



The Briefing Board

Number 24-21

April 01, 2024

IMMEDIATE POLICY CHANGE

GJ-30, TASER CONDUCTED ENERGY WEAPON (CEW)

Employees are **required** to read the Office Policy below to ensure they are familiar with the changes that have been made. All Employees are **required** to log into [TheHUB](#), to review and acknowledge an understanding of the Office Policy within **30 days**.

Employees are reminded that *The Briefing Board* has the same force and effect as Office Policy. Division commanders shall ensure that employees have access to a copy of this *Briefing Board* announcement. Policy changes should be discussed during shift briefings, as specified in [Office Policy GB-2, Command Responsibility](#).

GJ-30, TASER CONDUCTED ENERGY WEAPON (CEW)

Effective April 02, 2024, Office Policy GJ-30, *TASER Conducted Energy Weapon (CEW)*, is revised as follows (Changes indicated in ~~strike through~~ and **UPPER-CASE BOLD UNDERLINED** text):

PROCEDURES

2. **Requirements to Carry a TASER CEW:** All required employees, to include deputies and detention officers with the rank of sergeant and below, must successfully complete an initial TASER CEW End User Course and must recertify annually. Recertification consists of successfully completing both a TASER CEW User Recertification course in TheHUB and a subsequent TASER CEW Practical course within ~~90~~ **THE SAME** calendar ~~days of each other~~ **YEAR**. Employee's TASER CEW training shall be documented by the Training Division. If the employee's certification lapses, they shall no longer be authorized to carry or deploy a TASER CEW. User certification is valid for a calendar year. For example, if an employee certified anytime during the current calendar year (06/20/2021), they would be required to recertify before the end of the next calendar year (12/31/2022). Posse members that are not certified on any of the Office approved TASER CEWs shall attend the full initial qualification course for that TASER CEW.

	MARICOPA COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE POLICY AND PROCEDURES	
	Subject TASER CONDUCTED ENERGY WEAPON (CEW)	Policy Number GJ-30
		Effective Date 01-20-22
Related Information CP-1, <i>Use of Force</i> GF-5, <i>Incident Report Guidelines</i> GJ-35, <i>Body-Worn Cameras</i>		Supersedes GJ-30 (09-27-17)

PURPOSE

The purpose of this Office Policy is to establish guidelines and procedures for employees on the authorized proper use of the TASER Conducted Energy Weapon (CEW) that objectively reasonable employees would apply in the performance of their lawful duties. This Office Policy also serves to specify authorized TASER CEW devices, establish Office qualification standards, and to provide employees with requirements for use, maintenance, and evidence preservation.

POLICY

It is the policy of the Office to ensure TASER CEW qualified employees become familiar with and operate under the guidelines set forth in this Office Policy.

Although this Office Policy refers to employees throughout, this Office Policy also applies with equal force to all volunteers. Volunteers include, but are not limited to, reserve deputies and posse members.

DEFINITIONS

Active Aggression: Physical actions of assault, such as a subject displaying threatening behavior, assaulting, or attempting to assault another person, or destroying or attempting to destroy property.

Active Resistance: Physical actions which attempt to prevent an employee's control, but never attempts to harm the employee, such as a subject tightening up or attempting to pull away.

Aggravated Active Aggression: Physical actions which may result in a deadly-force encounter.

Blue Team: The Early Identification System (EIS) application that allows employees and supervisors to record information in a database regarding incidents, performance, and conduct. The information from Blue Team is transferred to the IAPro Early Identification case management system.

Display of Force: For the purpose of this Office Policy, removing the TASER CEW from the holster, arming the TASER CEW by shifting the safety switch into the up position, displaying the TASER CEW in the direction of a subject while in the armed position, and depressing the ARC switch showing electricity across the front of the TASER CEW Cartridges (Warning ARC) or drawing from the holster and displaying the TASER CEW at the low ready are all displays of force, and not a Use of Force. Use of Force documentation does not need to be completed for a display of force.

Drive Stun: A technique in which a TASER CEW is placed directly against the subject and the electrical discharge is transmitted through metal conductors on device or on an expended cartridge. This affects the sensory nervous system through pain compliance and usually does not cause Neuro-muscular Incapacitation (NMI).

Early Identification System (EIS): A system of electronic databases that captures and stores threshold events to help support and improve employee performance through early intervention and/or to identify problematic operating procedures, improving employee performance, identifying detrimental behavior, recognizing outstanding accomplishments, and to improve the Office's supervisory response. The computerized relational database shall collect, maintain, integrate, and retrieve information gathered to highlight tendencies in performance, complaints, and other activities. The database allows the Office to document appropriate identifying information for involved employees, (and members of the public when applicable), and the actions taken to address the tendencies identified. Blue Team, IAPro, and EIPro are applications of EIS.

