



AXIELPD

CED Initial Training Guide

TASER

Update system





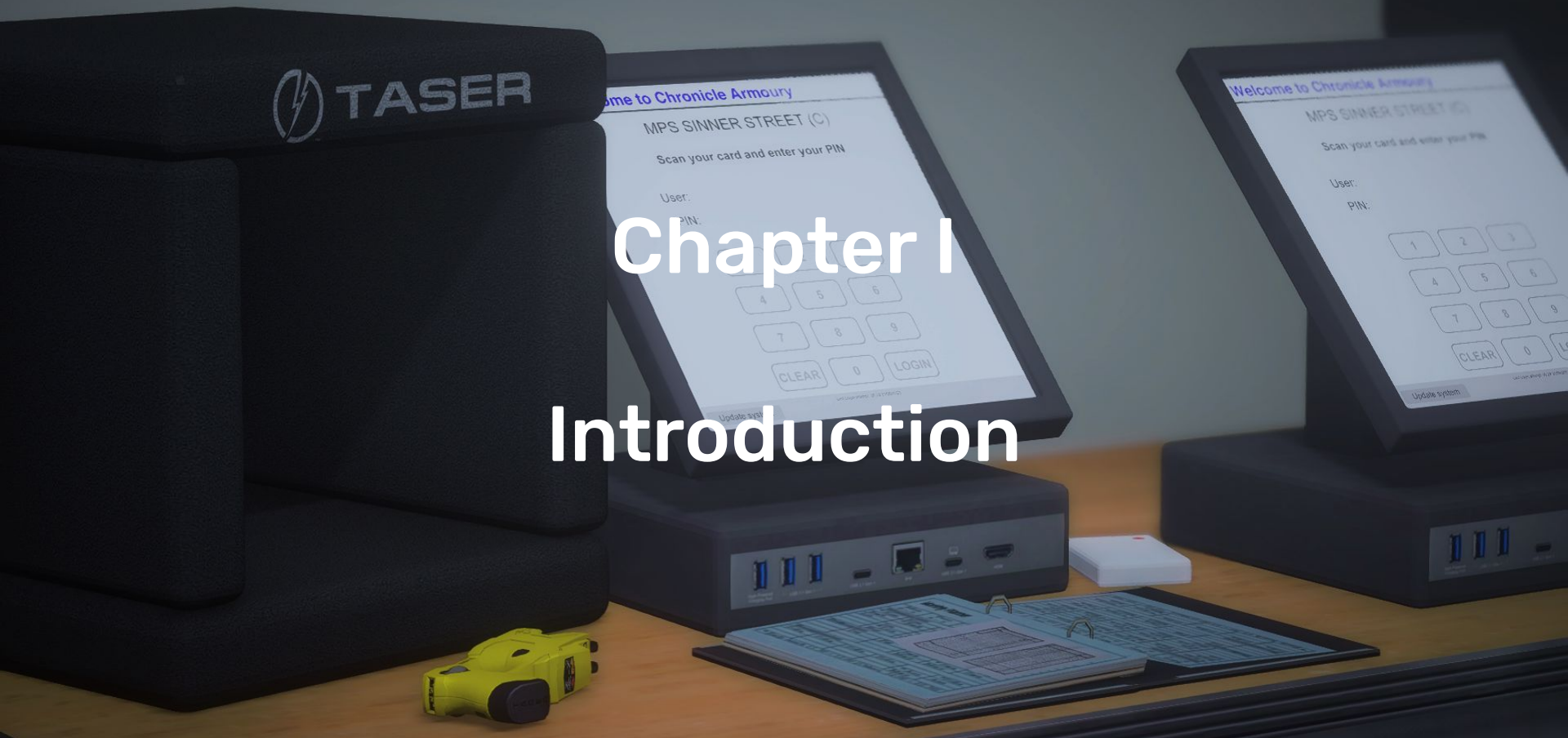
Table of Contents

<p>I. Introduction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ An Overview of the Training4❖ An Introduction to the Taser Itself.....5 <p>II. Strategic Threat & Risk Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Strategic Threat & Risk Assessment.....7 <p>III. Effects of a Taser</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ The Effects of a Taser.....9❖ After a Taser Deployment.....10 <p>IV. Holsters & Carriage of Tasers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Taser (CED) Holsters and Carriage Systems.....12	<p>V. Communications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Communications to Suspects.....14❖ Communications to Officers & Control.....15 <p>VI. Use of Force Scale</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Use of Force Overview.....17❖ Use of Force Form 1.....18❖ Use of Force Form 2.....19 <p>VII. Use of Force Legislation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Know your Use of Force Legislation.....21
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Chapter I

