The handgun did not. The handgun was holstered on defendant's right, or dominant side, with a two-step release mechanism requiring defendant to push down and forward and then back on a separate safety switch. The Taser, in contrast, was holstered on defendant's left, or nondominant side, for a cross-draw by defendant's right hand and had only a safety strap and safety hood. After . . . incidents of handgun/Taser confusion, . . . several police agencies changed their Taser policies to require nondominant-side holstering and the Taser's bright yellow color as measures to prevent handgun/Taser confusion. A reasonable jury could conclude that a reasonably prudent person could distinguish between the two weapons, and drawing the deadly weapon—heavier, of a different color, and on the dominant side of the body with a complicated release mechanism—under the circumstances, amounted to criminal negligence. Thus, the jury could have reasonably found defendant's conduct . . . was not a mere mistake.