: Dataport

Dataport: the dataport connects the M26 to a computer. The M26 stores the time and date of the last 585 times it was fired. By downloading this data, the department can monitor usage patterns. Every officer who is issued a M26 must be able to account for every firing of the unit. The concept is to protect officers from false allegations of misuse by proving exactly how many times and when the unit was discharged. The rubber stopper should be kept in the M26 dataport at all times to protect against water and dirt contamination. The dataport can also allow the unit to be remotely fired by tactical robots.

Stores time and date of each firing (last 585)

Protects officers from unfounded allegations

Officers accountable for use

Rubber stopper must be in when dataport not in use!

Allows remote firing from robots

Slide 136 Dataport

Hardware and software are an accessory

Windows® 95, 98, 2000 & NT compatible

Power source is separate internal battery

Records time and date of each last 585 “trigger pulls” -- not the duration of activation

The oldest data is deleted as new data comes is recorded (first in / first out)

Default is Greenwich mean time until set to local date and time

Slide 137 Dataport Cables

Photo of the actual cables for the dataport accessory. The tan cord connects to a computer 910 serial port. The blue cord connects to the dataport of the M26. The blue box is the RS234 interface converting digital information to analog information. There is also a software package that comes on a 3.5” floppy disc.

Slide 138 Dataport Download

This is a sample of the first page of the downloaded info from a M26. The information shows Lines 1 – 18. To see further firing records scroll down. Remember that firing record number 586 will actually be replacing firing record number 1. The firings are listed by date, hour and second. The M26 can show up

to 585 lines of information of firings. The M26's internal clock can be checked or changed to the local time here as well.

Slide 139 Battery Recharger

TASER International manufactures a charging system and TASER certified NiMH rechargeable batteries. There are 3 indicator lights on the front of the charger: Yellow indicates power is connected to the charger, Red indicates batteries are charging, and Green indicates the batteries are fully charged.

IMPORTANT POINT: The first time batteries are used, they must be conditioned. To condition batteries, place them in the charger until the green light comes on. Remove for five seconds, then place in charger again until the green light comes on. Repeat for a total of three times. By charging the batteries three times, it ensures they will be charged to maximum capacity. This conditioning should be repeated every 6 months.

Slide 140 Battery Recharger

Batteries can be charged directly through dataport or on base unit. Both will charge, but not simultaneously.

Slide 141 Battery Recharger

Charger is a "smart charger" and provides charge based upon battery requirements

The charger only trickle charges after green light to prevent overcharging

- o Remove batteries when charged

The batteries in the M26 charge first, then batteries in the base

Recharge NiMH batteries every two weeks

Replace dataport plug when complete

Slide 142 Maintenance/Care

Avoid dropping - sensitive, electronic device -- similar care of a cell phone

Check batteries regularly

Check expiration of Air Cartridges

Keep rubber stopper in Dataport in field use

Use only authorized NiMH rechargeable or authorized alkaline AA batteries

Secure when not in use

Keep in protective holster, when not in use

DO NOT STORE IN POCKETS

Periodically wipe away dirt and dust from the firing bay

Slide 143 DO NOT OVERHEAT THE TASER

The ADVANCED TASER generates a tremendous amount of power, and hence will also generate a considerable amount of heat internally. In order to prevent overheating, do not run the weapon more than 10 of the 5-second cycles every ten minutes. This applies primarily to training, obviously in the field you can discharge as many bursts as are needed in any given situation.

Rule of Thumb: When you are training a large group, make sure to have enough ADVANCED TASERS on hand to rotate them to allow for cooling time during the practical firing drills.