Early Intervention Unit (EIU): The EIU is part of the Bureau of Internal Oversight. The EIU is responsible for the implementation, maintenance, and operation of the EIS and for providing training and assistance to the EIS users. The unit conducts data analysis, data input, and review of activities exceeding thresholds to address potentially problematic conduct or operating procedures, and recognizes positive attributes by reviewing employee awards. The Office shall ensure there is sufficient staff to facilitate EIS input and training.

Employee: A person currently employed by the Office in a classified, unclassified, contract, or temporary status.

Imminent: About to take place. In relation to the use of force, the rationale is that employees should not have to be struck before defending themselves. But “imminent” sets a higher standard than being apprehensive in a hostile situation. It requires the perception of both the intent to immediately strike and the ability to carry it out. The employee must be able to articulate the factors that led to that conclusion.

Intermediate/Less-Lethal Weapon: A weapon with force that has a probability of causing injury, but is unlikely to result in death, when used properly.

Neuromuscular Incapacitation (NMI): An inability of the brain's electric signals to reach and control body muscles, with the overall effect of being involuntarily immobilized and incapacitated.

Office TASER CEW Coordinator: A designated employee assigned to the Training Division, who is given various responsibilities which include servicing, training, and maintaining TASER CEW devices. Divisions may assign a designated authorized employee to perform certain tasks and act as a liaison between the division and the Office TASER CEW Coordinator.

Passive Resistance: Physical actions that do not prevent an employee's attempt of control, such as a protester going limp and having to be carried away or an inmate not following verbal commands.

Probe Deployment: The deployment of the TASER CEW using a probe cartridge; this affects the sensory nervous system through pain compliance and causes Neuromuscular Incapacitation (NMI).

PROCEDURES

1. **Approved TASER CEW Devices:** Office approved TASER CEW devices for sworn, detention, deputy services aides (DSAs), posse members, and security officers are specified in the Training Division's Operational Manual. To obtain an approved TASER CEW list, employees may contact the Training Division TASER CEW Coordinator.
2. **Requirements to Carry a TASER CEW:** All required employees, to include deputies and detention officers with the rank of sergeant and below, must successfully complete an initial TASER CEW End User Course and must recertify annually. Recertification consists of successfully completing both a TASER CEW User Recertification course in TheHUB and a subsequent TASER CEW Practical course within 90 calendar days of each other. Employee's TASER CEW training shall be documented by the Training Division. If the employee's certification lapses, they shall no longer be authorized to carry or

deploy a TASER CEW. User certification is valid for a calendar year. For example, if an employee certified anytime during the current calendar year (06/20/2021), they would be required to recertify before the end of the next calendar year (12/31/2022). Posse members that are not certified on any of the Office approved TASER CEWs shall attend the full initial qualification course for that TASER CEW.

- A. All deputies with the rank of sergeant and below shall carry a TASER CEW when:
 - 1. Working a patrol assignment;
 - 2. Working off-duty in a law enforcement capacity; and
 - 3. Working a special detail patrol or enforcement assignment, such as but not limited to:
 - a. Riot/Public disturbance response;
 - b. Chase Field, Major League Baseball (MLB) season detail;
 - c. Concerts; and/or
 - d. Sporting events.
- B. All detention officers with the rank of sergeant and below shall carry a TASER CEW when:
 - 1. Working a uniformed custody assignment;
 - 2. Working a uniformed specialized assignment or a uniformed assignment that requires managing the custody and behavior of inmates or prisoners, such as, but not limited to;
 - a. Transportation;
 - b. Court Operations;
 - c. Special Response Team;
 - d. Custody Hospital Unit;
 - e. Jail Wagon;
 - f. Inmate Labor Detail;
 - g. Juvenile Escort;
 - h. Laundry Services; and/or
 - i. Food Services Division.
- C. All on-duty employees required to carry and use a TASER CEW shall carry and have in their immediate possession, an Office-issued TASER CEW authorized for their assignment.
- D. TASER CEW devices shall be carried on the weak or support side.
- E. All employees carrying a TASER CEW shall use an Office approved holster. The holster shall be designed for the specific weapon being carried by the employee. The holster, if not provided by

the Office must be inspected by the Office TASER CEW Coordinator prior to being used in the field.

