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|  | GAITHERSBURG POLICE DEPARTMENT | |  | |
| | Conducted Energy Weapon (CEW) | | | |
| | GENERAL ORDER | 600.5 | | Related CALEA Standards: 1.3.1, 1.3.4, 1.3.5, 1.3.6, 1.3.7, 1.3.9, 1.3.10, 1.3.11, 1.3.12, 33.5.1 |
| | Effective Date | 07/01/2025 | | |
| Authorized by: Mark P. Sroka CHIEF OF POLICE | | SIGNATURE | DATE 07/01/2025 | |

1. PURPOSE

- 1.1. The purpose of this directive is to establish policy and procedures for the safe and effective use of the Department issued Conducted Energy Weapons (CEW).

2. POLICY

- 2.1. The use of the Department issued CEW is approved for authorized sworn personnel, consistent with the Department's policy to permit officers to use only that force which, under the totality of the circumstances, is necessary and proportional to prevent an imminent threat of physical injury to a person, or to effectuate a legitimate law enforcement objective, and to provide use of force options that reduce the likelihood of physical injury to suspects and police officers. The use of the Department issued CEW will be in accordance with Maryland Police Correction Training Commission (MPCTC) approved training, Department policy, relevant case law, and the Maryland Use of Force Statute (*Md. Code Ann., Pub. Safety ("PS") § 3-524(d)(1)*).
- 2.2. The CEW is not intended to replace the use of firearms when deadly force is necessary, but rather to provide a less-lethal alternative in response to resistance and/or aggression incidents within the guidelines of General Order 600.1 – Response to Resistance/Aggression - General and this policy.

3. DEFINITIONS

- 3.1. **Arrest** - Within the context of this directive, the term "arrest" refers to the detention or restraint of an individual, pursuant to the laws of arrest, or the restraint of a person for the purposes of filing a petition for emergency evaluation, pursuant to State statute.
- 3.2. **Active Aggression** - Within the context of this directive, the term "active aggression" refers to any threat communicated through verbal or physical means, or an overt act of assault, in conjunction with the perceived present ability to carry out such threat or assault, with reasonable indication that such assault is imminent.
- 3.3. **Active Resistance** - Within the context of this directive, the term "active resistance" refers to physically evasive movements, such as bracing, tensing, and pushing, with the apparent intent to defeat an officer's attempts at physical

control; or verbally signaling an intention to avoid or prevent being taken into, or retained into custody.

- 3.4. **Application of Force** - Within the context of this directive, the term “application of force” refers to every time an officer uses a force option on a person. Each application of force must be independently justified.
- 3.5. **CEW Cycle** - Within the context of this directive, the term “CEW cycle” refers to a single five-second cycle of the CEW. This includes the initiation of a single five-second cycle that is shut off prior to the end of the cycle.
- 3.6. **Complete the Circuit** - Within the context of this directive, the term “complete the circuit” refers to the use of the CEW initially in full cartridge deployment which does not achieve the desired effects (*i.e. NMI*), and the officer follows with the CEW in the drive stun mode at another location on the body to “complete the circuit” from the probe(s) to the drive stun location in order to achieve NMI.
- 3.7. **Deployment** - Within the context of this directive, the term “deployment” refers to the use of the CEW to deliver electrical energy into a person by drive stun mode or full cartridge deployment.
- 3.8. **Discharging Officer** - Within the context of this directive, the term “discharging officer” refers to an officer that is deploying a CEW.
- 3.9. **Drive Stun Mode** - Within the context of this directive, the term “drive stun mode” refers to the use of the CEW without the cartridge attached by applying the front of the CEW to the skin to deliver a pain compliance technique. Drive stun mode alone does not produce NMI.
- 3.10. **Exigent Circumstances** - Within the context of this directive, the term “exigent circumstances” refers to circumstances that would lead a reasonable officer to believe that an immediate action is necessary to prevent physical harm to any person.
- 3.11. **Full Cartridge Deployment** - Within the context of this directive, the term “full cartridge deployment” refers to the use of the CEW by projecting probes at a person in an attempt to achieve NMI.
- 3.12. **Immediate** - Within the context of this directive, the term “immediate” refers to something occurring or accomplished without delay; instant.
- 3.13. **Imminent** - Within the context of this directive, the term “imminent” refers to something that is likely to occur at any moment; impending.
- 3.14. **Lawful Order** - Within the context of this directive, the term “lawful order” refers to an officer’s commands based on a lawful authority (*i.e. affecting an arrest, investigatory stop, legal seizure, legal command to move, etc.*).

