

APPENDIX E

BRITISH COLUMBIA LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES COMPARISONS OF USE-OF-FORCE AND CEW POLICIES TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
1. POLICIES FOR CEW USE.....	365
2. CIRCUMSTANCES IN WHICH CEW DEPLOYMENT IS PROHIBITED.....	369
3. STEPS PRIOR TO CEW DEPLOYMENT.....	370
4. STEPS DURING CEW DEPLOYMENT.....	372
5. PROTOCOL FOR MULTIPLE OR PROLONGED DEPLOYMENT.....	373
6. STEPS FOLLOWING CEW DEPLOYMENT—MEDICAL.....	375
7. STEPS FOLLOWING CEW DEPLOYMENT—PROCEDURAL.....	378
8. VIDEO AND PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION.....	381
9. REPORTING PROTOCOLS AND REVIEW.....	382
10. EXCITED DELIRIUM.....	387
11. CEW DEFINITIONS.....	389
12. LEGAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL AUTHORITY FOR CEW USE (INCLUDING TRAINING).....	390
13. CEW ISSUING, MAINTENANCE, AND STORAGE.....	392
14. CEW HANDLING.....	394
15. VOLUNTARY EXPOSURE.....	395
16. DATA DOWNLOADING.....	396

Information displayed in these matrices is based on information
received by the Braidwood Commissions of Inquiry as of February 3, 2009.

APPENDIX E

COMPARISONS OF USE-OF-FORCE AND CEW POLICIES

1. POLICIES FOR CEW USE																		
	Municipal Police Forces												Other Agencies					
	Abbotsford	Central Saanich	Delta	Kitasoo	Nelson	New Westminster	Oak Bay	Port Moody	Saanich	St'at'imx Tribal Police	Transit Authority Police	Vancouver	Victoria	West Vancouver	Corrections	Previous RCMP	Current RCMP	Sheriffs
Determining the appropriate use-of-force measure to apply																		
Verbal communication without the use of force is to be the preferred method of interaction.	/	/					/		/				/					
Members are authorized to use approved non-deadly-force techniques and issued equipment for resolution of incidents to bring an unlawful situation safely and effectively under control.		/	/		/	/		/	/	/			/	/				
The CEW is an option to be used in conjunction with a firearm and as an alternative to deadly force, where reasonable and appropriate to do so.						/							/	/				
CEWs are not an alternative to lethal force, but rather can be used in conjunction with lethal force where reasonable and appropriate to do so.		/				/	/		/				/	/				
Police officers will use only that force which is reasonably necessary to effectively and safely bring an incident under control while protecting the life of the officer or another.			/		/	/	/	/	/	/				/				
Any force used by an officer to control another person must be reasonable and justifiable.		/				/			/				/					
Police response is governed by the National Use-of-Force Model.	/	/			/					/			/					
A person's actions will govern the appropriate response by officers in accordance with the Department's Use-of-Force Framework Model.							/		/									
A member need not be physically attacked before taking pre-emptive physical measures. Pre-assault cues such as aggressive body language, facial expression, posture, proximity, stance, muscle tension, verbal threats, and non-compliance with commands are all factors which may justify officer use of force.					/				/									
Members are authorized to use approved non-deadly-force techniques and issued equipment for resolution of incidents to protect themselves or others from physical harm.		/	/			/		/	/				/					
Any force used by an officer should be determined by the actions or lack of compliance by the subject.		/				/			/									
In making an arrest, an officer will use only such force as is reasonably necessary to secure and detain the offender.									/									
An officer should select the appropriate force option that is judged to be the least violent to safely gain control over the subject.		/	/															

COMPARISONS OF USE-OF-FORCE AND CEW POLICIES

1. POLICIES FOR CEW USE																			
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In Canada, the courts have allowed police officers to use a higher level of force than that which they face, commonly known as the "One Plus Theory". As such, a member is justified in escalating to a level of force considered to be one higher than that of an offender he or she is attempting to control. This is acknowledgement that public safety and the safety of the officer must be considered ahead of that of the offender. Situational dynamics are such that no attempt each and every "level" of force before proceeding to the next level. Lower levels must be deemed ineffective or inappropriate by members, thus justifying escalation. CEWs have been approved for use to assist in prisoner management, primarily in cells and prisoner transport.					/					/								/	
The following considerations may be a factor in the choice of force options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • time and distance • multiple subjects • abilities comparison • demonstrated threat • special knowledge • situational environment 		/	/		/	/		/	/										
Corrections officers may use a reasonable degree of force to prevent injury or death, prevent property damage, prevent an inmate from escaping, or to maintain custody and control of an inmate.															/				
Force used by officers to carry out a lawful duty is proportional to the risk presented.															/				
Factors to consider when determining reasonableness of use of force, including whether the officer was acting in good faith, will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • subject factors: age, size, gender, skills or perceived skills, multiple subjects, weapons, pre-assaultive signs, mentality; • officer factors: size, age, gender, skill level/physical abilities, exhaustion, injury, ground fighting, perception of threat, imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, position, time, distance, proximity to weapon, tactical withdrawal possibility/disengagement; • environmental factors: friendly/hostile territory, availability of cover, proximity of back-up, terrain (footing), weather (effectiveness of a force option), lighting (ability to see). 						/	/	/	/				/						

COMPARISONS OF USE-OF-FORCE AND CEW POLICIES

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Behavioural grounds warranting CEW use																		
Combative or non-compliant individual poses a risk of bodily harm to the public or the police.	/					/												
Individual displays active resistance or beyond and the member assesses a threat to officer or public safety on the totality of the circumstances encountered.																	/	
Individual displays active resistance or beyond.		/		/						/		/				/		/
Subject to situational factors, where persons are displaying active resistance (i.e., resisting an officer's lawful efforts to take them into custody, without attacking the officer), and an officer reasonably believes the use of a CEW is appropriate and reasonable, an officer may use the push-stun mode, thereby obtaining compliance from the person.						/		/										
Where an officer is confronted, or reasonably believes that they will be confronted, by a person who is offering assaultive resistance, or who poses a threat of serious bodily harm or death to themselves, the police, or to others, an officer may use the CEW in either the push-stun mode or probe mode.						/		/				/						
A CEW shall only be used on subjects who need to be immediately controlled and the member reasonably believes will be actively aggressive/assaultive toward police or others.			/		/							/		/				
A CEW may only be used where the officer perceives that an inmate has intent and means to cause immediate and serious harm to the officer or others; or where an inmate is attempting to escape.														/				
A CEW may be deployed by a qualified member to gain physical control of a suicidal subject.										/								
A CEW may be deployed by a qualified member to gain physical control of a violent subject.										/								
A CEW may be deployed by a qualified member to gain physical control of a potentially violent subject.										/								
The CEW shall only be deployed on subjects whom a member has reasonable and probable grounds to believe are a danger to themselves or others.			/		/	/						/						
CEW technology is an effective option for incapacitating individuals injurious to themselves.														/				
CEW technology is an effective option for incapacitating individuals under the influence of drugs or alcohol.														/				
CEW technology is an effective option for incapacitating individuals being destructive.														/				

