TASER X26P

AXON Academy l TASER Training

TASER X26P Conducted Energy Weapon (CEW) – User Course

Version 21 - Effective January 14, 2019

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Goal

To provide the basic operational theory and practical training to reasonably, safely and effectively operate the TASER X26P Conducted Energy Weapons (CEW).

Course Objectives

Upon completion of this course, you will be able to:

- Explain the technology associated with X26P
- Describe the nomenclature and operation of the X26P
- Describe the nomenclature and operation of the TASER cartridge
- Explain proper care and troubleshooting techniques
- Explain CEW Smart Use Considerations
- Explain the Tactical Considerations associated with CEW use
- Explain proper probe placement and aiming requirements
- Demonstrate safe handling of CEWs

Training Version 21

With the release of Version 21, all prior TASER Training materials and Training Bulletins are superseded and rendered obsolete.

Release and Warning Requirements

- **Warning Acknowledgement**:
  All students attending TASER User and Instructor certification courses will be required to **acknowledge** that they have read and understand the warnings prior to participating in any hands-on CEW drills required by the certification course.

- Updated copies of Version 21 documents can be found on the Training Resource page at https://www.axon.com/training/resources

License Agreement

All TASER Training materials/documents are copyrighted and:

- Must be used in their entirety (PowerPoint® slides, video, and instructor notes)
- May only be used by TASER Training certified instructors holding a current certification on the CEW model being taught
- **May not be used for commercial purpose**

If you access or use TASER's Training materials, you accept and agree to be bound by Axon's License Agreement.

Disclaimers

- TASER certified instructors are NOT authorized to make any changes to TASER's training and warning materials. Any change inconsistent with those materials is specifically disclaimed.

- TASER Training materials should reviewed in their entirety, including all notes.

- Agencies should add departmental policy on CEW use.

Disclaimers

- TASER Training (provided by Axon Enterprise) does NOT set use of force policies, general orders, or procedures.

- TASER Training does not give legal advice and nothing contained in these training materials creates any form of attorney-client relationship. Be sure to consult with your local legal advisors for any legal advice, guidance, or direction.

- TASER Training materials may include videos or other information from outside sources to facilitate discussion. The inclusion of such materials is not an endorsement of the procedures or tactics depicted.

Disclaimers

- Each agency is responsible for creating its own use of force policies and procedures.
- Use of force policy should address CEW use, and should be communicated to all officers.
- TASER CEWs are serious weapons and should be treated as such at all times.
- TASER CEWs are not a substitute for authorized deadly force.

Safety Rules

- **No live firearms in training area**
- **Every participant is responsible for immediately reporting any safety issues.** If an unsafe condition occurs or is noticed during an exercise, the student or instructor observing the unsafe condition will call **"STOP ACTION!"**
- One student or instructor will be designated as the safety officer during each exposure, live fire and practical exercise/scenario*
- All activity will stop when any student or instructor calls **"STOP ACTION!"**

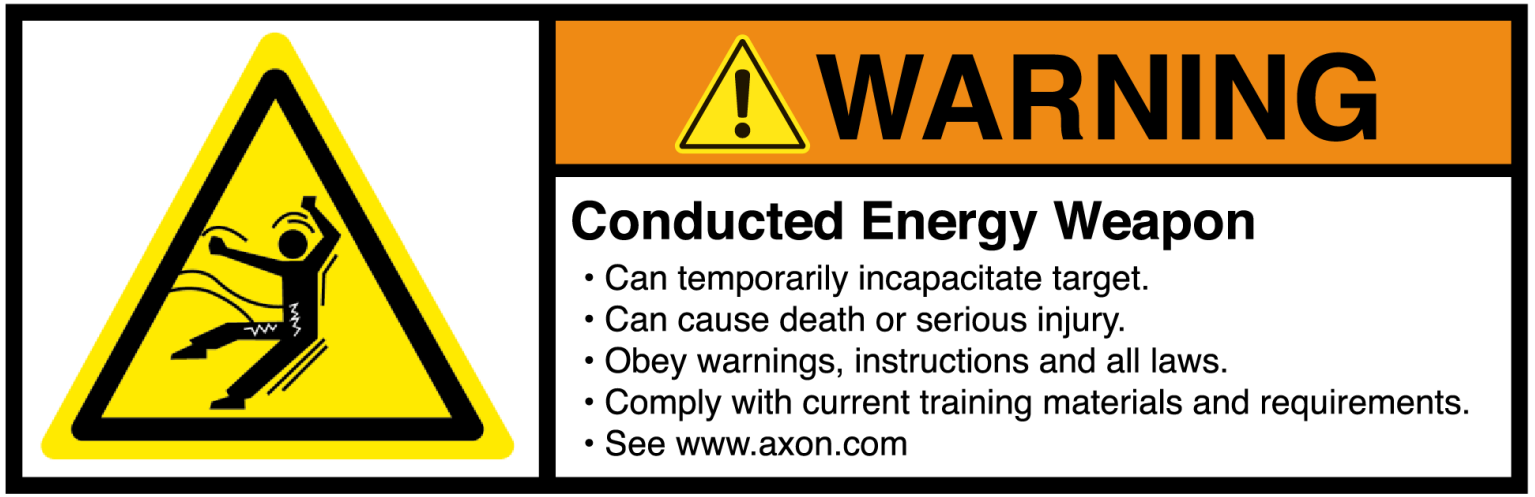
Safety Rules

- Protective eyewear MUST be worn at all times during any weapons handling—including during exposures
- The safety switch on all TASER CEWs will remain in the down (SAFE) position unless the instructor directs students to arm the CEW or when it is appropriate to do so during a training drill
- TASER CEWs must not be pointed at any person or body part unless the instructor directs students to do so as part of a training exercise or scenario

Safety Rules

- A TASER CEW loaded with a live cartridge must not be pointed at another person or body part except during voluntary exposures
- During training scenarios, only use:
  - Blue LS cartridges with simulation suit
- LASERs must not be pointed at eyes
- Probes must be removed according to proper protocol

