



# NEW ORLEANS POLICE DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS MANUAL

## CHAPTER: 1.7.1

### TITLE: CONDUCTED ELECTRICAL WEAPON (CEW)

EFFECTIVE:

REVISED:

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#### PURPOSE

This policy, together with **Chapter 1.3 – Use of Force**, governs the issuance, carrying and use of conducted electrical weapons (CEW).

#### POLICY STATEMENT

1. CEWs are intended to control a violent individual while minimizing the risk of serious injury to the individual, officers or third-parties.
2. Officers shall use CEWs only when such force is necessary to protect the officer, the subject, or another party from physical harm, and other less intrusive means would be ineffective.
3. Mere flight from an officer is not sufficient cause for the use of a CEW.
4. CEWs are authorized for use when:
  - a.) a subject who may be lawfully detained or apprehended poses an immediate risk of harm to the officer(s) or others,
  - b.) attempts to subdue the subject with less intrusive means have been or will likely be ineffective, and
  - c.) there is an objectively reasonable expectation that it would be unsafe for officers to approach the suspect.
5. Officers who have been issued a CEW may use the device consistent with this Chapter and **Chapter 1.3 - Use of Force**.
6. Officers shall not carry a personally owned CEW.

#### DEFINITIONS:

**Active Resistance**—Resistance exhibited by a suspect that is between passive resistance and aggressive resistance (e.g., attempts to leave the scene, flee, hide from detection, or pull away from the officer's grasp). Verbal statements, bracing, or tensing alone do not constitute active resistance.

**Aggressive Resistance**—Is a subject's attempt to attack or an actual attack of an officer.

Exhibiting aggressive behavior (e.g., lunging toward the officer, striking the officer with hands, fists, kicks or any instrument that may be perceived as a weapon such as a knife or stick) are examples of aggressive resistance. Neither passive nor active resistance, including fleeing, pulling away, verbal statements, bracing, or tensing, constitute aggressive resistance.

**Application**—The actual contact and delivery of electrical impulse to the subject via probe discharge or drive stun.

**Arcing**—Pulling the trigger to activate a CEW without discharging the probes. This may be done as a warning to the subject or to test the CEW prior to deployment (also referred to as a spark test).

**Cartridge**—A replaceable vessel that generally contains compressed gas, probes, connecting wires, and confetti tags.

**Complete the circuit or complete the incapacitation circuit**—The ability of the CEW electrical pulse to travel between the probes. This can be accomplished when the spread between the probes attached to a target subject is sufficient to incapacitate the subject. When the spread between the probes is insufficient, a probe misses or is dislodged, the CEW may be used in drive-stun mode (three-point contact) to complete the circuit and incapacitate the subject.

**Conducted electrical weapon (CEW)**—A weapon designed primarily to discharge electrical impulses to a subject causing involuntary muscle contractions and overriding the subject's voluntary motor responses.

**Confetti tags**—Small identifying cards expelled from a CEW cartridge when probes are discharged. Each confetti tag contains a serial number unique to the specific cartridge used. Confetti tags are sometimes referred to as Anti-Felon Identification (AFID) tags.

**Crime of violence**—a felony involving the infliction or threatened infliction of serious bodily injury or death.

**Cycle**—The period during which electrical impulses are emitted from the CEW following activation. In most models, a standard cycle is 5 seconds per activation. The duration of a cycle may be shortened by turning the CEW off, and may be extended in certain models by continuing to pull the trigger.

**Discharge**—Pulling the trigger of the CEW resulting in probe release or the use of the CEW in drive-stun mode.

**Display**—Drawing and exhibiting the CEW as part of a warning tactic, typically accompanied by appropriate verbalization.

**Drive-stun mode**—Pulling the trigger and placing the CEW in direct contact with the subject, causing the electric energy to enter the subject directly. Drive-stun mode is possible whether or not the cartridge has been expended or removed from the CEW. CEWs shall be used in drive-stun mode only to supplement the probe mode to complete the incapacitation circuit, or as a countermeasure to gain separation between the officer(s) and the subject, so that officers can consider another force option. **CEWs shall not be used in drive-stun mode as a pain compliance technique.**

**Duration**— The aggregate time that the CEW is activated on an individual subject.

**Exigent circumstances**—A compelling urgency or true emergency that an officer can specifically describe not using vague terms or boilerplate language. Circumstances that cause a reasonable person to believe that prompt action is necessary to prevent injury to themselves or others.

**Firing**—Discharging CEW probes at an intended target.

**Laser painting**—The act of unholstering and pointing a CEW at a subject and activating the CEW's laser to show the weapon is targeted on the subject.

