

## APPENDIX F

### BRITISH COLUMBIA LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES COMPARISONS OF CEW TRAINING POLICIES AND PRACTICES TABLE OF CONTENTS

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Information displayed in these matrices is based on information  
received by the Braidwood Commissions of Inquiry as of July 31, 2008.

## APPENDIX F

### Training Materials Used By Each Agency:

- TASER International (TI) Version 11.0 (Jan. 2004) = Port Moody uses a small selection of the information from this version
- TI Version 12.0 (Nov. 2004) = Delta
- TI Version 13.0 (May 2006) = Transit Authority Police (X26 User Course), West Vancouver, Sheriffs (through the Justice Institute)
- TI Version 14.0 (Oct. 2007) = Abbotsford, Central Saanich, Nelson, New Westminster, and Corrections
- RCMP, (Kitasoo, Stl'Atl'Imx) = Essentially based on Version 13.0, but states it has separate training methods and tactics.
- The remaining agencies of Oak Bay, Vancouver, Victoria, and Saanich do not use specific versions of the TI materials, but do include some of the images and slides from the TI training materials. These agencies appear to have based their training on a Course Training Standard (CTS) developed by Cst. Mike Massine of the Victoria Police Department.

The term "CEW" or "CEWs" will be the term used in this training matrix to describe Conducted Energy Weapons (CEWs)/Conducted Energy Devices (CEDs)/Electric Control Devices (ECDs).

COMPARISONS OF CEW TRAINING POLICIES AND PRACTICES

1. PRINCIPLES FOR CEW USE																	
	Municipal Police Forces												Other Agencies				
	Abbotsford	Central Saanich	Delta	Kitsao	Nelson	New Westminster	Oak Bay	Port Moody	Saanich	Stittimx Tribal Police	Transit Authority Police	Vancouver	Victoria	West Vancouver	Corrections	RCMP	Sheriffs
<b>Determining the appropriate use-of-force measure to apply: general use-of-force training</b>																	
“Each agency is responsible for creating their own use-of-force policy and determining how [CEW] devices fit into their use-of-force matrix based on legal and community standards. Make sure your agency has a use-of-force policy that addresses [CEW] device use and that this policy is clearly addressed during end-user training.” (TI v.13, v.14) <sup>1</sup>	/	/			/	/					/			/	/		/
Training materials include the National Use-of-Force Framework (NUFF) to guide CEW use.						/		/		/	/	/					
Training materials include the Incident Management/Intervention Model (IM/IM) to guide CEW use.			/						/							/	
<b>Principles of the IM/IM:</b> (1) The primary objective of any intervention is public safety. (2) Police officer safety is essential to public safety. (3) The intervention model must always be applied in the context of a careful assessment of risk. (4) Risk assessment must take into account the likelihood and extent of life loss, injury, and damage. (5) Risk assessment is a continuous process and risk management must evolve as situations change. (6) The best strategy is least intervention necessary to manage risk. (7) The best intervention causes the least harm or damage.				/					/							/	
The IM/IM is not a model for justification but a risk assessment tool.			/						/							/	
The CEW is an alternative force options tool.																	/
The CEW is an intermediate weapon based on the NUFF.						/		/		/	/	/					
The CEW is an intermediate weapon based on the IM/IM.			/						/							/	
The CEW is a close-quarters- to medium-range intermediate weapon.						/											
The CEW is a medium-range intermediate weapon. (TI v.11)								/									
The CEW device is not a substitute for lethal force. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/	/	/	/			/	/	/	/		/	/	/	/
CEWs can be used in conjunction with deadly force where appropriate and reasonable to do so.			/						/							/	
Implied and actual uses of the CEW are allowed at active resistance on the NUFF. <sup>2</sup>						/		/		/	/	/	/				

COMPARISONS OF CEW TRAINING POLICIES AND PRACTICES

1. PRINCIPLES FOR CEW USE																	
	Municipal Police Forces												Other Agencies				
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TASER use is allowed at active resistance on the IM/IM.				/						/						/	
Active resistance—a subject displaying actively resistant behaviour does not physically assault the officer, but actively resists in such a manner that won't allow the officer to control. Often accompanying this type of resistance is "verbal non-compliance" (refusing a lawful order or direction). Examples of this resistance are pushing or pulling away from the officer or attempting to flee.											/						
Active resistance can include subjects who are non-compliant; pull away; twist and turn; resist control; "turtle" on the ground; prevent arrest; or facilitate escape without assault.											/						
Active resistance includes holding one's arms underneath oneself while on the ground.				/						/						/	
Subjects who actively resist will typically pull arms away from controlling officers, run away, hold onto fixed objects, brace themselves in doorways, or "turtle" by pulling their arms into their chest area, resisting attempts to straighten the arms.												/					
Active resistance includes resisting an officer's lawful efforts to take them into custody without attacking the officer.							/		/								
Active resistance—a person who is physically resisting their attempt at control by the person directing overt and defensive physical actions; the person may attempt to push or pull away in a manner that does not allow the officer to establish control; may include the person trying to run away, pulling hands away or actively holding onto an object which defeats the officer's attempts at physical control, e.g., a person pushing away or struggling defensively while a member attempts to place him/her into the back of a police vehicle.																/	
Passive resistance includes not complying with verbal commands.											/						
The use of the CEW is supported when lower levels of force are ineffective and/or inappropriate and where higher levels of force would be inappropriate or not justified.											/						
CEWs are to be used as a control weapon against an active resister or assailant where other forms of control or weapons would be ineffective or inappropriate under the circumstances.																	/

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Included in the training materials is a chart relating to TASER® International, Inc.'s "Use-of-Force Police Survey." The survey shows that 87% of departments surveyed in the U.S. most commonly use the CEW at or before pepper spray on the use-of-force continuum. Nine percent use the CEW above pepper spray, and 3% use the CEW at impact weapon on the use-of-force continuum. (TI v.13, v. 14)	/	/			/	/					/			/	/		/
Many situations beginning as standoffs have the potential to escalate to lethal force. Early use of a CEW can prevent many of these situations from escalating to lethal force levels. (TI v.12)			/														
Officers may act to prevent an event; often need to go one level higher on the IM/IM to establish control.				/					/							/	
<b>Specific use-of-force training</b>																	
<b>Push-stun mode</b>																	
To use a CEW in push-stun mode, a minimum of active resistance is required.							/		/			/	/				
<b>Probe mode</b>																	
To use a CEW in probe mode, requires a minimum of assaultive behaviour is required.							/		/				/				
Probe mode may be used on subjects displaying combative or assaultive behaviour or higher.							/		/				/				
<b>Subject specific considerations</b>																	
Although several subjects armed with firearms have been incapacitated by CEW devices and safely apprehended, there have been cases where subjects have been able to discharge a firearm after being struck with a CEW device. Always ensure you have cover and other available force options when attempting to incapacitate an armed subject with a CEW device. (TI v.14)	/	/			/	/									/		
Active resistance includes holding one's arms underneath oneself while on the ground.				/					/							/	

COMPARISONS OF CEW TRAINING POLICIES AND PRACTICES

2. CIRCUMSTANCES IN WHICH CEW DEPLOYMENT IS PROHIBITED																	
	Municipal Police Forces													Other Agencies			
	Abbotsford	Central Saanich	Delta	Kitasoo	Nelson	New West	Oak Bay	Port Moody	Saanich	Strathlinx Tribal Police	Transit Authority Police	Vancouver	Victoria	West Van	Corrections	RCMP	Sheriffs
<b>Blanket prohibitions</b>																	
Never use a contact stun with the cartridge still in place.																	✓
Never point at anything you don't intend to shoot. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓
Never place finger on trigger unless firing is imminent. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Never place a hand in front of weapon, especially when changing the cartridge. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Keep the weapon safety switch in the SAFE position until pointed in a safe direction (toward the target). (TI v.12, v.13)			✓	✓					✓							✓	
Never aim the laser in the eyes. (TI v.13, v.14)	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Laser light can cause eye damage if directed into eyes for prolonged periods of time. (TI v.12)			✓	✓					✓							✓	
Probes shot in the eyes can cause serious damage. (TI v.12)			✓														
<b>Areas of the body to avoid unless the situation dictates a higher level of injury risk is justified</b>																	
<b>Probe mode</b>																	
Eyes. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓					✓			✓	✓		✓
Head. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Avoid head shots unless there is a risk of death or grievous bodily harm (DGBH).													✓				
Face. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓					✓			✓	✓		✓
Throat. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Groin. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Drive-stun with cartridge</b>																	
Groin. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)				✓			✓		✓	✓			✓			✓	
Head. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Avoid head shots unless there is a risk of DGBH.													✓				
Throat. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Drive-stun without cartridge</b>																	
Head.				✓			✓		✓							✓	

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Avoid head shots unless there is a risk of DGBH.													✓				
Neck. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓				✓			✓	✓		✓
Groin. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
Throat.				✓						✓						✓	
Trachea.			✓						✓				✓				
Back of neck.			✓						✓				✓				
<b>Groups of people upon whom to avoid CEW application if possible</b>																	
Pregnant women. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
A CEW may be used if the subject is pregnant and the only option is lethal force.				✓					✓	✓			✓			✓	
Frail or infirm. (TI v.13, v.14)	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Very young.									✓				✓				
Officers must use caution when the subject is running, but are not prohibited from deploying a CEW on a running or fleeing subject. (TI v.13, v.14)	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓				✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Environmental considerations</b>																	
CEWs can ignite explosive materials, liquids, or vapours. These include gasoline, other flammables, explosive materials, liquids, or vapours (e.g., gases found in sewer lines or methamphetamine labs). Some self-defense sprays use flammable carriers such as alcohol and could be dangerous to use in immediate conjunction with CEWs. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Fall injuries, particularly from elevated heights, can pose risk of significant injury or death; can cause secondary injuries from person falling. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Elevated risk when subject is in water. (TI v.13, v.14)	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓				✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Medical considerations</b>																	
Published peer-reviewed research shows that there is no negative effect of the CEW device when used on a subject with a pacemaker. (TI v.13, v.14)	✓	✓			✓	✓					✓			✓	✓		✓
Modern pacemakers and implanted cardiac defibrillators withstand external electrical defibrillators at least 800 times stronger than the CEW conducted energy pulses.				✓						✓						✓	

COMPARISONS OF CEW TRAINING POLICIES AND PRACTICES

2. CIRCUMSTANCES IN WHICH CEW DEPLOYMENT IS PROHIBITED																	
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The CEW is safe and effective for suspects under the influence of drugs or alcohol. (TI v.12)			/														
Cocaine makes the heart less susceptible to electrically induced fibrillation. (TI v.13, v.14)	/	/		/	/	/				/	/			/	/	/	/
Animal testing has shown insignificant effects on heart rhythms or blood pressure.				/						/						/	
CEW devices have been successfully used to incapacitate subjects under a variety of chemical and mental influences. The CEW device works on people under these influences because it affects the sensory and motor functions of the nervous system (incapacitation). (TI v.13, v.14)	/	/	/	/	/	/				/	/			/	/	/	/
There is a risk of surface burns, wounding, and scarring of the skin during all modes of deployment. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/		/	/			/		/		/	/	/		/
Scarring may result from CEW application, depending on length of exposure and skin type.				/					/	/						/	
In a dynamic environment, drive-stun electrodes may slide on the skin of a thrashing subject causing multiple marks, scratches, and scarring, as opposed to single electrode marks if the drive-stun is applied directly without movement. The severity and duration of these marks, scratches, and scars may vary. (TI v.12, v.13)			/								/			/			/
There are medical opinions that the output of the CEW exceeds the medical threshold required to cause seizure.									/				/				
Strong muscle contractions during neuromuscular incapacitation (NMI) may cause muscle or tendon strain or tear, joint injuries, back injuries, stress fractures, or other secondary injuries. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/		/	/					/			/	/		/
In certain instances, subjects may experience physical exertion type injuries.				/						/						/	
NMI can cause pain and associated stress. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/		/	/				/				/	/		/
Subject may experience stress caused by pain, minor skin irritation or injury, temporary blisters, redness, or minor bleeding if probes puncture skin. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/	/	/	/				/	/			/	/	/	/
<b>Other subject considerations</b>																	
Training materials contain examples of types of subjects involved in effective CEW incidents, without recommending use on these subjects. These types of subjects include emotionally disturbed persons (EDPs), suicidal subjects, subjects suffering from excited delirium, and subjects under chemical influence. (TI v.13, v.14)	/	/			/	/					/			/	/		/

