

Santa Cruz County Sheriff's Office

Less-Lethal Shotgun

1 Hour

Course Title: Less-lethal shotgun update

Course Goal: Train deputies to effectively operate the Remington 870 less-lethal projectile launching system.

Audience: Sworn personnel

Core Competencies: Decision making; firearms safety; operation of weapon system.

Dates: 10/16/21

Total Hours of Instruction: 1 hour

Location: Santa Clara S.O. Range

Instructors: Hop

Mandated Training: Yes

Method of Presentation: Lecture, demonstration, discussion, dry practice, live fire, scenarios

I. Orientation / Instructor / Overview

1. Class Orientation
 - a. Instructor introductions (Instructors, background, etc)
 - i. Course Outline / Overview (Purpose of training, what will happen throughout the class – safety brief, less-lethal policy & procedure review, Remington 870 nomenclature and operation, live fire training, scenarios with live fire and qualification course)

II. Safety Plan

1. Designated class medic (if any participants or instructors are certified EMT or higher)
2. Location of first aid kit
3. Location of nearest emergency room
4. Location of nearest trauma center (this gets briefed but is obviously up to AMR and varies based on nature of injury and availability)
5. Actions in event of injury

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- a. Minor injury – treat with first aid kit (ensure that a Sgt or higher completes Worker's Comp forms within 24 hours; also notify Firearms Team Sgt)
- b. Transport to ER by private vehicle if necessary (private vehicle only if injured deputy agrees and injury will not be worsened by transport)
6. Actions in event of serious/traumatic injury
 - a. Begin treatment with first aid kit
 - b. Notify dispatch by radio or 911 for EMS response
 - c. If necessary, evacuate to ER by marked Code 3 vehicle
7. Notify dispatch that firearms training is in progress

III. References

1. Lexipol Policy 300 – Use of force
 - a. Duty to intercede
 - b. Duty to report excessive force
 - c. Deputies shall use only that amount of force that reasonably appears necessary given that the facts and totality of the circumstances known to or perceived by the deputy at the time of the event to accomplish a legitimate law enforcement purpose.
 - d. Any peace officer may use objectively reasonable force to effect an arrest, prevent escape, or to overcome resistance.
2. Lexipol Policy 302.8 – Kinetic Energy Projectile Guidelines
 - a) No lethal ammunition anywhere
 - b) Circumstances appropriate for deployment include but are not limited to, situations in which:
 - a. The suspect is armed with a weapon and the tactical circumstances allow for the safe application of approved munitions.
 - b. The suspect has made credible threats to harm himself/herself or others.
 - c. The suspect is engaged in riotous behavior or is throwing rocks, bottles or other dangerous projectiles at people and/or deputies.
 - d. There is probable cause to believe that the suspect has already committed a crime of violence and is refusing to comply with lawful orders.
 - c) Deployment considerations
 - a. Distance and angle to target.
 - b. Type and thickness of subjects clothing
 - c. The location of the subject.

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- d. Whether the subjects actions dictate the need for an immediate response and the use of control devices appears appropriate.
- d) A verbal warning of the intended use of the device should precede its application, unless it would otherwise endanger the safety of deputies or when it is not practical due to the circumstances.
- 3. Review of less-lethal philosophy: Less lethal is force that when used properly, are less likely to result in death or serious physical injury and can be used in an attempt to de-escalate a potentially deadly situation. Not less than lethal.

IV. Classroom Instruction

1. Nomenclature

- I. Buttstock
 - 1. Orange to denote use as less-lethal device only
- II. Fore-end (Foreward horizontal hand grip, aka slide)
- III. Receiver
- IV. Trigger
- V. Safety (Crossbolt safety – push to left for OFF – red stripe shows on outside of safety when OFF)
- VI. Barrel
 - 1. Smooth bore (No rifling – projectile's stability comes from within its own features – we will cover this after covering operation of the weapon itself)
- VII. Magazine (tubular – 4 rounds)
- VIII. Loading port
- IX. Carrier (aka tongue – raises shell from magazine into breech)
- X. Action bar lock (angled tab with sawtooth edge protruding downward just in front of trigger guard – allows slide to be moved to rear when hammer is cocked)
- XI. Sling
- XII. Tactical light (demonstrate operation of light and modes, if applicable)
- XIII. Sidesaddle ammunition holder (discuss whether shells are stored primer-up or –down)
- XIV. Sighting system (rear notch, front bead – fixed sights; discuss proper sight alignment)