**Less-lethal weapon**—Any apprehension or restraint tool that, when used as designed and intended, is less likely to cause death or serious physical injury than a conventional lethal weapon such as a firearm.

**Passive resistance**—Behavior that is unresponsive to police verbal communication or direction (e.g., ignoring or disregarding police attempts at verbal communication or control; going limp; or failing to physically respond or move) and verbal resistance (e.g., verbally rejecting police verbal communication or direction; telling the officer that he or she will not comply with police direction, to leave alone, or not bother him or her). Bracing, tensing, linking arms, or verbally signaling an intention to avoid or prevent being taken into custody constitutes passive resistance. Passive resistance, including verbal statements, bracing, or tensing alone does not constitute active resistance

**Positional or compression asphyxia**—When a subject's body position interferes with breathing, either when the chest is restricted from expanding properly or when the position of the subject's head obstructs the airway. Death may occur from positional asphyxia.

**Probe discharge**—Pulling the trigger of the CEW causing the release of the probes from the cartridge and allowing them to make contact with the subject and achieve neuromuscular incapacitation.

**Probes**—Projectiles with wires contained in a CEW cartridge. When the CEW is discharged, probes are expelled from the CEW, penetrate the subject's skin and allow application of the electrical impulse.

**Sensitive area**—An area of the subject's body that may cause serious injury to the subject if struck by a CEW probe (e.g., head, neck, genitalia).

**Serious physical injury**—Physical injury that creates a substantial risk of death; causes death or serious and protracted disfigurement; or causes impairment of the function of any bodily organ or limb.

**Support side**—The position on the officer's gun belt opposite the primary duty firearm.

## GENERAL

7. A CEW is a conducted energy device. Taser products are currently in use by the NOPD. Taser International Incorporated manufactures the X2, X3, X26, or X26-P handheld model CEWs that:
  - a.) Use compressed nitrogen to project two probes a maximum of 35 ft. depending on the cartridge used. An electrical signal is then sent to the probes, via small wires, which disrupts the body's ability to communicate messages from the brain to the muscles and causes motor skill dysfunction.
  - b.) Can also be used in a drive-stun mode when brought into immediate contact with a person's body.
8. All personnel carrying an X26 or X26-P CEW shall check the CID (central information display) prior to each tour of duty to ensure that the power supply registers higher than 50 percent.
9. Taser cams must be recharged prior to dropping below 50 percent. All personnel carrying an X2, X3, or X26-P CEW shall check the CID prior to each tour of duty to

ensure that the power supply registers at least 50 percent. Officers carrying a CEW shall check its power supply, perform a spark test, and check the proper function of the video camera prior to starting every shift.

10. Taser cam HDs must be recharged prior to dropping below 50 percent.
11. CEWs, CEW cameras, holsters, power supply packs, cartridges and their replacement needs shall be handled by the Education and Training Division.
12. An inspection of the CEW, CEW camera, and CEW cartridge as well as a download of the use histories on each CEW will be conducted once a year. The Compliance Bureau - Performance Standards Section and the Education and Training Division shall perform this process, during scheduled annual recertification or on demand. A log shall be kept by the Education and Training Division staff of this inspection indicating:
  - a.) Each officer's name;
  - b.) CEW serial number;
  - c.) CEW camera serial number; and
  - d.) CEW cartridge serial number inspected.
13. Anytime a CEW is confiscated as evidence or as part of an internal investigation, the investigator will notify the Commander of the Education and Training Division by Departmental e-mail with the device's serial number(s).
14. The CEW battery source shall be removed only by authorized Education and Training Division personnel.

#### **ISSUANCE AND CARRYING OF THE CONDUCTED ELECTRICAL WEAPONS**

15. Only officers who have successfully completed Department-approved training and are currently certified may be issued, carry and use a CEW (La. R.S. 40:2405.6)
16. Officers shall use only the CEW cartridges issued by the Department. If exigent circumstances exist where a cartridge is used by someone other than the assigned officer, the assigned officer, the deploying officer and the supervisor on the scene are subject to the reporting requirements pursuant to this Chapter.
17. Officers shall ensure that they replace the unused cartridges to the CEW by the expiration date listed on the cartridge.
18. Uniformed officers shall wear CEWs only in approved holsters on their support sides.
19. Officers shall ensure their CEWs are properly maintained, according to the manufacturer's instructions and Departmental training, and in good working order.
20. Officers **shall not** hold both a firearm and a CEW at the same time.
21. The Education and Training Division shall maintain, in a database accessible to the Education and Training Division, the Compliance Bureau and the Public Integrity Bureau, a record of all:
  - a.) CEW serial numbers on hand and issued;
  - b.) The cartridge serial numbers issued;
  - c.) The officer and district/division to which the CEW and cartridge(s) were issued; and
  - d.) The officers' certification dates.

