

**Los Angeles Police Department
BolaWrap 150 Operator Course (4 hrs)
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 150 and cassettes
- ❑ Explain and demonstrate: Pre-Shift Inspection; Patrol Ready; Unload/Armory Storage; Deployment Ready; Deploy; and Failure Drill
- ❑ Safely remove the BolaWrap 150 cord and anchors
- ❑ Explain and demonstrate an understanding of deployment distances and target areas as they relate to the BolaWrap 150
- ❑ 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 150 and how the use of the BolaWrap 150 adheres to the guiding principle of Reverence for Human Life.
- ❑ Review and discuss Command and Control and demonstrate during practical exercise.

I. BolaWrap 150 Remote Restraint Device (BolaWrap 150 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. Student attire and equipment
 - a. Sturdy closed toe footwear
 - b. All sworn personnel shall have their uniform and appropriate field equipment readily available
 - c. Personnel shall bring their duty equipment belt minus their duty weapon and OC spray
 - d. Eye and hearing protection are required
4. 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.

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- 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.
 - 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.
5. 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 protocols 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 (5020, DWC-1) 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
12001 Blucher Ave
Granada Hills, CA 91344
(818) 832-3740

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

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

B. Course Requirements: DISTRIBUTE: Current Use of Force Directive for BolaWrap 150 RRD

- 1. Overview the handout and ensure to address the key points
- 2. BolaWrap 150 RRD Course Requirements

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- a. The student shall pass the BolaWrap 150 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 150 RRD and cassettes.
- c. The student will explain and demonstrate: Pre-Shift Inspections; Patrol Ready; Unload/Armory Ready; Deployment Ready; Deployment; and Failure Drill.
- d. The student will safely manipulate the BolaWrap 150 RRD and deploy multiple cassettes 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 150 RRD cord and anchors.
- g. The student will demonstrate an understanding of the designated target areas relating to the BolaWrap 150 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 150 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 150 RRD can cause injury if not handled properly
 - a. Always handle a BolaWrap 150 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 cassette deployments.
 - d. The BolaWrap 150 RRD will remain off and unloaded unless instructor directs students to load and turn power on when necessary, during training exercises.
 - e. Never point the green laser sight at a person's eyes or permanent ocular damage may be sustained.
 - f. Identify location of medical/trauma kit.
4. Auditory Safety
 - a. Hearing test with BolaWrap 150 RRD conducted by Dr. Ashley G. Anderson Jr., MD, MS, Medical Director, City of Madison, WI Police Department

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- b. Decibel level at ear is 158-162 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 (30 minutes)

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

Procedures: Large group discussion

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)

- 1. Updated pursuant to Assembly Bill 392 that was signed into law on August 19, 2019, and effective as of January 1, 2020.
- 2. Any peace officer who has reasonable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a public offense may use objectively reasonable force to:
 - a. Effect the arrest
 - b. Prevent escape
 - c. Overcome resistance
- 3. The authority to use physical force, conferred on peace officers by this section, is a serious responsibility that shall be exercised judiciously and with respect for human rights and dignity and for the sanctity of every human life.
- 4. A peace officer who makes or attempts to make an arrest need not retreat or desist from their efforts by reason of the resistance or threatened resistance of the person being arrested. A peace officer shall not be deemed an aggressor or lose the right to self-defense by the use of objectively reasonable force in compliance with subdivisions (b) and (c) to effect the arrest or to prevent escape or to overcome resistance. For the purposes of this subdivision, “retreat” does not mean tactical repositioning or other de-escalation tactics.

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

¹ Use of Force-Tactics Directive No. 1.2, Use of Force Policy, October 2020

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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. LAPD Use of Force Policy²