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A CEW device is deployed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in tactical operations; • in a cell entry and extraction; • in response to an escape or escape attempt; • for external prowling, when inmates are in a secure outside yard; and • as approved by the warden or designate when intervention is required to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prevent self-harm; • compel compliance; • terminate violent and destructive behaviour; • protect safety of staff and inmates; and • when less use of force is inappropriate or unreasonable. 																			
Other contextual circumstances to consider in determining if CEW use is appropriate																			
The reasonableness of any CEW use will always be determined by the situational factors and use-of-force protocol.							/		/										
CEW use allowed only when lower force options were ineffective or inappropriate.	/		/			/		/		/	/	/	/					/	
Where the use of approved CEWs is judged by an officer to be an appropriate method of control, it may be deployed, having first given consideration to the <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the requisite time and distance are present; • the subject is reasonably contained and officer/public safety is not compromised; • the officer and/or the subject are not located in flammable or combustible environments. 					/														
Use of CEWs to immobilize a physically aggressive or non-compliant inmate is reserved for situations in which the officer perceives that the inmate has the intent cause immediate and serious harm to the officer or others or when an inmate is attempting to escape.															/				

COMPARISONS OF USE-OF-FORCE AND CEW POLICIES

2. CIRCUMSTANCES IN WHICH CEW DEPLOYMENT IS PROHIBITED																		
	Municipal Police Forces												Other Agencies					
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General prohibitions																		
Controlled stun shall not be used for pain compliance purposes only.	/																	
As a replacement for a firearm in a deadly force encounter.	/				/		/			/								
Against those demonstrating passive resistance.			/			/		/							/			
In a punitive manner.	/					/		/										
In a criminal manner.						/		/										
In a coercive manner.	/					/		/										
Specific prohibitions																		
Not to be used when flammable liquids are present.	/	/			/													
Not to be used on children.		/																
Not to be used on the elderly.		/																
Not to be used on pregnant women.		/																
Not to be used on the physically disabled.		/																
Not to be used on a handcuffed or restrained prisoner (unless behaviour cannot be controlled otherwise).		/																/
Not to be used if subject's fall could result in death or grievous bodily harm.		/																
Not to target neck, head, or genitalia.		/			/													
Not to target head or face.		/			/			/										
Not to be used directly against skin without a deployed cartridge attached.		/																
Not to be used to obtain fingerprints.					/				/									
Avoid use at very low temperatures (below -20 or -30°C).				/											/	/		
Passive resistant behaviour is the lowest level of resistance. The person resists control through passive physical actions or verbal refusal in response to lawful commands. This level of resistance can be in the form of dead-weight posture intended to make the officer lift, pull, drag, or push the person to maintain control, e.g. , the person is sitting handcuffed and refusing to get up or get into the back of a police vehicle without the person struggling defensively. It is not appropriate to use the CEW in this type of situation.				/											/	/	/	? ¹

COMPARISONS OF USE-OF-FORCE AND CEW POLICIES

3. STEPS PRIOR TO CEW DEPLOYMENT																		
	Municipal Police Forces												Other Agencies					
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Procedure before deployment																		
Where time and circumstances permit, a supervisor is to be advised prior to the deployment of the CEW.														/				/
Officer safety																		
Cover officer or supervisor should be present to assist.		/	/		/	/	/	/		/								
Members not equipped with CEWs shall, upon encountering a situation in which it is determined that a CEW may be required, request that a member with a CEW attend the scene.						/												
Use of CEW as "force presence" prior to discharge																		
CEW may be used as a force presence by presenting it and issuing a verbal warning to obtain compliance.	/	/	/			/	/	/	/				/	/	/			/
If the presence of the CEW has failed, or was inappropriate or unreasonable, the officer may choose to utilize: The push-stun mode: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to engage the subject in the stun capability without a loaded air cartridge; or to engage the subject in the stun capability with a spent (fired) air cartridge. The probe mode: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to discharge the CEW air cartridge at the subject which will connect to the subject through probes and conduct wire. 							/		/									
Stun or probe deployment?																		
Distance from subject must be considered when deciding between stun or probe deployment.					/					/								
A CEW is used in the contact-stun mode when: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> probes fail to work; employing a second cartridge is not reasonably possible or appropriate; or proximity dictates and the inmate continues to resist. 															/			
Use of a CEW in contact-stun mode is according to training procedures.															/			

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Warnings																		
Police will verbally warn the subject that the CEW will be used before it is used.	/			/			/								/	/		/
Unless the circumstances make it impractical or unreasonable, the contact police officer will notify other police officers at the scene, in person, that the CEW may be used.					/			/		/				/				
All secure locations where CEW units may be deployed, including escort vehicles, must post the approved warning signs . Warning signs will not be posted in public areas of the courthouse facility.																		/
Content of warning																		
Before using the CEW, when tactically feasible, give the CEW Challenge. "CEW Challenge" means the declaration issued by a member before using the CEW: "Police, stop or you will be hit with 50,000 volts of electricity!" The suggested warning to be given to a subject prior to actively deploying the CEW is as follows: "You have been instructed to _____, if you do not immediately comply with those instructions you will be subjected to 50,000 volts of electricity." While the suggested warning does not need to be delivered "verbatim," at minimum must ensure that the subject knows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • what they have been instructed to do; • that they are expected to comply immediately; and • that they will be subjected to 50,000 volts of electricity. 				/											/	/		/
Failure of force presence and warning																		
If the force presence of the CEW has failed (<i>i.e.</i> , presenting it and verbally warning the subject that it will be used, thereby obtaining voluntary compliance from the subject), or was inappropriate, the member would then discharge the CEW darts at the subject needing to be controlled. (FORCE PRESENCE MUST BE ATTEMPTED PRIOR TO DISCHARGE.)		/	/			/	/	/	/				/	/				

COMPARISONS OF USE-OF-FORCE AND CEW POLICIES

4. STEPS DURING CEW DEPLOYMENT																			
	Municipal Police Forces												Other Agencies						
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Steps to ensure officer safety																			
There should be at least one cover officer present to provide appropriate alternative response options.	/	/	/		/	/	/	/		/				/				/	
Choice of stun or probe mode																			
Use of the CEW in the contact-stun mode shall only take place where the subject is continuing to resist and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the probes have been discharged or have malfunctioned, and reloading is not possible; or the physical situation restricts use of the probes. 																			/
The CEW is not to be used in the contact-stun mode when it is armed with a live cartridge.																			/
If a controlled stun is required due to a close-quarter encounter then a control-stun may be used with a deployed cartridge attached or not.		/																	
CEW deployment protocol																			
When justified, an officer may discharge the probes at the subject (striking large muscle groups, pelvic girdle, and nerve endings).		/																	
The laser sight on the CEW is not to be centred any higher than the subject's upper chest. (Never in the eyes)															/				/
Members should approach and restrain the individual while the CEW is activated but should avoid making contact between the two electrical probes.	/			/			/		/								/		
Members should make every effort to take control of the subject as soon as possible following deployment of a CEW, and if possible during the CEW deployment.																		/	