22. Routine audits of the CEW database shall be conducted by authorized Education and Training Division, Public Integrity Bureau, and Compliance Bureau personnel.
23. The Education and Training Division shall issue all CEW units and all new and replacement cartridges.
24. In the event that a CEW is returned for repairs or no longer remains the property of the New Orleans Police Department, the use history of that particular CEW will be downloaded by the Education and Training Division. The use history will be maintained for a period of three years from the time the CEW was taken out of service or until the completed adjudication of any known pending criminal or civil litigation related to use of that CEW.

### **SPARK TESTING**

25. Officers shall conduct spark testing prior to the officer beginning his/her tour of duty in the following manner, in a safe location, out of the view of the public:
  - a.) Remove all cartridges from the CEW;
  - b.) Point the CEW in a safe direction;
  - c.) Disengage the safety;
  - d.) Observe battery power percentage;
  - e.) Ensure the low intensity light (LIL) and laser beam are activated;
  - f.) Pull the trigger and release, allowing the CEW to discharge for a five-second cycle;
  - g.) Observe a visible spark between the electrodes during the cycle;
  - h.) Observe video camera indicator for functionality;  
Note: The X26 CEW uses the TASER CAM that will flash 88 in the indicator if the camera lens is blocked. The X26P uses the HD TASER CAM which displays the camera icon in the top left of the CID and the entire CID screen will flash yellow and black if the camera is blocked.
  - i.) Re-engage the safety on the CEW;
  - j.) Re-insert the cartridges for field use; and
  - k.) Holster the CEW.

### **MALFUNCTIONS**

26. If the CEW malfunctions during the Education and Training Division's normal business hours, the officer shall bring the CEW to the Education and Training Division and relinquish it to Education and Training Division personnel. A receipt for the CEW and any attachments will be issued to the officer.
27. If the device malfunctions when the Education and Training Division is closed, the officer shall remove the CEW and holster from his/her duty gun belt. The officer shall not carry a malfunctioning CEW while working.
28. The officer shall bring the CEW to the Education and Training Division as soon as possible after the malfunction is discovered. If the officer is on extended leave, prior to the next open day of the Education and Training Division, he/she shall make arrangements to have the CEW delivered to the Education and Training Division by his/her supervisor on the next business day the Education and Training Division is open. A receipt for the CEW and any attachments will be issued to the supervisor.

### **VERBAL AND VISUAL WARNINGS**

29. Unless prohibited by circumstances or officer safety concerns, a **VERBAL WARNING** of the intended use of a CEW should precede each CEW application. Where there is

reason to believe that a subject may lack English proficiency, the officer, where practicable and if the officer is able, shall announce the warning in the language that the officer reasonably believes the subject speaks.

30. Where feasible the officer will defer CEW application for a reasonable time to allow the subject to comply with the warning. The warning should provide the individual with a reasonable opportunity to voluntarily comply before CEW application and warn other officers and individuals that CEW deployment is imminent. Any decision to apply multiple applications of a CEW must take into consideration whether a subject is capable of complying with the officer's commands, including consideration of apparent cognitive, intellectual, developmental, and physical disabilities.
31. The officer may display the electrical arc or the laser of a CEW in an attempt to gain compliance prior to the application of the CEW. The officer shall:
  - a.) point the CEW in a safe direction to arc the CEW as a warning,
  - b.) never intentionally direct the laser into the eyes of a person as it may permanently impair vision, and
  - c.) document all warnings, displays, or the lack thereof, as well as their underlying reasons in the related report. If compliance was gained by displaying the CEW, arcing or laser painting without discharge, it should also be specifically noted.

