



BY-LAW NO. 506-2024

A BY-LAW RESPECTING USE OF FORCE

1. PREAMBLE

- 1.1 WHEREAS subsection 37 (1) of the *Community Safety and Policing Act, 2019, S.O. 2019, c. 1, Sched. 1, as amended* ("CSPA") provides that a Board shall provide adequate and effective policing in the area for which it has policing responsibility as required by Section 10 of the CSPA;
- 1.2 AND WHEREAS subsection 38 (2) of the CSPA provides that a Police Service Board may establish policies respecting matters related to the Police Service or the provision of policing;
- 1.3 AND WHEREAS the *Criminal Code of Canada*, other legislation and case law address the use of force by police and other authorized persons;
- 1.4 AND WHEREAS O. Reg. 391/23: Use of Force and Weapons under the CSPA prescribes requirements in relation to the use of force, including use of approved weapons, training, the use/technical specifications for handguns and reporting;
- 1.5 AND WHEREAS O. Reg. 87/24: Training prescribes use of force training and requalification requirements, including weapons training;
- 1.6 AND WHEREAS subsection 7 of O. Reg. 90/24: General Matters Under the Authority of the Minister prescribes requirements for other reporting to the Minister under Section 4 of the CSPA;
- 1.7 AND WHEREAS Part AI-012 of the Policing Standards Manual (2000), a copy of which is attached hereto as Appendix A, contains guidelines directing the Board, the Chief and Members relative to the use of force.

NOW THEREFORE THE REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF NIAGARA POLICE SERVICE BOARD ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

2. DEFINITIONS

- 2.1 "Act" or "CSPA" means the *Community Safety and Policing Act, 2019, S.O. 2019, c. 1, Sched. 1*, and amendments thereto;
- 2.2 "Board" means the Regional Municipality of Niagara Police Service Board;
- 2.3 "Chief" means the Chief of the Niagara Regional Police Service;

- 2.4 “*Member*” means a member of the Niagara Regional Police Service;
- 2.5 “*Ministry*” means the Ministry of the Solicitor General; and
- 2.6 “*Service*” means the Niagara Regional Police Service.

3 BOARD POLICY

- 3.1 The Board recognizes that issues involving the use of force are an important part of policing, and it is therefore the policy of this Board that issues involving use of force be dealt with in a professional and thorough manner in accordance with the procedures established by the Chief as directed in this By-law.

4 DIRECTION TO THE CHIEF

4.1 USE OF FORCE OPTIONS

- 4.1.1 The Chief of Police shall ensure that Members use approved use of force options as set out in the O. Reg. 391/23: Use of Force and Weapons, the O. Reg. 87/24: Training, the Ministry of the Solicitor General Guidelines, the Ontario Use of Force Model and Appendix A, as amended from time to time.
- 4.1.2 The Chief shall establish written procedures on use of force that address the reasonable use of weapons of opportunity by police officers when none of the approved options are available or appropriate to defend themselves or members of the public.
- 4.1.3 The Chief shall ensure the ongoing review and evaluation of local use of force procedures, training and reporting.

4.2 DOCUMENTARY PROCEDURES

- 4.2.1 The Chief shall establish written procedures to ensure compliance with O. Reg. 391/23: Use of Force and Weapons under the CSPA.
- 4.2.2 The written procedures referenced above shall be in accordance with the use of force reporting guidelines described in Appendix A and the said O. Reg. 391/23.

4.3 MEMBERSHIP AND TRAINING

- 4.3.1 The Chief shall ensure that all Members receive at a minimum, prescribed adequate training, refresher training and re-qualification training in accordance with Appendix A and O. Reg. 87/24: Training, in respect of the use of force and related equipment provided by the Board including but not limited to officer safety, communication, physical control, handcuffing, impact weapons, aerosol weapons, conducted energy weapons and firearms.
- 4.3.2 The Chief shall maintain training records on the use of force and the use of firearms in respect of each Member, which records shall be maintained in each Member’s personnel file and shall contain at least the following information:
- (a) the date, nature and success of required training undertaken by the Member;
 - (b) the date or dates before which Members are to complete required training;

- (c) a copy of written notification given to Members who have failed to complete any aspect of required training within the required time; and
- (d) where requalification is required, a document signed by the qualified trainer that the officer has demonstrated safety and proficiency required to continue to use the specific use of force option which is the subject of the training.

4.4

FIREARMS

- 4.4.1 The Chief shall provide the Minister, within 30 days of authorizing a member of the Police Service to carry a firearm under subsection 3(2) of Ontario Regulation 391/23 (Use of Force and Weapons), a report identifying:
 - i. the type of firearm;
 - ii. the ammunition that may be used with the firearm; and
 - iii. the special purpose for which the firearm is authorized to be carried.
- 4.4.2 Use of Force reports are submitted to the Minister in accordance with the Regulation, and within 60 days of an incident that requires the submission of a report.
- 4.4.3 The Chief shall ensure that all reports on investigations of death or injury resulting from the discharge of a firearm made pursuant to Section 9 of O. Reg. 391/23: Use of Force and Weapons are submitted to the Board within thirty (30) days of such incident occurring.
- 4.4.4 The Chief shall immediately cause an investigation and file a report to the Board where a member, by the discharge of a firearm in the performance of his or her duty, kills or injures another person.
- 4.4.5 The Chief shall immediately cause an investigation to be made where a member unintentionally or intentionally discharges a firearm, except on a target range or in the course of ordinary weapon maintenance.
- 4.4.6 The Chief shall immediately cause an investigation and file a report to the Board and the Niagara Parks Commission where a Niagara Parks Police Service Special Constable intentionally discharges a firearm, except on a target range or in the course of ordinary weapon maintenance.
- 4.4.5 The Chief shall ensure that all instances of the Chief's discharge of a firearm in the course of their duties shall be reported back to the Board pursuant to Section 9 (5) of O. Reg. 391/23: Use of Force and Weapons within thirty (30) days of such incident occurring.
- 4.4.7 The Board, upon receiving a report on the investigation into an injury or death caused by the discharge of a Member's firearm, will:
 - (a) review the report and make further inquiries as necessary; and
 - (b) file a copy with the Solicitor General, including any additional inquiries of the Board.
- 4.4.8 The Board, upon being notified that the Chief of Police has discharged a firearm in the performance of their duty, will cause an investigation into the circumstances and file a report on the investigation with the Solicitor General.

4.5 SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS UNIT

- 4.5.1 The Chief shall develop and maintain a policy to ensure that incidents of serious injury or death are reported as required to the Special Investigations Unit, which procedure shall include:
- (a) The appointment of a Member from time to time to act as liaison between the Service and the Special Investigations Unit; and
 - (b) Service requirements for making reports to the Special Investigations Unit, including the time for making the report, the contents of the report and procedures for regular follow-up, if applicable.

4.6 CRITICAL INCIDENT TRAUMA AFTERCARE

- 4.6.1 The Chief shall ensure that, whenever possible and necessary, a response strategy/protocol be developed in cooperation with emergency medical service personnel to address post-deployment medical attention for individuals subjected to use of force options, including activation of a conducted energy weapon and discharge of a firearm.
- 4.6.2 The Chief shall ensure that satisfactory critical incident trauma aftercare arrangements are made for Members, including medical and counseling services.

4.7 EQUIPMENT

- 4.7.1 The Chief shall ensure that Members do not use a weapon other than a firearm, with the exception of those used on another Member in the course of a training exercise in accordance with procedures, unless:
- (a) that type of weapon has been approved for use by the Solicitor General;
 - (b) the weapon conforms to technical standards established by the Solicitor General; and
 - (c) the weapon is used in accordance with standards established by the Solicitor General.
- 4.7.2 The Chief shall ensure that every police officer is issued and carries a handgun that meets the technical specifications set out in O. Reg. 391/23: Use of Force and Weapons.
- 4.7.3 The Chief shall be authorized to issue a conducted energy weapon to police officers who are:
- (a) front-line officers and supervisors;
 - (b) Members of Tactical/Hostage Rescue Teams;
 - (c) Members of Preliminary Perimeter Control and Containment Teams; and
 - (d) other classes of officers as deemed appropriate.
- 4.7.4 The Chief shall ensure that every police officer is issued oleoresin capsicum aerosol spray and a baton.
- 4.7.5 The Chief shall report to the Board annually on or before August 30th of each year, confirming that all old equipment was turned in to the Service, and on the disposition of such equipment.

4.7.6 The Chief shall ensure,

- (a) that accurate records are maintained disclosing all equipment issued to each Member;
- (b) that old equipment is relinquished to the Service when no longer used by the Member; and
- (c) that a written procedure is implemented for the disposition of old equipment no longer used by the Members.

5 REPORT TO THE BOARD

5.1 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS - EXCEPTION BASED REPORTING

5.1.1 The Chief shall make written reports to the Board immediately following any incidents involving the discharge of a firearm:

- (a) when a Member of the police service, unintentionally discharges a firearm during the ordinary firearm maintenance in accordance with the rules of the Police Service;
- (b) there has been property damage;
- (c) there has been a personal injury or death;
- (d) the procedures with respect to firearms safety were not followed;
- (e) in any other circumstance where, in the opinion of the Chief, there is significant issue or potential liability to the Board or the Service.

5.2 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

5.2.1 The Chief shall make written reports to the Board as required by Sections 8 through 17 of O. Reg. 391/23: Use of Force and Weapons.

5.2.2 The said reports shall include but are not limited to an Annual Report on the use of force/training issues, which report shall disclose the following information and be made available to the community:

- (a) use of force trends, and the Service response to such trends, as disclosed by the procedures referred to in 4.2.1 above, and in accordance with Appendix A;
- (b) all matters which in Part B of the Use of Force report that were retained for more than the required timeframes outlined in Section 17(1), (2) and (3) of O. Reg. 391/23: Use of Force and Weapons made under the CSPA;
- (c) all matters which in Part B of the Use of Force report was retained for more than thirty (30) days, the reasons therefore, and the action taken in respect of Members in connection with the retained report;
- (d) in respect of training, whether Use of Force training meets or exceeds Ministry standards, as amended from time to time;
- (e) in respect of training, the number of Members who did not successfully complete the required training, the reasons for not so doing and the remedial action taken;
- (f) a summary of all reports made pursuant to 4.4.3, 4.4.4, 4.4.5 and 4.4.6 above regarding the discharge of firearms;
- (g) the nature of critical incident trauma aftercare available pursuant to 4.6 above and the number of Members using the aftercare arrangements;
- (i) Service compliance with equipment standards of the Ministry as amended from time to time;

- (j) a summary of Service policy regarding disposition of old equipment, and comment on Service compliance with that policy;
- (k) anticipated changes in the cost of any of the above matters to be considered in the budget for the ensuing year, which information shall also be included in the training program budget submitted to the Board.