COMPARISONS OF USE-OF-FORCE AND CEW POLICIES

5. PROTOCOL FOR MULTIPLE OR PROLONGED DEPLOYMENT																		
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General																		
If control of the subject has not been obtained within the five-second cycle of the CEW the officer must consider that the first set of probes have missed or failed to function.		/	/			/								/				
Multiple deployment or continuous cycling of the CEW may be hazardous to a subject.				/												/	/	
Protocol for multiple deployment																		
If the subject has not been controlled by the first application a second discharge of probes may be necessary if appropriate.	/	/	/			/		/					/	/				
In all cases, members must limit the delivery of additional electrical pulses to only those necessary to obtain control of the individual.	/																	/
If the failure to control the subject is due to the weapon not affecting the subject, the trigger may be depressed again for one more five-second cycle, or until the subject has been controlled (whichever comes first).						/		/					/					
The impulses are to be terminated as soon as the assaultive or resistant behaviour has ceased and control established.																		/
If the subject has failed to be controlled with the cartridge due to the fact that one or more darts have missed or the CEW failed to operate properly, the contact police officer may, if reasonable and appropriate to do so, provided that the cartridge has been fired or removed, use the CEW in touch-stun mode by pressing the front of the CEW firmly against the body of the subject (recommended touch-stun locations: armpits, intercostals or pelvic triangle).								/										
Do not cycle CEW more than 10 times consecutively.				/												/	/	
Situational reassessment																		
Conventional use-of-force theory dictates that officers abandon a particular tactic if desired results are not achieved, and that the officer reassess and consider other force options or disengage.					/													
If control of the subject has not been obtained within five seconds after the application of a cartridge or immediately upon the use of the CEW in touch-stun mode, the police officer should reassess his or her options for controlling the subject, and may consider further use of the CEW or other appropriate force options.		/						/										

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Should the second discharge be ineffective the officer should consider the CEW to be ineffective in controlling the subject and consider another appropriate force option to gain control.		/	/										/	/				
Length of CEW application																		
A member, when justified, will fire one set of darts at the subject and allow the weapon to run through its five-second cycle, or until the subject has been controlled (whichever comes first).						/	/						/					
Multiple deployment or continuous cycling of the CEW may be hazardous to a subject.			/												/	/		
Members must be aware, as per training protocols, that multiple applications for periods exceeding 15 to 20 seconds may increase risk to the subject.				/				/										
A CEW shall not be used in a continuous cycle for a period exceeding fifteen (15) to twenty (20) seconds in length.		/	/					/							/			
If the failure to control the subject is due to the weapon not affecting the subject, the trigger may be depressed again for one more five-second cycle, or until the subject has been controlled (whichever comes first).					/	/							/					

COMPARISONS OF USE-OF-FORCE AND CEW POLICIES

6. STEPS FOLLOWING CEW DEPLOYMENT—MEDICAL																		
	Municipal Police Forces												Other Agencies					
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General protocol																		
Subject is to be advised they have been "hit with a CEW" and the effects are temporary.	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Supervisor will ensure proper medical care is provided.	/										/				/			
Emergency care and medical examination will be provided to the subject in incidents where "Intermediate Weapons" are used.			/												/			
Medical treatment following CEW deployment																		
Circumstances warranting mandatory emergency assistance																		
If the probes are embedded into the skin, the member shall monitor the individual and request the attendance of an ambulance or transport subject to hospital in patrol vehicle if necessary (member not to remove the probes).	/	/	/		/		/	/	/		/			/				/
If probe penetrates the eye, genital, breast, or other sensitive area, member will ensure medical treatment.						/												
A member may not remove the probes if they are lodged in a sensitive part of the body, such as the eye or groin, or if the individual's condition warrants medical attention.																	/	
Officers will seek medical intervention when there is excessive bleeding from the probe sites if the probes have fallen out or have been removed by the subject.									/									
Medical intervention must be made when the subject displays an inappropriate or unexpected response to the CEW: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prolonged paralysis or stun response, • loss of consciousness, • seizure activity, or • any other medical contra-indicator that causes concern. 									/	/								
Members must contact the Provincial Ambulance Service to attend location if CEW deployed.			/		/	/		/			/	/						
Medical intervention must be made when the subject incurs a possible injury from a post-CEW fall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • from greater than a standing height; • onto a blunt or sharp object; or • receives a blow to the head from the fall. 									/									
The physical signs, symptoms, and mental state shall be noted by the investigating member and reviewed by EHS. Special care shall be taken with persons who are intoxicated by drugs and/or alcohol.						/												

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Circumstances where medical assistance is not necessary																		
Probes penetrating the skin may be removed by officers trained in probe removal or first aid.				/		/									/	/	/	
Probes that have only penetrated the clothing may be removed by officers.		/	/			/	/	/						/				
Probes should be removed in a manner that least interferes with subject's privacy and dignity.				/												/	/	
Where the probes do not remain in the skin but caused a wound(s), first aid will be provided.																		/
It is not necessary to have a medically trained person examine the individual, unless a probe is lodged in a sensitive part of the body, such as the eye or the groin, or the individual's physical condition warrants medical attention.				/					/							/		
Medical assistance dependent on officer discretion																		
Transport to a medical facility is based on the discretion of Emergency Health Services.						/			/									
Ambulance to be contacted if member believes it is necessary.		/					/					/	/					
Ambulance to be contacted if subject requests.												/						
Ensure the individual receives medical attention if any unusual reactions occur or if the member thinks that he or she is in distress.																/		
Ensure the individual receives medical assistance if the individual has any apparent injuries requiring medical treatment, the individual is in distress, or the individual requests medical assistance.																	/	
Injured or sick persons have the right to refuse medical aid. The use of force to provide medical aid shall only be used as a last resort, with extreme restraint and only when either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the power of arrest exists (<i>Criminal Code, Mental Health Act, Liquor Control and Licensing Act, etc.</i>), in which case members may transport to hospital via ambulance for treatment; or the person appears to have life-threatening injuries and the refusal of treatment appears irrational due to shock, drug or alcohol abuse, or other medical condition (<i>e.g., epilepsy</i>). If members reasonably believe the person is not capable of consenting to treatment, the person may be forcibly taken via ambulance. (FORCED MEDICAL TREATMENT)					/					/								

