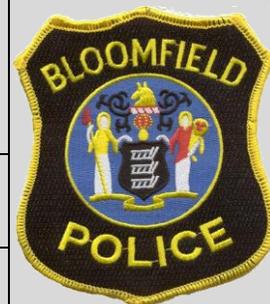


BLOOMFIELD POLICE DEPARTMENT GENERAL ORDERS



VOLUME:

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SUBJECT: CONDUCTED ENERGY DEVICES (CED)

BY THE ORDER OF:

Samuel A. DeMaio, Police Director

ACCREDITATION STANDARDS:

1.10.1, 1.10.2, 3.3.1, 3.3.2, 3.3.3, 3.3.4

Effective Date:

Feb. 1, 2016

SUPERSEDES ORDER #:

None

PURPOSE The purpose of this general order is to authorize the use of conducted energy devices by Bloomfield Township sworn law enforcement officers in accordance with the *Attorney General's Revised Supplemental Policy on Conducted Energy Devices* and to establish the requirements for reporting and the procedures for training, carrying and handling, and deployment.

POLICY It is the policy of the Bloomfield Township Police Department to utilize conducted energy devices to the extent possible in accordance with [New Jersey Attorney General's Revised Policy on Conducted Energy Devices](#) and the *New Jersey Attorney General's Directive Revising the Supplemental Policy on Conducted Energy Devices (01/07/2016)*.

Officers of the Bloomfield Police Department must review, understand and adhere to these policies before deploying a conducted energy device.

Only conducted energy devices approved by the New Jersey Attorney General and authorized by the Bloomfield Police Department can be utilized. The device authorized by the Bloomfield Police Department will be the Taser X2. This device must be in the color yellow and must have the video camera option. The 25-foot cartridge is the approved cartridge for use in the Taser X2. The 25-foot cartridge should be considered the standard deployment unit for patrol as the effective recognized range for the Taser is 25 feet.

Private ownership or possession of a conducted energy device or any other form of stun gun is strictly prohibited.

The New Jersey Attorney General's *Use of Force Policy, CED Supplemental Policy* (with revision) and Bloomfield Police Department policies and procedures supersede any type of private or manufacturer policy

PROCEDURES

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

- A. In certain situations a conducted energy device (CED) may reduce the risk of death or injury to members, bystanders, victims, and persons subject to arrest and against whom this form of less-lethal force would be directed. CEDs are considered enhanced mechanical force.
- B. The *Attorney General's Supplemental Policy on Conducted Energy Devices* provides an exemption from the provisions of N.J.S.A. 2C: 39-3(h) for any law enforcement officer authorized pursuant to this general order to deploy or use a CED during an actual law enforcement operation, and for any officer who is participating in a training program pursuant to this general order.
- C. Only CEDs approved for use by the New Jersey Attorney General's Office are authorized.
- D. The CED is not a replacement for lethal ammunition in situations where deadly force is justified and, when feasible, should not be deployed in a deadly force situation without the cover of an officer with lethal ammunition.
- E. An officer **is not required** to exhaust the option of using a CED before using lethal ammunition in any circumstance where deadly force would be justified and authorized.

II. DEFINITIONS

- A. **Aerosol spray device**: A device that is carried by an officer that projects a spray or stream of oleoresin capsicum (OC), tear gas, or other chemical or natural agent intended to produce temporary physical discomfort or to incapacitate a suspect. **NOTE**: This term does not include a tear gas canister or similar projectile that is launched by a firearm or by a non-firearm delivery device or system.
- B. **Anti-felony identification device (AFID)**: Confetti-like contents of each conducted energy device cartridge bearing the serial number of the cartridge deployed.
- C. **Cartridge**: A shell containing AFIDs and two probes that penetrate the target and deliver neuromuscular incapacitation (NMI).
- D. **Conducted energy device (CED)**: Any device approved by the New Jersey Attorney General that is capable of firing darts/electrodes that transmit an electrical charge or current intended to temporarily disable a person.
- E. **Constructive authority**: Constructive authority does not involve actual physical contact with the subject, but involves the use of the law enforcement officer's authority to exert control over a subject. Examples include verbal commands, gestures, warning and unholstering a weapon. Pointing a CED at a subject is an element of constructive authority to be used only in appropriate situations.
- F. **Data download**: Method of electronic recovery of the firing and video data saved by the CED upon activation.