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The CEW device can be an effective way to deal with situations involving <b>suicidal subjects</b> . (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/		/	/				/			/	/		/
When dealing with <b>suicidal subjects</b> , establish lethal cover as needed. (TI v.12, v.14)	/	/	/		/	/				/			/	/		/
CEW technology is becoming widely accepted as the premier tool for crisis intervention teams based upon its non-injurious effect upon <b>emotionally disturbed subjects</b> . (TI v.12)			/													
There is an increased risk involved with deploying CEW upon someone operating a <b>vehicle or machinery</b> (during all modes of deployment). (TI v.13, v.14)	/	/		/	/	/			/	/			/	/	/	/
<b>Officer safety</b>																
<b>Cartridge safety</b>																
Cartridges are deployed by <b>electrical discharge</b> . (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/	/	/	/			/	/			/	/	/	/
Unexpected deployments can be caused by any <b>static discharge</b> . (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/	/	/	/		/	/	/			/	/	/	/
Do not point <b>cartridges</b> at yourself or at anyone else. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/	/	/	/			/	/			/	/	/	/
Never carry loose live cartridges in <b>pockets</b> as a buildup of static electricity could discharge the probes.								/				/				
<b>Weapon safety</b>																
The CEW looks like a <b>firearm</b> , so treat it like a firearm; observe standard firearm/sidearm safety guidelines. (TI v.11, v.12, v.13)			/				/	/		/		/	/		/	/
Treat this as a <b>loaded weapon</b> . (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/	/	/	/		/	/	/		/	/	/	/	/
Remove the cartridge; visually and physically inspect the weapon to ensure it is <b>safe</b> ; exercise <b>muzzle control</b> .								/				/				
<b>Other considerations: CEW dependence</b>																
Avoid CEW <b>over-dependence</b> : some agencies have had so much success with CEW devices that officers sometimes neglect proper procedures and other force options. This is a training issue that must be addressed in all instructor and user courses. It should also be emphasized in ongoing department training. (TI v.13, v.14)	/	/			/	/				/			/	/		/
It is recommended that officers responsible for reviewing CEW use reports be cognizant of potential for over-dependence and address any concerns of CEW <b>over-dependence</b> early. (TI v.14)	/	/			/	/								/		

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Nothing is ever 100% effective so do not become CEW dependent. (11 v.12)			/	/					/	/						/	
No force option is 100% effective.							/						/				

COMPARISONS OF CEW TRAINING POLICIES AND PRACTICES

3. STEPS PRIOR TO CEW DEPLOYMENT																	
	Municipal Police Forces													Other Agencies			
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<b>Lethal or backup cover</b>																	
Always take advantage of cover and distance.									✓				✓				
Lethal cover or appropriate force oversight should be present, when possible. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
Whenever possible have at least one backup officer present to cuff suspect. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓
Use cover and distance to ensure officer safety. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓				✓			✓	✓			✓
<b>Use of CEW as a "force presence" prior to discharge</b>																	
Prior to discharge, an officer may use implied use-of-force tactics to try to gain compliance, such as the spark test or spark demo (removing the cartridge and arcing the weapon); and painting the target with the CEW laser. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Consider a spark demo if other CEW devices are present or the subject is contained. (TI v.13)				✓						✓	✓			✓		✓	✓
<b>Verbal commands</b>																	
If practicable, officers must attempt to gain compliance using verbal commands. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Verbal warnings are important to prevent sympathetic reflex firing response from other officers. (v.12)			✓						✓				✓				
<b>Content of verbal warning</b>																	
"TASER! TASER!" (TI v.12)			✓										✓		✓		✓
"TASER, TASER, TASER!"									✓								
Use a command other than "Shoot!" such as "Deploy!" (TI v.12)			✓														

COMPARISONS OF CEW TRAINING POLICIES AND PRACTICES

4. STEPS DURING CEW DEPLOYMENT																	
	Municipal Police Forces												Other Agencies				
	Abbotsford	Central Saanich	Delta	Kitasoo	Nelson	New West	Oak Bay	Port Moody	Saanich	Strathlinx Tribal Police	Transit Authority Police	Vancouver	Victoria	West Van	Corrections	RCMP	Sheriffs
<b>General</b>																	
Officers should provide verbal commands during and after the CEW application. (TI v.12)			/														
<b>CEW deployment protocol: probe mode</b>																	
Probe hits are more desirable than stun mode because probe hits are more effective (neuromuscular incapacitation [NMI] vs. pain compliance), can be applied from a safer distance, usually require fewer cycles, and fewer injuries result. (TI v.13, v.14)	/	/			/	/					/			/	/		/
<b>Aiming and distance considerations</b>																	
Training materials include general guidelines about probe distance and spread considerations. (TI v. 11, v.12, v.13)			/	/			/	/	/	/	/		/	/		/	/
Aim CEW like a standard firearm at centre of mass. (TI v.11, v.12, v.13)			/	/				/		/	/			/		/	/
Aim CEW at target—centre of mass or legs. (TI v. 14)	/	/			/	/									/		
Use sights and/or laser. (TI v.11, v.12, v.13)			/	/				/		/	/			/		/	/
A general spread consideration is 1 foot (0.3 m) of spread for every 7 feet (2.1 m) of travel. (TI v.11, v.12, v.13)			/	/				/		/	/			/		/	/
Greater probe spread increases effectiveness. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/		/	/				/				/	/		/
If possible, aim for a minimum 4-inch spread. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/		/	/				/				/	/		/
Hold the CEW vertically unless subject is laying down or at an angle. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/		/	/				/				/	/		/
Primary CEW targets include torso (centre of mass) back and shoulders, buttocks, hips, legs.							/		/								
The entire back is a good target for the CEW. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/		/	/			/		/		/	/	/		/
The back is a good target because clothing fits tighter, there is a surprise factor, the back contains stronger muscles to achieve greater NMI, and avoids sensitive target areas such as eyes and groin. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/		/	/				/				/	/		/
For deployments from zero to 7 feet (0-2 metres), there is a high hit probability, but limited probe spread and as a result there will be low amounts of muscle mass affected. In addition, there is a short reactionary distance between subject and deployer. Consider targeting area to put one probe above the waist and one below the waist for enhanced effectiveness. (TI v.13, v.14)	/	/			/	/					/			/	/		/

COMPARISONS OF CEW TRAINING POLICIES AND PRACTICES

4. STEPS DURING CEW DEPLOYMENT																	
	Municipal Police Forces												Other Agencies				
	Abbotsford	Central Saanich	Delta	Kitasoo	Nelson	New West	Oak Bay	Port Moody	Saanich	Strathmoor Tribal Police	Transit Authority Police	Vancouver	Victoria	West Van	Corrections	RCMP	Sheriffs
Deployments from 7 to 15 feet (2-4.5 metres) are considered “optimum range” because there is a high hit probability, good probe spread, and therefore a good amount of muscle mass affected. In addition, there will likely be plenty of slack in wires (with 21-foot or 25-foot cartridges), and a good reactionary distance. <small>(TI v.13, v.14)</small>	/	/			/	/			/		/			/	/		/
Deployments from 15 to 35 feet (4.5-10.67 metres) have a fair hit probability with both probes, a large probe spread, and a large amount of muscle affected. There is less slack in wires and a large reactionary distance. <small>(TI v.13, v.14)</small>	/	/			/	/					/			/	/		/
<b>CEW deployment protocol: drive-stun mode</b>																	
Drive-stun mode is a pain compliance tool, and this mode does not cause NMI. <small>(TI v.12, v.13, v.14)</small>	/	/	/		/	/				/	/		/	/			/
The drive-stun can be used when in close proximity to subject. The muzzle of the CEW is pressed to the subject’s body.											/						
Stun mode is deployed by pressing the CEW onto preferred push-stun locations using the overhand grip technique.				/					/							/	
Because of the potential for the stun to slide off of the subject, officers frequently find themselves in prolonged struggles with violent suspects whom they end up drive-stunning several times in several different locations. This often results in multiple discharges and numerous signature marks and scratches on the suspect’s body. It is in these types of scenarios that officers often face accusations of excessive force. Although officers are usually justified in their use of force and the CEW device in these cases, many of them could have avoided problems by using probes to incapacitate the suspect and allow fellow officers to restrain him without further struggles. Officers will not always have the option of using probes. When this is the case, they should attempt to target the drive-stun to appropriate pressure points in an attempt to get the suspect restrained as quickly as possible. <small>(TI v.13, v.14)</small>	/	/			/	/					/			/	/		/
<b>Effective drive-stun target areas</b>																	
Carotid area. <small>(TI v.12, v.13, v.14)</small>	/	/	/		/	/				/				/	/		/
Brachial artery area. <small>(TI v.12, v.13, v.14)</small>	/	/	/		/	/				/				/	/		/
Brachial plexus tie-in. <small>(TI v.12, v.13, v.14)</small>	/	/	/		/	/				/				/	/		/
Radial. <small>(TI v.12, v.13, v.14)</small>	/	/	/		/	/				/				/	/		/

COMPARISONS OF CEW TRAINING POLICIES AND PRACTICES

4. STEPS DURING CEW DEPLOYMENT																	
	Municipal Police Forces													Other Agencies			
	Abbotsford	Central Saanich	Delta	Kitasoo	Nelson	New West	Oak Bay	Port Moody	Saanich	Strathlinx Tribal Police	Transit Authority Police	Vancouver	Victoria	West Van	Corrections	RCMP	Sheriffs
Pelvis. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/		/	/	/		/		/		/	/	/		/
Common peroneal. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/		/	/				/			/	/			/
Upper mid calf. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/		/	/				/			/	/			/
Large muscle masses and nerve endings.							/		/			/					
Below the cervical portion of the spine is the thoracic vertebrae which continues to the lower lumbar. This area is protected by large muscles and provides a good area for push-stuns.									/								
Do not hold on to live cartridge while applying a drive-stun because if cartridge gets within 2 inches of CEW or suspect it may deploy. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/		/	/			/		/		/	/			/
If the drive-stun is not effective at first instance, officers may consider an additional cycle. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/		/	/				/			/	/			/
If drive-stun is not effective, evaluate location, consider an additional cycle to a different pressure point, or consider alternative force options. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/		/	/			/		/	/	/	/			/
Someone in a mental-health crisis state, under the influence of a mind-altering substance, or extremely focused are prone to "mind-body disconnection." If only the push-stun mode is used, the CEW becomes a pain compliance technique with limited threat reduction potential for subjects at the high end of the three mind-body disconnect categories. Push the drive-stun aggressively into the subject for best results.									/								
<b>CEW deployment protocol: drive-stun with cartridge mode</b>																	
Probe deployment with a drive-stun follow-up is suggested for probe hits that are close together or for when only one probe makes contact with the subject. (TI v.13, v.14)	/	/			/	/					/			/	/		/
Probes released during a drive-stun with cartridge can help maintain contact with a violent suspect. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/		/	/	/		/		/		/	/	/		/
Officer may subsequently apply a drive-stun away from probes to achieve NMI. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/		/	/	/		/		/		/	/	/		/
<b>Length of cycle</b>																	
Single trigger pull discharges current for 5-second cycle. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/	/	/	/	/		/	/	/		/	/	/	/	/
A full 5-second cycle deployment should be applied without interruption (unless circumstances dictate otherwise). (TI v.12)			/														

COMPARISONS OF CEW TRAINING POLICIES AND PRACTICES

4. STEPS DURING CEW DEPLOYMENT																	
	Municipal Police Forces													Other Agencies			
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Move safety switch down (SAFE) to immediately stop a discharge (e.g., if the CEW is accidentally discharged). (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/	/	/	/			/	/	/		/	/	/	/	/
Although some officers shut off the unit before completion of the first 5-second cycle, officers should let the CEW run the full cycle in order to reduce the probability of a field failure. (TI v.12)			/														
Trigger pulls during the 5-second cycle will not affect the cycle unless held continuously. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/	/	/	/			/	/	/		/	/	/	/	/
Holding the trigger continuously beyond the 5-second cycle will continue the electrical discharge until trigger is released. The discharge will cease immediately once the trigger is released. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/	/	/	/			/	/	/		/	/	/	/	/
CEW operator should be prepared to apply additional cycles if necessary. (TI v.12)			/														
Do not hold the trigger continuously beyond the 5-second cycle.												/					
<b>Controlling/cuffing under power</b>																	
Each CEW cycle is a “window of opportunity” to attempt to establish control and restraint while the subject is affected or incapacitated by the CEW cycle. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/		/	/					/	/	/	/	/		/
Cuffing under power is important because there are those who may not comply with verbal commands following CEW cycle (such as EDPs [emotionally disturbed persons], focused or intoxicated persons, and individuals suffering from excited delirium.) (TI v.13, v.14)	/	/			/	/					/			/	/		/
Cuffing under power is important because it may prevent the need for multiple CEW cycles. (TI v.13, v.14)	/	/			/	/					/	/		/	/		/
Officers need to subdue and cuff without hesitation, and can touch and handcuff the subject while the CEW is active. (TI v.12)			/														
Officers should move in and control the subject while the CEW device is cycling and the subject is incapacitated when it is reasonably safe to do so. (TI v.13, v.14)	/	/			/	/	/				/			/	/		/
A second officer gains control and handcuffs during the CEW cycle.													/				
Always handcuffed to rear.									/			/				/	

COMPARISONS OF CEW TRAINING POLICIES AND PRACTICES

4. STEPS DURING CEW DEPLOYMENT																	
	Municipal Police Forces													Other Agencies			
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<b>Other considerations and tactics</b>																	
Wires can break easily if stepped on or pulled; inadvertent contact with wires or the probe during discharge can result in electrical shock; CEW operators should advise officers to avoid wires during restraint for wire integrity. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/	/	/	/	/			/	/		/	/	/	/	/
Avoid crossing wires when multiple CEW devices are deployed. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/		/	/				/			/	/	/		/
Note that the effect of contact with a wire or probe while taking a suspect into custody is relatively minor and will not cause NMI to the officer. Usually, officers will instinctively pull their hand away. It is recommended that officers grab the suspect in a different area, away from the probes and the wires; operators should lift the wires off the ground and may have to walk forward if the subject falls or is running. This may prevent the wires from breaking.													/				
The CEW operator must keep sufficient slack in wires and move with the subject if they start to roll. (TI v.13, v.14)	/	/			/	/	/			/				/	/		/
Officers must run with the subject if they are to utilize the CEW against a running target.									/								
If there is only one probe hit or low spread after CEW deployment, consider a drive-stun follow-up. (TI v.13, v.14)	/	/			/	/				/				/	/		/
Deploy the CEW with a second air cartridge available or have a second CEW nearby. If first shot fails or misses, obtain cover to reload or resort to another tactic; if suspect charges, "C" step and aggressively use the drive-stun mode. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/		/	/				/				/	/		/
If air cartridge is a "dud," (does not deploy) keep weapon aimed upon target while placing the CEW on SAFE. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/	/	/	/			/	/				/	/	/	/
If air cartridge is a "dud," discard immediately, reload with new cartridge, and re-engage target; do not attempt to reuse a dud. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/		/	/				/				/	/		/
When evaluating the effectiveness of a CEW deployment, look for the subject's reaction including change in behaviour, falling to the ground, and going rigid; and listen to the sound of the CEW device because no sound may indicate a good connection, loud arcing at the weapon may indicate no connection, and intermittent arcing at the weapon may indicate a poor connection (due to, for example, clothing disconnect). (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/		/	/			/	/				/	/		/