Slide 144 Maintenance / Care

Example of carbon build up in M26 firing bay

Occasionally wipe out the Air Cartridge firing bay with dry cloth. Multiple cartridge firings create carbon build-up (particularly after training courses)

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: *The carbon comes from the primer in the Air Cartridge. It takes about 50 or more actual firings to get carbon build-up. Carbon just needs to be wiped out with a dry cloth – not wet cloth. The carbon is conductive and should be removed.*

Slide 145 Targets

The targets will burn out after multiple shots. You can observe the metal on the target is worn off at the white separation spaces on the target. Once enough metal has been worn away, the current can no longer pass through the target. Hence, the wires will begin to short out as they have exceeded their maximum rating. This is NOT a problem in the field – if the probes are within 2.5” of the target’s body, the electricity will arc to the subject. The only time you will see a wire arcing is if the energy could not penetrate the clothing. However, due to the nature of the targets, they can wear out. Make sure the students understand that if they see the wires arcing, it’s not a cartridge failure, but rather a worn out target.

Slide 146 Review

Reduces officer AND suspect injuries

- Dropped deputy injuries 80% in FL

Reduces liability and legal costs

- LASD: Could have saved \$2,500,000

“Clean” solution (close quarters)

Selective Targeting

Deploy with First Responder Patrol Officers

Electricity (+ Laser) = Deterrence

Low cost per use

Slide 147

Improvisation video. In this video, the Alaska State Troopers encounter a suicidal man parked in his car. He has a knife, which he periodically holds to his own throat. Troopers used a window punch to knock out the window, followed immediately by a TASER shot. The subject was immobilized, disarmed, and arrested without injury (except for minor cuts from the broken glass).

Slide 148

Can injuries and force decrease?

Statistics compiled at Orange County, FL Sheriff’s Dept prove that deploying the ADVANCED TASER can greatly reduce injuries and force used. OCSD has a heavy deployment of ADVANCED TASERs that have proven greatly successful in real world situations. Many departments site studies such as this in order to adopt the TASER technology.

Slide 149

Answer any remaining questions.

Slide 150

Conclusion and test

TASER is a publicly traded company on the Nasdaq Exchange under symbol: TASN and TASNW. Made in Scottsdale, AZ USA.

Slide 151 Video

CHI Close Quarter Combat: The Hans Marrero CQB Academy. TASER International also offers advanced CQB training through our Chief Instructor GySgt (Ret.) Hans Marrero, USMC. His CHI school of combative tactics uses the same principles GySgt Marrero employed in teaching CQB at the U.S. Marine Corps. His system greatly improves officer survival capabilities while imparting skills that enable the officer to quickly, and effectively control suspects with physical force with the minimum injury possible. More information on the CHI school of CQB, see www.PoliceCQB.com.

SEGMENT CONCLUSION

The ADVANCED TASER can be effective in many circumstances we encounter. Like all other use of force issues, it should not be totally relied upon with the exclusion of all other options. But it can be a powerful and very effective tool to keep everyone safer.

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: *Emphasize that Conducted Energy Weapons are not toys, and their use should not be taken lightly. As with any weapon system, there can be unforeseen and severe consequences. They should only be used in accordance with the use of force policies of the department. Although TASER International agrees with the definition on non-lethal weapons from the Joint Concept for Non-lethal Weapons, the Company has adopted the term less-lethal in conjunction with input from law enforcement in order to clarify that there will always be risk involved in use of force.*

CLOSING STATEMENT

"The most important decision an officer can make is whether or not to engage deadly force upon a person. With the new remarkable advances in technology we can now serve and protect people and communities with less than lethal means. Now we have the technology to stop that individual who is combat trained, mentally deranged, or under the influence of drugs and alcohol."

Outline Questions

These questions are intended primarily for use in the instructors' course.

1. Should the ADVANCED TASER be used on a person threatening himself with a firearm?

The ADVANCED TASER can certainly be deployed in this circumstance; however, it is mandatory to have lethal cover in place. Remember that the ideal range for deployment of the ADVANCED TASER is 12-18 feet with a maximum of 21 feet. This is too close to be relied on and it is poor tactical judgment to confront an armed person at that range without lethal force being immediately present. It is not recommended that officers place themselves in a position to use the ADVANCED TASER when confronting an armed person.