1. Updated October 2020 to reflect changes made to 835(a) PC
2. The Department's guiding principle when using force shall be **Reverence for Human Life**.
 - a. In Preamble of Use of Force Policy
 - b. Why?
 - c. How does this play into our decision-making process when using force?
3. Reflects Graham v. Connor factors for determining reasonableness
4. **Fair and Unbiased Policing** - Officers shall carry out their duties, including use of force, in a manner that is fair and unbiased. Discriminatory conduct on the basis of race, religion, color, ethnicity, national origin, age, gender, gender identity, gender expression, sexual orientation, housing status, or disability while performing any law enforcement activity is prohibited.
5. **Proportionality** - Officers may only use a level of force that they reasonably believe is proportional to the seriousness of the suspected offense or the reasonably perceived level of actual or threatened resistance.
6. **Requirement to Intercede When Excessive Force is Observed**. An officer shall intercede when present and observing another officer using force that is clearly beyond that which is necessary, as determined by an objectively reasonable officer under the circumstances, taking into account the possibility that other officers may have additional information regarding the threat posed by a subject.
7. **Requirement to Report Potential Excessive Force**. An officer who is present and observes another officer using force that the present and observing officer believes to be beyond that which is necessary, as determined by an objectively reasonable officer under the circumstances based upon the totality of information actually known to the officer, shall report such force to a superior officer.
8. **Rendering Aid**. After any use of force, officers shall immediately request a rescue ambulance for any person injured. In addition, officers shall promptly provide basic and emergency medical assistance to all members of the community, including victims, witnesses, subjects, suspects, persons in custody, subjects of a use of force and fellow officers.

E. Tactical De-Escalation Techniques³

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

² Use of Force-Tactics Directive No. 1.2, Use of Force Policy, October 2020

³ LAPD Use of Force-Tactics Directive No. 16, Tactical De-Escalation Techniques, October 2016

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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
 - **P**lanning
 - **A**ssessment
 - **T**ime
 - **R**edeployment and/or Containment
 - **O**ther Resources
 - **L**ines of Communication

F. Command and Control⁴

1. The use of active leadership to direct others while using available resources to coordinate a response, accomplish tasks and minimize risk.
2. Initial responsibility to begin the process to develop a plan of action falls upon the senior officer, or any officer on-scene who has gained sufficient situational awareness.
3. Ensure reasonable numbers of Designated Cover Officers (DCO) for both lethal and less-lethal cover.
4. Reduce over-response or over-deployment to specific duties and responsibilities.
5. Maintain officer safety through personnel location and assignment.

G. Less Lethal Weapons and Ammunition

1. California Penal Code Section 16780(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.
2. California Penal Code Section 16770
 - As used in this part, “Less Lethal Ammunition” means any ammunition that both of the following requirements.
 - a. 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
 - b. 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.

H. *Deorle v. Rutherford* (2001DJDA 2725)

⁴ LAPD Training Bulletin, Volume XLVII Issue 4, *COMMAND AND CONTROL*, July 2016

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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

I. *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

J. *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.”

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

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

III. Classification and Deployment Policy for BolaWrap 150 Remote Restraint Device (10 minutes)

A. Manufacturer/ Department Classification

1. BolaWrap 150 RRD is a “**non-lethal**” remote restraint device
2. Even though it is referred to as “non-lethal”, the use of the BolaWrap 150 RRD is considered a reportable use of force by the Department, and its use shall be reported consistent with Department reporting guidelines.
3. Emphasize the fact that the BolaWrap 150 is not a “weapon” and that it does not depend on pain or injury to be effective. It is not meant to take the place of any other existing tools currently being deployed.
4. The BolaWrap 150 is not designed to restrain violently resisting or assaultive subjects.

B. Deployment Policy

1. The BolaWrap 150 RRD may be used when the circumstances perceived by the officer indicate that a detention of the suspect is justified, and control must be obtained, in a timely manner, to minimize the intensity of the encounter, because:
 - 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

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- 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 150 RRD to apprehend an individual.

C. Only personnel trained on the BolaWrap 150 RRD may deploy the unit

IV. BolaWrap 150 Remote Restraint Device Overview (10 minutes)

A. Device Overview

1. The BolaWrap 150 is a handheld device powered by a blank round and projects a seven-foot, six-inch, Kevlar cord with a 230 +/- 20 pound test strength.
2. Each end of the cord contains an anchor with four-hooks designed to attach to a subject's clothing and temporarily restrain them without relying on pain compliance.
3. The BolaWrap 150 RRD gives law enforcement officers the ability to restrain and apprehend subjects without utilizing less-lethal devices that are more likely to result in injury.
4. The BolaWrap 150 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 150 RRD, may be used to prevent situations from escalating resulting in the need to use more injurious force options; thus, avoiding injuries to both officers and subjects.
7. The BolaWrap 150 RRD may be viewed more favorably, by the general public and community, than other options currently considered to be "less-lethal".