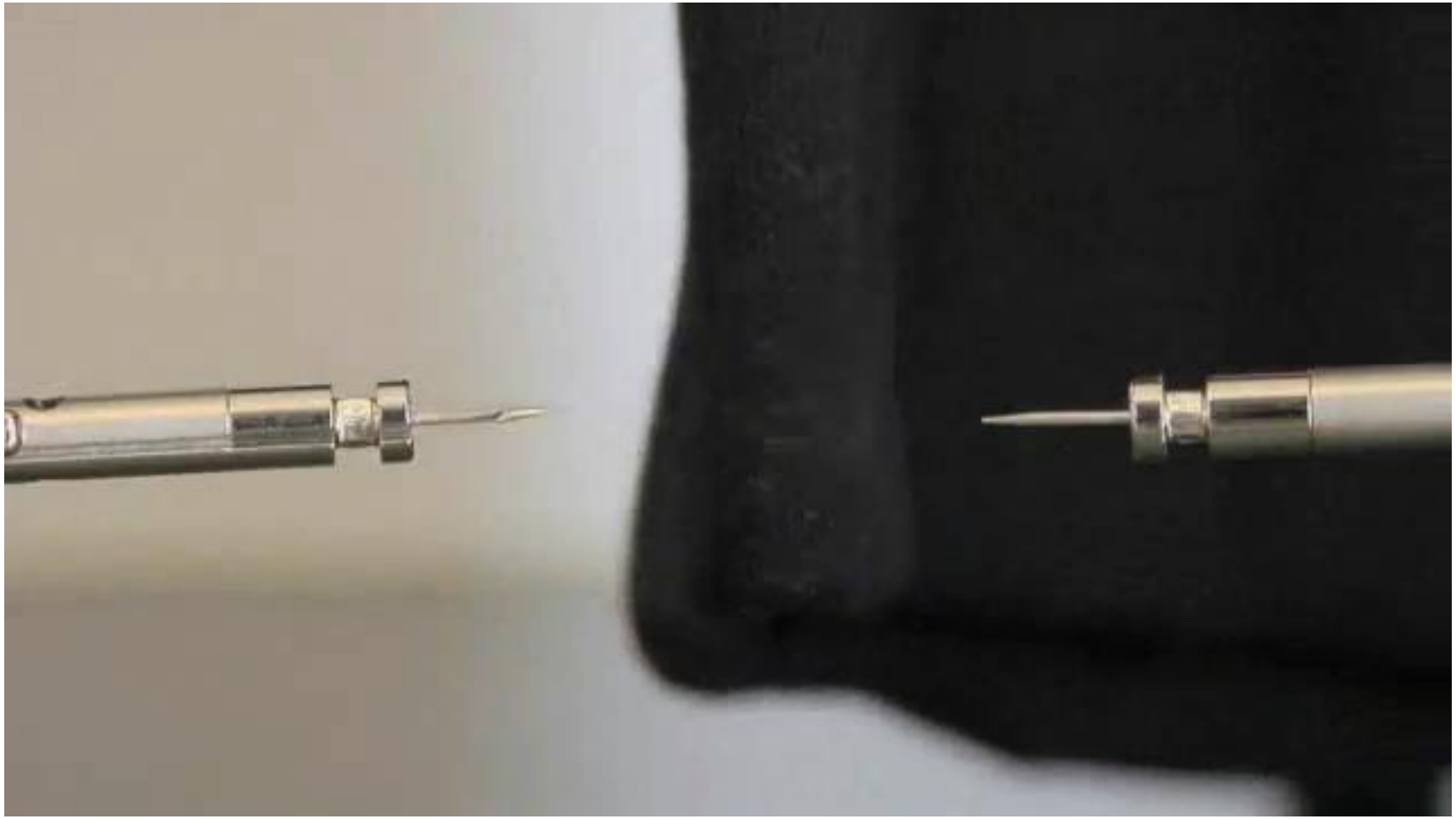
TASER CEWS ARE NOT RISK FREE

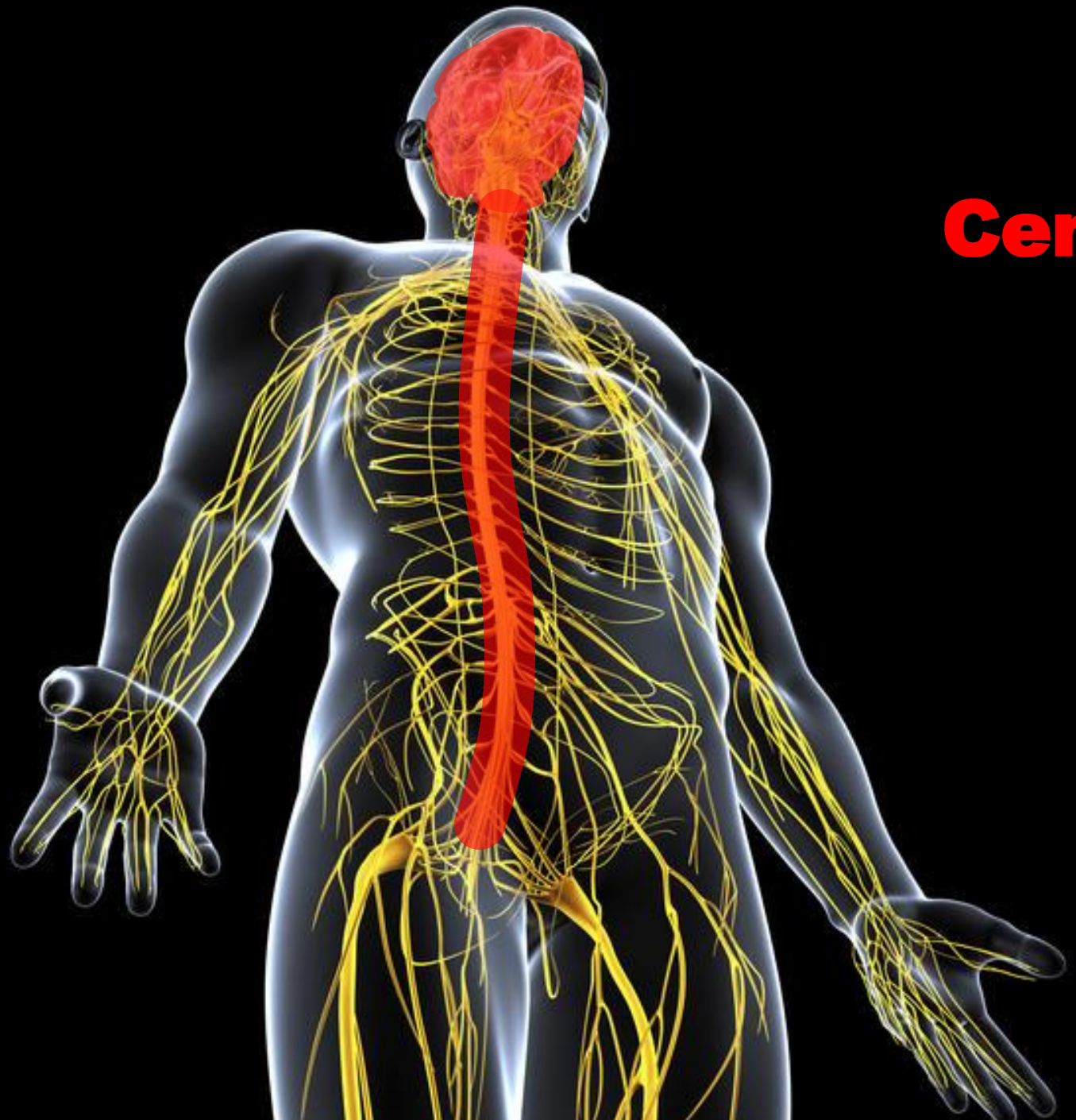


REVIEW AND UNDERSTAND TASER CURRENT PRODUCT WARNINGS

Brief Overview of CEW Technology

Arcing Probes

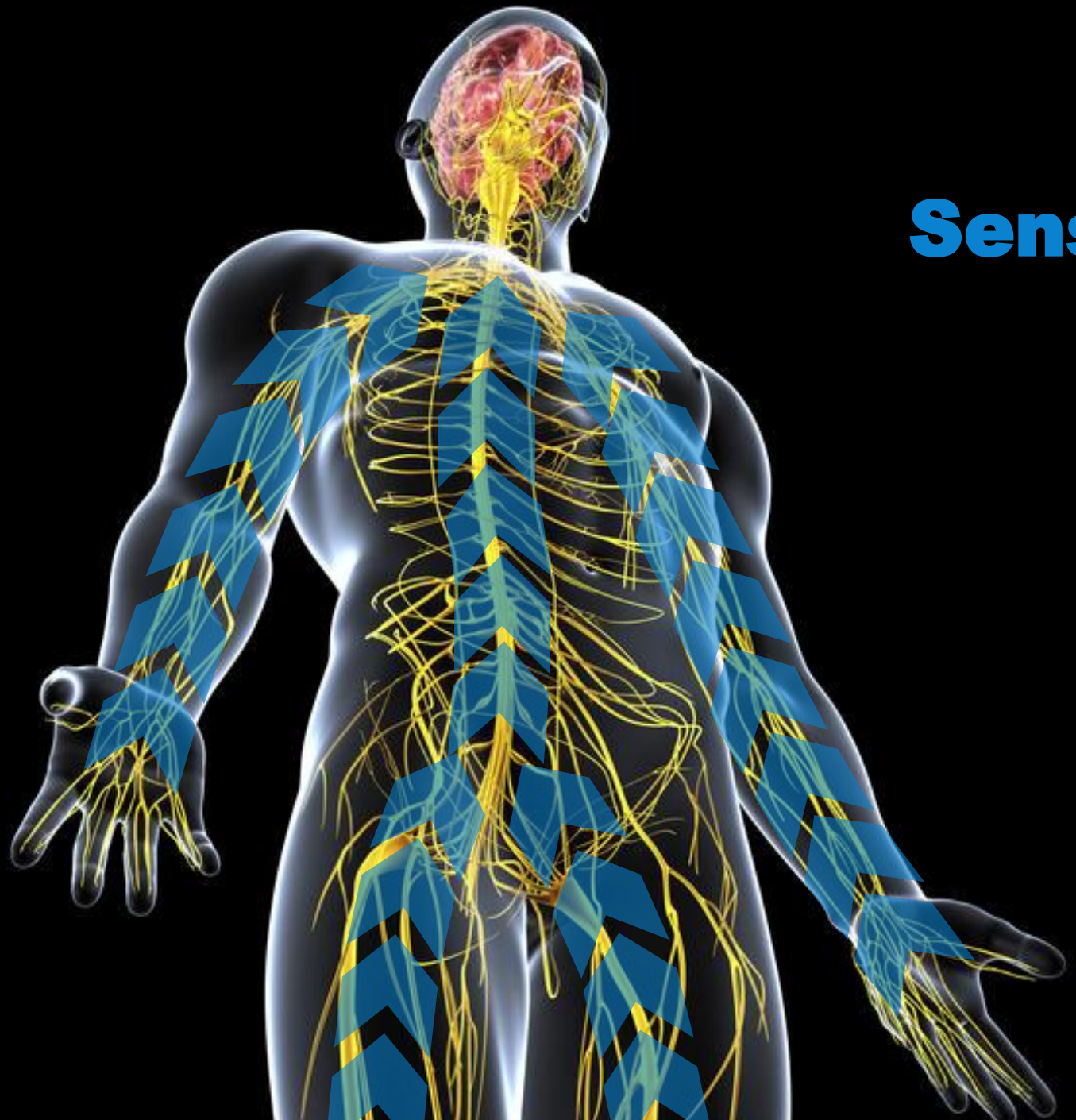




Central Nervous System

Includes the brain and spinal cord

The command center where information is processed, decisions are made, and information is stored.



Sensory Nervous System

Brings information into the brain.

Consists of the nerves that connect the sensors of the body (eyes, ears, skin, etc.) to the brain.

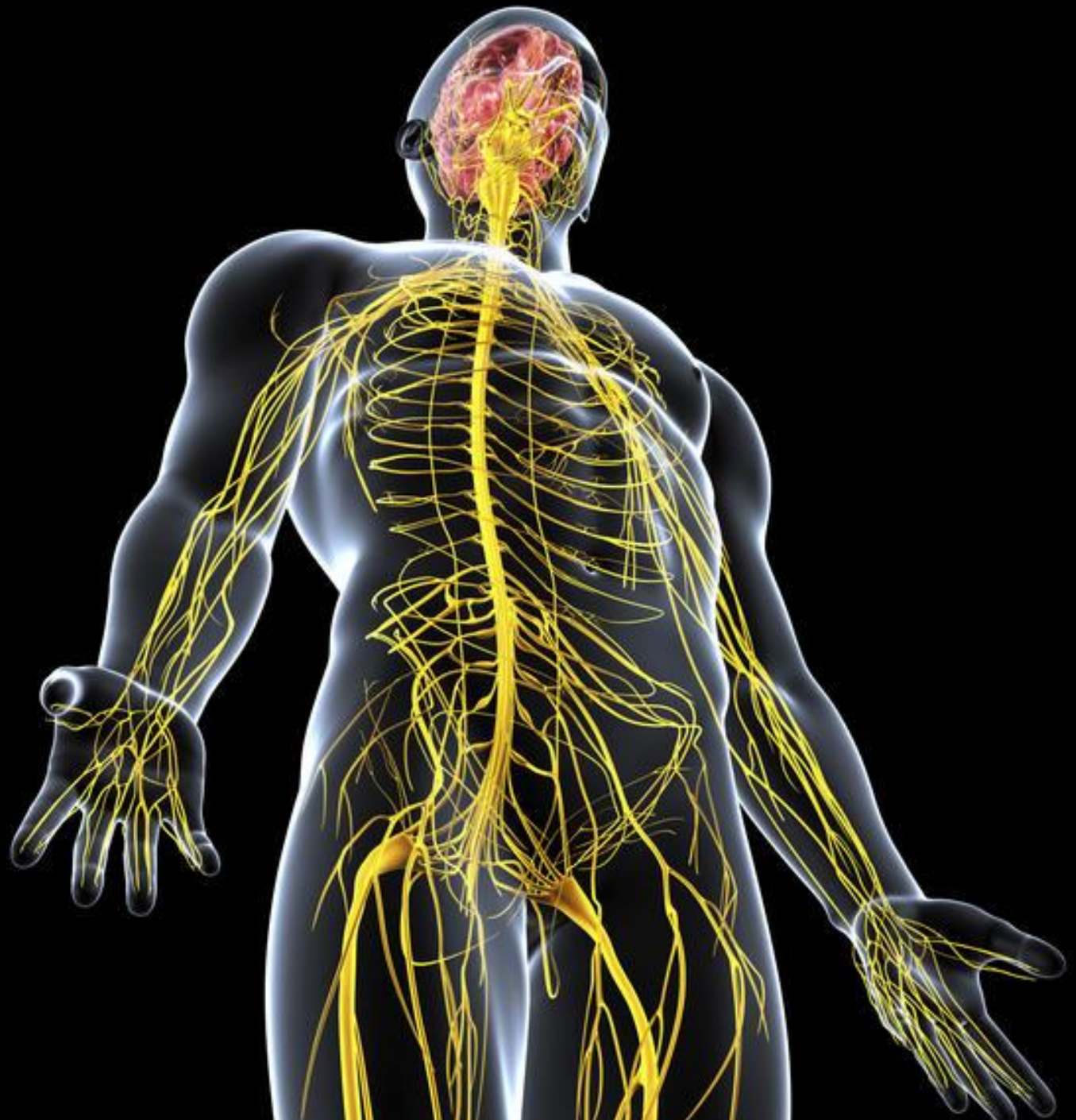
Early stun devices primarily stimulated the sensory nervous system, causing pain but not stopping truly motivated subjects.

Motor Nervous System

Carries commands from the brain to the body's muscles

Consists of the nerves that go out from the spinal cord and connect to the muscles controlling muscle movements.

NMI systems affect BOTH the sensory and motor nerves



NEURO-MUSCULAR INCAPACITATION

Causes uncontrollable muscle contractions and reduced ability to perform voluntary movements.

Accomplished by delivering electrical pulses across two electrodes to over stimulate the motor nerves.

SPREAD OF ELECTRODES IS KEY:
12+ INCHES OPTIMAL

Neuro-Muscular Incapacitation

- There are different levels of Neuro-Muscular Incapacitation (NMI) ranging from limited area effects to significant body lockup
- The greater the probe spread, the higher likelihood of NMI
- CEWs may not achieve total NMI
- Subject may maintain muscle control, particularly in arms and legs, depending on many factors including probe locations
- Be prepared with other force options, including a drive-stun follow up to expand NMI in close probe spread situations
- Drive stuns alone cause only localized pain, not NMI

Voluntary Exposures

Voluntary Exposure

- TASER Training does **NOT** require a CEW exposure for instructor or user certification
- Voluntary CEW exposure is each agency's sole and exclusive decision
- Voluntary CEW exposures must only be conducted by a currently certified TASER Instructor adhering to TASER Training
- Group CEW exposures are prohibited

Voluntary Exposure

- CEW probe exposures involve strong muscle contractions and physical exertion similar to strenuous athletic activities. Risks of injury from stress, physical exertion, falling, etc. while low, are not zero (see full warnings)
- Notify instructor verbally and in writing on RELEASE form of any pre-existing injuries, medical conditions, or individual susceptibilities

- **All volunteers must review the current TASER warnings and complete the RELEASE prior to any exposure**

Voluntary Exposure

BENEFITS

- **Instructor credibility as a leader and subject matter expert**
- **Officers can better understand the effects of the CEW**
  - **For deployment**
  - **Confidence to go "hands-on" without receiving shock**
  - **Self-defense**
  - **Court expertise**
  - **Secondary exposures**

RISKS

- Stress, anxiety, panic
- Exertion and effects
- Strong muscle contractions and effects
- Discomfort or painful experience
- Significant injuries have occurred

(SEE FULL WARNINGS)

Voluntary Exposure Guidelines

- Eye protection is required for the spotters, volunteer, and anyone within the training area if probes are fired in lieu of attaching spent wires or alligator clips
- Probes shall be deployed from behind the volunteer (avoids face, throat, genitals, breasts, chest or area of the heart)
- Properly supported by two spotters to prevent falls, or placed face down on the mat prior to exposure
- Realistic field probe placements only

Voluntary Exposure Guidelines

Each spotter should hold an upper arm of the standing volunteer under the armpit, so that:

- The shoulder, arm, elbow, and wrist are stabilized close to the body to prevent stress/tension on the joints

- The volunteer can be safely supported and lowered to the ground after being hit without twisting, rotating, or putting undue stress on the arm or shoulder; or flailing/jerking forward after discharge

Voluntary Exposure Guidelines

- Proper matting
- Clear area of bystanders and objects
- Make area safe
- Careful probe removal using proper protocols

Subjects with pre-existing injuries, medical conditions, or individual susceptibilities should avoid CEW exposure or areas of concern

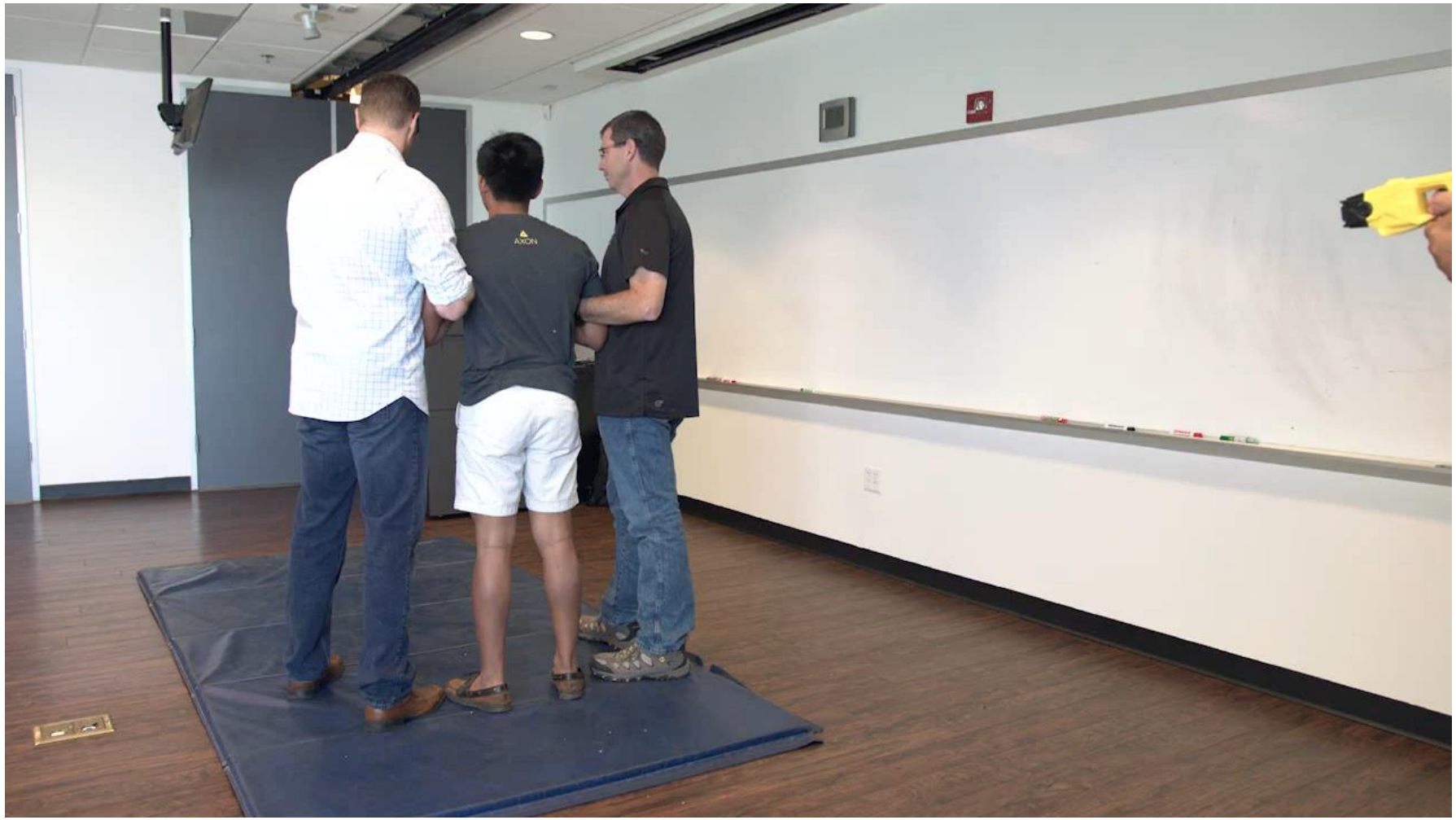
WARNING: FAILURE TO FOLLOW SAFETY PROCEDURES INCREASES THE RISK OF INJURY

Voluntary Exposure WARM-UP

Prior to receiving a CEW exposure, volunteers *SHALL* stretch and warm-up as before exercising or athletics.