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Protocol to follow if medical assistance is warranted																		
Paramedics are to be advised subject was "hit with a CEW" and request that an emergency room physician attend to the subject.			/			/	/						/					
Transport to medical facility will be in police transport, unless ambulance is more appropriate.						/							/					
If subject has potential to become aggressive in ambulance, officer will accompany in ambulance.													/					
Arresting member will provide physician name and time/date of release in report.						/												
If the subject is released at the scene, names of the attending EHS personnel shall be noted in the report.						/												
In all instances, a member will attend to the hospital and maintain custody of the subject until either released to hospital staff or transported to the police department.													/					
In all situations where a person has initially refused treatment or is under arrest, a member shall accompany the patient in the ambulance to the hospital.					/													
If medical or physical injury is claimed or observed, the member will make note of that injury, photograph the injury, and where possible, request a statement relative to any injury or affliction from the individual.															/	/		
Medical precautions																		
Subject is not to be left in prone position given the risk of positional asphyxia.		/																
Subject is to be placed in recovery position after "being hit with a CEW."		/		/	/										/			
Member is to continuously monitor the subject's condition.		/	/			/	/	/										

COMPARISONS OF USE-OF-FORCE AND CEW POLICIES

7. STEPS FOLLOWING CEW DEPLOYMENT—PROCEDURAL																		
	Municipal Police Forces												Other Agencies					
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Controlling the subject																		
Subject is to be advised they have been "hit with a CEW" and the effects are temporary.	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Immediately handcuff the subject to the rear.		/			/	/	/	/	/	/				/				/
Obtain statement from subject.				/												/	/	
Evidentiary protocol and notifications																		
When members discharge a CEW (contact-stun or probe discharge) at an incident they shall consider whether it is appropriate for an assault, assault peace officer, and/or obstruction charges against the non-compliant subject.										/		/						
When members discharge a CEW (contact-stun or probe discharge) at an incident they shall ensure that the Forensic Ident Squad attends the incident.												/						
The officer(s) deploying the CEW will treat the probes as a biohazard and dispose of them in a "sharps" container.		/																
In any case where medical attention is required because of injury or loss of consciousness by the individual who has had a CEW applied against them, the probes should not be cut from the wire connecting them to the cartridge. Once the probes have been removed from the individual by qualified medical staff, they are to be placed, barb-first, in the cartridge. Gather up the wire, but do not wind it around the cartridge and do not package it with any other cartridges or property. Treat the discharged cartridge as an exhibit.							/											
Any police officer who uses the CEW on a subject will immediately notify his or her immediate supervisor, who will forthwith attend the scene.	/	/		/	/	/		/		/	/		/					/
As soon as practicable each time the CEW is used a member will notify his or her supervisor.																/	/	
The supervisor will confirm a CEW data download request is forwarded to the training officer.	/																	
The supervisor will ensure witnesses are interviewed and written statements obtained.										/								
The supervisor will attend to the scene and complete the supervisor CEW report and place the report in the investigative file for review.					/													
Supervisor will take possession of the tagged CEW, expended cartridges, and probes, if applicable, and place in a temporary exhibit locker (unless it can be immediately be turned over to the Inspector Support Services).										/	/		/					

COMPARISONS OF USE-OF-FORCE AND CEW POLICIES

7. STEPS FOLLOWING CEW DEPLOYMENT—PROCEDURAL																		
	Municipal Police Forces												Other Agencies					
	Abbotsford	Central Saanich	Delta	Kitsoo	Nelson	New Westminster	Oak Bay	Port Moody	Saanich	St'at'imx Tribal Police	Transit Authority Police	Vancouver	Victoria	West Vancouver	Corrections	Previous RCMP	Current RCMP	Sheriffs
Where a police officer discharges a CEW and if there is no injury, the police officer will submit only the expended cartridges to the property room for safekeeping.								/										
Unintentional discharge																		
In the event the discharge of the weapon was unintentional and no injury has occurred, members shall:																		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • notify their supervisor of the incident; • verbally report the incident through their supervisor to the Duty Officer; • submit a detailed written report through their supervisor to the Force Options Training Unit Supervisor when the weapon involved is a CEW; • submit a detailed written report through their supervisor to the Firearms Training Supervisor when the weapon involved is not a CEW; • unload the weapon; • keep the ammunition from the weapon separate from other ammunition seized; • contact the appropriate supervisor (Force Options Training Unit Supervisor or Firearms Training Supervisor), who shall determine if the weapon will be seized. In the event the appropriate supervisor cannot be contacted, notify the Duty Officer, who shall make this determination. (Refer to Seizure of an Intermediate Weapon.) 												/						
Protocol when the subject is grievously injured or killed																		
Where a police officer discharges a CEW, if a person is injured or killed, the police officer will surrender the CEW and all unexpected cartridges to his or her supervisor and or an investigating field officer.								/				/						
In every police incident that is either intentional or unintentional and results in death or grievous bodily harm or serious injury, the following procedures will be undertaken:																		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The incident scene will be preserved and treated as a major crime scene; • The CEW, cartridge, probes/wires, and AFID tags will be seized by the supervisor on the scene, or by the senior officer in attendance, and treated as an exhibit; and • The seizing member shall not alter the CEW unless it is manifestly unsafe. 	/			/	/ ²	/ ²		/										

COMPARISONS OF USE-OF-FORCE AND CEW POLICIES

7. STEPS FOLLOWING CEW DEPLOYMENT—PROCEDURAL																				
	Municipal Police Forces											Other Agencies								
	Abbotsford	Central Saanich	Delta	Kitasoo	Nelson	New Westminster	Oak Bay	Port Moody	Saanich	St'at'imx Tribal Police	Transit Authority Police	Vancouver	Victoria	West Vancouver	Corrections	Previous RCMP	Current RCMP	Sheriffs		
<p>A supervisor receiving notification that a person died or was grievously injured following the application of an intermediate weapon shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • immediately report the incident to the Duty Officer; • investigate the reason for the use of the weapon; • seize the weapon; • obtain detailed reports from all members involved in the incident; • notify the Force Options Training Unit Supervisor during regular daytime hours when the weapon involved is a CEW; and • submit a full report including recommendations (if appropriate), to the Chief Constable. 												✓								
<p>In every police incident that results in death or serious bodily injury, the following procedures will be undertaken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The incident scene will be preserved and treated as a major crime scene; • If death or injury resulted from a shooting, the officer's firearm will be seized by the supervisor on the scene, or by the senior officer in attendance, and treated as an exhibit; • The seizure of the officer's gun should be done in private, as discreetly as possible, and the officer will be given a replacement weapon; • The Chief Constable will be immediately notified of the incident and initiate an investigation; • The Staff Sergeant i/c Patrol will be called to the scene; • Investigators will be called to the scene to conduct a comprehensive investigation; • The Forensic Identification Section will be called to the scene; • The incident will be subject to a review; and • Where a death or injury is apparently caused by the primary investigator, the supervisor at the scene will assign another officer as the primary investigator of the original incident. 									✓											