6. IMPLEMENTATION

- 6.1 By-law No. 346-2014 and all other By-laws, sections of By-laws and procedural policies of the Board inconsistent with the provisions of this By-law are hereby repealed effective March 31, 2024.
- 6.2 This By-law shall come into force on April 1, 2024.
- 6.3 The Chief shall implement this By-law, where applicable, through General Order.

ENACTED AND PASSED this 24th day of July, 2025.

THE REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF NIAGARA POLICE SERVICE BOARD



Pat Chiochio, Chair



Deb Reid, Executive Director

Attachments (9)

Legislative/Regulatory Requirements

The *Criminal Code*, other legislation and case law address the use of force by police and other authorized persons.

The *Equipment and Use of Force Regulation* (R.R.O. 1990, Reg. 926), under the *Police Services Act*, sets out requirements in relation to the use of force including use of approved weapons, training and reporting, as well as use/technical specifications for handguns.

Sample Board Policy

Board Policy # _____

It is the policy of the _____ Police Services Board with respect to use of force that:

- a) this Board, upon receiving a report on the investigation into an injury or death caused by the discharge of a member's firearm, will:
 - i) review the report and make further inquiries as necessary; and
 - ii) file a copy with the Solicitor General, including any additional inquiries of the Board;
- b) this Board, upon being notified that the Chief of Police has discharged a firearm in the performance of his/her duty, will cause an investigation into the circumstances and file a report on the investigation with the Solicitor General;
- c) the Chief of Police will:
 - i) ensure that members do not use a weapon other than a firearm, with the exception of those used on another member in the course of a training exercise in accordance with procedures, unless:
 - that type of weapon has been approved for use by the Solicitor General;
 - the weapon conforms to technical standards established by the Solicitor General; and
 - the weapon is used in accordance with standards established by the Solicitor General;
 - ii) ensure that, at minimum, police officers are:
 - issued a handgun that meets the technical specifications set out in the *Equipment and Use of Force Regulation*;
 - issued oleoresin capsicum aerosol spray;
 - issued a baton; and
 - trained in officer safety, communication, handcuffing and physical control techniques;
 - iii) be authorized to issue a conducted energy weapon to police officers who are:
 - front line supervisors;
 - members of tactical/hostage rescue teams;
 - members of preliminary perimeter control and containment teams; and
 - _____ (other classes of officers deemed appropriate, in consultation with the Chief of Police)

- iv) ensure that members do not:
 - use force on another person unless they have successfully completed a training course on the use of force;
 - carry a firearm unless they have successfully completed a training course on the use of firearms, and are competent in the use of the firearm;
- v) ensure that, subject to section 14.3 (2) of the *Equipment and Use of Force Regulation*, at least once every 12 months, members:
 - who may be required to use force on other persons receive a training course on the use of force; and
 - authorized to carry a firearm, receive a training course on the use of firearms;
- vi) permit the use of reasonable weapons of opportunity by police officers, when none of the approved options is available or appropriate to defend themselves or members of the public;
- v) establish procedures consistent with the requirements of the *Equipment and Use of Force Regulation*;
- vi) immediately cause an investigation to be made where a member unintentionally or intentionally discharges his or her firearm, except on a target range or in the course of weapon maintenance;
- vii) immediately cause an investigation and file a report to this Board where a member, by the discharge of a firearm in the performance of his or her duty, kills or injures another person;
- viii) where the Chief discharges a firearm in the performance of the Chief's duties, promptly report the matter to this Board;
- ix) ensure that a written record is maintained of the training courses taken by the members of the police service on the use of force and the use of firearms;
- x) ensure the reporting of the use of force by members in accordance with the *Equipment and Use of Force Regulation*;
- xi) ensure the ongoing review and evaluation of local use of force procedures, training and reporting; and
- xii) provide a copy of the police service's annual use of force study to this Board for review, and ensure the availability of the study to the community.

Police Service Guidelines

General

1. Every Chief of Police shall ensure that members do not use a weapon other than a firearm, with the exception of those used on another member in the course of a training exercise in accordance with procedures, unless:
 - a) that type of weapon has been approved for use by the Solicitor General;
 - b) the weapon conforms to technical standards established by the Solicitor General; and
 - c) the weapon is used in accordance with standards established by the Solicitor General.
2. Every Chief of Police should ensure that, at minimum, police officers are:
 - a) issued a handgun;
 - b) issued oleoresin capsicum aerosol spray;

- c) issued a baton; and
 - d) trained in officer safety, communication and physical control techniques.
3. Every Chief of Police shall ensure that members do not:
- a) use force on another person unless the member has successfully completed a training course on the use of force, including training on the following matters:
 - i) legal requirements;
 - ii) the exercise of judgement;
 - iii) safety;
 - iv) theories relating to the use of force; and
 - v) practical proficiencies; and
 - b) carry a firearm unless, during the 12 previous months, they have successfully completed a training course on the use of firearms and are competent in the use of the firearm, subject to section 14.2 (3) of the *Equipment and Use of Force Regulation*.
4. Every Chief of Police shall ensure that, subject to section 14.3 (2) of the *Equipment and Use of Force Regulation*, at least once every 12 months, members:
- a) who may be required to use force on other persons receive a training course on the use of force; and
 - b) authorized to carry a firearm, receive a training course on the use of firearms.
5. Every Chief of Police should ensure that training on the use of force is:
- a) in the context of the Use of Force Model currently used in Ontario;
 - b) consistent with the Ministry's approved Use of Force options that include:
 - i) officer presence;
 - ii) communication;
 - iii) physical control:
 - empty hand techniques;
 - iv) intermediate weapons:
 - impact weapons;
 - conducted energy weapons, as applicable;
 - aerosol weapons; and
 - v) lethal force:
 - firearms; and
 - c) conducted by a Use of Force Trainer, certified by the Ministry.
6. Every police service's procedures on use of force:
- a) shall address the reasonable use of weapons of opportunity by police officers, when none of the approved options is available or appropriate to defend themselves or members of the public;
 - b) shall address the issuance of a firearm to an auxiliary member as set out in the *Equipment and Use of Force Regulation*;
 - c) should set out Special Investigations Unit (SIU) liaison policies and practices;

- d) should require that any potential use of force situation where a subject appears to be in a state of “excited delirium” be treated as a medical emergency;
- e) should require, if possible, a response strategy be developed in cooperation with emergency medical service personnel to address situations in 6 d); and
- f) should require that if an injury to a member of the public is claimed or observed, the injury be documented;
- g) should ensure arrangements for critical incident trauma aftercare for members.

**Officer
Safety**

7. Every Chief of Police should ensure that annual refresher* training on officer safety:
- a) is integrated into other appropriate use of force options; and
 - b) covers a review of the topics set out in Appendix A: *Ontario Police College Guideline* section 2 (c).

Communication

8. Every Chief of Police should ensure that annual refresher* training on communication covers a review of the topics set out in Appendix A: *Ontario Police College Guideline* section 3(b).

Physical Control

9. Every Chief of Police should ensure that annual refresher* training on empty hand techniques includes a minimum of 2 hours of training and covers a review of the topics set out in Appendix A: *Ontario Police College Guideline* section 4.

**Intermediate
Weapons**

10. Every police service’s procedures on impact weapons should require that:
- a) batons are the only impact weapon permitted for use when dealing directly with the public;
 - b) officers are not issued with, or trained in the use of, impact devices commonly known as ‘saps’ or ‘blackjacks’; and
 - c) batons have the following features:
 - i) the capability of being used defensively;
 - ii) they must be rigid at all times, including when expanded;
 - iii) they must be straight, handled, or expandable design; and
 - iv) minimum length (when expanded) of 16 inches.
11. Every Chief of Police should ensure that the annual re-qualification** training on the use of a baton includes a minimum of 1 hour of training and requires officers to demonstrate competency in the following skills and knowledge to the satisfaction of the Use of Force Trainer certified by the Ministry:
- a) use context;
 - b) stances;
 - c) control techniques;
 - d) blocks/strikes; and
 - e) baton retention techniques.

**Aerosol
Weapons**

12. Every police service’s procedures on aerosol weapons shall require that:
- a) aerosol weapons are not used if the active ingredient is a gas or chemical; and

- b) the use of a substance commonly known as tear gas is not applied intentionally in a concentrated form directly to a person.
13. Every police service's procedures on aerosol weapons should:
- a) address the use of aerosol weapons as a legitimate force option, only when alternatives reasonably present a risk of injury to a subject or police officers;
 - b) require that canisters for aerosol weapons:
 - i) be issued to individual officers who are responsible for the canister;
 - ii) be identified by an individual serial number either engraved or stamped on the can, or through numbered adhesives;
 - iii) carried by uniformed officers, be in a secure holder that can be securely fastened to the duty belt to prevent accidental loss; and
 - iv) be equipped with a safety device, which may be part of the canister or may be integrated into the design of the holster, to prevent unintentional discharge;
 - c) require that the active ingredient of aerosol weapons is oleoresin capsicum (5%-10%);
 - d) require that aerosol weapons, where the active ingredient is oleoresin capsicum products blended with tear gas (CS-CN), not be permitted for use;
 - e) require that the propellant for aerosol weapons:
 - i) be provided by the manufacturer;
 - ii) be non-flammable; and
 - iii) not be chlorofluorocarbon (CFCs), such as Freon 113, as prohibited by the *Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer*;
 - f) require that the shelf life of aerosol weapons is as recommended by the manufacturer, but no longer than 2 years;
 - g) require that aerosol weapons be replaced as recommended by the manufacturer, but no less than every 2 years; and
 - h) require that all reasonable efforts be taken to decontaminate sprayed individuals at the earliest safe or practicable opportunity, including the consideration of aerosol water mist decontamination devices.
14. Every Chief of Police should ensure that the annual refresher* on aerosol weapons includes a minimum of 1 hour of training that:
- a) covers a review of the following issues:
 - i) technical data on the product, including active ingredients and propellant;
 - ii) the effects of being sprayed;
 - iii) use of force legislation including the *Criminal Code*, *Police Services Act*, *Provincial Offences Act*, and case law; and
 - iv) local police service policies and procedures and case studies of recent use; and
 - b) ensures competence is demonstrated in:
 - i) proper application of spray; and
 - ii) decontamination procedures.