- Back
- Shoulders
- Arms
- Legs
- Torso

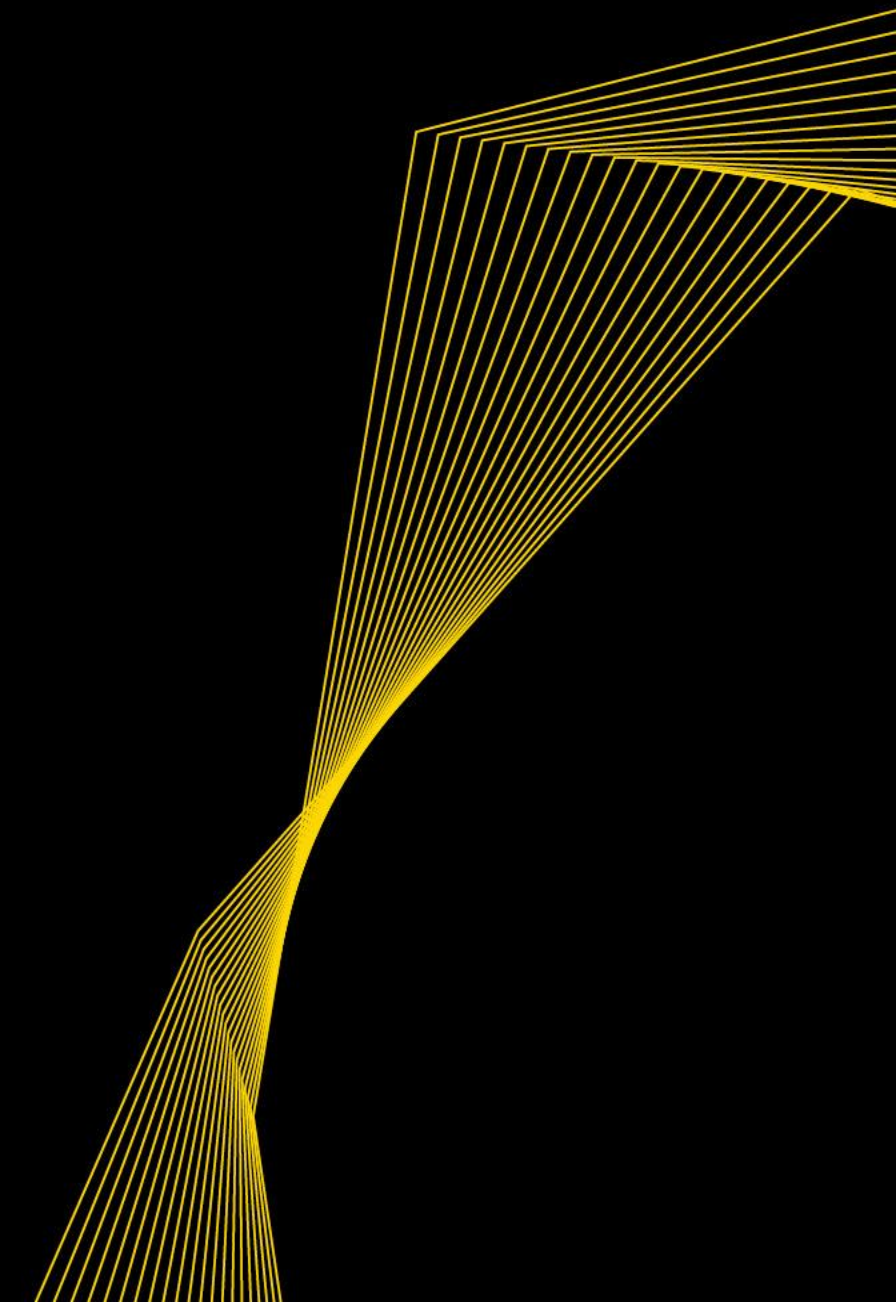
X26P Back Exposure



X26P Single Probe Hit – Drive-Stun Follow Up

Safety Considerations

Review TASER's CEW Research Index and other documents and materials on Axon's website



Watch For Medical Crisis Signs and Call for Medical Backup – Before Engaging if Practicable

DANGER SIGNS: "This isn't normal"

- Naked
- Profuse sweating
- Doesn't feel pain
- Incoherence
- Random violence
- Aggression toward objects (breaking glass, etc.)
- Disoriented
- Super-human strength
- Emotional instability
- Hallucinations
- Inability to focus
- Appears drugged
- "I can't breathe"

Key Safety Guidelines

1. Avoid Dangerous Falls
2. Avoid Flammables & Explosives
3. Use Preferred Target Zones
4. Restrain Fast – Avoid Prolonged Exposures
5. Use Caution with Sensitive Populations

1. Avoid Dangerous Falls (when practicable)

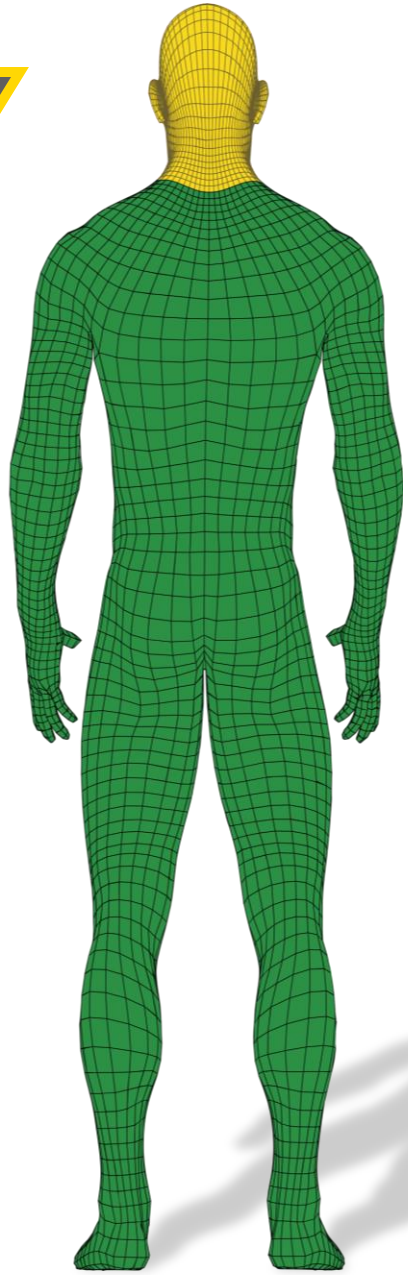
2. Avoid Flammables & Explosives

3. Use Preferred Target Zones: Rear (when practicable)

Below neck (green zone)

- Large muscles
- Avoid head and neck

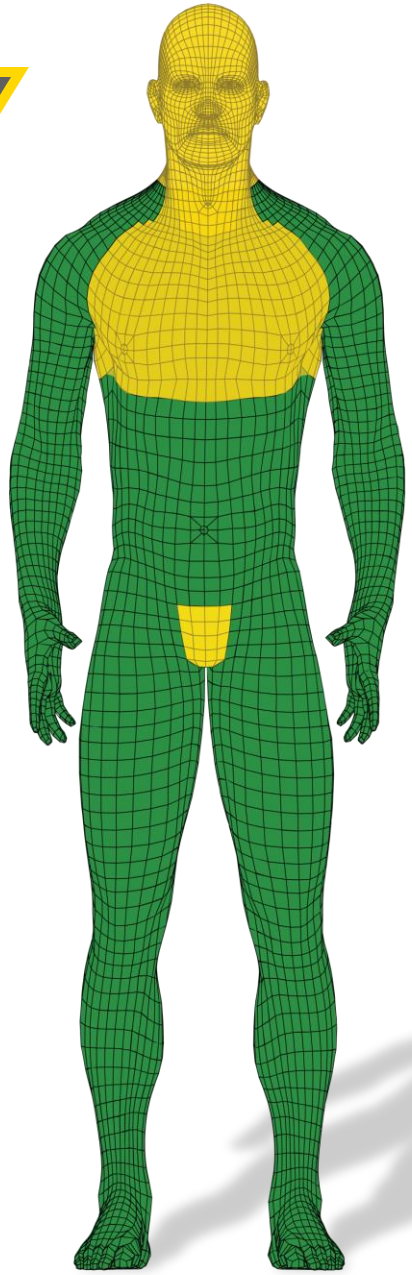
The back is the most preferred target area when reasonably practicable because it contains larger muscle groups and reduces risk of hitting sensitive body areas



3. Use Preferred Target Zones: Front (when practicable)

Lower torso (green zone below chest)

- More effective than hitting the chest
  - Larger muscles (legs)
  - Split the beltline
- Reduces risk of hitting sensitive body areas (see product warnings)
- Increases dart-to-heart safety margin distances
- Do not intentionally target head, eyes, throat, chest or genitals

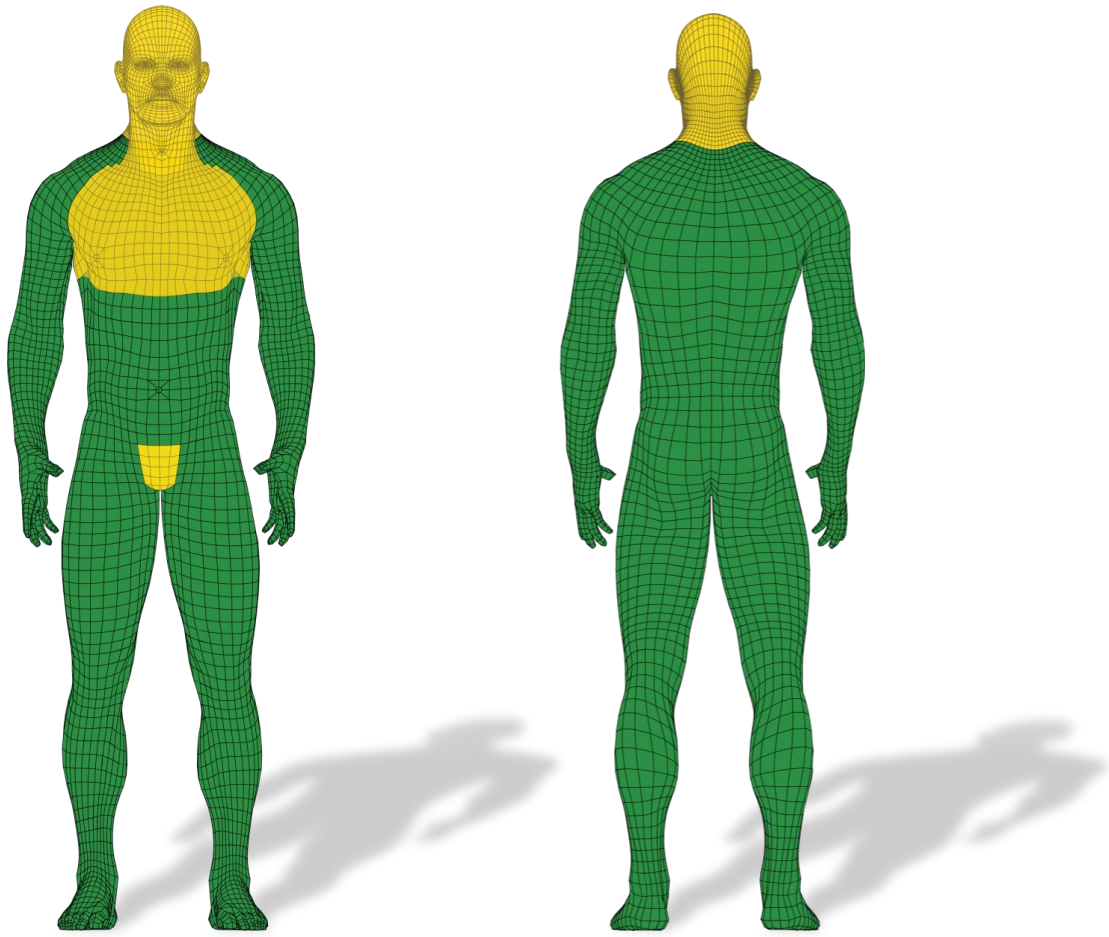


3. Use Preferred Target Zones: Front (when practicable)

CEW cardiac risks are low, but not zero

To reduce cardiac risks (when practicable):

- Target the back
- Avoid targeting the chest
- Avoid heart region
- Avoid repeated or continuous exposures



3. Use Preferred Target Zones (when practicable)

Experts have identified the following key factors related to CEW cardiac risks:

- Dart-to-heart distances
- Amount of delivered electrical charge

The further the CEW dart is away from the heart and the fewer CEW cycles applied, the lower the risk of the CEW affecting the heart

4. Restrain Fast – Avoid Prolonged Exposures

- Cuff under power – and FAST
- Long or multiple CEW applications extend stress, pain, and metabolic effects
- You need to be able to clearly justify each activation or continuous activation

Physiologic/Metabolic Effects

CEWs may produce effects that could increase the risk of sudden death, including changes in:

- Blood chemistry
- Blood pressure
- Respiration
- Heart rate and rhythm
- Adrenaline and stress hormones

The longer the CEW exposure, the greater the potential effects. Use reasonable efforts to minimize the number and duration of CEW exposures

Physiologic/Metabolic Effects

Studies show CEW effects are usually comparable to or less than:

- Fighting
- Fleeing

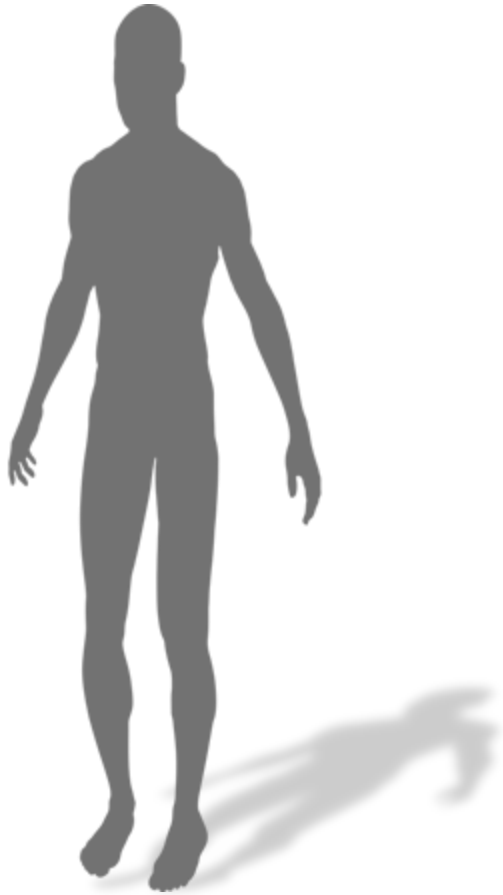
Numerous human studies have shown lower CEW effects on human physiology compared to some other force options

5. Use Caution with Sensitive Populations

Pregnant

Children & Minors

Elderly



Sickly / Low Body Mass

Higher Risk Populations

CEWs, like other force options, have not been laboratory tested on:

- Pregnant women
- Elderly
- Small children
- Low body-mass index / very thin persons