- 3.15. Less-Intrusive Means** - Within the context of this directive, the term “less-intrusive means” refers to any use of physical force which an officer would reasonably believe to carry less probability to cause less injury to all involved persons.
- 3.16. Medical Behavioral Emergencies** - Within the context of this directive, the term “medical behavioral emergencies” refers to a medical emergency that is generally defined as an altered mental state and combativeness or aggressiveness. Although the exact signs and symptoms are difficult to define precisely, clinical findings often include, but not limited to many of the following behaviors: *tolerance to significant pain, rapid breathing, sweating, severe agitation, elevated temperature, delirium, non-compliance or poor awareness to direction from police or medical personnel, lack of fatiguing, unusual or superhuman strength, and inappropriate clothing for the current environment.*
- 3.17. Necessary and Proportional Force**: Within the context of this directive, the term “necessary and proportional” will be defined in a manner consistent with the State of Maryland, Office of the Attorney General Opinion of the phrase Necessary and Proportional in the new Maryland Use of Force Statute (dated February 25, 2022).
- 3.18. Neuromuscular Incapacitation (NMI)** - Within the context of this directive, the term “neuromuscular incapacitation (NMI) refers to the pulsed electrical charge from the CEW delivered to a person that results in involuntary muscle contraction which renders the person temporarily incapacitated.
- 3.19. Painting the Target** – Within the context of this directive, the term “painting the target” refers to using lasers on the CEW to mark the ground or the person. This method can be used a form of de-escalation in an attempt to gain compliance. At no point in time will the lasers be pointed at the sensitive areas with malicious intent.
- 3.20. Passive Resistance** - Within the context of this directive, the term “passive resistance” refers to the refusal to comply with an officer’s verbal commands without active resistance and/or aggression.
- 3.21. Probable Cause** - Within the context of this directive, the term “probable cause” refers to facts and circumstances that would lead a reasonable officer to believe that a crime has been committed and that a particular individual has committed that crime.
- 3.22. Proximate Cause** - Within the context of this directive, the term “proximate cause” refers to an act from which an injury results as a natural, direct, uninterrupted consequence and without which the injury would not have occurred (*For example: an officer energizes an individual with a CEW, and that person falls to the ground and suffers a injury from the fall. The proximate cause of that injury is the officer deploying the CEW on the person).*

- 3.23. Reasonable Belief** - Within the context of this directive, the term “reasonable belief” refers to facts and circumstances that would lead a reasonable officer to believe that an action has occurred or is about to occur.
- 3.24. Seated Position** - Within the context of this directive, the term “seated position” refers to a person handcuffed behind his or her back, seated on his or her buttocks with his or her legs either extended in front or in a crossed position. This position should be used when there is no more active resistance.
- 3.25. Side Position** - Within the context of this directive, the term “side position” refers to a person handcuffed behind his or her back, lying on his or her side. This position may be used when there is still active resistance; officers should avoid prolonged downward pressure on the torso.
- 3.26. Signature Marks** - Within the context of this directive, the term “signature marks” refers to the burn marks left on the skin from a CEW used in drive stun mode.
- 3.27. Warning Arc** - Within the context of this directive, the term “warning arc” refers to the use of an audible spark from the CEW, used as show of force.

4. PROCEDURES

4.1. General Provisions (*Md. Code Ann., Pub. Safety (“PS”) § 3-524(d)(1)*)

- 4.1.1. A police officer may use only that force, which under the totality of circumstances, is necessary and proportional to:
- 4.1.1.1. Prevent an imminent threat of physical injury to a person; or
 - 4.1.1.2. Effectuate a legitimate law enforcement objective.
- 4.1.2. A police officer shall cease the use of force as soon as:
- 4.1.2.1. The person on whom the force was used:
 - 4.1.2.1.1. Is under the police officer’s control; or
 - 4.1.2.1.2. No longer poses an imminent threat of physical injury or death to the police officer or to another person; or
 - 4.1.2.2. The police officer determines that force will no longer accomplish a legitimate law enforcement objective.

