

**Los Angeles Police Department
BolaWrap (4 hrs)
LAPD Only
Expanded Course Outline**

Instructional Goal: To teach the student to identify and understand the deployment of the BolaWrap in accordance with LAPD Use of Force Policy and tactical considerations.

Performance Objectives: Using lecture, group discussion, practical application and testing, the student will:

- ❑ Describe the nomenclature and operation of the BolaWrap and cartridges
- ❑ Explain and demonstrate: Pre-Shift Inspection; Patrol Ready; Unload/Armory Ready; Deployment Ready; Decock; Deploy; and Failure Drill
- ❑ Safely remove the BolaWrap cord and anchors
- ❑ Explain and demonstrate an understanding of deployment distances and target areas as they relate to the BolaWrap
- ❑ Understand how the application of this training is in keeping with our Department's UOF policy, philosophy and tactical planning.
- ❑ Demonstrate an understanding of how our Department's guiding value of Reverence for Human Life is the moral and ethical foundation of de-escalation, tactics, reasonable force, and officer safety.
- ❑ Understand the Use of Force Policy regarding less lethal options, focusing on how it pertains to the BolaWrap and how the use of the BolaWrap adheres to the guiding principal of Reverence for Human Life.
- ❑ Review and discuss Command and Control and demonstrate during practical exercise.

I. BolaWrap Remote Restraint Device (BolaWrap RRD) Course Overview (10 minutes)

A. Introduction

1. Instructor (s)
 - a. Name, Assignment
 - b. Experience
 - c. Distribute POST and Safety roster
2. Brief overview of the training schedule and training facility
 - a. Schedule
 - b. Facility
3. Overview Safety Plan: IIPP Guidelines
 - a. Instructor/Student Ratios: Static Drills 1:5
 - b. These safety guidelines apply to all training given by the Department. These guidelines are to ensure that staff and participants are aware of potentially hazardous situations and how to avoid them.
 - c. These guidelines will be discussed and distributed to each student, instructor and coordinator to ensure they are followed.
 - d. Anyone participating in the training, whether student, observer, or instructor, has the authority to "STOP" the exercise if they observe an unsafe act or condition that may cause imminent injury or death and/or damage to the facilities.

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- e. Protective eyewear and ear protection (American National Standards Institute (ANSI) approved) shall be worn if blanks or live-fire rounds are used during a practical application or during any demonstration using the same.
- 4. Students shall immediately notify an instructor(s) or the training staff of any injury sustained during training, and use the following steps in the event of a serious injury
 - a. Render first aid and obtain appropriate medical assistance. Notify the Fire Department rescue ambulance via telephone, cellular phone, or police radio. Give specific directions to the location of the incident.
 - b. In case of a serious injury, all IIPP notifications and protocol shall be followed.
 - c. At each training location, there is a notebook located in the training unit's office also containing the emergency plan that is in place.
 - d. The Supervisor will ensure that the necessary Worker Compensation forms (PDAS-43) and other reports (Employee Notification Form / 15.7) are completed in a timely manner.
 - e. Transport to the local hospital for a major injury.
 - f. Facility Information

Location: Davis Training Facility (Class 143/ Range C)
12001 Blucher Ave
Granada Hills, CA 91344
(818) 832-3700

Contact Person: Kristin Traynor
12001 Blucher Ave
Granada Hills, CA 91344
(818) 832-3740

Local Hospital: Providence Holy Cross Medical Center
15031 Rinaldi Street
Mission Hills, CA 91345
(818) 365-8051

B. Course Requirements: DISTRIBUTE: Current Use of Force Directive for BolaWrap RRD

- 1. Overview the handout and ensure to address the key points
- 2. BolaWrap RRD Course Requirements
 - a. The student shall pass the BolaWrap RRD written test with a score of 100%. If a score of 100% is not achieved, the student will meet with the instructor immediately after class to determine the correct answers and place their initials next to them to ensure the student's understanding of Department policy.
 - b. The student will describe the nomenclature and operation of the BolaWrap RRD and cartridges.

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- c. The student will explain and demonstrate: Pre-Shift Inspections; Patrol Ready; Unload/Armory Ready; Deployment Ready; Decock; Deploy; and Failure Drill.
- d. The student will safely manipulate the BolaWrap RRD and deploy multiple cartridges on a dummy target.
- e. The student will communicate with partner officers during training to ensure readiness and avoid a potential contagious fire situation.
- f. The student will safely remove the BolaWrap chord and anchors.
- g. The student will demonstrate an understanding of the designated target areas relating to the BolaWrap RRD.
- h. A serious violation of any safety rule is grounds for immediate removal from the class.