CEW use on these individuals could increase the risk of death or serious injury

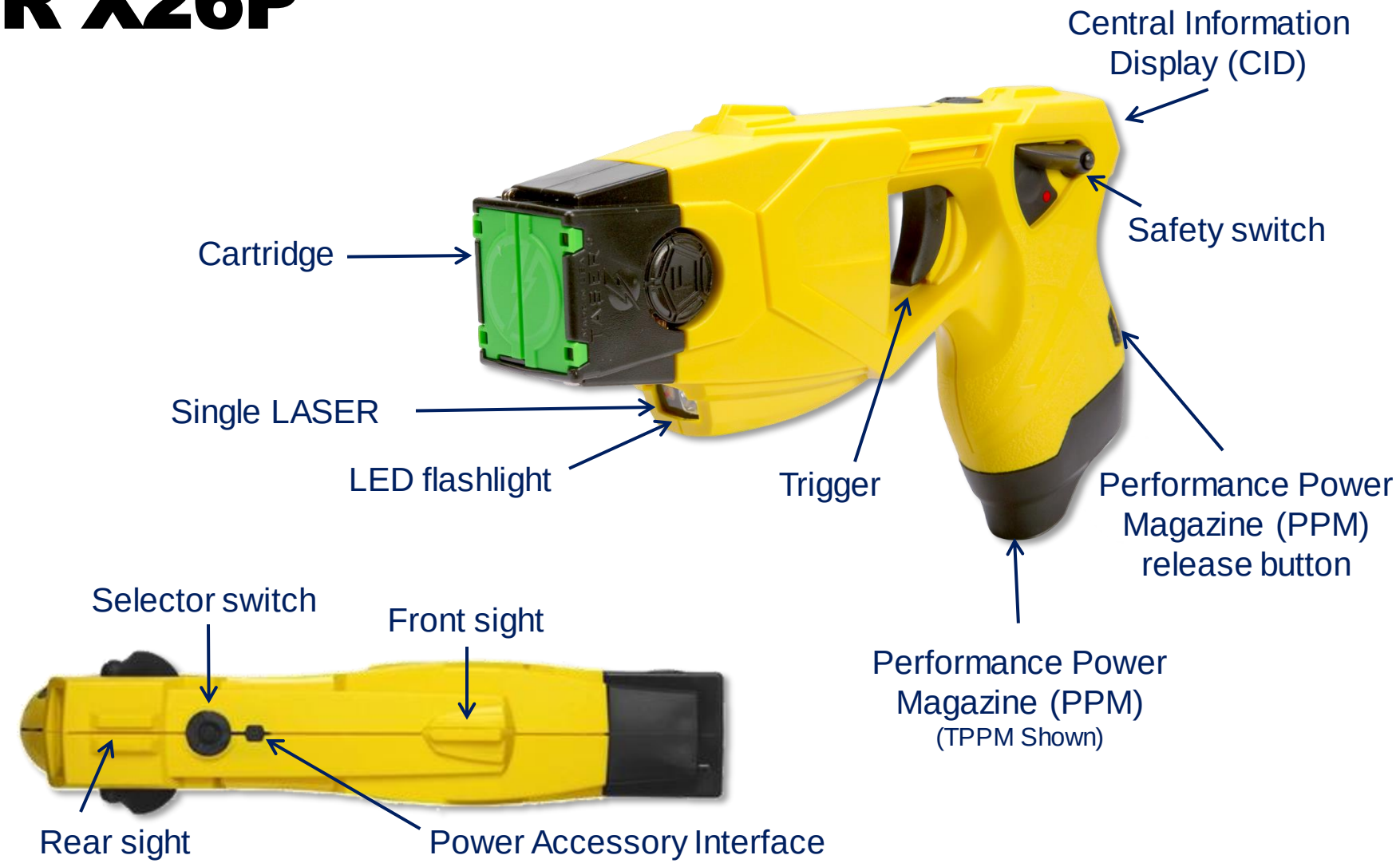
Medically Compromised Persons

- Any law enforcement use of force, including a CEW, may cause or contribute to death or serious injury
- Law enforcement personnel are called upon to deal with individuals in crisis that are often medically compromised and who may be susceptible to arrest-related death
- The subject may already be at risk of death or serious injury as a result of pre-existing conditions, individual susceptibilities, or other factors
- **Follow your agency's guidance and policies when dealing with medically compromised persons**

RECAP: Key Safety Guidelines

1. Avoid Dangerous Falls
2. Avoid Flammables & Explosives
3. Use Preferred Target Zones
4. Restrain Fast – Avoid Prolonged Exposures
5. Use Caution with Sensitive Populations

TASER X26P



X26P Safety Switch

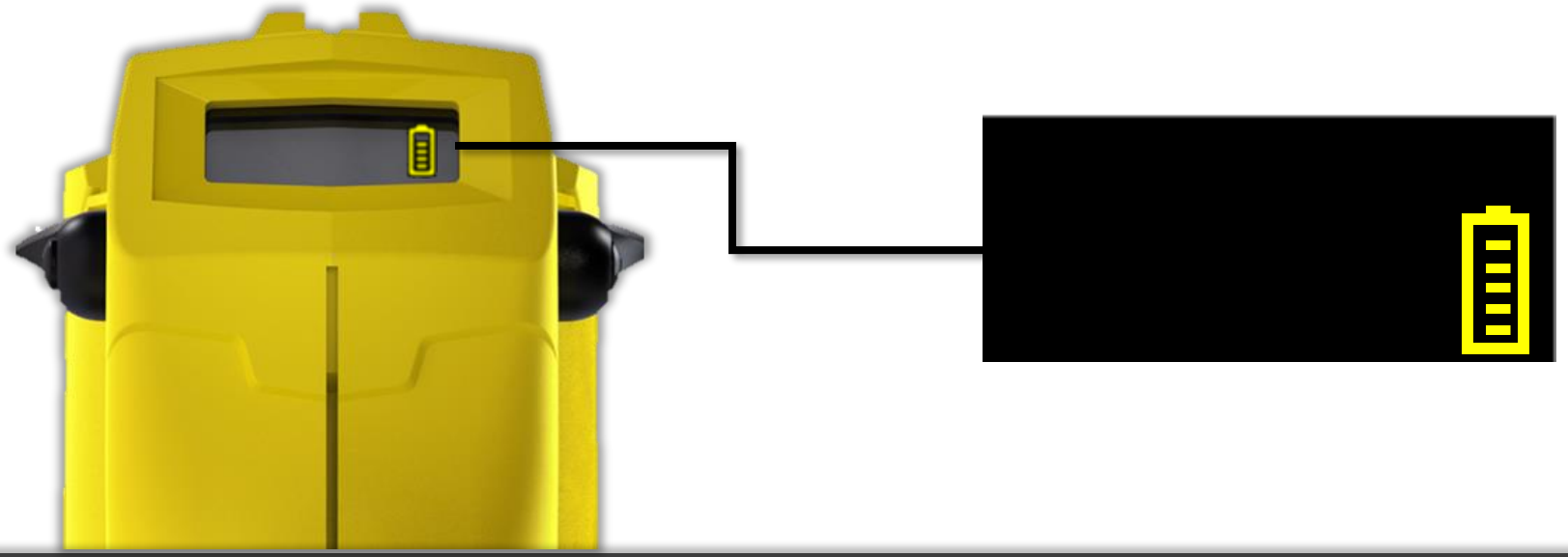
- Safety Switch Down
  - (SAFE)

- Safety Switch Up
  - (ARMED)
  - Activates CID, LASERs and illumination
  - Begins events in the Event log

X26P Safety Switch

- The ambidextrous safety switches do not operate independently of each other
- Do not block the safety switch on the side of the X26P while attempting to move it on the other side
  - Blocking the safety switch can cause it to break and disable the X26P
- The safety switch does not need to move very far to arm the X26P
- It is highly recommended that the X26P be kept in a holster that engages the safety switch when not in use

CID - Power Source Status Icons



Battery 99%

Battery 80%

Battery 60%

Battery 40%

Battery 20%

Battery 0% (Blinking)

Invalid PPM (Blinking)

Trigger Operation

- Single trigger pull and release discharges an electrical charge for a 5-second cycle
- Shift the safety switch down (SAFE) to stop a discharge at any time (e.g., if accidentally discharged)
- Holding the trigger continuously beyond the 5-second cycle will continue the electrical discharge until the trigger is released unless an APPM or XAPPM is used. The discharge will stop once the trigger is released after the initial 5-second cycle

Know Your CEW Trigger Operation

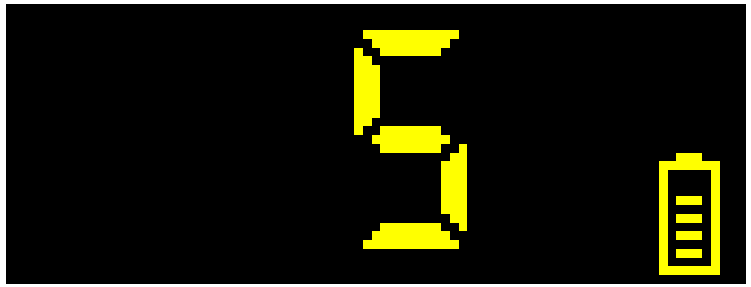
Continuous Discharge

- Holding the trigger back may result in repeated or continuous CEW discharges, allegations of excessive force, and increased potential for subject injury
- An X26P CEW programmed with the APPM emits an audible alert approximately 3 seconds into the CEW output cycle. Under high stress circumstances or noisy environments, the user may not hear the audible warning

Re-Energizing Cartridge

- Once a cartridge is fired, the operator can re-energize the cartridge by pulling the trigger
- Each trigger pull when the X26P is not cycling will initiate another 5-second cycle
  - Additional trigger pulls during the 5-second cycle will not extend the cycle unless the trigger is held back

Display Count Up

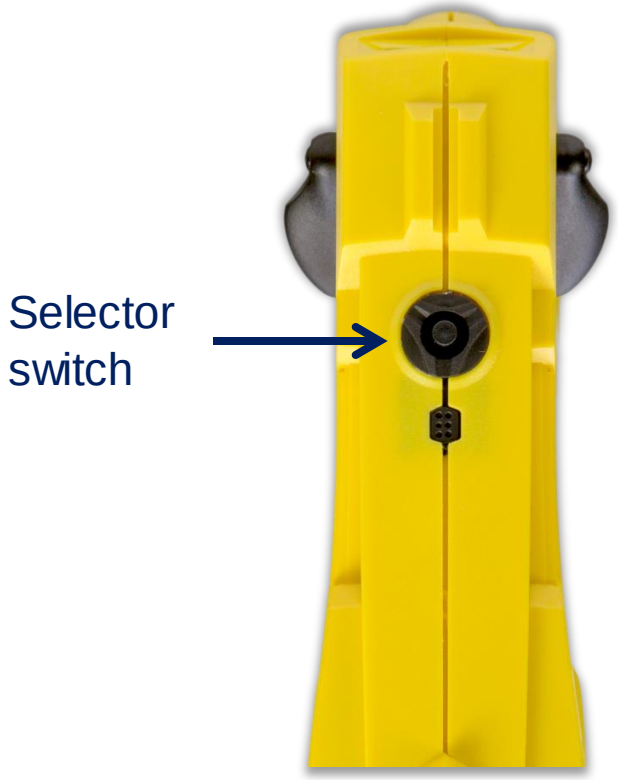


- Display will count up for single trigger pull (e.g., 1,2,3,4,5)
- Will continue to count up (e.g., 6,7,8…) if the trigger is held past the 5-second cycle

Selector Switch

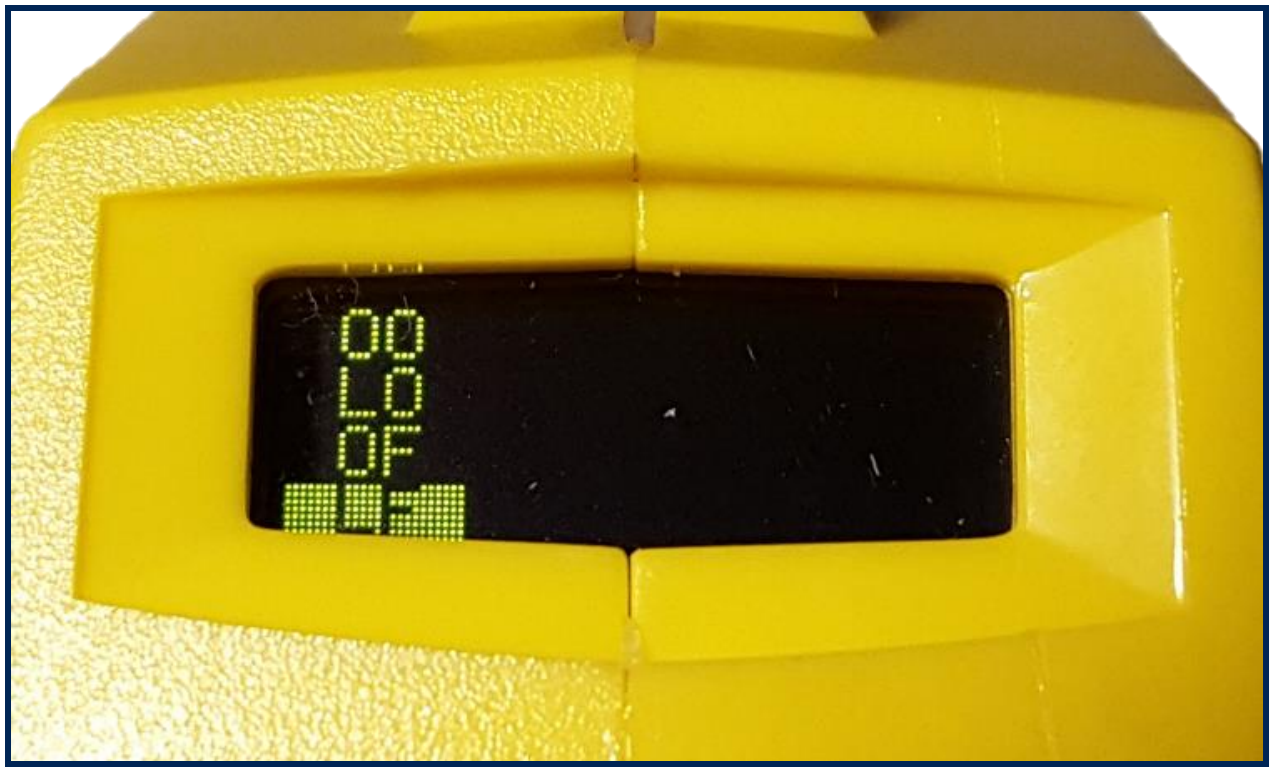
- Used to select the sighting options of the X26P and place the unit into stealth mode
- Use only your finger to depress the selector switch

Do not use objects like pens, paper clips or knives as this can cause the switch to break or stick



LASER and Light Settings

- OO - Stealth, no LASER, no flashlight, CID dims
- LO - LASER only
- OF - Only flashlight
- LF - LASER and flashlight



Performance Power Magazine (PPM)

SPPM

XPPM

TPPM

PPM

APPM

TASER CAM HD

PPM Replacement

1. Press the PPM release button
2. Pull down on PPM
3. Depress and hold the PPM release button
4. Insert the new PPM until it is fully seated and release the PPM release button

Functionality Test

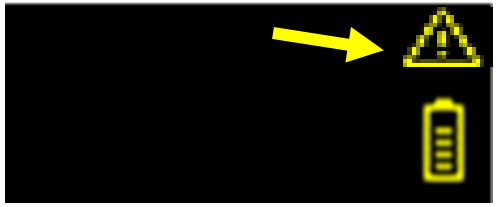
- **A full 5-second Functionality Test** should be conducted once every 24 hours or prior to the start of your shift for individually issued X26P to:
  - Check that the X26P is sparking
  - Check the battery performance
  - Check CID to ensure there are no fault icons
- Be aware of potential stress memory concerns of deactivating CEW in field use too quickly
- Follow agency protocol and Functionality Tests safety guidelines

Major Fault Icon

SYMPTOM

- CID shows a major fault icon

X26P



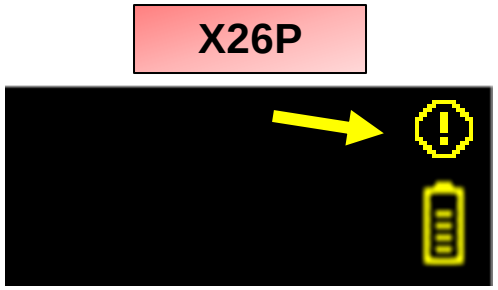
DIAGNOSTIC STEPS

- The X26P detected a fault in the ability to properly log firing events.
- Connect the CEW to Evidence Sync to synchronize the internal clock and check for firmware updates.
- Return the X26P via RMA noting “Major Fault” in the description if the issue remains.