COMPARISONS OF CEW TRAINING POLICIES AND PRACTICES

4. STEPS DURING CEW DEPLOYMENT																	
	Municipal Police Forces														Other Agencies		
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If there is no reaction or change in subject behaviour, this could indicate poor or no connection, low probe spread, or low muscle mass contact. Suggested tactical considerations to deal with such a situation include reloading and targeting a different area, deploying a drive-stun with a cartridge in place and consider other force options. (TI v.13, v.14)	✓	✓			✓	✓					✓			✓	✓		✓
The CEW electrical current is relatively quiet in actual human use. Practice targets are loud since the energy is arcing in the air.				✓						✓						✓	
In dealing with suicidal subjects, follow department basic officer safety rules/training and establish lethal cover as needed. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓					✓			✓	✓		✓
<b>Common effects of NMI that results from CEW probe deployment upon a subject</b>																	
Subject can fall immediately to the ground. (TI v.11, v.12, v.13, v.14)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Yelling or screaming. (TI v.11, v.12, v.13, v.14)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Involuntary muscle contractions. (TI v.11, v.12, v.13, v.14)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Subject may freeze in place with legs locked. (TI v.11, v.12, v.13, v.14)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Most subjects will not fall down. The majority freeze in place, and shake.									✓				✓				
Subject may feel dazed for several seconds/minutes. (TI v.11, v.12, v.13, v.14)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Potential vertigo. (TI v.11, v.12, v.13, v.14)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Temporary tingling sensation. (TI v.11, v.12, v.13, v.14)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
May experience critical stress amnesia. (TI v.11, v.12, v.13, v.14)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
May not remember any pain. (TI v.11, v.12, v.13, v.14)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
May urinate and/or defecate, but usually this happens only if the subject is actively holding his/her bladder, etc.									✓				✓				
Generally does not cause urination or defecation.				✓						✓						✓	
Does not cause "electrocution" in wet environment.				✓						✓						✓	

COMPARISONS OF CEW TRAINING POLICIES AND PRACTICES

5. MULTIPLE OR PROLONGED DEPLOYMENTS																	
	Municipal Police Forces													Other Agencies			
	Abbotsford	Central Saanich	Delta	Kitasoo	Nelson	New West	Oak Bay	Port Moody	Saanich	Strathlinx Tribal Police	Transit Authority Police	Vancouver	Victoria	West Van	Corrections	RCMP	Sheriffs
<b>General concerns</b>																	
The application of the CEW is a physically stressful event. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/	/	/	/				/	/			/	/	/	/
Continuous exposure risks. When practical, avoid prolonged or continuous exposure(s) to the CEW device's electrical discharge. In some circumstances, in susceptible people, it is conceivable that the stress and exertion of extensive repeated, prolonged, or continuous application(s) of the CEW device may contribute to cumulative exhaustion, stress, and associated medical risk(s). (TI v.14)	/	/			/	/									/		
Tests show that there are no adverse effects on heart function or respiration deriving from multiple or prolonged deployments. (TI v.14)	/	/			/	/	/								/		
CEW applications directly across the chest may cause sufficient muscle contractions to impair normal breathing patterns. While this is not a significant concern for short (5-sec.) exposure, it may be a more relevant concern for extended duration applications. (TI v.12, v.13)			/	/						/	/			/		/	/
Prolonged application of CEW may affect breathing as subjects generally do not breathe during cycles.									/				/				
Current human studies have concluded that CEW applications directly across the chest do not impair normal breathing patterns. (TI v.14)	/	/			/	/									/		
Although existing studies on conscious human volunteers indicate subjects continue to breathe during extended CEW device applications, it is conceivable that the muscle contractions may impair a subject's ability to breathe. (TI v.14)	/	/			/	/									/		
The TASER M26 was applied directly to the chest of experimental animals without causing heart failure during tests at the University of Missouri.				/						/						/	
Using "worst case" scenarios, cardiac safety experts found no induction by the TASER M26 of abnormal heart rhythms.				/						/						/	
No arrhythmia provocation occurred even when animals were given stimulant drugs epinephrine and isoproterenol, which make the heart more susceptible to electrical stimulation.				/						/						/	
<b>Protocol for multiple deployment</b>																	
Avoid extended or repeated CEW device applications where practicable. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/	/	/	/				/	/			/	/	/	/
Do not hold the trigger continuously beyond the 5-second cycle.													/				

COMPARISONS OF CEW TRAINING POLICIES AND PRACTICES

5. MULTIPLE OR PROLONGED DEPLOYMENTS																	
	Municipal Police Forces													Other Agencies			
	Abbotsford	Central Saanich	Delta	Kitasoo	Nelson	New West	Oak Bay	Port Moody	Saanich	Strathmoor Tribal Police	Transit Authority Police	Vancouver	Victoria	West Van	Corrections	RCMP	Sheriffs
Three distinct cycles is the maximum before transitioning to a new force option.													✓				
The CEW operator should use an <b>additional</b> 5-second cycle if the subject resists, and can anticipate a <b>second</b> or <b>third</b> application. (TI v.12)			✓														
The decision to cycle the CEW must be based on <b>situational factors</b> .							✓										
Although there is <b>no predetermined limit</b> to the number of cycles that can be administered to the subject, officers should only apply the number of cycles reasonably necessary to allow them to safely approach and restrain the subject. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓
Officers should only apply the number of cycles reasonably necessary to allow them to <b>safely restrain the subject</b> .				✓					✓							✓	
If circumstances require extended duration or repeated discharges, the operator should take care to <b>observe the breathing patterns</b> of the subject and provide breaks in the CEW stimulation when practicable. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Dual CEW exposures</b> (occurring for example when two officers were unaware that the other's CEW was being deployed): if both applications occur on the upper body, officers are to limit exposures to a maximum of three, because breathing issues can be compounded by chest contractions.													✓				
Allow <b>gaps</b> between the cycles and <b>avoid long continuous cycles</b> .									✓				✓				
If a <b>third</b> cycle is required, consider another force option.									✓				✓				
Do not fire the CEW for more than 10 full 5-second cycles in a 10-minute period.																	✓
Due to the risk of overheating and to preserve the life of training weapons, the TASER M26 should be limited to a maximum of 10 back-to-back 5-second cycles during training. This limitation does not apply to field use. The TASER X26 does not overheat and no training restrictions apply. (TI v.13, v.14)	✓	✓			✓	✓					✓			✓	✓		✓
If a drive-stun is not effective at first instance, officers may consider an <b>additional cycle</b> . (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓				✓				✓	✓		✓
If drive-stun is not effective, evaluate location, consider an additional cycle to a different pressure point, or consider alternative force options. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓

COMPARISONS OF CEW TRAINING POLICIES AND PRACTICES

6. STEPS FOLLOWING CEW DEPLOYMENT—MEDICAL																
	Municipal Police Forces												Other Agencies			
	Abbotsford	Central Saanich	Delta	Kitasoo	Nelson	New West	Oak Bay	Port Moody	Saanich	Stratford Tribal Police	Transit Authority Police	Vancouver	Victoria	West Van	Corrections	RCMP
<b>General protocol</b>																
Officers should evaluate the need for medical attention as they would with any other use-of-force incident, as directed by department policy. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/		/	/				/			/	/		/
Under all circumstances, the subject will be evaluated by EHS.								/		/	/					
Once the subject is restrained officers should evaluate the need for medical attention for the underlying chemical or mental conditions observed. (TI v.13, v.14)	/	/		/	/	/			/	/			/	/	/	/
Once the subject is restrained and controlled, they are placed in a seated position and evaluated by EHS.											/					
When the CEW is used in the field, the controlled, compliant subject is to be sat upright whenever possible.								/			/	/				
If the subject is not moving or unconscious, they will be placed in the recovery position and a priority ambulance will be requested.								/			/	/				
Try to minimize the amount of time the subject stays on his/her stomach.								/								
The ideal recovery position is left side down.								/								
Once the subject is in custody, seek appropriate medical attention and point out puncture sites.								/								
If a subject is hit in the eye with a probe, get immediate medical assistance.												/				
At least one officer should accompany subject to the hospital and brief the paramedics on the situation and effects of the CEW.			/					/	/						/	
<b>Probe removal</b>																
TASER International advises each agency to establish its own policy on probe removal. (TI v.13, v.14)	/	/			/	/		/		/		/	/	/		/
Included in training materials is a TASER International poll about how different jurisdictions in the United States deal with probe removal. In this study, 64% of departments allow officers to remove probes; 23% of departments require medics to remove probe; and 13% of departments require hospital care workers to remove probes. (TI v.13, v.14)	/	/			/	/				/			/	/		/
Ensure that client is fully controlled prior to removing the probes.			/						/						/	
Treat probes that have penetrated the body as contaminated needles and use gloves. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/	/	/	/		/	/	/		/	/	/	/	/

COMPARISONS OF CEW TRAINING POLICIES AND PRACTICES

6. STEPS FOLLOWING CEW DEPLOYMENT—MEDICAL																	
	Municipal Police Forces													Other Agencies			
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Exercise care during probe removal by keeping your free hand clear of the probe area to ensure you do not scrape yourself with the contaminated barb. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/		/	/				/			/	/			/
Grab the probe firmly and pull straight out in quick fashion, using your free hand as a brace. Follow with an alcohol or iodine swipe. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/		/	/			/		/		/	/	/		/
Whoever removes the probe must check the probe body and insure that the probe is intact and that the straightened needle is still attached to the probe body. There have been reported cases in which the probe was removed from a body but the pin/straightened needle pulled free of the probe body and remained in the skin. Needle-nose pliers will be required to remove this to get a firm grip, or by hemostat, by EMS or hospital. (TI v.14)	/	/		/	/	/				/					/	/	
There have been reported incidents where the barbed tip broke off and only the small barb remained in the skin. In this instance, the barbed tip would behave similar to a small metal splinter; however, removal by medical staff is still advised. (TI v.14)	/	/			/	/									/		
If the CEW was used in probe mode, a member currently certified in first aid may remove the probes. 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.				/						/						/	
If probes are located in a medically sensitive location (groin, eye, etc.) ALWAYS transport to hospital for removal by a medical doctor.													/				
<b>Probe disposal</b>																	
Use surgical gloves to "encase" the cartridge and probes.									/								
Use spent cartridge for probe storage.									/				/				
Properly dispose of probes in a sharps container.									/				/				
Carefully place used probes sharp-tip first into either a sharps container or into the cartridge side wire pocket container, secure in place, and place in a secure location where no one will accidentally touch probes (even after training exercises). (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/		/	/			/		/		/	/	/		/

COMPARISONS OF CEW TRAINING POLICIES AND PRACTICES

7. STEPS FOLLOWING CEW DEPLOYMENT—PROCEDURAL																	
	Municipal Police Forces												Other Agencies				
	Abbotsford	Central Saanich	Delta	Kitasoo	Nelson	New West	Oak Bay	Port Moody	Saanich	Strathlinx Tribal Police	Transit Authority Police	Vancouver	Victoria	West Van	Corrections	RCMP	Sheriffs
<b>General</b>																	
Each law enforcement agency is an expert in and responsible for its own post-deployment policies and procedures. (TI v.14)	/	/			/	/									/		
Law enforcement agencies are not liable for product liability litigation. (TI v.14)	/	/			/	/									/		
Liability exposure related to use of force, policy, training, and use-of-force related injuries/deaths are the responsibility of each law enforcement agency. (TI v.14)	/	/			/	/									/		
Legal articulation is the ability to explain the situational factors, your perception and risk assessment of a situation, and relate continually to the IM/IM, RCMP policy, and the <i>Criminal Code</i> .				/						/						/	
<b>Evidentiary protocol</b>																	
Collect expended cartridge and place into evidence. (TI v. 12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/		/	/					/			/	/		/
Collect expended cartridge and place into evidence as directed by department policy. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/		/	/			/		/		/	/	/	/	/
Collect expended probes and place into evidence as directed by department policy. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/		/	/			/		/		/	/	/	/	/
Use surgical gloves to “encase” the cartridge and probes.									/								
Collect expended anti-felon identification tags (AFIDs) and place into evidence as directed by department policy. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/		/	/					/			/	/		/
AFIDs do not need to be collected as evidence.													/				
There are at least 20 AFID tags per cartridge, and the serial number is matched to the cartridge. AFIDs have been used to validate an officer’s story.				/					/	/			/			/	/
AFIDs are not generally collected but may be relevant for crime scene investigation.				/						/						/	
Several agencies have either changed their policies or are considering doing so as it relates to collecting cartridges, probes, and AFIDs as evidence because they have determined they are of little evidentiary value in most cases. It should be noted that much can be determined by close examination of probes and wires. This would be of particular importance in cases where a CEW device did not incapacitate a subject and officers had to resort to deadly force. (TI v.14)	/	/			/	/									/		
The CEW coordinator provides monthly statistics on CEW use.												/					