C. SAFETY Rules

- 1. Firearms Definition
 - a. The BolaWrap RRD is defined as a firearm under 26 U.S.C. §5845(e)
 - b. For the purposes of the National Firearms Act, the term “Any Other Weapon: means: Any weapon or device capable of being concealed on the person from which a shot can be discharged through the energy of an explosive...
 - c. 18 U.S. Code §921- Definitions (3) The term “firearm” means (A) any weapon (including a starter gun) which will or is designed to or may readily be converted to expel a projectile by the action of an explosive....
- 2. The BolaWrap RRD can cause injury if not handled properly
 - a. Always handle a BolaWrap RRD as if loaded.
 - b. Never point device at another person, unless instructed to in training, or if deploying device in the field.
 - c. Keep finger off activation button until ready to deploy.
 - d. Be aware of area around and beyond target.
 - e. Avoid shining laser into anyone’s eyes.
 - f. Only target recommended target zones.
- 3. General Safety Rules
 - a. No firearms during practical exercises.
 - b. Every person is a safety officer and will immediately report any unsafe conditions by shouting “STOP.”
 - c. Eye and ear protection will be worn by every participant and observer during cartridge deployments.
 - d. Safety will remain engaged unless instructor directs students to disengage safety or when necessary during training exercises.
 - e. Identify location of medical/trauma kit.
- 4. Auditory Safety
 - a. Hearing test with BolaWrap RRD conducted by Dr. Ashley G. Anderson Jr., MD, MS, Medical Director, City of Madison, WI Police Department
 - b. Decibel level at ear is 100-105 decibels
 - c. Safe level for deploying device outdoors up to ten times per year without hearing protection and will not experience any hearing loss or damage.

II. Use of Force Review (15 minutes)

Purpose: To Discuss use of force considerations, policy, legal issues, moral and ethical dilemmas to include De-Escalation and Reverence for Human Life.

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Procedures: Large group discussion

Review Office of Administrative Services Notice 1.3, "Use of Less-Lethal Force-Clarification and openly discuss how it affects the use of less-lethal force options.

- A. Reverence for Human Life¹
1. In Preamble for Use of Force Policy
 2. Why?
 3. How does this play into our decisions when using force?
- B. **California Penal Code section 835(a)** states that any peace officer who has reasonable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a public offense may use reasonable force to;
1. Effect the arrest
 2. Prevent escape
 3. Overcome resistance
 4. Only reasonable force may be used
 5. You must have reasonable suspicion to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a public offense
- C. **Graham v. Connor 490 U.S. 386 (1989)** affirms the "objectively reasonable" standard and states that the "reasonableness" of a particular use of force must be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene, and its calculus must embody an allowance for the fact that police officers are often forced to make split-second decisions about the amount of force necessary in a particular situation.
1. No 20/20 hindsight
 2. Based on the totality of facts known at the time
 3. Would another officer with similar training and experience, facing similar circumstances act the same way or use similar judgement?
 4. Does not have to be the best decision, just a reasonable decision
- D. **Tactical De-Escalation Techniques**²
1. Guided by the principal of reverence for human life
 2. The use of techniques to:
 - a) Reduce the intensity of an encounter with a suspect; AND,
 - b) Enable an officer to have additional options to gain voluntary compliance; OR,
 - c) Mitigate the need to use a higher level of force
 - d) All while maintaining control of the situation
 3. Tactical de-escalation **DOES NOT** require that an officer compromise their safety or increase the risk of physical harm to the public
 4. Tactical de-escalation techniques should only be used when it is safe and prudent to do so

¹ LAPD Use of Force-Tactics Directive No. 1.1, Use of Force Policy, August 2017

² LAPD Use of Force-Tactics Directive No. 16, Tactical De-Escalation Techniques, October 2016

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- **Planning**
- **Assessment**
- **Time**
- **Redeployment and/or Containment**
- **Other Resources**
- **Lines of Communication**

E. Less Lethal Weapons and Ammunition

2. California Penal Code Section 16780(a)
 - a) “Less lethal weapon” means any device that is designed to or that has been converted to expel or propel less lethal ammunition by any action, mechanism, or process for the purpose of incapacitating, immobilizing or stunning a human being through the infliction of any less than lethal impairment of physical condition, function or senses including physical pain or discomfort. It is not necessary that a weapon leave any lasting or permanent incapacitation, discomfort, pain or other injury or disability in order to qualify as a less lethal weapon.
3. California Penal Code Section 16770
 - a) As used in this part, “Less Lethal Ammunition” means any ammunition that both of the following requirements.
 - 1) Designed to be used in any less lethal weapon or any other kind of weapon (including but not limited to firearms, pistols, revolvers, shotguns, rifles and spring, compressed air and compressed gas weapons; and
 - 2) When used in less lethal weapon or other weapon is designed to immobilize or incapacitate or stun a human being through the infliction of any less lethal impairment of physical condition, function of senses, including physical pain or discomfort.

