

Drive-Stun Mode

- [Redacted]

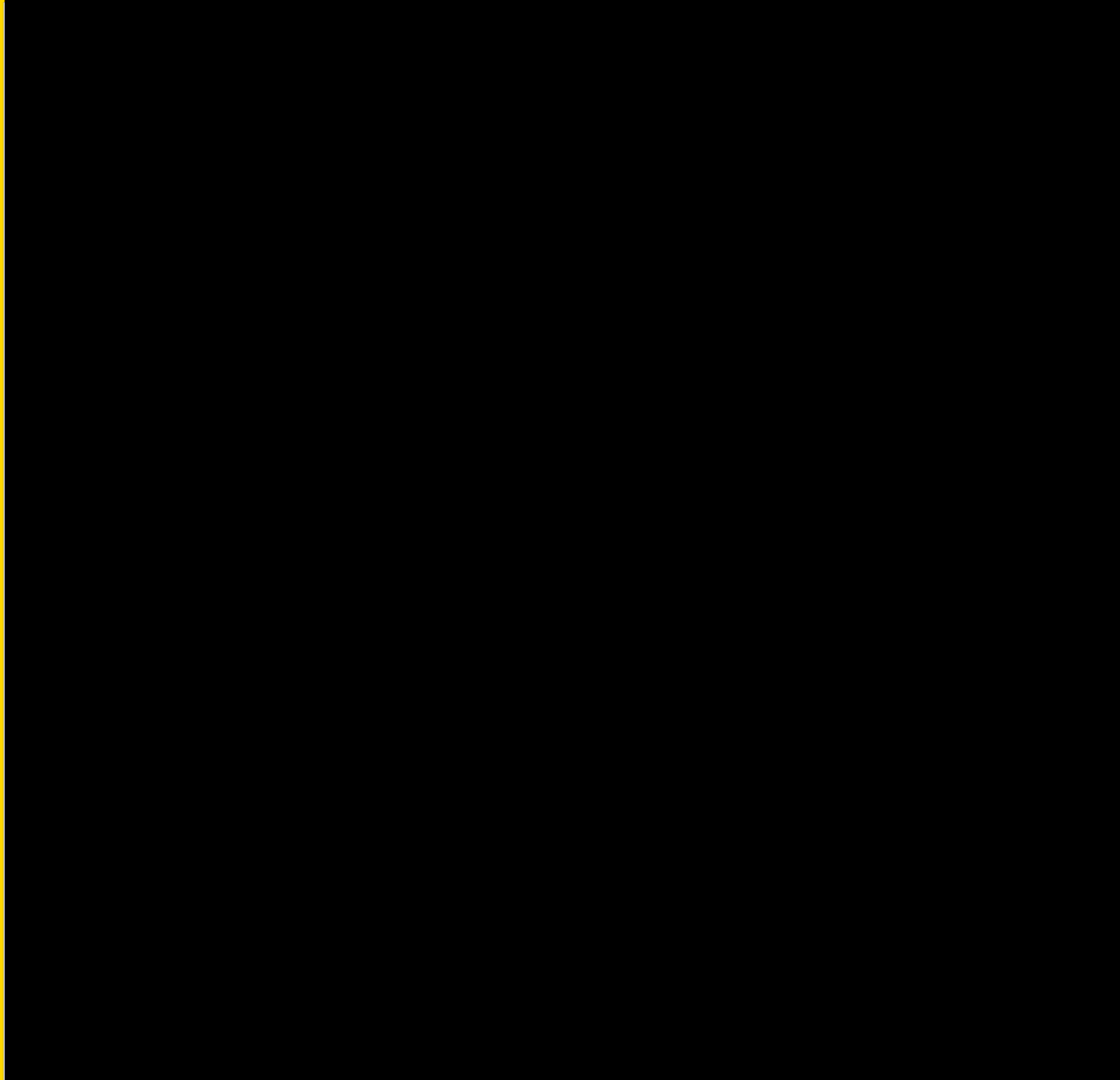
- [Redacted]



Tactical Considerations



Holster Carry Pros & Cons





BEST OUTCOME:

De-Escalate

C. S. PARKER

UK TASER Options

A black and white photograph showing a person's hand holding a white TASER device. The device is a handheld, non-lethal weapon with a trigger and a grip. It is positioned next to a dark, textured holster. The background is dark and out of focus, showing parts of a uniform.

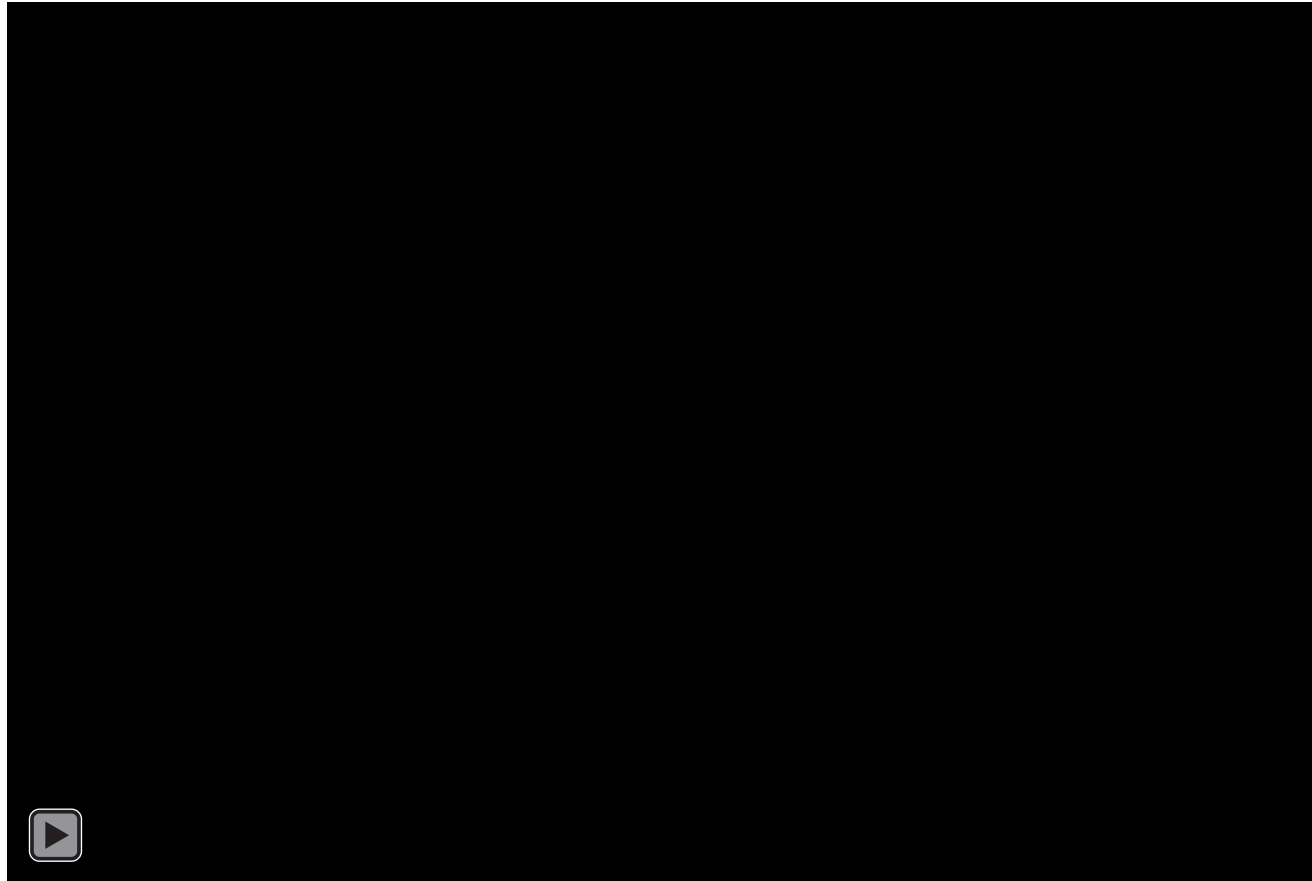
IN THE UK, MORE THAN 80% OF INCIDENTS ARE RESOLVED WITHOUT PROBES DEPLOYED

Subject with a Knife De-escalation Video

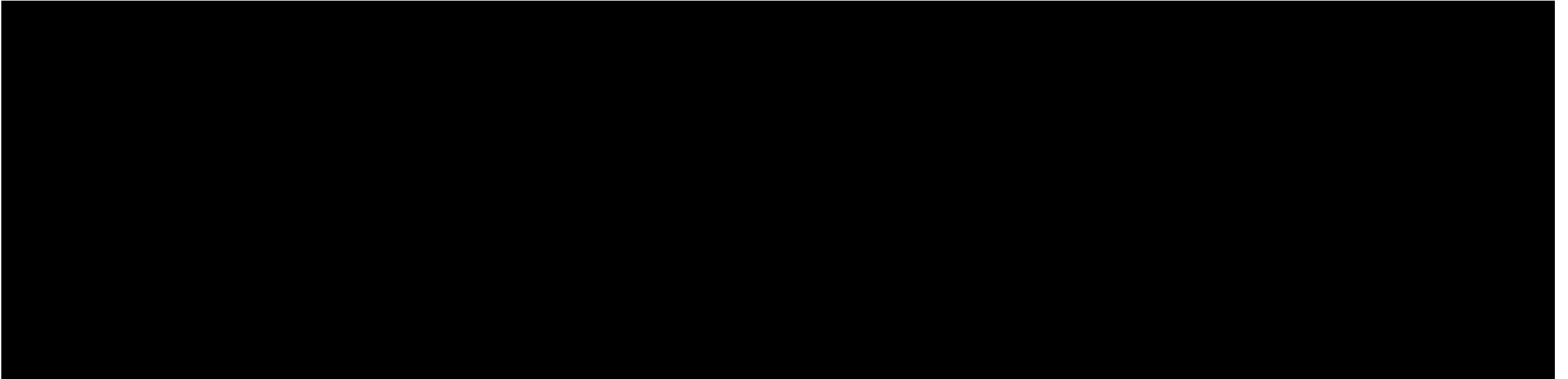
Video Learning Points

- Suicidal subject with a knife
- Officer maintained distance
- Officer showed empathy and built rapport

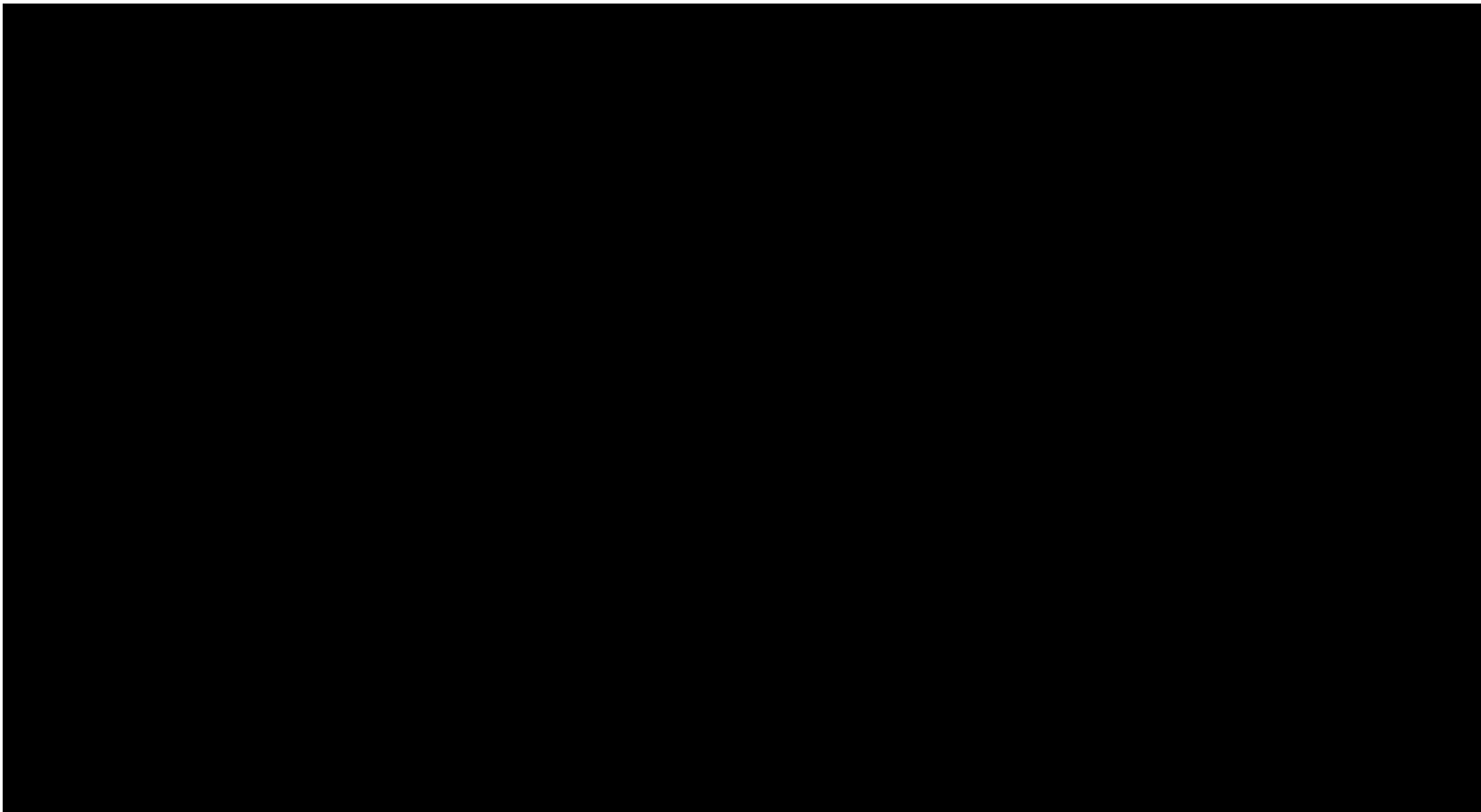
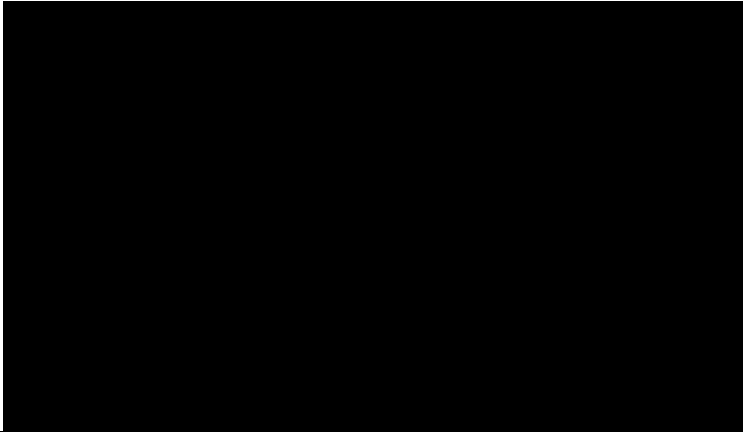
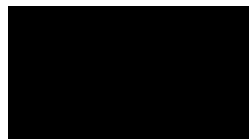
Subject with a Knife De-escalation Video