**Conducted
Energy
Weapons**

15. Every Chief of Police should ensure that:
 - a) all training on conducted energy weapons is conducted by a ministry-certified Use of Force Trainer who has successfully completed the Conducted Energy Weapon Trainers course; and
 - b) conducted energy weapon trainer, user, user re-qualification, trainer re-certification and familiarization training is consistent with ministry training standards as per the appendices to this guideline.
16. Every Chief of Police should ensure that police officers are issued conducted energy weapons in accordance with the policy of the Police Services Board.
17. A Chief of Police may permit an officer to use a conducted energy weapon subject to the following:
 - a. the conducted energy weapon must be the TASER X26, TASER X26P, TASER X2, or TASER 7;
 - b. the conducted energy weapons must conform to the technical standards contained in Appendix H;
 - c. the officer believes a subject is threatening or displaying assaultive behavior or, taking into account the totality of the circumstances, the officer believes there is an imminent need for control of a subject; and
 - d. the officer believes it is reasonably necessary to use a conducted energy weapon, which may involve consideration of the following factors:
 - i. whether efforts to de-escalate the situation have been effective;
 - ii. whether verbal commands are not practical or are not being followed;
 - iii. the risk of secondary injury (e.g., as a result of a fall); and
 - iv. the conducted energy weapon's capabilities in relation to the context and environment.
18. Every police service's procedures on conducted energy weapons should include the following:
 - a) at the commencement of each shift during which a conducted energy weapon is to be carried:
 - i) a function test should be conducted before use to ensure proper functioning;
 - ii) the results of the function test should be recorded in the officer's notebook or the appropriate log book; and
 - iii) if the weapon is not personally issued, the serial number of the conducted energy weapon being used should be recorded in the officer's notebook or the appropriate log book;
 - b) in an incident in which a conducted energy weapon is used, one or more additional officers should be present to provide support when possible and restraint of a subject should be attempted when appropriate during the conducted energy weapon activation cycle;
 - c) when appropriate, an announcement should be made to other officers on the scene that a conducted energy weapon is going to be activated;

- d) conducted energy weapon use should be avoided in the presence of flammable or explosive substances (e.g., alcohol, gas vapours, natural gas, propane) especially in interventions in clandestine labs;
- e) as with any use of force option, a conducted energy weapon should only be used as necessary to gain physical control of a subject;
- f) conducted energy weapon use should be avoided:
 - i) on a handcuffed subject;
 - ii) on a pregnant woman, elderly person, young child or visibly frail person;
 - iii) on sensitive areas of the body (i.e., head, neck, genitals); and
 - iv) on a subject in control of a moving vehicle, bicycle or other conveyance;
- g) the subject should be informed that a conducted energy weapon has been used and the effects are of short duration;
- h) once the subject is controlled, he or she should be placed in a position for care and observation by officers (e.g., sitting or recovery position);
- i) a medical assessment should be obtained in the following circumstances:
 - i) when a conducted energy weapon is used on a subject who is pregnant, elderly, young, or visibly frail;
 - ii) when a CEW is used on a sensitive area of the body (see section 18 f) iii));
 - iii) when both probes are deployed on the chest near the heart;
 - iv) if a subject loses consciousness or strikes his/her head during a fall; or
 - v) when the CEW is used multiple times or for an extended period of time.
- j) embedded probes should be removed by medical personnel or an officer who has received specific training in doing so
- k) the officer removing the probes should seek medical assistance if he/she has concerns regarding the potential for injury resulting from removal of the probes;
- l) officers should request medical personnel remove probes embedded in sensitive areas;
- m) probes that have penetrated the subject's body should be handled with the same precautions as other biohazards;
- n) following CEW use, data should be downloaded for audit and analysis by designated personnel as soon as practicable;
- o) secure storage requirements for CEWs.

19. Every Chief of Police should ensure a response strategy/protocol be developed in cooperation with emergency medical service personnel to address post-deployment medical attention for individuals subjected to activation of a CEW.

20. Every Chief of Police shall ensure that every police officer is issued and carries a handgun that meets the technical specifications set out in the *Equipment and Use of Force Regulation*.

21. Every police service's procedures on firearms should provide that the authority to use firearms is an exceptional responsibility and must be exercised with the highest concern for human life.

Firearms

22. Every police service's procedures on firearms shall require that a member of a police force shall not draw a handgun, point a firearm at a person, or discharge a firearm unless he or she believes, on reasonable grounds, that to do so is necessary to protect against loss of life or serious bodily harm; or unless
- a) they are engaged in a training exercise, target practice or ordinary weapon maintenance in accordance with the rules of the police force;
 - b) the discharge of a handgun or other firearm is to call for assistance in a critical situation, if there is no reasonable alternative; or
 - c) the discharge of a handgun or other firearm is to destroy an animal that is potentially dangerous or is so badly injured that humanity dictates that its suffering be ended.
23. Every police service's procedures on firearms shall:
- a) address the authorization of members by the Chief of Police to carry firearms (except revolvers) of a type other than that permitted by section 3(1) of the *Equipment and Use of Force Regulation*, including:
 - i) whether or not the Chief of Police has designated another police officer to give authorization; and
 - ii) the special purpose for which the firearms will be carried;
 - b) prohibit members from altering or modifying their issued handguns;
 - c) require that members who are issued a handgun:
 - i) are issued a minimum of three full magazines; and
 - ii) one of the issued full magazines is loaded in the handgun while the member is on duty;
 - d) require that ammunition issued for handguns, other than those authorized for a special purpose, meet the specifications set out in subsection 3(3) of the *Equipment and Use of Force Regulation*; and
 - e) provide that procedures addressing subsections 23 (a)-(d) do not apply to members when engaged in a training exercise, target practice or ordinary weapon maintenance in accordance with procedures governing these activities.
24. Every police service's procedures shall require that members not discharge their firearm for the sole purpose of attempting to stop a fleeing motor vehicle.
25. Every Chief of Police should ensure that the annual re-qualification** on service handguns:
- a) includes an inspection of service handguns and related equipment by a qualified armorer and an exchange of duty ammunition for new ammunition; and
 - b) is divided into the following three areas:
 - i) a minimum of 1 hour of in-class academic training that provides a review of the following topics:
 - use of force legislation, including the *Criminal Code*, *Provincial Offences Act*, *Police Services Act* and case law;
 - reporting requirements;
 - principles of firearms safety; and
 - safe storage and security practices;

- ii) a minimum of 1½ hours of proficiency training that:
 - requires the firing of a minimum of 100 rounds of live service velocity ammunition of which at least 50 rounds will be a test on the Ministry's approved Course of Fire under daylight conditions;
 - may provide police officers the opportunity to shoot more, including, if practicable, under low light and outdoor conditions; and
 - reinforces handgun training received at the basic qualification level; and
- iii) a minimum of 1½ hours of judgement development training that:
 - is designed to develop decision-making skills in stressful conditions;
 - may be delivered in several different ways, including role-playing, live or simulated fire and/or branching/interactive simulator systems;
 - allows sufficient time for a Use of Force Trainer, certified by the Ministry, to determine the police officer's competency in using good judgement;
 - ensures that officers are debriefed on powers of arrest, threat perceptions, communication skills, tactics used, less than-lethal force options, justification for force used, weapons discipline, reaction time and accuracy, following the completion of training; and
 - requires that an officer will not be considered qualified to carry a firearm unless a Use of Force Trainer, certified by the Ministry, determines that the officer has the judgement skills, regardless of the officers performance in other components of handgun training.

Accountability

26. Every Chief of Police shall immediately cause an investigation to be made consistent with sections 12 and 13 of the *Equipment and Use of Force Regulation*:
- a) where a member unintentionally or intentionally discharges his or her firearm, except on a target range or in the course of weapon maintenance; or
 - b) where a member, by the discharge of a firearm in the performance of his or her duty, kills or injures another person.
27. Every Chief of Police shall ensure that a written record is maintained of the training courses taken by the members of the police service on the use of force and the use of firearms.
28. Every police service's procedures should address remedial training and administrative steps to be taken when a police officer does not qualify in a specific use of force area.

Use of Force Reporting

29. Every police service's procedures on use of force reporting shall require that:
- a) a report be submitted by a member to the Chief of Police whenever the member:
 - i) draws a handgun in the presence of a member of the public, excluding a member of the police service while on duty;
 - ii) points a firearm at a person;
 - iii) discharges a firearm;
 - iv) uses a weapon other than a firearm on another person, including a conducted energy weapon in cartridge/probe mode, three-point contact, and drive/push stun mode; or

- v) uses physical force on another person that results in an injury requiring medical attention;
- b) the report be in Form 1 as set out in the *Equipment and Use of Force Regulation*;
- c) the retention period on Part B of a use of force report is consistent with section 14.5 of the *Equipment and Use of Force Regulation*;
- d) Section 29 a) does not apply when:
 - i) a handgun is drawn, a firearm is pointed at another person, or a firearm is discharged, in the course of a training exercise, target practice or ordinary firearm maintenance, in accordance with the procedures of the police force;
 - ii) a weapon other than a firearm is used on another member of a police service in the course of a training exercise in accordance with the procedures of the police force; or
 - iii) physical force is used on another member of a police service in the course of a training exercise; in accordance with the procedures of the police force;
- e) use of force reports not be admitted in evidence at any hearing under Part V of *The Police Services Act*, other than a hearing to determine whether the police officer has contravened section 14.5 of the *Equipment and Use of Force Regulation* and local procedures on use of force reporting;
- f) the Chief of Police deliver or make available to the Solicitor General a copy of a report, upon the request of the Solicitor General; and
- g) a regular review is conducted on the police service's procedures, training and reporting on the use of force based on information obtained from the reports.