B. Less-Lethal Force-Clarification³

1. Less-Lethal force options (OC Spray, baton, TASER, Beanbag Shotgun, 40mm LLL and Less-Lethal munitions) are only permissible when:
 - a) An officer reasonably believes the suspect or subject is violently resisting arrest;
or,
 - b) Poses an immediate threat of violence or physical harm.
2. Less-Lethal force options shall not be used for a suspect or subject who is:
 - a) Passively resisting, or
 - b) Merely failing to comply with commands.
3. Verbal threats of violence or mere non-compliance do not alone justify the use of Less-Lethal force.
4. In addition, generally, an officer shall give a verbal warning prior to using such force when feasible.

C. United States Court of Appeals for the 9th Circuit

³ Office of Administrative Services Notice 1.3, Use of Less-Lethal Force Clarification, January 22, 2018

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1. Defines “Intermediate Force” as force capable of inflicting significant pain and causing serious injury. (Young v. County of Los Angeles)

D. *Deorle v. Rutherford* (2001DJJDAR 2725)

1. Officers have a duty to warn, if possible, before using any force option, including beanbags
2. The cloth cased shot constitutes force which carries significant risk of serious injury and thus is not to be deployed lightly

E. *Bryan v. McPherson* (630 F.3d 805)

1. X26 TASER and similar devices, when used in dart mode, constitute an “intermediate, significant level of force that must be justified by the governmental interest involved.”
2. Placed the taser at a higher level of force than most law enforcement agencies and the International Association of Chiefs of Police had placed them

F. *Young v. County of Los Angeles*

1. Traffic stop for a seatbelt violation (infraction)
2. Pepper spray and baton blows are “intermediate force” because they are “capable of inflicting significant pain and causing serious injury,” and therefore “present a significant intrusion upon an individual’s liberty interests.”

**III. Deployment Policy for BolaWrap Remote Restraint Device
(5 minutes)**

A. BolaWrap RRD is a non-lethal device

B. The use of the BolaWrap RRD is not considered a use of force unless there is a visible injury or complaint of pain

C. Deployment Policy

1. The BolaWrap RRD may be used when the circumstances perceived by the officer indicate that:
 - a) The suspect needing to be detained or controlled indicates through words or action they will resist arrest or will not voluntarily comply with lawful orders; or
 - b) The suspect has demonstrated, by words or action, an intention to be violent or to physically resist, and reasonably appears to present the potential to harm officers, him/herself or others
2. Mere flight from a pursuing officer, without other known circumstances or factors, is not good cause for the BolaWrap RRD to apprehend an individual.

D. Only personnel trained on the BolaWrap RRD may deploy the unit

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IV. BolaWrap Remote Restraint Device Overview (10 minutes)

A. Device Overview

1. The perf is a handheld device powered by a blank round and projects an eight-foot Kevlar cord with a 380-pound test strength at the velocity of 640 feet per second.
2. Each end of the cord contains an anchor with four-hooks designed to attach to a subject's clothing and temporarily restrains them without relying on pain compliance.
3. The BolaWrap RRD gives law enforcement officers the ability to restrain and apprehend subjects with minimal use of force.
4. The BolaWrap RRD is a Remote Restraint device that impedes mobility.
5. When used properly, the BolaWrap RRD can cause minimal or no pain.
6. The BolaWrap RRD, may be used to prevent situations from escalating and resulting in the need to use more injurious force options; thus, avoiding injuries to both officers and subjects.
7. The BolaWrap RRD may be viewed more favorably than other force options by the general public and community.

B. History

1. Invented in 2016 by Scot Cohen and Woody Norris
2. Created in 2017 and presented to law enforcement agencies
3. Commenced training in 2018 of law enforcement agencies across the United States
4. Commenced training in foreign countries in 2019

V. Nomenclature (10 minutes)

A. BolaWrap Remote Restraint Device

1. Safety
 - a. Activates green line laser
 - b. Unit will vibrate
2. Cocking Lever
 - a. Device should only be cocked with safety off
 - b.
3. Activation Button
 - a. Will not work with safety on
 - b. Will not deploy if device has not been cocked
4. Cartridge Release Lever
 - a. Black
 - b. Reload speed: 3-8 seconds
5. Cartridge Cavity
6. Green Line Laser