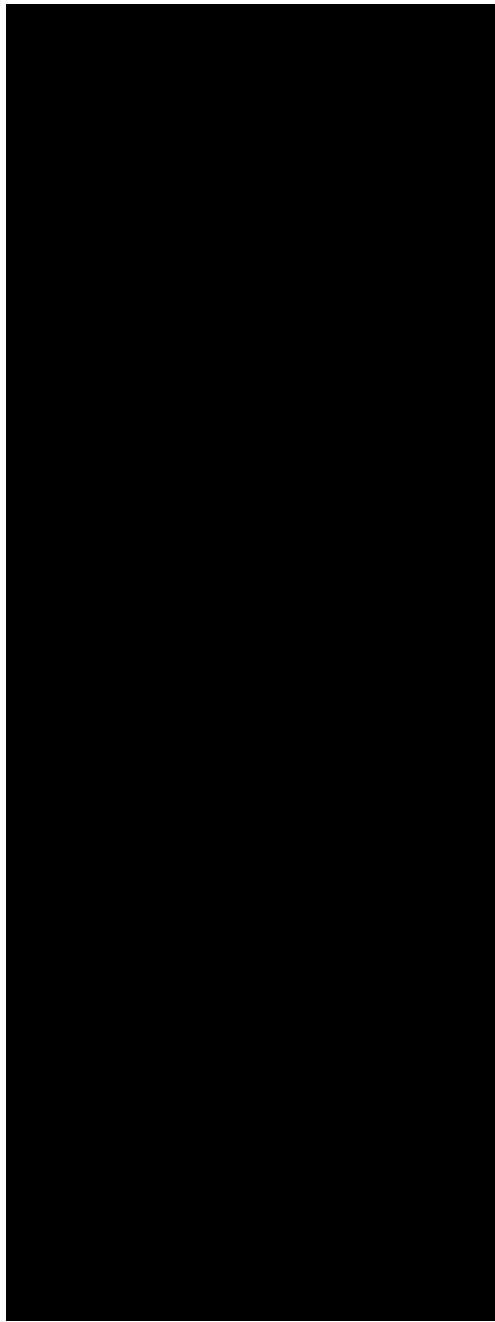
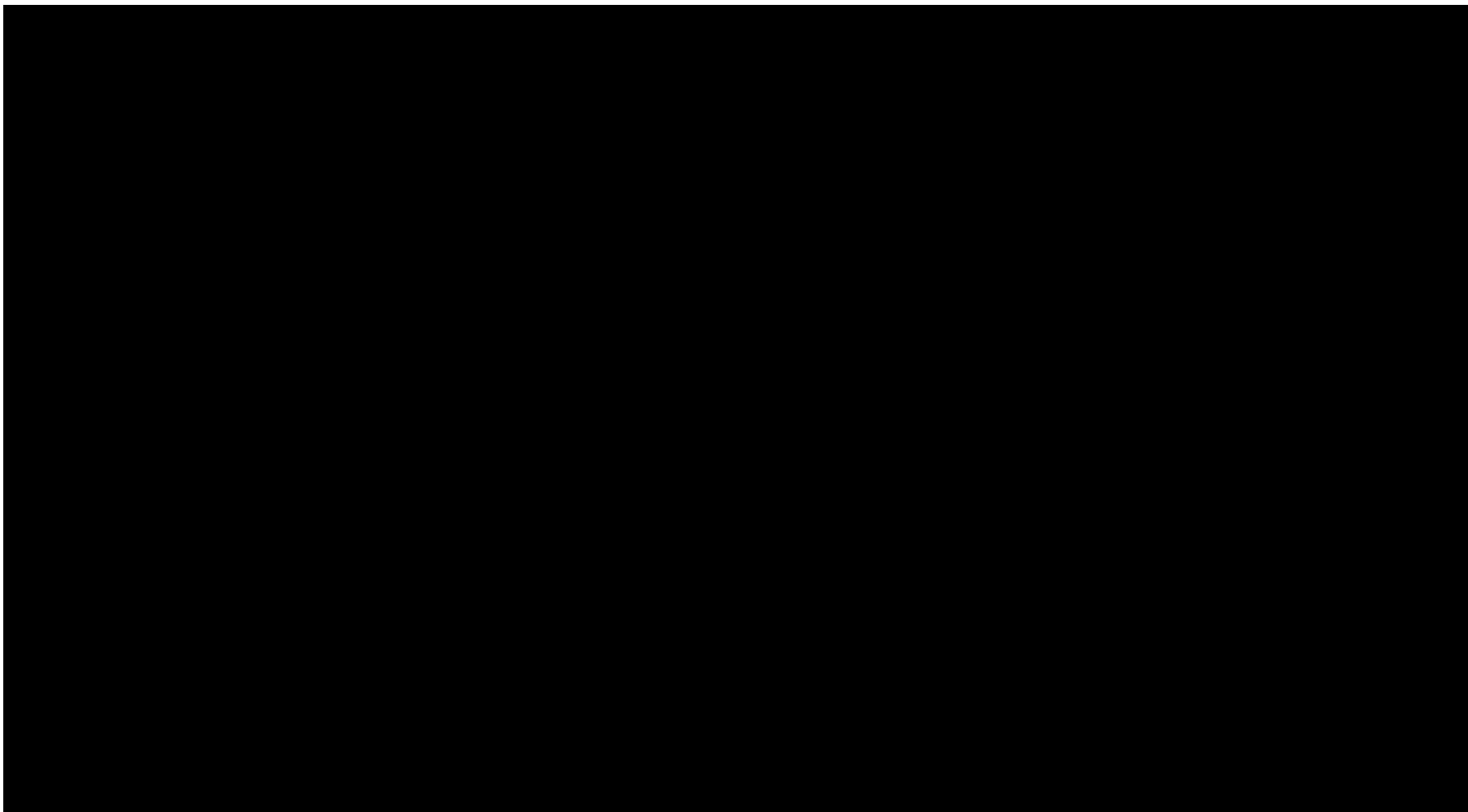
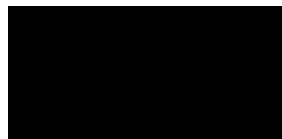
Probe Placement



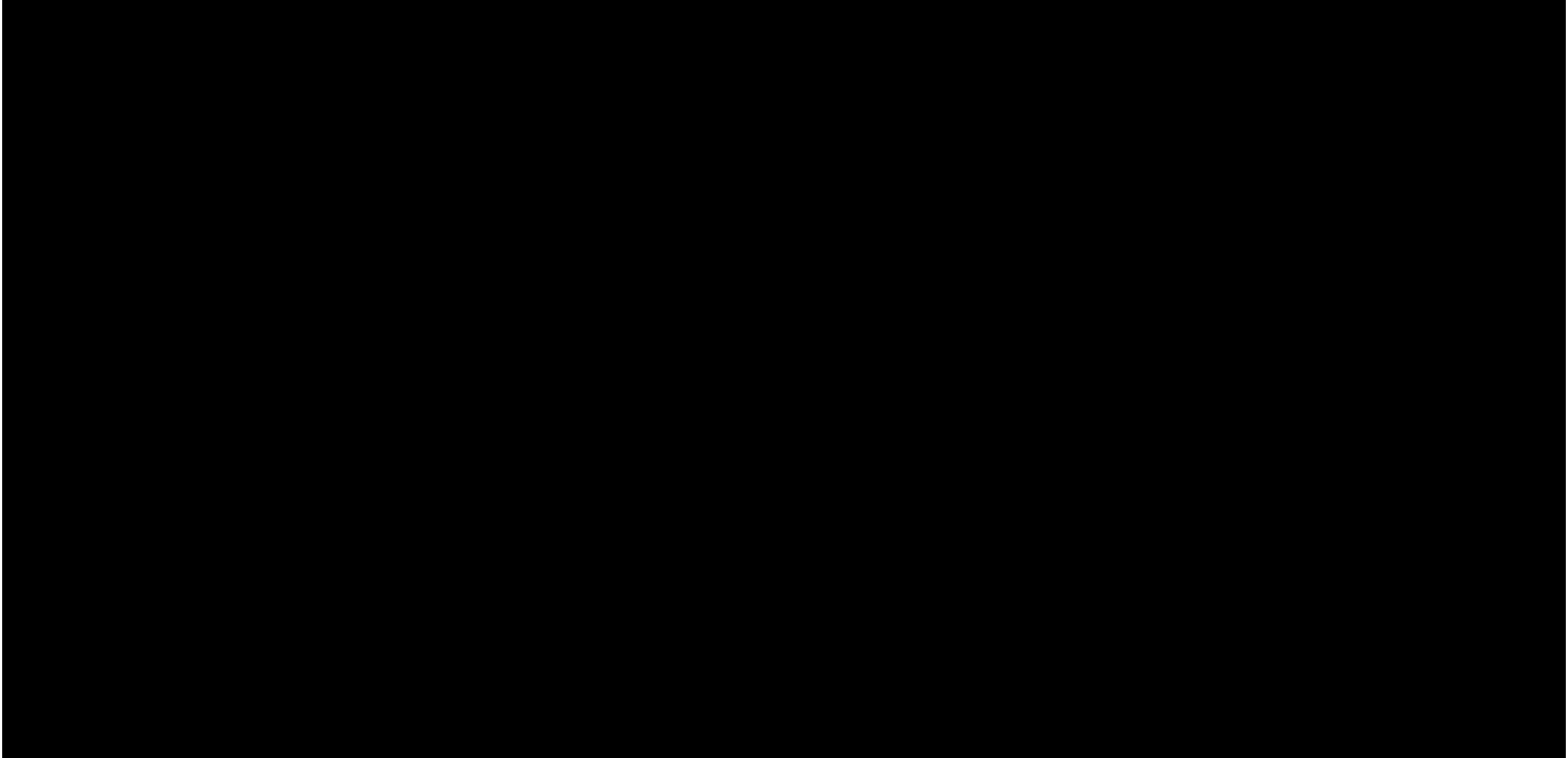
Preferred Target Zone:



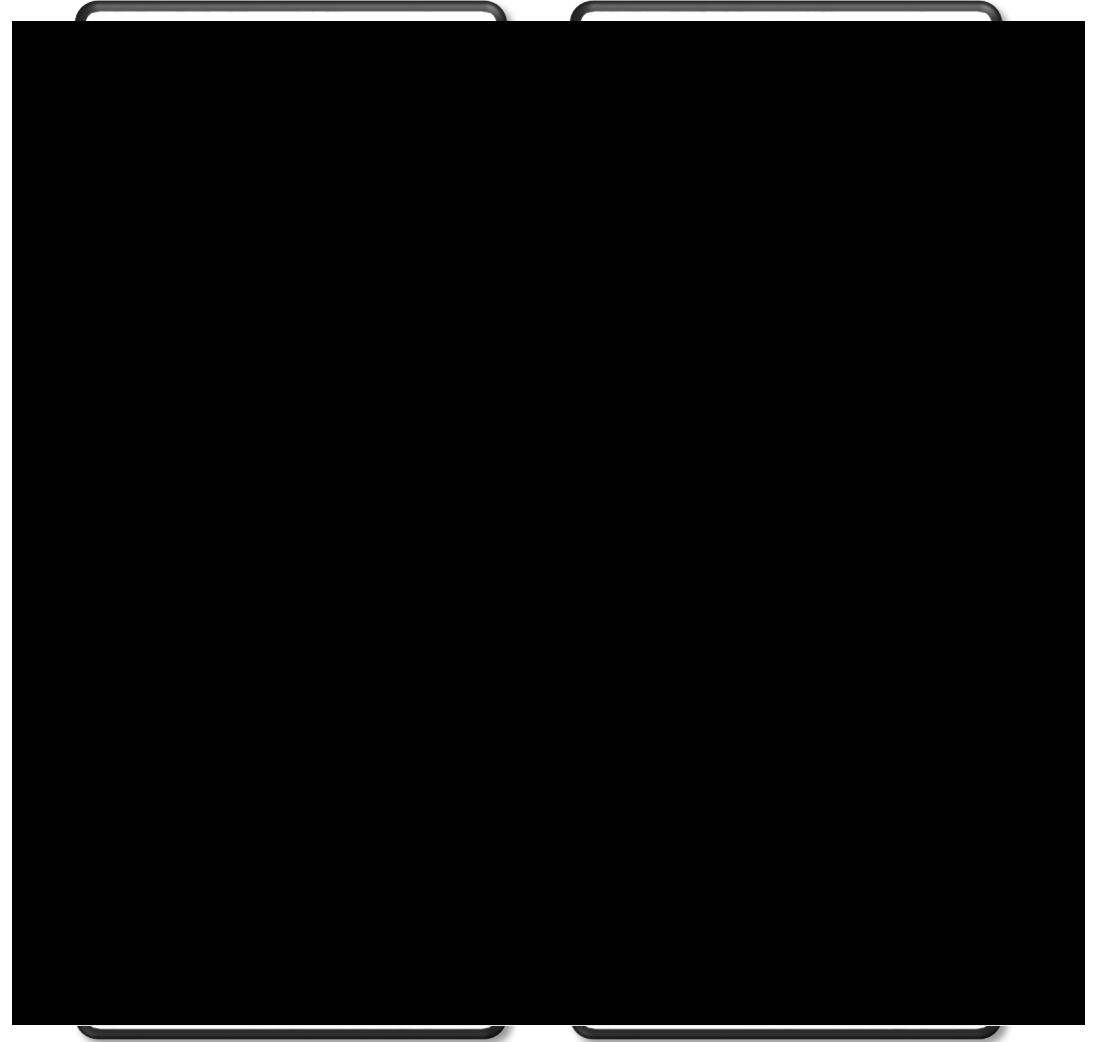
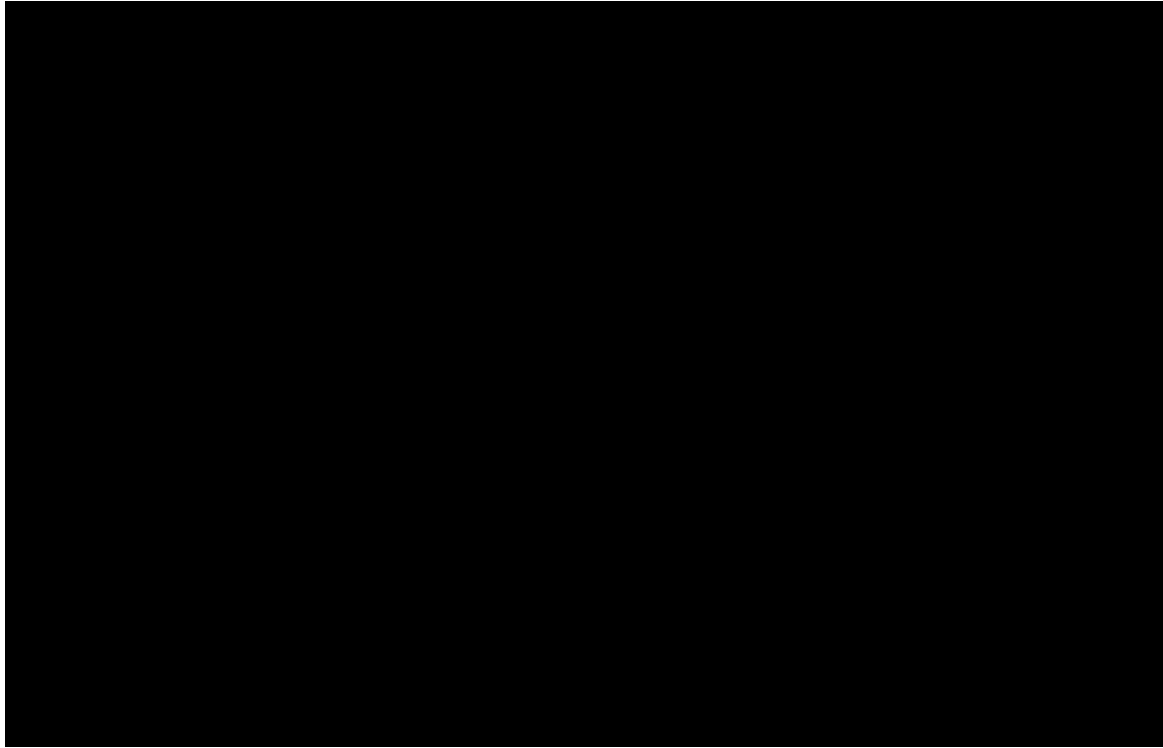
Preferred Target Zone:



Probe Placement



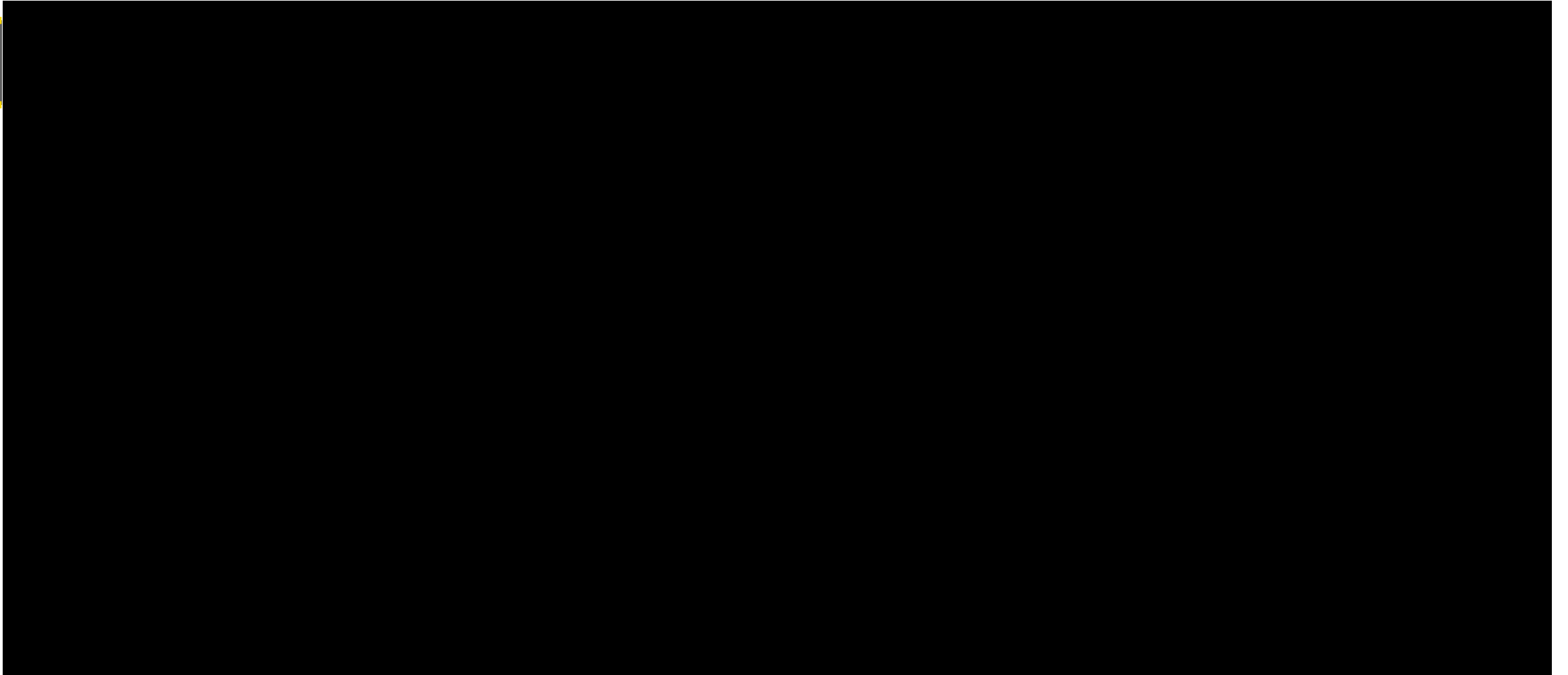
TASER Conductive Targets



Tactical Considerations

- Have reasonable and appropriate force options available when practical
- Consider cover and distance tactics
- When practical:
 - have at least one back-up officer present to control/cuff under power
 - consider fall zone

Increased Deployment Risk Examples



Injuries From Falls

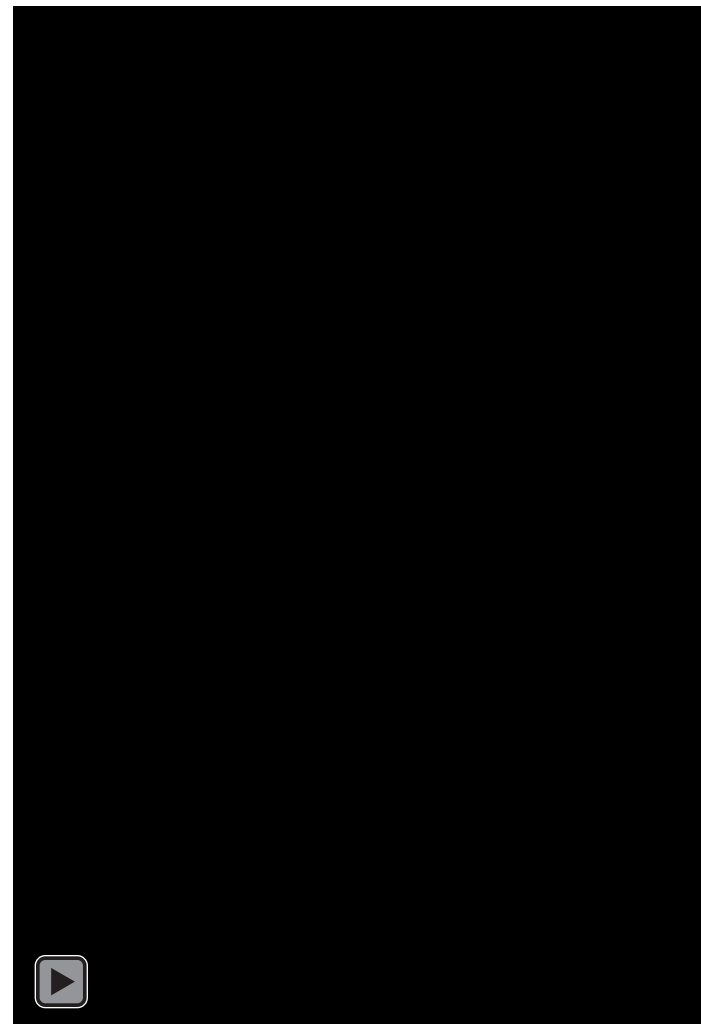
NMI frequently causes subject to fall

- Falls are often uncontrolled and subjects are often unable to protect or catch themselves
- Falls, even from ground level, can cause serious injuries or death (especially on a hard surface)

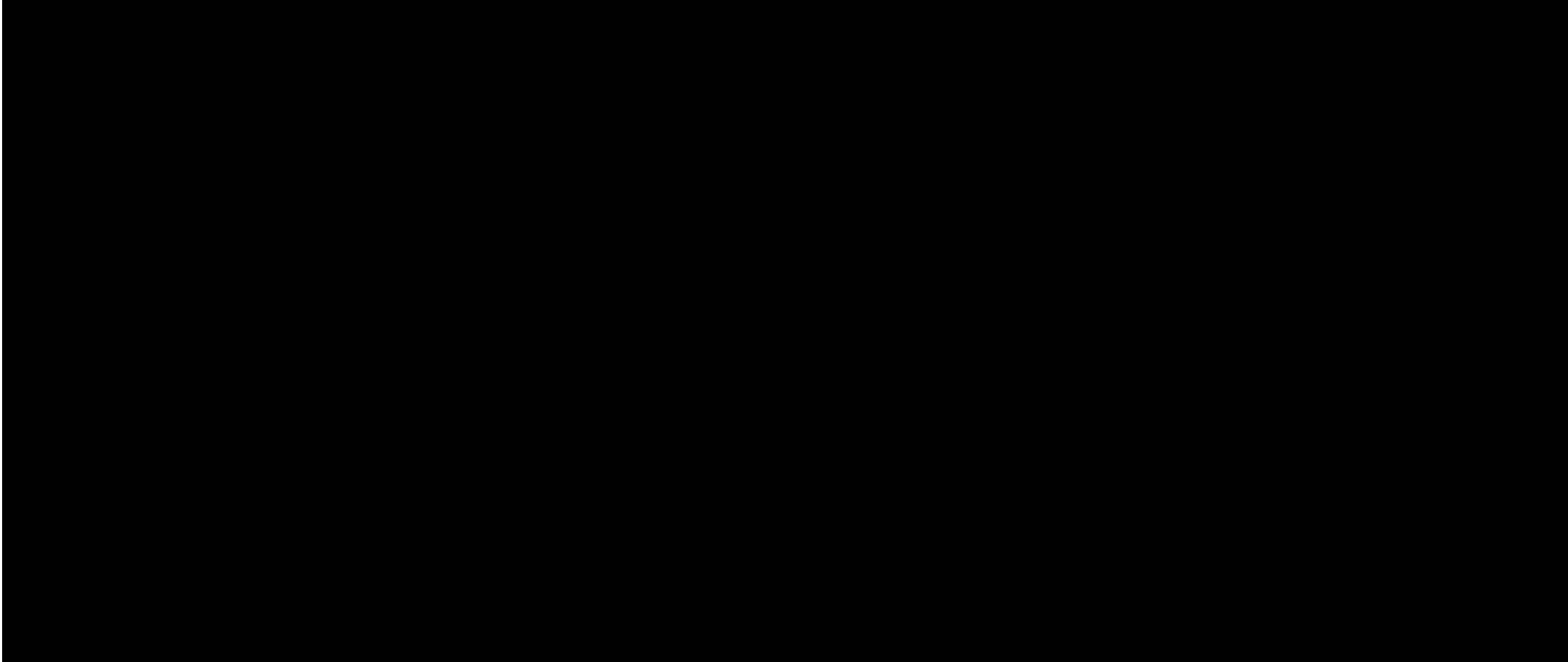
Avoid Dangerous Falls

Video Learning Points

- Subject is running
- Subject unable to catch himself when TASER is deployed
- Could have resulted in serious injury



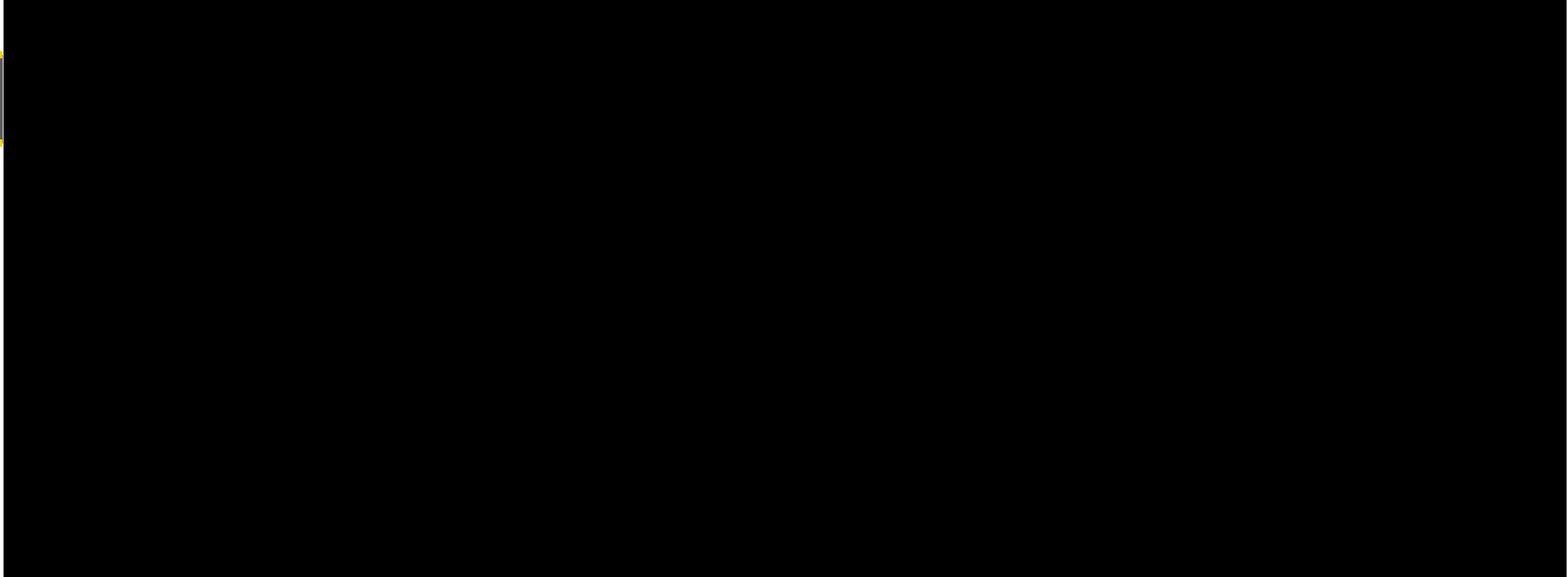
Tactical Considerations



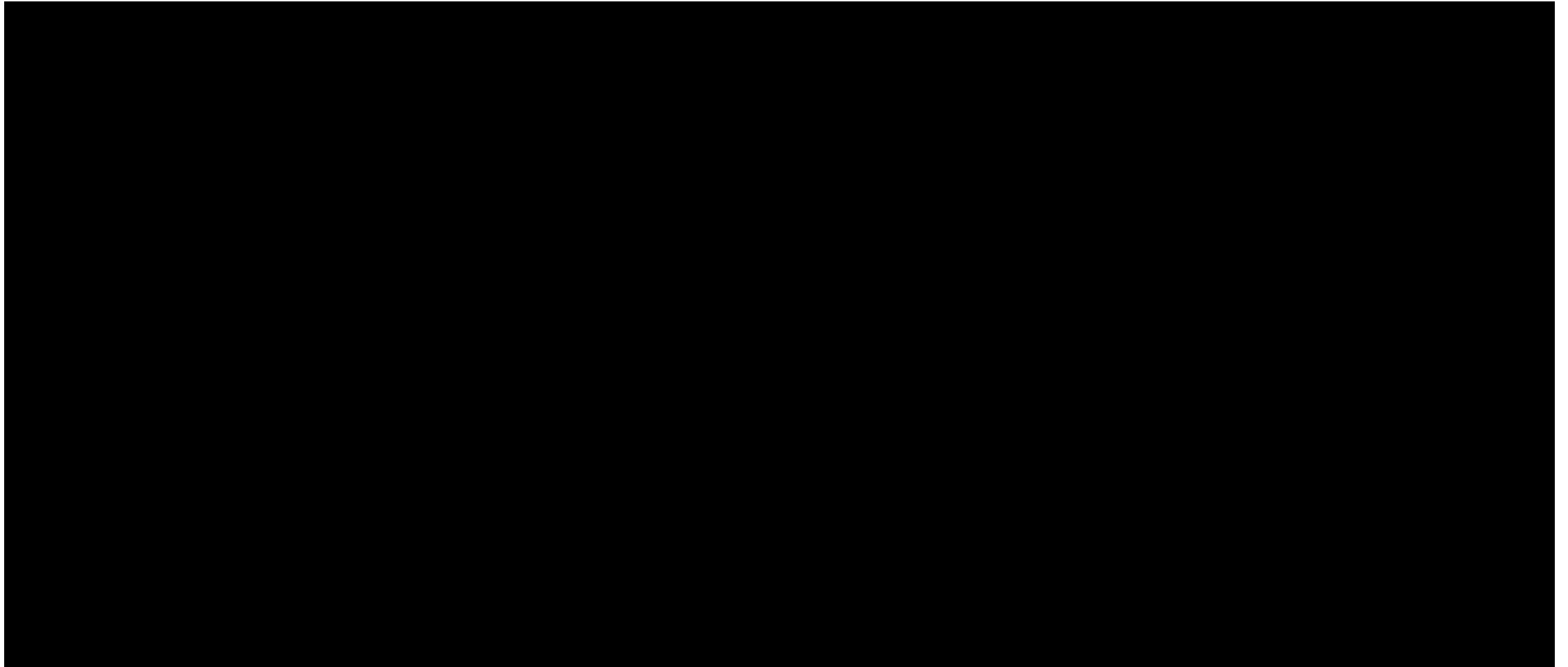
Be Careful of Distractions

- There are incidents/cases where officers have been accused of using excessive CEW exposures caused by distractions (including by nearby family members, bystanders, incident witnesses), stress, etc.
- Be alert to and avoid potential or occurring distractions