- G. **Deadly force**: Deadly force is force which a law enforcement officer uses with the purpose of causing, or which the officer knows to create a substantial risk of causing, death or serious bodily harm. Purposely firing a firearm in the direction of another person or at a vehicle, building or structure in which another person is believed to be constitutes deadly force. **NOTE**: A threat to cause death or serious bodily harm, by the production of a weapon or otherwise, so long as the officer's purpose is limited to creating an apprehension that deadly force will be used if necessary, does not constitute deadly force.
- H. **Discharge**: To cause an electrical charge or current to be directed at a person in contact with the darts/electrodes of a conducted energy device.
- I. **Drive stun mode**: To discharge a conducted energy device where the main body of the device is in direct contact with the person against whom the charge or current is transmitted.
- J. **Emotionally disturbed person**: A generic term used to describe a person with an emotional disturbance, behavioral disorder, or mental illness. There is a wide range of specific conditions that differ from one another in their characteristics and treatment including, but not limited to:
1. Anxiety disorders;
 2. Autism/Autism Spectrum Disorder;
 3. Bipolar disorder (sometimes called manic-depression);
 4. Conduct disorders (including disorder due to substance abuse);
 5. Diminished capacity;
 6. Obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD); and
 7. Psychotic disorders.
- K. **Enhanced mechanical force**: An intermediate force option between mechanical force and deadly force requiring a greater level of justification than that pertaining to physical or mechanical force, but a lower level of justification than that required for the use of deadly force.
- L. **Fire**: To cause the darts/electrodes of a conducted energy device to be ejected from the main body of the device and to come into contact with a person for the purpose of transmitting an electrical charge or current against the person.
- M. **Imminent danger**: Imminent danger describes threatened actions or outcomes that may occur during an encounter absent action by the law enforcement officer. The period of time involved is dependent on the circumstances and facts evident in each situation and is not the same in all situations. The threatened harm does not have to be instantaneous. For example, imminent danger may be present even if a subject is not at that instant pointing a weapon at the law enforcement officer, but is carrying a weapon and running for cover.

- N. **Mechanical force**: Mechanical force involves the use of some device or substance, other than a firearm, to overcome a subject's resistance to the exertion of the law enforcement officer's authority. Examples include the use of a baton or other object, canine physical contact with a subject, or chemical or natural agent spraying.
- O. **Physical contact**: Physical contact involves routine or procedural contact with a subject necessary to effectively accomplish a legitimate law enforcement objective. Examples include guiding a subject into a police vehicle, holding the subject's arm while transporting, handcuffing a subject and maneuvering or security a subject for a frisk.
- P. **Physical force**: Physical force involves contact with a subject beyond that which is generally utilized to affect an arrest or other law enforcement objective. Physical force is employed when necessary to overcome a subject's physical resistance to the exertion of the law enforcement officer's authority, or to protect persons or property. Examples include wrestling a resisting subject to the ground, using wrist locks or arm locks, striking with the hands or feet, or other similar methods of hand-to-hand confrontation.
- Q. **Resisting arrest** refers to the act of a person who purposely prevents a law enforcement officer from affecting an arrest, to include such things as threatening to use physical force or violence against the law enforcement officer or use of any other means to create a substantial risk of causing physical injury to a law enforcement officer when acting under the color of his/her official authority (N.J.S.A. 2C: 29-2).
1. **Active resistance** refers to a person who uses or threatens to use physical force or violence against the law enforcement officer or another, or uses any other means to create a substantial risk of causing physical injury to the public servant or another.
 2. **Passive resistance** refers to a person who doesn't obey a command to submit to an arrest (e.g., a person refuses a police command to exit a vehicle and grabs on to the steering wheel to prevent being removed by physical force, refuses to get on the ground, etc.)
- R. **Spark display**: A non-contact demonstration of a conducted energy device's ability to discharge electricity that is done as an exercise of constructive authority to convince an individual to submit to custody.