Critical Fault Icon

SYMPTOM

- CID shows a critical fault icon



DIAGNOSTIC STEPS

- The X26P detected a problem with the communication with the High Voltage Module
- As a result, the X26P will not function and must be returned via the RMA process noting “Critical Fault” as the description.

TASER Cartridge

Cartridges

- TASER cartridges are used in the M26, X26, and X26P CEWs
  - Available in 15, 21, and 25 foot

- TASER cartridges are deployed by a CEW electrical discharge
  - Discharging CEW, static electricity, or other electrical source can cause inadvertent cartridge deployment.
    - Keep hands away from the front of cartridges
    - Do not inadvertently point cartridges at yourself or anyone else

Cartridge Safety

Cartridges

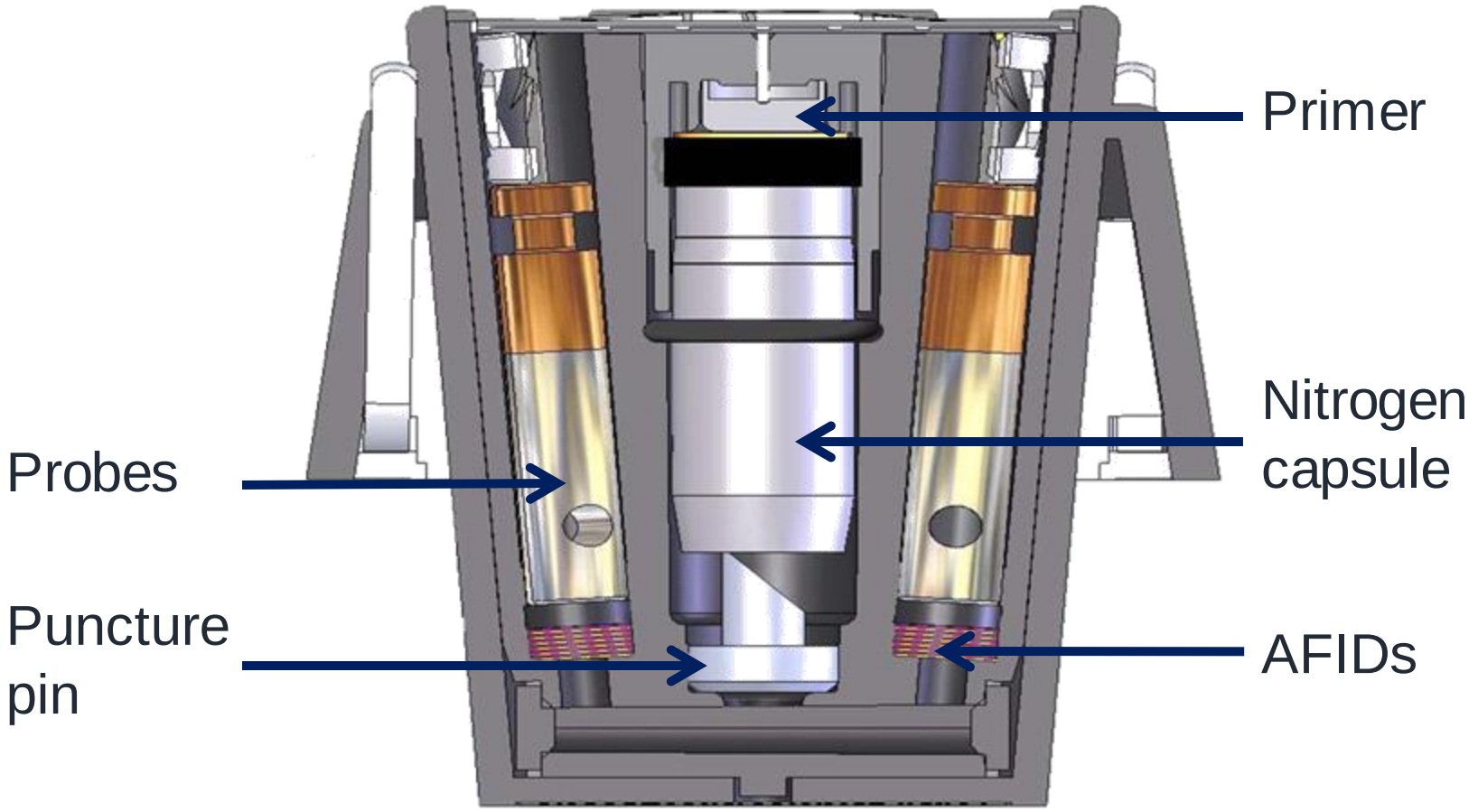
15 ft.
(4.6 meters)
Yellow blast doors
Live cartridge
Regular probe

21 ft.
(6.4 meters)
Silver blast doors
Live cartridge
Regular probe

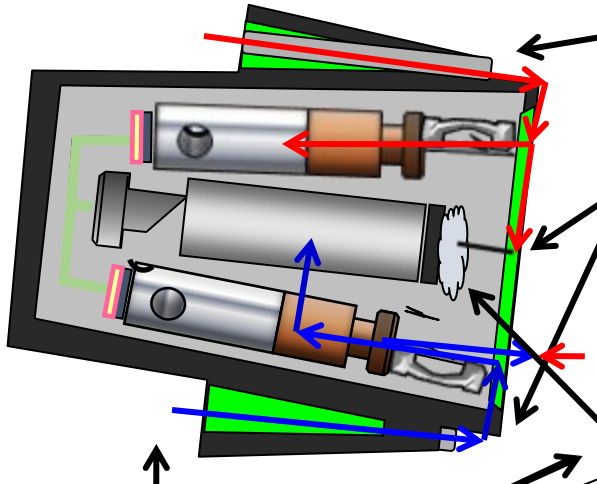
XP 25 ft.
(7.6 meters)
Green blast doors
Live cartridge
XP probe

LS 21 ft.
(6.4 meters)
Blue cartridge/blue
blast doors
Short probe

TASER Cartridge



TASER Cartridge



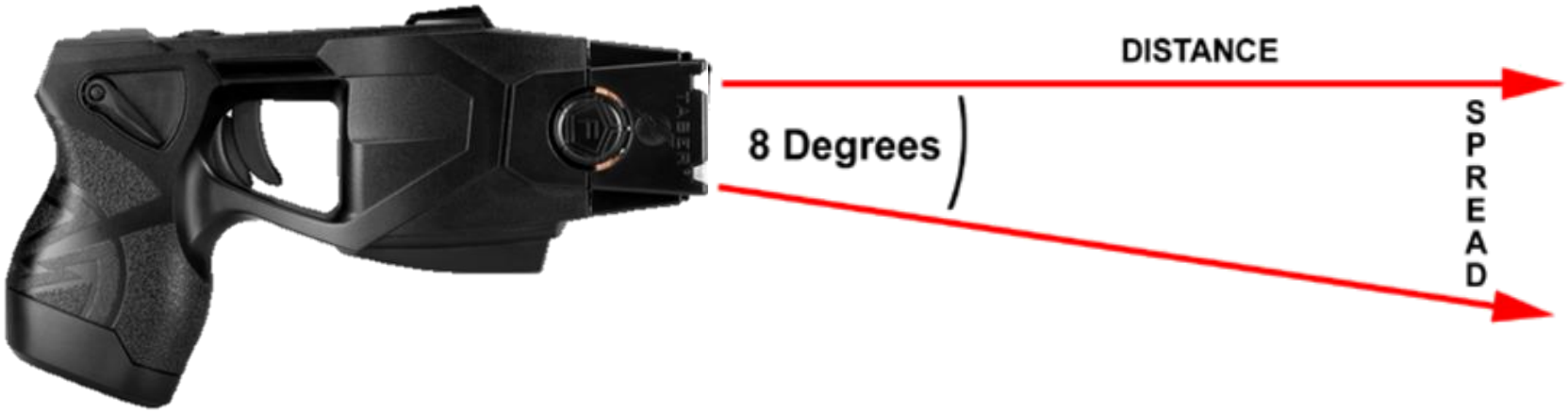
Electricity is conducted down the metal contacts and energizes ignition pin.

The electricity fires a small primer that forces the nitrogen capsule rearward into a hollow puncture pin that releases the compressed nitrogen into the probe chambers, which forces the probes out of the bores

The blast doors, probes, probe wires, foam poron pads, ejectors and AFIDs are then propelled forward.

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

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

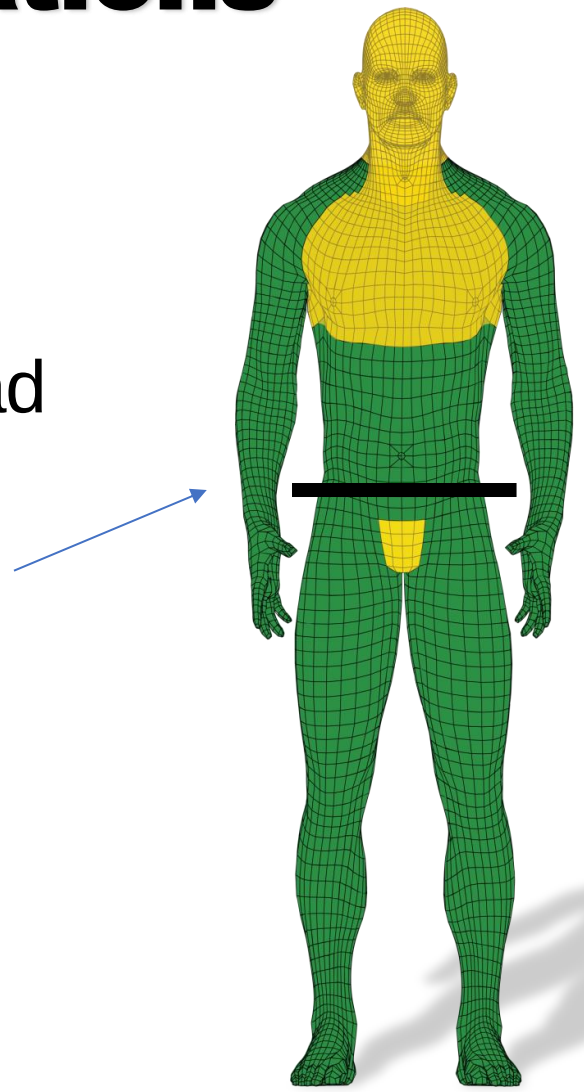


	(m)	.6m	1.5m	2.1m	3m	4.6m	6.4m	7.6m
Target Distance	(ft)	2′	5‘	7‘	10‘	15′	21′	25′
Spread	(in)	4″	9“	13"	18“	26“	36″	38″
	(cm)	10cm	23cm	33cm	46cm	66cm	91cm	97cm

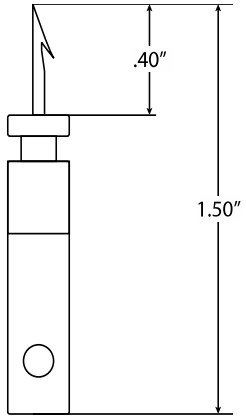
Deployment Distance Considerations

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

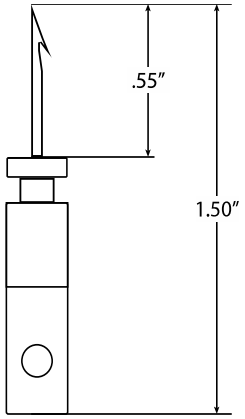
- High hit probability BUT limited probe spread
- Split the belt line to increase effectiveness
- A minimum 12-inch probe spread is optimal



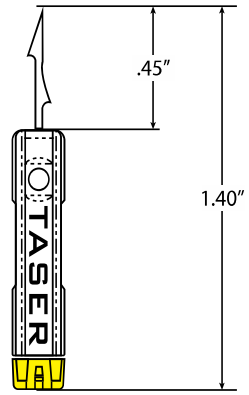
TASER Cartridge Smart Probe



Standard
(15 ft & 21 ft)



XP
(25 ft)

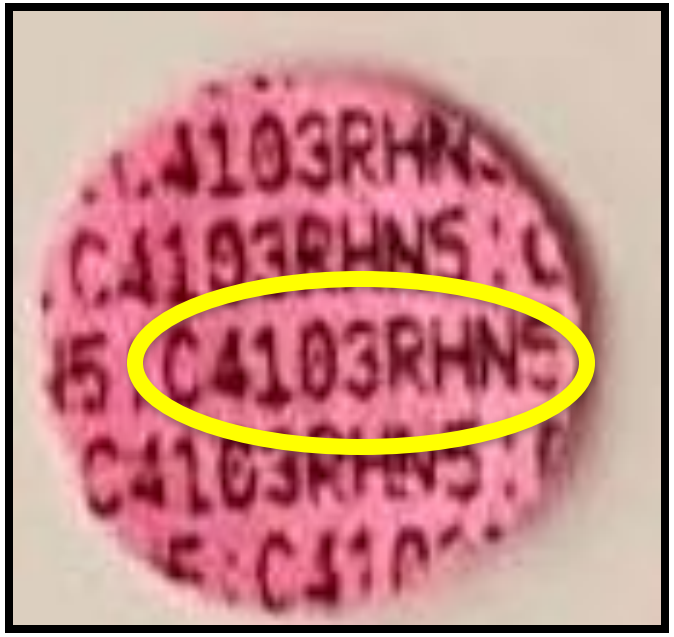


SP
(15 ft & 25 ft)

Probe Wires

- Copper Clad Steel with insulated coating
- Can break easily if stepped on or pulled
- Inadvertent contact with wires or the probe during discharge can result in electrical shock
- TASER operator should advise officers to avoid wires during restraint
- Avoid crossing wires when multiple TASER CEWs are deployed

AFIDs



- Each cartridge contains 20-30 Anti-Felon Identification Tags (AFIDs) with the cartridge serial number printed on them

Loading TASER Cartridges

- Ensure the safety switch is in the down (SAFE) position
- Point the CEW in a safe direction
- Insert the TASER cartridge into the deployment bay until it is seated
  - **Be cautious of inadvertent cartridge deployment**

TASER Cartridge Failure to Deploy

Always remember to stay on target until the safety switch is shifted to the down (SAFE) position if the cartridge does not immediately fire.

ALWAYS keep the TASER CEW pointed toward the target or in a safe direction.

Exposure to Water

Exposure to Water

WARNING!

- TASER CEWs exposed to significant moisture may experience unintentional discharge.
- Cartridges that are exposed to significant moisture must be disposed of in an ESD safe procedure*

Exposure to Water

WARNING!

DO NOT attempt to use a CEW that has been completely submerged in water. Instead:

1. Secure the CEW in the holster and remove the power source as soon as possible
2. Ensure that the safety switch is in the down (SAFE) position, remove the CEW from the holster and remove the cartridge(s) following the safe procedures outlined in the user manual and training material
3. Follow the RMA process to submit the CEW, cartridge(s) and battery to Axon Enterprise

Exposure to Water

WARNING!

The following procedure is for those CEWs exposed to a significant amount of moisture but not completely submerged in water.