Small Probe Spread Video



Small Probe Spread Video

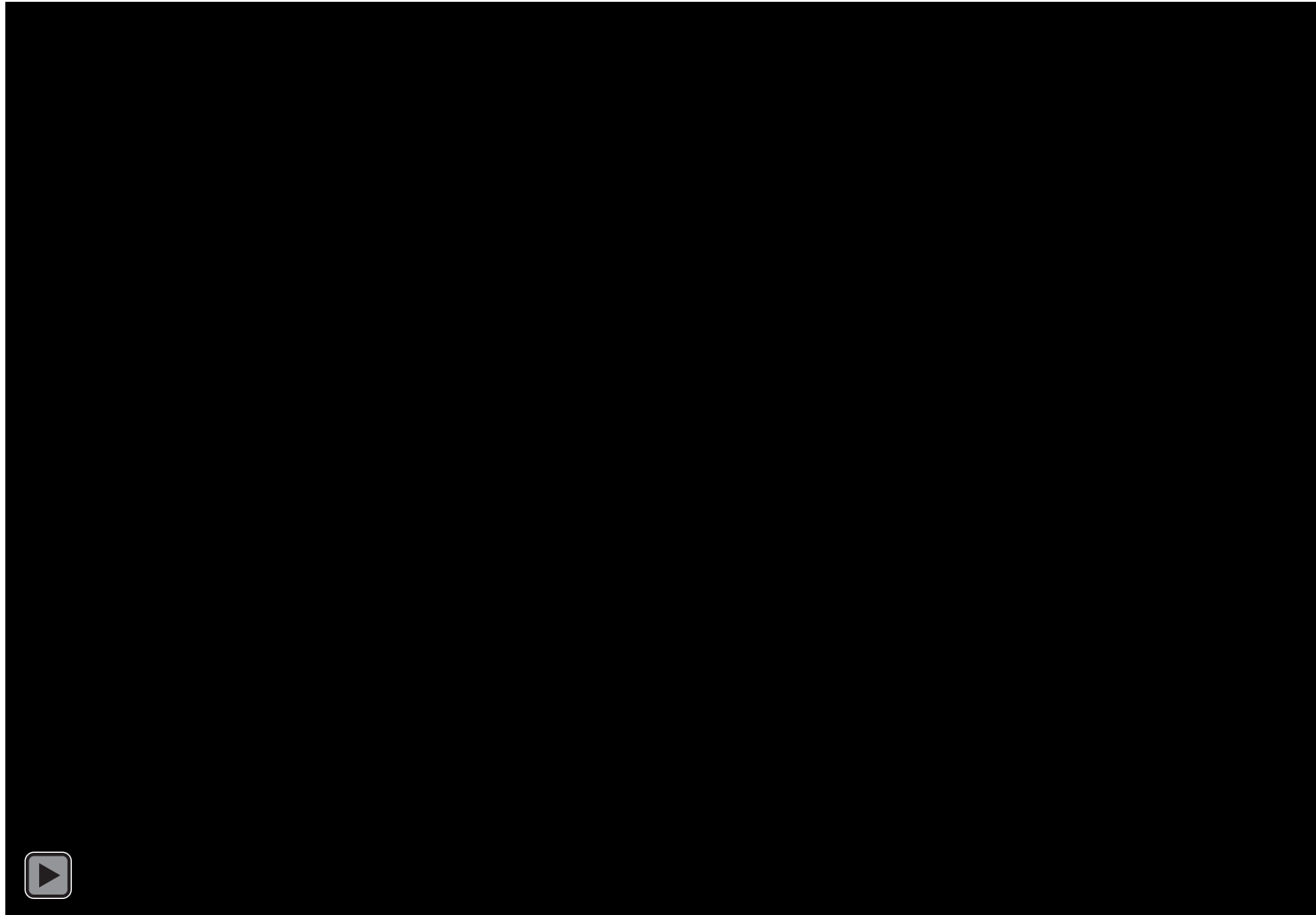


Close Quarters Video

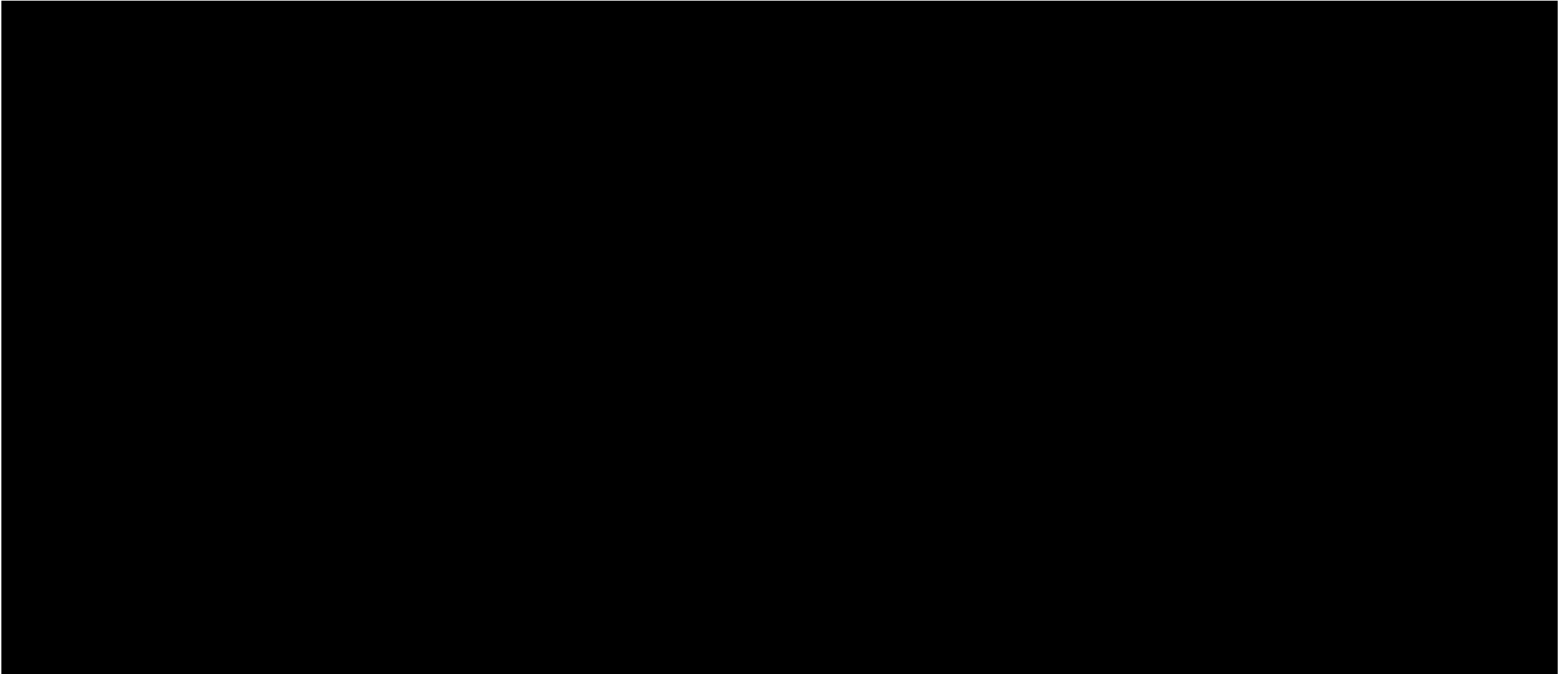
Video Learning Points

- Small civil courtroom
- Suspect, victim and witness very close
- Bailiff deploys X26 at very close range
 - Initially forgot to arm the X26
 - Avoids victim and witness
 - Suspect incapacitated and held until backup arrives
- Would baton or pepper spray have been a good option?

Close Quarters Video

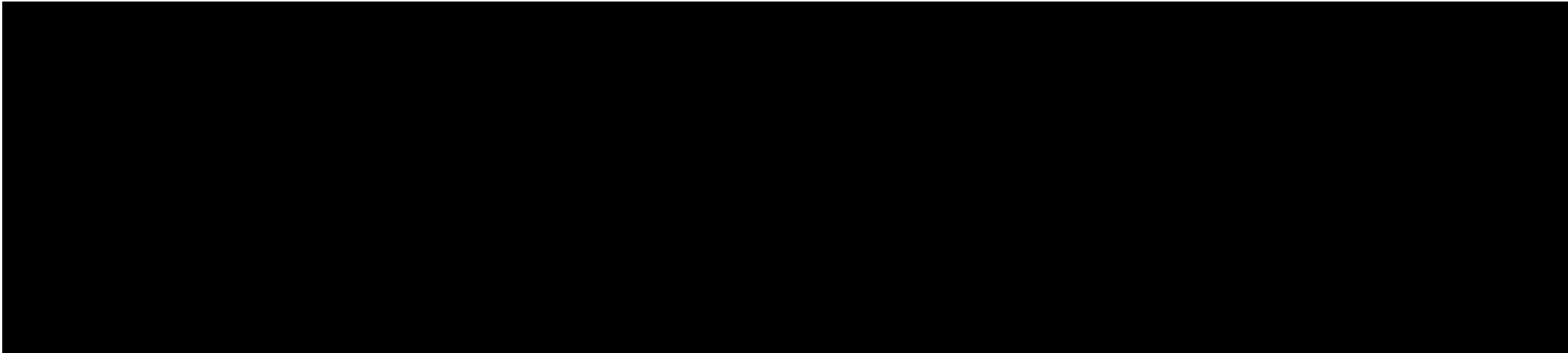


Some Causes of Limited Effectiveness

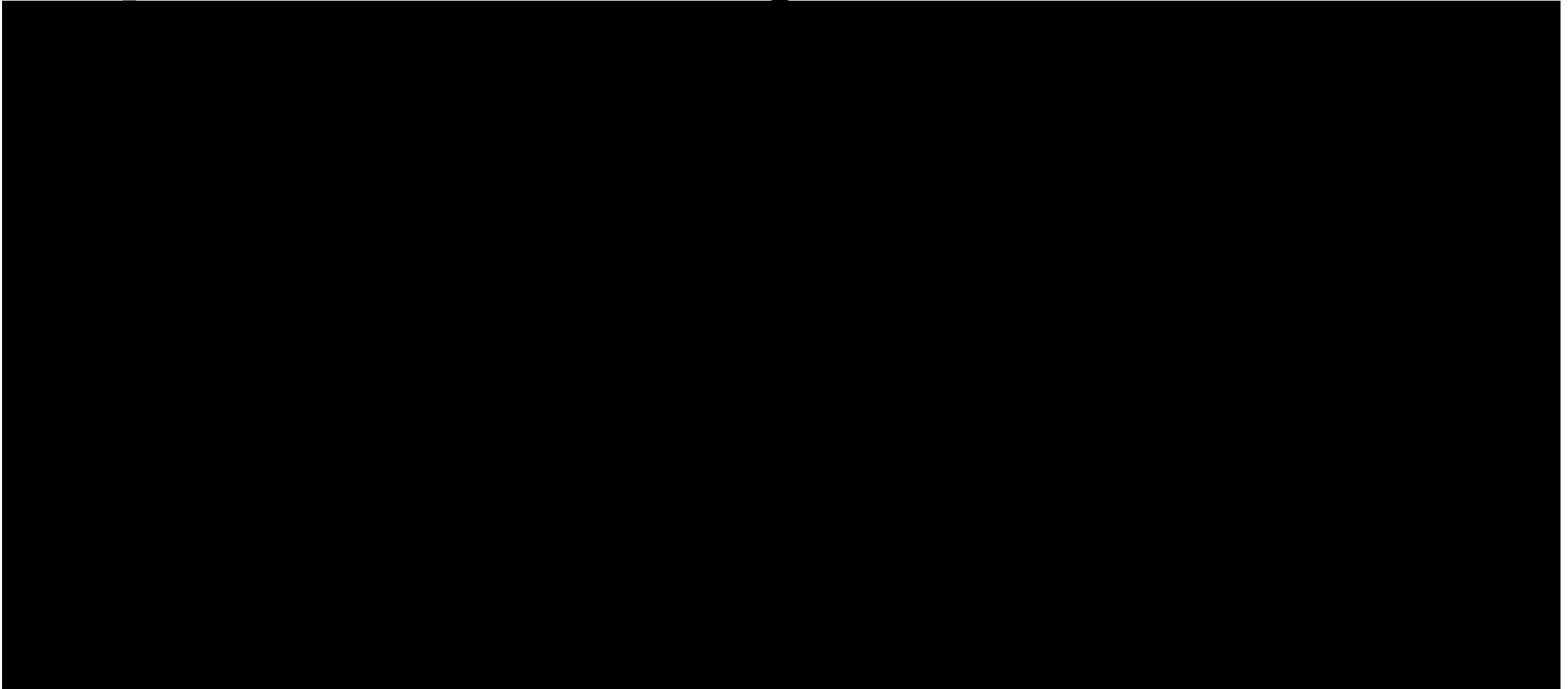


Look for a Change in Behavior

- Look AND listen when evaluating the effectiveness of a CEW deployment
 - Watch the subject's reaction
 - Look for a change in behavior



Open Circuit - Change in PPS



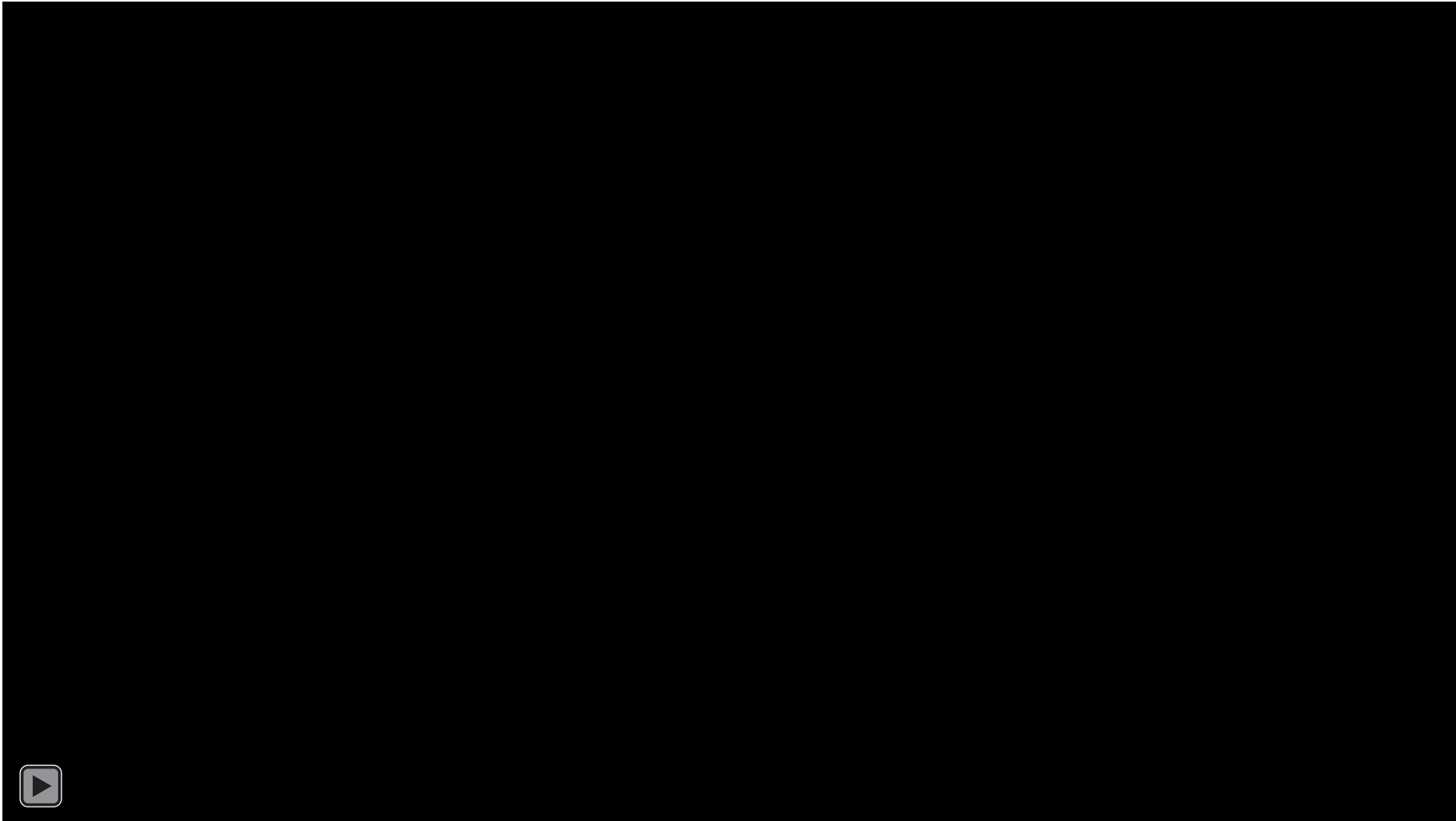
Intermittent Connection

Video Learning Points

- Voluntary exposure in conjunction with CEW training
- [REDACTED]
- Spotters lower him immediately after the deployment,