30. Every police service's procedures on use of force reporting should:

- a) require that a use of force report be submitted by a member to the Chief of Police whenever the member uses a CEW as demonstrated force presence (i.e., overt display of the CEW with the intent to achieve compliance);
- b) require use of force reports to be collected and used only to identify individual and group training requirements, or organizational use of force policy and procedure requirements;
- c) require use of force reports and associated occurrence reports to be completed and submitted to the front-line supervisor as soon as possible after the relevant incident;
- d) where a member is incapacitated, allow for the completion of the report by the member's immediate supervisor;
- e) allow for the completion of team reports by leaders of specialist teams (e.g., tactical units);
- f) require front-line supervisors to:
 - i) report, in conjunction with associated occurrence reports, to identify individual training requirements;
 - ii) indicate on the use of force report whether additional training is required by the officer; and
 - iii) forward the use of force report to the training analyst;
- g) set out the supervisory levels, if any, beyond the front-line supervisors, who will review the use of force reports, prior to review by the training analyst;

- h) require that use of force reports not be introduced, quoted from, or in any way referred to, during considerations of promotion or job assignment without the consent of the reporting officer;
- i) require that information from a use of force report not be contained in an officer's personnel file;
- j) require the appointment of a training analyst responsible for:
 - i) reviewing use of force reports to identify individual and group training requirements;
 - ii) maintaining a database (electronic or manual) of use of force data from Part A of all use of force reports; and
 - iii) at least once every calendar year, producing a study, including an analysis of use of force trends for the entire police service, which does not contain data that identifies reporting police officers;
- k) require review by the Chief of Police and the police services board of the annual use of force study; and
- l) require the availability of the annual use of force study to the community.

Ministry's Approved Course of Fire				
Stage	Distance	Minimum Rounds	Time Allowed	
			Drawing / Firing from Secure Holster	Firing from Ready Position
One	0-10 ft / 0-3.04 m	12	2 sec. for one round 3 sec. for two rounds 4 sec. for three rounds	1 sec. for one round 2 sec. for two rounds 3 sec. for three rounds
Two	11-39 ft / 3.35-11.88 m	12	3 sec. for one round 3 sec. for two rounds 4 sec. for three rounds	2 sec. for one round 3 sec. for two rounds 4 sec. for three rounds
Three	over 40 ft / 12.19 m	6	maximum of 5 seconds per round (after the police officer has drawn the handgun and adopted a firing position behind cover)	Maximum of 5 seconds per round
Approved Targets Targets for the qualification will be of a life-sized silhouette type. The designated scoring area will be incorporated within the upper center mass of the torso, and be approximately 12" wide x 18" (30.5 cm x 45.7 cm) in height. Scoring Only hits to the designated scoring area will be counted. Hits outside the designated scoring area, but on the silhouette do not count. Shots fired in a "no shoot" situation will result in failure. The minimum passing score on this Course of Fire for police officers using a semi-automatic pistol will be 90% or 45 hits out of 50 rounds in the designated scoring area. Duty Attire: All officers will qualify wearing their regular attire, with their issued handgun, carried in the manner in which it is carried on duty. Handgun: Police officers must successfully complete the course of fire with their issued service handgun.				

Teaching Points for Ministry Approved Course of Fire:

- It may not be possible to include all teaching points in each individual stage in the Course of Fire. However, when all three stages are combined, the following training points should be covered:
 - ✓ cover / concealment, including:
 - the importance of gaining cover is stressed throughout handgun training, refresher and re-qualification training; and
 - concealment only hides the police officer's position;
 - ✓ tactical / emergency reload, including the importance of being able to perform tactical or emergency reloads under stressful conditions;
 - ✓ shooting with one hand, including the ability to discharge handgun at close quarters with strong hand and support hand;
 - ✓ draw and fire, including the ability to draw and fire from a secure holster under stressful conditions;
 - ✓ handgun at ready position, including the ability to fire from the previously unholstered position;
 - ✓ move with the handgun unholstered, including the ability to move safely from position to position with the handgun unholstered;
 - ✓ Scan target, follow through, including reminding police officers of the need to continually conduct a threat evaluation. Police officers will be required to evaluate the threat before reholstering;
 - ✓ use of sights, including the importance of using the sights at intermediate and long distances;
 - ✓ various positions, including teaching police officers to draw and discharge from various positions, including standing and kneeling;
 - ✓ Ontario Adopted Police Challenge - "POLICE – DON'T MOVE" where applicable;
 - ✓ don't shoot situations - designed to develop decision-making skills in stressful situations;
 - ✓ stress, including the issue of physical or psychological stress inducements to simulate stressful conditions; and
 - ✓ stoppages and immediate Action Drills, including the method used to clear stoppages from the handgun.

*Refresher training is training which does not involve a pass/fail test.

**Re-qualification training is training with pass/fail evaluation of an individual's skills or knowledge.

APPENDIX A

Ontario Police College Guidelines

General

1. The Ontario Police College should ensure that recruit training on the use of force is:
 - a) in the context of the Ministry's approved Use of Force Model (attached);
 - b) consistent with the Ministry's approved Use of Force options that include:
 - i) officer presence;
 - ii) communication;
 - iii) physical control;
 - iv) empty hand techniques;
 - v) intermediate weapons;
 - vi) impact weapons;
 - vii) aerosol weapons;
 - viii) lethal force; and
 - ix) firearms;
 - c) from approved course training standards; and
 - d) conducted by a Use of Force Trainer certified by the Ministry.

Officer Safety

2. The Ontario Police College shall ensure that all recruits receive officer safety training that:
 - a) is integrated into other appropriate use of force options, and is not an independent instructional component;
 - b) incorporates role playing exercises and case study discussions; and
 - c) ensures competence is demonstrated in;
 - i) tactical considerations, including;
 - containment principles;
 - vehicle approaches, including unknown and known risks;
 - suspect approaches, including unknown and known risks;
 - the role and purpose of emergency response teams (perimeter control containment teams, tactical teams, hostage rescue teams);
 - cover and concealment;
 - building search;
 - situational planning; and
 - edged weapon awareness training;
 - ii) personnel searches and handcuffing;
 - iii) handgun retention; and
 - iv) the use of the Ontario Adopted Police Challenge ("POLICE – DON'T MOVE"), when appropriate.
3. The Ontario Police College shall ensure all recruits receive training on communication that:
 - a) is practiced and reinforced in all appropriate recruit training; and



- b) ensures competence is demonstrated in;
 - i) basic communication skills, including:
 - subject rapport development;
 - voice control;
 - receiver/sender issues; and
 - active listening;
 - ii) race relations and cross-cultural communication skills;
 - iii) mental illness/communication awareness;
 - iv) mediation skills;
 - v) diagnosing verbal encounters;
 - vi) creating voluntary compliance;
 - vii) defusing aggressive behaviour;
 - viii) use policy; and
 - ix) role-playing exercises.

- Physical Control** 4. The Ontario Police College shall ensure that all recruits receive training on empty hand techniques that ensures competence is demonstrated in;
- a) soft hand - controlling techniques, which includes:
 - i) restraining techniques;
 - ii) joint locks;
 - iii) compliance techniques; and
 - iv) defensive blocking; and
 - b) hard strikes, including punches, elbow strikes and open hand strikes;
 - i) leg strikes, including kicks and knee strikes;
 - ii) alternative strikes; and
 - iii) grounding techniques.

- Intermediate Weapons** 5. The Ontario Police College shall ensure that all recruits receive training and meet the Ministry approved standard on impact weapons that:
- a) is based on the fundamental principles that:
 - i) batons are the only impact weapon permitted for use when dealing directly with the public;
 - ii) a baton is an impact weapon used to control resistive or assaultive behaviour of a subject; and
 - iii) a baton strike to the head is potentially lethal;
 - b) ensures competence is demonstrated in:
 - i) use context;
 - ii) parallel communication;
 - iii) nomenclature;
 - iv) carriage;
 - v) draws;
 - vi) target areas;
 - vii) gripping;
 - viii) soft techniques, including:



- control techniques such as baton retention; and
 - ix) hard techniques, including:
 - blocking; and
 - striking; and
 - c) involves the use of training batons and protective equipment.
6. The Ontario Police College shall ensure all recruits receive training on aerosol weapons that:
- a) is based on the principle that aerosol weapons do not preclude the use of lethal force;
 - b) covers the following topics:
 - i) a brief history of aerosol weapons;
 - ii) technical data on the product, including the active ingredient and propellant;
 - iii) effects of being sprayed, including:
 - the varying degrees of its effectiveness; and
 - the possibility of an intense physical shock reaction;
 - iv) use of force legislation, (i.e., *Criminal Code* and *Police Services Act*);
 - v) training exercises with inert canisters; and
 - vi) evaluation and testing;
 - c) ensures competence is demonstrated in;
 - i) proper application of spray;
 - ii) decontamination procedures; and
 - iii) weapon retention;
 - d) includes a written examination prior to recruits being issued with an aerosol weapon;
 - e) requires officers to view others being sprayed;
 - f) allows officers the opportunity to voluntarily experience the effects of capsicum weapons, in light of their own health and physical conditioning; and
 - g) highlights the benefits of being sprayed, including:
 - i) for court purposes, an officer can indicate that he/she used no more force than he/she has experienced in the past;
 - ii) to develop a better understanding of the physical effects of this weapon;
 - iii) to prevent possible misuse of this weapon; and
 - iv) to prepare the police officer to deal with a suspect who has been sprayed with this weapon especially in the area of cross contamination.

Firearms

7. The Ontario Police College shall ensure all recruits receive service handgun qualification training that:
- a) includes theoretical training that may be conducted in conjunction with proficiency training, and that covers the following topics:
 - i) safety, including:
 - storage (home & police facility);
 - transportation; and
 - rules and regulations under the *Firearms Act*;



- ii) handgun nomenclature;
 - iii) holsters/equipment placement
 - iv) soft body armor;
 - v) equipment maintenance;
 - vi) function, including:
 - fire;
 - extract;
 - eject; and
 - feed;
 - vii) ballistics, including:
 - specifications; and
 - performance;
 - viii) loading/unloading, including:
 - administrative (round rotation);
 - tactical; and
 - emergency (speed);
 - ix) fundamentals;
 - x) stoppages and immediate action drills;
 - xi) low light shooting and flashlight techniques;
 - xii) multiple targets;
 - xiii) unusual shooting positions (e.g., sitting (as in a car or chair), prone);
 - xiv) strong and support hand shooting;
 - xv) firearms identification and awareness;
 - xvi) mental conditioning, including:
 - rules of survival;
 - xvii) critical incident stress (e.g., tachy-psyche, incident debriefing);
 - xviii) tactics (having a “plan B”);
 - xix) limitation of weapons and myths; and
 - xx) knowledge of relevant laws;
- b) includes proficiency training to prescribed standards that requires the firing of a minimum of 1000 rounds, and is divided into the following:
- c) fundamentals that involve the slow firing of live ammunition in exercises specifically designed to develop skills and ensures the recruit can demonstrate competency in shooting fundamentals and accuracy, including:
- i) grip/stance;
 - ii) trigger control;
 - iii) sight picture/sight alignment;
 - iv) follow-through (guard/cover position); and
 - v) tactical/emergency reloading;
- d) includes stoppages and immediate action drills that involves the firing of live ammunition and the use of dummy rounds in exercises specifically designed to develop skills and ensures the recruit can demonstrate competency in immediate action skills, or skills to quickly clear any pistol stoppage;

