



WRAP Virtual Reality Training System



PARTICIPANT PACKET
— Law Enforcement —

Kentucky Association of Counties WRAP VR System Participant Packet

The Kentucky Association of Counties (KACo) provides the WRAP Virtual Reality (VR) Training System to detention facilities, county sheriffs and county police agencies across the state.

KACo strongly supports and recommends the use of the WRAP VR simulator as an advanced training tool for detention and law enforcement personnel. This training is funded by KACo Insurance and is offered as a service to insured members. The use of the WRAP VR system equips officers and jail staff with immersive, scenario-based training designed to strengthen decision-making skills during high-stress and emergency situations.

Disclaimer

KACo's WRAP VR Firearms Simulator Training Program, training manual, presentations and materials are offered to assist law enforcement in conducting their own firearms training.

KACo has no responsibility for adequacy, implementation or use. Departments are responsible for their individual firearms programs, including correction of any hazards identified while training.

This manual covers several areas of training including safety, operation and instruction relating to the WRAP VR Firearms Simulator. No liability is assumed by reason of this manual, its contents, scenarios or material presented within this training. All are advisory in nature, and the final decision for training and implementation must be made by the individual department and firearms instructor.

Safety is the responsibility of every instructor and trainee regardless of rank, position or level of training.

WRAP VR decision-making training program activity sheet

Officer: _____ Agency: _____
Date: _____ Location: _____

Warmup and Familiarization

_____ Stance/movement	_____ Movement drills
_____ Grip	_____ Low light/flashlight drills
_____ Sight alignment	_____ Target drills
_____ Trigger finger placement/pull	_____ Use of cover

Knowledge Base Review

_____ KRS review	_____ Use of continuum
_____ Tennessee v. Garner	_____ Policy: Pursuit
_____ Graham v. Connor	_____ Policy: Diminished Capacity
_____ Kingsley v. Hendrickson	_____ Policy: Off-Duty Action
_____ Flashlight techniques	_____ Policy: Response to Resistance
_____ S.T.O.P.S.	

Training Scenarios Completed

_____ Scenario 1	_____ Scenario 5
_____ Scenario 2	_____ Court Security Scenario 1
_____ Scenario 3	_____ Court Security Scenario 2
_____ Scenario 4	_____ Court Security Scenario 3

Kentucky Association of Counties
WRAP VR SYSTEM TRAINING

Test questions

1. Which best describes when a police officer may use deadly force?
 - a. When a suspect is considered armed and dangerous.
 - b. When there is imminent danger of loss of life or serious physical injury to him / her or others
 - c. When all other means to affect the arrest have failed
 - d. When the suspect has committed a felony in the officer's presence and is attempting to flee from apprehension

2. Which best describes when a warning shot may be fired?
 - a. When the suspect(s) is/are fleeing
 - b. Warning shots pose an extreme hazard to innocent parties, so the utmost caution should be used when considering such an action
 - c. Only when the warning shot would not endanger innocent parties
 - d. Never

3. In a situation where a suspect is firing at a police officer and the officer can see innocent persons behind the suspect, which of the following is the best course of action?
 - a. Return fire
 - b. Take cover and assess the situation
 - c. Take cover and return fire
 - d. Exercise extreme caution

4. In determining the appropriate level of force, officers should evaluate which factors?
 - a. Seriousness of the offense
 - b. Physical threat to the officers or others
 - c. Was the subject actively resisting or attempting to evade arrest by flight
 - d. All are factors

5. The TASER shall not be deployed as a compliance technique on a person who is passively or verbally non-complaint.
 - a. True
 - b. False

6. Firing at a fleeing suspect would not be considered justified unless that fleeing suspect:
 - a. Committed a felony
 - b. Is an escaped felon
 - c. Poses a threat of serious bodily harm or death to the officer or others
 - d. Is disregarding the officer's order to stop

7. Courts have acknowledged that a subject's mental state (when known) is considered in analyzing the reasonableness in the use of force.
 - a. True
 - b. False