[REDACTED]

Intermittent Connection



Contingencies

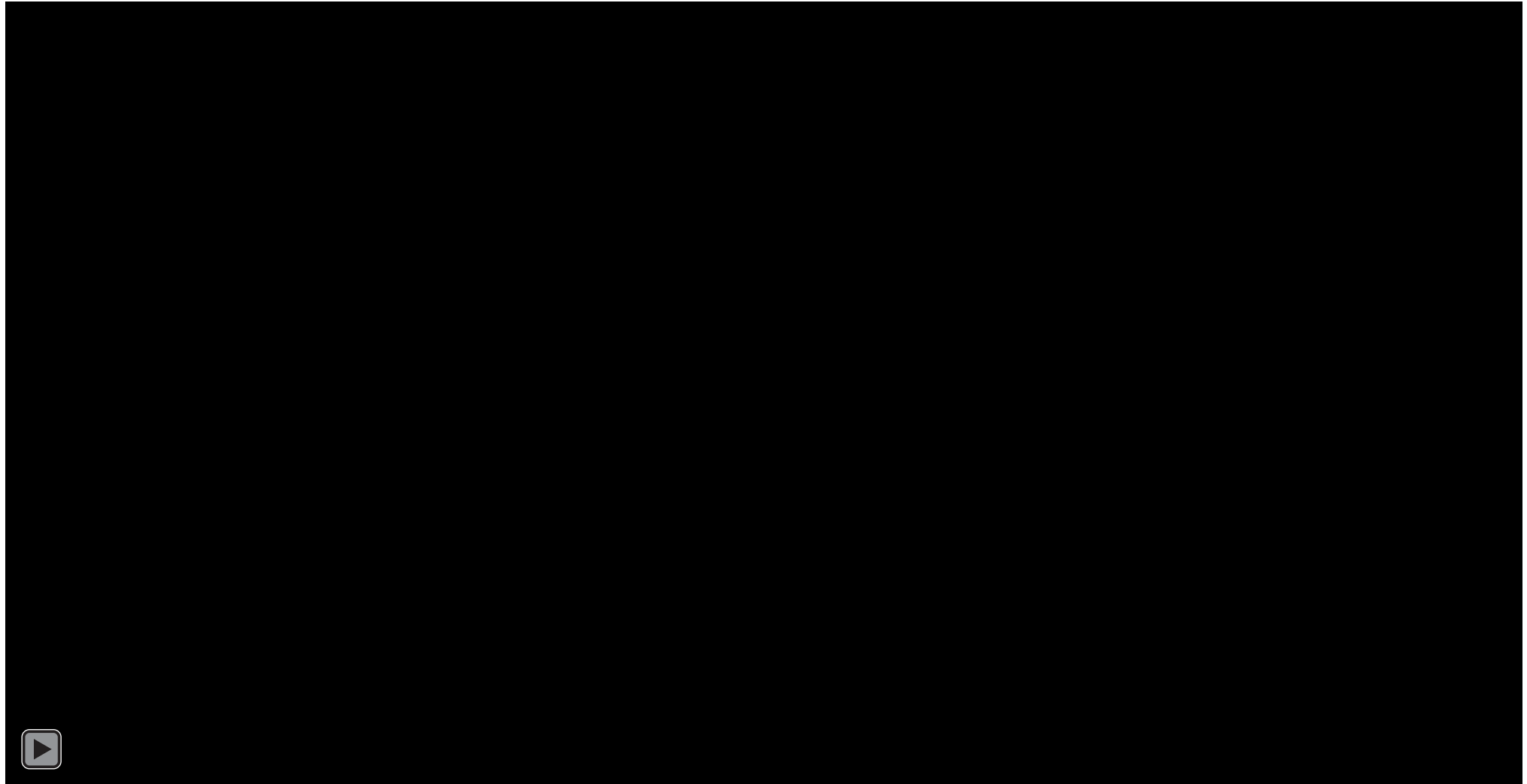
- CEW may have limited or no effect
- No weapon system will operate or be effective all of the time
- A CEW or cartridge may not fire or be effective
- Reload new cartridge and re-engage if legally justified (X26/P)
- Advance to next cartridge and re-engage (X2)
- Employ other force options, other alternatives, or disengage

Ineffective Front Shot Video

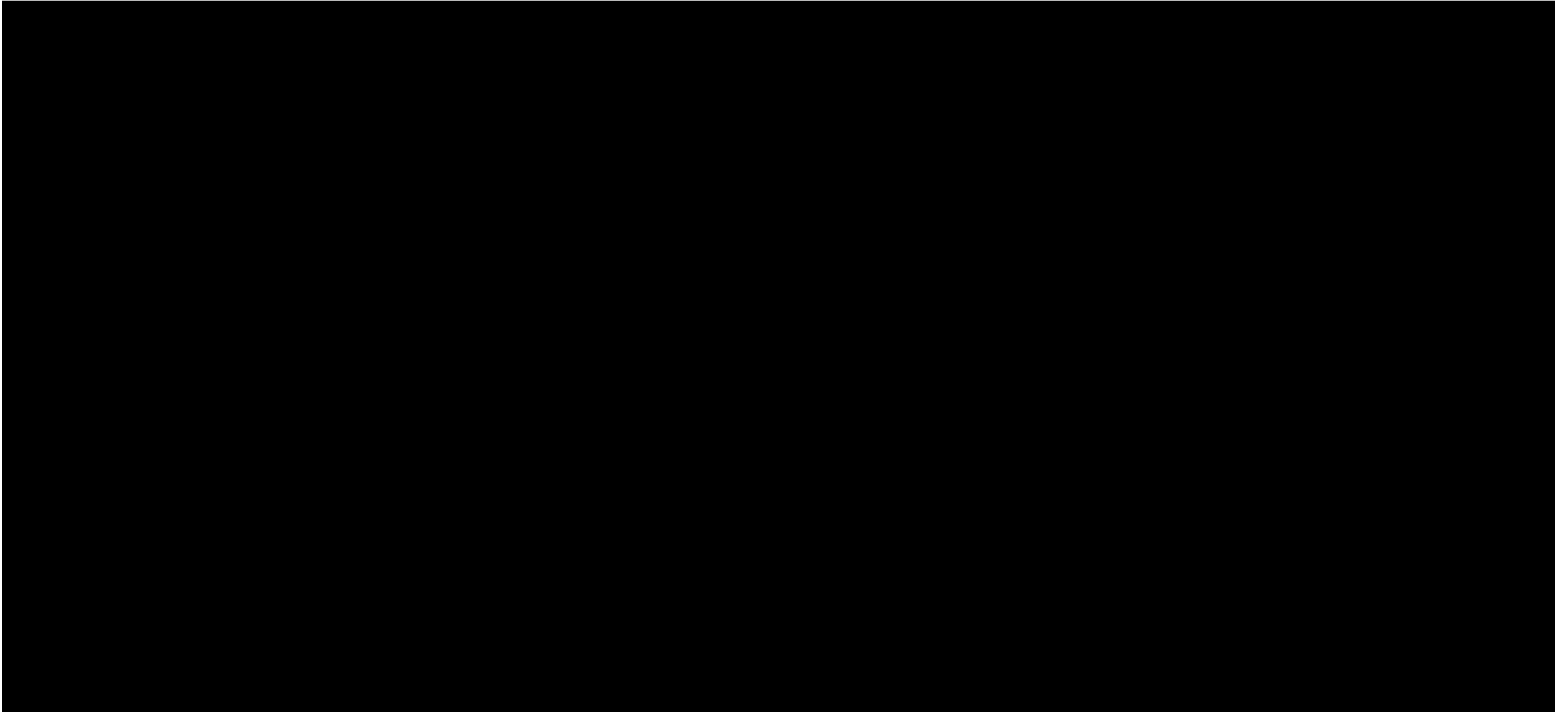
Video Learning Points

- [REDACTED]
- OC deployment prior to CEW usage failed to achieve compliance
- No discernable effect from CEW
- Officers transitioned to hands-on

