Electronic Control Weapon

304.10 AUTHORIZED DEVICES
The Oakland Police Department issues and authorizes only the TASER X26/X26P as the Department Electronic Control Weapon (ECW).

304.11 INTRODUCTION
Electronic Control Weapon provides a force option that may be used to control dangerous and violent subjects. The goal of every ECW deployment is a safe restraint of the subject using the minimum amount of electrical stimulation necessary to obtain control. When used properly, officers can stay beyond the reach and immediate striking distance of a subject who may attack them, thereby reducing the risk of injury to the officer and the subject. Using the ECW may greatly reduce the need for other types of physical force by officers, which could otherwise result in serious injuries or death to the officer and/or offender.

The ECW is an additional police tool and is not intended to replace firearms, batons, or self-defense techniques.

ECW are designed to function like a firearm and are constructed of sonic-welded, high-impact polymers. The X26/X26P TASER© is a less-lethal conductive energy weapon that uses compressed nitrogen to propel probes and wires to conduct electricity that affects the sensory and motor functions of the central nervous system. Each pull of the trigger automatically fires the probes and discharges a five second cycle of stimulation, which can be stopped by placing the safety in the down position.

The probes are fired from replaceable cartridges called air cartridges. Optimum range for probe spread and accuracy is seven to 15 feet. Department issued cartridges have a maximum range of 25 feet.

When the probes make contact with a subject, the ECW transmits a powerful electrical pulse along the wires, through up to two cumulative inches of clothing, and into the body of the subject causing temporary Neuro-Muscular Incapacitation (NMI). ECW may also be used in the “Drive Stun” mode, with either an expended/fired cartridge still attached, or with no air cartridge attached. However, when reasonable and appropriate, officers should consider close range deployment of the air cartridge and probes because such deployment greatly reduces the risk of skin/surface burns. The Drive Stun mode does not create NMI.

When used in compliance within Department policy, ECWs are an effective and safe less-lethal weapon. When training and Department procedures are violated, however, serious injury or death can occur.

304.12 PHYSICAL EFFECT OF ELECTRONIC CONTROL WEAPONS
The electrical output of the X26/X26P ADVANCED TASER© is 50,000 volts. The probes do not have to physically penetrate the skin in order for someone to receive electrical stimulation. ECW’s

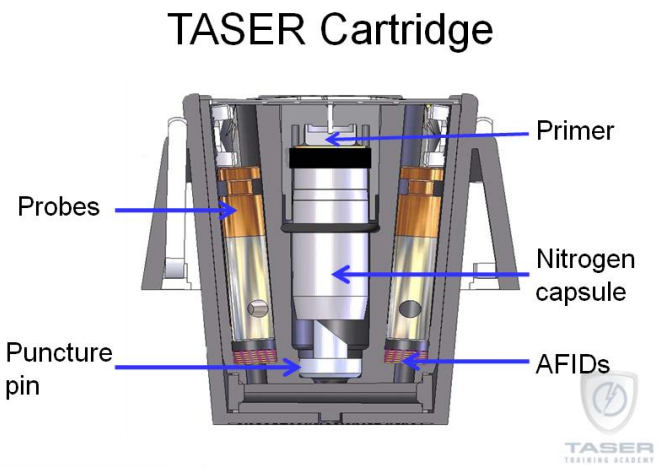
voltage allows electricity from the deployed probes to arc through the air and penetrate through clothing. Probes can arc through two cumulative inches of clothing or one inch of clothing per probe and may penetrate some types of body armor.

The discharge of an ECW produces electrical energy called waveforms. These waveforms overpower the normal electrical signals within the nerve fibers and result in involuntary muscle contractions, also known as Neuro-Muscular Incapacitation. With proper probe spacing and clothing penetration, both the sensory and motor nervous systems are affected, allowing the ECW to physically incapacitate a person regardless of his/her pain tolerance, mental focus, or drug use.

304.13 COMMON ELEMENTS OF ELECTRONIC CONTROL WEAPONS

304.13.1 CARTRIDGES

The probes, propellant, and wires used by the conducted energy device are housed in replaceable cartridges. The probes are fired from the cartridge by means of a compressed nitrogen propulsion system. Nitrogen makes up 78 percent of standard dry air and is considered inert. Since the cartridge does not contain gunpowder, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearm does not classify conducted energy devices as firearms.



