



ALBERTA ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

Conducted Energy Devices – The AACP Position

The member agencies of the Alberta Association of Chiefs of Police (AACP) have conferred with respect to the use of Conducted Energy Devices (CEDs) by police in Alberta. The AACP supports the continued deployment of CEDs for police officers in Alberta in conjunction with the proper application of AACP's use of force model.

The Canadian Association Chiefs of Police announced on November 16th, 2007 that they have requested the Canadian Police Research Centre (CPRC) to undertake "a comprehensive review of and additional research on, the use of Conducted Energy Devices (CEDs)...to provide a national perspective on the safety and use of the devices." The AACP will be closely scrutinizing the results of this research, the outcomes of any investigations/inquiries, and the development of any policy by the Alberta Solicitor General and Minister of Public Safety to ensure Alberta police officers are provided with consistent and clear direction in the use of CEDs on an ongoing basis.

CEDs Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) attached.



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Conducted Energy Device – Frequently Asked Questions

What is a Taser™/Conducted Energy Device (CED)?

Conducted Energy Devices (CEDs) are tools developed to provide law enforcement, corrections and military personnel with an alternative method of control. More commonly known by the brand name Taser™, CEDs are designed to temporarily incapacitate, confuse, delay or restrain a suspect within a range of seven metres in a variety of situations.

How does the CED work?

CEDs use electricity to induce involuntary muscle contractions that may cause temporary incapacitation. Shaped like a gun but battery operated, CEDs discharge two probes. The probes, when activated by an officer, deliver an electrical charge, which may immediately incapacitate the individual. As soon as the electrical charge is complete the person is able to walk, talk and function normally.

Why does law enforcement use the CED?

The CED is a control option to aid officers in dealing with violent, assaultive or actively resisting subjects. CEDs may reduce potential injury to the individual, bystanders or officers. The goal when using a CED is to subdue the suspect long enough to safely take the person into custody.

How often are CEDs used?

CEDs have been used to successfully resolve situations in which deadly force may have otherwise been authorized. In many cases the mere display of the device is sufficient to overcome an individual's willingness to fight or resist. The CED is an important tool for de-escalating a dangerous situation; it is used judiciously and with great regard for the safety of all involved. Less than 2% of all contact between police and suspects result in police using force.

How many ways can a CED be used?

There are three ways for a CED to be used:

1. An officer can display the CED to a subject to gain compliance;
2. An officer can deploy the CED, with probes that attach to a subject, conducting energy into the subject's body causing temporary large muscle contraction; and
3. An officer can use the CED in stun mode (does not cause large muscle contraction). The officer is looking to gain compliance through pain rather than muscle contraction. (Similar to OC spray).

Under which circumstances is the CED used?

CEDs are useful tools in specific instances for de-escalating dangerous situations and reducing injuries to citizens and officers. Law enforcement agencies have taken great care to ensure the proper and appropriate use of CEDs through ongoing review of policies and procedures, supervision, training and management oversight.



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What is the use-of-force model?

The AACP has a use-of-force model to assist police officers in understanding the options that are reasonable and lawfully authorized pursuant to the Criminal Code of Canada, in a variety of different circumstances.

What is Excited Delirium?

Excited Delirium is an acute medical condition that may be caused by drug overdose or a mental disorder. A subject suffering from Excited Delirium is often found engaging in dangerous and unpredictable behaviour, placing themselves and others at risk. Excited Delirium is a medical emergency that can progress rapidly to death, and these situations demand immediate police and medical intervention. Prolonged struggles to physically control individuals suffering from Excited Delirium significantly increase the medical risk to the subject.

In order to reduce the chance of a prolonged struggle, the best course of action may be to use a CED, followed by proper restraint techniques that do not compromise breathing and a speedy medical response.

How safe are CEDs?

CEDs are generally very safe to use. They are highly effective in helping officers achieve control over violent and resistive subjects while posing a very low risk of injury to the individual arrested. Further, they may reduce the number of injuries and deaths to both officers and subjects.

What does it feel like when someone is on the receiving end of a CED deployment?

CED causes fast muscle contraction in the subject's body. The feeling is similar to a static shock you could receive from a doorknob but on a much larger scale. To understand what the CED feels like, many officers have personally been exposed to the effects of a CED deployment.

Can a CED deployment cause heart attacks?

There have been extensive tests done on CED devices. These tests have shown the CED is not powerful enough to affect a subject's heart.

Are there any side effects or long term damages after a CED deployment?

The most common side effect is consistent with what occurs after any extreme physical exertion: subjects may feel dazed for several seconds/minutes and may have a temporary tingling sensation.

The only known long-term risk from a CED deployment is the possibility of having small burn marks left on the skin. This is very dependent on skin tone and type and length of CED exposure.



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What happens if you are on drugs and/or prescribed medications when you're subject to a CED deployment?

Drugs and/or alcohol, mental illness or extreme emotion do not change how the CED affects the body. However, there are types of drugs and/or mental illness that can contribute to a subject being in poor physical health. How well a subject's body handles physical stress can be dependent upon the health of that person. Poor health can cause medical issues when the body is placed under any type of stress.

Can you lose consciousness once you have been exposed to a CED deployment?

If both of the CED probes contact the subject's head or if the subject falls and hits his/her head, unconsciousness could result. Officers are trained to be aware of these situations and will seek medical assistance as soon as possible if there is any possibility this may have occurred.

What if you have metal in your body?

Metal in your body will not affect the CED, how it works, or its effects on the subject.

How many police agencies in Canada use CEDs?

73 law enforcement agencies.

Can the general public purchase a CED? Carry CED?

CEDs are prohibited weapons under the Criminal Code of Canada and as such are not available to the general public.

Has the CED helped save lives?

We believe CEDs has saved the lives of both officers and citizens in Alberta.