4.2. Permitted Use of CEW

- 4.2.1. An officer may use the Department-issued CEW in a manner consistent with Sections 4.1 of this policy in the following situations:
 - 4.2.1.1. In situations where the subject is actively resisting an arrest or legal detention, or attempting to avoid arrest by escape, and the subject poses an imminent threat to the safety of him or herself, another person, or the officer;
 - 4.2.1.2. Against a subject who is displaying active aggression and/or poses a threat of physical injury to him or herself, the officer, or other persons;
 - 4.2.1.3. When an officer is engaged in a physical confrontation with a combative or actively resisting subject and attempts to control the person with less-intrusive means or tactics are ineffective;
 - 4.2.1.4. To overcome subjects who are passively resisting a lawful detention or arrest with exigent circumstances, and when there is a reasonable expectation that less-intrusive means may result in injury to the officer, offender, or other persons;
 - 4.2.1.5. Against aggressive animals that pose a threat of physical injury to officers or other persons;
 - 4.2.1.6. To display a CEW with the use of a warning arc and/or painting the target to gain his or her compliance when resistance, assault, and/or violence is reasonably anticipated; or
 - 4.2.1.7. During Department authorized training exercises and/or demonstration.

4.3. Restricted Use

- 4.3.1. The CEW shall not be used:
 - 4.3.1.1. Against a subject who is passively resisting a lawful command, arrest, or detention without exigent and necessary circumstances or an imminent threat of physical injury.
 - 4.3.1.2. Against any of the following “high-risk” persons, unless deadly force is objectively reasonable:
 - 4.3.1.2.1. Any female who the officer knows, or reasonably believes, is pregnant;

- 4.3.1.2.2. Any child who the officer knows, or reasonably believes has not gone through puberty;
- 4.3.1.2.3. Any elderly person who the officer knows, or reasonably believes is over 70-years-old;
- 4.3.1.2.4. Any person who the officer knows, or reasonably believes to have a neuromuscular disorder (i.e. muscular sclerosis, muscular dystrophy, epilepsy, etc.); or
- 4.3.1.2.5. Any person who the officer knows, or reasonably believes to have heart problems or is equipped with a pacemaker.
- 4.3.1.3. Against a handcuffed person unless they are actively resisting or exhibiting active aggression, and the use of the CEW is necessary to prevent the person from harming themselves or other persons.
- 4.3.1.4. Against a person who is in physical control of a vehicle in motion (i.e. automobile, truck, motorcycle, ATV, bicycles, or scooter, etc.), unless exigent and necessary circumstances exist.
- 4.3.1.5. Against a person who is at an elevated location where the fall may cause substantial injury and/or death.
- 4.3.1.6. Against a person who is in close proximity to a flammable gas or liquid (.e.g. methamphetamine lab, where gasoline is stored, alcohol based OC Spray, hand sanitizer, etc.) unless the use of the CEW is necessary to prevent the serious physical injury or death of another person if action was not taken.
- 4.3.1.7. To rouse unconscious, impaired, or intoxicated persons.
- 4.3.1.8. For “horse play” or “clowning around,” or in an unprofessional manner.
- 4.3.1.9. To experiment on a person or allow a person to experience the CEW effects, even if the person requests it, or when the CEW would not otherwise be allowed under this general order.
 - 4.3.1.9.1. “To experience the CEW effects” does not apply to voluntary CEW training exposures or CEW demonstrations as authorized by the Senior CEW

Instructor.