2. Should the ADVANCED TASER be used on a person threatening another person with a firearm?

As stated in the previous scenario, the ADVANCED TASER could be effective in this case -- perhaps even more so. Remember that when the armed individual is present, lethal force must be present to counteract that threat. In a "hostage" situation suggested here, the ADVANCED TASER could be used as a less-lethal option. The suspect could be disarmed by the use of the ADVANCED TASER but not without certain officer safety considerations. It is not recommended that the ADVANCED TASER be used in this circumstance.

3. Should the ADVANCED TASER be used on a person armed with an edged weapon?

This situation may be more suited to the deployment of the ADVANCED TASER. If an officer can discharge the ADVANCED TASER from a position of cover, inside the effective range of the unit, this maybe a method of diffusion with the minimum force necessary. Remember this situation demands that lethal force/lethal cover is present before confronting a suspect. Remember the "21 foot" rule for confronting suspects armed with edged weapons.

4. Should the ADVANCED TASER be used on a person armed with a broken bottle?

If we treat a suspect armed with a bottle in the same manner as one armed with an edged weapon, the answer is yes, with the proper officer safety measures. This situation is likely to be less threatening than confronting a person with a handgun, due caution needs to be applied.

5. Should the ADVANCED TASER be used on a person under the influence of alcohol or drugs?

The ADVANCED TASER can be used in this circumstance without fear of permanent injury to the suspect. ADVANCED TASER will, in most cases, be more effective on an unruly or defiant suspect than more traditional chemical agents and hands on control techniques.

6. Should the ADVANCED TASER be used on a person holding a hostage adult or child?

The ADVANCED TASER can be very useful in this circumstance. Remember that the electrical charge felt by the suspect is not transferred to another person simply by body to body contact. It is important to note however that if you place your hand or any other part of your body on the suspect's body, in an area between the two probes, while the unit is activated, you may receive a comparable charge.

7. Should the ADVANCED TASER be used on a person outdoors in a wet environment?

As demonstrated in the training video, the ADVANCED TASER can be safely deployed in a wet environment. The manufacturer deployed the unit on a person who was standing in a one-foot deep swimming pool with no adverse effects. Remember, if both probes do not come into contact with the suspect, performance of the unit will be effected. If one probe lands directly in a wet environment surrounding the suspect, the charge can also effect the immediate terrain around the suspect.

8. Should the ADVANCED TASER be used on a person that has been exposed to flammable liquids?

We have encountered individuals in the past that have been in enclosures that have been saturated with gasoline and gasoline fumes. It is scientifically possible that the sparking action of the deployed ADVANCED TASER unit could ignite gasoline fumes and other flammable or combustible environments like meth labs. Therefore, the ADVANCED TASER will not be deployed in this circumstance.

9. Should the ADVANCED TASER be used on a person that has been exposed to pepper spray?

You must know whether your department uses pepper spray or chemical sprays that are alcohol based versus non-alcohol based. If the spray is alcohol based, then the ADVANCED TASER should not be used. If the spray is non-alcohol based, it is not a flammable substance. It is not combustible by electrical charges generated by the ADVANCED TASER unit. The ADVANCED TASER can be safely used in this application and maybe the next logical step in the use of force after chemical agents have failed. However, you must make sure the chemical agent used is not alcohol based. A good safety check is to deploy the spray against a paper grocery sack in a fire safe environment with fire extinguishers handy. Saturate the bag with the spray. Fire an Air Cartridge from a safe distance away and determine if the bag catches fire. Also, request the MSDS (Material Safety Data Sheet) from the manufacturer of the spray and check for alcohol or isopropyl alcohol as a carrier or ingredient to ensure non-flammability.

10. Should the ADVANCED TASER be used on a person exposed to water i.e.: wet clothing?

The unit can be used safely and wet clothing will not magnify the intensity of the current generated.

11. Should the ADVANCED TASER be used on a person that is fleeing from officers?

ADVANCED TASER is a less-lethal munition. It can be deployed in any circumstance that other uses of force, such as hands on techniques, chemical agents, or less-lethal munitions (beanbag) can be used. The answer to this question is yes, but the officer needs to run with the subject or the wires will be stretched beyond 21 feet as the person flees or falls.