The front of the ECW is designed to automatically fire the top probe straight out at the point of aim while sending the bottom probe at an 8-degree downward angle. In order for a conducted energy device to incapacitate a subject, both probes must strike the person and remain within one inch of the body.

With the safety in the “down/off” position and with fingers clear of the blast doors, the cartridge can be safely loaded into the front of the ECW. A cartridge has no “up” or “down” and can be correctly loaded as long as the black buttons are facing sideways. When the air cartridge locks into place, a “click” is usually heard. The ECW operators should give the air cartridge a light pull to confirm that it is properly seated.

To remove the cartridge, an officer must squeeze the two black buttons on the cartridge sides with his/her thumb and forefinger and then slide the cartridge forward away from the ECW.

AXON manufactures two standard law enforcement cartridges for field use. The 21-foot range cartridge has a black body with silver blast doors. The 25-foot range cartridge has a black body with green blast doors. The air cartridge contains the firing mechanism, probes, wires, and AFIDs. Since a conducted energy device cartridge is fired by an electrical impulse, ECW cartridges should not be stored in a pocket, where static electricity can possibly prompt an accidental discharge.

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

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

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

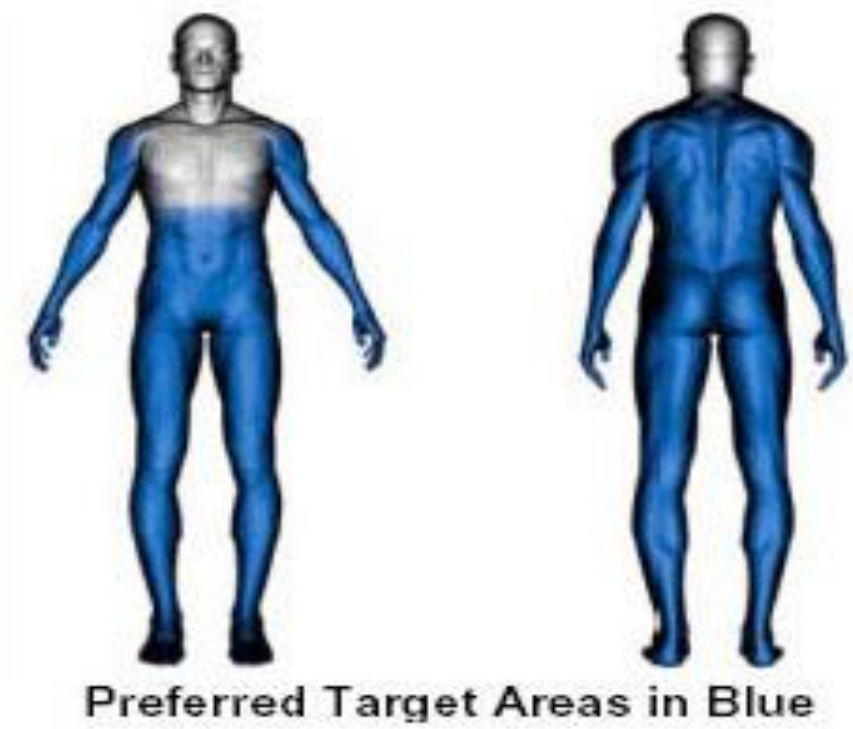
LS 21 ft.
(6.4 meters)
Blue cartridge/blue
blast doors
Short probe

304.13.2 ANTI-FELON IDENTIFICATION (AFID) SYSTEM

The Anti-Felon Identification (AFID) system is an accountability measure for each cartridge firing. Each cartridge contains approximately 20 to 30 small confetti-like discs called AFIDs. These AFIDs contain the cartridge serial number and are dispersed at the scene when the cartridge is fired to help identify individual firing.

304.14 AIMING THE ELECTRONIC CONTROL WEAPON

ECW can be aimed with either the fixed sight in the same manner as a firearm or with the laser. Officers shall avoid aiming the conducted energy device at the face, chest or head area. The preferred targeting area is the front or back belt line. The laser can cause permanent damage if it is pointed at the eyes. There is also the risk of trauma from the impact of the air cartridge probes.