Ineffective Front Shot

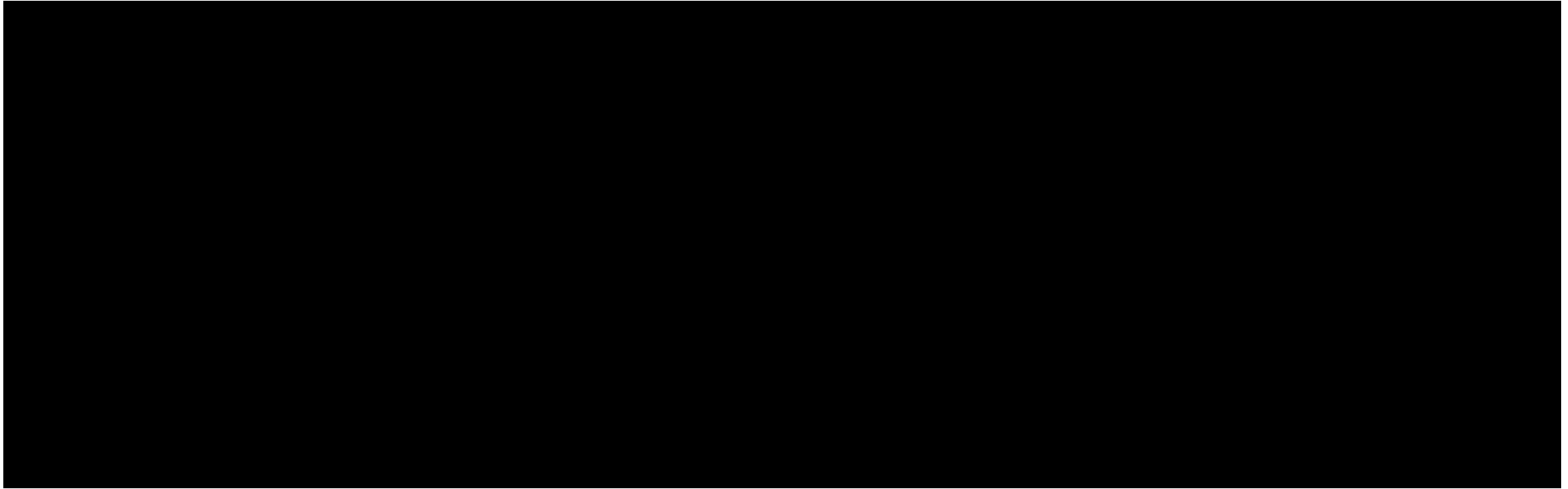


Flammability

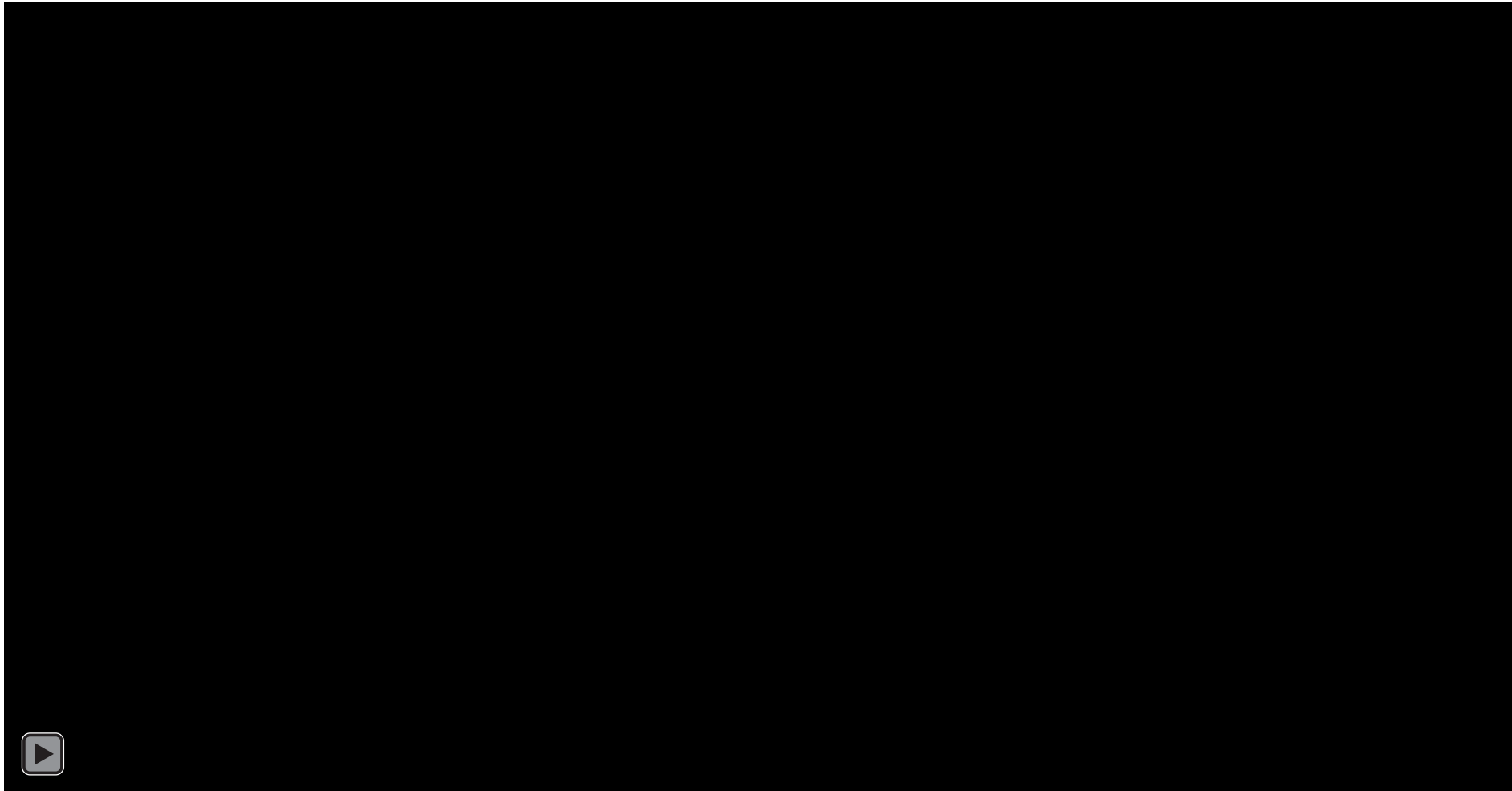


Water Deployment Video

Video Learning Points

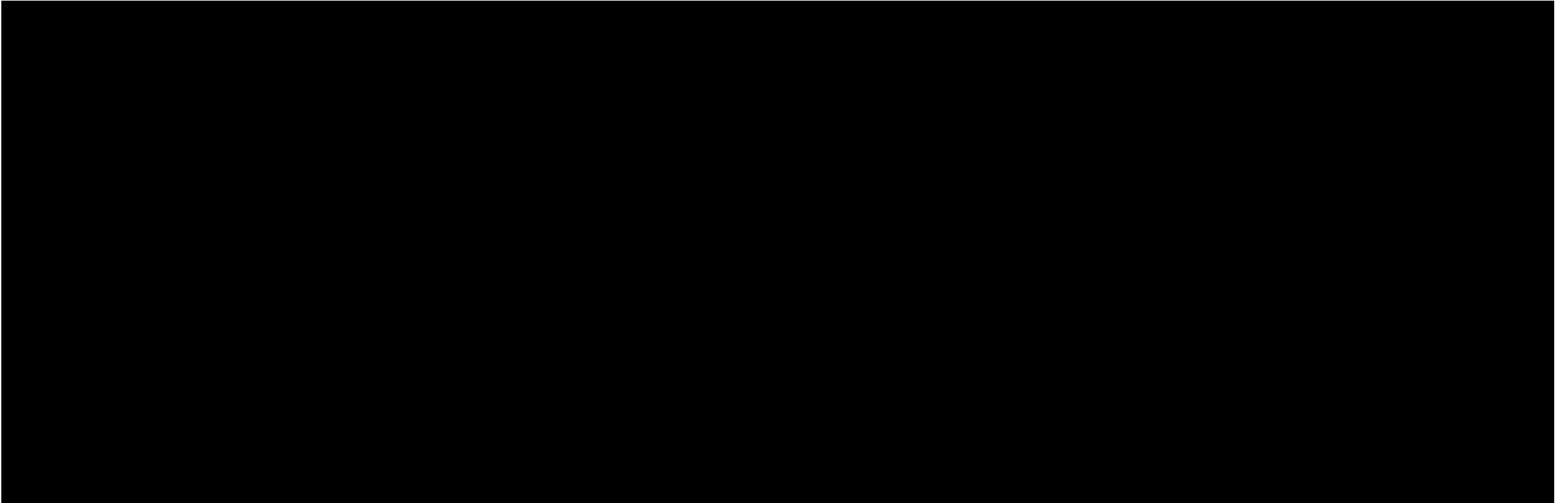


Water Deployment Video

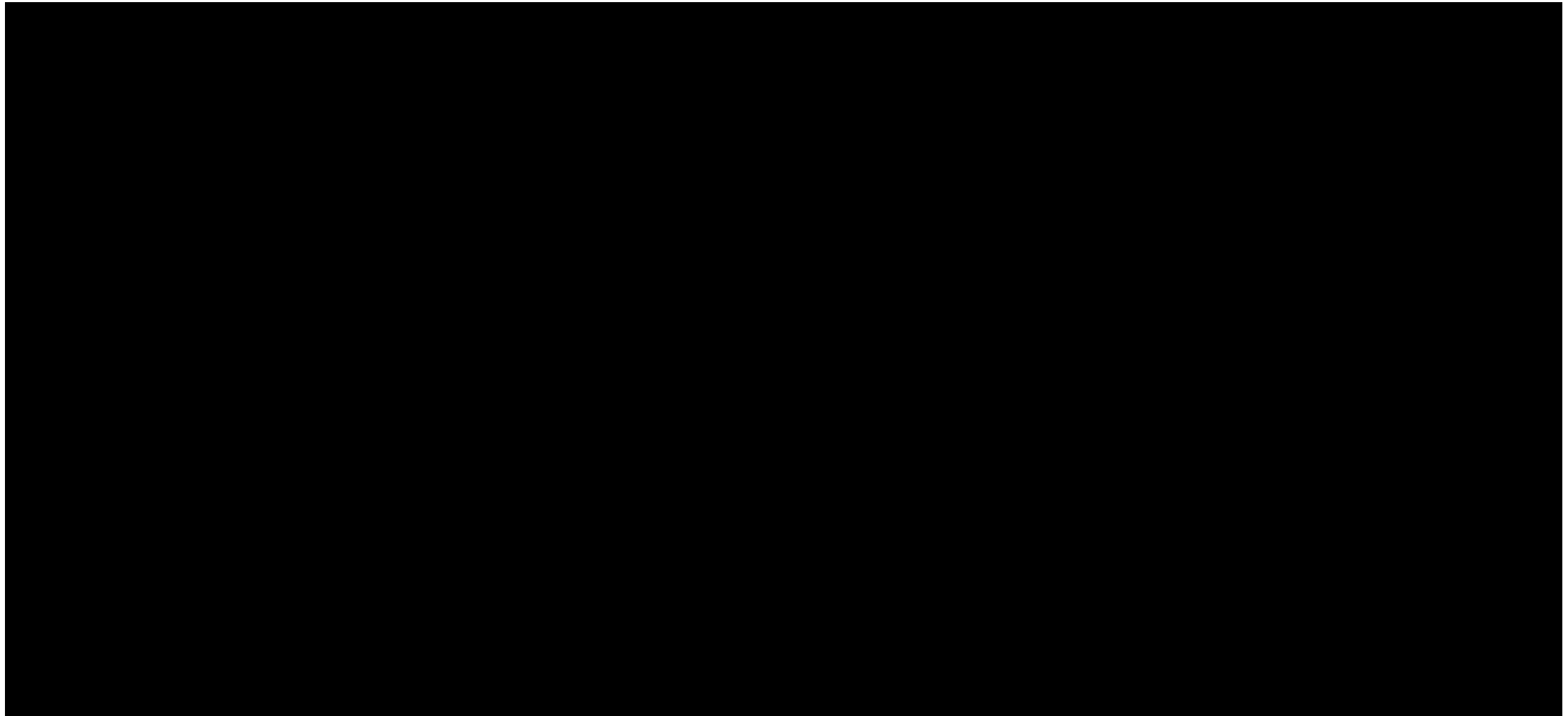


Single Officer Deployment

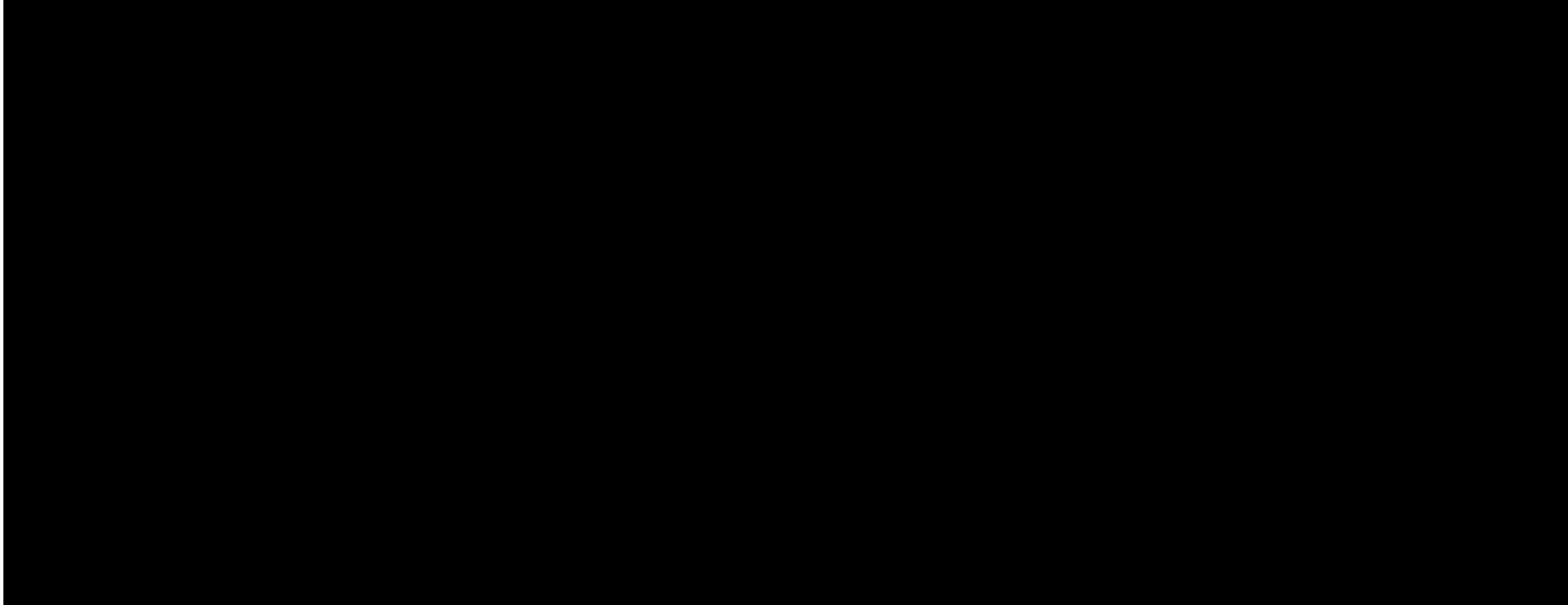
Video Learning Points



Single Officer Deployment



Controlling/Cuffing Under Power

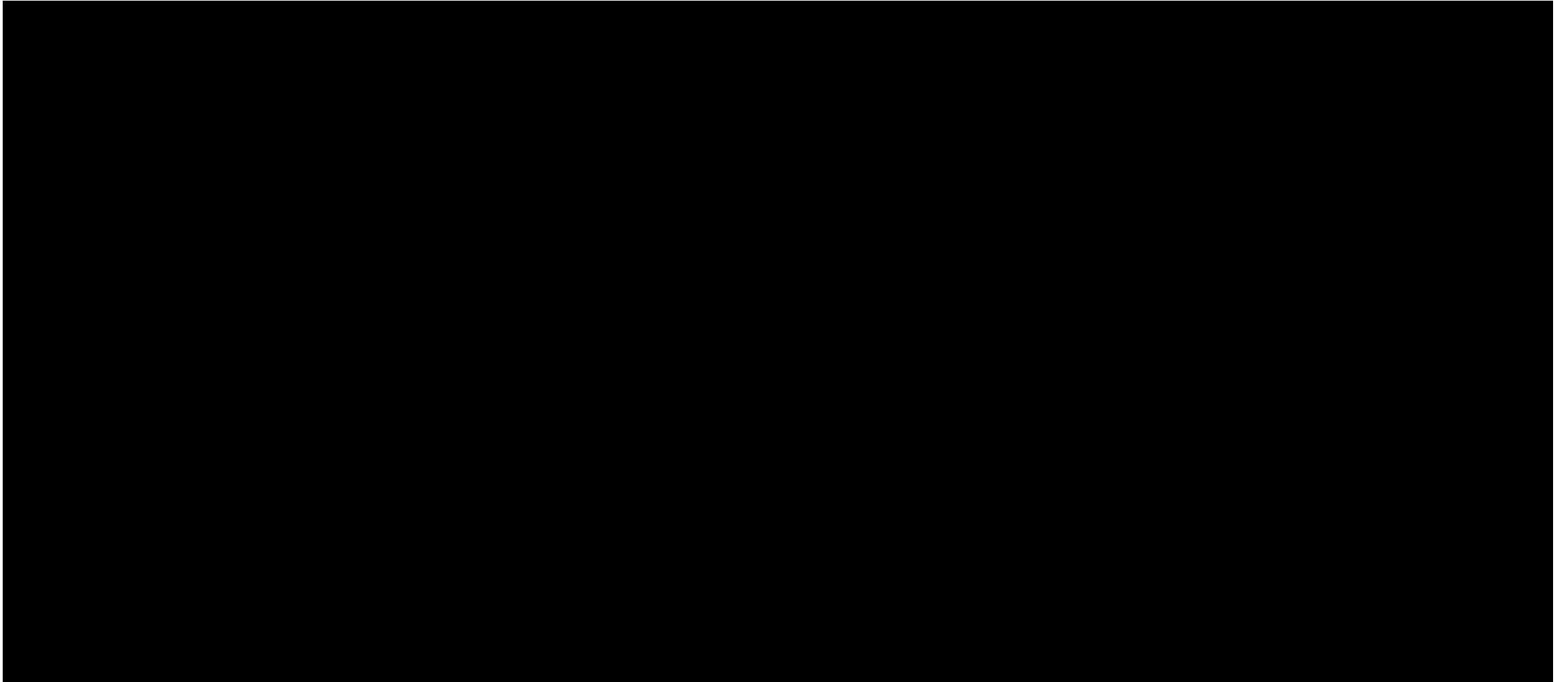


Control and Cuffing under power Video

Video Learning Points

- Subject with a knife
- Several Use of Force options back-up/cover officers
- TASER CEW deployed to subjects back area
- Controlled and cuffed under power

Control and Cuffing Under Power Video

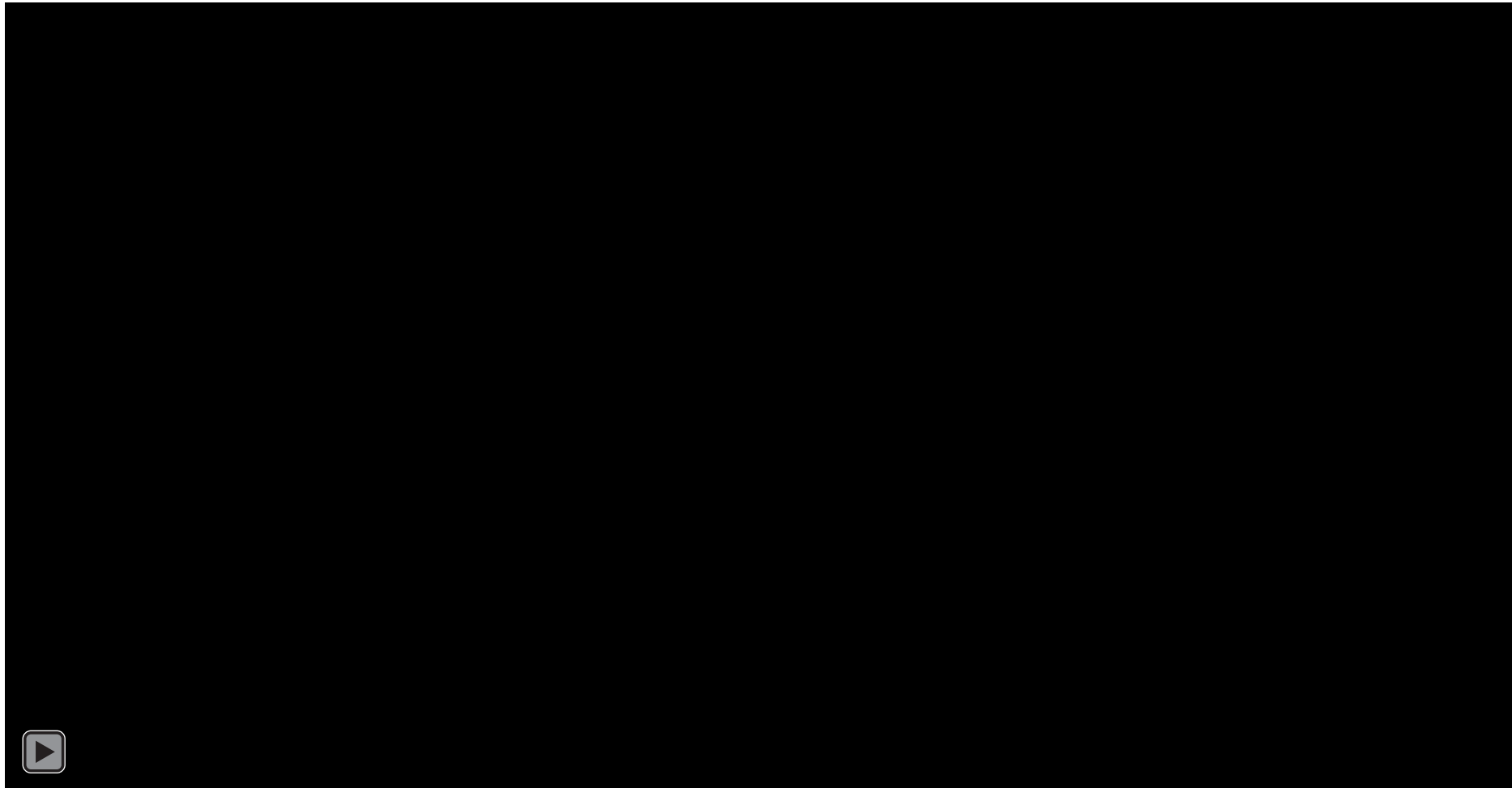


Inmate Under Power Video

Video Learning Points

- [REDACTED]
- Handcuff/Control officers readily available
- Good verbal communication