12. Should the ADVANCED TASER be used on when other munitions/techniques have failed?

This unit is intended to be another tool in your toolbox of means and methods to stop and control violent and potentially violent persons. As in your prior training with other uses of force, we will use the force necessary to counteract the threat. If this device hasn't been deployed and it is available, it is within the scope of your force continuum to deploy it.

13. Should the ADVANCED TASER be deployed on persons that have only refused to submit to arrest and have not violently resisted arrest?

Again, common sense and evaluation of the scenario will dictate if the use of the device is advisable. The suspect will sustain no permanent injury, if the unit is used properly. It is likely to be better to remove the

possibility of injury to both suspect and officers by deploying the ADVANCED TASER, as opposed to getting involved in a physical melee with the offender.

14. *Should the ADVANCED TASER be used on a pregnant female or elderly person?*

It is not advisable to deploy the AIR TASER or ADVANCED TASER in these circumstances unless all other means short of lethal force have been used. There are some increased medical ramifications for persons in these conditions that should preclude the use of this device from a practical and liability perspective.

15. *Should I carry the ADVANCED TASER or Air Cartridges in a pocket?*

No. The ADVANCED TASER and Air Cartridges should only be carried in holsters or cases designed to properly protect the units during transportation unless for temporary storage only.



ADVANCED TASER® M26 Pre-Deployment Checklist

_____ **Develop Department Deployment Policy**

An example policy is included on the TASER International CD-ROM. While this policy may be used to form the basis of your department policy, department management should ratify and modify the policy for your department's specific requirements.

_____ **Develop Use of Force Guidelines**

An example policy is included on the TASER International CD-ROM. While this policy may be used to form the basis of your department policy, department management should ratify and modify the policy for your department's specific requirements.

_____ **Develop Supervisory ADVANCED TASER Use Report**

An example report is included on the TASER International CD-ROM. While this report may be used to form the basis of your department policy, department management should ratify and modify the policy for your department's specific requirements.

_____ **Brief Relevant Community Services**

It is recommended to notify relevant interest groups in the community prior to or concurrent with ADVANCED TASER deployment. The following community groups should be considered:

- Fire Battalion Chief
- EMTs
- Local Hospital Staff
- Media

TASER International, Inc. personnel are available to assist in media relations. Media education prior to deployment will serve the department best by ensuring more accurate understanding of the ADVANCED TASER and the reasons for its deployment. **Further, media education provides an opportunity to educate the public about the steps the department has undertaken to reduce liability and injuries to both officers and suspects.**

_____ **Establish File for ADVANCED TASER Certifications**

All officers must pass certification course prior to deployment of ADVANCED TASER. Signed certification tests must be kept on file for all officers using the ADVANCED TASER. All certified officers should receive printed copies of the following documents at time of certification:

- Department Deployment Policy
- Use of Force Guidelines
- Supervisory ADVANCED TASER Use Report

_____ **Establish File for ADVANCED TASER Use Reports**

Every use of the TASER technology should be documented using the department's established report (as modeled in the training manual). Part of the filing procedure should be to go online to the TASER Int'l website (www.TASER.com) and submit a use report. If you do not have access to the Internet, please fax a copy of the report to TASER Int'l at 480-991-0791, Attn: Law Enforcement Affairs. Information used to establish a national usage database that will be submitted to the International Association of Chiefs of Police Use of Force Database. **Please mark reports as confidential and strike names as appropriate.**



ADVANCED TASER® M26 User Certification Checklist

The requirements set forth below are deemed to be the minimum requirements to obtain a manufacturer's user certification. These requirements are considered to be the basis for a sound understanding of how and when to use the ADVANCED TASER and should be completed prior to deployment. A copy of each user's Certification Test should be kept in department records to validate certification.

_____ **Complete minimum 4 hours of instruction**

The user shall have completed minimum of 4 hours of instruction under the guidance of a certified instructor. Coursework shall include all topics in Instructor Lesson Plan, including all drills and functional demonstrations.

_____ **Pass Written Examination**

User must pass written examination with a score of 80% or greater.