Preferred Target Areas in Blue

The X26/X26P TASER© can be fired without the laser. Firing without the laser is particularly useful when deployment requires a more covert manner. However, during Department training, many officers have fired the top probe several inches high when using only the fixed sights. The cause appears to be improper sight alignment. Members are reminded to pay particular attention to sight alignment prior to activation of the ECW without the sighting laser.

Due to the spread of the probes, optimal firing range for a conducted energy device is 7 to 15 feet. When the laser is used for aiming and the conducted energy device is fired at a distance of thirteen feet, the top probe of the ECW will impact within three inches of the point of aim.

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

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

	(m)	.6m	1.5m	2.1m	3m	4.5m	6.4m	7.6m
Target Distance (ft)		2′	5′	7′	10′	15′	21′	25′
Spread (in)		4″	9″	13″	18″	26″	36″	38″
	(cm)	10cm	23cm	33cm	46cm	66cm	91cm	109cm

To hit a vertical target, like a standing person, an officer needs to hold the ECW level in a normal handgun grip position. If an officer tilts the ECW sideways, the bottom probe will angle away and may miss the subject.

To hit a horizontal target like a dog, the ECW needs to be held sideways in order for both probes to make contact. When used to stop aggressive animals, ECW are an effective and humane alternative to lethal weapons.

304.15 COLOR OF ELECTRONIC CONTROL WEAPON

All Department conducted energy devices, except those assigned to the Tactical Operations Team, should have a yellow marking sticker or yellow-colored body to differentiate the conducted energy device from lethal weapons.

Yellow-colored conducted energy devices increase the likelihood that other officers will properly recognize that a less-lethal weapon is being deployed. Yellow-colored ECW can provide a psychological deterrent to combative or violent subjects who may recognize the ECW is not firearm.

The Department's Tactical Team commanders and team leaders may, at their discretion, deploy ECW with black-colored bodies, but ECW with black-colored bodies may only be deployed during specific Tactical Team operations and callouts. Whenever Tactical Team members are assigned to regular field duties, such as Patrol and CRT, Tactical Team members will also be restricted to the use of ECW that have yellow-colored bodies.

304.16 HOW THE ELECTRONIC CONTROL WEAPON FUNCTIONS

The X26/X26P TASER© is designed to function like a firearm and is constructed of sonic-welded, high-impact polymers.

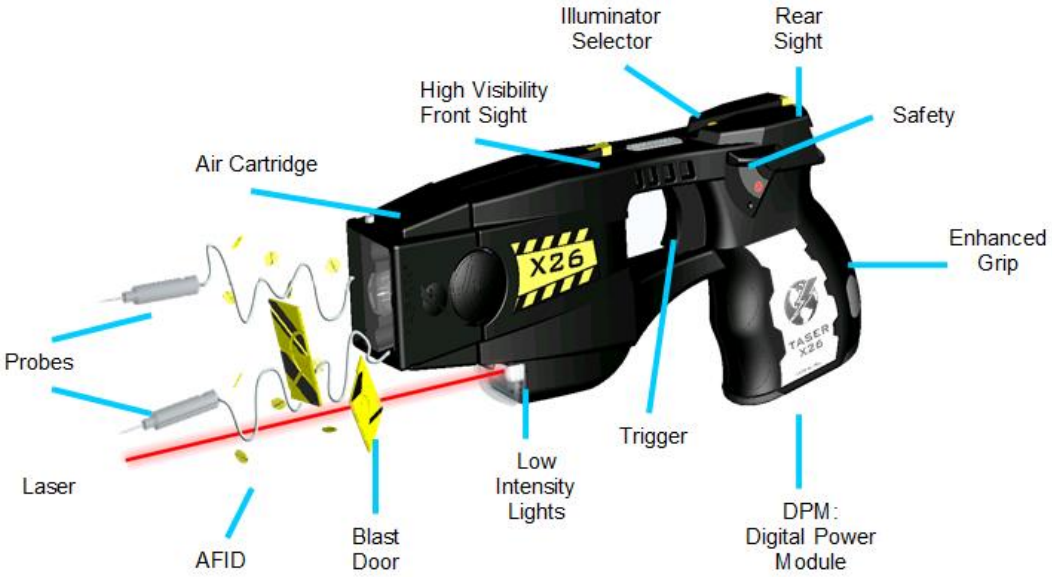
The X26/X26P uses advanced and efficient Shaped Pulse technology. The X26/X26P uses a highly refined energy pulse that concentrates a small portion of energy to first penetrate barriers, holding the majority of electrical charge in reserve; the remainder of the charge then flows freely through the barrier once the leading edge has been penetrated.