B. Cartridges

1. Body

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- a. Black
- b. Serialized
- 2. Propellant
 - a. .380 partial charge blank
 - b. Discharge speed: 513 feet per second
 - c. Sound volume: 105/110 dB
 - d. Wrap speed: 270 feet per second at 10-feet
- 3. Blast Shield
- 4. Anchor with 4-hooks
- 5. Kevlar cord
 - a. 8-foot
 - b. 380-pound strength
- C. Holster
 - 1. Kydex Holster
 - 2. Belt Clip
- D. Green Line Laser
 - 1. Laser is turned on/off by activating
 - 2. Laser is 5 milliwatts, and could cause retina damage if pointed at eyes
 - 3. Because aiming is best with laser system, it is highly recommended only using device with functioning laser
 - a. Point of aim/point of impact
 - b. Laser should be held parallel with ground
 - 4. Laser has 40 minutes of continuous run time
 - 5. Laser maintenance consists of replacing batteries when needed

Break (5 minutes)

VI. BolaWrap Remote Restraint Device Operation (20 minutes)

- A. Pre-Shift Inspection: Conducted at start of watch or if device is dropped
 - 1. Laser
 - a. Ensure no cartridge in device
 - b. Point device at ground and disengage safety
 - c. If no laser, or if laser is blinking, replace batteries
 - 2. Cocker
 - a. Cock device, ensuring cocker works
 - b. Must be done with safety off
 - 3. Safety
 - a. Place safety on
 - b. Point in safe direction
 - c. Press activation button, ensuring safety is working
 - 4. Activation Button
 - a. Point in safe direction
 - b. Take safety off

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- c. Press activation button, ensuring activation button works
 - 5. Cartridge Cavity
 - a. Place safety on
 - b. Inspect cartridge cavity for dust and debris
 - c. Wipe with dry cloth if necessary
 - 6. Duty Cartridge
 - a. Ensure blast shield and blank cartridge in place
 - b. Replace cartridge if any noticeable damage observed
- B. Loading/Patrol Ready
 - 1. Point device in safe direction while loading
 - 2. Conduct a pre-shift inspection
 - 3. Ensure the device safety is on
 - 4. Hold cartridge by outside edges, push into front of device until it clicks
 - 5. Always tug/pull on the cartridge to ensure it is seated
 - 6. Holster or secure consistent with Department procedures
- C. Unloading/Clearing
 - 1. Ensure safety is on and point in a safe direction
 - 2. Move cartridge release lever toward rear of device
 - 3. Grasp cartridges by its edges and pull it from device
- D. Deployment Ready/Cocking Device
 - 1. Point device toward ground
 - 2. Take safety off, before cocking
 - a. Repeated cocking of weapon with safety on can damage unit
 - 3. Pull cocking lever toward rear of device
 - 4. Walk laser onto subject
 - 5. If not needed, place device on safe
- E. Decocking
 - 1. Place device on safe
 - 2. Point device in safe direction
 - 3. Remove cartridge
 - 4. Take safety off
 - 5. Press activation button to de-cock device
 - 6. Place device on safe
 - 7. Reload cartridge, returning to patrol ready status, if necessary
- F. Laser Walk-up
 - 1. Ensure safety is off, place device in Deployment Ready Mode
 - 2. Ensure laser is pointed on the ground in front of the officer
 - a. Technique allows officer to better see laser
 - b. Keeps device from being pointed at subject's face
 - 3. Walk-up laser to recommended target area
- G. Failure Drill- If device fails to deploy, the following failure drill should be conducted:
 - 1. Point device toward ground
 - 2. Attempt to reseat cartridge
 - 3. Re-cock device
 - 4. Sweep safety to the rear to ensure it is disengaged

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5. Attempt to redeploy device
 6. If device fails to deploy a second time, reload with a new cartridge
- H. Proper Grip
1. Ensure no rearward pressure is placed on cocking lever, as it may result in the device not deploying
 2. Recommended hand placement: thumb(s) behind laser
- I. Presentation Positions
1. High ready
 2. Low ready
 3. Low profile

VII. Deployment and Tactical Considerations (20 minutes)

- A. Deployment Considerations
1. Aiming Techniques
 - a. Green laser line should be aimed at appropriate target zones
 - b. Green laser line should not be pointed at anyone's eyes
 - c. BolaWrap RRD should be held level to achieve an effective wrap
 2. Recommended Target Areas
 - a. Primary target area is knees and below for maximum immobility
 - b. Secondary target area is subject's arms between elbows and wrists if arm(s) are down by their side
 - c. Do not deploy to the head or neck area which can cause severe injury. Avoid aiming above the elbows unless the risk of injury to the subject would justify the use of deadly force
 3. Distances
 - a. Minimum distance for deployment is 10-feet
 - 1) Tether may not extend to effectively wrap
 - 2) Anchor may disconnect from cord
 - 3) Possible penetration of anchors
 - b. Maximum distance for deployment is 20-feet (Department)
 - 1) Wrap Technology maximum effective range is 25-feet
 - 2) Beyond 25-feet, energy will dissipate rapidly and the BolaWrap RRD will become ineffective
- B. Tactical Considerations
1. BolaWrap RRD deployment
 - a. Communications
 - 1) Device releases loud bang when deployed, similar to a gunshot. Before deploying, notify all partners and/or those responding that BolaWrap is being deployed.
 - 2) Utilize commands similar to beanbag/40mm less lethal launcher. "Wrap Ready" Wrap Standby"
 - b. Planning- BolaWrap provides for temporary immobilization.