COMPARISONS OF CEW TRAINING POLICIES AND PRACTICES

7. STEPS FOLLOWING CEW DEPLOYMENT—PROCEDURAL																	
	Municipal Police Forces												Other Agencies				
	Abbotsford	Central Saanich	Delta	Kitasoo	Nelson	New West	Oak Bay	Port Moody	Saanich	Strathlinx Tribal Police	Transit Authority Police	Vancouver	Victoria	West Van	Corrections	RCMP	Sheriffs
<b>Protocol when the subject is grievously injured or killed</b>																	
Do not assume that the medical examiner is familiar with sudden death or excited delirium. (TI v. 13, v.14)	/	/		/	/	/				/	/			/	/	/	/
Obtain core body temperature prior to death or as soon as possible after death. (TI v.13, v.14)	/	/		/	/	/		/		/	/			/	/	/	/
Ensure that the hospital takes body core temperature, even hours after death.							/										
Collect brain tissue samples for determining chronic drug (especially stimulant) abuse. This process is very time sensitive, as there is only 12 hours to collect, harvest, prepare, and freeze samples. The coroner or medical examiner must contact the University of Miami to do this, at 1 800-UM-BRAIN. (TI v.13, v.14)	/	/		/	/	/	/			/	/			/	/	/	/
Discuss with coroner ASAP the concept of brain examination (Miami).								/									
The University of Miami can take brain tissue collected in first 24 hours.							/										
Keep the battery in the device because this will keep the integrity of the internal clock.							/										
Obtain information about whether the device could be heard arcing when it was deployed.							/										
Conduct a physiological autopsy. (TI v.13, v.14)	/	/		/	/	/				/	/			/	/	/	/
TASER International recommends that a department spokesperson attend training to understand technology/organize crisis plan for a sudden death. (TI v.14)	/	/			/	/									/		
In the event of a sudden death following the use of a CEW device, refer to the sudden death checklist located in the supporting documents file. (TI v.14)	/	/			/	/									/		
Obtain as much information as possible from the CEW operators involved regarding the incident. (TI v.14)	/	/			/	/									/		
Departments may contact TASER International for medical and legal expert advice. (TI v.14)	/	/			/	/									/		
Departments should never contact TASER International for medical and legal expert advice.				/						/						/	
Prepare a media statement and provide the media with information about CEW technology. (TI v.14)	/	/			/	/									/		
If injury or death occurs proximal to CEW exposure, treat the scene like a major crime scene.							/		/				/				

COMPARISONS OF CEW TRAINING POLICIES AND PRACTICES

7. STEPS FOLLOWING CEW DEPLOYMENT—PROCEDURAL																	
	Municipal Police Forces													Other Agencies			
	Abbotsford	Central Saanich	Delta	Kitasoo	Nelson	New West	Oak Bay	Port Moody	Saanich	Strathlinx Tribal Police	Transit Authority Police	Vancouver	Victoria	West Van	Corrections	RCMP	Sheriffs
If injury or death occurs proximal to CEW exposure engage, in evidence collection/photographs/video.							/		/				/				
Obtain witness statements.							/		/				/				
Seize the weapon or cartridge involved.							/		/				/				
Seize the deceased or injured party’s clothing as it can help determine the distance of the shot.							/		/				/				
If an in-custody death (ICD) occurs, warn the public and the media not to jump to conclusions; avoid description as a “taser death”; find out vital ICD details including the time between the CEW deployment and death; and the effectiveness of the CEW system (did it gain compliance?) .							/										
Obtain information about the location of probes and make sure photos are taken including measurements.							/										
Obtain information about the type of CEW use: was it probe or drive-stun deployment?							/										
Obtain information about whether there was other force used.							/										
Obtain information about whether the officer was trained in the system.							/										
Obtain information about whether alcohol or narcotics played a factor in the incident.							/										
Obtain information about the subject’s behaviour before and after the exposure.							/										
Complete a dataport download as part of the investigation and evidence collection.							/		/				/				
Download the device within 48 hours of the event.							/										

COMPARISONS OF CEW TRAINING POLICIES AND PRACTICES

8. VIDEO AND PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION																	
	Municipal Police Forces													Other Agencies			
	Abbotsford	Central Saanich	Delta	Kitasoo	Nelson	New West	Oak Bay	Port Moody	Saanich	Strathlinx Tribal Police	Transit Authority Police	Vancouver	Victoria	West Van	Corrections	RCMP	Sheriffs
Take photos of any injuries and place into evidence as directed by department policy. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/		/	/	/		/		/		/	/	/	/	/
Obtain information about the location of probes and make sure photos are taken, including measurements.							/										
<b>TASER Cam</b>																	
The TASER Cam can be used with any TASER X26. The TASER Cam replaces the DPM. It allows for 1.5 hours of video and audio, including 50 five-second cycles plus audio and video when fully charged. The video is taken with a 320 X 240 resolution; QVGA Black & White at 10 FPS; MPEG-4 Video/Audio Compression. (TI v.13, v.14)	/	/			/	/					/			/	/		/

COMPARISONS OF CEW TRAINING POLICIES AND PRACTICES

9. REPORTING PROTOCOLS AND REVIEW																	
	Municipal Police Forces													Other Agencies			
	Abbotsford	Central Saanich	Delta	Kitasoo	Nelson	New West	Oak Bay	Port Moody	Saanich	Strathlinx Tribal Police	Transit Authority Police	Vancouver	Victoria	West Van	Corrections	RCMP	Sheriffs
<b>Why report</b>																	
Transparency can be vital. Reporting addresses media criticism, educates the community, and provides feedback of success. Most criticism is based on misinformation. Reporting provides the public, risk management, and media with information about department successes supported by actual field results; without this information departments can foment criticism. Reporting also provides measurable success.							/										
It is advantageous for each department to track the impact of CEW devices on its officers and suspect injury rates, as well as any changes that occur with the use of other force options and citizen complaints. This information can be used to evaluate plans for continued or expanded deployment of CEWs and to respond to claims of CEW abuse. (T1 v. 13, v.14)	/	/			/	/					/			/	/		/
<b>Reporting protocol</b>																	
A written report is submitted after use as a force presence or implied force, for pain compliance, and when the CEW use causes motor dysfunction.			/				/		/	/			/				/
Generally, an incident report needs to be filled out when the officer engages in any use of the CEW that changes the subject's behaviour.			/							/							/
It is necessary to report implied force uses of CEWs. Implied force uses of CEWs include sparking and aiming laser dot on subject. Implied force does not include push-stun or probe deployment, which are considered actual force uses.							/		/								
Following CEW use, a use-of-force report will be submitted for the force options section.												/					
The use-of-force report gives the CEW coordinator a summary of the circumstances for the use and the mode in which it was used.												/					

COMPARISONS OF CEW TRAINING POLICIES AND PRACTICES

9. REPORTING PROTOCOLS AND REVIEW																	
	Municipal Police Forces													Other Agencies			
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<b>Other accountability tools</b>																	
AFID (anti-felon identification): Every time an air cartridge is fired, it disperses 20-30 identification tags called AFIDs. These tags are printed with the serial number of the cartridge and can be used to determine who fired the cartridge. These were originally created for civilian sales of TASER conducted energy weapons to deter criminal use. As an offshoot of this technology, officers should be aware this system is an additional method of departmental accountability to trace users who are not following department policy and are using the CEW inappropriately; to prevent abuse; and to protect officers from unfounded allegations through solid documentation of usage. (11 v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/		/	/					/		/	/	/		/
The AFID tags do not need to be collected as evidence. They are primarily for civilian-use tracking in the United States.													/				
AFID tags are not generally collected but may be useful for crime scene investigation.			/						/							/	

COMPARISONS OF CEW TRAINING POLICIES AND PRACTICES

10. EXCITED DELIRIUM																	
	Municipal Police Forces													Other Agencies			
	Abbotsford	Central Saanich	Delta	Kitasoo	Nelson	New West	Oak Bay	Port Moody	Saanich	Strathlinx Tribal Police	Transit Authority Police	Vancouver	Victoria	West Van	Corrections	RCMP	Sheriffs
<b>Definition</b>																	
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). (TI v.11, v.13, v.14)	/	/		/	/	/	/	/			/		/	/	/	/	/
Excited delirium is a symptom of an underlying condition; it is not a stand-alone diagnosis. (TI v.11)								/									
Excited delirium occurring as a precursor to sudden in-custody death is not a new phenomenon. (TI v.11)							/	/									
Many conditions requiring immediate medical treatment may result in a state of excited delirium; sudden and unexpected death proximal to restraint is not a rare occurrence; there are approximately 200 deaths every year following police restraint.				/						/						/	
Training information on excited delirium is obtained from CPRC research, BCOPCC Final Report, research led by Dr. Christine Hall, MD, and the collective excited delirium articles and papers from Chris Lawrence, MA, (OPC).				/						/						/	
<b>Causes</b>																	
Causes of excited delirium: psychiatric illness; stimulant abuse; may be a combination of both; alcohol withdrawal; insulin shock/very low blood sugar; head injury; other medical problems.				/						/						/	
Death following excited delirium state: medical experts investigating reasons for death—no clear single cause currently known; multi-factorial; usually occurs following struggle and restraint; research is continuous and ongoing.				/						/						/	
<b>Physiology</b>																	
Excited delirium may involve an organic chemical imbalance in the brain, psychiatric illness, or stimulant abuse. Excited delirium can be caused by hypoxia, hypoglycemia, stroke and intra-cranial bleeding. Excited delirium involves sympathetic nervous system arousal, and is a runaway of the flight-or-fight response (primitive survival response). Excited delirium is associated with an increase in adrenaline/noradrenaline release, an increase in body temperature (hyperthermia), an increase in serum CO <sub>2</sub> , decrease in blood pH, exertional rhabdomyolysis (lactic acid), heart arrhythmia, and cardiac arrest. (TI v.11)								/					/				

COMPARISONS OF CEW TRAINING POLICIES AND PRACTICES

10. EXCITED DELIRIUM																	
	Municipal Police Forces														Other Agencies		
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Sympathetic nervous system arousal; huge increase in adrenaline; an uncontrolled escalation of violent/evasive behaviour—"fight-or-flight" primitive survival increase in body temperature (hyperthermia). The body is managing a series of complex metabolic events at once; the ability to manage decreases over time. Subject may be on the verge of physiologic collapse; limiting the duration of the struggle and expediting medical care may help prevent death.				/						/						/	
We do not know what EXACT physiological factors can lead to death in one circumstance but not in another; we do not know how to predict who will die when or why; you cannot tell who will die by the duration/intensity of the struggle or by the response option used.				/						/						/	
<b>Subject exhibits</b>																	
Bizarre or violent behaviour. (TI v.11, v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Bizarre, purposeless, and/or aggressive behaviour.				/						/							/
Violent and/or evasive behaviour (typical).				/						/							/
Paranoia. (TI v.11)				/				/		/							/
Panic. (TI v.11)								/									
Signs of overheating/disrobing. (TI v.11, v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Slurring or slowness of speech. (TI v.11)			/				/	/					/				
Primitive sounds/unintelligible speech.				/						/							/
Imperviousness to pain/self-mutilation. (TI v.11, v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Disturbances in breathing patterns or loss of consciousness. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/		/	/				/		/	/	/	/		/
Violence toward/attacking glass, lights, and reflective surfaces. (TI v.11, v.13, v.14)	/	/			/	/	/	/		/		/	/	/	/		/
Breaking glass and/or banging on inanimate objects.				/						/							/
Superhuman strength and endurance. (TI v.11, v.13, v.14)	/	/		/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Complaints of respiratory difficulty. (TI v.14)	/	/			/	/									/		
Lid lift (eyes opening so wide the whites of the eyes are completely visible). (TI v.11)				/			/	/		/			/				/
Uncontrolled shaking. (TI v.11)							/	/					/				
Disorientation.				/						/						/	

COMPARISONS OF CEW TRAINING POLICIES AND PRACTICES

10. EXCITED DELIRIUM																	
	Municipal Police Forces													Other Agencies			
	Abbotsford	Central Saanich	Delta	Kitasoo	Nelson	New West	Oak Bay	Port Moody	Saanich	Strathlinx Tribal Police	Transit Authority Police	Vancouver	Victoria	West Van	Corrections	RCMP	Sheriffs
Hallucination.				/						/						/	
Vigorous resistance. (TI v.11)				/			/	/		/			/			/	
Flight behaviour. (TI v.11)				/			/	/		/			/			/	
Irrational physical behaviour. (TI v.11)				/			/	/		/			/			/	
Hyperactivity.				/						/						/	
Subject does not respond to verbal direction; ignores police presence.				/			/			/			/			/	
Walking and/or running in traffic.				/						/						/	
Subject exhibits sudden tranquility; first symptom of death may be tranquility or ragged breathing.				/						/						/	
Can occur at any time during or after restraint.				/						/						/	
Cannot be predicted based on subject behaviour.				/						/						/	
Occurs in police cars, cells, ambulances, and hospitals; majority die at the scene.				/						/						/	
<b>Protocol in dealing with excited delirium</b>																	
Should one or more of the behaviours manifest, the suspect may require immediate medical assistance due to pre-existing conditions, possible overdose, cocaine psychosis, excited delirium, etc. Consider having EMS standing by. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/		/	/	/				/		/	/	/		/
When taking a call regarding a possible excited delirium subject, the call-taker should ask the following questions: known history of schizophrenia; mania/bipolar illness; substance abuse; known medical conditions; previous similar incident(s) of an acute agitated state.				/						/						/	
This is a medical problem which manifests itself in such a manner that the police are typically the first responders. (TI v.11)								/									
Realize that subjects presenting these signs are in a medical emergency.				/						/						/	
The subject must be controlled before they can be treated.				/						/						/	
Instruct your officers to watch for these danger signs. If a suspect exhibits any of these signs, get them to medical attention as quickly as possible, as these people are at elevated risk for in-custody death. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/		/	/					/			/	/		/
Especially when dealing with persons in a health crisis such as excited delirium, it is advisable to minimize the physical and psychological stress to the subject to the greatest degree possible. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/	/	/	/				/	/			/	/	/	/