Two pulses comprise the Shaped Pulse phases: the first phase is the "Arc Phase," and the second phase is the "Stim Phase." The Arc Phase penetrates clothing, skin, and other barriers. The Stim Phase then follows across the highly conductive arc from the Arc Phase.

The X26/X26P has an incapacitating effect that is greater but consumes less power than the previous M26 Advanced TASER©. The X26/X26P cycle of stimulation will remain on for five seconds upon a trigger press unless turned off by the ambidextrous safety.

Significant Components of the X26/X26P TASER©

TASER X26



TASER X26P

TASER X26P

304.16.1 CENTRAL INFORMATION DISPLAY (CID) FOR X26
The Central Information Display (CID) provides information in the following manner:

- 0-99% battery level with safety up
- 5, 4,3,2,1 countdown of discharge during five second cycle
- Illumination status light selector button
- System diagnostics when DIGITAL POWER MAGAZINE (DPM) loaded:
    - Warranty expiration date: YR, MO & Day flash
    - Current date & time: YR, MO, Day, 24 HR & MN flash
    - Current Celsius internal temperature
    - Software revision level

"00" or "EE" indicates a major malfunction and the ECW should not be deployed in the field.

304.16.2 CENTRAL INFORMATION DISPLAY (CID) FOR X26P
The Central Information Display (CID) provides information in the following manner:

- 0-99% battery level with safety up
- 1, 2,3,4,5 count up of discharge during five second cycle
- Illumination status light selector button
- System diagnostics when Dataport USB cord is loaded where the PERFORMANCE POWER MAGAZINE (PPM) is loaded and the USB is connected to the computer:
    - ECW's serial number

Critical Fault icon indicates a major malfunction and the ECW should not be deployed in the field, as shown below.

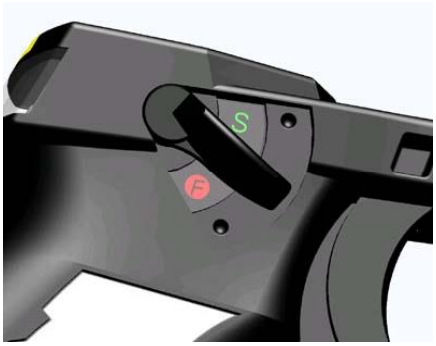
- The X26P monitors its system and functional status

NO ICONS
No problems detected during diagnostics

MAJOR FAULT
Likely accompanied by a noticeable non-essential subsystem failure within the X26P, like the flashlight or LASER

CRITICAL FAULT
Indicates a system failure. This X26P is NOT to be used for duty.

304.16.3 AMBIDEXTROUS SAFETY SWITCH



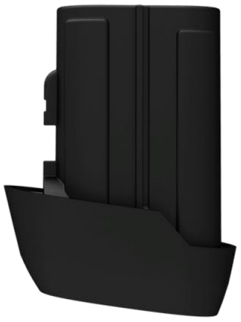
The safety switch on the X26/X26P alternates the weapon between “Safe” and “Armed” modes.