Inmate Under Power Video



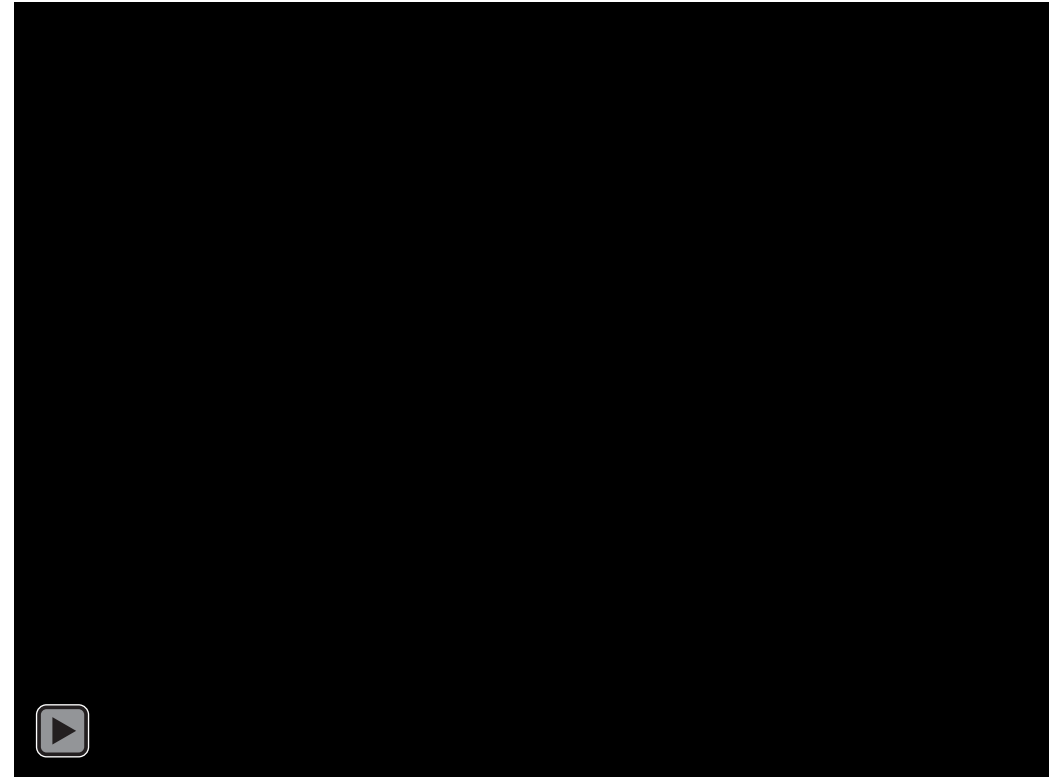
Suicidal Subjects

- Follow your agency's policy and basic officer safety rules/training when dealing with suicidal subjects
- CEWs may be an effective way to deal with suicidal subjects
- Establish deadly-force cover as needed and available

Suicidal Subjects

The following video shows:

- A subject with a knife
- Several officers on scene
- Subject states
“Do society a favor... shoot me.”



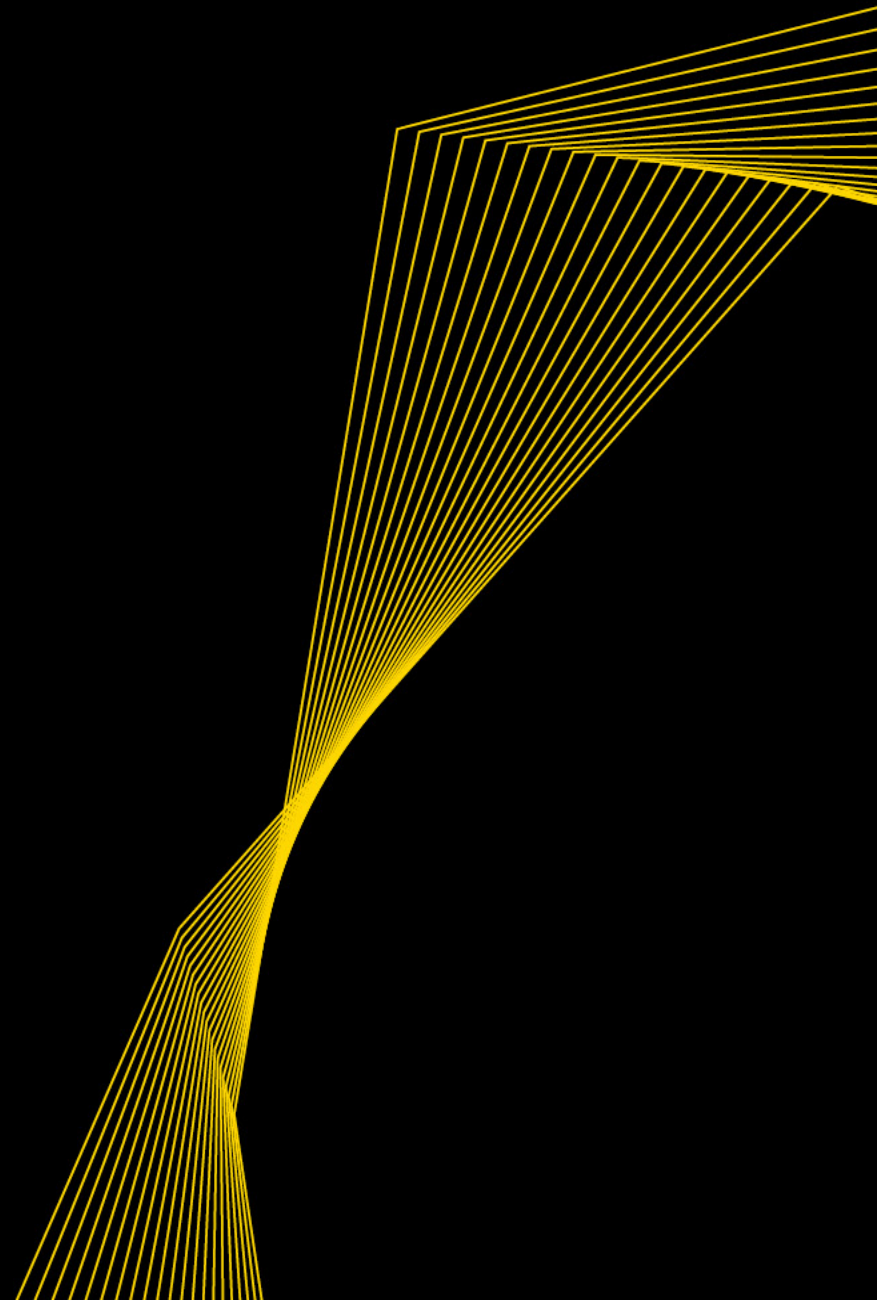
Suicidal Subjects

Discussion Points

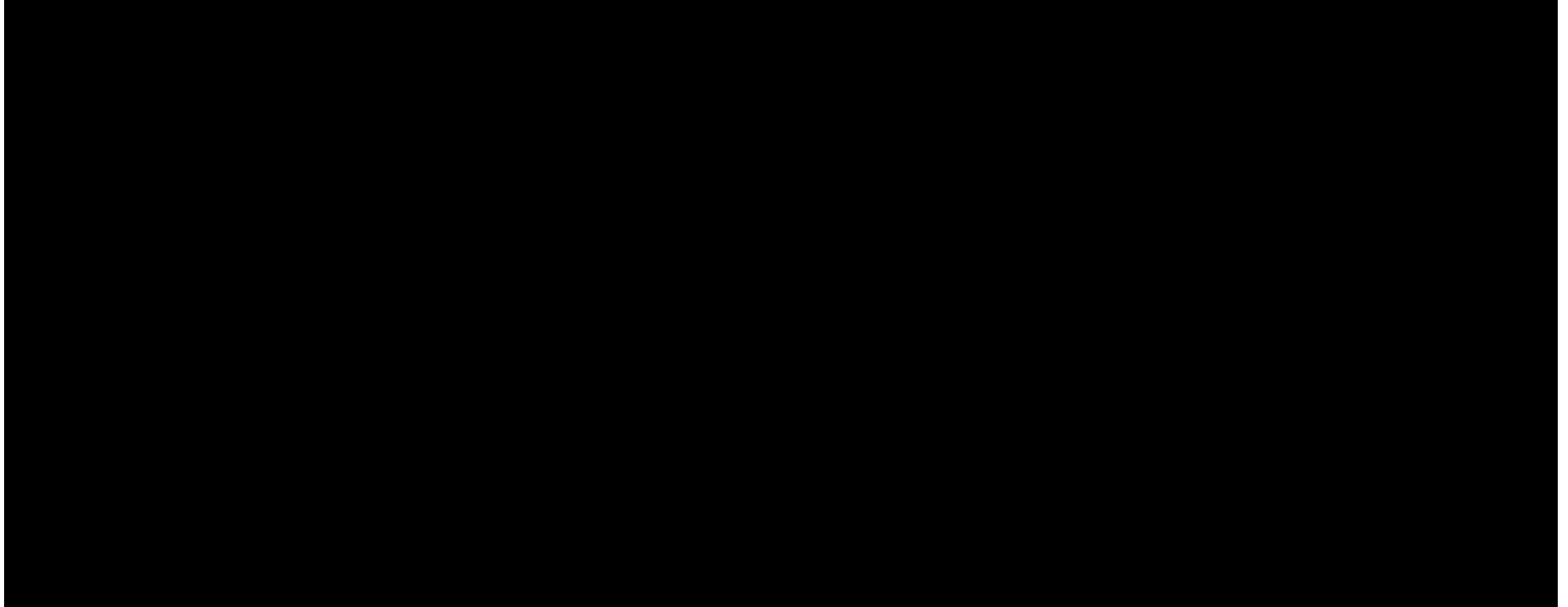
- Several Use of Force options back-up/cover officers
- Clear commands in attempt to de-escalate
- EMS on location