#### USE OF A CONDUCTED ELECTRICAL WEAPON

32. The CEW is considered to be a less-lethal weapon, and:
  - a.) If pointed at an individual, is a **Level 1** use of force for reporting purposes under **Chapter 1.3.6 – Reporting Use of Force**.
  - b.) If deployed, is a **Level 2** use of force for reporting purposes under **Chapter 1.3.6 – Reporting Use of Force**.
  - c.) If resulting in serious physical injury or hospitalization; if resulting in loss of consciousness; if deployed more than twice, regardless of the mode or duration of the application, and whether the applications are by the same or different officers, or if deployed for longer than 15 seconds whether consecutive or continuous; or if deployed against a handcuffed suspect, is a **Level 4** use of force for reporting purposes under **Chapter 1.3.6 – Reporting Use of Force**.
33. The decision to utilize a CEW must be made based on the use of force factors outlined in **Chapter 1.3 – Use of Force**, and on the totality of the circumstances known to the officer at the time.
34. CEWs shall be used only in accordance with NOPD training by a certified instructor and in accordance with NOPD regulations, local, state, and federal law.
35. The CEW is not intended to be used as a substitute weapon in deadly force situations. The CEW shall not be used without a firearm backup in those situations when a substantial threat towards the officer or others is present.
36. The CEW shall not be used in an indiscriminate manner in situations involving a large crowd (e.g. parade assignments, second lines or special events).
37. Each application of the CEW is unique. In each situation the officer's actions should be dictated by the circumstances and the training he/she has received prior to being authorized to carry and use the CEW. Officers must justify each application of a CEW. The officer's report(s) should:
  - a.) describe why less intrusive levels of force were not or would not have been effective, and

- b.) describe the behavior of the subject that justified the use of the CEW in specific terms.
38. A CEW should be used only when its operator can safely approach the subject within the operational range of the CEW. Officers should be aware that a CEW may not achieve the intended results and be prepared with other tactical options.

### APPLICATION OF A CONDUCTED ELECTRICAL WEAPON

39. The Use of Force Continuum in **Chapter 1.3 – Use of Force** is a guideline to assist officers in assessing which level of control may be appropriate when confronted with a certain level of resistance. The Use of Force Continuum **does not** replace the requirement that force must be objectively reasonable and consistent with NOPD regulations.
40. Close quarters deployment (a range of closer than three (3) feet) may not provide adequate probe spread (the distance between probes) to allow the CEW to function to its full effectiveness.
41. The officer shall hold the CEW in such a manner as to ensure the CEW video camera lens is not obstructed(e.g. avoid a two-handed grip of the device and ensure the lens is not covered by fingers or hands).
42. The officer should attempt to utilize the CEW video camera to record as much of an incident as possible by keeping the CEW pointed at the target subject.
43. The CEW **shall not** be used to torment, elicit statements from, or to punish any individual.
44. Prior to deploying a CEW, an officer shall visually and physically confirm that it is, in fact, a CEW and not a firearm.
45. CEWs shall be used in drive-stun mode only to supplement the probe mode to complete the incapacitation circuit if necessary, or as a countermeasure to gain separation (distance) between officers and the subject, so that officers can consider other force options.
46. CEWs shall not be used in drive-stun mode as a pain-compliance technique.
47. Officers shall not intentionally activate more than one CEW at a time against a subject.

### SPECIAL DEPLOYMENT CONSIDERATIONS

48. Officers shall determine the reasonableness of CEW use based on all facts or circumstances known to the officer at the time, including the subject's age, size, physical condition, and the feasibility of lesser force options.
49. Except when lethal force would be permitted or when the officer has reasonable cause to believe that there is an imminent risk of serious physical injury, officers shall not use CEWs against:
- a.) Visibly pregnant women;
  - b.) Elderly persons;
  - c.) Visibly frail persons;
  - d.) Young children;
  - e.) Individuals with obviously low body mass; and

- f.) Individuals who are handcuffed or restrained, unless use is necessary to prevent them from causing serious physical injury to themselves or others, and lesser attempts at control have been ineffective.
- 50. Except when lethal force would be permitted, CEWs shall not be used when deployment may cause serious physical injury or death from situational hazards. This may include falling, drowning, losing control of a moving vehicle, or igniting a potentially explosive or flammable material or substance.
- 51. Personnel should be cognizant of the risk of positional asphyxia following a CEW application and avoid using a restraint technique or position that would impair a subject's respiration. Once controlled and while in police custody, the subject should be continually monitored for any signs of distress.

### **TARGETING CONSIDERATIONS**

- 52. The deploying officer shall adhere to the following guidelines when targeting a person with a CEW:
  - a.) The recommended target areas when firing the CEW are the lower chest/abdomen area if facing the front of the target subject or the center mass of the back if facing the back of the target subject, as clothing tends to be tighter on these parts of the body.
  - b.) An officer is permitted to target the central area of the chest if necessary and the increased risk of injury is legally justified.
  - c.) Where a target subject is wearing heavy or loose clothing on the upper body, the officer should consider targeting the legs.
- 53. CEWs may not be applied to a subject's head, neck, or genitalia, except when lethal force would be permitted, or when the officer has reasonable cause to believe there is an imminent risk of serious physical injury to the officer.
- 54. If circumstances do not permit the officer to limit the application of the CEW probes to recommended target areas, officers shall take prompt and ongoing care to monitor the condition of the subject if one or more probes strikes the head, neck, chest or groin until the subject is examined by paramedics or other medical personnel.