- e) includes tactical shooting skills that involve the timed firing of live ammunition in exercises specifically designed to develop skills and ensures the recruit can demonstrate competency in tactical shooting skills, including:
 - i) draw and fire drills/pistol presentation;
 - ii) time to fire rounds gradually restricted;
 - iii) firing from standing, kneeling, sitting and prone positions;
 - iv) gradually increasing target distances;
 - v) firing under varied lighting conditions;
 - vi) firing from the ready (gun drawn) position;
 - vii) firing from behind cover;
 - viii) reloading drills (tactical, emergency);
 - ix) vertical tracking drills; and
 - x) the use of the Ontario Adopted Police Challenge (“POLICE – DON’T MOVE”) where applicable;
- f) includes close quarter skills that involve the firing of live ammunition in exercises specifically designed to develop skills and ensures the recruits can demonstrate competency in close quarter skills, including:
 - i) time to fire rounds severely restricted;
 - ii) target distances reduced to under 12 feet (3.65 meters);
 - iii) firing under varied lighting conditions;
 - iv) introduction to reactive shooting techniques; and
 - v) introduction of one hand shooting movement, multiple and reactive targets;
- g) includes the successful completion of a qualification test, consistent with the Ministry’s approved Course of Fire, using a minimum of 50 rounds of service velocity ammunition;
- h) includes judgment development training that:
 - i) is undertaken following the completion of the proficiency segment of firearms training;
 - ii) provides practical experience in making use of force option choices under realistic circumstances;
 - iii) for purpose of handgun training, emphasizes “shoot-don’t-shoot” decision-making in stressful, realistic, scenarios in which various options might be exercised;
 - iv) is given through live or simulated fire, and/or branching/interactive simulator systems that incorporate training scenarios sensitive to race relations confidence and restraint;
 - v) ensures that recruits are debriefed on powers of arrest, threat perceptions, communication skills, tactics used, less than-lethal force options, justification for force used, weapons discipline, reaction time and accuracy, following the completion of training; and
 - vi) includes a requirement that a recruit meets a standard in judgement training in order to be deemed qualified to carry a firearm.

APPENDIX B

TRAINING STANDARD FOR CONDUCTED ENERGY WEAPON USERS

COURSE DESCRIPTION	This course provides training to members of police services authorized to use a conducted energy weapon (CEW). CEWs were first authorized for use in 2002 by trained members of tactical units and hostage rescue teams in accordance with Section 14 of the Equipment and Use of Force Regulation 926/90. In 2004, authorization was extended to trained members of preliminary perimeter control and containment teams as well as front-line supervisors or their designates. In 2013, police services were given the authority to determine their own CEW deployment models. This course will be taught by a Use of Force Trainer, certified by the Ministry, who has completed the ministry-approved CEW Trainer's course.
PREREQUISITES	Learners must be authorized to carry a CEW by their police service.
DURATION	The recommended duration of this course is 12 hours with 4 hours dedicated to judgment training in accordance with the Ontario CEW Trainer's Manual.
STANDARDS	Learners will: 1. meet the requirements of all User assessments as in accordance with the Ontario CEW Trainer's Manual.
SUBJECTS	1. Legislative and Regulatory Framework for CEWs 2. Structure and Function of the CEW 3. Effects of CEWs 4. Operating the CEW 5. Practical Assessments
DRESS	Dress of the day or per police service policy
OTHER DRESS OR EQUIPMENT REQUIRED	▪ approved security holster and belt ▪ body armour ▪ eye protection ▪ duty flashlight ▪ handcuffs and key

BIBLIOGRAPHY	LEGISLATION <u>Police Services Act</u> O. Reg. 926 Equipment and Use of Force Criminal Code sections 25, 26, 27, 34, 37
	CASE LAW R. v. Hannibal R. v. St. Amand R. v. Galloway R. v. Shott R. v. Cameron New case law as applicable Updated material on Ontario Police College Virtual Academy (OPCVA)
	SECONDARY MATERIALS Policing Standards Manual, Use of Force Guideline (AI-012) including Appendix A All Chiefs Memoranda (02-0045, 04-0002, 05-0007, 05-0014, 05-0050, 08-0001, 08-0011, 09-0060, 09-0076, 10-0034, 12-0011, 13-0020, 13-0073, 13-0075, 14-0069, 20-0152) Local policy and procedures Office of the Chief Coroner, Memorandum #10-06 (April 28, 2010)

SUBJECT	LEGISLATIVE AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK
RATIONALE	CEW Users must understand and comply with the legislative and regulatory environment that governs their use of the CEW.
LEARNING OBJECTIVES AND ASSESSMENT STANDARDS	The learner will: 1. describe/explain the legislative and regulatory issues related to the CEW taking into account: a) Criminal Code; b) <u>Police Services Act</u>; c) O. Reg. 926 Equipment and Use of Force; d) Local policy; e) Jurisprudence; f) Ontario Use of Force Model; g) Use of Force Guideline (AI-012) to the extent that he/she achieves 75% on the written examination and demonstrates judgment and proficiency with the CEW in drills and practical assessments, as evaluated by the Trainer, in compliance with the Ontario CEW Trainer's Manual.

SUBJECT	STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION OF THE CEW
RATIONALE	CEW Users must understand the structure and function of the unit.
LEARNING OBJECTIVES AND ASSESSMENT STANDARDS	The learner will: 1. describe/explain a) the history/development of the public context regarding police use of CEWs; b) civilian models; c) other CEWs available; d) how the CEW works; e) safe handling/operation of the CEW; f) the structure of the unit, taking into account: i) nomenclature; ii) basic electrical information; iii) cartridge functionality; iv) projectile characteristics; v) LED lighting; vi) laser sight(s); vii) holster and retention features; g) reporting and accountability procedures, taking into account: i) device data storage; ii) data downloading process; iii) evidence collection; iv) unit testing and calibration; 2. conduct a function test. to the extent that he/she achieves 75% on the written examination and demonstrates judgement and proficiency with the CEW in drills and practical assessments, as evaluated by the Trainer, in compliance with the Ontario CEW Trainer's Manual.

SUBJECT	EFFECTS OF CONDUCTED ENERGY WEAPONS
RATIONALE	CEW Users must understand the effects of the CEW on the human body.
LEARNING OBJECTIVES AND ASSESSMENT STANDARDS	The learner will: 1. describe/explain the common effects and side effects of a CEW on the human body, taking into account: a) persons subjected to a CEW discharge may experience: i) falling to ground; ii) involuntary/strong muscle contractions; iii) yelling/shouting; iv) freezing in place with legs locked; v) eye injury if probe strikes eye; vi) minor burns; vii) major burns if flammable liquids or gases are ignited; viii) secondary injury from falling; ix) feeling dazed for several seconds/minutes; x) tingling sensations; xi) critical stress amnesia; xii) vertigo; xiii) minor scarring; 2. describe/explain that the CEW is not likely to cause: a) damage to nerve tissue; b) defecation or urination; c) harm to fetus (apart from that which may occur as a result of the mother falling); d) death; 3. describe/explain that the CEW does not cause: a) electrocution in a wet environment; b) harmful pacemaker effects; 4. observe the effects of a CEW on humans which may be achieved through video recordings, etc.; 5. describe/explain the need to obtain immediate medical attention when the signs and symptoms of “excited delirium” are being displayed by the subject, which may include: a) pain tolerance; b) tachypnea (abnormally fast breathing);

	c) sweating; d) agitation; e) tactile hyperthermia; f) police non-compliance; g) lack of tiring; h) unusual strength; i) inappropriately clothed; j) mirror/glass attraction; 6. describe/explain the effect of the CEW on aggressive animals to the extent that he/she achieves 75% on the written examination and demonstrates judgment and proficiency with the CEW in drills and practical assessments, as evaluated by the Trainer, in compliance with the Ontario CEW Trainer's Manual.
--	--

SUBJECT	OPERATING THE CEW
RATIONALE	CEW Users must operate the CEW safely and proficiently.
LEARNING OBJECTIVES AND ASSESSMENT STANDARDS	The learner will: 1. describe/explain use of the weapon, taking into account: a) legal and regulatory issues related to use of force; b) impact factors as per the Use of Force Model; c) function testing; d) modes of use; e) probe spread; f) optimal deployment distance; g) tactical considerations; h) malfunctions; i) multiple and/or extended cycles and associated risks; j) control of the subject while CEW is activated; 2. smoothly draw and holster CEW; 3. load the CEW, taking into account: a) safety issues regarding loading cartridges; b) damage/injuries that can be sustained from improper loading; 4. transition to and from CEW and other use of force options taking into account tactical considerations; 5. reload cartridge multiple times using expended/inert cartridges; 6. respond to malfunctions; 7. fire the CEW with expended/inert cartridge, in probe mode, taking into account: a) the 5 second cycle deployment; b) multiple and extended cycles; c) reloading; d) malfunctions; e) laser sight(s); f) fixed sights; g) control of the subject while CEW is activated; 8. fire the CEW in drive stun mode, taking into account: a) effective areas on which to use drive stun mode; b) drive stun with cartridge (drill); c) close range probe deployment with drive stun follow up (drill);

	d) drive stun without cartridge (drill); 9. fire the CEW at: a) a single target: i) at 2.5 metres; ii) using fixed sights; iii) hitting with both probes; b) multiple targets, one at 2.5 metres and one at 4 metres, or with TASER 7: two “stand off” cartridges between 3.4 metres (11 feet) and 6.7 metres (22 feet), and two “close quarter” cartridges between 1.2 metres (4 feet) and 3.4 metres (11 feet), with one being fired in stealth mode: i) using laser sight(s); ii) hitting with both probes; - taking into account: ▪ target area (equivalent to TASER Mylar target or a human silhouette/ mannequin, with legs) ▪ preferred target zones; ▪ unintentional targets; ▪ throat/head hits are off-target; ▪ the safety switch; ▪ giving verbal commands; ▪ safety considerations; ▪ equipment considerations 10. for the TASER 7, engage the tilt select feature (if enabled), and observe the cartridge bay and laser adjustments; 11. explain post-deployment procedures, taking into account: a) probe removal; b) probe storage/disposal; c) evidence collection; d) data downloads; e) subject after-care; f) documentation and reporting requirements including the Use of Force Report to the extent that he/she achieves 75% on the written examination and demonstrates judgment and proficiency with the CEW in drills and practical assessments, as evaluated by the Trainer, in compliance with the Ontario CEW Trainer’s Manual. Proficiency assessments may be attempted three times in one course.
--	---

Before advancing to the judgment/practical assessments, the User must:

- a) meet standard on the written test;
- b) demonstrate proficiency on the use of the CEW in drills; and
- c) demonstrate proficiency on the use of the CEW per section 9 a) and b) of “Operating the CEW”.