Introduction





An Overlook Of The Training

This training will be divided into two straightforward modules, both of which all participants are expected to take part in and complete.

Module One

The first module focuses on listening and learning. We'll spend around ten to fifteen minutes going through the PowerPoint presentation in detail. During this time, we'll ask questions and encourage discussion to make sure everyone fully understands the information being covered.

Module Two

The second module is the more hands-on part of the training. Participants will take part in a range of realistic exercises, where we'll assess how they use a Taser and provide guidance or corrections where needed.

It's important that both modules are completed to ensure everyone has a clear and accurate understanding of how to use a Taser safely and effectively.



An Introduction to the Taser itself

What is a Taser?

A Taser is a specialised conductive energy device designed to incapacitate an individual by delivering an electrical current.

It is considered less lethal than conventional firearms and offers officers a valuable tactical option when faced with violence, or threats of violence, of such severity that the use of force is necessary to protect the public, themselves, or, in some circumstances, the individual involved.

What happens when a taser is deployed?

A Taser deploys two barbs when fired – one travels straight along the X-axis, while the other drops slightly. This design ensures the barbs are spaced apart when they hit the target, helping to incapacitate the individual effectively.

You cannot be too far from the target when firing the Taser, as the second barb may strike the ground, preventing the electrical circuit from completing. If the circuit is not completed, the Taser will not be effective.

The optimum range for the Taser X2 is approximately 5–30 ft (1.5–10 metres), which is why it is not suitable for use on individuals who are either too close or too far away. The Taser X2 delivers 50,000 volts when discharged.



Chapter II

CED Strategic Threat And Risk Assessment



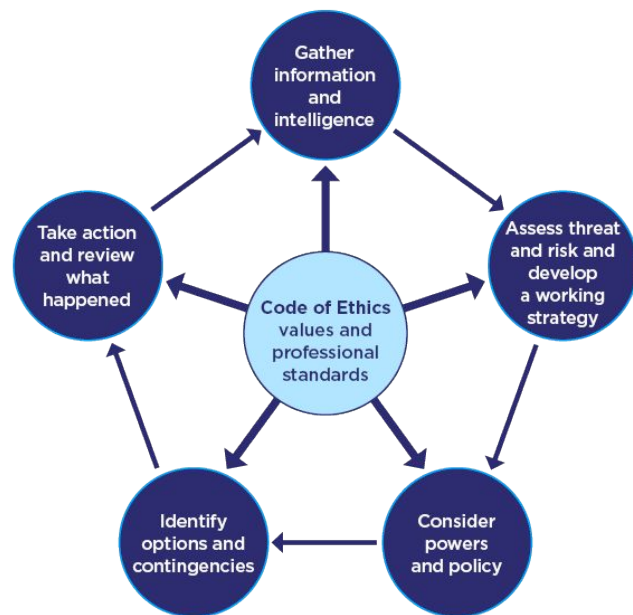
CED Strategic Threat and Risk Assessment

What is it?

A CED Strategic Threat and Risk Assessment is a structured process used to determine when and where Conductive Energy Devices (Tasers) should be issued and deployed. It ensures that their use is proportionate, justified, and based on identified risks and operational needs.