4.3.1.10. For any illegal purposes (i.e. torture, illegal coercion, etc.)

4.4. Deployment Provisions

- 4.4.1. Each five-second CEW cycle or partial CEW cycle is a separate application of force, and requires independent, necessary and proportional justification for each use.
- 4.4.2. Upon deployment of the CEW, the discharging officer shall energize the subject the least number of times, for the shortest duration necessary to accomplish lawful objectives.
- 4.4.3. Verbal Warnings: When reasonable, the discharging officer will issue a verbal command and a warning of the impending use of the CEW prior to deployment, a warning arc and/or painting the target.
 - 4.4.3.1. Multiple applications of a CEW cannot be justified solely on the grounds that a subject fails to comply with a verbal command, absent other indication that the subject is about to flee, or pose an immediate threat to an officer.
 - 4.4.3.2. Any decision to apply multiple applications of a CEW must take into consideration whether a subject is capable of complying with the officer's verbal commands.
 - 4.4.3.3. The subject should be given time to comply with an officer's verbal commands unless there are exigent circumstances to act.
 - 4.4.3.4. The verbal warning seeks to gain compliance from the subject, and to let other officers who are present know that the CEW is being deployed, so that the activation of the CEW will not be mistaken, by sight or sound, as a firearm discharge.
 - 4.4.3.5. In an attempt to minimize the number of CEW cycles necessary for subject compliance, officers should continue to issue loud, clear verbal commands throughout the CEW cycle.
 - 4.4.3.5.1. When determining the need for additional CEW cycles, officers must be aware that an energized subject may not be able to respond to commands during, or immediately following a CEW cycle.
 - 4.4.3.6. In an attempt to minimize the number of additional CEW cycles necessary for subject compliance, officers shall give

the subject adequate time for volitional compliance to verbal warnings by:

- 4.4.3.6.1. Allowing the subject time to recover from the extreme pain experienced during the CEW cycle;
 - 4.4.3.6.2. Allowing the subject an opportunity to gather him or herself; and
 - 4.4.3.6.3. Allowing the subject an opportunity to consider his or her refusal to comply with officers verbal commands before the next application of force.
 - 4.4.3.6.4. Note: This is not based on a specific period of time that must be allowed, but rather the subject's actions before and after each application of force.
- 4.4.4. De-escalation – When time, circumstances, and safety allow, officers shall take steps to gain compliance and de-escalate conflict without using physical force or the use of the CEW.
- 4.4.5. Officers shall aim the CEW at the preferred target zones:
- 4.4.5.1. Front Body Probe Shot – Preferred target zone is the lower abdomen with the top probe above the beltline and the bottom probe below the beltline (“split the hemisphere”).
 - 4.4.5.2. Rear Body Probe Shot – Preferred target zone is center mass of the back. The rear body probe shot is the most preferred target zone, if available.
- 4.4.6. Officers will avoid intentional aiming of the CEW at the following areas:
- 4.4.6.1. Head;
 - 4.4.6.2. Throat;
 - 4.4.6.3. Neck;
 - 4.4.6.4. Genitals; or
 - 4.4.6.5. Chest Area.
- 4.4.7. In an attempt to minimize the number of CEW cycles necessary for subject compliance, back-up officers should attempt to go hands-on and handcuff the subject while they are still being energized (“Cuffing under power”), or as soon as practical.

- 4.4.8. Absent exigent circumstances, the CEW will not be used in drive stun mode, unless there is an attempt to complete the circuit. It is important to note that when the CEW is used in drive stun mode, it is:
 - 4.4.8.1. A pain compliance tool, due to lack of probe spread;
 - 4.4.8.2. Minimally effective when compared to full cartridge deployment (no NMI);
 - 4.4.8.3. More likely to leave multiple signature marks on a person's skin; and
 - 4.4.8.4. Subject to the same deployment use guidelines and restrictions as a full cartridge deployment.
- 4.4.9. Officers will notify the on-duty supervisor without unreasonable delay via the police radio (channel A6) whenever he or she deploys a CEW.
 - 4.4.9.1. Upon being notified, the on-duty supervisor shall respond to the scene and gather and review all known video recordings of the response to resistance/aggression incident.
- 4.4.10. Subjects energized by a CEW will not be "hog tied" or allowed to remain face down on his or her chest.
 - 4.4.10.1. Officers will make an effort to place the subject in a side position or a seated position as soon as practical after he or she has been secured with handcuffs.