III. TRAINING

- A. The police director shall designate those officers that are authorized as CED operators. CED operator certification requirements:
1. Authorization letter from the police director;
 2. NJ Learn certificate, or equivalent, that indicates the officer has successfully completed the pre-class material, inclusive of the exam;
 3. Successful completion of a New Jersey Division of Criminal Justice Police Training Commission (PTC) approved CED Operator Course;

4. Operator training certificate;
 5. The Police Director has the continuing responsibility of making sure officers remain CED certified.
- B. CED instructor certification requirements:
1. Authorization letter from the police director;
 2. Manufacturer's instructor training certificate;
 3. NJ Learn certificate, or equivalent, that indicates the officer successfully completed the pre-class material, inclusive of the exam;
 4. New Jersey Division of Criminal Justice Police Training Commission certificate for the CED class (when established);
 5. Must maintain certification as a firearms instructor;
 6. Must maintain certification as a CED instructor in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements.
- C. Training shall include a component on techniques to deescalate a confrontation with a person from a different culture or background, how to interact with an emotionally disturbed person (EDP), how to recognize mental illness, and techniques to de-escalate a psychiatric crisis to prevent injury or death.
- D. Officers authorized to carry a CED shall qualify annually in a training course and qualification procedure approved by the Police Training Commission. An officer who fails to achieve a passing score during a session of the semiannual qualification shall receive remedial instruction and afforded two additional attempts to qualify.
- E. Any officer who fails to complete the required qualifications or maintain the requirements of the manufacturer's certification is not authorized to carry the CED and shall relinquish the issued device and all associated equipment.

IV. CARRYING AND HANDLING

- A. The CED shall be worn in the agency-authorized holster in a cross draw position on the support side of user's body or in a thigh holster rig on the support side of the user's body.
- B. The supervising firearms instructor is responsible for the inventory, care and maintenance of CEDs and associated equipment. A certified CED technician shall conduct periodic maintenance of the devices in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.
- C. When not in use, CEDs will be stored in a locked and secure cabinet in the lieutenant's office. Prior to field deployment, officers shall inspect the CED, camera, battery and cartridges prior to each shift to ensure they are maintained in accordance with manufacturer's guidelines and are functioning properly and record such on the CED deployment log.

1. A CED Taser Log Form must be completed prior to an officer's shift.
 2. A BPD CED checklist must be completed and signed by a supervisor before the officer's tour of duty.
 3. After receiving the CED, the authorized officer will move to the designated CED safe area located in the sally port of HQ for testing of the device prior to leaving HQ. (Be aware of entering the sally port via the booking room; be aware of prisoners, follow department procedures.)
 4. The officer shall point the CED in a safe direction (at cork board hanging on wall) in the outlined CED safe area.
 5. While still on 'Safe' and once the CED is pointed in a safe direction, the officer shall inspect the CED, checking the serial numbers on both the Taser and the cartridges.
 6. After the serial number check, the officer shall turn on the CED, taking the weapon off 'Safe' and inspect the central information display (CID) to ensure that the weapon's battery is functional and the Taser is loaded with two cartridges as indicated on the CID screen.
 7. The CID should list two cartridges in the weapon, one in bay #1 and one in bay #2 as per Taser X2 training.
 8. The officer shall then conduct a 5 second spark display (a non-contact demonstration of the CED's ability to discharge electricity). This is done to ensure that the device is fully operational prior to leaving HQ and going out on duty.
 9. Any issues discovered with the CED during this testing period should be brought to the immediate attention of a supervisor.
 10. The supervisor will then issue the authorized officer another CED and put the non-functional CED out of service.
 11. The Supervisor will then make a CAD entry with communications and contact the range master via e-mail and voice mail to be advised of the non-functional CED.
- D. If the officer is equipped with a body worn camera that will be used to record the circumstances of the firing/discharge of the CED in lieu of an internal video camera, the officer shall determine and record that the body worn camera is functional.

V. DEPLOYMENT

- A. CEDs may be deployed under the following circumstances:
1. The officer believes such force is reasonably necessary to prevent the person against whom the device is targeted from causing bodily injury to him/herself, an officer, or any other person; **or**