5 Simple Steps:

1. Identify the Need
 - What threats do officers face?
 - Where might a Taser help improve safety?
2. Understand the Risks
 - Review recent incidents and patterns of violence
 - Consider the risks to the public, officers, and the person involved
3. Look at Your Options
 - Are there other tools that could be used instead?
 - Is a Taser the safest and most effective choice?
4. Follow the Rules
 - Is Taser use necessary and proportionate?
 - Does it meet legal and ethical standards?
5. Record and Review
 - Document your decision and reasoning



The background image shows a police officer from behind, wearing a light blue uniform, holding a yellow Taser. The officer is pointing the Taser at a person standing in front of them. The person is wearing a white t-shirt with 'CORKERS' and 'AUTHENTIC COLLECTION' printed on it, and dark trousers. They are standing on a cobblestone street at night. The scene is dimly lit, with some light reflecting off the pavement.

Chapter III

The Effects Of A Taser



The Effects of a Taser

What does it do?

A Taser is a Conductive Energy Device (CED) that uses electricity to temporarily disable a person by disrupting muscle control.

Key Effects:

1. Muscle Incapacitation
 - Loss of voluntary muscle control
 - Person may fall and be unable to move
2. Pain Response
 - Sharp pain at the contact points
 - Pain stops when the cycle ends
3. Disorientation
 - Brief confusion or loss of awareness
 - Usually recovers quickly
4. Physical Reactions
 - shouting, or sudden movements
 - Risk of minor injuries from falling
5. Emotional Impact
 - May cause fear or distress
 - Can affect people differently, especially those with mental health issues



After a Taser Deployment

What should you do?

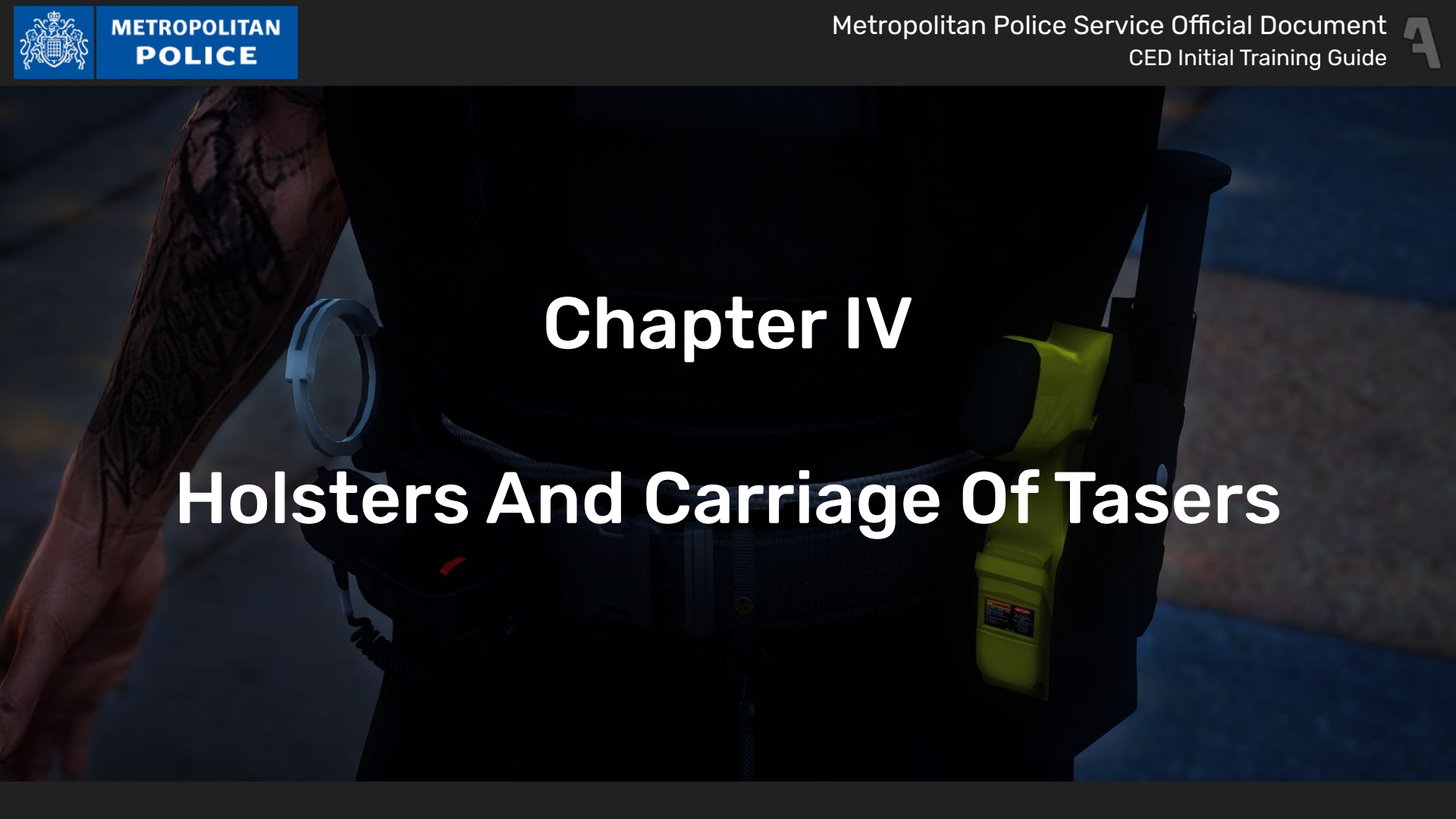
Following the use of a Taser, quick checks and care are essential to ensure the person's safety.