- F. Personally owned TASER CEWs will no longer be authorized for all employees and volunteers. Volunteers include reserve deputies and posse members.
3. **Restricted TASER CEW Carry Areas:** Employees may be prohibited from carrying a TASER CEW into a restricted area or wherever posted or when requested by a division commander. Restricted areas include, but are not limited to, the following:
- A. When required to remove the TASER CEW upon entering a jail facility or prison;
 - B. When required to remove the TASER CEW while attending court;
 - C. When required to remove the TASER CEW on a domestic air carrier, as provided in Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Regulations. Non-uniformed or uniformed employees involved in extraditions and using a domestic air carrier shall comply with FAA Regulations.
 - D. When the employee's authority to carry a TASER CEW has been revoked.
4. **TASER CEW Body-Worn Camera Sync:** TASER CEWs issued with a Signal Performance Power Magazine (SPPM) are to be equipped with a BWC automatic activation feature. The automatic activation feature will sync the TASER CEW with the BWC through Evidence.com, allowing the BWC to automatically activate in Event Mode when the TASER CEW is turned on. The BWC will continue to record in Event Mode until it is manually deactivated. Video footage captured on the BWC when using this feature will automatically upload in Evidence.com. The automatic activation feature shall not be used by sworn personnel as a substitute for manually activating the BWC when required to do so, as specified in Office Policy GJ-35, *Body-Worn Cameras*, unless exigent circumstances exist that make it unsafe or impractical to do so. Procedures for the use of BWCs are specified in Office Policy GJ-35, *Body-Worn Cameras*.
5. **Factors to Consider Before Use of a TASER CEW:** The TASER CEW is considered an intermediate weapon, as specified in Office Policy CP-1, *Use of Force*. Any deployment, including drive stun or probe deployment of the TASER CEW, constitutes a Use of Force. The decision to deploy the TASER CEW should balance the need to apprehend or control a subject against the intrusion or impact of the capture. Factors to be considered, as specified in Office Policy CP-1, *Use of Force* include, but are not limited to, the following:
- A. Sworn Considerations: The decision to use force should balance the need to apprehend or control the subject against the intrusion or impact of the capture. Employees shall only use the amount of force that is reasonable and necessary to address the situation. When it is objectively reasonable that a subject is fully in custody and/or under control of a deputy, no further use of force shall be used. Factors to be considered when deciding to use force include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - 1. The immediate threat to the employee or others;
 - 2. A subject who is resisting arrest or attempting to evade arrest by flight;
 - 3. A situation that is tense, uncertain, or rapidly evolving;
 - 4. The severity of the crime; and

5. The type of de-escalation techniques available, and the effectiveness of the de-techniques utilized.
- B. Detention Considerations: The decision to use force should balance the need to preserve internal order and discipline within the jail facility and the need to maintain institutional security; and the need to maintain inmate and officer safety while outside of a jail facility and during other detention operations outside of a jail facility. Employees shall only use the amount of force that is objectively reasonable and necessary to address the situation. When it is objectively reasonable that a subject is fully in custody and/or under control of a detention officer, no further use of force shall be used. Factors to be considered when deciding to use force include, but are not limited to, the following:
 1. The threat as perceived by an objectively reasonable employee;
 2. The extent of the threat to the safety of staff and inmates, as reasonably believed by the employee based on the known facts;
 3. The relationship between the need and the amount of force used;
 4. When the force is applied, the amount of injury that it may cause the inmate and other involved parties;
 5. The severity of the determined threat to security;
 6. The type of active resistance displayed by the inmate; and
 7. The type of de-escalation techniques available, and the effectiveness of the de-escalation techniques utilized.
6. **TASER CEW Device Deployment:** When deployed, the TASER CEW device gains control of the subject by pain compliance, or by pain compliance and neuromuscular incapacitation (NMI). Displaying of a TASER CEW in the direction of a subject, and pressing the ARC switch (showing a Warning ARC) or, drawing from the holster and displaying the TASER CEW at the low ready, is considered a display of force, and does not constitute a Use of Force.
 - A. Considerations for Deployment: A verbal warning of the intended use of the TASER CEW should precede its application, unless it would otherwise endanger the safety of employees or when it is not practicable due to the circumstances. The purpose of the warning is to provide the subject with a reasonable opportunity to voluntarily comply, and provide others with a warning that a TASER CEW may be deployed. The following shall be considered when deploying the device:
 1. Employees should minimize the successive number of discharges against a subject, whenever possible. Multiple probe deployments against a subject may increase the likelihood of serious injury. No more than three five-second cycles should be applied against a subject. Any subsequent applications should be independently justified, and the risks should be weighed against other force options.
 - a. When back-up personnel are unavailable, multiple applications may be necessary to gain or maintain control of a combative subject. If three five-second cycles have been applied, with sufficient time between each cycle for the subject to both process the request and to comply, and this fails to gain control of the

subject, the TASER CEW operator may need to consider using another form of less lethal force or other form of control.