COMPARISONS OF CEW TRAINING POLICIES AND PRACTICES

10. EXCITED DELIRIUM																	
	Municipal Police Forces													Other Agencies			
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There can be no medical treatment without restraint. (TI v.11)				/			/	/		/			/			/	
Weigh the need for immediate control against the risk to the subject. (TI v.11)				/				/		/			/			/	
Pre-contact strategies when dealing with those in an excited delirium state: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Keep your distance.</li> <li>If possible, lower the lights.</li> <li>Slow your speech and lower your voice.</li> <li>Slow your physical movements.</li> <li>Keep your hands visible.</li> <li>Create distance slowly.</li> </ul>							/						/				
Pre-contact strategies when dealing with those in an excited delirium state: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Keep your distance until contact and/or restraint becomes necessary.</li> <li>Simple and clear commands; understand the subject may not respond.</li> <li>If tactically feasible, maintain a safe time/distance ratio.</li> </ul>				/						/						/	
For effective public and police safety do not: lower the lights, as there is no information to suggest this will alter the excited delirium state; "slow your physical movements"—there is no evidence to support that this will alter an ED state.				/						/							/
Keep those experiencing excited delirium talking if possible (to cause cognitive pattern interruption). (TI v.11)							/	/					/				
Physical Intervention Strategies Assess the situation and if excited delirium is suspected: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contact EMS and have them attend (be sure to mention excited delirium as this will bump up their call response).</li> <li>If reasonable, have a supervisor on scene.</li> <li>If reasonable, have the EMH team attend.</li> <li>Have a plan for physical intervention, if required.</li> <li>Once the subject is restrained, turn them over to EMS immediately.</li> </ul>							/						/				
Response strategies for dealing with those in an excited delirium state: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop a response strategy prior to deployment of intervention if possible and include EHS (highest level possible) attendance in your strategy.</li> <li>A coordinated strategy to restrain the subject should include those options that expedite control and subsequent medical treatment.</li> <li>Prolonged struggle represents increased risks.</li> </ul>				/						/						/	

COMPARISONS OF CEW TRAINING POLICIES AND PRACTICES

10. EXCITED DELIRIUM																	
	Municipal Police Forces													Other Agencies			
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The CEW in probe deployment mode may be the most effective response to establish control.				/						/						/	
A single CEW deployment made before the subject has been exhausted, followed by an effective restraint technique may provide the optimum outcome.				/						/						/	
Persons experiencing excited delirium have a high tolerance for pain so the operational use of a drive-stun may be more of an annoyance than a compliance-gaining tool, and could escalate the level of resistance.													/				
Response strategies: EHS to attend with members; ensure enough members on scene for quick and effective control; consider use of CEW in probe mode for immediate incapacitation to establish control; sufficient members to control arms and legs; handcuff to rear.				/						/						/	
Remove the subject from prone position as soon as possible after control is established; if EHS is not at scene and the subject suddenly becomes quiet and stops resisting, advanced life support should be summoned where available, and preparation for CPR should be made; subject to be placed in EHS care as soon as possible for transport to Health Services.				/						/						/	
Remember, the maximal prone position may compromise the subjects ability to adequately ventilate following a violent struggle. Therefore, as soon as is possible, place the subject in a supine (partially seated) position. If this is not practicable, at the very least, place the subject on their left side if possible.													/				
Remove the subject from the prone position as soon as possible after control is established: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inform EMS of circumstances.</li> <li>Do not allow EMS to transport in the maximal prone position.</li> <li>Go with EMS and brief ER staff. (TI v.11)</li> </ul>								/					/				
Your observations are critical for ER staff to understand what has occurred and treat it accordingly. Your observation and notes cannot adequately be relayed to ER staff by EMS personnel in a timely manner. Therefore, it is important that one officer goes with the ambulance.				/						/			/			/	
If there is evidence of chemical/stimulant use, seize as an exhibit as per policy.				/						/						/	
If there is any evidence of chemical or stimulant use, obtain a sample if there is any left and turn it over to the ER staff.													/				
If possible, have a supervisor on the scene. (TI v.11)							/	/				/					

COMPARISONS OF CEW TRAINING POLICIES AND PRACTICES

10. EXCITED DELIRIUM																	
	Municipal Police Forces												Other Agencies				
	Abbotsford	Central Saanich	Delta	Kitasoo	Nelson	New West	Oak Bay	Port Moody	Saanich	Strathmoor Tribal Police	Transit Authority Police	Vancouver	Victoria	West Van	Corrections	RCMP	Sheriffs
Engage in post-incident care of involved officers. (TI v.11)								✓									
ABCs should be monitored continually once the subject is under control.				✓						✓						✓	
<b>Documentation</b>																	
Document the incident. (TI v.11)								✓									
All investigation should be turned over to uninvolved members as soon as possible. (TI v.11)								✓									
Identify witnesses. (TI v.11)								✓									
Obtain core temperature as soon as possible. (TI v.11)								✓									
Discuss with coroner as soon as possible the concept of brain examination. (TI v.11)								✓									
Document any damage caused by the subject. (TI v.11)								✓									
Collect evidence, in particular, any intermediate weapon deployed. (TI v.11)								✓									
<b>Member training regarding excited delirium</b>																	
Training materials submitted include excited delirium bibliographic/research supplementary materials. (TI v.11)								✓				✓					
Training materials submitted address excited delirium. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Training materials submitted do not address excited delirium.									✓								
Excited delirium training is a separate training course.												✓	✓				
“Excited Delirium and Its Correlation to Sudden and Unexpected Death Proximal to Restraint: A Review of the Current and Relevant Medical Literature” by A/Insp. Darren Laur; Victoria Police Department, April 2005. The information contained in this paper should be shared with all first responders and medical care workers who may come into contact with those experiencing excited delirium. If your agency has experienced a sudden and unexpected death proximal to restraint, this paper should also be shared with investigators, coroners, medical examiners, pathologists, and lawyers, or anyone else who is involved in the investigation of the death.													✓				

COMPARISONS OF CEW TRAINING POLICIES AND PRACTICES

10. EXCITED DELIRIUM																	
	Municipal Police Forces													Other Agencies			
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<b>Modified restraint information</b>																	
Training materials contain information about modified restraint tactics and techniques.				✓						✓			✓			✓	
Officers no longer engage in "hog tie" restraint.				✓						✓						✓	
Officers are trained in waist and leg restraint techniques.				✓						✓			✓			✓	

COMPARISONS OF CEW TRAINING POLICIES AND PRACTICES

11. CEW DEFINITIONS																	
	Municipal Police Forces												Other Agencies				
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<b>General definitions</b>																	
CEWs are electronic control devices (ECDs), conducted energy devices (CEDs), or manufactured by TASER International. (TI v.11, v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/		/	/		/			/			/	/		/
CEW electronic control devices are weapons designed to incapacitate a person from a safe distance while reducing the likelihood of serious injuries or death. (TI v.13, v.14)	/	/		/	/	/				/	/			/	/	/	/
CEWs are hand-held electronic immobilizing devices specifically designed to physically incapacitate a subject.									/								
<b>Less lethal/non-lethal</b>																	
The CEW is not a substitute for lethal force. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/	/	/	/				/	/	/		/	/	/	/
The CEW is not a replacement for the use of deadly force, but rather can be used in conjunction with deadly force where appropriate and reasonable to do so.				/						/						/	
The CEW is a less lethal or lower lethality weapon. (TI v.13, v.14)	/	/		/	/	/			/	/	/			/	/	/	/
Lower lethality force is a concept of planning and force application, which meets operational objectives, with less potential for causing death or physical injury than conventional police tactics.				/						/						/	
The CEW is a non-lethal weapon. (TI v.11, v.12)			/					/									
U. S. Department of Defense policy defines non-lethal weapons as “weapon systems that are explicitly designed and primarily employed so as to incapacitate personnel or materiel, while minimizing fatalities, permanent injury to personnel, and undesired damage to property and the environment....” It is important to note that Department of Defense policy does not require or expect non-lethal weapons to have a zero probability of producing fatalities or permanent injuries. “Rather, non-lethal weapons are intended to significantly reduce the probability of such fatalities or injuries as compared with traditional military weapons which achieve their effects through the physical destruction of targets.” (Joint Concept for Non-lethal Weapons, United States Marine Corps.) (TI v.12, v.13)			/											/			
<b>Functional definitions: electrical effect on nervous system</b>																	
CEWs use propelled wires or direct contact to conduct energy to affect the sensory and motor functions of the nervous system. (TI v.11, v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/	/	/	/		/		/	/			/	/	/	/

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All previous less-lethal weapons have worked on pain compliance that can be overcome by drugs, alcohol, EDPs, or by focused, combative individuals. CEWs in probe mode do not rely on pain to achieve compliance, but override the central nervous system to achieve incapacitation. (TI v.11, v.13, v.14)	/	/		/	/	/		/		/	/		/	/	/	/	/
CEWs affect both the sensory and motor nervous systems, causing incapacitation. (TI v.11, v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/	/	/	/		/	/	/	/		/	/	/	/	/
The motor nervous system is composed of nerves that carry commands from the brain to the muscles to control movement. (TI v.11, v.13, v.14)	/	/		/	/	/		/		/	/		/	/	/	/	/
Neuromuscular incapacitation (NMI) systems stimulate the peripheral nervous system by causing direct stimulation of motor nerves contracting muscles. This stimulation is caused by the short duration, high-voltage electrical impulses that CEWs emit. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/	/	/	/	/		/	/	/		/	/	/	/	/
The sensory nervous system is made of nerves that carry information from the body to the brain about sensory stimulation such as touch, temperature, etc. (TI v.11, v.13)	/	/		/	/	/		/		/	/		/	/	/	/	/
Stun systems generate "electrical noise" that the sensory nervous system interprets as pain or discomfort, but does not cause incapacitation; these stun systems are used for pain compliance. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/	/	/	/			/	/	/		/	/	/	/	/
NMI's incapacitation effects only occur while the weapon is cycling.							/		/				/				

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<b>General training authority</b>																	
TASER International does not certify end users. This is left to the individual agencies. (TI v.13, v.14)	/	/			/	/					/			/	/		/
Training material and information specific to the introduction to the CEW is provided by the manufacturer, which also provides certification in the use of its products. Select lead instructors receive Master Instructor certification in the use of CEWs as part of their professional development. These Master Instructors then certify trainers within their own service.																	/
The user should complete instruction under the guidance of a certified instructor. (TI v. 13)													/				/
Use-of-force instructors are certified by Sheriff Services and the Justice Institute of BC. (JI) <sup>3</sup>																	/
To become a TASER Master Instructor, an officer must attend a TASER Master Instructor School. (TI v.13, v.14)	/	/			/	/					/			/	/		/
TASER Master Instructors may certify others as TASER Instructors by presenting the two-day certification course. (TI v.13, v. 14)	/	/			/	/					/			/	/		/
<b>Materials required for training</b>																	
Check the TASER International website 72 hours prior to presenting a class to ensure you are using the most current version of the training DVD and lesson plan, and to review all current training bulletins. (TI v.13, v.14)	/	/			/	/								/	/		/
<b>Duration of the course</b>																	
User certification includes 4 hours of training instruction.																	/
User certification includes 5 hours of training instruction.													/				
User certification includes 6 hours of training instruction. (TI v.13, v.14)	/	/			/						/			/			
User certification includes 7 hours of training instruction.															/		
User certification includes 8 hours of training instruction.						/						/					
User certification includes 16 hours of training instruction.				/						/							/
Instructor certification includes 14 hours of training instruction.													/				
Instructor certification includes 16 hours of training instruction. (TI v.14)	/	/			/	/									/		

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Instructor certification includes 32 hours of training instruction.				/						/						/	
Excited delirium training is a separate 4-hour course.													/				
Force options training is initially seven days at the recruit level and covers decision-making and use-of-force levels, incorporating all approved use-of-force tools (i.e., stuns, strikes, control holds, pressure areas, baton, pepper spray, CEW, firearm, handcuffs, etc).																	/
<b>Candidate selection</b>																	
The CEW user course is open to all department members				/						/			/			/	
Members who have completed the user's course, have operational experience with CEWs and are currently in or expect to fill a training capacity within the department are eligible to take the CEW instructor course.													/				
A member interested in becoming a CEW user applies to take the training course.												/					
Any members taking the user course must be currently certified in first aid.				/						/						/	
CEW course applicants must be competent with basic force option skills as demonstrated in the field.												/					
Any members taking the user course must be currently certified in the use of the police defensive baton, pepper spray, carotid control technique, and the service pistol. (T1 v.13)				/						/						/	
To become a TASER Master Instructor requires experience as a TASER Instructor; five years as a sworn officer and/or military service; two years of instructor experience and a minimum of 12 TASER user courses taught. (T1 v.13, v.14)	/	/			/	/				/				/	/		/
Candidates take approved training courses in instructional techniques, etc., and later spend, on average, one to two years in an apprenticeship/mentoring relationship before being certified to take the lead in any use-of-force or firearms training event.																	/
Use of the CEW is taught as part of Sheriff Services' Force Options curriculum, training that is provided to every deputy in the province.																	/