What to Do:

1. Check for Injuries – Look for burns, probe wounds, or injuries from falling
2. Monitor Condition – Check breathing and level of awareness
3. Reassure the Person – Keep them calm and reduce distress
4. Get Medical Help if Needed – Especially if there are health concerns
5. Follow Procedure – Record and report the incident as required

What to Watch For:

1. Breathing or Chest Issues – Difficulty breathing or chest pain
2. Unusual Behaviour – Confusion, unconsciousness, or seizures
3. Medical or Mental Health Reactions – Agitation, hallucinations, or distress
4. Injuries from Falling – Head trauma or visible bleeding

A close-up, low-angle shot of a police officer's waist. The officer is wearing a black tactical vest and a black duty belt. A yellow taser holster is visible on the right side of the belt. The officer's left arm, which has a large, dark, tribal-style tattoo, is visible on the left side of the frame. The background is a blurred outdoor setting.

Chapter IV

Holsters And Carriage Of Tasers



Taser (CED) Holsters and Carriage Systems

Tasers (CEDs) should be carried in a holster, clip, or approved carriage system. Police officers should evaluate such systems and ensure they are fit for purpose for the role being undertaken.

Holsters and carriage systems used by the police service should be suitable for the task and the environment in which the Taser is being carried.

A Proper Holster Should:

- Provide protection for the Taser
- Provide security for the Taser
- Enable the wearer to easily access the Taser when needed

When a Taser is carried in a holster, it is important that any retention mechanisms and lanyards (where issued) are fitted correctly and functioning properly.

A background image showing several Metropolitan Police officers in uniform, equipped with riot shields and helmets, in a tactical formation. The scene is set at night with city lights in the background.

Chapter V

Communications



The Communication to Suspect(s)

Why is communication so important?

As the Taser (CED) uses an electrical current to subdue the suspect in a quick manner, it is imperative that the device is used in the correct way to reduce all risk to the suspect, officers and other members of the public.

Communication to Suspect(s):

- When deploying your taser, it is required that you make your presences as a taser armed officer known to the suspect and any surrounding members of the public before the taser is deployed.
- A clear line of communication between both yourself and the suspect is vital to inform an appropriate deployment and/or use of a taser is carried out.

Examples of clear communication to a suspect:

**POLICE OFFICER WITH A
TASER, 50,000 VOLTS,
STAY WHERE YOU ARE!**

**POLICE OFFICER WITH A
TASER! DO NOT MOVE!**

**TASER ARMED OFFICER!
STOP MOVING OR YOU
MAY BE TASED!**



The Communication to Officers and Control

Why is communication so important?

When a taser (CED) is deployed communication is required to ensure the safety of officers around yourself to avoid an accidental deployment resulting in an officer being injured either by the taser or others circumstances.

