

Introduction to TASER's Medical Oversight Team



Dr. Richard Carmona
Former Surgeon General of the
United States

Director, TASER Board of
Directors



Dr. Mark Kroll
Former CTO of St. Jude Medical

#1 Patent Holder on Cardiac
Devices in the World

Chairman, TASER Scientific and
Medical Advisory Board

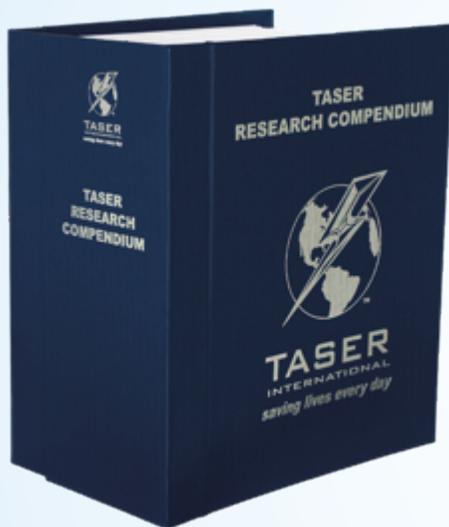


Dr. Hugh Calkins
President of Heart Rhythm Society

Head of Electrophysiology at Johns
Hopkins

On Hiatus, TASER Scientific and
Medical Advisory Board

Extensive Safety Research



500+

Safety Studies

(10x More than any other force option)

Select Samples of Institutions That Have Published Research on TASER ECDs:



TASER Devices Reduce Injuries

Injuries Per 1,000 Exposures



FIREARM*

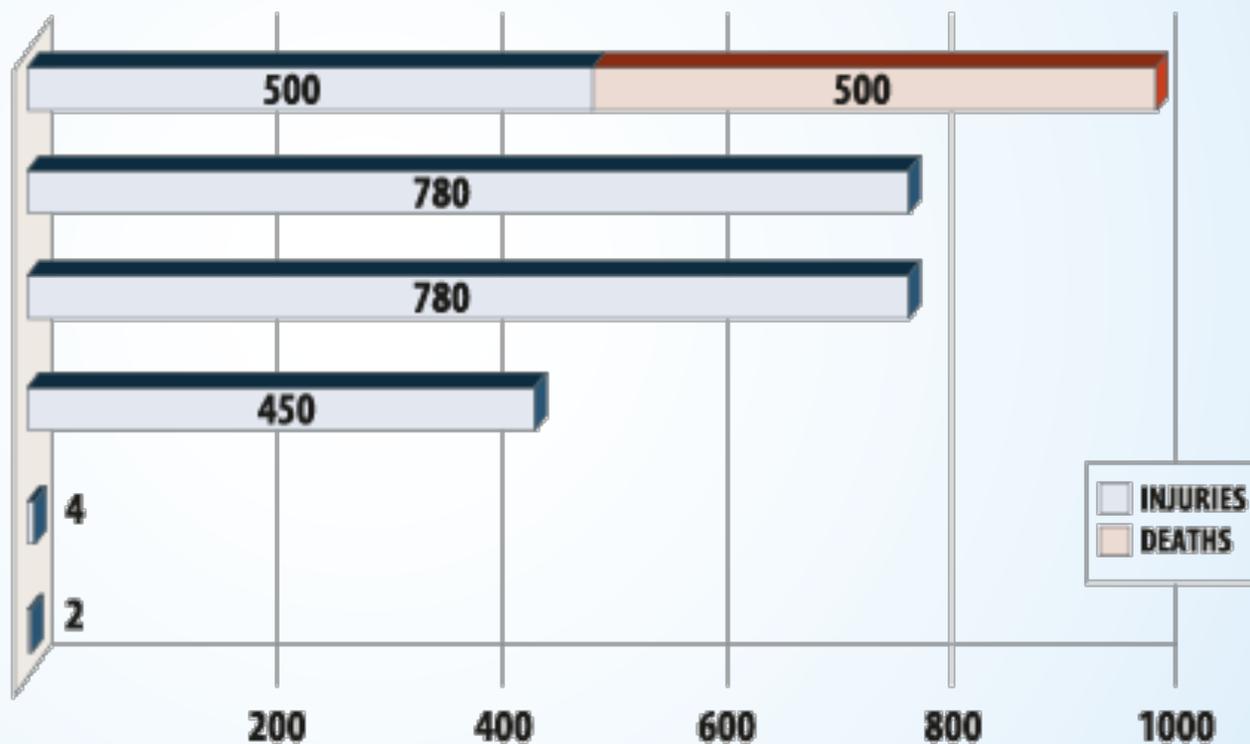
BATON STRIKE**

PUNCH**

KICK**

PLAYING BASKETBALL***

TASER****



INJURIES
DEATHS



POLICE EXECUTIVE
RESEARCH FORUM

70%

Fewer Officer Injuries

The study found that use of ECWs was associated with a 70-percent reduction in the chances of an officer being injured compared to agencies that do not use ECWs.

40%

Fewer Suspect Injuries

The odds of a suspect being injured were reduced by more than 40 percent in ECW agencies compared to non-ECW agencies.

Together, we can
**Keep
Officers
Safer.**



76%

Fewer Officer Injuries

When officers use TASER ECDs.

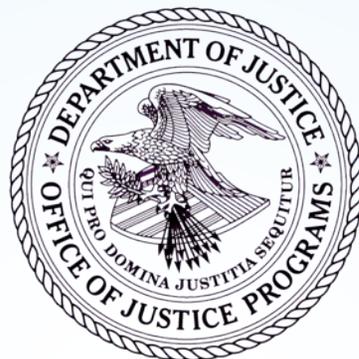
Source: Police Executive Research Forum (PERF)
Report to NIJ, Sept 2009

NEWT
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- “[TASER] CEDs represent a safer alternative than other use of force methods.”
- “Studies by law enforcement agencies deploying [TASER] CEDs have shown reduced injuries to both officers and suspects in use-of-force encounters and reduced use of deadly force.”





We can Make
Communities SAFER

In Miami Dade Police Department, TASER CED use was
associated with

**90% Less
Suspect Injuries**

*Source: [Police Use of Force, Tasers and Other
Less-Lethal Weapons](#)
U.S. Department of Justice, May 2011*

- “CED use is associated with a significantly lower risk of injury than physical force, so it should be considered as an alternative in situations that would otherwise result in the application of physical force.”
- “The risks of cardiac arrhythmias or death remain low and make CEDs more favorable than other weapons.”

UK Field Study Results



The relative risk of police use-of-force options: Evaluating the potential for deployment of electronic weaponry

Emma Jenkinson, Clare Neeson, Anthony Bleetman

- Subject injury rates were lower in TASER M26 deployment than in deployment of CS spray, batons or police dogs.
- On the basis of our findings (and from a medical safety perspective only), the TASER weapon should be deployed on the use-of-force hierarchy between empty-handed physical skills and incapacitant sprays.