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Sheriff branch instructors are certified through a provincial use-of-force curriculum and instructor certification course under the aegis of the Police Academy, after undergoing a development and training program through which they are selected. Candidates are chosen through a rigorous process involving a work performance check, a screening for suitability, and a panel review of various competencies.																	/
<b>Instructor to student ratio</b>																	
Maximum student to instructor ratio for both user and instructor training is 20:1.													/				
Maximum student to instructor ratio for user and instructor training is 4:1.			/						/							/	
Maximum student to instructor ratio for user and instructor training is 8:1. (TI v.13)													/				
<b>Training structure and methods</b>																	
<b>Instructional strategies or method of instruction</b>																	
Instructors must use the TASER International user course lesson plan in its entirety. (TI v.13, v.14)	/	/			/	/				/			/	/			/
Coursework shall include all topics in user lesson plan, including all drills and functional demonstrations. (TI v.13)													/				
The instructor courses may utilize a variety of teaching techniques including lecture, guided discussion, demonstration, performance, role plays and scenarios.			/						/							/	
The CEW user course will be taught using lecture, demonstration, and scenario methods. (TI v.13, v.14)	/	/	/	/	/				/	/		/	/	/	/	/	/
The CEW user course begins in a classroom setting with an overview of the course. Students receive a CEW manual and are shown a PowerPoint presentation, which is discussed. This is followed by reality-based training.											/						
Instructor candidates will undergo training which includes advanced technical instruction and teaching evaluations.	/	/			/	/						/		/			
Members will be evaluated individually based specifically on the material covered during the training session.												/					
CEW user certification involves a classroom review, a test, and reality-based training.											/						

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<b>Assessment</b>																	
<b>Assessment criteria: General</b>																	
The HR Training NCO and all of the certified CEW instructors will use the same criteria for evaluating each member. There will be no latitude for subjectivity during the conduct of these evaluations.													✓				
<b>Written examination</b>																	
A copy of each user's certification test should be kept in department records to validate certification. (TI v.13)													✓				
Users must pass a written examination of relevant material covered in training. (TI v.13, v.14)	✓	✓			✓	✓					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
To certify both instructors and users, written examinations will be of short answer, fill-in-the-blanks, and/or true/false format.	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓		✓
To certify CEW users, a written examination requires a minimum score of 70% to pass.													✓				
Minimum standards to be certified as a user include passing a written test with a minimum score of 80%. (TI v.13, v.14)	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓				✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
Minimum standards to be certified as a TASER Instructor include passing a written test with a minimum score of 90%. (TI v.14)	✓	✓			✓	✓							✓		✓		
To be certified as a CEW user, officers must identify components of the CEW on a diagram. (TI v.13, v.14)	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓		✓
To be certified as a CEW user, officers must confirm their understanding of how the CEW is utilized on the use-of-force framework.				✓			✓			✓			✓			✓	✓
<b>Functional and scenario-based training</b>																	
An user must demonstrate sufficient proficiency in the function and use of the CEW. (TI v.14)	✓	✓			✓	✓									✓		
Topics from this class will be evaluated via performance checklist during the practical applications conducted during the class. (TI v.14)	✓	✓			✓	✓									✓		
The member must show competency in all of the practical drills to pass.				✓						✓						✓	
Practical tests will be scored Certified (C) or Incomplete (I). A score of Certified (C) will be given for those able to proficiently demonstrate the task without any additional instruction beyond that provided during the training session.													✓				

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Recommended user certification includes firing four CEW cartridges (one simulation cartridge for scenario training is recommended). The user should fire one CEW cartridge during the instruction course and three CEW cartridges during the final test. (TI v.13)														✓			
A standardized certified competency evaluation will be conducted for each member.													✓				
A CEW user should pass the functional tests for certification and re-certification. (TI v.13)										✓			✓				✓
All scenario-based training must be conducted with the use of live simulation (LS) air cartridges only.			✓						✓							✓	
Scenario training evaluation is based on whether the proper approach was used taking into account cover, distance, and scanning tactics; whether there was communication between the officers before, during, and after the incident; whether there was communication with the subject before, during, and after the incident; whether there was the appropriate force used including de-escalation tactics; and whether "TASER, TASER, TASER" was verbalized.			✓						✓		✓					✓	
During CEW deployment users will be evaluated on their approach, distance, verbal commands, firing to target, malfunction/reload/transition, and push-stun.							✓		✓		✓	✓					
The CEW user's course requires members to go through a minimum of two scenarios, once as a CEW user and once as a backup.											✓						
All members will engage in practical scenario-based certified competency evaluations. (TI v.13, v.14)	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Candidates will be given a skill display test and use role playing to ensure they can properly utilize the CEW in an effective and proficient manner. Candidates will be required to demonstrate proper use of the CEW and to explain and provide legal articulation of their actions to the instructor.			✓						✓							✓	
Instructors engage in additional practical scenario training involving preparation and safety; pre-scenario briefing; monitoring and professionalism.			✓						✓							✓	
Simulator training (scenario-based training without live-fire exercises) is a valuable and effective supplemental training tool, but is not a substitute for live-fire exercises required for initial and annual CEW certifications.	✓	✓			✓	✓				✓			✓	✓			✓
Officers learn to fill out use-of-force reports by filling out a practice report based on a video scenario example.			✓						✓							✓	

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<b>Remedial training and course failure</b>																	
Remedial training will only be given for the practical portion of the course. If a member fails to complete the safe-rip-reload-reassess portion in the required 10 seconds, they may be given one re-test. In the event a member fails the written exam and/or the second practical re-test, the member is to be scheduled for another CEW course. (TI v.13)														✓			
A score of Incomplete (I) will be given for those unable to demonstrate the task after reasonable corrective feedback (three attempts). Those with incomplete will not be certified to carry or operate a CEW. Remedial training will be provided to those requiring it.													✓				
A member can fail the course by failing the exam or by demonstrating confused or poor decision making in the reality-based training.												✓					
Any instructor candidate receiving any evaluation of "Incomplete" will not be certified as an instructor.													✓				
User certification students who do not hit the target during practical testing should be run through aiming drills, and directed to fire again. Users should not be certified until they have passed both firing tests. (TI v.13)														✓			
A CEW user candidate must achieve a competent rating in each component of the course in order to receive credit for the course. Candidates for CEW instructor who do not achieve a competent rating will be given learning assistance as necessary and will be required to take the test over, at the discretion of the facilitators.			✓						✓							✓	
<b>Length of certification validity and re-certification requirements</b>																	
User certification requires annual re-certification. (TI v.13, v.14)	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓ <sup>4</sup>	✓ <sup>4</sup>	✓ <sup>4</sup>		✓		✓	✓	✓		
Follow-up training on the CEW is done as part of the two-year Force Options re-certification process, which is required under the present policy of the branch.																	✓
Instructor certification is valid for two years. (TI v.13, v.14)	✓	✓			✓	✓					✓			✓	✓		✓
Re-certifying instructors are required to complete the entire two-day program. (TI v.13, v.14)	✓	✓			✓	✓								✓	✓		
TASER Master Instructor certification is valid for two years. (TI v.13, v.14)	✓	✓			✓	✓					✓			✓	✓		✓
Regular members of the RCMP who have successfully completed the CEW user's course must take the re-certification course every year.			✓						✓							✓	

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User re-certification training is 2.5 hours.														✓			
User re-certification is a minimum 4-hour training course.				✓						✓						✓	
User re-certification training is 5 hours.												✓					
Maximum student to instructor ratio for user re-certification is 4:1.				✓						✓						✓	
User re-certification involves scenario training. (TI v.13)									✓					✓			✓
User re-certification includes firing two cartridges. (TI v.13, v.14)	✓	✓			✓	✓					✓		✓	✓	✓		✓
User re-certification is a presentation. (TI v.13)														✓			
User re-certification involves a classroom review, a test, and reality-based training.												✓					
<b>Learning objectives and content</b>																	
<b>Learning objectives</b>																	
The purpose of CEW user training is to ensure that all members are competent in the force context of use and operational deployment of CEWs.													✓				
For the TASER Instructor course, a candidate given persons to be trained and a lesson plan must be able to instruct users in the proper deployment and safety of the CEW. (TI v.14)	✓	✓			✓	✓									✓		
The goals of CEW user training are to increase officer safety, reduce the possibility of serious injury to officers and suspects alike, and to enhance the liability position of the department by conducting certified competency evaluations in this area of police use of force.													✓				
<b>General content guidelines</b>																	
CEW user training includes proper physical deployment techniques and tactics, background information on CEWs, how they physiologically affect a human being, policy and procedures, and the use-of-force context in accordance with the NUFF.													✓				
TASER Instructors and users will be able to articulate policy and procedures in the area of users, state the Force Options context of CEWs in accordance with the NUFF, identify the follow-up procedures associated with CEWs' deployment, and properly administer CEWs and the associated tactics in accordance with certification standards; TASER Instructors will demonstrate an ability to instruct all aspects of the lesson plan. (TI v.13)													✓	✓			

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During training officers review the IM/IM and link all discussed scenarios and situations back to the model.				✓						✓						✓	
The introduction focuses on technical knowledge, specifications, familiarity with the operating principles, and effectiveness of the device. The actual use-of-force applications and situational training (when to employ the CEW and why) is also incorporated into the context of the other use-of-force tools and broader Force Options training.																	✓
<b>Drills training</b>																	
<b>CEW handling and pre-deployment drills</b>																	
Users will engage in a CEW digital readout test.							✓		✓			✓	✓				
Users must know how to properly check battery pulse rate. (TI v.14)	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓						✓	✓	
Users will learn to remove and reinstall battery correctly. (TI v.13, v.14)	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Users will check and change laser and tac light.							✓										
Users will know how to utilize the laser and fixed sights. (TI v.14)	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓						✓	✓	
Users will engage in several repetitions of unholstering and holstering.				✓					✓	✓		✓				✓	
The ready drill involves drawing the CEW from its holster, keeping finger off the trigger, pointing the CEW in safe direction, and moving the safety switch to the ARMED position.											✓			✓			✓
Users will know and demonstrate proper finger positions for aiming and firing. (TI v.14)	✓	✓			✓	✓									✓		✓
Users will engage in a spark test drill.							✓		✓			✓	✓				
The objective of the spark drill is to provide each student the practical training to safely and properly operate the safety switch and trigger on the CEW.				✓					✓	✓				✓		✓	✓
User can control unit adequately when commanded "arm-spark-safe" at random; user understands safety switch and trigger fully. (TI v.14)	✓	✓			✓	✓									✓		✓
User will know when the CEW device is armed and ready to deploy. (TI v.14)	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓						✓	✓	
The cartridge loading drill requires users to remove batteries, treat the CEW as a loaded weapon, always ensure the safety switch is placed in the SAFE position, keep fingers away from blast doors, point weapon in a safe direction, and keep finger off the trigger.											✓			✓			✓

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Reload CEW five times in 15 seconds (watch finger position; fingers in front of blast door results in disqualification). (TI v.14)	✓	✓			✓	✓									✓		✓
Users must practice CEW cartridge loading and reloading.				✓			✓		✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	
Users must be able to reload in a safe and proper manner. (TI v.14)	✓	✓			✓	✓									✓		
The objective of CEW cartridge loading and reloading drills is to familiarize student with proper loading techniques, considering tactics and safety.											✓			✓			✓
All members will engage in physical practice of ensuring the CEW is operationally ready.													✓				
All members will engage in physical practice of drawing, loading, unloading and reloading air cartridges.													✓				
Users understand how the CEW device overrides and controls the sensory and motor functions of the nervous systems of a subject. (TI v.14)	✓	✓			✓	✓									✓		
All members will engage in physical practice of aiming and sighting the CEW.													✓				
The objective of the aiming drill is to provide adequate practice to familiarize the students with use of the safety switch, laser sight, and verbal commands.											✓			✓			✓
User must understand probe placement and ballistics. (TI v.14)	✓	✓			✓	✓									✓		
Training drills are conducted under stressful conditions that simulate what the officer will encounter in the field in a violent encounter. (TI v.14)	✓	✓			✓	✓									✓		
<b>CEW deployment drills</b>																	
All members will engage in physical practice of firing the CEW.				✓						✓			✓				✓
User certification includes firing at least two cartridges. (TI v.13, v.14)	✓	✓			✓	✓				✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
User certification includes firing at least four to six cartridges, including failure drills and scenario drills.				✓						✓						✓	
All students will fire several cartridges and will be required to show proficiency in weapon handling and accuracy. (TI v.14)	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓				✓					✓	✓	
Firing cartridges during training is important for officer safety because accuracy is critical to the successful deployment of CEWs. (TI v.13, v.14)	✓	✓			✓	✓				✓				✓	✓		✓
Firing cartridges during training familiarizes the user with the functions of the system and tests his or her aptitude. (TI v.13)													✓				