- b. No more than one employee should deploy a TASER CEW device against a single subject at the same time.
 - c. When back-up personnel is responding to or is on scene, no more than three, five-second cycles, with sufficient time given between each cycle for the subject to both process the request and to comply shall be deployed without an exigent circumstance. If this fails to adequately gain or maintain control, then another form of less lethal force or other form of control may be used or considered by the employee.
 - d. Employees should ensure they have received all information available, from the dispatcher or the Communications Division, regarding the status of the subject's health, obvious physical characteristics, and whether or not a weapon is involved in the incident prior to deployment.
 - e. Targeting:
 - (1) The preferred targeting area is the subjects back, below the neck, however it is recognized that it is not always possible to get behind the subject.
 - (2) Where back targeting is not possible, frontal targeting should be lower center mass. Intentional deployments to the chest shall be avoided whenever possible.
 - (3) Employees who are aware a female subject is pregnant shall not use the TASER CEW unless deadly force would be justified due to the danger created by the secondary impact or the possibility of muscle contractions leading to premature birth.
 - (4) Employees shall make all reasonable efforts to avoid striking a subject in the head, neck, throat, breast, chest, or area of the heart, genitals, or known pre-existing injury areas.
2. In the case where only one probe makes sufficient contact with the subject, employees can deploy the second live cartridge in an effort to achieve NMI. The deploying employee can continue the deployment with a drive stun follow up if there is no change to the subject's behavior. This technique can be used with a TASER X2 CEW and TASER 7 CEW. This will gain control through NMI and through pain compliance.
3. Following a TASER CEW deployment, and once it is reasonably safe to do so, all persons who have been the subject of a probe or drive stun deployment shall be monitored for symptoms of physical distress for the duration of the employee's contact. Appropriate medical assistance shall be requested after a deployment, and when reasonably safe and necessary, immediate medical attention shall be administered, commensurate with the employees' training and certification when the subject shows signs of distress.

4. Employees may remove probes from subjects as long as the probes are not in sensitive or vulnerable body areas. Sensitive or vulnerable body areas include, but are not limited to, the head, neck, throat, breast, chest, or area of the heart, genitals, or known pre-existing injury areas. Removal of probes from sensitive body areas should be conducted by trained, medical personnel. Deployed probes that have been removed from a subject should be treated as bio-hazardous.
 - a. Employees shall wear Personal Protective Equipment when removing and handling probes that have been deployed into a subject.
 - b. When circumstances allow an employee to remove the deployed probes from the subject, they shall not break the probe wires. The employee should use their support hand and stabilize the subject's body approximately six to eight inches from the probe, then with their dominate hand, grab the probe with their index finger and thumb and with significant force, pull the probe away from the body. Once the probe is removed from the body, inspect the probe to ensure the barb end is still intact with the probe. Then, wedge the barb end of the probe into the wire bay of the deployed cartridge. Follow the same steps for the second probe removal.
 - c. After collecting both probes, carefully bunch the wires up and wrap both the cartridge and the wires inside the employee's gloves.
 - d. Place the cartridge in an evidence collection box for proper evidence impounding.
 - e. Photograph the impact sites for evidence collection.
 - f. Have the wound(s) evaluated by a trained medical professional.
- B. Drive Stun Considerations: A warning arch of the intended use of the TASER CEW may precede its application, unless it would otherwise endanger the safety of employees or when it is not practicable due to the circumstances. The purpose of the warning arch is to provide the subject with a reasonable opportunity to voluntarily comply; as a distraction tactic to create reactionary distance; and provide others with a warning that a TASER CEW may be deployed. The following shall be considered when deploying a drive stun technique:
 1. A drive stun deployment may be used on a subject who is actively resisting arrest, such as a subject who grabs the steering wheel and actively resists being removed from the vehicle, or an inmate who grabs on to a fixed object to prevent an employee's attempt at control.
 2. A drive stun deployment may be used when there is a break in contact or insufficient contact of the probes on a subject, after deploying a second cartridge to achieve pain compliance and NMI.
 3. A drive stun technique may be used when the geographical distance to the subject and/or bystanders is not practical or safe for probe deployment.
 4. Employees should avoid repeated drive stuns if compliance is not achieved.
 5. Employees should avoid drive stuns if pain compliance is unlikely to gain compliance due to a psychotic episode or increased pain tolerance due to alcohol or drugs.