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- 1) Have an arrest team in place to take subject into custody immediately
 - 2) Following deployment, a subject may still be able to reach for a weapon or resist in some way depending on the location and effectiveness of the wrap
 - c. Deployment failure- No tool or tactic is 100% effective 100% of the time including BolaWrap RRD
 - 1) Have a back-up plan
 - 2) Have other force options available such as additional BolaWrap RRD and/or less-lethal force options
 - 3) Have a designated cover officer
 - d. Multiple uses- because of the low risk of injury associated with a BolaWrap deployment, it may be advantageous to deploy multiple cartridges on a subject simultaneously to maximize the likelihood of effective restraint
 - 1) Must be communicated between officers at scene
 - 2) Simultaneous deployments of BolaWrap at the primary target or secondary target permissible based on the totality of the circumstance
 - 3) Officers should avoid simultaneous BolaWrap deployments targeting both the primary and secondary (wrapping upper and lower body) due to the potential of serious injury due to the subject potentially falling
2. Deployment subjects- Situations where the BolaWrap RRD could be useful:
- a. Emotionally Disturbed Persons (EDP)
 - b. Aggressive, non-compliant subjects
 - c. Mentally ill subjects
 - d. Suicidal subjects/persons in crisis
 - e. Armed (not with a firearm), non-assaultive, non-compliant, non-mobile
3. Increased risk situations
- a. Subject on elevated position- may fall
 - b. Wrapping subject's arms and legs may prevent them from catching themselves if they fall, even at ground level. Consider type of surface the subject is on or near
 - c. If subject is running, likelihood of an effective deployment is greatly reduced, and an effective wrap may cause subject to fall
 - d. Targeting above the elbows may result in a probe striking the face or eyes
 - e. Sudden movement by a subject may increase the risk of a deployment in areas other than the recommended target areas
 - f. If there is no clothing covering their body in the areas where the hooks attach, there may be skin penetration
- C. Command and Control
1. Four key components to Command and Control:
 - a. Active leadership- Using clear, concise, and unambiguous communication to develop and implement a plan, direct personnel, and manage resources
 - b. Using available resources- Identifying and managing those resources that are needed to plan and implement the desired course of action
 - c. Accomplishing tasks- Breaking down a plan of action into smaller objectives and using personnel and resources to meet those objectives

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- d. Minimize risk- Taking appropriate actions to mitigate risk exposure to those impacted by the incident, including the community and first responders
 - 2. Initial Responsibility
 - a. Establish Command and Control and begin the process to develop a plan of action;
 - b. Direction and guidance of subordinate personal, which includes but is not limited to:
 - 1) Ensuring reasonable numbers of Designated Cover Officers (DCO) for both lethal and less-lethal cover;
 - 2) Reducing over-response or over-deployment to specific duties and responsibilities;
 - 3) Maintaining officer safety through personnel location and assignment.
 - 3. Individual Officer Responsibility:
 - a. Identify who is the Incident Commander (IC);
 - b. Be ready for, and receptive to, direction and orders from the IC;
 - c. Assessing their role continuously during a critical incident.
 - 4. Preliminary Considerations;
 - a. Preservation of Life;
 - b. Making decisions;
 - c. Establishing Command and Control;
 - d. Incident Command System;
 - 5. Supervisor's Responsibility
 - a. Shall take responsibility for exercising Command and Control;
 - b. Shall declare themselves the IC until relieved by a higher authority;
 - c. Communicate the transfer of command to all personnel involved.
- D. Deployment:
- 1. The fundamentals of the Combative Suspect Control Team utilizing TASER, Target Specific Less-Lethal Munitions, and BolaWrap RRD remain consistent with training that recruits/officers have already received regarding CSC Teams. Remind the recruits/officers of their previous training.
 - 2. Officers should consider carrying the BolaWrap RRD with them on calls where it may be needed to eliminate the delay of having to return to their vehicle or waiting for another equipped unit to respond.
 - 3. Only officers certified by the Department on the BolaWrap RRD may deploy them.
 - 4. Upon arrival to the location of a BolaWrap RRD request, make ready for deployment.
- E. Roles/ Responsibilities:
- 1. Team Leader
 - a. Generally, a Supervisor if available, or senior officer at scene
 - b. Coordinates the team deployment and movement
 - c. Determine if verbal warning to the suspect(s) is feasible or not
 - d. Gives the clear to fire signal, "Wrap, standby. Wrap, standby"
 - 1) Alerts other officers at scene that the BolaWrap RRD is about to be fired.