COMPARISONS OF CEW TRAINING POLICIES AND PRACTICES

12. CERTIFICATION STANDARDS AND METHODS																	
	Municipal Police Forces													Other Agencies			
	Abbotsford	Central Saanich	Delta	Kitasoo	Nelson	New West	Oak Bay	Port Moody	Saanich	Strathlinx Tribal Police	Transit Authority Police	Vancouver	Victoria	West Van	Corrections	RCMP	Sheriffs
Through the live-fire drill, users become familiar with the sight, sound, and feel of an air cartridge being deployed; are able to put both probes on a target; and become accustomed to using the fixed sights and laser sight.				✓						✓	✓			✓		✓	✓
User fires the CEW to a static target.							✓		✓			✓	✓				
User fires CEW to a static target without the use of the laser sight.									✓			✓					
Users will draw the CEW, hit a target at 8 feet, reload, hit a second target at 12 feet with laser sight within a 10-second time limit. (TI v.13, v.14)	✓	✓			✓	✓					✓			✓	✓		✓
Users will engage in failure drills.				✓						✓							✓
<b>Post-deployment drills</b>																	
Users will engage in several repetitions of controlling the subject while being incapacitated by the CEW to handcuffing.									✓			✓					
Proper probe removal technique must be demonstrated and explained. Candidates will have to remove probes from a given target (foam block wrapped with one layer of "inner tube" 0.05 to 0.08 cm thick).				✓						✓							✓
Learn procedures to properly and safely remove probes from subject. (TI v.14)	✓	✓			✓	✓									✓		
Members shall not remove darts that have punctured the skin of a subject and have remained imbedded; this shall only be done by a qualified medical doctor.														✓			

COMPARISONS OF CEW TRAINING POLICIES AND PRACTICES

13. CEW ISSUING, MAINTENANCE, AND STORAGE																	
	Municipal Police Forces												Other Agencies				
	Abbotsford	Central Saanich	Delta	Kitasoo	Nelson	New West	Oak Bay	Port Moody	Saanich	St'at'imx Tribal Police	Transit Authority Police	Vancouver	Victoria	West Van	Corrections	RCMP	Sheriffs
<b>Identification tags</b>																	
Do not use metal tags: they are conductive and could cause the energy to be redirected back to the user or unit. (TI v.14)	/	/			/	/									/		
Do not use a vibrating etching machine. This could compromise the integrity of the plastic and introduce foreign material into the device's internal components. Instead, apply paper or plastic labels with the serial number or write the serial number on the CEW device in permanent ink. Contact customer service at TASER International for custom engraving. (TI v.14)	/	/			/	/									/		
<b>Testing protocol: spark test</b>																	
The CEW is to be tested routinely by each member by performing a 1-second spark test at the start of each shift, or once every 24 hours. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/	/	/	/			/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Perform power and spark test daily, and always after replacing battery tray or charging batteries. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/	/	/	/			/	/				/	/	/	/
All CEWs should be spark-tested prior to field deployment (1 second); never rely on light emitting diode (LED).							/										
Never rely on LED to determine if the CEW is functioning properly; a spark test is necessary.									/				/				
To complete a spark test, place safety switch in the down (SAFE) position, remove the CEW cartridge, place safety switch in the up (ARMED) position, perform spark test for one second and check for rapid pulse rate, return safety switch to the down (SAFE) position, replace cartridge. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/	/	/	/				/	/			/	/	/	/
The officer must look for proper arcing between contact points and listen for any breaks in the spark test.												/					
One spark (1/19th of a second) is adequate. However, this is not a practical duration. As long as the officer sees a visible spark between the electrodes, it is not necessary to extend the duration. In most cases, this requires less than one second. (TI v.13, v.14)	/	/		/	/	/				/	/			/	/	/	/
The spark test is used to verify the CEW device is working and that the batteries are performing and are adequately charged. Also, there are components in the high voltage section of the CEW that are more reliable when energized ("conditioned") on a regular basis. (TI v.13, v.14)	/	/		/	/	/				/	/			/	/	/	/

COMPARISONS OF CEW TRAINING POLICIES AND PRACTICES

13. CEW ISSUING, MAINTENANCE, AND STORAGE																	
	Municipal Police Forces														Other Agencies		
	Abbotsford	Central Saanich	Delta	Kitsosoo	Nelson	New West	Oak Bay	Port Moody	Saanich	St'at'imx Tribal Police	Transit Authority Police	Vancouver	Victoria	West Van	Corrections	RCMP	Sheriffs
<b>CEW care: maintenance protocol</b>																	
Avoid dropping the CEW as it is a sensitive electronic device. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/	/	/	/				/	/		/	/	/	/	/
Check batteries and DPM regularly. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/	/	/	/				/	/		/	/	/	/	/
Always store the TASER X26 with the DPM inserted. Failure to do so can result in corrupted data, clock errors, software problems, and weapon failure. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/	/		/			/	/	/		/	/	/	/	
Check expiration of CEW cartridges, which expire after five years. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/	/	/	/				/	/		/	/	/	/	/
Use only recommended batteries. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/	/	/	/				/	/		/	/	/	/	/
Secure in protective holster, when not in use. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/	/	/	/				/	/		/	/	/	/	/
Do not store in pockets without holster. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/	/	/	/				/	/		/	/	/	/	/
Avoid exposing TASER M/X26 to excessive moisture. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/	/	/	/				/	/			/	/	/	/
If a CEW becomes completely submerged in liquid, return to manufacturer. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/	/	/	/				/	/			/	/	/	/
If the CEW becomes wet but not completely submerged, turn the safety switch down to SAFE, point the CEW in safe direction and remove the cartridge, remove the battery pack/DPM, dry the CEW thoroughly (for at least 24 hours), reinstall battery pack/DPM, and turn the safety switch up to ARMED. If the CEW discharges without pulling the trigger, remove batteries/DPM and return to manufacturer; complete a spark test for three full 5-second cycles. If the CEW does not function properly, return it to the manufacturer. If the spark test is normal, return the CEW to service. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/	/	/	/				/	/			/	/	/	/
Occasionally wipe out the CEW cartridge firing bay with dry cloth. Multiple cartridge firings create carbon buildup (particularly after training courses). (TI v.13, v.14)	/	/		/	/	/				/	/			/	/	/	/
Use PDI Super Sani-Cloth (a powerful disinfectant) to wipe down any CEW that gets contaminated by any body fluids. This brand will not damage CEW weapon surfaces. (TI v.13, v.14)	/	/		/	/	/				/	/			/	/	/	/
Periodically check and clean the lens with a cotton swab. (TI v.14)	/	/			/	/									/		
A quarterly clock reset should be conducted. (TI v.13, v.14)	/	/			/	/					/			/	/		/
Recommend conducting a semi-annual download and clock reset (only by authorized/certified RCMP CEW instructors).				/						/						/	
A maintenance log should be kept.									/				/				

COMPARISONS OF CEW TRAINING POLICIES AND PRACTICES

13. CEW ISSUING, MAINTENANCE, AND STORAGE																	
	Municipal Police Forces													Other Agencies			
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Only qualified TASER Instructors are authorized to remove the XDPM or DPM (power source) from the TASER X26.									✓								
TASER M26 model batteries can be recharged without removing the battery tray by plugging the charger directly into the serial dataport. (TI v.12, v. 13, v.14)	✓			✓	✓					✓						✓	✓

COMPARISONS OF CEW TRAINING POLICIES AND PRACTICES

14. CEW HANDLING (WHILE ON DUTY)																	
	Municipal Police Forces													Other Agencies			
	Abbotsford	Central Saanich	Delta	Kitasoo	Nelson	New West	Oak Bay	Port Moody	Saanich	Strathlinx Tribal Police	Transit Authority Police	Vancouver	Victoria	West Van	Corrections	RCMP	Sheriffs
TASER International training outlines pros and cons of holstering as follows (with instruction to refer to own policy):																	
Support-side pros include lower risk of drawing wrong weapon under stress, hip cross draw allows for faster engagement on the target, and easier identification as a CEW by other officers; a con is that there are weapon retention issues depending on training. (T1 v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/	/	/	/				/	/			/	/	/	/
A dominant-side-carry pro is weapon retention; a con is that there is a higher risk of weapon confusion, and there are three known incidents of shootings by mistaken weapon. (T1 v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/	/	/	/				/	/			/	/	/	/
Materials recommend non-firearm-side holstering.				/			/		/	/			/			/	

COMPARISONS OF CEW TRAINING POLICIES AND PRACTICES

15. VOLUNTARY EXPOSURE																	
	Municipal Police Forces												Other Agencies				
	Abbotsford	Central Saanich	Delta	Kitasoo	Nelson	New West	Oak Bay	Port Moody	Saanich	Strathmoor Tribal Police	Transit Authority Police	Vancouver	Victoria	West Van	Corrections	RCMP	Sheriffs
<b>Voluntary exposure prohibited</b>																	
Voluntary exposure is prohibited in practice or in writing.			/			/		/			/	/		/	/		
<b>Voluntary exposure requirement for certification</b>																	
Voluntary exposure is not required for instructor or user certification. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/		/	/					/			/			/	/
<b>Benefits of voluntary exposure</b>																	
For the purposes of generating confidence, empathy, understanding, and court credibility it is recommended, but not required, that all members experience the effects of a CEW with taped wires to the clothing for a period of 1-5 seconds. Given the force options context of CEWs (low-level intermediate weapon), the fact that the CEW will be deployed with some degree of frequency, and the fact that there are few or no lingering effects, it is important that each member experience the CEW's effects. It is a proven training principle that one can learn as much from "experiencing" as one can from "performing."													/				
Instructor credibility as a leader and subject matter expert; officers can better understand the effects of the device, build confidence to go "hands-on" with a subject without receiving shock, prepare for better self-defence, court expertise, and become prepared to handle the risks of secondary exposures. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/			/								/				/
Voluntary exposure is highly recommended for both instructors and users for several reasons. For instructors it increases their credibility among students for understanding and explaining the effects of the weapon. For all users it provides a better understanding of what the subject is experiencing, what their likely reaction will be, and provides the user with own personal understanding of what effect the weapon might have if a subject were to obtain their weapon and use it on the officer. This would become extremely beneficial in court if an officer had to justify use of force to stop a client who was attempting to take the CEW.				/						/						/	

COMPARISONS OF CEW TRAINING POLICIES AND PRACTICES

15. VOLUNTARY EXPOSURE																	
	Municipal Police Forces												Other Agencies				
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Voluntary exposure also enhances the confidence of both users and instructors. This confidence is required at every CEW deployment. If CEW users, or officers assisting in the arrest during or after CEW deployment, do not have the confidence in their own abilities to function through a deployment, they are compromising the safety of themselves, their partners, and the public. Voluntary exposure assists in 'rationalizing' the fear of 'electrical current.' After a voluntary exposure, the mind's-eye says, "I'm still nervous or scared...but I've dealt with it and have overcome it and have reasonable certainty that it will not be a hindrance in the execution of my duty."				/						/						/	
<b>Risks of training injuries</b>																	
Exposure to a CEW causing NMI (neuromuscular incapacitation) is a stressful event for the human body similar to physical exertion from athletic activity, such as weight lifting or wrestling. Risks of injury from physical exertion or falling, while low, are not zero. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/		/	/					/			/			/	/
The CEW device can cause temporary loss of motor control and involuntary muscle contractions. In the course of falling to the ground, a person could sustain any of a wide variety of injuries from head concussion to broken bones to dislocated joints, especially if proper use of spotters and holding techniques are not followed. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/			/												/
The CEW causes strong muscle contractions which may be severe and may cause physical exertion athletic-type injuries to some people. These muscle contractions may result in injuries to muscles, tendons, ligaments, back, joints, and stress fractures. Therefore, the wires/alligator clips can only be attached to the front torso area of the person.				/						/						/	
A person with a pre-existing injury may face a higher risk of athletic type injury from muscle contraction or falling. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/			/												/
The CEW causes pain, which can be stressful. This stress may be injurious to some people.				/						/			/			/	
The two probes impact with a velocity of approximately 165 ft/sec. and are capable of penetrating up to 1/4 inch into the flesh, causing puncture wounds. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/			/												/
CEWs can cause minor signature marks on the skin similar to a minor burn in the areas where probes or clips are attached. Also, minor bleeding may occur if the probes penetrate the skin. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/			/												/

COMPARISONS OF CEW TRAINING POLICIES AND PRACTICES

15. VOLUNTARY EXPOSURE																	
	Municipal Police Forces													Other Agencies			
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<b>Safety precautions prior to exposure</b>																	
Voluntary exposure safety guidelines must be adhered to.				✓						✓						✓	
While adherence to safety precautions for subjects in actual field use cannot always be enforced, it is imperative that extra precautions are strictly adhered to during any volunteer exposure to minimize the possibility of injury. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	✓	✓			✓												✓
Prior to conducting voluntary exposure to the CEW devices, instructors must review all safety precautions with the class. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	✓	✓			✓												✓
Every student must read and sign the TASER Safety Rules and Liability Release form. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	✓	✓			✓												✓
Voluntary exposures to CEW devices should only be conducted by a certified instructor. (TI v.13, v.14)	✓	✓			✓								✓				✓
CEW instructors conducting voluntary exposure must hold a valid certification in first aid and CPR in the event that the student experiences any undue adverse reaction.				✓						✓						✓	
Any volunteer with concerns over present or past medical conditions should refrain from voluntary exposure. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	✓	✓			✓								✓				✓
Volunteers must notify instructor of any pre-existing injuries, medical conditions, or susceptibilities. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	✓	✓		✓	✓					✓			✓			✓	✓
Volunteers with pre-existing conditions should avoid exposure to injured areas (for example, someone with a back injury should avoid CEW stimulation to the large muscles of the back). (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	✓	✓			✓												✓
Because of parental/guardian consent issues, no minor shall be exposed to a CEW weapon as part of a training course.				✓						✓						✓	
Volunteers should relieve themselves prior to exposure in order to not have stress-related urination. Also, volunteers who are dehydrated or have low blood sugar should hydrate or eat a light snack. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	✓	✓			✓												✓
Volunteers should stretch and warm up as they would before exercising, including muscles of the back, shoulders, legs, and torso. (TI v.13, v.14)	✓	✓			✓												✓
Move furniture and place the volunteer away from sharp objects to ensure a safe place to lower the subject to the ground. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	✓	✓			✓												✓
Proper matting is required in the exposure area. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	✓	✓		✓	✓					✓			✓			✓	✓
Clear the area of bystanders and objects. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	✓	✓		✓	✓					✓			✓			✓	✓