### **MULTIPLE APPLICATIONS OF THE CONDUCTED ELECTRICAL WEAPON**

- 55. After one standard CEW cycle (5 seconds), the officer shall evaluate the situation to determine if subsequent cycles are necessary.
- 56. Multiple applications of the CEW and/or exposure to the CEW for longer than 15 seconds whether due to multiple applications or continuous cycling, against a single individual, may increase the risk of death or serious injury.
- 57. If the first application of the CEW appears to be ineffective, the officer should consider certain factors before additional applications, including:
  - a.) Whether the probes are making proper contact (e.g. loose or bulky clothing);
  - b.) Whether the individual has the ability, and has been given a reasonable opportunity, to comply with the officer's commands; and
  - c.) Whether verbal commands, other options or tactics may be more effective.
- 58. Officers shall independently justify each cycle used against a subject in their written

Force Statements.

### **CEW USE ON A DANGEROUS ANIMAL**

59. A CEW may be deployed on a dangerous animal that is causing a continuing public nuisance and needs to be controlled for reasons of public peace and safety.
60. A CEW may also be deployed if: the animal poses an active threat to officers in their efforts to perform their duty; other conventional means to control the animal have been exhausted, may be unreasonable, or unavailable; and the officer reasonably believes that use of a CEW is necessary.
61. Officers should target the center mass of the animal and should not target the head or other sensitive areas on the animal if possible. Deployment against vicious animals may be very dynamic in nature and the probes may impact unintentional areas. Officers should exercise care when removing probes from the animal.
62. As long as the officer acted appropriately, the owner of the animal will be responsible for any medical attention needed by the animal.
63. The deployment of a CEW on an animal temporarily disables the animal. Officers should be prepared to act quickly with control devices or restraints, if available. Because of differences in their nervous systems, animals have shown the ability to recover quickly from CEW effects. If available, conventional means of controlling the animal (e.g., control sticks, collars, cages) should be on hand at the scene prior to the use of the CEW.
64. The CEW has proven to be an effective tool against dangerous animals and may reduce the need for greater, more injurious force against such animals. The use of a CEW on an animal is a safer, more humane, and less traumatic conclusion to the incident.
65. A CEW may be deployed against a potentially dangerous animal, such as a dog, when alternative methods are not reasonably available or likely to be effective and the animal:
  - a.) Appears to pose an imminent threat to the safety of a human, another animal, or
  - b.) Has attacked a human or another animal.
66. The deployment, targeting or painting of an animal with a CEW requires the same reporting, downloading and documentation as similar actions on a person.

### **CEW CAMERA**

67. The CEW is equipped with an audio-video recording device integrated into the power supply. This device is activated any time the safety is in the off position. The safety should not be in the off position unless the officer intends to use the CEW. The device's memory is limited. The video and audio data shall be downloaded after each reportable use and retained as required by the Department's records retention schedule (see **Chapter 82.1.3 – Records Retention Schedule**).

### **OFF-DUTY CONSIDERATIONS**

68. Officers are authorized to carry their CEWs while engaged in approved police secondary employment but not authorized to carry Department-owned CEWs while off duty.
69. Officers shall ensure that all Department-owned CEWs are secured while they are off duty to keep them inaccessible to others.

**DOCUMENTATION**

70. Notification of the use of a CEW by an officer shall be made to the officer's supervisor as soon as possible after use.
71. Other than routine testing or training, the following shall be documented in the related NOPD incident report and the CEW **Form 213**:
  - a.) All CEW discharges, intentional or accidental;
  - b.) Pointing of the CEW at a person;
  - c.) Laser activation/painting; and
  - d.) Arcing of the CEW.
72. The Commander of the Education & Training Division should analyze the CEW **Form 213** reports annually to identify trends, including deterrence and effectiveness. A summary of these findings should be sent to the Deputy Superintendent of PIB and the Compliance Bureau. The Compliance Bureau – Audit Section should also conduct random and directed audits, at least annually, of CEW data downloads and reconcile CEW report forms with recorded activations and compliance with Departmental regulations. These audits should compare the downloaded data to the officers force statements.
73. CEW information and statistics, with identifying information removed, should be made available to the public by sending the information to the Deputy Superintendent of PIB for inclusion in its annual report.