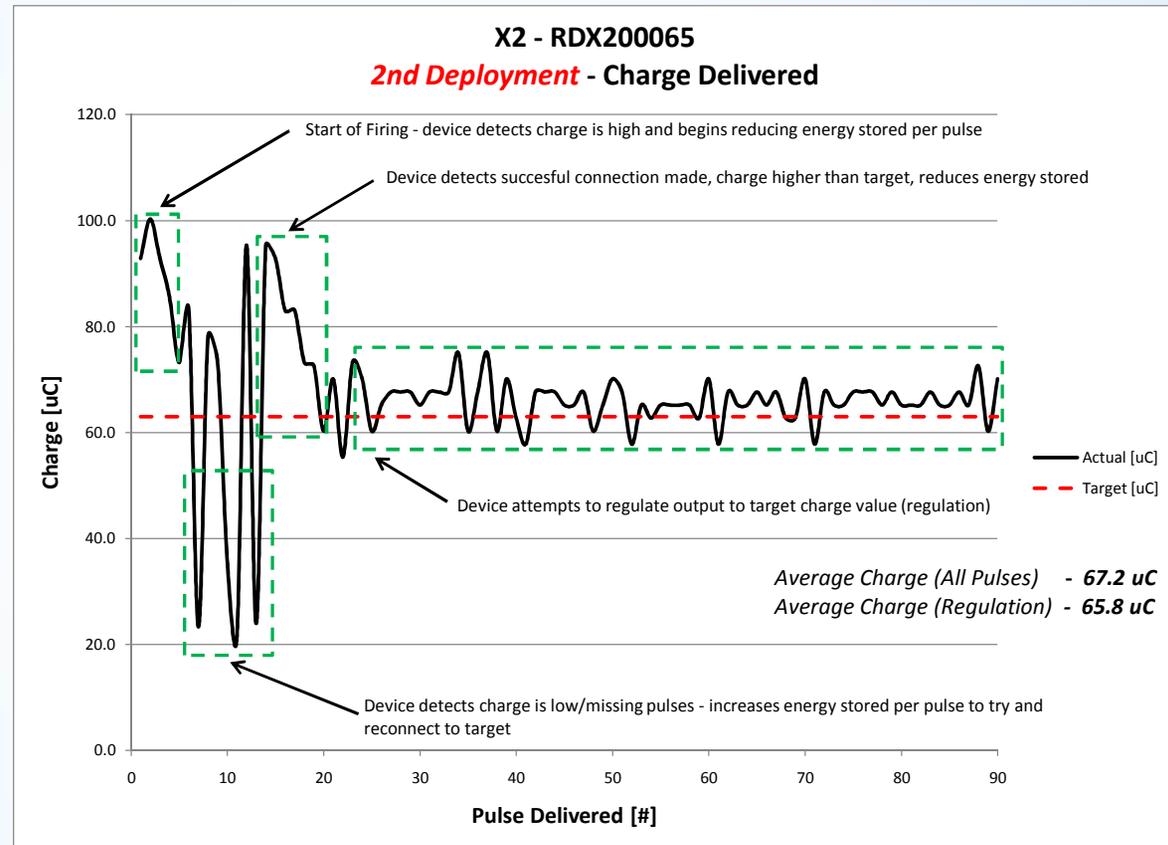
* Source: E. Jenkinson et al. / Journal of Clinical Forensic Medicine, 8 December, 2005

Facts on “Calibration” Testing

- There has never been a single allegation of injury of any type related to a TASER weapon being out of specification
- TASER devices cannot “fail” to produce more output
- Every new generation TASER weapon has built-in calibration and testing diagnostics
- TASER certifies people in testing the devices using recognized scientific instruments

TASER X2 Log Readout

• Slide 9



Aegis / Ken Stetham are a Competitor Seeking the State of Vermont to Give them Control over Testing a Competitor's Device



Ken Stetham demonstrates
The AEGIS Mark 63 Stun
Baton to WCPO Cincinnati.



- In 2004, Aegis Introduced a stun device to compete with TASER
- Aegis strategy has been to attack TASER safety
- Aegis weapon sales never materialized
- Now – Aegis introduces a “tester” for TASER’s devices

More info:

<http://www.tactical-life.com/magazines/guns-and-weapons/aegis-mk63/>

The Real Issue: How do we reduce the overall use-of-force in police encounters?

Resources better spent on:

Training

Tools to Improve Transparency and Accountability



Rialto PD / Cambridge University Wearable Cameras Study



87.5 % reduction in citizen complaints.

59.0% reduction in use of force.

- *This was attributed to the cameras, nothing else, because of the random allocation procedure we used during the experiment.*