

Glossary of Electronic Control Weapons

Activate: Depressing the trigger of an ECW, causing it to arc or to deploy darts.

AFID: Acronym for Anti-Felon I.D. AFIDs are small pieces of confetti-like paper and plastic that are loaded into TASER[®] branded cartridges that can be used to help trace and identify the type of cartridge, the year it was built, and the cartridge serial number. This information may be helpful in finding where the cartridge was sold and to whom it was sold.

Amplitude, impulse: The difference between the specified level corresponding to the maximum peak (minimum peak) of the positive (negative) impulse-like waveform and the level of the state preceding the first transition of that impulse-like waveform.

Amplitude, waveform: The difference between the levels of two different states of a waveform. Two different definitions for amplitude are authorized by this standard because they are both in common use. In all applications of this standard, the chosen definition should be clearly identified.

Analyst: Refers to an individual who analyzes.

Cartridge: Refers to what is loaded into the front of most ECWs. Generally, the components of an ECW cartridge consist of probes, wires, puncture pin, primer, gas capsule or gunpowder, and in some models AFIDS.

Dart Mode: Refers to ECW darts (also called probes) shot at a target.

Data Download: Refers to the ECW firing record document that generally includes timestamps of chronological ECW discharge(s), discharge duration(s), temperature, and battery life. In some newer ECW models the data download will also report whether contact was made with the target.

Digital Evidence: Refers to items in digital format that are associated with a particular ECW event (e.g., *ECW Data Download*).

Discharge: Refers to the initial or re-energizing of the ECW, regardless of whether it made contact with the intended target.

Drift: Refers to time clock drift in some ECW models.

Drive Stun or Touch Mode: See *Stun Mode*.

Electronic Control Weapon: Generally refers to any hand-held weapon that produces and discharge electrical energy that is designed to temporarily capture and/or control individuals, and/or apply pain in order to gain compliance, or to overcome resistance. Examples include, but are not limited to: TASER[®] branded

models M26[™], X26[™], X2[™], X3[™], XREP[™], C2[™]; the Stinger 200[™]; Karbon Arms; Nova, and Ultron II[®].

ECW long-range wireless: An ECW that is compact in size and that is fired or launched from a separate and independent firearm, device, or apparatus and to which there is no physical connection between the ECW and the firearm, device, or apparatus after it is fired or launched.

Evidence: Refers to statements, writings, material objects, or other things that are collected and often presented, including testimony, in a legal proceeding that are offered to prove the existence or nonexistence of a fact and are admitted by the court.

Firing Record: Refers to the recorded firing record of the ECW, commonly referred to as the ECW data download.

Penetrate: To enter or diffuse through the clothing or skin.

Potential Evidence: Refers to statements, writings, material objects, or other things are collected and often presented in a legal proceeding with the goal that one or more of these items will be admitted and/or accepted by the court.

Probe: Refers to each “dart” that is attached to the end of each wire of an ECW cartridge. The probe is what penetrates the target, and contains a barbed end.

Probe deployment: Refers to firing of ECW probes at a target.

Probe spread: Refers to the distance, usually measured in degree that ECW probes spread when fired into a target.

Pulse: Refers to current that is emitted from the ECW in short bursts that is separated in time.

Pulse Rate: Refers to the pulses emitted from the ECW per second.

Securing Under Power: Techniques used to secure a person during the activation cycle.

Sensitive Population Groups: Those who reasonably appear to be, or are known to be, children, elderly, medically infirm, pregnant, or users of a cardiac pacemaker.

Serious Bodily Harm: Refers to bodily injury that creates a substantial risk of death or which causes serious permanent disfigurement, or which causes a permanent or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily member or organ, or other serious bodily injury.

Standard Cycle: A timed electrical discharge occurring when an ECW trigger is pressed and released. In some models, the ECW will continue to deliver an electrical discharge until the trigger is released.

Stun Belt: A remotely activated body belt designed for prisoner transfers or courtroom security.

Stun Mode: Refers to the touching the target's body with the ECW contacts causing transitory, localized pain.

TASER®: A branded less lethal device used to incapacitate persons by discharging an electronic current into the subject. In the *Dart Mode*, the Taser is an electro-muscular disruption system and uses propelled wires to conduct energy to a remote target. The Taser can also be used in the *Stun Mode*, without deploying the darts. (Also see, *Electronic Control Weapon*, above).

Waveform : A waveform is a representation of a signal (for example, a graph, plot, oscilloscope presentation, discrete time series, equations, or table of values).

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This glossary was prepared with the assistance of John Peters, Ph.D., of the Institute for the Prevention of In Custody Deaths, 2012. He is a certified TASER® instructor and armorer.

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