**ACTIONS FOLLOWING DEPLOYMENT**

74. Following deployment, the deploying officer shall take immediate action to secure the subject, provide necessary medical care for any injuries sustained, and protect the scene.
75. Deploying officers, assisting officers and on-scene supervisors shall be responsible for monitoring any person who has received a CEW application while in NOPD custody.
76. Except in exigent circumstances, when an officer is forced to act alone in taking custody of an immediate threat, a CEW shall not be left unattended.
77. A supervisor shall respond to the scene of a CEW use to investigate and complete a Use of Force Report whenever a CEW is deployed, including:
  - (a) actual discharge, whether a hit or miss;
  - (b) arcing; or
  - (c) laser targeting.
78. Medical personnel shall be summoned to the scene after a CEW application for injuries other than probe deployment. Medical care shall not be denied to anyone who requests it.
79. In the event of serious physical injury or death involving a subject who has been exposed to a CEW discharge, the on-scene supervisor shall notify PIB and request the Scientific Criminal Investigations Section (Crime Lab) for the processing and the collection of evidence. Supervisors shall ensure photographs shall be taken of any injuries to the subject, impact sites, location of fallen probes or wires and the area of confetti deployment. All CEW probes, confetti tags (also referred to as Anti-Felon

Identification (AFID) tags), cartridges, wires, and photographs shall be placed into evidence. All attempts shall be made to keep cartridge wires intact for possible testing.

80. As soon as practicable, the officer shall notify a Communications Dispatcher of the CEW discharge and request that a supervisor respond to the scene. Supervisors should ensure that NOPD members or evidence technicians photograph any injury to the subject, location of fallen probes or wires, and area of confetti deployment.
81. The cartridge serial number should be noted and documented on **Form 213** and by all reporting persons. All probes should be treated as a biohazard if the probes penetrated the subject's skin, and they should be preserved as evidence procedure and training.
82. Supervisors should attempt to locate and identify witnesses to the incident.
83. Officers should refrain from discussing the incident until the arrival of a supervisor. Officers shall brief the supervisor of the circumstances surrounding the incident and what actions were taken.

### **MEDICAL TREATMENT**

84. Officers shall ensure first aid is available if necessary following the removal of the probes. Officers should inspect the probes after removal to ensure the entire barb or the probe has been removed. In the event that a probe or barb has broken off and remains embedded in a subject's skin, the subject must be provided medical attention at a medical facility for the probe's or barb's removal.
85. The probes shall be placed point down into the expended cartridge bores and secured with tape before preservation as evidence. Officers shall not dispose of the plastic cartridge housing when disposing of probes. The officer is required to bring the plastic cartridge housing to the Education and Training Division to obtain a replacement cartridge.
86. Probes that are embedded in a subject's skin should be removed by only medical or authorized, specially trained NOPD personnel, except that probes that are embedded in a subject's head, throat, groin, or other sensitive area should be removed by medical personnel only.
87. Used CEW probes shall be considered a sharp biohazard, similar to a used hypodermic needle.
88. All persons who have been struck by CEW probes or who have been subjected to the electric discharge of the CEW shall be transported to a hospital for medical evaluation or attention prior to booking.
89. Any individual who received CEW application shall be monitored while in police custody. The transporting officer shall inform any person providing medical care or subsequently receiving custody, that the individual has been subjected to the application of a CEW.

### **SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES**

90. Supervisors should respond to calls when they believe there is a likelihood of the use of a CEW. A supervisor shall respond to all incidents in which a CEW was activated.
91. A supervisor shall review each CEW activation. Unless the CEW has been confiscated

as part of an investigation, the discharging officer must bring the CEW to the Education and Training Division on Monday through Friday, between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 3:35 p.m., and within seventy-two (72) hours of the incident, exclusive of holidays. The onboard CEW memory shall be downloaded and stored by the designated Education and Training Division staff at that time. Probe impact sites shall be documented on **Form 213** and in all related reports.

92. An on-scene supervisor shall notify the Public Integrity Bureau and the District/Division Commander, and he/she shall request a crime lab response if any serious physical injury has resulted due to the use of force involving a CEW.

## EDUCATION AND TRAINING DIVISION

93. Officers shall bring their CEWs to the Education and Training Division pursuant to Education and Training Division procedures, if malfunctions occur.