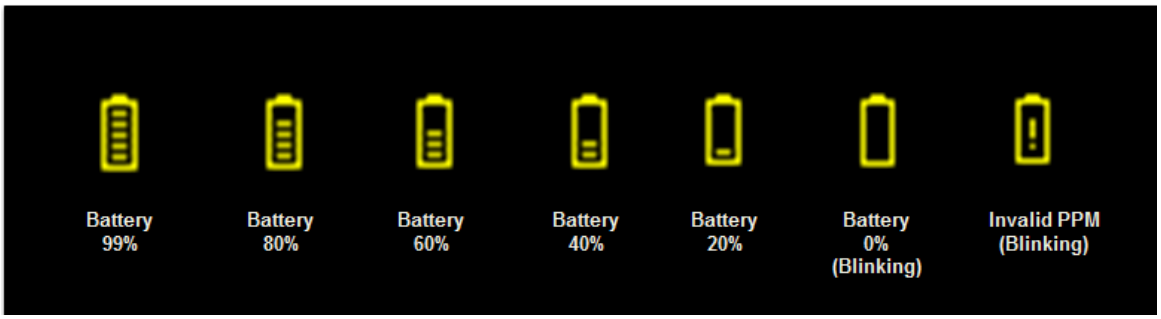
The safety shows a green “S” when the safety is in the down (safe) position and shows a red “F” when the safety is in the up (armed) position. When the safety switch is in the down (safe) position, power is removed from the weapon. When the safety is in the up (armed) position, the trigger is armed, the CID illuminates, and the laser/low intensity illuminators are activated.

304.16.4 DIGITAL POWER MAGAZINE (DPM) for X26
The Digital Power Magazine (DPM) contains a Lithium Energy cell power supply system for the X26. The DPM has a 10 year shelf life and provides approximately 195, five second cycles. In addition to the lithium energy cells that power the X26, the DPM also contains an on board memory chip (DPM % life monitor) that maintains a continuously running estimate of the remaining power level in the DPM. **DPM’s shall be replaced when the battery percentage life drops to 20% or less.**

304.15.5 PERFORMANCE POWER MAGAZINE (PPM) for X26P
The PPM contains a battery of three (3) volt lithium power cells. The PPM is non-rechargeable and stores enough power for approximately 500 five –second cycles. The standard PPM has no grip extension and allows the operator to extend the cycle beyond five seconds by keeping the trigger depressed.

PPM's shall be replaced when the battery life drops to one bar (20%) or less.





304.16.6 ILLUMINATION SELECTOR
Safety must be in the on/down position to operate the Illumination Selector.

To operate the Illumination Selector, follow these steps:

1. Unload cartridges
2. Press selector and hold for 1 second with fingernail or pen
3. Press and release to toggle modes

LF: **L**aser and **F**lashlight both illuminate

LO: **L**aser **only** will illuminate

OF: **O**nly **F**lashlight will illuminate

OO: (**O**ff/**O**ff) neither laser nor light will illuminate

When an officer deploys the X26/X26P TASER©, the illumination selector feature allows the above four options. Turning off the laser and light are particularly useful for covert deployment. However, due to improper sight alignment when using only the fixed sights, many officers have fired the top probe several inches. Members are reminded to pay particular attention to sight alignment prior to activation of the ECW without the sighting laser.

- The X26P has a "Stealth Mode" option. By pressing the selector switch when the safety switch is in the up (ARMED) position will initiate stealth mode

- **LASER and flashlight will turn off**
- **CID dims**
- **Press again or put the safety switch in the down (SAFE) position to cancel Stealth Mode**

304.17 CARE OF THE X26/X26P *TASER*©
Personnel issued an ECW are responsible for its care and security. Members shall care for the ECW in the same manner as a firearm.

- The X26 DPM/ X26P PPM shall be replaced when its power level has dropped to 20 percent.
- ECWs shall be kept in their case or holster when not in use.
- Dropping an unprotected ECW on a hard surface may damage the unit.
- ECWs and Cartridges shall be carried in the holster or stored in a secure and dry location when not being deployed.
- ECWs are not to be stored in the trunk of police vehicles that are used by other personnel.

304.18 FIELD DEPLOYMENT/ACTIVATION AND SAFETY PRECAUTIONS
Members carrying the ECW shall perform a spark test for a standard cycle prior to every shift.

Members in non-field assignment shall preform a spark test for a standard cycle one every 30 day period to maintain the life of the ECW.

All members issued the X26/X26P shall sync their ECW no later than 30 days after daylight savings time begins and ends.

No officer shall deploy an ECW in the field without successful completion of the ECW Training Program.

Members shall report activations in accordance with Department use of force policies. A deployment occurs when an ECW is intentionally pointed at a person, or an arc is displayed at a person. Use of Force occurs when the subject receives electrical stimulation, either by probe impact or Drive Stun, or when the probes are fired at a subject, but misses.

