Name: ____________________________ Dept. / Company: ___________________

New Cert: ______________________ Recert: ___________________________

Training Date: ____________ Location: _____________________________________

1. True/False  United States ("U.S.") Courts ("Courts") have held that officers must be trained in the constitutional limitations of excessive force.

2. True/False  "Quantum of force" basically means reasonably foreseeable (to the officer) effects and injuries of a chosen force option under the totality of the circumstances.

3. True/False  (Similar to batons and pepper spray) Use of a CEW in dart mode constitutes an "intermediate, significant level" of force that must be justified by a strong government interest.

4. True/False  Courts have held that the use of a CEW against a non-violent misdemeanant who appeared to pose no immediate threat and who was given no warning was unconstitutional excessive force.

5. True/False  Under the 4th Amendment to the U.S. Constitutional standard: in judging whether [an officer’s] actions were reasonable, we must consider the risk of bodily harm that [the officer’s] actions posed to [the person] in light of the [person’s] threat to the public that [the officer] was trying to eliminate.

6. True/False  It is an excessive and unreasonable use of force for an officer to repeatedly administer electrical shocks with a CEW on a person who is no longer armed, has been brought to the ground, has been restrained physically by several other officers, and is no longer actively resisting arrest.

7. True/False  An officer who uses unnecessary, gratuitous, and disproportionate force to seize a secured, unarmed person, does not act in an objectively reasonable manner and, thus, is not entitled to qualified immunity.

8. Factors courts may consider in determining the reasonableness of an officer’s use of force include, but are not limited to;
   a)  The availability of (less injurious) alternative methods of capturing, controlling, restraining, or subduing a person
   b)  What officers knew about the person’s health, mental condition, or other relevant frailties
   c)  Whether officers warned the person that a certain type of force was about to be used, if possible
   d)  All of the above
9. If the person is not an immediate threat or a flight risk from a serious event, then, courts have stated that a CEW should not be used:
   a) When the person is passively resisting
   b) When the person is actually or perceived to be mentally ill
   c) Without the officer first attempting to use negotiation, commands, or physical skills
   d) All of the above

10. True/False Every CEW trigger pull or 5 seconds of discharge must be justified under the specific circumstances of the incident

11. True/False The more electrode pairs on a CEW applied to a person the greater the foreseeable quantum of force.

12. Courts have ruled that:
   a) The use of a CEW on a person involves the application of force
   b) Each CEW application involves an additional use of force
   c) Multiple CEW applications cannot be justified solely on the grounds that a person fails to comply with a command
   d) All of the above

13. True/False An officer cannot justify a use of force on "possibilities." Courts have held that "a simple statement by an officer that he fears for his safety or the safety of others is not enough; there must be objective factors to justify such a concern;" and thus, an officer's use of force must be based on "probable" and not "possible" beliefs.

14. True/False In most instances officers are not allowed to use a CEW on a person who is restrained and no longer reasonably perceived to be an immediate threat or flight risk from a serious physical harm event.

15. CEWs are serious weapons and shall not be used for:
   a) Verbal defiance
   b) Belligerence
   c) Punishment
   d) Horse play
   e) All of the above