SUBJECT	PRACTICAL ASSESSMENTS
RATIONALE	The User must demonstrate judgement and proficiency with the CEW in practical assessments.
LEARNING OBJECTIVES AND ASSESSMENT STANDARDS	Preamble: In selecting a use of force option, officers use their judgement to make ongoing threat assessments taking into account the totality of the situation, the behaviour of the subject(s), and tactical considerations. It is recognized that, in practice, situations are fluid, dynamic and may change rapidly. As with any use of force option, a CEW should only be used as necessary to gain physical control of a subject. Trainers will explain that the scenarios are presented in such a way to allow learners to build competence in situations that, for the purposes of training, conform closely to subject behaviours identified in the Ontario Use of Force Model. Scenarios may NOT require use of CEW or any other use of force method. Judgement scenario assessments should include dynamic scenarios. Scenario content should be consistent with the Scenario Planning and Design Guide in the CEW Trainers Manual. Learners will be assessed in compliance with the Trainer’s Manual and the User Assessment Form.

CEW USER ASSESSMENT FORM

Date	Training Location
Student	Police Service
Trainer	

Knowledge Assessment

- ☐ The officer has achieved 75% on written test of factual and procedural knowledge about the CEW and its use on a written examination consisting of no fewer than 25 questions from the accredited question bank.

Proficiency Assessment

- ☐ Proficiency on the use of the CEW has been demonstrated in drills as detailed in the Course Training Standard.

Practical Assessment

- ☐ Judgement and proficiency in the use of the CEW has been assessed in scenarios.

The officer met standard as he/she:

- ☐ independently completed all tasks and procedures proficiently and safely
- ☐ made ongoing threat assessments taking into account the totality of the situation, the behaviour of the subject(s), and tactical considerations
- ☐ developed/alterd a plan of action and acted accordingly
- ☐ demonstrated confidence, competence, judgment and restraint
- ☐ demonstrated coordinated movements
- ☐ demonstrated smooth transition between use of force options
- ☐ demonstrated CEW deployment mode(s) as required by the totality of the situation
- ☐ communicated with subject and others taking into account tone, volume and cadence
- ☐ communicated with other officers
- ☐ effected arrest as required
- ☐ articulated rationale for lawful use of force
- ☐ critiqued his/her own practice and identified ways to improve

The officer did not meet standard as he/she:

- ☐ was unable to assess the totality of the situation and determine the appropriate response
- ☐ did not reasonably identify level of threat
- ☐ failed to respond to the threat
- ☐ over-reacted to the threat
- ☐ was unable to transition between use of force options
- ☐ was unable to demonstrate proficiency with the CEW (speed, accuracy, confidence)
- ☐ compromised safety of self or others
- ☐ was unable to articulate his/her rationale for lawful use of force
- ☐ was unable to critique his/her own practice and identify ways to improve.

Comments: (Use additional pages if necessary)

Trainer Signature: _____

APPENDIX C

TRAINING STANDARD FOR CONDUCTED ENERGY WEAPON TRAINERS

COURSE DESCRIPTION	This course prepares Use of Force Trainers to provide training and assessment for members of police services who are authorized to use conducted energy weapons (CEWs). This course encompasses the standards of the CEW User Course.
PREREQUISITES	Learners must be Use of Force Trainers certified by the Ministry (as per PSM AI-012 Appendix A).
DURATION	The recommended duration of this course is 16 hours.
STANDARDS	Learners will: 1. meet the requirements of all Trainer proficiency assessments; and 2. facilitate training in accordance with the Ontario CEW Trainer's Manual.
CERTIFICATION MAINTENANCE	CEW Trainers will complete ministry accredited re-certification every two years.
	1. Introduction/Obligations of a CEW Trainer 2. Legislative and Regulatory Framework for CEWs 3. Effects of CEWs 4. Structure and Function of the CEW 5. Operating the CEW 6. Practical Assessments 7. Conducting Assessments
DRESS	Dress of the day or per police service policy
OTHER DRESS OR EQUIPMENT REQUIRED	▪ approved security holster and belt ▪ body armour ▪ eye protection ▪ duty flashlight ▪ handcuffs and key ▪ protective cup ▪ whistle
BIBLIOGRAPHY	LEGISLATION <u>Police Services Act</u> O. Reg. 926 Equipment and Use of Force Criminal Code sections 25, 26, 27, 34, 37

	CASE LAW R. v. Hannibal R. v. St. Amand R. v. Galloway R. v. Shott R. v. Cameron New case law as applicable through the Ontario Police College Virtual Training Academy (OPVTA)
	SECONDARY MATERIALS CEW Course Training Standard for Users Policing Standards Manual Use of Force Guideline (AI-012) including Appendix A All Chiefs Memoranda (02-0045, 04-0002, 05-0007, 05-0014, 05-0050, 08-0001, 08-0011, 09-0060, 09-0076, 10-0034, 12-0011, 13-0020, 13-0073, 13-0075, 14-0069, 20-0152) Local policy and procedures TASER International Training Materials Facilitating and Assessing Police Learning (FAPL) Course Training Standard Use of Force Trainers Course Training Standard

SUBJECT	INTRODUCTION TO CEW TRAINING
RATIONALE	CEW Trainers must provide training to new and experienced Users of CEWs.
LEARNING OBJECTIVES and ASSESSMENT STANDARDS	The learner will: 1. comply with CEW trainer obligations by maintaining: a) certification as an Ontario Use of Force Trainer; b) certification as an Ontario CEW trainer; 2. facilitate training, taking into account: a) communicating verbally and non-verbally; b) monitoring learners for safety and performance; c) allocating time efficiently; d) motivating learners and sustaining their interest; e) modeling professional/ethical behavior; 3. assess learners taking into account: a) identifying learner errors and provide correction; b) complying with documentation requirements; and 4. maintain a safe training environment in compliance with the Ontario CEW Trainer's Manual.

SUBJECT	LEGISLATIVE AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK
RATIONALE	CEW Trainers provide training to Users on the legislative and regulatory environment that governs the use of the CEW.
LEARNING OBJECTIVES and ASSESSMENT STANDARDS	The learner will: 1. describe/explain the legislative and regulatory issues related to the CEW to the extent that he/she achieves 75% on the written examinations and demonstrates judgment and proficiency as a Trainer in drills and practical assessments, in compliance with the Ontario CEW Trainer's Manual.

SUBJECT	STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION OF THE CEW
RATIONALE	CEW Trainers must provide training to Users on the structure and function of the CEW.
LEARNING OBJECTIVES AND ASSESSMENT STANDARDS	The learner will: 1. describe/explain a) the history/development of the public context regarding police use of CEWs; b) how the CEW works; c) safe handling/operation of the CEW; d) the structure of the unit; e) reporting and accountability procedures; and 2. conduct a function test to the extent that he/she achieves 75% on the written examination and demonstrates judgment and proficiency with the CEW in drills and practical assessments, in compliance with the Ontario CEW Trainer's Manual.

SUBJECT	EFFECTS OF CONDUCTED ENERGY WEAPONS
RATIONALE	CEW Trainers must train CEW Users on how a CEW works and its effects on the human body.
LEARNING OBJECTIVES and ASSESSMENT STANDARDS	The learner will: 1. describe/explain: a) common effects and side effects of a CEW on the human body; b) effects the CEW is not likely to cause; c) effects the CEW does not cause; 2. debrief videos on the effects of a CEW on humans; 3. describe/explain how to safely conduct voluntary exposures; 4. describe/explain warning signs indicating the need to consider immediate medical attention; and 5. describe/explain the effect of the CEW on aggressive animals to the extent that he/she achieves 75% on the written examination and demonstrates judgment and proficiency with the CEW in drills and practical assessments, in compliance with the Ontario CEW Trainer's Manual.

SUBJECT	OPERATING THE CEW
RATIONALE	CEW Trainers must train Users to operate the unit in a safe and proficient manner.
LEARNING OBJECTIVES and ASSESSMENT STANDARDS	The learner will: 1. describe/explain: a) use of CEW; b) post-deployment procedures; 2. demonstrate proficiency in User drills as per the User Course Training Standard; 3. conduct drills in compliance with the Users Course Training Standard and the Trainer's Manual 4. when using the TASER 7 platform, fire three "stand off" cartridges between 3.4 metres (11 feet) and 6.7 metres (22 feet) and three "close quarter" cartridges between 1.2 metres (4 feet) and 3.4 metres (11 feet), with one of the shots in stealth mode to the extent that he/she achieves 75% on the written examination and demonstrates judgment and proficiency with the CEW in drills and practical assessments, in compliance with the Ontario CEW Trainer's Manual.

Before advancing to the judgment/practical assessment, the Trainer must:

- a) meet standard on the written test;**
- b) demonstrate proficiency on the use of the CEW in drills per the Training Standard for CEW Users (AI-012B); and**
- c) demonstrate proficiency on the use of the CEW per the Training Standard for CEW Users (AI-012B).**

SUBJECT	PRACTICAL ASSESSMENTS
RATIONALE	The Trainer must demonstrate judgment and proficiency with the CEW in practical scenarios.
LEARNING OBJECTIVES AND ASSESSMENT STANDARDS	Trainers will demonstrate judgment and proficiency with the CEW in practical scenarios. As with any use of force option, a CEW should only be used as necessary to gain physical control of a subject. In selecting a use of force option, officers use their judgment to make ongoing threat assessments taking into account the totality of the situation, the behavior of the subject(s), and tactical considerations. It is recognized that, in practice, situations are fluid, dynamic and may change rapidly. Scenarios may NOT require use of a CEW or any other use of force method. Trainers will be assessed in practical scenarios in compliance with the Trainer's Manual and the User Assessment Form.