_____ **Pass Functional Test**

User must pass all functional tests listed at the end of the Certification Test.

_____ **Fire four (4) Air Cartridges**

The user should fire four (4) Air Cartridges to both familiarize the user with the functions of the system as well as to test aptitude. The user should fire one Air Cartridge during the instruction course and three Air Cartridges during the final test. The user must be able to hit the target from 8 feet without the laser sight, and must be able to hit the target from 12 feet using a laser sight and firing two Air Cartridges within 10-second time limit. Students who do not hit the target should be run through aiming drills, and asked to fire again. Users should not be qualified until they have passed both firing tests. It is up to the discretion of the issuing law enforcement agency to determine the minimum number of shots fired for user qualification. However, at a minimum at least 2 shots must be fired to receive this certification from TASER International.

Certification is valid for a period of one year. Users should re-qualify once each year.

Re-qualification Checklist

_____ **Pass Written Examination**

User must pass written examination with a score of 80% or greater.

_____ **Pass Functional Test**

User must pass all functional tests listed at the end of the Certification Test.

_____ **Fire a minimum of two (2) Air Cartridges**

The user must fire a minimum of 2 Air Cartridges to both re-familiarize the user with the functions of the system as well as to test aptitude. The user should fire one Air Cartridge during the instruction course and three Air Cartridges during the final test. The user must be able to hit the target from 8 feet without the laser sight, and must be able to hit the target from 12 feet using a laser sight and firing two Air Cartridges within 10-second time limit. Students who do not hit the target should be run through aiming drills, and asked to fire again. Users should not be qualified until they have passed both firing tests.

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www.TASER.com

ADVANCED TASER® M26 Certification Test
PRINT LEGIBLY AND CLEARLY PLEASE!

Name: _____ Dept. / Company: _____

Rank: _____ Email: _____

Phone: _____ Fax: _____

Address: _____

Training Date: _____ Location: _____

1. The ADVANCED TASER should generally be aimed at:
 - A. Face
 - B. Center of body mass
 - C. The legs
 - D. The head and neck
2. The red pulsing light on the ADVANCED TASER handle with Alkaline batteries indicates:
 - A. The battery should be replaced.
 - B. The battery is good and the ADVANCED TASER is ready to deploy.
 - C. There is a malfunction
 - D. The unit is off.
3. The maximum range of the ADVANCED TASER is.
 - A. 8 feet.
 - B. 13 feet.
 - C. 21 feet.
 - D. 25 feet.
4. After deploying the ADVANCED TASER upon the "threat."
 - A. Immediately turn the unit off.
 - B. Allow the firing cycle's window of opportunity to continue until the threat is disabled.
 - C. Use the unit as a drive stun if the probes miss the threat or reload the ADVANCED TASER.
 - D. Both B and C.
5. The ADVANCED TASER's dataport records the most recent number of firing times/date of use?
 - A. 1,000
 - B. 130
 - C. 200
 - D. 585