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
5. Feedback from multiple agencies use in the field led to modifications and a new design of the Bolawrap device that began development in late 2019.
6. In 2021 the Bolawrap 150 was invented and demonstrated to law enforcement agencies in the United States.
7. In 2022 the LAPD acquired numerous units of the new Bolawrap 150 to utilize during the new pilot program.

V. Nomenclature (10 minutes)

A. BolaWrap 150 Remote Restraint Device

1. Power Switch
2. Activation Button
3. Cassette Release (both sides simultaneously)
 - a. Black

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- b. Reload speed: 2-6 seconds
- 4. Cassette Bay
- 5. Green Multi-Dot Laser Array
- 6. LED Indicator
- 7. LED Lights
- B. Cassette
 - 1. Body (black)
 - 2. Propellant
 - a. .380 partial charge blank
 - b. Discharge speed: 380 feet per second from the device (average)
 - c. Sound volume: 158/162 dB
 - d. 154 feet per second at 15-feet (average)
 - 3. Cassette cover
 - 4. Anchor with 4-hooks
 - 5. Kevlar cord
 - a. 7' 6"
 - b. 230, +/- 20, pound strength
- C. Holster
 - 1. Nylon Holster – Attached to Taser 7 leg holster
 - 2. Belt Clip
- D. Green Multi-Dot Laser Array
 - 1. Laser is turned on/off by toggling the power switch
 - 2. Laser is class 3R which produces no more than 5 milliwatts, and could cause retina damage if pointed at eyes
 - 3. Because aiming is achieved through use of the laser system, Officers shall not deploy the BolaWrap 150 RRD without a functioning laser.
 - 4. Laser should be held parallel with the ground.
 - 5. Point of aim is point of impact
 - 6. Laser maintenance consists of replacing batteries when needed

VI. BolaWrap Remote Restraint Device Operation (20 minutes)

- A. Pre-Shift Inspection: Conducted at start of watch or if device is dropped
 - 1. Cassette Bay
 - a. Ensure there is no cassette loaded in the device
 - b. Inspect for dust/ debris or anything that could hinder operation
 - c. Wipe with dry cloth if necessary
 - 2. LED, Lights and Laser
 - a. Point the device in a safe direction
 - b. Toggle power switch to the "on" (up) position
 - c. Forward facing illumination LED's are working
 - d. Green Laser sight is functioning
 - 3. Activation Button
 - a. Toggle the power switch to the "off" (down) position
 - b. Ensure power is off and point in safe direction
 - c. Press activation button, feeling for tactile click and reset.

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4. Duty Cassette
 - a. Inspect duty cassettes for cracks, dents or excessive wear and damage
 - b. Ensure the cassette cover is intact and not damaged
 - c. Replace cartridge if any noticeable damage observed
5. System Check
 - a. Hold cartridge by outside edges, push into front of device until it clicks
 - b. Tug/pull on the cassette to ensure it is seated.
 - c. Keep pointed in a safe direction
 - d. Toggle the power switch to the on position and ensure the status indicating LED changes from red to amber to green.
 - e. Turn the device off for holstering/storage
- B. Loading/Patrol Ready
 1. Point device in safe direction while loading
 2. Hold cassette by outside edges, push into front of device until it clicks
 3. Always tug/pull on the cassette to ensure it is seated
 4. Turn on the device to verify that the electronic diagnostic check is successful, indicated by the green LED indicator.
 5. Turn off the device.
 6. Holster or secure consistent with Department procedures
- C. Deployment Ready
 1. Point device toward ground
 2. Toggle power switch to the on position
 3. Keep finger off activation button until deployment is necessary
- D. 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
- E. Unloading/Clearing
 1. Ensure the device is off and pointed in a safe direction
 2. Depress the cassette release buttons simultaneously
 3. Grasp cassettes by its edges and pull it from device
- F. 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. Attempt to redeploy device
 4. If device fails to deploy a second time, reload with a new cartridge
- G. Proper Grip
 1. Utilize a firm two-hand grip when deploying.

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2. Ensure thumbs have access to the power switch and activation switch
3. Primary thumb kept off the activation button until being deployed
4. Keep all fingers away from the front of the cassette to avoid injury
5. Keep fingers away from the release buttons to avoid inadvertent cassette release.