## TRAINING

94. All officers shall be certified in the use of the CEW by the Education and Training Division.
95. All officers must successfully complete the NOPD's eight-hour CEW certification program, to include written test and practical skills, prior to carrying or using a CEW.
96. Officers shall be trained in the increased risks that CEWs may present to vulnerable individuals (see **Chapter 1.7.1** under Special Deployment Considerations).
97. Officers shall be trained in, and adhere to, protocols on their responsibilities following CEW use, including:
  - a.) The appropriate removal of CEW probes;
  - b.) The risk of positional asphyxia, and the training of officers in the use of restraint techniques that do not impair the subject's respiration following an CEW application;
  - c.) The transportation to a hospital for treatment and evaluation of all subjects on whom a CEW has been used; and
  - d.) The monitoring of all subjects who have received CEW application while in police custody.
98. Officers shall receive eight hours of annual CEW recertification which consists of:
  - a.) physical competency;
  - b.) weapon retention;
  - c.) NOPD policy, including any policy changes;
  - d.) technology changes;
  - e.) written testing requiring a score of 80 percent; and
  - f.) scenario-based training by Education and Training Division instructors.
99. A reassessment of an officer's knowledge and/or practical skill may be required at any time deemed appropriate by the officer's supervisor or the Commander of the Education and Training Division. All training and proficiency for CEWs shall be documented in the officer's training file.
100. Command staff, supervisors and investigators shall receive CEW training as appropriate for the investigations they conduct and review.
101. Officers who do not carry a CEW shall receive training sufficient to familiarize them with the CEW and working with officers who use the CEW.

102. The Commander of Education and Training shall ensure that all officers who carry a CEW have received initial and annual proficiency training. Periodic audits shall be used for verification.
103. Application of a CEW during training is optional for certification. The Commander of Education and Training shall ensure that all training includes:
- a.) A review of this policy;
  - b.) A review of the Use of Force policy in **Chapter 1.3**;
  - c.) Performing support side-hand draws or cross-draws to reduce the possibility of accidentally drawing and firing a firearm;
  - d.) Target area considerations, including techniques or options reducing the intentional application of probes to the head, neck, chest and groin;
  - e.) Handcuffing a subject during the application of a CEW and transitioning to other force options;
  - f.) Restraint techniques that do not impair respiration following the application of a CEW; and
  - g.) De-escalation techniques.

## **CEW DISCHARGE REPORTING PROCEDURES**

### **OFFICER'S RESPONSIBILITIES**

#### **ARCING/LASER TARGETING**

104. In addition to a verbal warning of intent to use an CEW, documentation of the use via a CEW Discharge/Use Report shall be required when the device is displayed out of the holster in the following methods:
- a.) Arcing technique (pulling the trigger to activate an CEW without discharging probe), or
  - b.) Laser painting technique (unholstering and pointing a CEW at a target subject and activating the CEWs laser to show the weapon is pointed at the target subject).
105. After arcing or laser painting with a CEW, the officer shall:
- a.) Complete a CEW Discharge/Use Report Form 213;
  - b.) Request that the on-scene supervisor review and sign the CEW Discharge/Use Report; and
  - c.) Deliver the following to the Education and Training Division Monday through Friday, between the hours of 8:00 a.m. - 3:35 p.m.; and within seventy-two (72) hours of the incident, exclusive of holidays:
    1. The CEW, and
    2. A completed and supervisor approved CEW Discharge/Use Report.

#### **APPLICATION/DISCHARGE**

106. After a CEW is discharged for any reason other than spark testing or training (i.e., drive stun or probe deployment), the officer who deployed the CEW shall:
- a.) Complete a CEW Discharge/Use Report (Form #213);
  - b.) Request that the on-scene supervisor review and sign the CEW Discharge/Use Report; and
  - c.) Deliver the following to the Education and Training Division, Monday through Friday, between the hours of 8:00a.m. and 3:35 p.m., and within seventy-two (72) hours of the incident, exclusive of holidays:
    1. The CEW;
    2. The spent cartridge; and
    3. A completed and supervisor approved CEW Discharge/Use Report.

107. Officers shall report all CEW discharges (except for spark testing and training discharges), laser painting, and arcing of weapons to their supervisors and communications as soon as possible.

### **ACCIDENTAL DISCHARGE**

108. Accidental discharges involving a CEW shall require the officer to:
- a.) Complete a CEW Discharge/Use Report;
  - b.) Request that the on-scene supervisor review and sign the CEW Discharge/Use Report; and;
  - c.) Complete a **Form 105**, via his/her chain of command, to the Commander of the Education and Training Division describing the circumstances of the discharge; and
  - d.) Deliver the following to the Education and Training Division Monday through Friday, between the hours of 8:00 a.m. - 3:35 p.m.; within seventy-two (72) hours of the incident, exclusive of holidays:
    1. The CEW;
    2. The spent cartridge;
    3. A completed and supervisor approved CEW Discharge/Use Report; and
    4. A **Form 105** on the circumstances surrounding the accidental discharge.