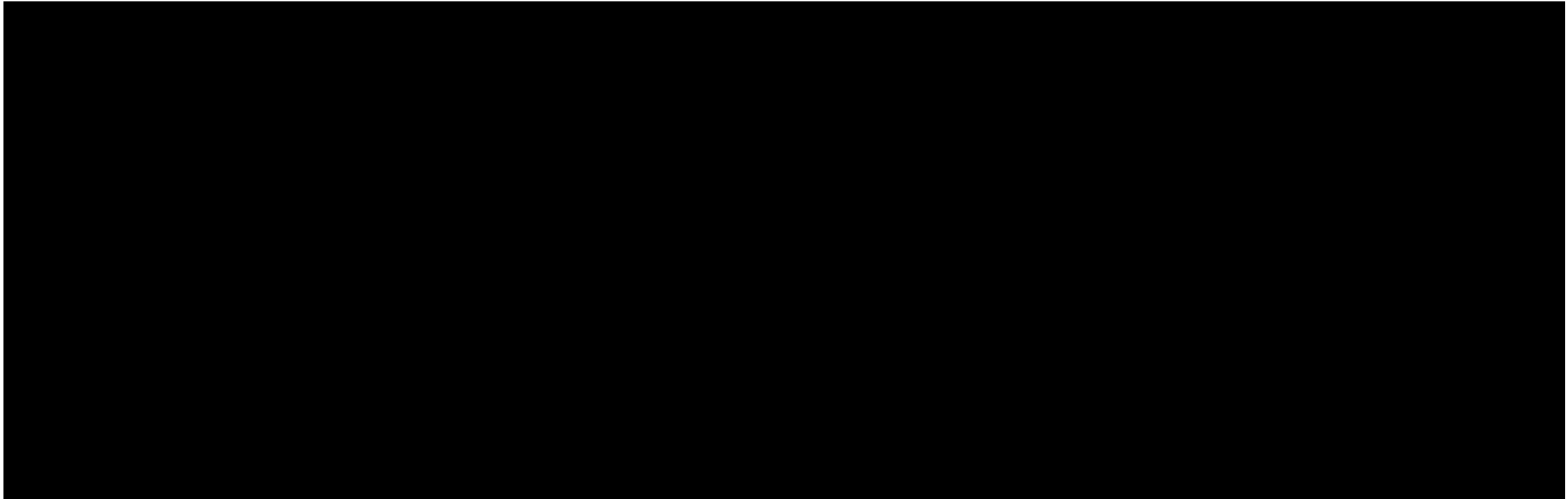
Drive-Stun



Drive-Stun Considerations



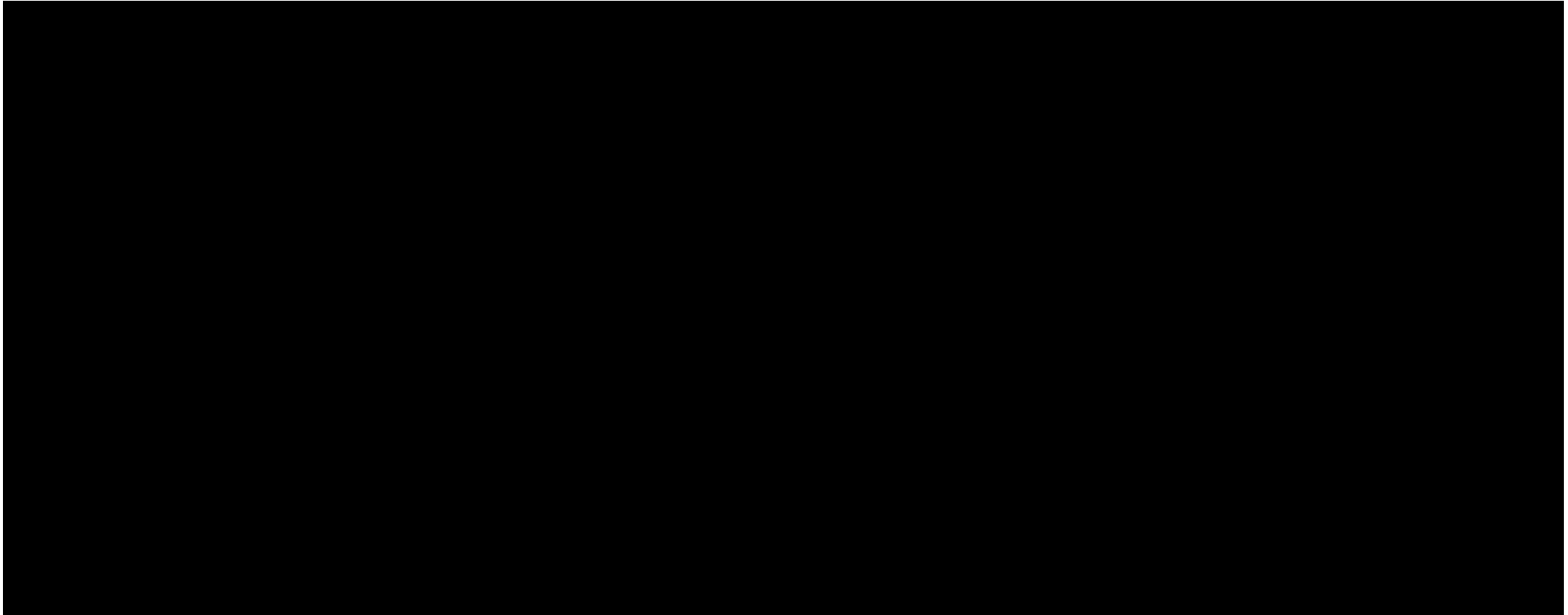
Probe Deployment vs Drive-Stun



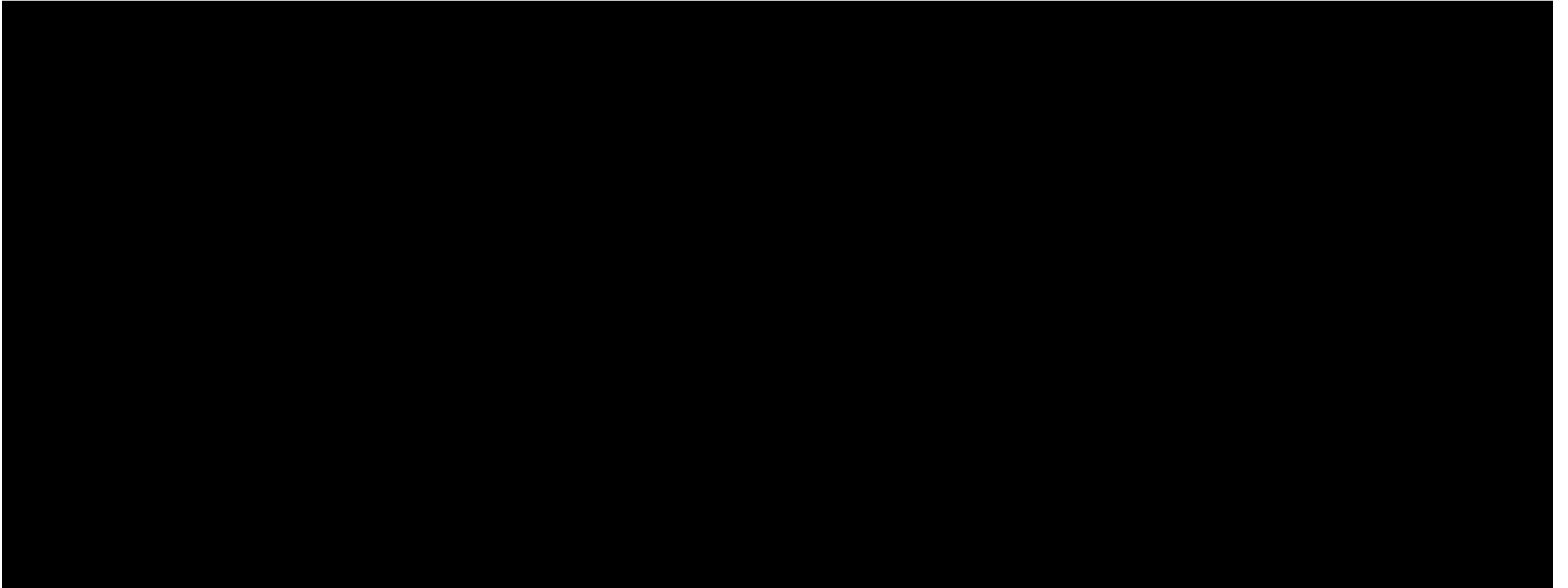
Drive-Stun

- Follow agency policy

Drive-Stun



Drive-Stun with Live Cartridge





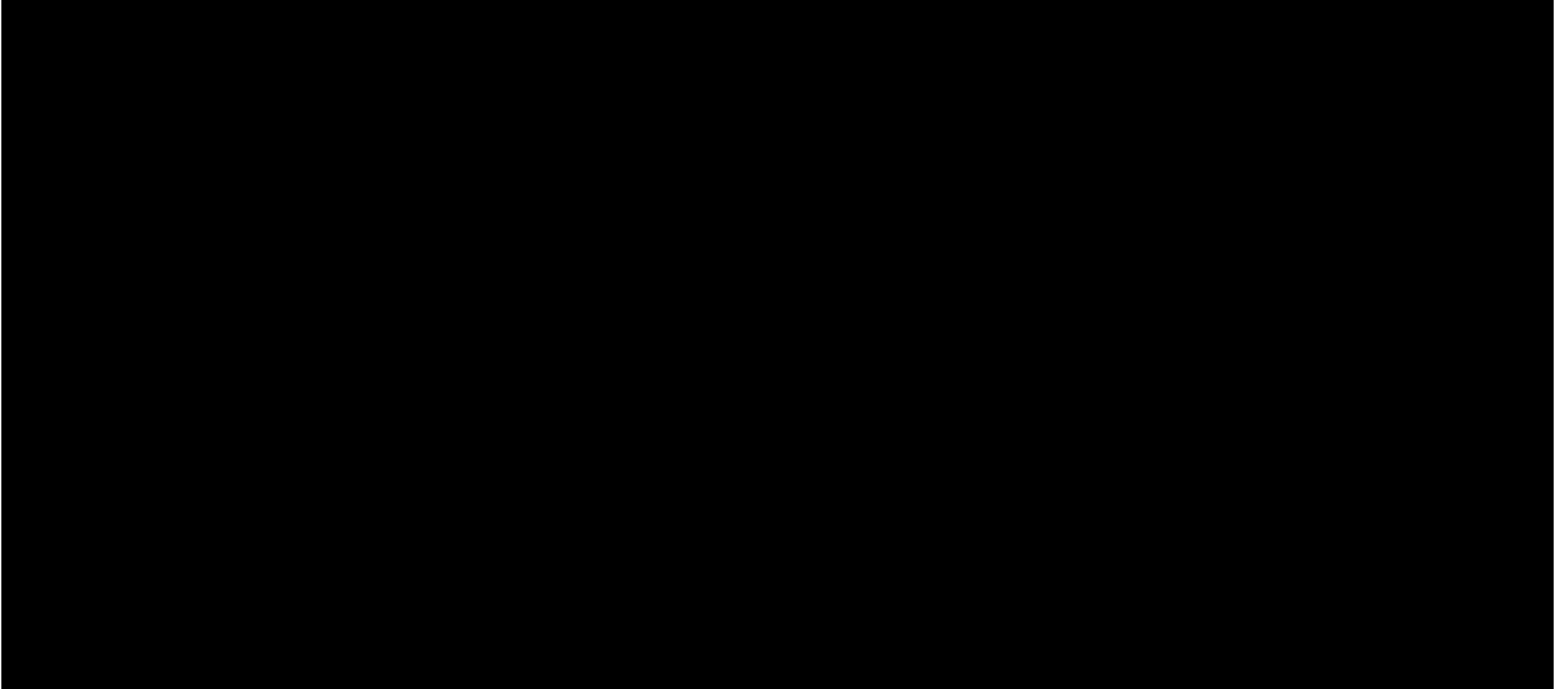
Animals



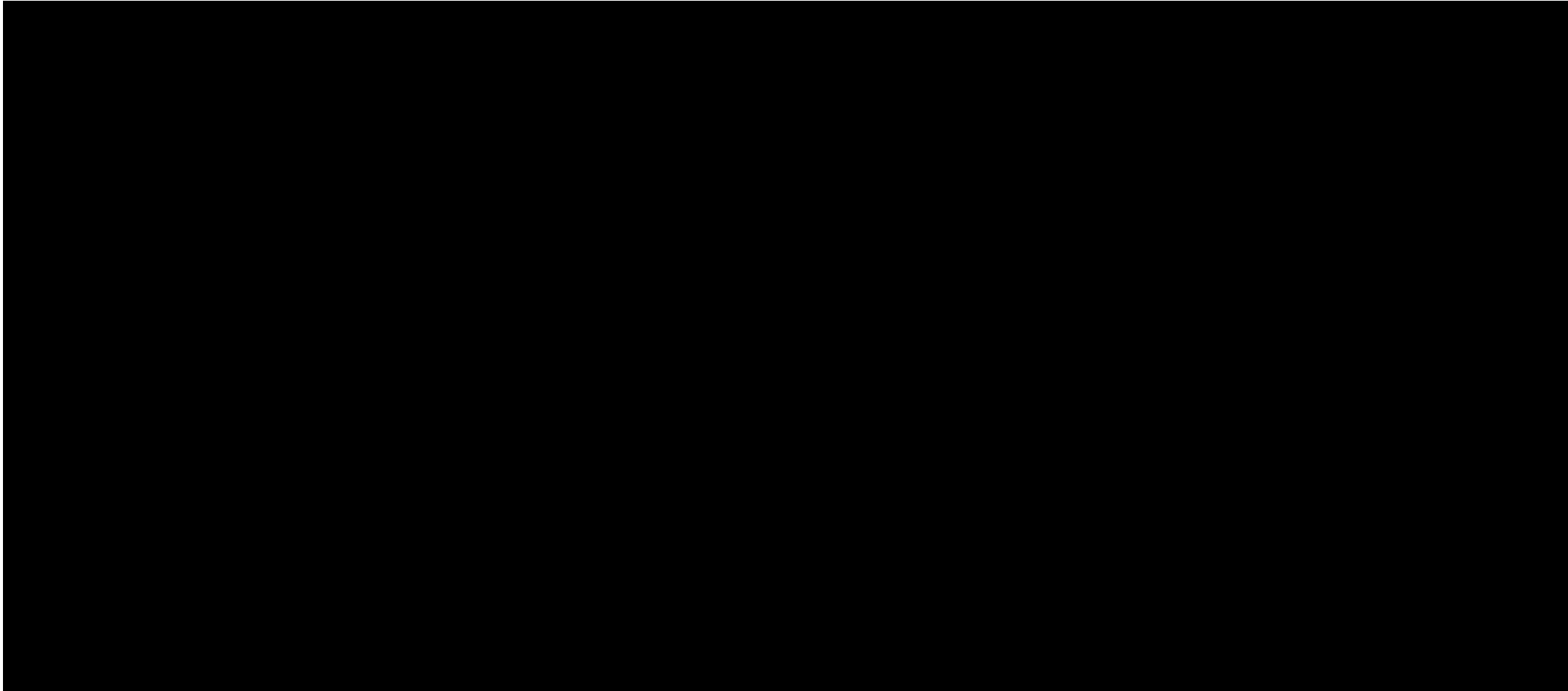
Effects on Animals

If CEWs are used on animals, consider having animal control stand by to apply a restraint during the cycle

Animal Use Video



Police/Military K-9 Caution





Post Incident



Post Incident

- Record incident from officer's point of view
- Fully document
 - Subject's threats, behaviors, and actions
 - Each application of force
 - Each CEW trigger pull or 5-second discharge
 - Each injury or alleged injury

Post Incident

- Consider using your radio to establish record of significant events with dispatch time logs (call in):
 - Immediately at end of CEW use
 - Immediately upon subject being handcuffed
- Monitor subject's medical condition and report any changes
- As with any use of force, if subject is unresponsive, initiate EMS/CPR protocols

Probe Removal Policy Considerations

- May officers remove probes?
 - Common probe penetration
 - Sensitive location probe penetration
 - Uncommon probe penetration
- Proper handling of removed probes
 - Bio-hazard
 - Evidentiary value

Probe Removal Follow-up

- Note if probes penetrated skin
- Photographs of impact site and injuries
- Medical follow-up
- Ensure probe and barb are intact

Considerations for Handling Used Probes (Field Deployments)



Factors to be considered include:

- Unanticipated probe-related injury
- Probe in sensitive area
- Deeper embedment of probe due to movement, body position, or pressure on probe
- Evidence collection, proper storage, and retention*

Considerations for Handling Used Probes (Field Deployments & Training)



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



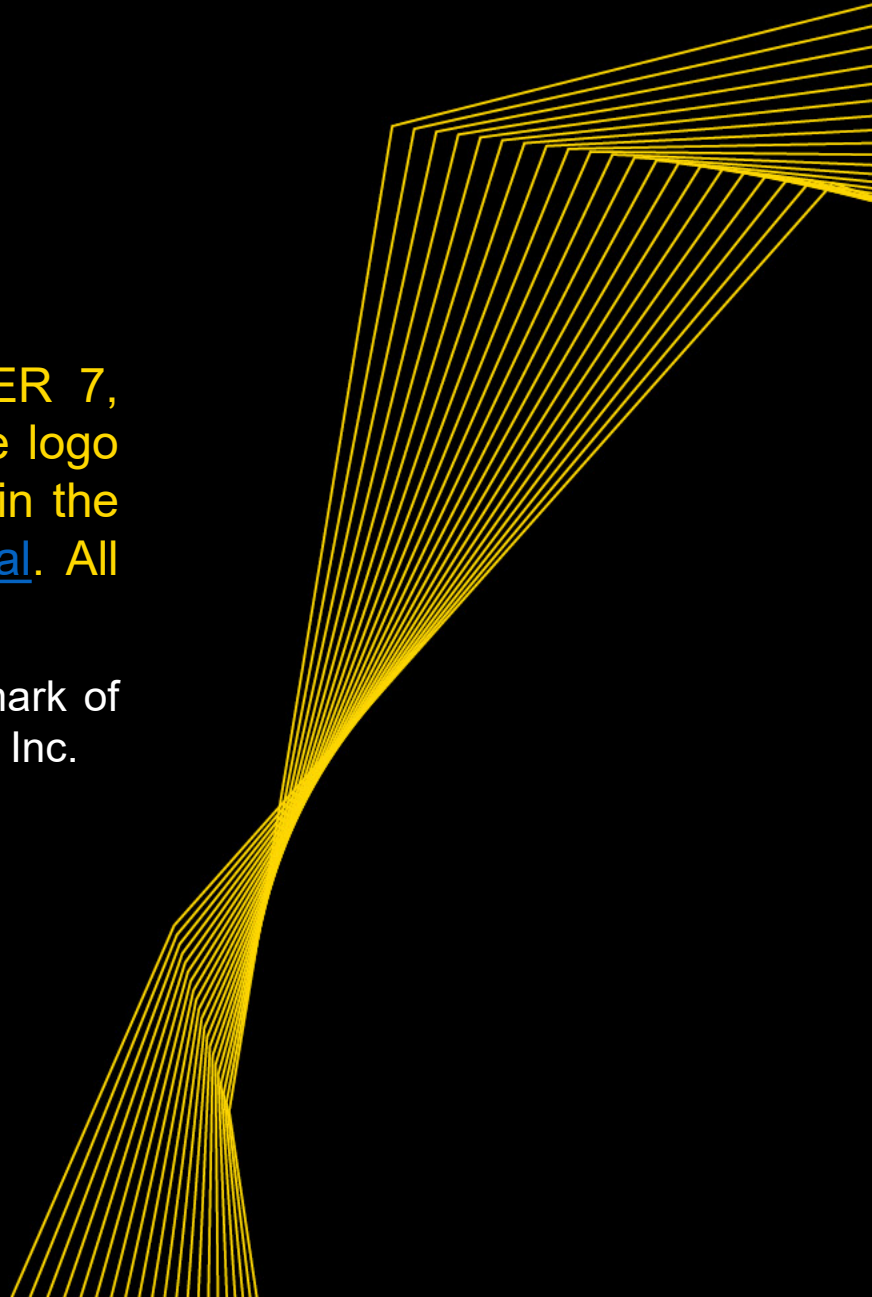
Basic Drills

Live Fire Drills

Practical Exercises

Conclusion and Written Examinations

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