2. Loading

- a. Safety on
- b. Move slide to rear
 - I. If slide is locked forward, depress action bar lock and then move fore end rearward

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- c. Visually and physically inspect chamber and magazine
 - I. View magazine follower to confirm magazine is empty
- d. Loading
 - I. Move slide forward (hammer is now cocked and will fall when trigger is pulled. Additionally, action bars are locked and bolt cannot be moved rearward unless either 1. Trigger is pulled and hammer falls, or 2. Action bar lock is pressed)
 - II. Confirm safety on
 - III. Insert four shells into magazine (verify that each shell is a less-lethal round)
- 3. Unloading
 - I. Safety on (remember that action is still cocked)
 - II. Move slide to rear, while at same time inserting finger or thumb tip into loading port
 - III. With fingertip, push carrier upward to prevent shell from being lifted into chamber
 - IV. With fingertip, push on shell latch to allow shells to be pushed backward by magazine spring
 - V. Remove shell from magazine
 - VI. Repeat until magazine is empty
- 4. Patrol safe configuration
 - a. Magazine loaded
 - b. Chamber empty
 - c. Slide forward
 - d. Safety on

(LL devices carried in patrol cars will have 4 rounds in magazine plus 1 in each slot on the sidesaddle; inspect magazine to ensure 4 rounds are inside before beginning shift)
- 5. Aiming
 - a. Hold shotgun up with cheek securely against the stock.
 - b. Eye should be looking directly down the top of the barrel.
 - c. Bead should appear to be just sitting on top of the barrel, no barrel should be visible.
 - d. While aligned, place bead on desired target.
- 6. Firing
 - a. Safety on
 - b. Depress action bar lock (necessary to get a round into chamber due to patrol safe configuration)
 - c. Move fore-end fully rearward
 - d. Immediately move fore-end fully forward (do it like you mean it – move the slide forcefully to make sure it goes full stroke)
 - I. Chamber is now loaded and ready to fire

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- e. When decision to fire is made and sights are on target, safety off
 - f. Pull trigger
 - g. Immediately move fore-end fully to rear and return to fully forward
 - I. Action bar lock will not need to be depressed
 - h. When no further rounds need to be fired, safety on
 - i. When incident is secure, unload shotgun and return to patrol safe configuration
(Cycle of operation – cocking, chambering, locking, firing, extraction, ejection)
7. Reloading
- a. Combat reload (fastest way to get a round in the chamber when magazine is empty)
 - 1. With slide locked to rear (chamber open), remove shell from sidesaddle carrier
 - 2. Cup shell in support hand with primer to rear
 - 3. Move hand underneath receiver to ejection port
 - 4. Insert shell into ejection port
 - 5. Move fore-end fully forward
 - b. Reload magazine (get device ready for immediate re-use – you don't know what's going to happen next)
 - 1. Remove shell from sidesaddle carrier
 - 2. Insert shell into magazine through loading port
8. Malfunctions (like with all firearms, most malfunctions are caused by operator error)
- a. Failure to feed/Failure to fire
 - I. Move fore-end fully to rear and immediately move it fully forward
 - II. Failure to extract/Failure to eject
 - 1. Move slide fully to rear and immediately fully forward
 - 2. If unsuccessful, repeat more forcefully
 - 3. If fore-end does not move, depress action bar lock
9. Employment of less-lethal shotguns
- a. Policies and philosophy of less-lethal force remains the same as before
 - I. Review of Lexipol 300 (Use of force) and 302.8 (Kinetic energy projectile devices)
 - II. Effective ranges
 - 1. 7 yards minimum distance – Any closer and the bean bag round could penetrate skin and is considered lethal force at that distance.