COMPARISONS OF CEW TRAINING POLICIES AND PRACTICES

15. VOLUNTARY EXPOSURE																	
	Municipal Police Forces													Other Agencies			
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Do not use or have flammable liquids and fumes in the vicinity during a CEW application. The CEWs can ignite gasoline or other flammables.				✓						✓						✓	
If probes are fired in lieu of attaching spent wires or alligator clips, then eye protection is required for both the spotter and the student being exposed. (TI v.13, v.14)	✓	✓		✓	✓					✓			✓			✓	✓
Spotters need to support student before and during exposure; support student under the armpit to avoid shoulder rotation.				✓						✓						✓	
The RCMP voluntary exposure protocol only approve the use of alligator clips and/or wires attached/taped to the clothing; eye protection is still required for both the spotters and the student being exposed. Provided that no probes are attached to the person's arms, there should be no electrical pulses flowing into the spotters and they can safely support the person being exposed without any negative impact.				✓						✓						✓	
Volunteer, holders, and any observers within 21 feet of the device must wear eye protection. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	✓	✓		✓	✓					✓						✓	✓
<b>Safety procedures during volunteer exposure</b>																	
Use floor mats and spotters with proper holding technique to prevent the volunteer from falling hard and getting hurt. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	✓	✓			✓												✓
Each spotter should hold an upper arm of the standing volunteer under the armpit, so that the person can be safely supported and lowered to the ground after being hit without twisting, rotating, or putting undue stress on the arm or shoulder. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	✓	✓			✓								✓			✓	✓
All persons volunteering for a CEW exposure shall either be supported by two spotters so they don't fall or placed face down on the mat prior to exposure. (TI v.13, v.13, v.14)	✓	✓			✓								✓				✓
Electricity will not pass to others in contact with the subject, unless contact is made directly between or on the probes. (TI v.12, v.13)																	✓
Provided that no probes are attached to the person's arms, there should be no electrical pulses flowing into the spotters and they can safely support the person being hit without any negative impact. (TI v.13, v.14)	✓	✓			✓												✓
Extreme care must be taken to avoid aiming at sensitive areas, especially the eyes, where serious permanent injury could occur. Other sensitive areas that should be avoided during volunteer exposure include the throat, face, and genitals. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	✓	✓			✓												✓
Have volunteer kneeling or prone.													✓				

COMPARISONS OF CEW TRAINING POLICIES AND PRACTICES

15. VOLUNTARY EXPOSURE																	
	Municipal Police Forces													Other Agencies			
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Probes should be deployed from behind the volunteer. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/			/												/
Probe deployments are prohibited.				/						/							/
Optimal safety is to aim for the volunteer's back or legs. There are fewer sensitive areas on the back (eyes, throat, groin, etc.) (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/			/												/
Instructors should also consider targeting the legs as opposed to the back to further reduce stress to the students. (TI v.14)	/	/			/												/
While having the volunteer stand may be necessary to show the effect of hits to particular parts of the body and certain other tactical considerations, such as close probe deployments and one-probe hits, most exposures can be achieved with the volunteer lying face down on the mat. This may help to reduce the stress to the student. (TI v.14)	/	/			/												
Use the laser sight for increased accuracy. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/			/												/
<b>Voluntary exposure content</b>																	
Every voluntary exposure should have training value for the entire class. (TI v.14)	/	/			/												
Utilize probe hits to allow students to remove probes; target different parts of the body to show different effects; demonstrate one probe hit with drive-stun follow-up; demonstrate difference between probe hits and drive-stun. (TI v.13, v.14)	/	/			/												/
After demonstrating specific training exposures, remaining hits should be done with the volunteer lying face down targeting the legs, or other areas of the body if necessary to avoid pre-existing injuries. (TI v.12, v.14)	/	/			/												
Voluntary exposure will be conducted with live cartridges equipped with wire/clip attachments only, and they will be attached to the front of the torso and no more than 10 to 14 inches apart.				/						/							/
The voluntary exposure should have a limited duration; a 1-2 second exposure will suffice. This would be similar to receiving an inadvertent electrical shock from the wires during the "hands on" portion of an arrest. One can also say that after feeling the current for 2 seconds, they have an appreciation of how 5 seconds must feel.				/						/							/
A full 5-second cycle exposure may be applied only when the candidate requests it.				/						/							/

COMPARISONS OF CEW TRAINING POLICIES AND PRACTICES

15. VOLUNTARY EXPOSURE																	
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<b>Group exposure</b>																	
Group exposures are not recommended. (TI v.14)	/	/			/												
Group demo voluntary exposure is prohibited.				/						/						/	
During group exposure, make sure students are all lying down. (TI v.12, v.13)																	/
<b>Post-exposure safety procedures: probe removal</b>																	
Engage in careful probe removal using proper protocol. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/			/								/				/
Persons removing probes must wear protective gloves and use standard probe-removal safety precautions. If students are allowed to remove probes, ensure that the supporting hand is well clear of the probe. Also ensure the barb is attached to the probe and has not dislodged in the skin. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/			/												/
The instructor is responsible for ensuring that the host agency or other party provides rubber gloves, alcohol wipes, and bandages for probe removal.	/	/			/												/

COMPARISONS OF CEW TRAINING POLICIES AND PRACTICES

16. DATA DOWNLOADING AND INDEPENDENT TESTING																	
	Municipal Police Forces													Other Agencies			
	Abbotsford	Central Saanich	Delta	Kitasoo	Nelson	New West	Oak Bay	Port Moody	Saanich	Strathlinx Tribal Police	Transit Authority Police	Vancouver	Victoria	West Van	Corrections	RCMP	Sheriffs
<b>CEW download features</b>																	
The CEW stores the time and date of each firing. (TI v. 12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/	/	/	/			/	/	/		/	/	/	/	/
The CEW dataport can allow the unit to be remotely fired by tactical robots. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/	/	/	/			/	/	/		/	/	/	/	/
<b>Why download</b>																	
The TASER X26 has a dataport function that stores the time and date when it was fired. This data protects officers from claims of excessive use of force by providing documentation of the time and date for each firing. The dataport also provides law enforcement with a powerful management tool to track usage patterns, prevent misuse, and develop ongoing training programs. (TI v. 13, v.14)	/	/			/	/					/		/	/	/		/
The dataport connects the TASER M26 to a computer. By downloading this data, the department can monitor usage patterns. Every officer who is issued an TASER M26 can be held accountable for every firing of the unit. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/				/								/				/
Data downloading protects officers from unfounded allegations, and maintains officer accountability. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/	/	/	/				/	/			/	/	/	/
<b>Download protocol</b>																	
The rubber stopper must be in when dataport is not in use. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/	/	/	/			/	/	/		/	/	/	/	/
There is no need to program the weapon to local time or to reprogram the weapon to daylight savings time. (TI v.13, v.14)	/	/			/	/				/			/	/	/		/
The data downloads are saved in encrypted data files that are secure from tampering. This preserves the admissibility of TASER X26 dataport download reports for court admissibility. (TI v.13, v.14)	/	/				/				/			/	/	/		
If you return a damaged CEW to the manufacturer, download and save dataport info in case that CEW is called into question or litigation in the future. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/		/	/	/				/	/			/	/	/	/
Should a CEW need to be returned to the factory for any reason, there is the possibility that this unit will be destroyed if it is replaced as a warranty item. The manufacturer does not retain the dataport readouts so it is up to the law enforcement agency to download the unit and save this file as potential evidence. (TI v.12, v.13, v.14)	/	/	/		/	/					/			/	/		/
Remove the cartridge and spark test the weapon prior to download to confirm current time as relative point of reference. (TI v.13, v.14)	/	/		/	/	/				/	/			/	/	/	/

COMPARISONS OF CEW TRAINING POLICIES AND PRACTICES

16. DATA DOWNLOADING AND INDEPENDENT TESTING																	
	Municipal Police Forces													Other Agencies			
	Abbotsford	Central Saanich	Delta	Kitasoo	Nelson	New West	Oak Bay	Port Moody	Saanich	Strathlinx Tribal Police	Transit Authority Police	Vancouver	Victoria	West Van	Corrections	RCMP	Sheriffs
The dataport time setting on the TASER X26 can be reset if the DPM is removed for 4 hours or more. Always store with DPM to maintain dataport integrity. <small>(TI v.12, v.13, v.14)</small>	/	/	/		/	/					/			/	/		/
The officer must attend to have the CEW downloaded after a trigger-pull use in line of duty, which does not include the spark test; if over a long period of time the device has not been spark tested; and a minimum of twice a year, six months apart if the device has not been downloaded as described above.												/					
A quarterly download should be conducted. <small>(TI v.13, v.14)</small>	/	/			/	/					/			/	/		/
The CEW user will have the CEW coordinator download and assess the CEW for record-keeping.												/					
Downloads are done through the CEW coordinator in the Force Response Options section or in the Emergency Response Team (ERT) section.												/					
Dataport downloads are done by shift supervisors or CEW coordinator as required.									/								
Data downloads may only be completed by RCMP Master Instructors.				/						/						/	
<b>What downloads capture</b>																	
Download does not differentiate between a contact-stun and probe deployment. <small>(TI v.12, v.13, v.14)</small>	/	/	/		/	/					/	/	/	/	/		/
Each trigger pull of the TASER M26 records the date and time of its most recent 585 firings. <small>(TI v.12, v.13, v.14)</small>	/		/	/	/				/	/			/			/	/
TASER M26 Taser downloads will not provide the duration of the current. <small>(TI v.12, v.13, v.14)</small>	/		/		/								/				/
With the exception of the very first TASER M26 models (serial numbers P0 & P1), several trigger pulls during the 5-second cycle will be recorded as one single trigger pull. This often happens during stressful shootings as officers tend to double and triple tap the trigger as a result of firearms training. This will not affect the duration of the 5-second cycle unless the trigger is depressed after the 5-second cycle has concluded or if the trigger was continuously depressed beyond the 5-second cycle. If the trigger is held down longer than 5 seconds, it will record a separate cycle every 5 seconds. <small>(TI v.12, v.13, v.14)</small>	/		/		/				/				/				/
The time recorded on the TASER M26 model data download report indicates the time the trigger was pulled. <small>(TI v.13, v.14)</small>	/				/												/

COMPARISONS OF CEW TRAINING POLICIES AND PRACTICES

16. DATA DOWNLOADING AND INDEPENDENT TESTING																	
	Municipal Police Forces														Other Agencies		
	Abbotsford	Central Saanich	Delta	Kitasoo	Nelson	New West	Oak Bay	Port Moody	Saanich	Strathcona Tribal Police	Transit Authority Police	Vancouver	Victoria	West Van	Corrections	RCMP	Sheriffs
The TASER X26 USB Dataport records the time, date, duration, internal temperature, and battery status of each trigger pull for the most recent 1,500 firings in the TASER's memory (improves on TASER M26). (TI v.13, v.14)	/	/		/		/			/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
If the trigger is pressed again and held down during the first 5-second discharge, the TASER X26 dataport will count this as one firing period. If the first firing is allowed to stop before the trigger is pressed again, the log will show two separate firings. (TI v.13, v.14)	/	/				/					/		/	/	/		
The time recorded on the TASER X26 model download log indicates the end of the cycle. (TI v.13, v.14)	/	/				/					/			/	/		
The TASER X26 is programmed to Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). However, the conversion to local time, including adjustments to daylight savings time, are all computed in the PC-based software. The TASER X26 data download reports show the time and date in both GMT and local time. (TI v.13, v.14)	/	/				/					/		/	/	/		
If the TASER X26 time is ever lost or reprogrammed, the firing log will show the time-change information in the fire log data. (TI v.13, v.14)	/	/				/					/		/	/	/		

- 1 "TI" refers to TASER International, Inc.'s Training Materials; "v" refers to the version used by Departments.
- 2 Until the provincial review on CEW usage is complete and recommendations have been put forward, West Vancouver has restricted CEW use to situations where an individual is behaving in a combative manner or posing a risk of death or grievous bodily harm to the police or public.
- 3 Until 2006, the JI trained all police recruits on CEW use but this was discontinued when Vancouver decided to conduct its own in-house training, which led the Academy to transfer responsibility for CEW training to individual independent municipal police departments (Submission from Police Services Division, Policing and Community Safety Branch).
- 4 Agency Use-of-Force Policy states that "each officer will be required to qualify at least annually with any firearm or other weapon that the officer is authorized to use." Presumably this includes the CEW; however, there is no specific mention/policy of CEW.