6. The **ADVANCED** TASER's automatic timing cycle is for what duration?
 - A. 1 minute each.
 - B. 30 seconds each.
 - C. 15 seconds each.
 - D. 5 seconds each.
7. True or False: The ADVANCED TASER will not work as a "drive stun" with an expended (fired) Air Cartridge in place?
8. True or False: The ADVANCED TASER operates at 50,000 Volts and 26 Watts.
9. True or False: The ADVANCED TASER may be used on threats under the influence of alcohol and drugs.
10. True or False: The ADVANCED TASER probes must break the skin to work.
11. True or False: The ADVANCED TASER automatic timing cycle cannot be stopped during operation.
12. True or False: The ADVANCED TASER's recommended firing distance is 12-18 feet.
13. True or False: The ADVANCED TASER is designed to shoot similar to a firearm.
14. True or False: The ADVANCED TASER (26-Watt EMD) affects the **sensory nervous system only**.
15. True or False: The ADVANCED TASER's live 15 foot cartridge has a solid yellow colored front.
16. True or False: The ADVANCED TASER can be manually shut off during the firing cycle.
17. True or False: The ADVANCED TASER uses 2 AA batteries.
18. True or False: The ADVANCED TASER fires its bottom probe at a 12-degree downward angle.
19. When using the ADVANCED TASER with chemical sprays, the following must be considered:
 - A. Type of propellant and base of chemical or pepper spray.
 - B. If the threat has been sprayed in the eyes.
 - C. If the threat is not reacting to the chemical spray.
 - D. The body weight of the target.
20. If the threat is standing in water when the ADVANCED TASER is deployed:
 - A. The ADVANCED TASER will not function.
 - B. Only the threat will be electrocuted to potential death.
 - C. Both the officer and threat will be electrocuted to potential death.
 - D. The ADVANCED TASER will work properly.
21. The ADVANCED TASER is constructed of what material?
 - A. Recycled plastic grocery bags.
 - B. Sonic welded, molded, high impact polymer.
 - C. Machined alloy.
 - D. Lightweight metal.
22. The ADVANCED TASER's T-Wave output simulates.
 - A. The electronic waves used by communicating dolphins.
 - B. The electronic signals used by the human nerves to communicate.
 - C. The microwave signals used by police radar detectors to communicate information.
 - D. The electronic output of a 110-Volt electrical socket.

23. The ADVANCED TASER's long-term effect on the threat is:
- A. Possible intermittent seizures.
 - B. Temporary, unexpected blindness.
 - C. None.
 - D. Nervous twitches.
24. The "TASER-Wave" electronic signals of the ADVANCED TASER are effective:
- A. Through up to two inches of clothing.
 - B. Through some types soft body armour.
 - C. Through lightweight clothing.
 - D. All of the above.
4. The ADVANCED TASER's spread between the two probes at 21 feet is:
- A. 10 inches
 - B. 2 inches
 - C. 36 inches
 - D. 60 inches
4. The ADVANCED TASER affects the:
- A. Urinary tract
 - B. Sensory nervous system
 - C. Sensory and motor nervous systems
 - D. Cardiac system

Explain the proper way of deploying ADVANCED TASER at a threat (150 words or less or by bullet-points) from deployment through arrest:

ADVANCED TASER® M26 NOMENCLATURE
 Identify the parts of the ADVANCED TASER



- A. Trigger _____
- B. Battery Cover _____
- C. Air Cartridge _____
- D. Dataport _____
- E. Safety _____
- F. Battery Cover Pin _____
- G. Front Sight & Rear Post Sights _____
- H. Built-in Laser _____
- I. Battery Indicator _____

When you have completed this test, please deliver it to your instructor.

 **TASER**
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ADVANCED TASER® M26 User Application
PRINT LEGIBLY AND CLEARLY PLEASE!

Rank: _____ Name: _____

Dept. / Company: _____

Phone: _____ Fax: _____

Email: _____

Address: _____

Number of answers correct: _____ out of 35. (80% minimum = 28 correct answers)

Instructor to initial that student has successfully completed the following functional tests:

- _____ Demonstration of proper finger positions for aiming and firing.
- _____ Reload ADVANCED TASER 5 times in 15 seconds (watch finger position, disqualify for fingers in front of blast doors).
- _____ Officer can control unit adequately when commanded "Arm - Spark - Off" at random.
- _____ Officer can remove and reinstall battery correctly.
- _____ Draw ADVANCED TASER and hit target at 8 foot distance (time limit 5 seconds).
- _____ Draw ADVANCED TASER (select the unit most likely to be used in the field) hit target at 8 feet, reload, hit 2nd target at 12 feet with laser sight (time limit 10 seconds).

I hereby Certify that _____ has successfully completed a minimum of four hours training, has passed the written test with a score of 80% or better, has passed the above functional tests, has demonstrated sufficient proficiency in the function, and use of the ADVANCED TASER and is hereby certified as a trained user of this system.

Attested: _____ Dated: _____
Certified Instructor

Please list the serial numbers of the Air Cartridges fired:

_____ ; _____ ; _____ ; _____ ; _____

Maintain a file copy of this certification in department records.