1. Secure the CEW in the holster and remove the power source as soon as possible
2. Ensure the safety switch is in the down (SAFE) position, remove the CEW form the holster and remove the cartridge(s) following the safe procedures outlined in the user manual and training material
3. Wipe down all exposed surfaces including inside the cartridge bays and holster
4. Allow the CEW to air dry for 24 hours before proceeding
   - Warm dry air is preferred – do not use a hair dryer or other external heat source (e.g. microwave oven, etc.)

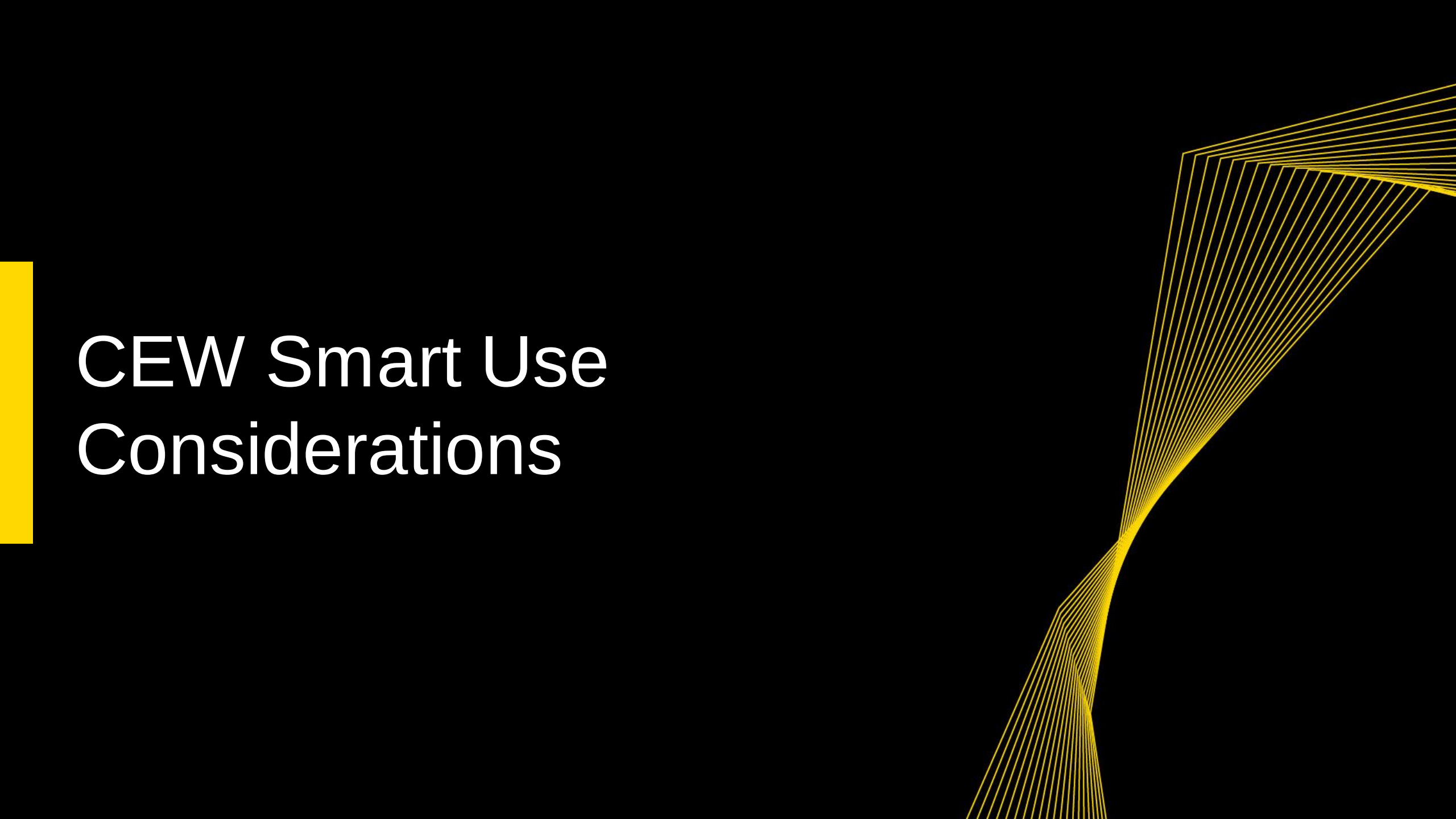
Exposure to Water

5. After 24 hours, verify that all components are completely dry; replace the power source
   - Wait one minute before proceeding to the next step.
6. Verify that the CEW is not getting warm or showing signs of short-circuiting
7. Point the front of the CEW away from you, place the safety switch in the up (ARMED) position and observe the CEW
   - If the CEW discharges without pulling the trigger, put the safety switch in the down (SAFE) position, remove the power source and return to Axon via the RMA process if it is still under warranty
   - If the CEW does not discharge without pulling the trigger, conduct three complete functionality tests for a full 5-seconds each to ensure the proper pulse rate and that the cycle stops at 5 seconds

Exposure to Water

8. If the CEW does not operate normally, ensure the safety switch is in the down (SAFE) position and remove the power source
   - Return the CEW to Axon via the RMA process if it is still under warranty.
9. If the CEW does function normally, ensure the safety switch is in the down (SAFE) position
   - Download and sync the CEW to ensure the internal time is correct.
   - Ensure that the three functionality tests were recorded properly in the download records.
   - Return the CEW to service.

CEW Smart Use Considerations



Different Use of Force Standards May Apply

- Remember, the 4th Amendment standard applies to uses of force by law enforcement officers against suspects until an arrest is completed
- Different federal standards apply to uses of force on pretrial detainees and convicted prisoners
- Additionally, the laws of your state may be more restrictive than federal standards
- It is important that you research and know all use of force standards applicable to you given your jurisdiction and position

Use of Force on Pretrial Detainees (detained but not convicted)

- Analyzed under the 14th Amendment Due Process Clause

- **Kingsley v. Hendrickson, 576 U.S. ___, 135 S.Ct. 2466 (2015):** the use of force must be objectively reasonable, while considering legitimate interest to manage detention facility and maintain order, discipline and institutional security

Use of Force on Pretrial Detainees (detained but not convicted)

- **Factors to consider:**
  - Relationship between the need for use of force and the amount of force used
  - Extent of plaintiff's injury
  - Effort made to temper or limit amount of force
  - Severity of the security problem at issue
  - Threat reasonably perceived by the officer
  - Whether plaintiff was actively resisting

Use of Force on Convicted Prisoners

- Analyzed under the 8th Amendment's prohibition against cruel and unusual punishment

- **Whitley v. Albers, 475 U.S. 312 (1986):**
  A use of force is unlawful if it amounts to an unnecessary and wanton infliction of pain – "whether force was applied in a good faith effort to maintain or restore discipline, or maliciously and sadistically for the very purpose of causing harm."

Use of Force on Convicted Prisoners

- **Factors to consider:**
  - Relationship between the need for use of force and the amount of force used
  - Extent of plaintiff's injury
  - Extent of threat to safety of staff and inmates, as reasonably perceived by officials
  - Effort made to temper or limit amount of force

Tactical Considerations

Holster Carry Pros & Cons

Support Side

+ Lower risk of drawing wrong weapon under stress

+ Hip crossdraw provides faster engagement on target

+ Easier ID as a CEW by other officers

− Weapon Retention issues depending on DT training

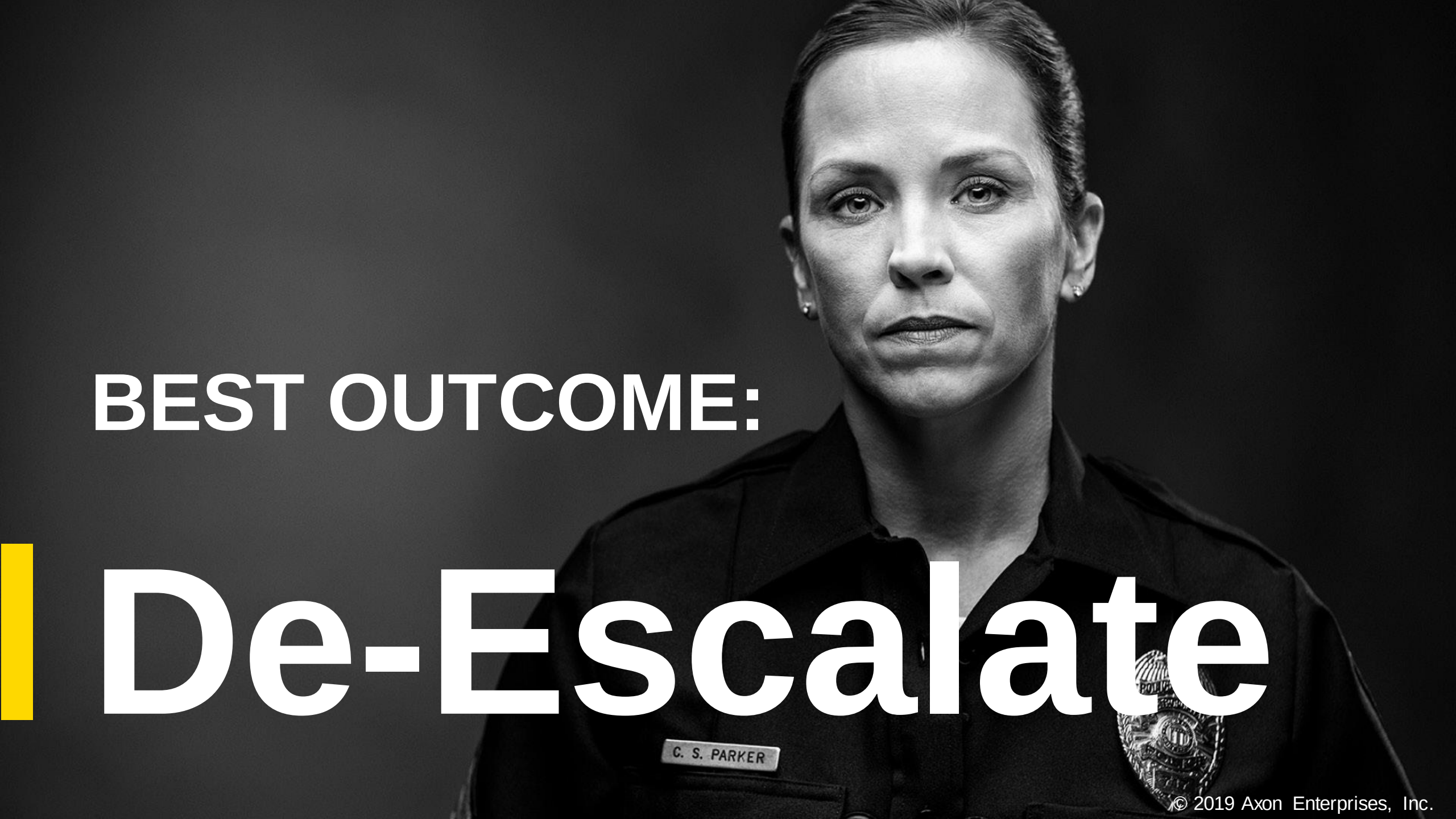
Dominant Side

+ Weapon Retention

− Higher Risk of weapon confusion

− Known incidents of shootings by mistaken weapon confusion

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



BEST OUTCOME:

De-Escalate

Warning Arc & LASER Painting Can Increase Voluntary Compliance

UK TASER Options

Pre-cartridge Deployment

1. Officer arrival – subject sees device in holster
2. Effective officer communication
3. Drawing CEW
4. Arcing
5. LASER painting

Cartridge Deployment / Drive Stun

6. Discharging CEW at subject
7. Angled drive stun (completes circuit)
8. Drive stun (pain compliance)

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

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

Tactical Considerations

- **Keep** sufficient slack in the wires
- **Move** with the subject if they start to roll
- **Consider:** If only one probe hits or low probe spread, consider drive stun follow-up with cartridge still in place (X26/P) or discharging a second cartridge (X2 & TASER 7)

Probe Placement

Effectiveness is directly related to probe spread and probe location

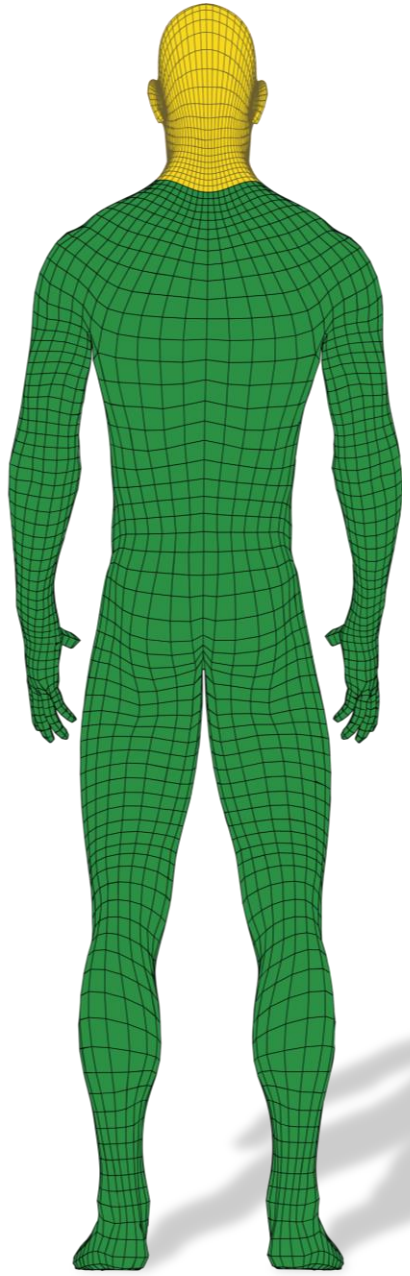
- Greater probe spreads increase effectiveness
- Probe spreads typically are more effective if one probe is above and the other probe is below the beltline

Preferred Target Zone: Rear (when practicable)

Below neck (green zone)

- Large muscles
- Avoid head and neck

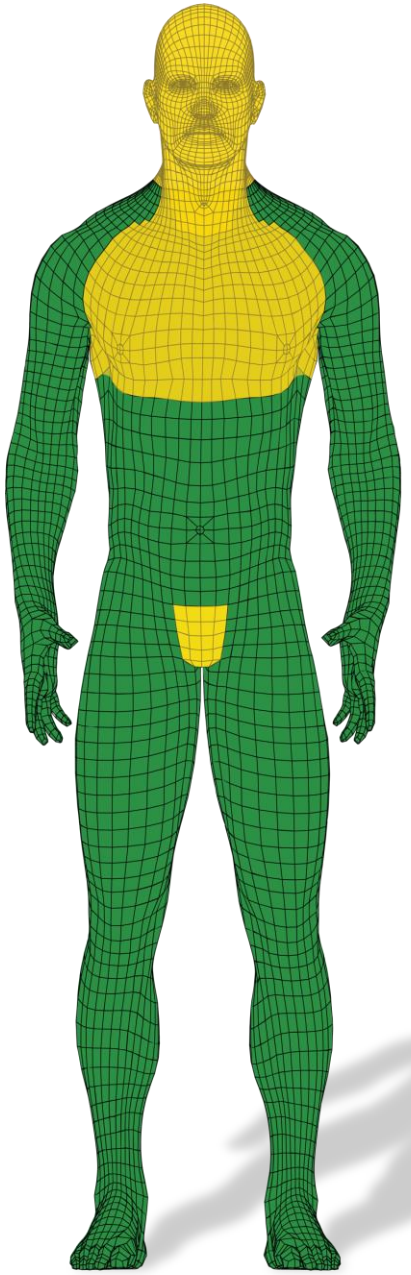
The back is the most preferred target area when reasonably practicable because it contains larger muscle groups and reduces the risk of hitting sensitive body areas