4.5. Post CEW Deployment Medical Attention

- 4.5.1. The officer shall render basic first aid to a person injured as a result of police action and promptly request appropriate medical assistance.
- 4.5.2. When safe to do so, the discharging officer will visually inspect all contact sites and render appropriate medical aid to anyone energized by a CEW.
- 4.5.3. Following the securing of the subject, officers should ask whether he or she suffers from any respiratory diseases or conditions such as asthma, bronchitis, or emphysema.
 - 4.5.3.1. If the subjects complains of, or indicates he or she suffers from a respiratory disease, or if the subject displays respiratory problems, officers shall notify Fire/Rescue immediately.

- 4.5.4. Probes that have penetrated the skin should not be removed by any officer from any agency, and will only be removed by qualified medical staff at a hospital or emergency clinic.
- 4.5.5. Officers will monitor anyone exposed to a CEW at all times and look for any signs of medical distress until he or she is turned over to the appropriate facility (*i.e. CPU, hospital, Department of Juvenile Services, parents of a juvenile, etc.*).
 - 4.5.5.1. If a person displays any signs of medical distress, the officer will summons Fire/Rescue to respond and transport him or her to the hospital.
- 4.5.6. Officers will not leave a subject exposed to a CEW unattended in a police vehicle.
- 4.5.7. Detention facility personnel and/or hospital personnel shall be informed when a subject has experienced a CEW exposure.
- 4.5.8. A subject who has been energized by the CEW will be transported to the hospital by Fire/Rescue personnel for examinations whenever:
 - 4.5.8.1. The subject requests medical attention;
 - 4.5.8.2. There was CEW contact in a sensitive area (*i.e. face, head, throat, female breast, genitals*);
 - 4.5.8.3. The subject does not appear to be recovering properly after the exposure;
 - 4.5.8.4. The subject has been energized for three (3) or more CEW cycles;
 - 4.5.8.5. The subject has been energized by more than one CEW in the incident, at the same time (to include CEWs deployed by allied agencies); or
 - 4.5.8.6. The subject is in a potentially susceptible population category, such as:
 - 4.5.8.6.1. A female who the officer knows, or reasonably believes, is pregnant,
 - 4.5.8.6.2. A child who the officer knows, or reasonably believes has not gone through puberty;
 - 4.5.8.6.3. An elderly person who the officer knows, or reasonably believes is over 70-years-old;

- 4.5.8.6.4. A person who the officer knows, or reasonably believes to have a neuromuscular disorder (*i.e. muscular sclerosis, muscular dystrophy, epilepsy, etc.*);
- 4.5.8.6.5. A person who the officer knows, or reasonably believes to have heart problems or is equipped with a pacemaker; or
- 4.5.8.6.6. A person who the officer reasonably believes to be exhibiting medical behavioral emergency cues.

4.6. Evidence Collection and Incident Documentation

- 4.6.1. Once the subject has been secured, and the need for medical care has been evaluated, officers will document and collect all of the evidence associated with the CEW discharge. Whenever feasible, the following items will be documented and secured as evidence:
 - 4.6.1.1. CEW Probes;
 - 4.6.1.2. Cartridge(s);
 - 4.6.1.3. Wire Leads.
- 4.6.2. Once probes have been removed, they will be secured inside of the spent cartridge per training procedures. The cartridge will be treated as a biohazard and submitted into the GPD evidence room, and marked as “evidence.”
 - 4.6.2.1. Probes that have been submitted as evidence will be secured in the GPD Evidence Room for one year from the submission date.
 - 4.6.2.2. At the end of the one year, an evaluation will be made on whether to destroy the property or continue to save it in the GPD Evidence Room.
- 4.6.3. When lawful and appropriate, photographs shall be taken of the probe impact sites and any other related injuries as soon as reasonably possible.
 - 4.6.3.1. Photographs will be taken of the subject’s:
 - 4.6.3.1.1. Full body;
 - 4.6.3.1.2. Every injury incurred during the incident;