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ADVANCED TASER M26 Certification Answer Sheet

1. B
2. B
3. C
4. D
5. D
6. D
7. FALSE
8. TRUE
9. TRUE
10. FALSE
11. FALSE
12. TRUE
13. TRUE
14. FALSE
15. TRUE
16. TRUE
17. FALSE
18. FALSE
19. A
20. D
21. B
22. B
23. C
24. D
25. C
26. C

Depending on department policy, answers should correspond to the general answers below:

Identify threat if acceptable for use of an ADVANCED TASER (child, pregnant, elderly, etc.).

Call for backup, "Code Zebra" or "TASER, TASER".

Pull ADVANCED TASER from holster with live yellow Air Cartridge.

If Air Cartridge is black and yellow, range is 21 feet. If Air Cartridge is yellow, range is 15 feet.

Give strong verbal instructions to threat to stop actions.

If not subject is not cooperating – FLIP SAFETY OFF. Note blinking red LED for alkaline battery check only.

Aim ADVANCED TASER at upper back or chest. Avoid thick clothing.

Watch for loose clothing or clothing that is too thick.

Give instructions again for threat to stop action (laser sight may cause capitulation).

If not cooperating and still a threat, press trigger.

Ensure target falls to ground or is incapacitated.

Closer can apprehend threat or if by oneself, the ADVANCED TASER can be place on the ground and apprehended by the shooting officer (careful not touch threat with hands between the probes).

Use "window of opportunity" while the ADVANCED TASER's 5-second cycles to apprehend.

Anticipate follow on 5-second cycles if closer are unable to apprehend subject.

Put the safety back on when use of force is complete or suspect has cooperated.

Reload ADVANCED TASER with new Air Cartridge and return to holster.

NOMENCLATURE ANSWERS FOR ADVANCED TASER:

- A. 3. Trigger
- B. 7. Battery Cover
- C. 2. Air Cartridge
- D. 6. Dataport
- E. 9. Safety
- F. 8. Battery Cover Pin
- G. 1. Fin & Blade Sight
- H. 4. Built-in Laser
- I. 5. Battery Indicator

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SUPERVISORY TASER International USE REPORT

Date/Time: _____ TASER Officer's Name: _____

E-mail: _____ Department: _____

Dept Address: _____ Phone: _____

On Scene Supervisor: _____ Officer(s) Involved: _____

TASER Serial #: _____ Medical Facility: _____ Doctor: _____

Nature of the Call or Incident: _____ Charges: _____ Booked: Y / N

Location of Incident: () Indoor () Outdoor () Jail () Hospital

Type of Force Used (Check all that apply): () Physical () Less-lethal () Firearm () Chemical

Nature of the Injuries and Medical Treatment Required: _____

Admitted to Hospital for Injuries: Y / N Admitted to Hospital for Psychiatric: Y / N

Medical Exam: Y / N Suspect Under the influence: Alcohol / Drugs (specify): _____

Was an Officer, Police Employee, Volunteer or Citizen Injured other than by TASER? Y / N

Incident Type (circle appropriate response(s) below):

Civil Disturbance Suicidal Suicide by Cop Violent Suspect Barricaded Warrant Other

Age: _____ Sex: _____ Height: _____ Race: _____ Weight: _____

TASER use (circle one): Success / Failure Suspect wearing heaving clothes: Y / N

Number of Air Cartridges fired: _____ Number of cycles applied: _____

Usage (check one): () Arc Display Only () Laser Display Only () TASER Application

TASER: Is this a dart probe contact: Y / N Is this a stun gun contact: Y / N

Approximate target distance at the time of the dart launch: _____ feet

Distance between the two probes: _____ inches Need for an additional shot? Y / N

Did dart contacts penetrate the subject's skin? Y / N Probes removed on scene: Y / N

Did TASER application cause injury: Y / N If yes, was the subject treated for the injury: Y / N

DESCRIPTION OF INJURY:

APPLICATION AREAS

(Place "X's" where probes hit suspect AND "O's" where stunned)