2. The person against whom the device is targeted is armed with an object that that the officer reasonably believes could be used as a deadly weapon, and the person refuses the officer's command to put down or surrender the object after having been given a reasonable opportunity to do so; or
 3. The officer believes such force is reasonably necessary to prevent the immediate flight of an individual whom the officer has probable cause to believe has committed an offense in which the suspect caused or attempted to cause death or serious bodily injury; or
 4. The person against whom the device is targeted resists a lawful arrest by using or threatening to use physical force or violence against the officer or another in a manner and to a degree that the officer reasonably believes creates a substantial risk of causing bodily injury to the officer, a victim, or a bystander; and
 5. The individual will not voluntarily submit to custody after having been given a reasonable opportunity to do so considering the exigency of the situation and the immediacy of the need to employ force.
- B. When feasible, an officer should warn the person against whom the CED is directed of the intent to fire/discharge the CED. If a subsequent discharge is necessary, the officer, when feasible, should warn the person that the officer intends to discharge the device once again. It shall not be necessary to warn the person if the person's conduct is creating a risk of death or serious bodily injury that is so immediate that any delay in firing the device would likely result in death or serious bodily injury (e.g., where the person is actively engaged in committing an aggravated assault, or in an attempt to commit suicide or self mutilation).
- C. An officer may, through verbal commands, threaten to use a CED, so long as the officer's purpose is limited to creating a belief, as an element of constructive authority, that the device will be used if necessary.
- D. An officer shall not exhibit a CED to a subject or conduct a spark display during an actual operation unless the officer reasonably believes that the display of the device and/or demonstration of its ability to discharge electricity as an exercise of constructive authority, would help to establish or maintain control in an effort to discourage resistance and ensure officer safety.
- E. A spark display may be conducted when the following conditions are met:
1. The purpose of such a display is to create a belief, as an element of constructive authority, that the device will be fired/discharged if necessary so as to induce compliance with an officer's commands;
 2. The subject to whom the CED is exhibited is refusing to comply with an officer's commands; and
 3. The use of some form of actual force (physical, mechanical, enhanced mechanical or deadly) against the subject may potentially be needed if the exercise of constructive authority is not successful in inducing the subject to comply with an officer's commands.

NOTE: In the event the subject refuses to comply with an officer's commands after witnessing a spark display, the officer **would not be authorized** to fire or discharge the CED unless the deployment criteria and prerequisites as set forth in this policy are satisfied.

4. If the CED is used as an element of constructive authority as described above, a Bloomfield Police Department *CED Constructive Authority Report* form must be completed.
- F. An officer may unholster and exhibit a CED or conduct a spark display if another officer on the scene has unholstered and exhibited a firearm, in accordance with *General Order V3C2 Use of Force*.
- G. To ensure officer safety and when feasible, at least one officer other than the one deploying the CED should be present, armed with lethal ammunition, and be prepared to deploy deadly force in the event the use of the CED, for any reason, fails to incapacitate the suspect and prevent them from causing death or serious bodily injury to the officer equipped with the device, or any other person.
- H. A CED may be used in conjunction with a distraction device, water-based chemical agent or less-lethal ammunition. If the individual has already received an electrical charge from a CED, the officer should, when feasible, provide the subject a reasonable opportunity to submit and comply with commands, considering the physiological effects of the discharge before deploying a distraction device, chemical agent, or less-lethal ammunition.
- I. An officer **shall not** direct an electrical charge against a person who has already received an electrical charge from a CED unless the subject, despite the initial discharge, continues to pose a substantial risk of causing bodily injury to oneself or any other person. The subject shall be given a reasonable opportunity to submit and comply with commands before being subjected to a second or subsequent discharge, unless the subject's conduct after the initial discharge creates a risk of bodily injury that is so immediate that any delay in applying a second or subsequent discharge would likely result in bodily injury.
- J. An officer **shall not** direct an electrical charge or current against a person who is restrained by handcuffs unless:
 1. The officer reasonably believes, based on the suspect's conduct while handcuffed, that such force is immediately necessary to protect the officer, subject or another person from imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, and;
 2. The use of physical or mechanical force is not immediately available to be employed; has been tried and failed to stop the imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury; reasonably appears to be unlikely to stop the imminent threat if tried; or would be too dangerous to the officer to employ.
 3. In the event that a CED is discharged against a person who is restrained by handcuffs, unless the officer is equipped with and activates a body worn camera so that the circumstances justifying a second or subsequent discharge are recorded by the body worn camera, the officer shall point the main body of the device so that the focus of the device's internal video

camera is centered on the person in order to record the circumstances justifying the discharge.

- K. An officer **shall not** use a conducted energy device in drive stun mode unless the officer reasonably believes, based on the suspect's conduct, that discharging the device in drive stun mode is immediately necessary to protect the officer, subject or another person from imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury.

NOTE: The use of drive stun mode may be utilized in the event of a single-probe impact or clothing disconnect in situations where, the officer reasonably believes, based on the suspect's conduct, that discharging the device in drive stun mode is immediately necessary to protect the officer, subject or another person from imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury. Drive stun location should be applied away from probe impact sites. This tactic should not be applied to a subject's head, neck or groin.