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- 2) Reduces the risk of officers believing that an actual firearm is being discharged.
- e. Evaluates the effectiveness of each force option used
- 2. BolaWrap RRD officer
 - a. Deploys the BolaWrap RRD
 - b. Is responsible for maintaining proper distance from the suspect.
 - c. Notifies the Team Leader when they are ready to deploy by advising, "Wrap ready".
 - d. Evaluates the tactical situation and is responsible for discharging the BolaWrap RRD within Department policy
 - e. Should avoid coming into physical contact with the suspect/subject, unless required
- 3. Contact/verbalization officer
 - a. Gives commands to the suspect/subject
 - b. Utilizes Tactical De-escalation Techniques to try and gain voluntary compliance from the suspect/subject
- 4. Cover officer
 - a. Designated to utilize lethal force if necessary
 - b. Provides cover for the team
- 5. Other force options officers
 - a. Responsible for the proper deployment of OC spray, TASER, etc.
- 6. Arrest Team
 - a. Be aware of anchors when handcuffing
 - b. Consider wearing gloves

VIII. Comparison of Less-Lethal Force Options (10 minutes)

- A. Kicks, strikes (baton, ASP)
 - 1. Requires close proximity to the suspect
 - 2. May not affect violent, under the influence or mentally ill suspects
 - 3. Size of suspect vs. size of officer
 - 4. Abilities of officer vs. abilities of suspect
 - 5. Proper approach, stance
 - a. Gun leg back
 - b. Balanced stance
 - 6. Wait for additional officers, time permitting
- B. OC Spray (Oleoresin Capsicum)
 - 1. Optimal range is 3 - 12 feet
 - 2. Within 3 feet the pressurized contents can cause injury to the eyes
 - 3. Must be sprayed directly into the suspect's face
 - 4. May not affect violent, under the influence or mentally ill suspects
 - 5. May affect officers in confined spaces
 - 6. Accuracy can be affected by wind

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7. Can easily be deflected by the suspect

C. TASER (X26P)

1. Deployment range 0 - 21 feet (optimal range 7-15 feet)
2. The optimal target areas are the back and naval area for the probes. Forearm, outside of thigh, calf muscle for drive stun/direct stun. Avoid using the stun feature on the neck, face, head, and groin
3. Is not dependent on pain and can be effective on subjects with a high level of pain tolerance
4. Needs sufficient space between probes to achieve Neuro-Muscular Incapacitation (NMI)
5. Drive stun alone will not usually achieve (NMI), only localized pain
6. Only deployable on one suspect at a time
7. Slow to reload
8. When practicable, officers should avoid using the TASER on individuals who:
 - a. Are on an elevated or unstable surface which could cause a fall that could result in a significant impact injury
 - b. Are operating or riding any mode of transportation
 - c. Are located in water, mud, or a marsh, and the ability to move is restricted
 - d. Are known to have pacemaker, be pregnant, under 12 years of age, elderly or visibly frail
 - e. Are near flammable or combustible fumes/liquids
 - f. Are handcuffed, restrained, incapacitated, or immobilized, unless doing so is necessary to prevent them from causing serious bodily harm to themselves, or others, and if lesser attempts of control have been ineffective
 - g. Are fleeing or running away, unless the suspect is an immediate threat to themselves or others (officers should continually assess the situation considering the most appropriate tactical plan)

D. Remington 870 Beanbag Shotgun

1. Recommended deployment range of 5-45 feet
2. Accuracy and velocity decrease beyond 45 feet
3. Has multiple-munition payload capacity which allows for quick follow-up discharges
4. Multiple suspects can be rapidly engaged
5. May be reloaded quickly
6. Heavy or thick clothing may reduce effectiveness
7. Heavy suspects with large body mass are less affected
8. Small suspects with less body mass, elderly suspects and suspects with existing wounds are more susceptible to injuries
9. Suspect characteristics which should be considered but, but do not prohibit using the beanbag shotgun:
 - a. Pregnant;
 - b. Elderly
 - c. Children

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E. 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher

1. Recommended deployment range of 5-110 feet
2. Very accurate less lethal option. The launcher's barrel is rifled which spins the projectile and stabilizes it, unlike the 37/38mm launcher.
3. Single shot action. The manipulation skill of the officer determines the sustained rate of fire
4. Officers should avoid deploying the 40mm LLL on individuals who:
 - a. Are on an elevated or unstable surface which could cause a fall that could result in significant impact injury;
 - b. Are operating or riding any mode of transportation; OR
 - c. Are known to be pregnant, under 12 years of age, elderly or visibly frail

IX. Post Deployment Considerations (5 minutes)

A. Handcuffing

1. Be aware of anchors when handcuffing

B. Removing cord/anchors

1. Only attempt to remove cord when the subject is under control and safe to do so
2. Use medical scissors or seatbelt cutter to cut Kevlar cord away from the anchors
3. Carefully remove the anchors from subject's clothing
4. If anchor hooks are in subject's skin, they should be considered a biohazard
 - a. Hooks in skin must be removed by medical personnel
5. Inspect anchors after removal to ensure the hooks and barbs are still intact; if they are not, there may be part of the barbs that need to be removed by medical professionals

C. Medical Treatment

1. Any person struck by the BolaWrap cord and/or anchor(s) and has visible injuries and/or complaint of injury shall be transported to a Department-approved facility for medical treatment prior to booking.
2. The person should be carefully monitored for signs of distress.
3. If a medical emergency exists, officers shall request a rescue ambulance to respond to their location
4. When in doubt, call an RA out.

D. Reporting Procedures

The use of BolaWrap RRD for any reason other than an approved training exercise shall be documented according to established Department procedures

1. When the suspect is struck, document the incident on the Arrest Report or Investigative Report
2. When a suspect is struck and there is visible injury or complained of injury, document the incident on the Non-Categorical Use of Force Report, Form 1.67.05.
 - a. Photographs
 - 1) Supervisors shall photograph all visible injuries
 - 2) Supervisors shall photograph all complained-of injuries, even when there is no evidence of injury.

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- 3) Do not use your personal cell phone to take photographs
3. Document the incident on an Employee's Report, Form 15.07.00 for any of the following:
 - a) The cord and anchors are fired at a suspect, but misses;
 - b) Lost/ damaged BolaWrap cartridges;
 - c) Negligent/accidental discharges

Transition to Range (10 minutes)

X. BolaWrap Remote Restraint Device Practical Exercises (2-Hours)

A. PRACTICAL APPLICATION: BolaWrap Remote Restraint Device

Purpose: To familiarize students with the BolaWrap RRD and provide them with the opportunity to deploy it on a dummy target from varying distances.

This drill should provide the opportunity to coach the student through their mistakes and assist them in performing the appropriate communication, manipulation and deployment skills required during practical application on the range, as well as use in the field. This should be a positive learning experience for all involved.

As the instructor, your goal is to ensure the students have developed the skills necessary to properly deploy the BolaWrap RRD in accordance with the law and Department Policy.

B. Resources Needed:

1. BolaWrap RRD Devices
2. Live cartridges
3. Dummy cartridges
4. Training dummy
5. Red/Orange inert handguns
6. Eye and ear protection
7. Protective leg gaiters
8. Serrated scissors
9. Trauma shears/Seat belt cutter
10. Needle nose pliers or Leatherman Tool
11. Measuring tape
12. Marking tape
13. First Aid, medical/trauma kit

C. Learning Activity 1 – Dry Manipulations Practice

1. This activity is conducted on the range
2. Break class into groups of 8-10 students
3. Ensure that the instructor to student ratio is 1:10

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4. Have the students bring the necessary equipment, including eye and ear protection, to the range
5. Assemble the students together into small groups lead by one instructor
6. Remind students of safety rules related to the BolaWrap RRD
7. Reinforce the importance of safety, especially keeping the trigger finger off the trigger, during all manipulations
8. Demonstrate the skills necessary to conduct the drills successfully
9. Have students in two lines facing each other
10. Skills to be demonstrated, practiced and executed
 - a. Pre-shift inspection
 - b. Loading/Patrol ready
 - c. Unloading/Clearing
 - d. Deployment ready/Cocking device
 - e. Decocking
 - f. Laser Walk-up
 - g. Failure drill
 - h. Proper grip
 - i. Presentation positions
 - j. Aiming techniques
11. Description
 - a. Have students stand in two lines facing each other, 15-feet apart
 - b. Each student will be given a BolaWrap RRD and two dummy cartridges
 - c. The instructor will introduce and demonstrate the skill to the group
 - d. The student will practice the skill and demonstrate their ability to complete the manipulation
12. Key Learning Points:
 - a. Ability to explain and point out the different features (nomenclature) of the BolaWrap RRD and cartridges
 - b. Ability to safely demonstrate the device manipulations