- 4.6.3.1.3. Probes embedded in the skin;
- 4.6.3.1.4. Probe marks and/or signature marks;
- 4.6.3.1.5. Skin area after probes have been removed;
- 4.6.3.1.6. Probes embedded only in clothing; and
- 4.6.3.1.7. Close up photo of the face.
- 4.6.3.2. It is imperative to preserve evidence of CEW deployments; however, it is also important not to violate any medical, HIPPA, or privacy statutes or other legal restrictions.
 - 4.6.3.2.1. Photographs should not be taken due to individual privacy concerns of areas such as the subject's genitals or female breasts.
- 4.6.4. The discharging officer and the on-scene supervisor are responsible for all on-scene documenting procedures (*to include but not limited to collecting all evidence on the scene, preserving and obtaining any video recordings of the incident, photographs according to documenting protocols, written statements, or collecting anything of evidentiary value*).
- 4.6.5. The discharging officer's supervisor will notify the lead CEW Instructor, who will download the CEW as soon as practical. The CEW download data will be forwarded with the completed Response to Resistance/Aggression Report.
- 4.6.6. Response to Resistance/Aggression Report – Officers will complete the following reporting procedures:
 - 4.6.6.1. Tier 1 Report – When the officer displays a turned-on CEW, conducts a warning arc and/or paints the target (Show of Force – No CEW deployment).
 - 4.6.6.2. Tier 2 Report – When the officer deploys a CEW against a person (drive stun mode or full cartridge deployment).
 - 4.6.6.3. Note: For reporting guidelines of a Tier 1 and Tier 2 Response to Resistance/Aggression Report, refer to General Order 600.2 – Response to Resistance/Aggression – Reporting and Review Process.
 - 4.6.6.4. The Response to Resistance/Aggression Report shall include full articulation to justify why the use of the CEW was necessary and articulation of each application of force.

4.6.6.5. The Response to Resistance/Aggression Report will be completed by the end of the officer's shift.

4.6.6.5.1. The shift or unit supervisor is responsible for the Response to Resistance/Aggression Report being completed accurately, thoroughly, according to all documentation protocols, and on-time.

4.6.6.6. The Response to Resistance/Aggression Report shall be reviewed by the supervisor and command staff in accordance to General Order 600.2 – Response to Resistance/Aggression Reporting and Review Process.

4.7. Sworn Personnel Responsibilities

4.7.1. Each officer will carry only the Department issued, specific model of TASER® CEW that he or she was trained and certified to use.

4.7.2. Operational uniformed officers must carry a Department issued CEW on-duty at all times.

4.7.3. The CEW will not be modified in any way.

4.7.4. The CEW will be carried in a Department approved holster, with an adequately charged battery inserted and with a Close Quarters cartridge and a Stand-off cartridge inserted into the Taser bays.

4.7.5. The CEW will be holstered on the weak-side of the officer's body (*i.e. the opposite side of the body from where the duty handgun is holstered*).

4.7.6. Officers in uniform will carry at least one additional Close Quarters cartridge and a Stand-off cartridge.

4.7.7. The CEW will not be drawn, displayed and/or energized except for training purposes, function testing, or when the officer is authorized to display or deploy in it the performance of his or her official duties in accordance with this general order.

4.7.8. The carrying of the CEW off-duty is prohibited without the specific written approval of the Chief of Police, unless the officer is working approved secondary employment while in uniform.

4.7.9. Officers will conduct a function test at the beginning of the shift to ensure the CEW is functioning properly.

4.7.10. Officers will visually inspect the CEW and cartridges at the beginning

of the shift to ensure the cartridge is not damaged.

- 4.7.11. Officers will secure and store the CEW, both on and off-duty in a manner to ensure that no unauthorized persons will have access to, or gain control over the CEW.

- 4.7.11.1. Officers will secure and store their Department issued CEW at home in a safe place inaccessible to family members, especially children.

- 4.7.12. Any deployment of a CEW must be immediately reported to a shift or unit supervisor.

- 4.7.12.1. On-Duty Accidental CEW Discharge without Injury – The officer will immediately notify a shift supervisor and submit a memorandum via the chain of command documenting what occurred, including the cartridge serial number prior to the completion of that work day.

- 4.7.12.2. On-Duty Accidental CEW Discharge with Injury (*Someone struck with a probe*) – The officer will notify his or her on-duty supervisor.