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2. 25 yard maximum – any farther and the bean bag round loses too much velocity/kinetic energy to be effective.
- III. Target zones
 1. Primary (green)
 - a. Upper legs
 2. Secondary (yellow)
 - a. Lower abdomen
 - b. Extremities
 - c. Upper back
 - IV. Non-target (red) zones
 1. Face & head
 2. Neck
 3. Upper abdomen (Large vital organs with lots of blood can be seriously damaged by blunt force injury)
 4. Groin
 5. Spine
 6. Lower back (kidneys can be seriously injured)
 - V. Less-lethal devices will not be deployed without lethal cover present/immediately available from a deputy other than the less-lethal operator (transition to higher level of force might be immediately necessary)
 - VI. Formulate a plan for handling incident prior to making suspect contact (if circumstances allow time for predeployment planning) (fail to plan, plan to fail; at the very least, make sure everyone knows everyone's role. If time is available, brief on roles, deployment/contact plan, contingency plan, post-event actions, and have everyone brief back their role.)
 1. Minimally, designate less-lethal operator, lethal cover and suspect control (handcuffing) deputy
 - VII. Prior to firing less-lethal launcher, the operator will loudly call out the word "Device"
 1. Review this procedure prior to making suspect contact
 - a. Prevent sympathetic fire
 - i. Even more important if other agencies are present
 - b. Load chamber prior to making suspect contact
 - i. If operator attempts to fire device and failure occurs due to empty chamber, resulting delay could negatively alter outcome of incident (assume that the suspect is going to move and you will be in contact before expected)

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- c. If projectile is fired, immediately rack slide to place fresh projectile in chamber
 - I. Be prepared for immediate followup shots (suspect's size, alcohol, drugs, emotional state, accuracy of shot could cause munition to be ineffective)
 - d. Remain prepared to launch projectiles until suspect is secure and possibility of threat is confirmed to no longer exist (make independent decision for each shot)
 - e. Return to patrol safe configuration prior to returning device to patrol car
10. Actions following less-lethal device firing
- a. Medical treatment/clearance for suspect (even if no obvious injuries and suspect says he's okay – blunt force injuries might not be visible, drugs/alcohol/adrenaline might mask pain)
 - b. Supervisor notification (as soon as practical when Code 4)
 - c. Documentation (report written by every deputy who used force in accordance with policy; consult Lexipol 302.8 for wording re less-lethal device)
 - d. Evidence collection (retain expended projectiles and shell casings unless directed by supervisor that it isn't necessary. If so, document in report.)
11. Live fire training
- a. 7 yards (Instructors look for immediately racking slide and chambering fresh round when each round is fired; also look for accuracy and proper stance/recoil absorption for accurate followup shot)
 - I. Load magazine with four rounds
 - II. Load sidesaddle with six rounds
 - III. Fire 2 rounds to the arms
 - IV. Fire 2 rounds to the legs
 - 1. Reload (Instructors watch for students hurrying and fumbling with rounds, or for students who need additional individual instruction; if so, delay next string until that training is accomplished. There is plenty of time built in for additional training.)
 - b. 15 yards
 - I. Fire 2 rounds - legs
 - II. Fire 1 round – lower abdomen
 - 1. Reload
 - c. 20 yards
 - I. Fire 1 round – lower abdomen
 - II. Fire 2 rounds - legs
 - d. Instructors evaluate student performance

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- I. Assign additional training as necessary
- 12. Qualification course of fire (80%)
 - a. 7 yards
 - I. Load with 4 rounds in magazine and 4 in sidesaddle
 - II. Fire 2 rounds
 - III. Fire 1 round
 - b. 15 yards
 - I. Fire 1 round
 - II. Challenge – Suspect complies – De-escalate
 - III. Fire 2 rounds
 - c. 20 yards
 - I. Fire 1 round
 - II. Fire 1 round
- 13. Review of material/Student questions & further discussion
- 14. Secure from training
 - a. Unload and make safe all less-lethal shotguns
 - b. Secure munitions

VI. References:

- 1. Santa Cruz County Sheriff's Office Policy on Use of Force (300)
- 2. Santa Cruz County Sheriff's Office Policy on Kinetic Energy Projectile Weapons (302.8)