6. If the drive stun deployment fails to gain control of the subject, the TASER CEW operator may need to consider using another form of less lethal force or other form of control options.
- C. Prohibited Deployment: The following deployments are prohibited:
 1. On a passive resistant subject.
 2. Against a subject, who is in physical control of a vehicle in motion, unless deadly force would be justified, based on an existing imminent threat.
 3. On a handcuffed subject to force compliance, unless the subject's actions rise to the level of active aggression and the employee is unable to control the subject.
 4. In cases where the subject is elevated such as a roof, fire escape, tree, bridge, or stairwell, such that a secondary impact may cause serious injury, unless deadly force would be justified.
 5. In any environment where an employee knows that a potentially flammable, volatile, or explosive material is present including, but not limited to, oleoresin capsicum (OC) spray with volatile propellant, gasoline, natural gas, propane, or when an employee has knowledge, a subject may have been exposed to combustible elements, such as a methamphetamine lab.
 6. Alternative tactics shall be used when an employee has prior information that a subject suffers from a disability, which would increase the danger to that subject by using the TASER CEW, such as a person at the scene telling an employee the subject has a heart condition.
- D. Lethal Force Considerations: A TASER CEW is not a substitute for a firearm during aggravated active aggression. If an employee decides to deploy a TASER CEW during an aggravated active aggression encounter, another employee present must have a firearm at contact ready, prepared to use lethal force. These procedures do not apply to incidents where firearms are prohibited such as jail facilities, courtrooms, and prisons.
7. **TASER CEW Device Deployment Documentation:** Every deployment of the TASER CEW, to include probe impacts and signature marks from drive stun deployments, shall be documented through a Use of Force entry in Blue Team, as specified in Office Policy CP-1, *Use of Force* and in an *Incident Report* (IR). Supervisors shall ensure that all Use of Force incidents are properly documented, to include but not limited to, video uploads, into Blue Team. If the video footage file is too large to upload in Blue Team and is not available for viewing through Evidence.com, the video footage shall be downloaded to a CD/DVD, and impounded as evidence through the *Property and Evidence/Que Tel System*. A copy of the video shall be provided to the respective Use of Force Committee.
8. **Report Forms and Routing:** A Use of Force entry shall be completed in Blue Team, and shall be routed, as specified in Office Policy CP-1, *Use of Force*. IRs shall be completed in TraCS, and shall be routed, as specified in Office Policy GF-5, *Incident Report Guidelines*.
9. **TASER CEW Device Downloads:** Data from the TASER CEW shall be downloaded once every six months. This includes every TASER CEW carried by employees, and those carried by reserve deputies and posse members, shall be downloaded.

- A. The data download of TASER CEW devices carried by deputies, detention officers, deputy services aide, and security officers shall be conducted at their respective divisions by designated employees, and forwarded to the appropriate Office TASER CEW Coordinator and placed into an archive. The archive shall consist of the most recent download.
 - B. The data download of TASER CEW devices carried by reserve deputies and posse members shall be conducted at the Enforcement Support Division by designated employees, and forwarded to the appropriate Office TASER CEW Coordinator and placed into an archive. The archive shall consist of the most recent download.
 - C. The TASER 7 data will download from the device to Axon Evidence.com through the rechargeable battery pack and docking station. Evidence Sync software will not be required to complete this process.
10. **TASER CEW Device Maintenance and Inspection:** Employees shall ensure Office-owned TASER CEW devices are kept clean and serviceable. Designated employees at areas outside of the Training Division shall be responsible for ensuring all Office-owned TASER CEW devices are maintained in a serviceable condition. All TASER CEW devices shall be inspected by the Office TASER CEW Coordinator for safe operation prior to being carried in a law enforcement or detention capacity, and shall be re-inspected and downloaded every six months.
- A. In the event an Office-issued TASER CEW is damaged or broken, it shall be removed from service and the Office TASER CEW Coordinator shall be notified.
 - B. Employees shall not attempt to repair Office-owned TASER CEW devices except by, or at the direction of, the Office TASER CEW Coordinator. Office-owned TASER CEW devices shall not be modified. Employees shall make arrangements with the TASER CEW Coordinator at the Training Division for repairs. Employees shall not interdepartmental mail TASER CEWs to the Training Division.
 - 1. If the TASER CEW is under warranty, the TASER CEW shall be repaired by Axon.
 - 2. If no longer under warranty, the TASER CEW Coordinator shall be responsible for completing the Maricopa County Risk Management form.
 - C. Once a month, the current date, time, and warranty information for the TASER CEW must be inspected. To obtain this information, the following steps must be completed:
 - 1. Open Evidence Sync on the computer;
 - 2. Once the TASER CEW populates in Evidence Sync, click on the icon and scroll to the bottom of the firing log to verify that the date and time were updated. The “time sync” should match the computer’s date and time;
 - 3. If the date and time are correct, unplug and re-holster the TASER CEW; and
 - 4. If there is an issue with the date and time following the inspection, the TASER CEW shall be removed from service and contact the Training Division TASER CEW Coordinator.
11. **TASER CEW Device Function Test:** Employees assigned a TASER CEW should conduct a full 5-second functionality test at the start of their shift as follows:

- A. Ensure the TASER CEW safety switch is on, and the TASER CEW is pointed in a safe direction. Employees should refer to Axons current training material on how to activate the TASER CEW functionality test specific to the model carried;
 - B. Check the battery performance;
 - C. Check the Central Information Display (CID) to ensure there are no fault icons displayed.
 - D. Employees **shall not** pull the trigger to conduct this test. **Pulling the trigger during the test will deploy the cartridge and result in an accidental discharge.**
12. **Accidental Discharge:** If the function test is not done correctly for the TASER CEW, and a cartridge is accidentally discharged or any other accidental discharge occurs, the following documentation will be required:
- A. The employee shall submit a memorandum to their supervisor, detailing the facts of the accidental discharge.
 - B. The supervisor shall initiate a Performance Assessment Measure entry in Blue Team, adding the PAM – Mishandling of Equipment (not firearm) allegation and upload the employee’s memorandum.
 - C. The entry shall be forwarded through the chain of command to the division commander, who shall review the entry and forward it to the Early Identification Unit (EIU) for retention and carbon copy the Office TASER CEW Coordinator.
 - D. A second accidental discharge will result in the employee being required to attend and successfully pass a mandatory TASER CEW refresher course within **30 calendar days** of occurrence before they will be allowed to carry a TASER CEW device on-duty.
 - 1. The employee shall submit a memorandum to their supervisor by the end of shift following a second accidental discharge. The memorandum shall include the number of accidental discharges and a request to schedule a mandatory TASER CEW refresher course.
 - 2. A Blue Team Performance Assessment Measure entry shall be entered by the employee’s supervisor regarding these actions and routed through the chain of command, carbon copying the Office TASER CEW Coordinator, as specified in this Office Policy within **5 calendar days** of the occurrence.
 - 3. The Office TASER CEW Coordinator shall schedule the employee to attend a mandatory TASER CEW refresher course within **30-calendar days** of the occurrence and notify the employee and the employees’ chain of command of the scheduled date and time.
 - 4. Supervisors shall enter a follow-up Blue Team entry upon the employee’s attendance and successful completion of the refresher course.
13. **Malfunction:** In the event an employee discovers a malfunction with an Office-owned TASER CEW, the TASER CEW shall be removed from service and the Office TASER CEW Coordinator shall be notified for repairs, as specified in this Office Policy.

- A. If the TASER CEW is under warranty, the TASER CEW shall be repaired by Axon.
 - B. If no longer under warranty, the TASER CEW Coordinator shall be responsible for completing the Risk Management form.
14. **TASER CEW Device Cartridges:** It shall be the responsibility of authorized and designated employees within each district and division to issue and replace damaged or discharged cartridges. Cartridges shall be ordered through Sheriff's Office Warehouse Operations.
- A. Employees shall only carry Office-issued cartridges.
 - B. Damaged cartridges shall be returned to the Office TASER CEW Coordinator for replacement through Axon when still under warranty.
15. **TASER CEW Device Battery Management:** For instructions on TASER CEW battery maintenance, employees shall refer to the current version of Axons training material specific to their TASER CEW model. Employees may obtain a copy of Axons training material through their designated division TASER CEW liaison. It shall be the responsibility of the division's authorized designated liaison to issue and replace damaged or discharged batteries.
16. **TASER CEW Device Warranties:** Each TASER CEW purchased by the Office has a warranty. It is the responsibility of the Office TASER CEW Coordinator to track these warranties and have any non-working devices repaired prior to the warranty expiration.