Preferred Target Zone: Front (when practicable)

Lower torso (green zone below chest)

- More effective
  - Larger muscles
  - Split the beltline
- Reduces risk of hitting sensitive body areas (see product warnings)
- Increases dart-to-heart safety margin distances
- Do not intentionally target head, throat, chest or genitals



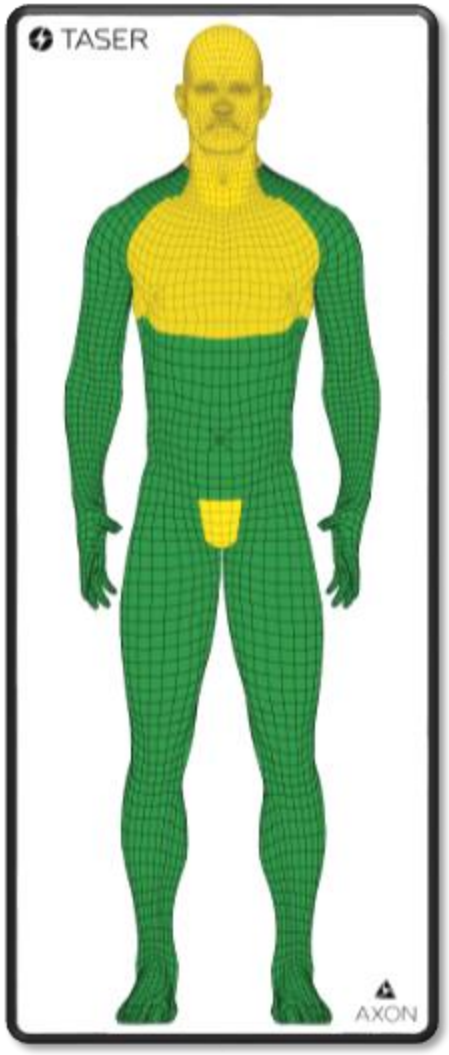
Probe Placement

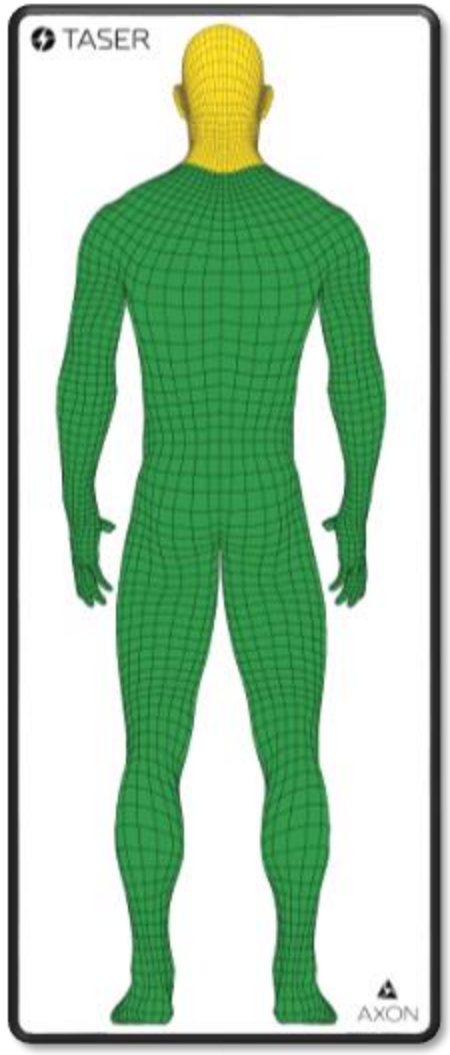
- If practicable, deploy probes in preferred target zones of suspect's back:
  - Clothing fits tighter
  - Surprise factor
  - Stronger muscles – usually even more overwhelming
- Keep CEW in line with target
  - Vertical vs. Horizontal (subject lying down)
- Get both probes in preferred target zones
- Avoid intentionally targeting the CEW on sensitive areas of the body such as the head, throat, breast, chest or area of the heart, genitals, or known pre-existing injury areas without legal justification

TASER Conductive Targets

Conductive full-size targets available from TASER

- Preferred target zones
- Auditory feedback
- Allows targeting of lower body and legs
- Practice splitting the beltline
- Hip Check!





Increased Deployment Risk Examples

Subject:

- On an elevated position or platform
- Running or under momentum
- Operating vehicle or machinery
- In flammable or explosive environment
- Obviously pregnant
- In water, mud, muck (drowning risk)
- Sensitive target areas
- Obviously frail or infirm
- Low body mass
- Probes in heart or chest area
- Extended, repeated, or continuous discharges

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

Small Probe Spread Video

Video Learning Points

- Voluntary exposure with small probe spread on the back of the left leg
- Subject feeling the effects of the cycle, however still able to deliver effective baton strikes

Small Probe Spread Video

Some Causes of Limited Effectiveness

- Miss or single dart hit
- Close probe spread
- Incomplete, broken, or intermittent circuit
- Loose or thick clothing
- Low nerve or muscle mass
- Obese subject
- Wires break, touch each other, or fall on a conductive surface
- Operator error

Look for a Change in Behavior

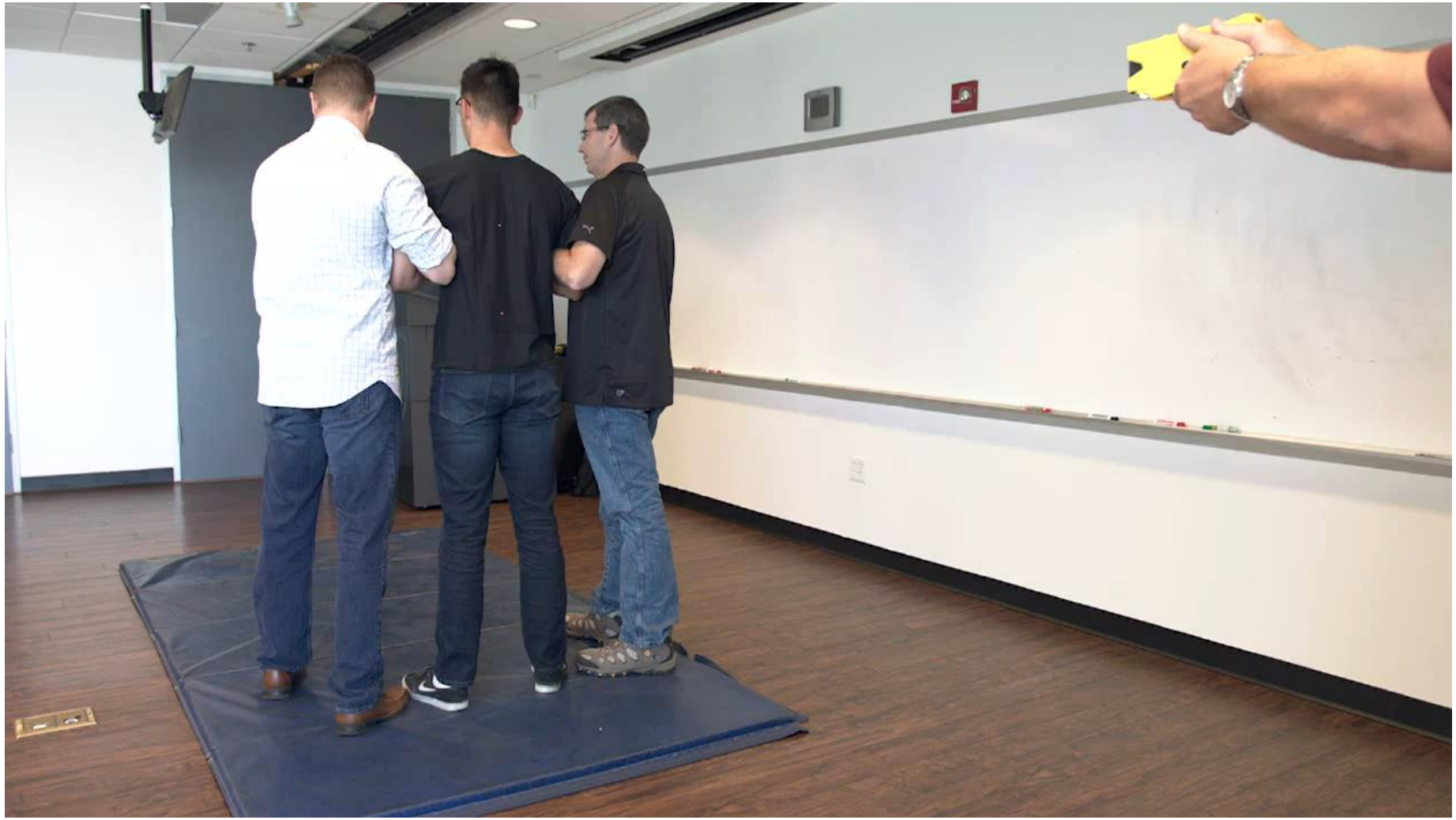
- Look AND listen when evaluating the effectiveness of a CEW deployment
  - Watch the subject's reaction
  - Look for a change in behavior
- Loud arcing sound typically indicates NO connection
- Intermittent arcing typically indicates a poor connection such as a clothing disconnect

Intermittent Connection

Video Learning Points

- Voluntary exposure in conjunction with CEW training
- Volunteer is wearing a loose fitting shirt
- Spotters lower him immediately after the deployment, effectively closing the distance between the bottom probe and the volunteer's skin

Intermittent Connection



Ineffective Front Shot Video

Video Learning Points

- Thick, loose clothing on upper torso
- OC deployment prior to CEW usage failed to achieve compliance
- No discernable effect from CEW
- Officers transitioned to hands-on

Ineffective Front Shot

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

Flammability

- TASER CEW can ignite explosive materials, liquids, fumes, gases, vapors, or other flammable substances
  (Gasoline, sewer gases, meth labs, flammable personal defense sprays, hair gels, butane lighters, etc.)

- Some propulsion agents (carriers) are flammable

- Do not deploy a CEW in conjunction with flammable personal defense sprays

CAUTION Test to ensure your personal defense spray is not flammable

Water Deployment Video

Video Learning Points

- Emotionally disturbed subject standing next to an in-ground swimming pool
- Firearm lying at his feet on pool deck
- Above and below the beltline shot placement
- Officers entered same body of water as the subject during the cycle

Water Deployment Video

Single Officer Deployment

Video Learning Points

- No immediately available handcuff/control officers
- Apparent effective CEW front shot
- What to do with the CEW immediately after the deployment?
  - Re-holster? Does your CEW holster maintain wire integrity?
  - Lay the CEW on the ground?
  - Await back-up if available?

Single Officer Deployment

Controlling/Cuffing Under Power

You can go hands on with the subject during the 5-second cycle without feeling the effects of NMI.

- Electricity generally follows the path of least resistance
- Use each 5-second cycle as a ”window of opportunity” to control/cuff while the subject is affected
- Cuffing under power can reduce the need for repeated or extended CEW exposures

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

- Consideration given to splitting the belt line
- 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

- **Avoid using CEW drive stuns *except*:**
  - **3 or 4-point contact** to complete circuit or increase probe spread
  - "**break-contact"** or distraction tactic create reactionary distance
  - **brief application** to attempt pain compliance

- Do not repeat drive stuns if compliance not achieved

- Do not use drive stuns if pain is unlikely to gain compliance due to mind-body disconnect (psychotic episode) or increased pain tolerance (drugs/alcohol)

Probe Deployment vs Drive Stun

Probe deployments are more desirable/effective than drive stuns (other than 3-point deployments)

- NMI vs. pain compliance
- Can be applied from a safer distance
- Usually require fewer cycles

Drive Stun

- Use care when applying the drive stun near the neck or groin (yellow)
- Avoid areas that can be easily crushed like the trachea (red), the back of the neck, and the genitals
- Follow agency policy

Drive Stun

- To use the drive stun without deploying the probes, remove the live cartridge (X26/P), or depress the ARC switch (X2)
- If not effective, transition to alternative force option
- Do not hold on to a live cartridge while applying a drive stun. If cartridge gets within approximately 2 inches of the CEW, it may deploy

Animals

Effects on Animals

If CEW's 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

- If K-9 bites probe or between probes during CEW deployment, the dog may receive a shock
- An electrical shock to a K-9 may result in a hesitant, hesitating, or bite adverse K-9
- Develop procedures and train K-9 handlers and CEW operators on this issue

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

Probe Removal

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

X26P Evidence Sync
Axon Evidence (Evidence.com)

Axon Evidence (Evidence.com) & Evidence Sync

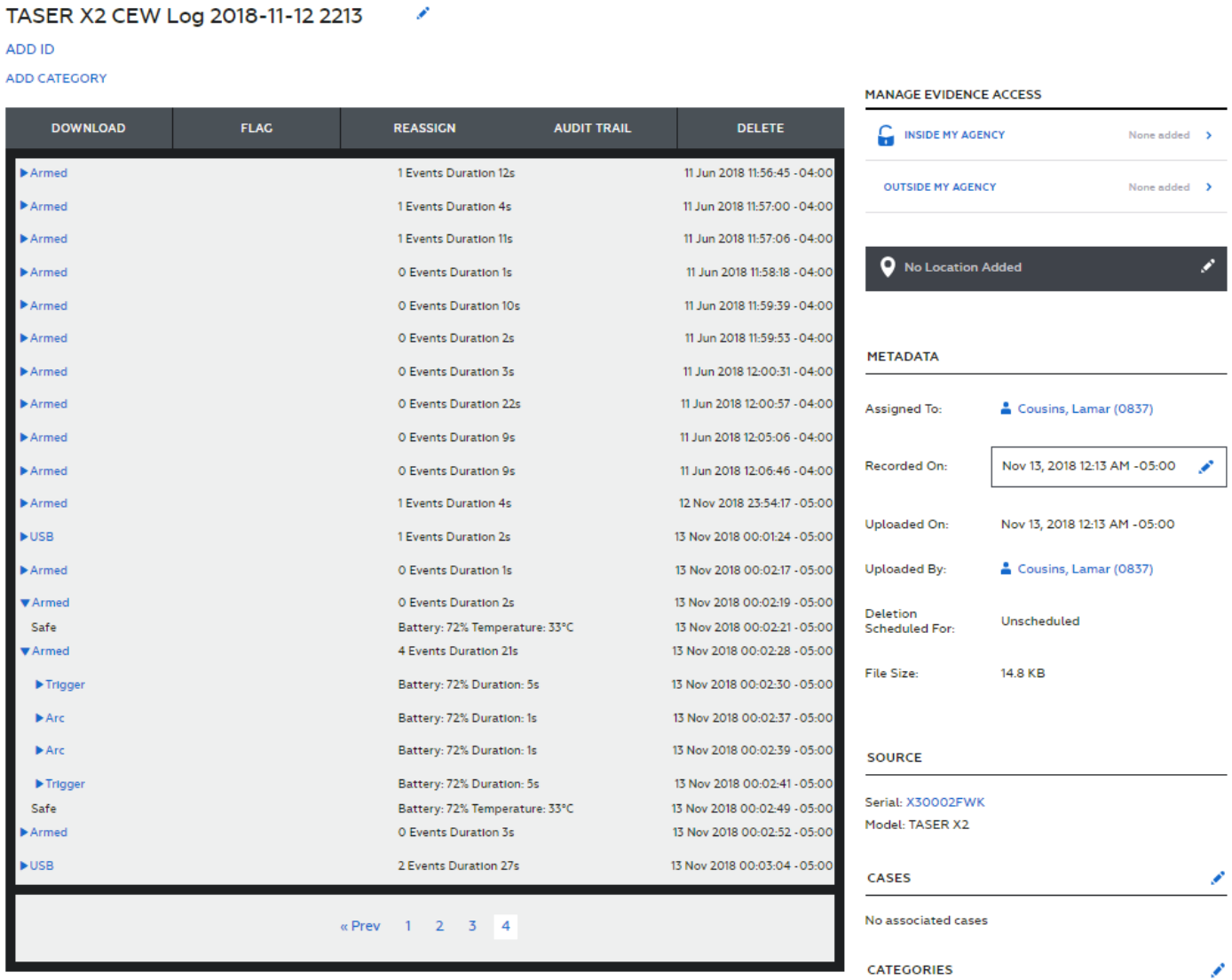
- The following slides will offer a very brief overview of Axon Evidence (Evidence.com) and Evidence Sync.
- For a full tutorial on Axon Evidence (Evidence.com) and Evidence Sync, visit: https://www.axon.com/training/resources

Axon Evidence (Evidence.com)

A program offered by Axon Enterprise that makes it easy for agencies of any size to manage CEW related material, collect, transfer, manage, retrieve and share any form of digital evidence

- Cloud storage solution
- For CEW firing records including TASER cam footage.
- Allows for CEW device assignment

Axon Evidence Event Log



What is Evidence Sync?