- L. Officers should use particular care when considering whether to use a conducted energy device against an individual who is particularly vulnerable due to age (elderly or young) or due to a known or reasonably apparent medical condition (e.g., pregnant).
- M. The CED should not be fired if there is a substantial risk that the darts/electrodes will strike an innocent person unless firing the device in such circumstances is reasonably necessary to protect an innocent person from death or serious bodily injury by the subject to whom the CED is targeted.
- N. During the deployment of a CED, the deploying officer shall, when feasible, continually evaluate the (force) options selected against the changing circumstances.
- O. In **all** situations in which the CED is fired or discharged, the officer shall point the main body of the device so that the focus of the video camera is centered on the subject in order to record the circumstances justifying the discharge.
- P. The on-duty supervisor or detective shall immediately notify the Essex County Prosecutor's Office when the use of a CED results in death or serious bodily injury as established in *General Order V3C2 Use of Force* (notification requirements).
- Q. The Essex County Prosecutor's Office shall investigate any deployment that results in serious bodily injury and/or death.

VI. MEDICAL REQUIREMENTS

- A. Subjects against whom a conducted energy device has been directed shall be transported to a medical facility for examination if any of the following circumstances exist:
 - 1. Subject requests medical attention.
 - 2. Subject has been rendered unconscious or is unresponsive.
 - 3. After being subjected to a discharge and does not appear to have recovered normally, as described in CED training.

4. Subject has exhibited signs of excited delirium as described in CED training prior to, during or after the discharge of the CED.
 5. Subject has suffered bodily injury requiring medical attention as a result of a fall, or otherwise reasonably appears to be in need of medical attention.
 6. Subject was exposed to three or more discharges from a CED during the encounter;
 7. Subject has been exposed to a continuous discharge lasting 15 seconds or more.
 8. No one present at the scene is qualified or authorized to remove the CED darts/electrodes from the subject's person.
 9. When an officer trained in the removal of CED darts/electrodes experiences difficulty during the removal.
 10. Any part of the dart/electrode has broken off and remains imbedded.
 11. The dart/electrode is lodged in a sensitive area (e.g., face, head, eye, throat, neck, groin or female breast, etc.). In the absence of exigent circumstances requiring immediate action, a CED dart/electrode may only be removed from these areas of the subject's body by an emergency medical technician (EMT) or by other qualified medical personnel.
- B. Removal of CED darts/electrodes shall only be conducted by an officer trained to remove CED darts/electrodes.
- C. Officers shall wear protective gloves during dart/electrode removal. Darts/electrodes shall be handled as a biohazard risk and secured as outlined in CED training.

VII. PROHIBITED USES

- A. The following uses of a CED are prohibited:
1. A CED shall not be fired or discharged against a person who is exhibiting only passive resistance to officer's command to move from or to a place, to get onto the ground, or to exit a vehicle. A CED shall not be fired or discharged against a person, for example, who is attempting instinctively to reduce the leverage of a wristlock, hammerlock, or other pain-compliance hold applied by an officer, or who is bracing or pulling against an officer's attempt to pull/move him or her.
 2. A CED shall not be fired or discharged for the sole purpose of preventing a person from committing property damage.
 3. A CED shall not be fired or discharged against the operator of a moving vehicle unless the use of deadly force against the operator would be authorized.

4. When a subject is situated on an elevated surface (e.g. ledge, scaffold, near a precipice, etc.) unless reasonable efforts have been made to prevent or minimize a fall-related injury (e.g., deploying a safety net).
5. On or adjacent to a body of water in which the targeted person could fall during the application of the device.
6. In an environment an officer knows, or has reason to believe, is potentially flammable, volatile or where explosive material is present that might be ignited by an open spark, including but not limited to pepper spray with a volatile propellant, gasoline, natural gas or propane.
7. The discharge of two or more devices upon a subject at the same time.
8. Be used or threatened to be used to retaliate for any past conduct or to impose punishment.