D. PRACTICAL APPLICATION: Static BolaWrap Remote Restraint Device Deployment

Purpose: The students will deploy a BolaWrap RRD at a static target

1. Procedures:
 - a. This activity is conducted on the range
 - b. Ensure that the instructor to student ratio is 1:10
 - c. Have the students bring the necessary equipment, including eye and ear protection, to the range
 - d. Assemble the students together in groups of 8-10
 - e. Reinforce the importance of safety
2. Description
 - a. Instructor will demonstrate the proper deployment at 15-feet
 - b. Instructor will demonstrate the proper removal of anchor(s) and cord
 - c. Students will be provided with a BolaWrap Remote Restraint Device and one cartridge
 - d. Student will demonstrate proper loading of the cartridge
 - e. Student will demonstrate proper manipulations with the BolaWrap RRD
 - f. Student will deploy one cartridge at a mannequin from a distance of 15-feet at the primary aiming point

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- g. Student will properly remove the cord and anchors from the mannequin
- 3. Key Learning Points:
 - a. Ability to safely operate the device
 - b. Ability to safely deploy the device at a mannequin
 - c. Ability to safely remove anchors and cords from mannequin

E. PRACTICAL APPLICATION: Tactical Deployment

Purpose: The students will deploy a BolaWrap RRD utilizing tactical concepts

- 1. Procedures
 - a. This activity is conducted on the range
 - b. Ensure that the instructor to student ration is 1:10
 - c. Ensure students are wearing eye and hearing protection
 - d. Assemble the students in groups of 8-10
 - e. Reinforce the importance of safety
- 2. Description
 - a. Within each group of 8-10, the students will assemble in smaller teams of 3
 - b. Each team will consist of a BolaWrap RRD operator and 2 arrest officers
 - c. Each team will be provided with one BolaWrap RRD and one cartridge
 - d. The BolaWrap RRD operator will properly demonstrate “deployment ready” for the device
 - e. The team will approach the mannequin within the appropriate range utilizing any cover/concealment available
 - f. The team will attempt to communicate with mannequin
 - g. The team will announce “BolaWrap Ready” and “BolaWrap Standby” prior to deployment.
 - h. The BolaWrap RRD operator will deploy the device at the primary aiming point on the mannequin
 - i. The arrest team will immediately move towards the mannequin and control the mannequin’s arms once the device is deployed
 - j. The activity will be stopped once the arrest team makes contact with the mannequin
- 3. Key Learning Points
 - a. Ability to safely operate the device
 - b. Ability to deploy the device using proper tactical concepts
 - c. Ability for team to safely move forward and make contact

F. PRACTICAL APPLICATION: Volunteer Exposure

Purpose: To allow the students to experience being wrapped by the cord and anchors deployed from the BolaWrap RRD

- 1. Procedures
 - a. This activity is conducted on the range
 - b. Ensure that the instructor to student ratio is 1:10
 - c. Ensure students have eye and ear protection
 - d. Assemble entire class together
 - e. Reinforce the importance of safety
 - f. Only students who volunteer will be wrapped
 - g. Volunteer students should wear protective leg covers

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2. Description
 - a. All deployments will be at the primary target area
 - b. Volunteers will be 15-feet from BolaWrap RRD operator
 - c. BolaWrap RRD will deploy the device at the legs
 - d. Upon being wrapped, the student will demonstrate any mobility
 - e. The anchors and cords will be safely removed
3. Key Learning Points
 - a. When properly wrapped, inability to flee or kick
 - b. Considerations when volunteer is not properly wrapped

G. PRACTICAL APPLICATION: Instructor Demonstrations

Purpose: Instructor will demonstrate BolaWrap RRD deployments in different scenarios

1. Procedures
 - a. This activity is conducted on the range
 - b. Ensure that the instructor to student ratio is 1:10
 - c. Ensure students have eye and ear protection
 - d. Assemble entire class together
 - e. Reinforce the importance of safety
2. Description
 - a. Instructor lead
 - b. Possible demonstrations
 - 1) Skip fired off ground
 - 2) Multiple wraps
 - 3) Wraps at different target offsets
 - 4) Deployment to neck area
 - 5) Deployment to secondary target area
3. Key Learning Points

XI. Closing

Reinforce key learning points:

1. Reinforce the understanding of how our Department's guiding value of Reverence for Human Life is the moral and ethical foundation of de-escalation, tactics, reasonable force, and Officer safety
2. Ensure that the students understand how the application of this training is in keeping with our Department's UOF policy, philosophy, and tactical planning
3. Stress the importance of safety when handling the BolaWrap RRD