Santa Cruz County Sheriff's Office

(Firearms-Rifle (Carbine))

Course Outline

3 Hours

<u>Course Title:</u>	Secondary Weapon (Carbine) Outline Aero Precision X-15 Carbine Rifle.
<u>Course Goal:</u>	To provide law enforcement first responders with the information and hands-on experience needed to effectively use the Aero Precision X-15 Carbine Rifle as an optional deployment weapon.
<u>Audience:</u>	Sworn Peace Officers assigned to patrol or other assignments within the office that require the use of the Aero Precision X-15 Carbine Rifle. These officers will qualify and may carry the weapon on duty in the scope of their employment.
<u>Core Competencies:</u>	Under the supervision of an instructor and using the weapon system each student will: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Demonstrate an understanding of Range safety rules.2. Demonstrate the ability to load and unload the weapon.3. Demonstrate the ability to clear malfunctions.4. Demonstrate knowledge of applicable Office policies5. Demonstrate knowledge of considerations for deployment6. Demonstrate knowledge of duty ready weapons configuration.7. Pass a qualification course, both shooting and written, with passing score of greater than 80%.
<u>Dates:</u>	10-16-21
<u>Total Hours of Instruction:</u>	3 hours
<u>Location:</u>	Santa Clara S.O. Range
<u>Instructors:</u>	Patzke, Munoz
<u>Mandated Training:</u>	Yes, SCSO Policy 311.6

Santa Cruz County Sheriff's Office

(Firearms-Rifle (Carbine))

Course Outline

9 Hours

Method of Presentation: Instructor demonstrations, followed by student practical exercises through courses of fire

- I. Orientation /Instructor / Overview
 1. Class Orientation
 - a. Instructor introductions
 - i. Course Outline / Overview
 - ii. Breaks / Meals
 - iii. Ratio of staff instructors to students (self-imposed, no regulations for how many)
- II. Safety Plan
 1. Location of medical facilities-Regional Medical Center Hospital (via patrol vehicle or ambulance)
 2. Medical staff / supplies on hand-Instructors to identify chief medically trained students on scene
 3. Identify Safety Officer
 4. Rules of Safety and Conduct-Range Rules (see 1-1 below)
 5. Reporting of Injuries
- III. Practical Exercise

1-1 Orientation /Instructor introductions /Overview

1. Range Procedures
2. Range Commands
3. Conditions of Carry
4. Range Safety

Mandatory Safety Procedures

1. Health Hazards –Lead Splash back within 15yards of steel plates
2. Dehydration
3. Hearing Protection
4. Eye Protection

Injured Officer Protocol

1. Role of Assigned Range Master supervising immediate actions of range instructors
2. Range Instructor's responsibilities
 - a. Communications- Fire / Ambulance / Helicopter requested.
 - b. First Aid rendered to officer by Instructor / EMT
 - c. Pre-staged transportation vehicle for injured personnel

Santa Cruz County Sheriff's Office

(Firearms-Rifle (Carbine))

Course Outline

9 Hours

- d. Remaining Instructors take control of live fire line

1-2 Deployment of the carbine

- A. Department Policy
 - 1. Patrol Rifles
 - 2. Use of Force Policy
 - 3. Active Shooter Policy
 - 4. Training Requirements
 - Quarterly training recommended - Demonstrated proficiency required two times each year
- B. Duty/Ready Weapon Configuration
 - 1. Use of vehicle mounted rifle rack
 - 2. Securing weapon at end of shift
 - a. Weapons safe

1-3 Equipment Overview

- A. Rifle Accessories
 - 1. Nomenclature
 - 2. Lighting Systems
 - 3. Optics
 - 4. Collapsible /Fixed Stock
 - 5. Slings
- B. Individual Officer Equipment
 - 1. Magazine Carry Options
 - a. Backpack / Go Bag
 - 2. Gloves
 - 3. Hearing protection

1-4 Ballistics

- A. External ballistics
 - 1. Bullet Trajectory
 - 2. 25 Yard vs. 100 Yard Zero
 - 3. Point of Aim Point of Impact
 - 4. Mechanical Offset