VIII. EVIDENCE COLLECTION AND DATA DOWNLOAD

- A. In all deployments, other than training, the probes, cartridge(s), wires and sample of AFIDS shall be secured, as specified in training, and placed in an evidence bag affixed with a biohazard label and entered into evidence.
- B. A supervisor authorized to conduct a data download shall download the firing data and video of the deployment as soon as operationally feasible and electronically saved and saved to a CD. Supervisors shall print out a copy of the related firing data, which shall be submitted with the reportable use of force form. The firing data report shall also be scanned and attached with the corresponding report.
- C. Only authorized supervisors shall have access to data stored on the CED and on the CD.
- D. Authorized supervisors shall conduct quarterly data downloads of devices assigned on their personnel. Supervisors shall reconcile the data obtained to ensure accountability between the discharge cycles recorded and those documented in reports. Print out copies of the data downloads shall be retained by the respective divisions.
- E. The authorized supervisor shall afford the member of law enforcement the opportunity to review the stored video and firing data when completing reports.
- F. Only authorized officers or trained medical personal may remove these darts. (See AG/ECPO Policy). Protective gloves must be worn to minimize risk of exposure to biohazards.
- G. The CED that was deployed shall be removed from service and placed into evidence for data and video download.
- H. If the CED is used as an element of constructive authority a Bloomfield Police Department *CED Constructive Authority Report Form* must be completed. The CED can remain in service and downloaded by the evidence supervisor or designee as soon as possible.

- I. Under the direction of the evidence supervisor, quarterly data downloads shall be conducted on each device assigned to personnel. The evidence supervisor shall reconcile the data obtained to ensure accountability between the discharge cycles recorded and those documented in reports. Print out copies of the data downloads shall be retained by the BPD
- J. In the case of signs of medical distress or serious injury the following steps shall be taken.
 - 1. The area should be preserved as a crime scene.
 - 2. Photographs of the scene overall should be taken.
 - 3. Measurements of the scene and location of CED components should be taken.
 - 4. Photographs of the CED components, AFIDs, blast doors and wire should be photographed in their location prior to collection for evidence.
 - 5. Once the photographs are taken the components can be collected utilizing the method described in subsection VIII.B above.
 - 6. Special care should be utilized during the collection of the wire with special attention given to the knot in the wire where it attaches to the probe.
 - 7. The internal affairs commander will be notified if medical distress or serious injury occurs as the result of a CED deployment.
- K. If the CED was separated from the operator and the situation requires photographs, the CED should be left in its current place. The CED DOES NOT need rendering into safe mode. After 20 minutes of inactivity, it will go into sleep mode. Even after it goes into sleep mode, leave the safety selector switch in its current position.
 - 1. If the CED is found with the cartridge still inserted collect as a unit. Do not remove the power source from the CED.
 - 2. If they are separate, collect separately and note such in the report.
 - 3. Limit altering the items from how they are found.

IX. REPORTING AND EVALUATION

- A. In all instances when a CED is fired or discharged the officer who employed such force shall complete:
 - 1. *An Incident Report; and*
 - 2. *A Use of Force Report; and*
 - 3. *An Essex County Firearms Discharge Report; and*
 - 4. *A Conducted Energy Device Deployment Review Report.*

- B. In all instances when a conducted energy device is fired at or discharged upon a person, Internal Affairs shall investigate the circumstances and outcome of the device's use.
 - 1. The investigating supervisor shall report on the incident to the police director through the chain of command, providing the director information on all relevant circumstances, deployment, and outcome, including whether the deployment avoided injury to an officer and avoided the need to use deadly force.
 - 2. Upon receipt, the police director shall render a finding on whether the firing and all discharges complied with the *New Jersey Attorney General's Supplemental Policy on Conducted Energy Devices* and this general order.
 - 3. The police director shall forward the incident report, the CED data log(s), and the video of the incident captured by the CED to the Essex County Prosecutor within 3 business days of the firing/discharge, unless the Essex County Prosecutor grants the police director's request for a reasonable extension of time within which to forward the report for good cause shown.
- C. The Essex County Prosecutor shall review all reports detailing CED usage.
- D. If the CED is used as an element of constructive authority a Bloomfield Police Department *CED Constructive Authority Report Form* must be completed.
- E. All CED usage is subject to the meaningful review requirement and the removal from line duty requirement in *General Order V3C2 Use of Force*.

X. REFERENCES

- A. New Jersey Attorney General's Revised Supplemental Policy on Conducted Energy Devices (October 7, 2010)
- B. New Jersey Attorney General's Directive Revising the Supplemental Policy on Conducted Energy Devices (01/07/2016)
- C. New Jersey Attorney General's Use of Force Policy (June, 2000)
- D. New Jersey Attorney General Directive on Use of Flammable Aerosol Spray Device (June 20, 2012)
- E. N.J.S.A. 2C: 39-3(g)(1), 2C: 39-3(h)
- F. NJSACOP Standards 1.10.1, 1.10.2, 3.3.1, 3.3.2, 3.3.3, 3.3.4.