SUBJECT	CONDUCTING ASSESSMENTS
RATIONALE	CEW Trainers must ensure Users demonstrate judgment and proficiency with the CEW in practical exercises.
LEARNING OBJECTIVES and ASSESSMENT STANDARDS	The learner will: 1. acknowledge the requirements for conducting the knowledge test in compliance with the Trainer's Manual; 2. conduct: a) proficiency drills; b) judgment scenarios; 3. assess learners in compliance with assessment standards; and 4. comply with documentation requirements in compliance with the Trainer's Manual.

CEW TRAINER ASSESSMENT FORM

Date	Training Location
Student	Police Service
Trainer	

Knowledge Assessment

- ☐ The officer has achieved 75% on written test of factual and procedural knowledge about the CEW and its use on a written examination consisting of no fewer than 50 questions from the accredited question bank.

Proficiency Assessment

- ☐ Demonstrated proficiency on the use of the CEW in drills as detailed in the Trainer's Manual (equivalent to User proficiency standard).
- ☐ Conducted proficiency drills in compliance with the Trainer's Manual.

Judgment / Practical Assessments

- ☐ Demonstrated judgment and proficiency in the use of the CEW in scenarios in compliance with the Trainer's Manual to the User standards.
- ☐ Conducted scenario-based practical testing and assessed Users in compliance with the Trainer's Manual.

Trainer Proficiency Criteria

- ☐ Monitors and maintains safety
- ☐ Allocates time in accordance with the Trainer's Manual
- ☐ Demonstrates skills
- ☐ Communicates verbally
- ☐ Communicates non-verbally
- ☐ Identifies student errors
- ☐ Provides correction
- ☐ Motivates learners, sustains interest
- ☐ Conducts assessments in compliance with standards
- ☐ Complies with documentation requirements

To meet standard the officer will:

- ☐ independently complete all tasks and procedures proficiently and safely
- ☐ make ongoing threat assessments taking into account the totality of the situation, the behaviour of the subject(s), and tactical considerations
- ☐ develop/alter a plan of action and act accordingly
- ☐ demonstrate confidence, competence, judgment and restraint
- ☐ demonstrate smooth transition between use of force options
- ☐ demonstrate CEW deployment mode(s) as required by the totality of the situation
- ☐ communicate with subject and others taking into account tone, volume and cadence
- ☐ communicate with other officers
- ☐ effect arrest as required
- ☐ articulate rationale for lawful use of force
- ☐ critique his/her own practice and identify ways to improve

The officer will not meet standard if he/she:

- ☐ is unable to assess the totality of the situation and determine the appropriate response
- ☐ does not reasonably identify level of threat
- ☐ fails to respond to the threat
- ☐ over-reacts to the threat
- ☐ is unable to transition between use of force options
- ☐ is unable to demonstrate proficiency with the CEW (speed, accuracy, confidence)
- ☐ compromises safety of self or others
- ☐ is unable to articulate his/her rationale for lawful use of force
- ☐ is unable to critique his/her own practice and identify ways to improve.

Comments: (Use additional pages if necessary)

Student Signature : _____ Trainer Signature : _____

APPENDIX D
TRAINING STANDARD FOR CONDUCTED ENERGY WEAPON
RE-QUALIFICATION TRAINING

COURSE DESCRIPTION	This course provides training to members of police services authorized to use a conducted energy weapon (CEW). As per section 14.3 of the Equipment and Use of Force Regulation, at least once every twelve months, members who may be required to use force on other persons shall take a training course on the use of force. This course will be taught by a Use of Force Trainer, certified by the Ministry, who has completed the ministry-approved CEW Trainer's course.
PREREQUISITES	Learners must be authorized to carry a CEW by their police service.
DURATION	The recommended duration of this course is 4 hours.
STANDARDS	Learners will: 1. meet the requirements of all User proficiency assessments as in accordance with the Ontario CEW Trainer's Manual.
SUBJECTS	1. Structure and Function of the CEW 2. Effects of CEWs 3. Operating the CEW 4. Legislative and Regulatory Framework for CEWs 5. Practical Assessments
DRESS	Dress of the day or per police service policy
OTHER DRESS OR EQUIPMENT REQUIRED	▪ approved security holster and complete duty belt ▪ body armour ▪ eye protection ▪ duty flashlight ▪ handcuffs and key
BIBLIOGRAPHY	LEGISLATION <u>Police Services Act</u> O. Reg. 926 Equipment and Use of Force Criminal Code sections 25, 26, 27, 34, 37
	CASE LAW R. v. Hannibal, 2003 BCPC 504 R. v. St. Amand, 2006 BCPC 508

	R. v. Galloway, 2007 NSSC 71 R. v. Shott, 2006 ABPC 265 R. v. Cameron, 2008 BCPC 231 New case law as applicable from Ontario Police College Virtual Academy (OPCVA)
	SECONDARY MATERIALS Policing Standards Manual, Use of Force Guideline (AI-012) including Appendix A All Chiefs Memoranda (02-0045, 04-0002, 05-0007, 05-0014, 05-0050, 08-0001, 08-0011, 09-0060, 09-0076, 10-0034, 12-0011, 13-0020, 13-0073, 13-0075, 14-0069, 20-0152) Office of the Chief Coroner, Memorandum #10-106 (April 28, 2010) Local policy and procedures

SUBJECT	STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION OF THE CEW
RATIONALE	CEW Users must understand the structure and function of the unit.
LEARNING OBJECTIVES AND ASSESSMENT STANDARDS	The learner will: 1. describe/explain a) how the CEW works; b) safe handling/operation of the CEW; c) the structure of the unit, taking into account: i) nomenclature; ii) basic electrical information; iii) cartridge functionality; iv) projectile characteristics; v) LED lighting; vi) laser sight(s); vii) holster and retention features; 2. conduct a function test to the extent he/she demonstrates judgement and proficiency with the CEW in drills and practical assessments, as evaluated by the Trainer, in compliance with the Ontario CEW Trainer's Manual.

SUBJECT	EFFECTS OF CONDUCTED ENERGY WEAPONS
RATIONALE	CEW Users must understand the effects of the CEW on the human body.
LEARNING OBJECTIVES AND ASSESSMENT STANDARDS	The learner will: 1. describe/explain the common effects and side effects of a CEW on the human body, taking into account: a) persons subjected to a CEW discharge may experience: i) falling to ground; ii) involuntary/strong muscle contractions; iii) yelling/shouting; iv) freezing in place with legs locked; v) eye injury if probe strikes eye; vi) minor burns; vii) major burns if flammable liquids or gases are ignited; viii) secondary injury from falling; ix) feeling dazed for several seconds/minutes; x) tingling sensations; xi) critical stress amnesia; xii) vertigo; xiii) minor scarring; 2. describe/explain that the CEW is not likely to cause: a) damage to nerve tissue; b) defecation or urination; c) harm to foetus (apart from that which may occur as a result of the mother falling); d) death; 3. describe/explain that the CEW does not cause: a) electrocution in a wet environment; b) harmful pacemaker effects; 4. describe/explain the need to obtain immediate medical attention when the signs and symptoms of “excited delirium” are being displayed by the subject, which may include: a) pain tolerance; b) tachypnea (abnormally fast breathing); c) sweating; d) agitation;

	e) tactile hyperthermia; f) police non-compliance; g) lack of tiring; h) unusual strength; i) inappropriately clothed; j) mirror/glass attraction 5. describe/explain the effect of the CEW on aggressive animals to the extent he/she demonstrates judgment and proficiency with the CEW in drills and practical assessments, as evaluated by the Trainer, in compliance with the Ontario CEW Trainer's Manual.
--	--

SUBJECT	OPERATING THE CEW
RATIONALE	CEW Users must operate the CEW safely and proficiently.
LEARNING OBJECTIVES AND ASSESSMENT STANDARDS	The learner will: 1. describe/explain use of the weapon, taking into account: a) legal and regulatory issues related to use of force; b) impact factors as per the Ontario Use of Force Model; c) function testing; d) modes of use; e) probe spread; f) optimal deployment distance; g) tactical considerations; h) malfunctions; i) multiple and/or extended cycles and associated risks; j) control of the subject while the CEW is activated; 2. smoothly draw and holster the CEW; 3. load the CEW, taking into account: a) safety issues regarding loading cartridges; b) damage/injuries that can be sustained from improper loading; 4. transition to and from the CEW and other use of force options taking into account tactical considerations; 5. reload cartridges multiple times using expended/inert cartridges; 6. respond to malfunctions; 7. fire the CEW with expended/inert cartridge, in probe mode, taking into account: a) the 5 second cycle deployment; b) multiple and extended cycles; c) reloading; d) malfunctions; e) laser sight(s); f) fixed sights; g) control of the subject while CEW is activated; 8. fire the CEW in drive stun mode, taking into account: a) effective areas on which to use drive stun mode; b) drive stun with cartridge (drill); c) close range probe deployment with drive stun follow up (drill);

	d) drive stun without cartridge (drill); 9. fire the CEW at a target at 2.5 metres: a) using fixed sights; b) hitting with both probes; and c) taking into account the following factors: ▪ target area (equivalent to TASER mylar target or human silhouette/ mannequin, with legs) ▪ preferred target zones ▪ unintentional targets ▪ throat/head hits are off-target ▪ the safety switch ▪ giving verbal commands ▪ safety considerations ▪ equipment considerations 10. fire an expended/inert cartridge at a target at 2.5 metres using the laser sight(s); 11. fire the CEW at a target at 4 metres: a) using the laser sight(s); b) hitting with both probes; and c) taking into account the factors listed in 9 c); 12. when using the TASER 7 platform, fire two “stand off” cartridges between 3.4 metres (11 feet) and 6.7 metres (22 feet), and two “close quarter” cartridges between 1.2 metres (4 feet) and 3.4 metres (11 feet), with one being fired in stealth mode, taking into account the factors listed in 9 c); 13. for the TASER 7, engage the tilt select feature (if enabled), and observe the cartridge bay and laser adjustments; 14. explain post-deployment procedures, taking into account: a) probe removal; b) probe storage/disposal; c) evidence collection; d) subject after-care; e) documentation and reporting requirements including the Use of Force Report to the extent he/she demonstrates judgment and proficiency with the CEW in drills and practical assessments as evaluated by the Trainer, in compliance with the Ontario CEW Trainer’s Manual.
--	--

SUBJECT	LEGISLATIVE AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK
RATIONALE	CEW Users must understand and comply with the legislative and regulatory environment that governs their use of the CEW.
LEARNING OBJECTIVES AND ASSESSMENT STANDARDS	The learner will: 1. describe/explain the legislative and regulatory issues related to the CEW taking into account: a) Criminal Code; b) <u>Police Services Act</u>; c) O. Reg. 926 Equipment and Use of Force; d) Local policy; e) Jurisprudence; f) Ontario Use of Force Model; g) Use of Force Guideline (AI-012) to the extent he/she demonstrates judgment and proficiency with the CEW in drills and practical assessments, as evaluated by the Trainer, in compliance with the Ontario CEW Trainer's Manual.