COMPARISONS OF USE-OF-FORCE AND CEW POLICIES

8. VIDEO AND PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION																		
	Municipal Police Forces												Other Agencies					
	Abbotsford	Central Saanich	Delta	Kitsoo	Nelson	New Westminster	Oak Bay	Port Moody	Saanich	St'at'imx Tribal Police	Transit Authority Police	Vancouver	Victoria	West Vancouver	Corrections	Previous RCMP	Current RCMP	Sheriffs
Photographs/video or other visual documentation of CEW injuries are required.	✓			✓	✓				✓		✓					✓	✓	
<p>During a tactical operation or a cell entry and extraction a video recording is made of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • inmate's behaviour or circumstances preceding deployment of a CEW device; • deployment of the device; • application of restraints; and • removal of probes. <p>The time and date function is activated on the video recorder.</p> <p>When assigned for use on external prowl, in response to an escape, escape attempt, or when it is not operationally practical, a video recording is not required.</p>														✓				

COMPARISONS OF USE-OF-FORCE AND CEW POLICIES

9. REPORTING PROTOCOLS AND REVIEW																		
	Municipal Police Forces												Other Agencies					
	Abbotsford	Central Saanich	Delta	Kitasoo	Nelson	New Westminster	Oak Bay	Port Moody	Saanich	St'at'imx Tribal Police	Transit Authority Police	Vancouver	Victoria	West Vancouver	Corrections	Previous RCMP	Current RCMP	Sheriffs
Reporting protocol—officer deploying CEW																		
General use-of-force reporting																		
A written report will be submitted whenever a police officer, or other employee:																		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • takes an action that results in, or alleged to have resulted in, injury or death of a person; • applies force through the use of a weapon; • discharges a firearm, other than in training; or • applies force by any means, other than routine handcuffing or low levels of restraint and compliance. 		✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓								
CEW use reporting																		
The Subject Behaviour—Officer Response report in PRIME will be completed as soon as practical after the member controls a non-compliant individual by using CEW (laser light only, drive-stun, and/or probes) against an individual. The member will submit the report, along with any additional relevant material to his or her immediate supervisor.	✓	✓			✓	✓							✓					
In the event the discharge of the weapon was unintentional and no injury occurred, the member shall verbally report the incident through his or her supervisor to the Duty Officer and submit a detailed written report through the supervisor to the Force Options Training Unit Supervisor when the weapon involved is a CEW.												✓						
A firearms officer shall maintain a software program detailing all operational deployment of CEWs.													✓					
A use-of-force report shall be completed any time that a CEW is drawn and presented to a person, whether or not it is actually discharged.			✓		✓		✓	✓				✓				✓	✓	✓
A use-of-force (or analogous) report shall be completed in detail and submitted following deployment of the CEW.			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
The officer(s) deploying the CEW will make appropriate notations in the official police notebook outlining use of the CEW.		✓										✓	✓					
The use-of-force report (or analogous report) must be forwarded to a designated supervisor or supervisory agency.	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓
Content of report																		
Downloaded data from discharged CEW is attached to use-of-force (or analogous) report.							✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓			

COMPARISONS OF USE-OF-FORCE AND CEW POLICIES

9. REPORTING PROTOCOLS AND REVIEW																		
	Municipal Police Forces												Other Agencies					
	Abbotsford	Central Saanich	Delta	Kitasoo	Nelson	New Westminster	Oak Bay	Port Moody	Saanich	St'at'imx Tribal Police	Transit Authority Police	Vancouver	Victoria	West Vancouver	Corrections	Previous RCMP	Current RCMP	Sheriffs
Use-of-force report shall include the download printout that captures when the CEW was used in the push or probe mode.							/		/									
Record on the investigative file any apparent or alleged affliction/injury caused by the CEW.				/												/	/	
Reports shall include the following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a description of the incident which led up to the necessity of force being applied; • type of force applied; • type of injury, if any, received by the non-compliant subject or member; and • whether medical attention was requested and the result of the medical attention received. 												/						
The narrative portion of the use-of-force report must detail: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reason for contact; • location and environmental conditions; • physical descriptors of suspect; • suspect behaviour; • assessment of threat; • requirement for response; • response options; • action taken; and • reassessment and follow-up. 							/	/										
Arresting member will provide physician name and time/date of release in report.						/												
If the subject is released at the scene, names of the attending EHS personnel shall be noted in the report.						/												
Copies of the reports are forwarded to the provincial director, Adult Custody Division. Reports include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • incident reports; • inmate injury report; • use-of-force report; and • video recording (when available). 															/			
Reporting protocol—supervisor																		
A supervisor receiving notification that a person died or was grievously injured following the application of an intermediate weapon shall immediately report the incident to the Duty Officer.											/	/						

COMPARISONS OF USE-OF-FORCE AND CEW POLICIES

9. REPORTING PROTOCOLS AND REVIEW																		
	Municipal Police Forces												Other Agencies					
	Abbotsford	Central Saanich	Delta	Kitasoo	Nelson	New Westminster	Oak Bay	Port Moody	Saanich	St'at'imx Tribal Police	Transit Authority Police	Vancouver	Victoria	West Vancouver	Corrections	Previous RCMP	Current RCMP	Sheriffs
A supervisor receiving notification that a person died or was grievously injured following the application of an intermediate weapon shall obtain detailed reports from all members involved in the incident.												✓						
A supervisor receiving notification that a person died or was grievously injured following the application of an intermediate weapon shall submit a full report, including recommendations (if appropriate), to the Chief Constable.												✓						
Once a subject has been affected and controlled with the CEW, the supervisor will complete the supervisor CEW report and place the report in the investigative file for review.					✓					✓								
Supervisor will ensure that members submit a use-of-force form and review it for quality assurance.																✓	✓	
Supervisor will place a copy of the use-of-force report with the weapon.												✓						
On a quarterly basis the training officer will compile a summary Subject Behaviour Response Report.	✓																	
Reporting protocol—duty officer																		
A duty officer receiving a report that a person has died or was grievously injured following the application of an intermediate weapon shall notify Major Crime Section—Homicide, who will be responsible for the investigation.												✓						
Review of CEW use																		
Circumstances warranting review																		
The supervisor will review the report to ensure the actions of member comply with law and policy. If there is a concern over the appropriateness of the member's actions, supervisors may consult a subject matter expert.	✓																	
All incidents will be reviewed in which a police officer applies force:																		
• by means of a weapon, firearm, or lateral neck restraint and compliance, or			✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓								
• by any means, other than routine handcuffing or low levels of restraint			✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓								
The police department will review the assignment of a police officer, using established criteria, where use of force results in death or grievous bodily harm.			✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓								
Purpose of review																		
All use-of-force reports will be reviewed by the National Criminal Operations Branch as soon as practicable to ensure consistency with national directives and policy.																	✓	