Communication to Officers and Control:

- When deploying your Taser, you must inform the officers around of the deployment to avoid duplicate deployments or the risk of another officer getting too close and possibly being struck by the Taser barbs.
- After deploying your taser it is important to inform control so a note can be taken within the CAD log incase a review is required if the deployment is deemed unlawful.

Examples of clear communication to a Officers:

**TASER, TASER,
TASER!**

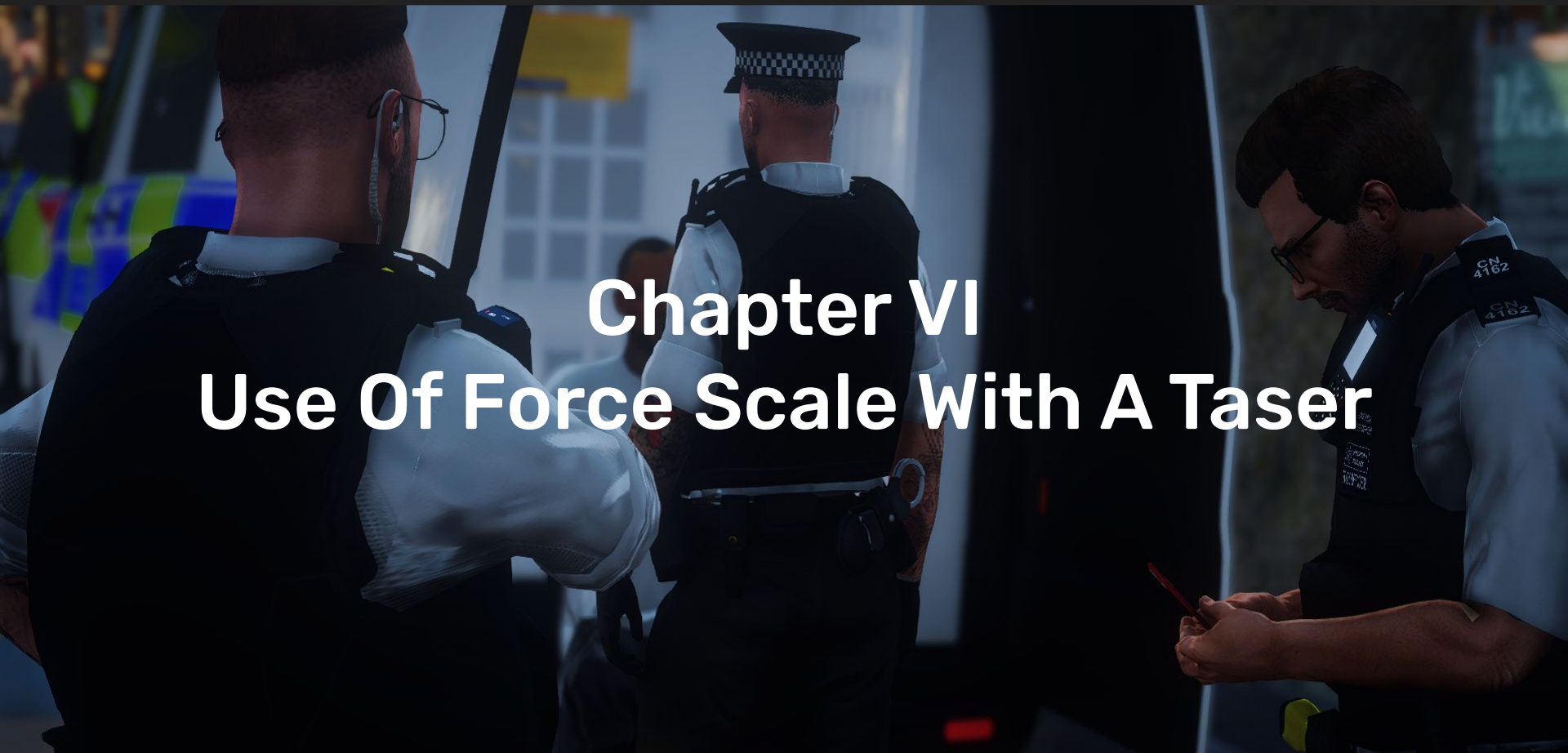
**CN59 CONTROL,
TASER DEPLOYED,
TASER SUCCESSFUL**

**TASER DEPLOYED!
TASER DEPLOYED!**



Chapter VI

Use Of Force Scale With A Taser





Taser (CED) Use Of Force Reports

When it comes to using a Taser, you must be able to fully justify the action in detail and truthfully complete a Use of Force form. This report is logged on the system and linked to the suspect involved. You must provide a clear, concise account that prioritises quality over quantity, ensuring you write a minimum of four sentences.