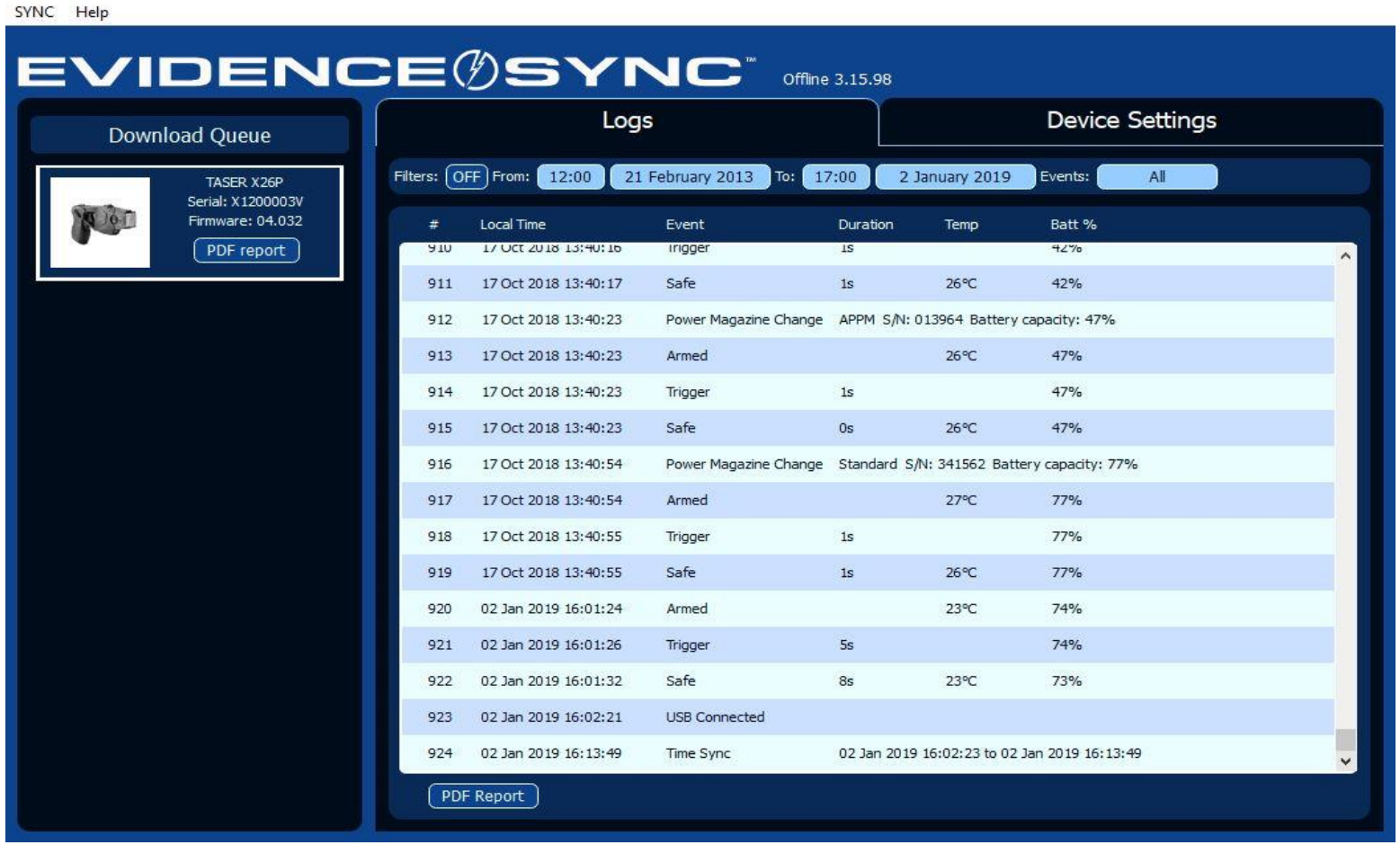
- Evidence Sync is a software offered by Axon that allows agencies to:

  - Access TASER CEW firing data for the X26, X26P and X2
  - Update firmware on CEWs
  - Automatically time sync CEWs
  - Assign TASER CEWs in conjunction with your agency's Evidence.com account

Quarterly Downloads

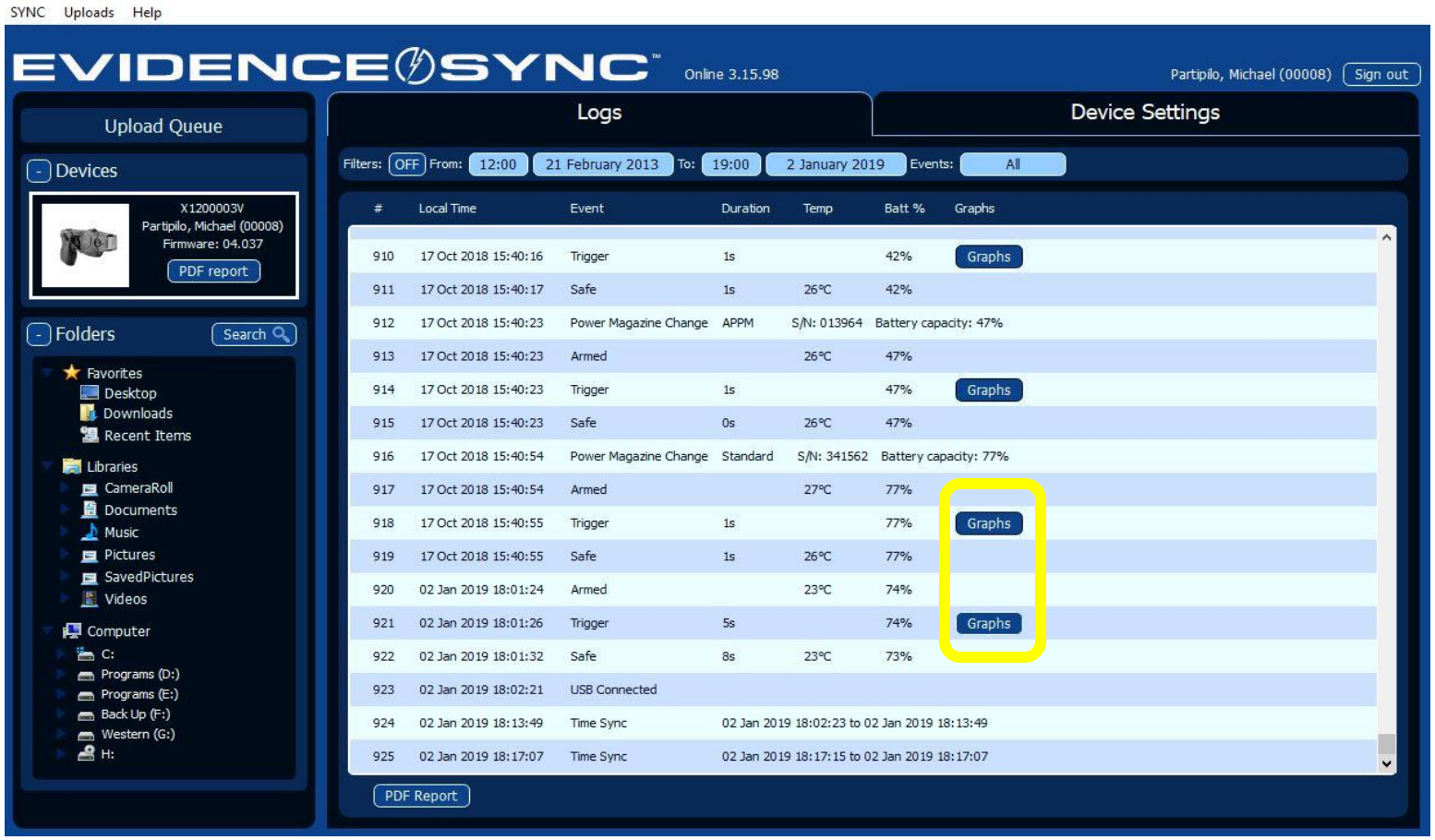
- TASER Training recommends that these downloads be conducted on a quarterly basis, at a minimum
- This recommendation is based on the following overall goals:
  - Verify that the CEW has the most recent firmware installed.
  - Check the overall condition and functionality of the CEW; including spark rate, power source level and presence of any fault icons
  - Validate that recommended pre-shift or daily functionality tests are being conducted via the CEW firing records
  - Retention of CEW firing records

Offline Mode



Offline Mode: Does not require an Axon Evidence account or an internet connection. The Offline Mode will allow users to download firing data and videos to their local storage location. Users cannot access CEW Pulse graphs in Offline Mode or upload evidence to an Evidence.com account.

Online Mode

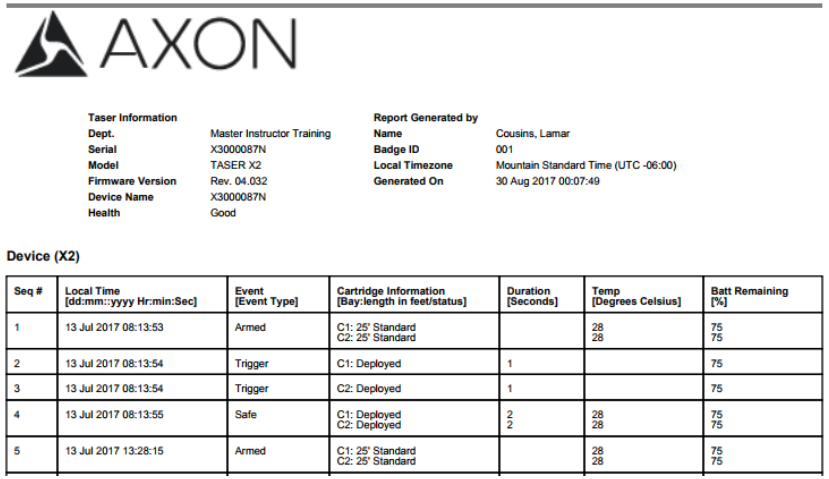


Online Mode: Requires an internet connection and allows an agency to upload Evidence to their Axon Evidence account. Online mode allows users to take full advantage of all of the abilities of Evidence Sync such as firmware updating, access CEW Pulse graphs, etc.

Event log

The Event log tracks events. An event begins when the safety is moved to the up (ARMED) position and ends when it is moved to the down (SAFE) position. The Event log also stores deployment events for each cartridge bay: cartridge type, deployment status (whether the cartridge actually deployed or not), trigger pull vs. ARC switch activation, duration of cycle, date, and time.

The Event log also stores system configuration change events: (e.g. if the date, time, time sync, LASER, or flashlight settings are viewed or changed).



AXON

Taser Information		Report Generated by	
Dept.	Master Instructor Training	Name	Cousins, Lamar
Serial	X3000087N	Badge ID	001
Model	TASER X2	Local Timezone	Mountain Standard Time (UTC -06:00)
Firmware Version	Rev. 04.032	Generated On	30 Aug 2017 00:07:49
Device Name	X3000087N		
Health	Good		

Device (X2)

Seq #	Local Time [dd:mm::yyyy Hr:min:Sec]	Event [Event Type]	Cartridge Information [Bay:length in feet/status]	Duration [Seconds]	Temp [Degrees Celsius]	Batt Remaining [%]
1	13 Jul 2017 08:13:53	Armed	C1: 25' Standard C2: 25' Standard		28 28	75 75
2	13 Jul 2017 08:13:54	Trigger	C1: Deployed	1		75
3	13 Jul 2017 08:13:54	Trigger	C2: Deployed	1		75
4	13 Jul 2017 08:13:55	Safe	C1: Deployed C2: Deployed	2 2	28 28	75 75
5	13 Jul 2017 13:28:15	Armed	C1: 25' Standard C2: 25' Standard		28 28	75 75

Sync PDF Event Log

TASER PROTECT LIFE

EVIDENCE SYNC

TASER Information		Report Generated by	
Dept.	TASER Training Pro	**Name**	Partipilo, Michael
Serial	X1200003V	**Badge ID**	00008
Model	TASER X26P	**Local Timezone**	Central Standard Time (UTC -0600)
Firmware Version	Rev. 04.037	**Generated On**	02 Jan 2019 18:28:54
Device Name	X1200003V		
Health	Good		

Dates from : Tue Jan 1 12:00:00 2019 to : Wed Jan 2 19:00:00 2019

Device (X26P)

Seq #	Local Time [DD:MM:YYYY hh:mm:ss]	Event [Event Type]	Duration [Seconds]	Temp [Degrees Celsius]	Batt Remaining [%]
920	02 Jan 2019 18:01:24	Armed		23	74
921	02 Jan 2019 18:01:26	Trigger	5		74
922	02 Jan 2019 18:01:32	Safe	8	23	73
923	02 Jan 2019 18:02:21	USB Connected			
924	02 Jan 2019 18:13:49	Time Sync	02 Jan 2019 18:02:23 to 02 Jan 2019 18:13:49		

Basic Drills

Live Fire Drills

Practical Exercises

Conclusion and Written Examinations