COMPARISONS OF USE-OF-FORCE AND CEW POLICIES

9. REPORTING PROTOCOLS AND REVIEW																		
	Municipal Police Forces												Other Agencies					
	Abbotsford	Central Saanich	Delta	Kitasoo	Nelson	New Westminster	Oak Bay	Port Moody	Saanich	St'at'imx Tribal Police	Transit Authority Police	Vancouver	Victoria	West Vancouver	Corrections	Previous RCMP	Current RCMP	Sheriffs
All reported use of force will be reviewed by the Chief Constable to determine whether: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • policies were adhered to; • policies covering the situation were clearly understandable and effective; and • training and/or policies require revision. 		/	/		/													
All reported uses of force will be reviewed by the OIC of Staff Development to determine whether: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • policies covering the situation were clearly understandable and effective; and • department training and/or policies/procedures require revision. 							/	/	/	/								
Review protocol																		
All findings to non-compliance, with respect to policies or training inadequacies, will be reported to the Chief Constable.		/	/		/					/								
If an issue is identified during the review process, the respective divisional Criminal Operational Branch is to be notified.																	/	
Watch Commanders are responsible for ensuring that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • incidents involving ANY discharge of a CEW are reviewed and appropriately documented and brought forward to the supervisor in charge of training; • use of the CEW is limited to CEW trained officers; • use of CEWs and related tactics is monitored; • proper procedures are followed when signing out CEWs; • when returned at end of watch, ALL CEWs and AIR CARTRIDGES are accounted for; • members who use the CEW complete a subject behaviour report PRIME template; • a review is conducted into each incident in which a CEW is fired; and • a report on any contentious deployments or actions is forwarded to the departmental subject matter expert. 						/												
In review, consideration must be given to the safety of the public and other officers when considering force options.									/									
In review, the safety of officers is of paramount importance and the actions of all officers and supervisors must be judged on this basis.									/									
In review, actions taken by members must be consistent with officer safety and the protection of the public.									/									

COMPARISONS OF USE-OF-FORCE AND CEW POLICIES

9. REPORTING PROTOCOLS AND REVIEW																			
	Municipal Police Forces												Other Agencies						
	Abbotsford	Central Saanich	Delta	Kitasoo	Nelson	New Westminster	Oak Bay	Port Moody	Saanich	St'at'imx Tribal Police	Transit Authority Police	Vancouver	Victoria	West Vancouver	Corrections	Previous RCMP	Current RCMP	Sheriffs	
An officer's "use-of-force report" will not be used or admitted into evidence under the following circumstances: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • internal investigations or hearings; • <i>Police Act</i> investigations or hearings; and • Police Complaint Commissioner hearings. 		✓				✓	✓		✓										
A complete investigation into the use of deadly force will be conducted by the GIS Supervisor, as directed by the Inspector i/c Operations, who will submit a detailed report to the Chief Constable, including recommendations on reassignment, further training, or disciplinary action, if warranted. The Chief Constable will submit the report to the chairperson of the police board. The chairperson of the police board will review the report and take the appropriate action.		✓			✓			✓	✓										
Substantive content of review																			
A complete investigation into the use of deadly force will be conducted by the OIC of Detectives, who will submit a detailed report to the Chief Constable including recommendations on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • commendation (for appropriate action); • on reassignment; • further training; • disciplinary action, if warranted; or • no action to be taken. 		✓					✓		✓										
The OIC of Staff Development will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • compile a report on any policy or training inadequacies; • include recommendations to correct the inadequacies; and • forward the report to the Chief Constable. 									✓										

COMPARISONS OF USE-OF-FORCE AND CEW POLICIES

10. EXCITED DELIRIUM																		
	Municipal Police Forces												Other Agencies					
	Abbotsford	Central Saanich	Delta	Kitasoo	Nelson	New Westminster	Oak Bay	Port Moody	Saanich	St'at'imx Tribal Police	Transit Authority Police	Vancouver	Victoria	West Vancouver	Corrections	Previous RCMP	Current RCMP	Sheriffs
Symptoms and identification of excited delirium																		
Individuals can experience medical emergencies brought on through mental, medical, or substance abuse issues, such as excited delirium or psychosis. Policy notes that members should be aware that excited delirium exists and may warrant special care.	/			/	/											/		
Excited delirium is defined as “a state of extreme mental and physiological excitement, characterized by extreme agitation, hyperthermia, hostility, exceptional strength and endurance without apparent fatigue” (Morrison and Sadler, 2001).				/												/		
Excited delirium may present as combative, incoherent, non-compliant, and unresponsive behaviour.	/																	
Subjects may exhibit the following symptoms or behaviour: removal of clothing; bizarre and violent behaviour; running in heavy street traffic; hyperactivity; aggression; smashing objects, particularly windows and glass; non-responsive to police presence or verbal extreme paranoia; incoherent shouting, unintelligible speech, animal sounds; flight behaviour; lid lift (eyes opening so wide the whites of the eyes are completely visible); unusual strength; intervention; imperviousness to pain; ability to resist numerous police officers over an extended period of time; <u>overheating (hyperthermia); or profuse sweating or no sweating at all.</u>				/												/		
All members must familiarize themselves with the common signs of excited delirium.				/												/		
Protocol in dealing with excited delirium																		
Ambulance should be called as soon as possible if excited delirium is noted. (Emergency health services involvement is warranted as early as possible in the restraint process.)	/			/	/											/		
Intervention should be delayed until ambulance is present in cases of excited delirium, though consideration must also be given to containing the subject.	/																	
Individuals experiencing excited delirium require medical treatment, which first requires that they be restrained.				/												/		
If possible, promptly go to the hospital to relay observations to health care personnel to ensure information is properly relayed.				/												/		
If there is evidence of substance abuse, seize as an exhibit.				/												/		
In considering intervention options for excited delirium cases, the use of the CEW in a probe-mode deployment may be the most effective response to establish control.				/												/		