H. Presentation Positions

1. Low profile
 - a. Bolawrap 150 RRD held in one hand (primary or support)
 - b. Pointed at the ground, generally behind the officer to prevent the suspect from seeing the device.
2. Low ready
 - a. Held with two-hand proper grip
 - b. Device is powered on
 - c. Pointed towards the ground in the suspect's direction
3. On target

VII. Deployment and Tactical Considerations (20 minutes)

A. Deployment Considerations

1. Aiming Techniques
 - a. Green Multi-Dot Laser Array should be aimed at appropriate target zones
 - b. Green Multi-Dot Laser Array should not be pointed at anyone's eyes
 - c. BolaWrap 150 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 25-feet
 - 1) Wrap Technology maximum effective range is 25-feet
 - 2) Beyond 25-feet, energy will dissipate rapidly and the BolaWrap RRD will become ineffective
 - c. Recommended Deployment Distance is 15-20 Feet (Department)
 - d. Allows for 5-foot cushion either way, depending on suspect and officer movement.

B. Tactical Considerations

1. BolaWrap 150 RRD deployment
 - a. Communications

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- 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. "Bola Ready" or "Wrap, wrap, wrap" before deploying.
 - b. Planning- BolaWrap provides for temporary immobilization.
 - 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 150 RRD
 - 1) Have a back-up plan
 - 2) Have other force options available such as additional BolaWrap 150 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 150 RRD 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 150 RRD 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 150 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:

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- 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
 - 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 personnel, 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 150 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 carry the BolaWrap 150 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 150 RRD may deploy them.
 4. Upon arrival to the location of a BolaWrap 150 RRD request, make ready for deployment.
- E. Roles/ Responsibilities:
1. Team Leader

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- 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, wrap, wrap"
 - 1) Alerts other officers at scene that the BolaWrap RRD is about to be fired.
 - 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 150 RRD officer
- a. Deploys the BolaWrap 150 RRD
 - b. Is responsible for maintaining proper distance from the suspect.
 - c. Notifies the Team Leader when they are ready to deploy by advising, "Bola ready".
 - d. Evaluates the tactical situation and is responsible for discharging the BolaWrap 150 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
- 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

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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
7. Can easily be deflected by the suspect

C. TASER (X26P/Taser 7)

1. Deployment range 0 - 22 feet (Based on Taser model and cartridge)
2. Optimal deployment range is 7-15 feet for probe separation and accuracy.
3. 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
4. Is not dependent on pain and can be effective on subjects with a high level of pain tolerance
5. Needs sufficient space between probes to achieve Neuro-Muscular Incapacitation (NMI)
6. Drive stun alone will not usually achieve (NMI), only localized pain
7. Only deployable on one suspect at a time
8. Slow to reload
9. 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 5-30 feet
2. Accuracy and velocity decrease beyond 30 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 do not prohibit using the beanbag shotgun:
 - a. Pregnant;

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- b. Elderly
- c. Children

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 (10 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 it is 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. After any use of force, officers shall immediately request a rescue ambulance for any person injured, in addition, officers shall promptly provide basic and emergency medical assistance to all members of the community, including victims, witnesses, subjects, suspects, persons in custody, subjects of a use of force and fellow officers:
 - a. To the extent of the officer's training and experience in first aid/CPR/AED; and
 - b. To the level of equipment available to an officer at the time assistance is needed
2. 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.
3. The person should be carefully monitored for signs of distress.
4. If a medical emergency exists, officers shall request a RA to respond to their location
5. When in doubt, call an RA.

D. Reporting Procedures

The use of BolaWrap 150 RRD for any reason other than an approved training exercise shall be documented according to established Department procedures

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1. When the suspect is struck, document the incident on the Non-Categorical Use of Force Report Form 1.67.05
2. When a suspect is struck and there is visible injury or a complaint of injury, document the incident on the Non-Categorical Use of Force Report, Form 1.67.05.
- **Photographs**
 - 1) Supervisors shall photograph all visible injuries
 - 2) Supervisors shall photograph all complained-of injuries, even when there is no evidence of injury.
 - 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 150 RRD cassettes
 - c. Negligent/accidental discharges

X. BolaWrap Remote Restraint Device Practical Exercises (1 Hour 40 Minutes)

A. PRACTICAL APPLICATION: BolaWrap Remote Restraint Device

Purpose: To familiarize students with the BolaWrap 150 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 150 RRD in accordance with the law and Department Policy.