1-5 Principals of Marksmanship

- A. Elements of Marksmanship
 - 1. Effects on Shooting Platform
- B. Trigger -Control
 - 1. /Placement of Trigger Finger on Trigger
 - 2. Trigger Reset

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(Firearms-Rifle (Carbine))
Course Outline

9 Hours

- C. Sighting
 - 1. Sight Picture
 - 2. Sight Alignment
 - 3. Breathing
 - 4. Respiratory Pause
 - 5. Recovery

1-6 Loading and Unloading Procedures

- A. Loading/Unloading
 - 1. Direction of Muzzle and Safety issues
 - 2. Position of Strong Hand and Support Hand
 - 3. Position of "Trigger Finger"
 - 4. Straight on the receiver and off of the trigger
 - 5. Position of "Safety" Switch
 - 6. Weapon on "Safe"
 - 7. Thumb is on top of the "Safety"
 - 8. Position of Bolt (Locked back vs. forward)
 - 9. Inserting the magazine
 - 10. Push-Pull technique (Ensures that magazine is seated correctly)
- B. Activation of "Magazine Release Button"
 - 1. Done with "Trigger Finger" for Right Handed Shooter
 - 2. Done with "Index Finger" for Left Handed Shooter
- C. Removing the magazine
 - 1. Done with Support Hand
 - 2. Storage of magazine
 - 3. Clearing the Chamber
 - 4. Operation of the Bolt

1-7 Sling Position and Use

- A. Demonstration of sling
 - 1. Left hand vs. Right hand sling position.
 - 2. Sling adjustment

1-8 Initial Orientation to Firing Carbine Rifle System

- A. Mechanical Offset
- B. Impact of the bullet in relation to the sight picture
- C. Distance in relationship to the impact
- D. Iron Sights vs. Optics

Santa Cruz County Sheriff's Office
(Firearms-Rifle (Carbine))
Course Outline

9 Hours

1-9 Close Quarter Firing Drills

- A. Students will shoot several rounds at close quarter and gradually increase the distance during this exercise.
1. Students assume standing position at 5-yard line.
 2. Students will be shown the mechanical offset of the rifle.
 3. Students will fire several rounds at various distances from 5 yard to 50 yard demonstrating point of aim point of impact.

Practical Application Course of fire (30 rounds 5.56)

5 yard line

- 3 rounds to the body
- 3 rounds to the body, 1 round to the head

10 yard line

- 3 rounds to the body
- 2 rounds to the body, 2 rounds to the head

15 yard line

- 4 rounds to the body
- 2 rounds to the body, 1 round to the head

25 yard line

- 3 rounds to the body
- 2 rounds to the head

50 yard line - **Kneeling**

- 3 rounds to the body
- 1 rounds to the head

1-10 Ready Up Drill

- A. Shooters will perform ready ups with the goal of quickly acquiring sight picture and place accurate rounds on target.
1. Fire 2-4 rounds to the called target.
 2. Instructor can call anything from head to any of the shapes on the outside of the target.
 3. Shooter will start at a relaxed position with the rifle slung.
- B. Live fire drills
1. 10 yards – Instructor calls out targets at random.

1-11 Weapon Transitions

- A. instructor(s) will demonstrate transition using carbine or training rifle
- B. Instructor will discuss when transition to a pistol would occur

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(Firearms-Rifle (Carbine))

Course Outline

9 Hours

1. Malfunction has occurred with their rifle
2. Proximity of threat
3. Too long to clear malfunction

4. Practical Application Live Fire Drills

Transitions course: Coach will load student's mag with 5 dummy rounds.
Round count: 48 rounds total between rifle and pistol

15 Yards

- 4B
- 3B
- 5B
- 4B

10 Yards

- 4B
- 2B, 1H
- 6B
- 4B

5 Yards

- 4B
- 2B, 1H
- 3B
- 5B

Unload AR-15 and Glock and make both safe.