COMPARISONS OF USE-OF-FORCE AND CEW POLICIES

10. EXCITED DELIRIUM																		
	Municipal Police Forces												Other Agencies					
	Abbotsford	Central Saanich	Delta	Kitasoo	Nelson	New Westminster	Oak Bay	Port Moody	Saanich	St'at'imx Tribal Police	Transit Authority Police	Vancouver	Victoria	West Vancouver	Corrections	Previous RCMP	Current RCMP	Sheriffs
When a subject who has been "hit with a CEW" is detained in detention facility, the guard or other members must be aware of that fact and closely monitor the subject's health and safety due to increased risk for excited delirium.								/										
An optimal response strategy should include the following: EMS to attend with members; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensure there are enough members on the scene for a quick and effective "hands on" (control) in an effort to minimize the incidence of physical confrontation (note: On its own, the CEW is not intended as a restraint device); one member on CEW; control of arms and legs during CEW deployment cycle; apply approved restraints; when safe to do so, remove the subject from the prone position as soon as possible after control is established; if no EMS is present at the scene and the subject suddenly becomes quiet and stops resisting, EMS should be summoned and preparation be made for CPR; and as excited delirium is a medical emergency, all subjects should be transported via EMS, where possible, and placed in health services care as soon as possible. 				/											/			
Member training regarding excited delirium																		
Member training includes education and awareness about excited delirium and resuscitation of unresponsive subjects, in conjunction with CEW application.					/													

COMPARISONS OF USE-OF-FORCE AND CEW POLICIES

11. CEW DEFINITIONS																		
	Municipal Police Forces												Other Agencies					
	Abbotsford	Central Saanich	Delta	Kitasoo	Nelson	New Westminster	Oak Bay	Port Moody	Saanich	St'at'imx Tribal Police	Transit Authority Police	Vancouver	Victoria	West Vancouver	Corrections	Previous RCMP	Current RCMP	Sheriffs
CEWs defined as "less than lethal" or "less lethal."			/				/	/	/			/	/	/				
Definition describes physiological effects of CEW exposure (does not differentiate effects of probe and stun modes).							/		/									
Definition describes physiological effects of CEW exposure (probe function).	/	/	/	/		/		/		/		/			/	/		
Definition describes physiological effects of CEW exposure (stun function).	/	/		/											/	/		
Policy identifies specific authorized CEW models.				/		/	/		/		/	/	/		/	/		
CEWs are defined as prohibited weapons under s. 84(c) of the <i>Criminal Code</i> .							/		/									
CEWs are "intermediate weapons" that provide officers with a range of force options on the Use-of-Force Continuum between "hard physical control" and "lethal force."							/											
CEWs are defined as "prohibited firearms."				/											/	/		

COMPARISONS OF USE-OF-FORCE AND CEW POLICIES

12. LEGAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL AUTHORITY FOR CEW USE (INCLUDING TRAINING)																			
	Municipal Police Forces													Other Agencies					
	Abbotsford	Central Saanich	Delta	Kitasoo	Nelson	New Westminster	Oak Bay	Port Moody	Saanich	St'at'imx Tribal Police	Transit Authority Police	Vancouver	Victoria	West Vancouver	Corrections	Previous RCMP	Current RCMP	Sheriffs	
Legislative authorization																			
The provisions of the <i>Criminal Code</i> , with respect to the use of force by police officers, will prevail over any direction provided by the department.																			
Departmental direction or orders will not serve as justification or protection for a police officer in cases where the use of force exceeds the provisions of the <i>Criminal Code</i> of Canada.			/		/				/			/							
S. 25 of the <i>Criminal Code</i> authorizes using as much force as is necessary if the member acts on reasonable grounds and is justified in doing what they are required or authorized to do, and in using as much force as is necessary for that purpose.	/				/	/	/		/	/			/	/	/				
S. 26 of the <i>Criminal Code</i> holds each member criminally responsible for any excessive use of force.	/				/	/	/		/	/			/	/	/				
S. 27 of the <i>Criminal Code</i> governs the use of force.					/	/	/	/	/	/			/	/	/				
S. 37 of the <i>Criminal Code</i> governs the use of force.					/	/	/		/	/			/	/	/				
<i>Police Act</i> Regulations on Use of Force govern police use of force.											/	/							
<i>Correction Act</i> .															/				
Organizational authorization and rules governing the use of force																			
General rules																			
The use and control of weapons will be governed by:																			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the legal requirements covering these weapons; the provisions of the use of force; the policies and procedures of the department; the training and proficiency of the officer; and the need arising from carrying out the required duties. 			/		/	/			/	/									
Specific rules																			
Members of the Police Service shall only carry the CEWs authorized for use by the Service.		/	/		/	/	/	/	/	/			/		/				
Unauthorized CEWs of any kind are prohibited from being carried or used by members.		/	/		/		/						/						
The CEW units are prohibited from being carried or used while off duty.		/	/		/	/	/	/	/	/	/		/	/					

COMPARISONS OF USE-OF-FORCE AND CEW POLICIES

12. LEGAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL AUTHORITY FOR CEW USE (INCLUDING TRAINING)																		
	Municipal Police Forces														Other Agencies			
	Abbotsford	Central Saanich	Delta	Kitasoo	Nelson	New Westminster	Oak Bay	Port Moody	Saanich	St'at'imx Tribal Police	Transit Authority Police	Vancouver	Victoria	West Vancouver	Corrections	Previous RCMP	Current RCMP	Sheriffs
Specific rules—training provisions																		
Only police officers trained and demonstrating proficiency in the use of authorized firearms or weapons will be allowed to carry and use issued firearms or weapons.	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Each police officer will be required to qualify, at least annually, with any firearm or other weapon that the officer is authorized to use.		/	/		/	/	/	/	/	/								
A member will be required to qualify in the use of the CEW at least every two years.						/				/								
Members certified to operate the CEW must re-qualify every three years.				/											/			
Members certified to operate the CEW must re-qualify annually.																	/	
Training will include education and awareness with respect to excited delirium and resuscitation of unresponsive subjects, in conjunction with CEW application.					/													
Training will be based on standards developed through the Provincial Use-of-Force Coordinator, the Operator Course Training Standard being developed in conjunction with the Provincial Use-of-Force Working Group.					/													
Department must maintain list of CEW trained staff and member re-certification.				/								/		/	/	/		
All CEW training is to be conducted by an instructor certified on the specific device used.								/										