### **SUPERVISOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES**

109. In addition to Use of Force reporting requirements for CEW discharges, laser painting and arcing, the reporting supervisor shall:
- a.) Ensure proper care is given to the injured officers and/or citizens;
  - b.) Ensure proper notifications of the Department command staff (commanders and above) are made as soon as possible by notifying the Command Desk of the CEW deployment;
  - c.) Ensure all responsibilities of the officer have been carried out regarding care for the injured, apprehension of the subjects, photographing of injuries and confetti placement, and protection of the scene; and
  - d.) Deliver all CEW Discharge/Use Reports and all other written reports, CEWs and cartridges associated with the incident to the Education and Training Division by the officer as directed.

### **EDUCATION AND TRAINING DIVISION RESPONSIBILITIES**

110. The Education and Training Division personnel shall review the CEW Discharge/Use Report (**Form 213**) and complete a CEW Discharge Interview Form (**Form 171**). The Education and Training Division staff will then download the audio/video and issue another cartridge if needed. If the Education and Training Division is not open within the seventy-two (72) hour period, the officer is responsible for bringing the above listed items to the Education and Training Division the morning of the first business day.
111. The Education and Training Division shall be responsible for identifying training issues and conduct any follow-up training. If an officer has more than three accidental discharges in one year, the officer must complete another CEW training class to be scheduled at the discretion of the Commander of the Education and Training Division.
112. The Education and Training Division is responsible for notifying the Public Integrity Bureau of all accidental CEW discharges.

### **CEW DISCHARGES OUTSIDE ORLEANS PARISH**

### **OFFICER'S RESPONSIBILITIES**

113. An officer involved in an accidental, non-contact CEW discharge that occurs outside of Orleans Parish shall:
- a.) As soon as practical, notify his/her immediate supervisor or an on-duty supervisor from within his/her chain of command;
  - b.) Complete a CEW Discharge/Use Report;
  - c.) Complete a 105 to the Commander of the Education and Training Division describing the circumstances of the discharge; and
  - d.) Follow the "Accidental Discharge" procedure listed herein.
114. An officer involved in an accidental or intentional contact CEW discharge that occurs outside of Orleans Parish shall:
- a.) Immediately notify the Police/Sheriff's Department within the jurisdiction where deployment occurred and have a local police report completed;
  - b.) Obtain the police report item number;
  - c.) Contact his/her immediate NOPD supervisor or an on-duty supervisor from within chain of command; and
  - d.) Follow appropriate reporting procedures listed herein.

### **SUPERVISOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES**

115. Upon notification of an accidental or intentional discharge outside Orleans Parish, the supervisor shall:
- a.) Notify the Command Desk of the CEW discharge;
  - b.) Ensure the officer completes an CEW Discharge/Use Report;
  - c.) Review and sign the report;
  - d.) Ensure the officer completes a Form 105 to the Commander of the Education and Training Division within seventy-two (72) hours, or no later than close of business the first business day should the incident occur on a weekend or holiday.

### **PUBLIC INTEGRITY BUREAU RESPONSIBILITIES**

116. The Public Integrity Bureau shall respond to all CEW deployment scenes involving serious physical injury as defined by **Chapter 1.3 – Use of Force** and handle in accordance with Force Investigation Team protocols.
117. An officer of the Public Integrity Bureau will perform an administrative review of all CEW uses.
118. After the administrative review of a CEW use, PIB shall review the report and determine whether the report is complete and any violation of Department policy or procedure has occurred. The investigator shall determine whether an administrative or internal disciplinary investigation shall be initiated.
119. If the investigator from the Public Integrity Bureau secures a CEW from an officer as part of his/her investigation, the Commander of the Public Integrity Bureau or his/her designee shall send a Form 105 to the Commander of the Education and Training Division listing the involved officer's name, the CEW serial number, the CEW Video Camera serial number and any CEW Cartridge serial numbers.
120. Once it is determined that the CEW is no longer needed for the investigation or will not be needed as evidence, it shall be returned to the Education and Training Division.
121. PIB shall ensure the number of CEW uses is included in IAPro for inclusion into the

Early Warning System (EWS).

122. MSB shall maintain the number of CEW in operation for inclusion into the EWS.
123. Analysis of this data shall include a determination of whether CEWs result in an increase in the use of force and of whether officer and subject injuries are affected by the rate of CEW use.
124. The analysis shall include a breakdown of deployments involving the use of arcing and/or laser painting techniques to measure the prevention or deterrent effectiveness associated with the use of CEWs.
125. CEW data and analysis shall be included in PIB's Use of Force Annual Report.