1-12 Shooting under timed pressure

- A. Shooter will be pushed to shoot with street speed under timed pressure.
- B. Shooter will need 2 rifle magazines.
 - a. 1 rifle magazine with 1 round
 - b. 1 rifle magazine with 23 rounds
 - c. 4 loose rifle rounds in pocket to reload.

7 Yards

- Malfunction transition- shoot 1 round rifle to the body, transition to pistol, shoot 2 rounds pistol to the body – **5 seconds**
- Load rifle
- 2 rounds to the body – **2 seconds**
- Failure drill – 2 round to the body, 1 round to the head – **3 seconds**
- 2 rounds to the body, 2 rounds to the head – **5 seconds**
- 4 rounds to the body – **2 seconds**
- 4 rounds to the body, 2 rounds to the head – **5 seconds**
- 4 rounds to the body, reload, 4 rounds to the body – **10 seconds**

1-13 Qualification Course (60 rounds – 2 magazines with transitions)

- A. 80% is minimum passing

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(Firearms-Rifle (Carbine))

Course Outline

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- B. Rounds will be considered a hit if the bullet hole hits the body of the target
- C. Qualification course will be graded from 50 to 5 yards
- D. During the qualification course students will be expected to shoot from kneeling, standing, transition, and use carbine tactics while completing the course of fire.
- E. Any student who fails the qualification will be given remedial training and then another chance to qualify.
- F. Course of fire
 - 1. 50 yards – kneeling
 - a. 3 rounds for accuracy to the head
 - 2. 25 yards – kneeling
 - a. 2 rounds for accuracy to the head
 - b. 4 rounds for accuracy to the body
 - 3. 25 yards – standing
 - a. 3 rounds for accuracy to the head
 - b. 3 rounds for accuracy to the body
 - 4. 20 yards – standing
 - a. 2 rounds to the body
 - b. 3 rounds to the body, 1 round to the head
 - 5. 15 yards – standing
 - a. 4 rounds to the body
 - b. 2 rounds to the body
 - c. 3 rounds to the body
 - 6. 10 yards – standing
 - a. 3 rounds to the body
 - b. 4 rounds to the body, 1 rounds to the head
 - c. 5 rounds to the body, 2 rounds to the head
 - 7. 7 yards – standing
 - a. 4 rounds to the body
 - b. 2 rounds to the head
 - 8. 5 yards – standing
 - a. 3 rounds to the body, 2 rounds to the head
 - b. 4 rounds to the body

1-14 Range Clean-Up

- A. Clean up brass, targets, and any other trash.
- B. Report any injuries to the range staff and Sergeants.
- C. Found Equipment
 - 1. Turned into one of the instructors

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

TASER X2 CONDUCTED ELECTRICAL WEAPON

ANNUAL RECERTIFICATION COURSE

November 2021

Instructors: Sgt Simpson, D. Cruz, N. Engelhardt, S. Medina.

Course Objective

To provide the basic operational theory and practical training to reasonably, safely and effectively operate the TASER X2 CEW. This course is only for deputies who have previously completed the TASER X2 New User Certification Course.

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

1. Understand Sheriff's Policy regarding TASER usage.
2. Understand the technology associated with the TASER X2
3. Understand the nomenclature of the TASER X2 and smart cartridges
4. Understand TASER use considerations
5. Understand Tactical considerations associated with CEW use
6. Demonstrate safe handling and effective deploying of the TASER X2

To complete this training deputies must:

1. Receive the current Annual CEW Update PowerPoint Presentation and any new Training Bulletins after its release date, including discussion of items in the instructor notes, drills and functional demonstrations.
2. Receive and review current Taser product warnings
3. Pass functional test
4. Deploy 2 Taser live cartridges into preferred target zones

Course Outline

Introduction

- A: Orientation
- B. Instructor Introductions
- C. Class outline
- D. Capture Errors

Safety Plan

- A: Location of medical facilities
- B. Transportation methods (patrol car vs ambulance depending on severity of injury)
- C. Identification of safety officer
- D. Rules of Safety and Conduct
 1. All weapons are to be unloaded
 2. Safety inspections prior to beginning drills/scenario's
 3. Only SIM guns and TASERS provided by Taser Instruction Team are to be used
 4. Scenarios are to be treated as real situations with absolutely no "horse play"
 5. Reporting of injuries if necessary