Ensure your report includes the following:

- A clear description of the events leading up to the use of the Taser.
- An explanation of why the use of the Taser was necessary and proportionate.
- Accurate, honest details with no exaggeration or omission.
- Correct grammar, spelling, and punctuation to maintain professionalism and readability.

Every Use of Force form is submitted to the Brass Team for thorough review. Any report that does not meet the required standard will be subject to investigation, and you may be called in for a discussion regarding the incident.



Taser (CED) Use Of Force Report

Incorrect Report:

Use Of Force Report

Home / Use Of Force Report

Civilian Information

First Name

Lewis

Surname Name

Smith

DOB

02/05/1998

Gender

Male

House Name/ Number

15

Street Name

Innocence Boulevard

Borough

Lambeth

Postcode

SE11 4FP

Search

Officer Information

Officer Name

Blake Matten

Collar Number

[1241]

Information

Force Used:

Taser

Deemed Necessary:

Yes

Suspect Injuries:

idk

Officer Injuries:

no

Suspect Armed?:

no

Summary of Incident

Supsect had FTS'd and then decampd it and i ran after i then tased him when he jumped over a wall to stop him from runing away cos he caused a risk to publics and my other colleges

Table Of Contents

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18



Taser (CED) Use Of Force Report

Correct Report:

Use Of Force Report

Home / Use Of Force Report

Civilian Information

First Name

Blake

Surname Name

Matten

DOB

12/04/1999

Gender

Male

House Name/ Number

15

Street Name

Innocence Boulevard

Borough

Lambeth

Postcode

SE114FP

Search

Officer Information

Officer Name

Lewis Smith

Collar Number

[1274]

Information

Force Used:

Taser

Deemed Necessary:

Yes

Suspect Injuries:

Minor Bleeding

Officer Injuries:

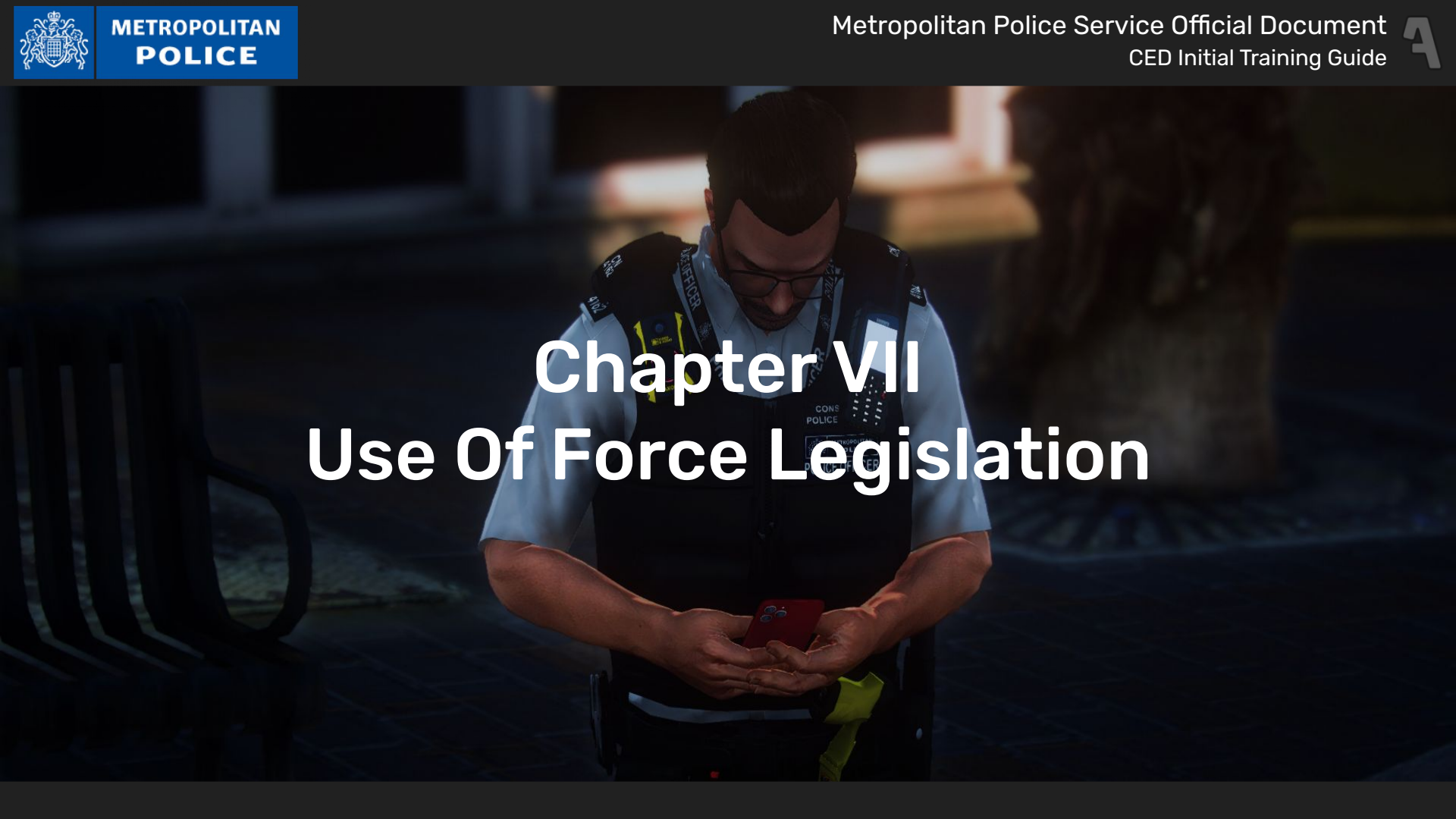
N/A

Suspect Armed?:

Yes

Summary of Incident

I responded to an log surrounding a male armed with a bladed weapon in public at the CO-OP shop on Innocence Boulevard. Upon my arrival, I ascertained that this male was holding what appeared to be a kitchen knife. Due to this information, I withdrawn my Taser and challenged him instantly. I proceeded to warn the male of the consequences if he did not drop the knife with visual presentations of a red-dot effect. As the male, approached me with a knife I deployed my Taser whilst in regard to Service Policy and powers available, namely: Section 3 Criminal Law Act, S117 PACE and general common law. I also considered decision making models of NDM and PLANE to assess the threat level and deemed it necessary for deployment per my assessment. Post discharge, the prongs were removed by a MO19 D13 officer and did not require medical professional treatment. The individual was later transported to custody.

A background image of a Metropolitan Police officer in uniform, wearing a vest and glasses, looking down at a red smartphone held in both hands. The officer is standing outdoors at night, with a blurred background of city lights and a bench visible on the left.

Chapter VII

Use Of Force Legislation



Know your Use of Force Legislation

Knowing your use of force legislation is imperative during and after deploying a Taser (CED). Key pieces of legislation covers the use of a taser and you must be able to remember and reuse it when filling out a Use of Force form.

Section 5 Firearms Act 1968

- Although not a Use of Force Legislation, this section covers the possession of a Taser (CED) and governs the general prohibition of this firearm to members of the public.
 - **Section 5 - Weapons subject to general prohibition.**

Section 117 Police & Criminal Evidence Act 1984

- This piece of legislation grants officers the power to use reasonable force when exercising their powers, as long as the power doesn't require consent from someone other than a police officer.

Section 3 Criminal Law Act 1967

- A person may use such force as is reasonable in the circumstances in the prevention of crime, or in effecting or assisting the lawful arrest of offenders or suspected offenders or of persons unlawfully at large.



End of document.

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