- 4.7.12.2.1. The on-duty supervisor will make immediate notification to his or her bureau commander.

- 4.7.12.2.2. If probes have imbedded in the person's skin, they will be transported to a local hospital or medical facility to have the probe(s) removed by a qualified medical staff member.

- 4.7.12.2.3. The on-duty patrol supervisor will conduct an investigation to include, but not limited to photographing the injuries and collecting the cartridge(s), and probes.

- 4.7.12.2.4. The discharging officer's supervisor will complete the investigation and submit a memorandum with the findings via the chain of command as soon as practical.

- 4.7.12.3. Off-Duty Accidental CEW Discharge without Injury – The officer will immediately notify his or her assigned supervisor and submit a memorandum via the chain of command documenting what occurred, including the cartridge serial number prior to the completion of his or her next work day.

4.7.12.4. Off-Duty Accidental CEW Discharge with Injury (*Someone struck with a probe*) – The officer will notify his or her assigned supervisor and the on-duty patrol supervisor.

4.7.12.4.1. The on-duty patrol supervisor will make immediate notification to his or her bureau commander.

4.7.12.4.2. If probes have imbedded in the person's skin, they will be transported to a local hospital or medical facility to have the probe(s) removed by a qualified medical staff member.

4.7.12.4.3. The on-duty patrol supervisor will dispatch an officer to the scene to conduct an investigation to include, but not limited to photographing the injuries and collecting the cartridge, probes and AFIDS. (*This information will be turned over to the discharging officer's supervisor*)

4.7.12.4.4. The discharging officer's supervisor will complete the investigation and submit a memorandum with the findings via the chain of command.

4.7.13. The officer shall immediately report any malfunctions with the CEW or cartridge to his or her supervisor, and if the problem is not immediately corrected, a replacement CEW should be issued from the special needs closet.

4.7.13.1. The malfunctioning CEW should be immediately forwarded to a CEW Instructor.

5. CEW TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION

5.1. Officers are required to attend a MPCTC approved annual CEW training for the specific model of CEW that the officer carries.

5.2. The Department provides four types of CEW training:

5.2.1. New User CEW Certification Training;

5.2.2. Annual CEW Recertification Training;

5.2.3. Scenario-Based Training; and

5.2.4. Remedial CEW Training (*Designed to address specific training issues identified in officer performance in scenario-based training exercises or actual response to resistance/aggression incidents*).

- 5.3.** All GPD New User CEW Certification Training and Annual CEW Recertification Training must have an approved MPCTC training number (P#) and a lesson plan on file with the GPD Training Coordinator.
- 5.3.1. Each lesson plan will address mandatory training requirements from MPCTC and the specific maker of the CEW used (*i.e. TASER International*).
- 5.3.2. Each class must include written and practical exercise testing of each student to show proficiency in Department policy and procedures, knowledge of legal standards, and CEW tactics.
- 5.4.** Officers certified to carry a Department issued CEW will satisfactorily complete Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) training, as soon as practical (*subject to schedule and availability of the training*).
- 5.5.** All Department CEW Instructors will be certified as:
- 5.5.1. An instructor of each model of CEW taught (Taser 7 and Taser 10), through the specific CEW manufacturer (i.e. TASER International);
- 5.5.2. A MPCTC certified ECD Instructor; and
- 5.5.3. A MPCTC certified Basic Instructor.
- 5.6.** Senior CEW Instructor is responsible for the following:
- 5.6.1. Maintaining the equipment and records associated with the deployment of the Department's CEWs;
- 5.6.2. Issuing CEWs and cartridges, and ensure they are recorded in inventory logs;
- 5.6.3. Ensure CEWs and cartridges are replaced prior to their expiration date;
- 5.6.4. Conduct data downloads (*annually and after a field CEW deployment*);
- 5.6.5. Maintain overall responsibility for coordination of the purchase, repair, and replacement of CEWs and cartridges;
- 5.6.6. Conducting an annual audit of CEW inventory;
- 5.6.7. Planning, conducting, and documenting all CEW related training; and
- 5.6.8. Documenting all officer CEW deployments and ensure that annual Maryland State reporting requirements are satisfied.