B. Resources Needed:

1. BolaWrap 150 RRD Devices
2. Live cassettes
3. Dummy cassettes
4. Training dummy
5. Red/Orange inert handguns (if available)
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

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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
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 150 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. Skills to be demonstrated, practiced and executed
 - a. Pre-shift inspection
 - b. Loading/Patrol ready
 - c. Unloading/Clearing
 - d. Deployment ready
 - e. Laser Walk-up
 - f. Failure drill
 - g. Proper grip
 - h. Presentation positions
 - i. Aiming techniques
10. Description
 - a. Have students pair up in twos.
 - b. Each student will be given a BolaWrap 150 RRD and a dummy cassette.
 - 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
11. Key Learning Points:
 - a. Ability to explain and point out the different features (nomenclature) of the BolaWrap 150 RRD and cassettes
 - b. Ability to safely demonstrate the device manipulations

D. Learning Activity 2 – Distance Estimation

Purpose: To evaluate the student's ability to effectively estimate distances related to the deployment of the BolaWrap 150 RRD.

1. Resources Needed
 - a. Range or other open area with no less than 30 feet of available length.
 - b. Measuring tape or predesignated distance marker
2. Procedures
 - a. Instructors will measure and mark off distances of 10, 15 and 25 feet, or 3 varying distance markers, depending on available space.
 - b. The student will be required to provide an estimation of the distances between the various markers and the target
3. Description
 - a. An instructor will administer this estimation exercise to each individual student on a solitary basis to prevent other students from learning the distance prematurely.
 - b. Position the student on each marker and ask the student to estimate the distance from the designated target.

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- c. Provide and compare the actual distance to the estimated distance provided by the student to either confirm their response or provide insight into their misperception.
- 4. Key Learning Points
 - a. Understanding and successfully gauging recommended deployment distances pertaining to the BolaWrap 150 RRD.
 - b. A patrol Ford Explorer is approximately 17 feet long from bumper to bumper.

E. PRACTICAL APPLICATION: Static BolaWrap Remote Restraint Device Deployment

Purpose: The students will deploy a BolaWrap 150 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 150 RRD and one cartridge
 - d. Student will demonstrate proper loading of the cartridge
 - e. Student will demonstrate proper manipulations with the BolaWrap 150 RRD
 - f. Student will deploy one cartridge at a mannequin from a distance of 15-feet at the primary aiming point
 - 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

F. PRACTICAL APPLICATION: Tactical Deployment

Purpose: The students will deploy a BolaWrap 150 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 150 RRD operator and 2 arrest officers
 - c. Each team will be provided with one BolaWrap 150 RRD and one cassette
 - d. The BolaWrap 150 RRD operator will properly demonstrate "deployment ready" for the device

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- 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 “Bola Ready” and “Wrap, warp, wrap” prior to deployment.
 - h. The BolaWrap 150 RRD operator will deploy the device at the primary aiming point on the mannequin
 - i. The arrest team will immediately move toward 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

G. PRACTICAL APPLICATION: Malfunction Clearance

Purpose: The students will attempt to deploy the BolaWrap 150 RRD on a static target, during which they will experience a malfunction of the device and have to effectively clear and deploy it.

- 1. Procedures
 - a. This activity is conducted on the range.
 - b. Ensure that the instructor to student ratio 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 150 RRD operator and 2 arrest officers
 - c. Each team will be provided with one BolaWrap 150 RRD and **one dummy or discharged cassette and one live cassette.**
 - d. The operator will load the BolaWrap 150 RRD to patrol ready with the **DUMMY ROUND, or discharged cassette.**
 - e. The BolaWrap 150 RRD operator will properly demonstrate “deployment ready” for the device
 - f. The team will approach the mannequin within the appropriate range utilizing any cover/concealment available
 - g. The team will attempt to communicate with mannequin
 - h. The team will announce “Bola Ready” and “Wrap, wrap, wrap” prior to deployment.
 - i. The BolaWrap 150 RRD operator will deploy the device at the primary aiming point on the mannequin
 - j. The operator will experience the malfunction and attempt to clear and deploy the device using the discussed technique.
 - k. Once the device has been properly cleared and deployed, the arrest team will immediately move toward the mannequin and control the mannequin’s arms.
 - l. The activity will be stopped once the arrest team makes contact with the mannequin.
- 3. Key Learning Points
 - a. Proper malfunction and identification technique

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- b. Effective command and control between partner officers
- c. Safe approach

XI. Closing (10 Minutes)

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 150 RRD