COMPARISONS OF USE-OF-FORCE AND CEW POLICIES

13. CEW ISSUING, MAINTENANCE, AND STORAGE																		
	Municipal Police Forces												Other Agencies					
	Abbotsford	Central Saanich	Delta	Kitasoo	Nelson	New Westminster	Oak Bay	Port Moody	Saanich	St'at'imx Tribal Police	Transit Authority Police	Vancouver	Victoria	West Vancouver	Corrections	Previous RCMP	Current RCMP	Sheriffs
General																		
Only properly functioning CEWs will be carried by officers.						/					/							
Issuing protocol and testing																		
System in place to maintain record of CEW assignment and to ensure all equipment is accounted for.						/	/	/	/		/							
Officers must sign out CEWs at start of shifts and sign back in afterward.			/			/	/				/							/
Police officers must record the serial number of the CEW prior to the start of each shift.					/													
Officers must ensure unit is functioning and battery is charged upon receipt (spark test or otherwise).	/		/	/	/		/	/	/		/					/	/	
Spark test is the only approved method to test battery.				/												/	/	
In a spark test, a loading bin for firearms must be used.																		/
CEW care																		
When CEW is continuously re-cycled, a cooling-off period of 10 minutes must be allowed to prevent internal damage.				/												/	/	
Storage																		
CEW to be stored in accordance with the <i>Public Agents Firearms Regulations</i> .				/												/	/	
CEW to be stored in secure room/equipment office.		/	/			/	/	/	/		/				/			
CEW to be stored in same facilities as handguns, with cartridge removed.																		/
Cartridges are to be stored in the cartridge holder provided on the holster.				/												/	/	
Inspection and maintenance																		
Timing																		
Defective CEWs must be brought to the attention of supervisors.											/							
Maintenance to follow CEW operational manual.		/													/			/
Inspection of CEW done upon discharge.								/					/					
Inspection and servicing done every four-day rotation by supervisor (four-day inspection).		/					/											
Designated member will inspect CEWs monthly (monthly inspection).								/										
Annual inspection and maintenance done by Armourer (annual).			/															

COMPARISONS OF USE-OF-FORCE AND CEW POLICIES

13. CEW ISSUING, MAINTENANCE, AND STORAGE																		
	Municipal Police Forces												Other Agencies					
	Abbotsford	Central Saanich	Delta	Kitasoo	Nelson	New Westminster	Oak Bay	Port Moody	Saanich	St'at'imx Tribal Police	Transit Authority Police	Vancouver	Victoria	West Vancouver	Corrections	Previous RCMP	Current RCMP	Sheriffs
Inspection done a minimum of every two years.	✓				✓			✓		✓								
Party responsible for inspection																		
CEW Armourer or Firearms Training Officer or other designate is responsible for CEW repair.						✓				✓								
Maintenance protocol																		
Detailed battery charging, maintenance, and replacement protocol in place.				✓												✓	✓	
Where rechargeable batteries are used, a second set of batteries must be on hand for backup.																		✓
If the digital power meter (DPM) falls below 30%, Use-of-Force Coordinator is to be contacted and a new DPM purchased.							✓											
DPM is to be replaced when below 20% life.				✓												✓	✓	
DPM to be disposed of when below 1% life.				✓												✓	✓	
DPM is only to be replaced by Use-of-Force Coordinator or designate.							✓											
Member is not to remove or change batteries.							✓											
Only Duracell Ultra batteries (or other approved batteries) are to be installed in CEWs.				✓			✓									✓	✓	
Battery and DPM maintenance is to be done by one person to ensure CEWs are always available and will provide consistent and reliable performance.							✓											
Detailed battery-charging protocol in place for new CEWs.				✓												✓	✓	
If operational cartridge has not been deployed in five years, it must be replaced.				✓												✓	✓	
Cartridges should not be stored long term, and should not be carried in the extended DPM.				✓												✓	✓	
Malfunctioning or faulty CEWs must be marked to indicate that they are faulty and to be removed from service, in compliance with the <i>Canada Labour Code</i> .				✓												✓	✓	
Expired cartridges may be used for training purposes, except for scenario-based training.				✓												✓	✓	

COMPARISONS OF USE-OF-FORCE AND CEW POLICIES

14. CEW HANDLING																		
	Municipal Police Forces												Other Agencies					
	Abbotsford	Central Saanich	Delta	Kitasoo	Nelson	New Westminster	Oak Bay	Port Moody	Saanich	St'at'imx Tribal Police	Transit Authority Police	Vancouver	Victoria	West Vancouver	Corrections	Previous RCMP	Current RCMP	Sheriffs
CEW must be carried on duty belt or holster, opposite the sidearm, to insure proper weapon is drawn.				/	/				/							/	/	/
When not in use, CEW must be carried in the locked trunk of the police car.							/											
The fluorescent yellow stickers on the CEW are intended to differentiate it from the pistol and must not be removed or altered under any circumstance.				/											/	/		
During escort, the CEW will be either in the approved holster on the duty belt or in the holster and secured in the vehicle gun locker.																		/

COMPARISONS OF USE-OF-FORCE AND CEW POLICIES

15. VOLUNTARY EXPOSURE																		
	Municipal Police Forces												Other Agencies					
	Abbotsford	Central Saanich	Delta	Kitsoo	Nelson	New Westminster	Oak Bay	Port Moody	Saanich	St'at'imx Tribal Police	Transit Authority Police	Vancouver	Victoria	West Vancouver	Corrections	Previous RCMP	Current RCMP	Sheriffs
ONLY candidates taking the CEW course or CEW instructor course may participate in the CEW voluntary exposure exercise, to be conducted by a CEW instructor.				✓												✓	✓	
The public is NOT permitted to participate in voluntary exposure exercise.				✓												✓	✓	
Candidates in the cadet training program are permitted to participate in the CEW voluntary exposure exercise.																	✓	
Trainees are not subjected to the CEW under any circumstances.														✓				

COMPARISONS OF USE-OF-FORCE AND CEW POLICIES

16. DATA DOWNLOADING																		
	Municipal Police Forces												Other Agencies					
	Abbotsford	Central Saanich	Delta	Kitاسoo	Nelson	New Westminster	Oak Bay	Port Moody	Saanich	St'at'imx Tribal Police	Transit Authority Pol	Vancouver	Victoria	West Vancouver	Corrections	Previous RCMP	Current RCMP	Sheriffs
Download protocol requirement																		
Each division should develop a system for downloading and storing data downloaded.				/												/	/	
When data download is to occur																		
Data is downloaded after a CEW is discharged and attached to use-of-force report (or other analogous report) .							/	/	/		/	/		/				
Data is downloaded for use in an investigation.				/												/	/	
Data is downloaded from malfunctioning or faulty CEWs.				/												/	/	
Data must be downloaded from CEWs a minimum once a year.				/												/	/	
Who performs download																		
CEW downloads done only by designated officers.				/												/	/	
When CEW inspection is to occur																		
Independent test of CEW done when someone is seriously injured or dies when a member resorts to lethal force because a CEW was ineffective or malfunctioned.				/												/		
Independent test of CEW done when a member is seriously injured or dies when a member resorts to lethal force because a CEW was ineffective or malfunctioned.				/												/		
Independent test of CEW done after any incident that involves injury requiring medical treatment or death proximal to the use of a CEW.																	/	
Independent test of CEW done after any incident in which it is in the public or the member's interest to determine the working state of a CEW.																/		
Independent test of CEW done when a supervisor, a Divisional Use-of-Force Coordinator, a Criminal Operations Officer, the National Use-of-Force Officer, or National Criminal Operations Branch is of the opinion that testing is warranted in the circumstances.																	/	

1 Not clear on RCMP website.

2 Not CEW specific.