Before advancing to the judgment/practical assessments, the User must:

- a) demonstrate proficiency on the use of the CEW in drills; and
- b) demonstrate proficiency on the use of the CEW per section 9, 10 and 11 of “Operating the CEW”.

SUBJECT	PRACTICAL ASSESSMENTS
RATIONALE	The User must demonstrate judgement and proficiency with the CEW in practical scenarios.
LEARNING OBJECTIVES AND ASSESSMENT STANDARDS	Preamble: In selecting a use of force option, officers use their judgement to make ongoing threat assessments taking into account the totality of the situation, the behaviour of the subject(s), and tactical considerations. It is recognized that, in practice, situations are fluid, dynamic and may change rapidly. As with any use of force option, a CEW should only be used as necessary to gain physical control of a subject. Trainers will explain that the scenarios are presented in such a way to allow learners to build competence in situations that, for the purposes of training, conform closely to subject behaviours identified in the Ontario Use of Force Model. Scenarios may NOT require use of a CEW or any other use of force method. In addition to practical scenarios, judgement may also be assessed using case studies, table-top discussions, etc. Learners will be assessed in compliance with the Ontario CEW Trainer’s Manual.

APPENDIX E
TRAINING STANDARD FOR CONDUCTED ENERGY WEAPON
FAMILIARIZATION

COURSE DESCRIPTION	This course provides familiarization training to front-line members of police services who are not authorized to use a conducted energy weapon (CEW). The course should be delivered on an as-needed basis, as determined by the Chief of Police.
SUBJECTS	The following subject areas should be addressed: 1. CEW model(s) in use within the police service; 2. Members within the police service who are authorized to carry a CEW; 3. Basic structure and function of the CEW; 4. Spark test; 5. Deployment modes (probe, drive stun, 3-point contact); 6. Use of demonstrated force presence; 7. Circumstances for use as per section 17 of Use of Force Guideline AI-012; 8. Verbal warnings; 9. Arrest team movement and “controlling under power”; 10. Tactical considerations (e.g., fragile wires); 11. Excited delirium; 12. Multiple and extended cycles; 13. Transition between force options; 14. Lethal back-up.

ATTACHMENT 1
TRAINING STANDARD FOR RE-CERTIFICATION OF CONDUCTED ENERGY
WEAPON TRAINERS

COURSE DESCRIPTION	CEW Trainers will re-certify every two years by completing the CEW Trainers course in compliance with the Ontario CEW Trainers Manual. Re-certification assessments must be conducted by Ministry certified CEW Instructor Trainers.
PRE-REQUISITES	Ministry certified CEW Trainer
STANDARDS	The learner will complete the CEW Trainers course in compliance with the Ontario CEW Trainers Manual.
SUBJECTS	1. Introduction/Obligations of a CEW Trainer 2. Legislative and Regulatory Framework for CEWs 3. Effects of CEWs 4. Structure and Function of the CEW 5. Operating the CEW a) describe/explain: i. use of CEW; ii. post-deployment procedures; b) demonstrate proficiency in User drills as per the User Course Training Standard; and c) conduct drills in compliance with the Users Course Training Standard and the Trainer's Manual 6. Practical Assessments 7. Conducting Assessments Candidates for re-certification may be assessed for #5 b) and c), #6 and #7 during the Trainers course or in a live teaching environment prior to re-certification. Candidates must meet standard on the written test as per the Course Training Standard for Trainers.
DRESS	Dress of the day or per police service policy
OTHER DRESS OR EQUIPMENT REQUIRED	▪ duty belt, including holster ▪ body armour ▪ eye protection ▪ duty flashlight ▪ handcuffs and key
REFERENCES	N/A

ATTACHMENT 2
TRAINING STANDARD FOR CONDUCTED ENERGY WEAPON
INSTRUCTOR-TRAINERS

COURSE DESCRIPTION	This course prepares CEW Trainers to train new CEW Trainers and conduct re-certification training for CEW Trainers.
PRE-REQUISITES	Candidates must be a Ministry-certified CEW Trainer. Candidates must have delivered a minimum of five CEW User courses as a Trainer.
STANDARDS	Candidates will: 1. achieve a minimum grade of 90% on the Entrance Examination; 2. teach a short session from the Users Course in compliance with the assessment rubric; 3. meet standard on the provincial proficiency standard as set out in the Training Standard for CEW Users; <i>(Failure to meet standard on any of the first three elements will result in immediate dismissal from the course.)</i> 4. present a solution to a training issue (assigned) in compliance with assessment rubrics, and submit a brief written report on their recommended solution; 5. participate in classroom discussions and exercises; and 6. be in full attendance.
RE-CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS	Instructor Trainers will participate in annual professional development activities coordinated by OPC. Subject matter will vary from year to year. Emphasis will be placed on new research, jurisprudence and lessons learned from practice and training.
SUBJECTS	1. Entrance assessments: a. Examination b. Teach-backs c. CEW proficiency 2. Responsibilities of an Instructor-Trainer: a. Updates to trainer resources b. Preparation of evidence/expert testimony c. Technical analysis d. Voluntary exposure safety protocols, if permitted by the

	candidate's police service e. Removal of probes f. Use of force/CEW tactics: lessons learned g. Problem solving 3. Conducting trainer re-certification
DRESS	Dress of the day or per police service policy
OTHER DRESS OR EQUIPMENT REQUIRED	N/A
REFERENCES	N/A

APPENDIX H
TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR APPROVED CONDUCTED ENERGY WEAPONS

TASER X26	TASER X26P	TASER X2	TASER 7
Output Characteristics			
Main phase charge: 80 to 125μC (microcoulombs) Pulse duration: 105 to 155 μs (microseconds) Pulse rate: 19 +1/-2.5 pulses per second Peak loaded voltage: 1,400 to 2,520 V (volts)	Into 600-ohm load: • Pulse duration: 50–125μs • Peak loaded voltage: 840–1,440 V Into 250–1,000 ohm loads: • Pulse rate: 19 $\pm$ 1 pulses per second • Full pulse charge: 63 $\pm$ 9 μC • Current: 1.2 milliamperes (mA) typical	Into 600-ohm load: • Pulse duration: 50–125μs • Peak loaded voltage: 840–1,440 V Into 250–1,000 ohm loads: • Pulse rate: 19 $\pm$ 1 pulses per second • Full pulse charge: 63 $\pm$ 9 μC • Current: 1.2 mA typical	Into 600-ohm load: • Pulse duration: 35 – 55 μs • Peak loaded voltage: 1500-2600 V Into 250-1000 ohm loads: • Pulse rate single bay: 21 - 23 pulses per second • Pulse rate two bays: 43-45 pulses per second • Pulse charge: 59-67 μC 22 Pulses per Second into 600-ohm: • Aggregate current: .0013-.0015 amperes • Total discharge time: .00077 - .0012 seconds Into 500-ohm: • Energy per pulse: .063-.104 joules

TASER X26	TASER X26P	TASER X2	TASER 7
Other Features			
The trigger activates a five second cycle. The cycle can be stopped and the discharge can be continued beyond five seconds. An illumination source is present. Redundant targeting systems (i.e., fixed sights and laser) are present. Capable of drive-stun with or without cartridge installed. Electrical charge can penetrate up to 2 inches [5.08 cm] cumulative of clothing, or one inch [2.54 cm] per probe. Information Display includes battery life percentage, countdown, warranty expiration, unit temperature, illumination status, and current time and date. Ambidextrous safety levers are present. Unit stores time, date, burst duration,	The trigger activates a single cycle (approximately 5 seconds) which can be stopped or continued beyond five seconds (except when used with battery with automatic shutoff feature). An illumination source is present. Redundant targeting systems (i.e., fixed sights and laser) are present. Information Display displays data such as calculated remaining energy, burst time, and notifications. Information is recorded into three data logs: Event log, Pulse log, and Engineering log. Data can be downloaded. Real-time clock with back-up battery. Onboard self-diagnostic and system status monitoring and reporting. Ambidextrous safety switch.	The trigger activates a single cycle (approximately 5 seconds) which can be stopped or continued beyond five seconds. An illumination source is present. Redundant targeting systems (i.e., fixed sights and dual lasers) are present. Capable of a drive stun with or without a cartridge installed. Information Display displays remaining energy, burst time, operating mode, and user menu to change settings. Information is recorded into three data logs: Event log, Pulse log, and Engineering log. Data can be downloaded. Real-time clock with back-up battery. Onboard self-diagnostic and system status monitoring and reporting. Ambidextrous safety switch.	The trigger activates a single cycle (approximately 5 seconds) which can be stopped or continued beyond five seconds. An illumination source is present. Redundant targeting systems (i.e., fixed sights and single/dual lasers) are present. Capable of a drive stun with or without a cartridge installed. Information Display displays remaining energy, burst time, operating mode, and user menu to change settings. Information is recorded into three data logs: Event log, Pulse log, and Engineering log. Data can be downloaded. Real-time clock with back-up battery. Onboard self-diagnostic and system status monitoring and reporting. Ambidextrous safety switch.

unit temperature, and remaining battery life percentage for a minimum of 1,000 firings. Data can be downloaded.		Optional automatic shut-off, if enabled	Tilt Select feature allows for toggling between cartridge bays Optional automatic shut-off, if enabled Body-worn camera activation, if enabled
Cartridges			
TASER X26	TASER X26P	TASER X2	TASER 7
21-foot and 15-foot interchangeable cartridges: • use nitrogen gas propellant @ 1800 psi; and • contain Standard Probe: 0.375" (9.53mm) 25-foot interchangeable cartridge (7.62m): • uses nitrogen gas propellant @2200 psi; and • contains XP Probe: 0.525 (13.33 mm)	25-foot (7.6m) and 15- foot (4.6m) TASER Smart™ cartridges: • use compressed nitrogen gas propellant; and • contain probes of 0.53" (13.3mm length)		Close Quarters Cartridge (12°) and Stand-Off Cartridge (3.5°): • use compressed nitrogen gas as propellant • maximum range 25' (7.6 m) • probe length 0.45" (11.5mm) • muzzle velocity 175'/second (53 m/second)