Officers equipped with ECWs who respond to scenes where an ECW deployment is likely shall notify Communications when they are on-scene. ECW operators shall communicate arrest strategies effectively with other officers prior to and during activation. Members shall use the ECW in a manner that is consistent with Department use of force polices and training guidelines. The ECW operator shall announce, when practical, “TASER! TASER!” to ensure other officers on scene are aware that an ECW cartridge is going to be fired.

304.18.1 PRIOR TO DEPLOYMENT
Elements of an acceptable deployment plan include lethal cover, an ECW operator, a two-person arrest team, and an arrest-team leader (Designated Arrest Team or DAT). However,

circumstances may require an officer to deploy an ECW before a cover unit arrives. Plan for both success and failure of an ECW deployment and develop contingencies based on both outcomes. After deployment the subject shall be handcuffed as soon as practical and safe to do so.

304.18.1.1 Medical Units
Medical units should be staged near the scene prior to ECW activation when possible. This precaution will greatly reduce response time if a medical emergency occurs. A person's pre-existing medical condition and/or drug intoxication level are usually unknown to officers.

304.18.1.2 Verbal Warning
Case law requires that, when it is practical, members should clearly warn subjects prior to the use of less-lethal weapons. Verbal warnings combined with spark testing or laser aiming can be effective in gaining compliance without an application of electrical stimulation. Such verbal commands may include, but not limited to, "I will Tase you, stop resisting, lie flat, put your hands behind your back."

304.18.1.3 Lethal Cover
Officers designated to deploy less-lethal weapons such as an ECW, absent exigent circumstances, shall be provided with close lethal cover in circumstances where the officers could confront a lethal threat. This cover will ensure the officer has lethal force protection if confronted by an armed subject and the less-lethal weapon either fails or cannot be deployed effectively. **Members shall not simultaneously draw and hold an ECW and any firearm.**

304.18.2 OLEORESIN CAPSICUM (OC) CONSIDERATIONS
Although Department OLEORESIN CAPSICUM (OC) has been tested and proven to be non-flammable, there are several O.C. or pepper sprays available on the market, which can ignite. Therefore, members should carefully weigh the risks of deploying an ECW on a subject who may have been pepper sprayed by outside agencies or members of the public

304.18.3 ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS
Drowning: ECW electrical impulses in a wet environment cannot cause electrocution. However, a person subjected to ECW electrical impulses in water of any depth could drown because they will be incapacitated and unable to swim or stand. **If the circumstances dictate that a subject must be subject to an ECW electrical impulse while in water, a quick and effective plan of rescue must be in place before deployment**.

(a) Sympathetic Reflex: Persons who receive electrical stimulation after being struck by ECW probes often have involuntary muscle contractions in their hands, arms, and legs even when those portions of the body are beyond the area of the probe spread. During Department training, most officers who were holding a pistol in their hand with their finger on the trigger involuntary pulled the trigger when subject to an ECW electrical impulse. Although ECW deployment on a person with a firearm would be extremely rare due to officer safety risks, these involuntary muscle contractions should be considered for persons who may be holding weapons.

Since a common reaction of the Sympathetic Reflex is a tightening of the muscles, officers should avoid using ECWs against subjects in physical control of bicycles, machinery, or motor vehicles unless exigent circumstances exist.

(b) Excited Delirium Assessment: Excited Delirium is a state of extreme mental and physiological excitement characterized by the following symptoms:

- Acute Paranoia
- Aggression
- Bizarre and violent behavior
- Extraordinary strength (prolonged, effective physical resistance to multiple officers)
- Hyperactivity
- Hyperthermia (overheating, often accompanied by removal of clothing)
- Imperviousness to pain
- Incoherent shouting
- Panic
- Profuse sweating

Subjects need not experience all of the symptoms listed above to be in a state of excited delirium.

Excited delirium has been associated with three specific groups of people: persons suffering from psychiatric illness (particularly bipolar schizophrenia), persons who are chronic illegal stimulant substance abuse users (cocaine, methamphetamines), and persons suffering from a combination of mental illness and substance abuse.