Policy and Procedure Review

- A. Use of Force Policy
- B. Taser Policy

Legal/Ethical Considerations

- A. Case Law -Graham vs Connor, Mattos vs Agarano
- B. Penal Code 835

- C. Reasonable Force
- D. Excessive Force

Classroom Instruction (Power Point Version 22)

- A. Review and acknowledgement of TASER product warnings
- B. Review of disclaimers
- C. Overview of CEW technology
- D. Nervous System Types
- E. Neuro Muscular Incapacitation (NMI)
- F. Safety Considerations/Danger Signs
- G. Avoiding Dangerous Falls
- H. Avoid Flammables and Explosives
- I. Use Preferred Target Zones
- J. Restrain under power-avoiding prolonged exposures (15 second rule)
- K. Caution with Sensitive Populations
- L. Taser X2 Nomenclature, PPM, cartridge types/loading
- M. Trigger operation, probe spread, cross connect, distance considerations
- N. Water exposure
- O. Probe Placement, Preferred Target Zones
- P. Increased Deployment Risks
- Q. Limited/Ineffective usages, contingencies
- R. Post Incident Review
- S. Medical treatment
- T. Evidence collection
- U. Downloads

Tactical Considerations

- A. Solo Deputy vs. having a partner

- B. Other force options on scene, creation of a plan if possible
- C. Tactical approach, concealment and/or cover
- D. Display/Arc for purpose of compliance, clear simple voice commands
- E. Determination of preferred target zones based on situation
- F. Suspects environmental concerns- dangerous falls, water, flammable liquids
- H. Obvious medical issues or sensitive persons
- G. Pre firing warning (Taser, Taser, Taser)
- I. Deployment-look for reaction/sounds
- J. Follow-up action as needed: reenergized, second cartridge, drive stun
- K. Take suspect into custody while under power
- L. Monitor Medical condition, request medical personnel
- M. Clearance at hospital
- N. Notify jail staff of CEW exposure

Evidence Collection

- A. Current procedure
- B. Collection of all parts to remain intact
- C. Photographs of probe placement injuries
- D. Photograph of any secondary injuries

Report Writing Considerations

- A. De-escalation attempts
- B. Reason for application related to policy
- C. Whether verbal warning was issued
- D. Targeted zones
- E. Number of applications and justification
- F. Identification of witnesses
- G. Medical care provided

H. Observations of subjects physical and physiological state

I. Any known or suspected intoxication or medical issues.

TASER X2 CEW Training

Drills and Applications

Minimum of Five repetitions for each drill. All drills will be done under the supervision of a TASER Instructor. The drills will be continued until Instructor is satisfied with competency.

Drills

- A. Drawing
- B. Warning Arc
- C. Aiming
- D. Threat
- E. Re-energize
- F. Ineffective Deployment

Applications

Deputies will complete and show proficiency in drawing, arming, aiming and transitioning to other weapon platforms. Deputies will understand canting to target suspect lying on the ground, three-point contacts and drive stuns.

TASER X2 Deployment

From eight feet, user will deploy one cartridge at target. Focus will be on target acquisition, commands, warning arc, announcement (Taser, Taser, Taser) and firing.

From same distance, user will deploy a second cartridge at target. Focus will be on transitioning to secondary bay after first is ineffective.

Scenario

Two deputies are dispatched to the library for a call of a male smashing items with an object. Deputies arrived to find suspect is armed with a piece of wood. Suspect will then brandish a knife and deputies must respond appropriately. De-escalation, weapon transition and coordination skills are tested.

Class Wrap-up

ALL TRAINING WILL BE CONDUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH AXON REQUIREMENTS AND STANDARDS. ALL WARNINGS AND TESTS WILL BE OBTAINED FROM AXON PRIOR TO THE TRAINING. THE POWER POINT WILL THE MOST CURRENT PROVIDED BY AXON. ALL INSTUCTORS ARE CURRENTLY CERTIFIED BY AXON.