When possible, officers responding to calls that provide information indicating possible excited delirium should request additional officers and consider having medical units staged before ECW activation. Excited delirium is a medical emergency with death as a common consequence. **Subjects experiencing excited delirium are in need of immediate medical treatment.**

Subjects in an excited delirium state typically fail to respond to police orders and directions. As a result, such subjects are often involved in prolonged and violent struggles. The risk of sudden cardiac arrest may be reduced by rapid control, by ECW activation and restraint of the subject. Immediate medical attention may prove valuable in minimizing any medical or drug complications that may occur. For the safety of the medical personnel, treatment cannot begin without restraint.

304.18.4 THREAT/RISK LEVEL
Before deploying ECWs, officers at the scene should make **visual confirmation**. With what type of weapon, if any, is the subject armed? The type of weapon a subject possesses, the physical surroundings, and the overall circumstances of the incident may prevent ECW deployment for officer or public safety reasons.

Officers shall consider the availability and effectiveness of alternative means to gain compliance.

304.19 DRIVE STUN ACTIVATION

Push stun is accomplished by firmly pressing the front of the ECW against a target area with enough force to maintain solid contact, either without an attached cartridge or with a fired cartridge still attached.

However, since a smaller section of muscle is affected, using the ECW in this manner constitutes pain compliance rather than incapacitation. If the attacker is touching you, the electrical waveforms **will not** transmit to you from the attacker.

Drive stun target areas are forearms, outside of thighs, calf muscles, clavicle (collar bone), and pelvic triangle (area between the hip bones and the groin). **The pelvic triangle has proven to be a highly effective target. The trachea in the front of the neck and the testicles in the groin area are in close proximity to these target areas and are prone to injury. Officers shall reasonably attempt to avoid a push stun in these areas unless defending themselves or others from a violent attack.**

When using a push stun activation to gain compliance from a suspect who is actively resisting arrest, officers shall give the suspect reasonable opportunity to comply with the officer's commands prior to each activation.

304.20 POST-ACTIVATION CONSIDERATIONS

(a) Verbal Commands **shall always** be given by the ECW operator so the subject will know what he/she needs to do in order to comply and avoid further cycles of stimulation.

Although the subject will likely be incapacitated, he/she will be able to hear commands unless prevented by surrounding noise levels. Commands shall be given continuously during and after all ECW cycles in an attempt to gain compliance and avoid any further cycles. The goal of every ECW deployment is the safe apprehension of the subject with the minimum amount of electrical stimulation necessary to obtain control. As a general rule, the first five-second cycle usually stops a subject's behavior, and a second five-second cycle can be required to gain compliance. ECWs should be thought of as submission tools and not restraint weapons. Persons should be restrained by handcuffs, The Wrap, or other approved restraint systems.

(b) Arrest Team: The ECW operator shall communicate to the arrest team when they are to take physical control of the subject. This communication is particularly important when the circumstances require the subject to remain incapacitated by electrical stimulation due to continued resistance or presence of an accessible weapon. The ECW operator should remind arresting officers not to touch the probes or any area in between the probes.

When activating an ECW on a subject who is believed to be in an excited delirium state and when it is reasonable and appropriate to do so, the ECW operator should direct the arrest team to take physical control of the subject **during** the first cycle of stimulation.

(c) Handcuff and Search: Once the subject is taken into custody, **restrained**, and searched, he/she should be placed in a face up (supine) or seated position to assist breathing. Face

down restraint positions for extended periods of time should be avoided whenever possible.

(d) Probes: When probes penetrate a subject's skin and remain embedded, they shall be removed only by authorized medical personnel. The attached wires can be easily detached by small nail clippers or by firmly grasping them with the fingers and then pulling in an opposite direction. A sharp cutting instrument such as a knife is not needed or recommended.

Probes that may have penetrated a subject's skin but have fallen out shall be treated as a biological hazard. They should be placed point first inside a needle/syringe tube and turned in as indicated below.

(e) Watch Commander Notification: The Watch Commander shall be notified any time a subject receives electrical stimulation or any probe has penetrated the skin in accordance with Department use of force policy. This requirement does not apply to ECW training activations.

304.21 PROHIBITED USES

The ECW shall not be used:

(a) In any unauthorized or unprofessional manner

(b) Pregnant Women: Officers shall not use the ECW against a woman who the officer know, or reasonably believe, to be pregnant, unless deadly force is the only other option.

(c) Pre-Teen Children/ Elderly people: Officers shall not use the ECW against a person who the officers knows, or reasonably believes, to be the age of ten (10) or younger or the over the age of seventy (70), due to the potential for falling when incapacitated, unless the encounter rises to a deadly force situation.

(d) Physically Disabled: The ECW shall not be used against known or visibly disabled subjects unless reasonable alternatives would pose a greater safety risk to the subject and/or cause serious injuries to the officers.

(e) On an unconscious person.

(f) As a prod or escort weapon.

(g) To rouse unconscious, impaired, or intoxicated individuals.

(h) On a subject who is restrained unless they are actively resisting and their actions present and immediate threat to officers, third parties or themselves.

(i) Against a person who is at an elevated location where at fall may cause substantial injury or death.

(j) Against an operator in physical control of a vehicle in motion, including automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, ATVs, bicycles, and scooters, unless exigent circumstances exist.

(k) Against a subject who is in close proximity to a flammable gas or liquid. Examples of these circumstances might exist include the following:

1. Vehicle collisions with fuel leaks
2. Methamphetamine lab investigations
3. Incidents that occur at a gas station
4. Suicidal subjects who plan to use gasoline or other flammable liquids or chemicals to kill themselves

304.22 ANNUAL TRAINING

All members currently certified to carry an ECW shall self-schedule and attend an ECW re-certification course once each year during regularly scheduled CPT or as determined by the Training Section, unless circumstances prevent the member's attendance (i.e. extended illness or injury, administrative leave, duty assignment away from the Department or operational necessity). Requests to qualify outside of the qualification sequence shall be approved by the Training Section Commander.

304.23 ECW COORDINATOR DUTIES

The ECW Coordinator is the Department's lead subject matter expert in the use of the ECW and is responsible to managing the Department's ECW Program. Members reporting ECW deployments or activations shall provide a cop of the Use of Force Report to the ECW Coordinator for data collection and training purposes.

The ECW Coordinator shall have the following additional responsibilities:

(a) Training:

1. Developing ECW training program curriculum
2. Approving certified ECW instructors as Department Instructors
3. Providing training in the use of the ECW and any related Departmental policies to members of the Department
4. Facilitate scenario-based training where the use of the ECW is considered
5. Training member on the procedure for downloading information from the ECW and evidence collection
6. Providing updated training and re-certification on an annual basis

(b) Equipment: The ECW Coordinator is responsible for issuing ECW's, Cartridges, holsters and inspecting privately owned equipment. **No officer shall be issued or deploy an ECW without the successful completion of the ECW Training Program.**

Each officer issued an X26/X26P receives the following equipment:

1. The ECW unit
2. Three unspent Cartridges
3. A holster
4. A DPM or PPM

Members shall only use Department issued ECW and Cartridges.

Holsters shall be worn on the opposite side of the officer's handgun unless the officer is using the cross draw. A thigh holster may be used only if approved by the ECW

Coordinator prior to field use. **The ECW shall only be drawn from the holster with the support side hand.**

Tactical team members, with the approval of the ECW Coordinator, may use optional holstering systems that meet the specific need of their tactical equipment and special operations.

(c) Record Keeping:

The ECW Coordinator is responsible for data management associated with the ECW program. Data management includes the following duties:

1. Updating and maintaining training records
2. Recording serial number of all issued Cartridges
3. Recording serial numbers of all issued ECWs
4. Assisting officers with downloading ECWs following and activation when a subject has been struck by a probe or received electrical stimulation
5. Computer data entry for deployment
6. Recording the total number of discharges by each member

An ECW download record shall be included in any level of force deployment in accordance with Department General Order (DGO) K-4, REPORTING AND INVESTIGATING THE USE OF FORCE. Data port downloads may also be conducted upon request by a member's supervisor, commander, ECW Coordinator or Department Range Masters.

(d) Maintenance:

The ECW Coordinator is responsible for maintaining ECWs in use by members of the Department. ECW that are damaged or in need of maintenance **SHALL NOT** be taken in the field until repaired or replaced by the ECW Coordinator.