8. All of the following are considered tactical responses when encountering a person of diminished capacity with the exception of:
 - a. Containment
 - b. Communication
 - c. Immediate weapon deployment
 - d. Time

9. If the suspect is armed with something other than a firearm (knife, pipe, broken bottle, etc.), and is attacking a police officer, at what point (in distance) can the officer fire?
 - a. As soon as the suspect attacks, regardless of the distance
 - b. At the point where the suspect is close enough to pose an imminent threat of serious bodily harm or death
 - c. Fifteen yards
 - d. Seven yards

10. According to the S.T.O.P.S. Firearms Response Policy, the officer's first and foremost concern is to:
 - a. Move
 - b. Scan left and right
 - c. Engage the person in dialogue
 - d. Surrender

Officer's Name (Print)

Officer's Signature

Agency: _____

Date: _____

Instructor's Name (Print)

Instructor's Signature

Agency: _____

Date: _____

KRS 503.090 Use of physical force in law enforcement.

- 1) The use of physical force by a defendant upon another person is justifiable when the defendant, acting under official authority, is making or assisting in an arrest, and he:
 - a) Believes that such force is necessary to affect the arrest;
 - b) Makes known the purpose of the arrest or believes that it is otherwise known or cannot reasonably be made known to the person to be arrested; and
 - c) Believes the arrest to be lawful.
- 2) The use of deadly physical force by a defendant upon another person is justifiable under subsection (1) only when:
 - a) The defendant, in effecting the arrest, is authorized to act as a peace officer; and
 - b) The arrest is for a felony involving the use or threatened use of physical force likely to cause death or serious physical injury; and
 - c) The defendant believes that the person to be arrested is likely to endanger human life unless apprehended without delay.
- 3) The use of physical force, including deadly physical force, by a defendant upon another person is justifiable when the defendant is preventing the escape of an arrested person and when the force could justifiably have been used to effect the arrest under which the person is in custody, except that a guard or other person authorized to act as a peace officer is justified in using any force, including deadly force, which he believes to be necessary to prevent the escape of a person from jail, prison, or other institution for the detention of persons charged with or convicted of a crime.

KRS 503.050 Use of physical force in self-protection - Admissibility of evidence of prior acts of domestic violence and abuse.

- 1) The use of physical force by a defendant upon another person is justifiable when the defendant believes that such force is necessary to protect himself against the use or imminent use of unlawful physical force by the other person.
- 2) The use of deadly physical force by a defendant upon another person is justifiable under subsection (1) only when the defendant believes that such force is necessary to protect himself against death, serious physical injury, kidnapping, sexual intercourse compelled by force or threat, felony involving the use of force, or under those circumstances permitted pursuant to KRS 503.055.
- 3) Any evidence presented by the defendant to establish the existence of a prior act or acts of domestic violence and abuse as defined in KRS 403.720 by the person against whom the defendant is charged with employing physical force shall be admissible under this section.
- 4) A person does not have a duty to retreat prior to the use of deadly physical force.

Tennessee v. Garner, 471 U.S. 1 (1985)

The use of deadly force to prevent the escape of all felony suspects, whatever the circumstances, is constitutionally unreasonable. It is not better that all felony suspects die than that they escape. Where the suspect poses no immediate threat to the officer and no threat to others, the harm resulting from failing to apprehend him does not justify the use of deadly force to do so. It is no doubt unfortunate when a suspect who is in sight escapes, but the fact that the police arrive a little late or are a little slower afoot does not always justify killing the suspect. A police officer may not seize an unarmed, non-dangerous suspect by shooting him dead.

Graham v. Connor, 490 U.S. 386 (1989)

The "reasonableness" of a particular use of force must be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene, rather than with the 20/20 vision of hindsight. As in other Fourth Amendment contexts, however, the "reasonableness" inquiry in an excessive force case is an objective one: the question is whether the officers' actions are "objectively reasonable" in light of the facts and circumstances confronting them, without regard to their underlying intent or motivation.

Kingsley v. Hendrickson, 135 S. Ct. 2466 (2015)

Regarding the standard that a pretrial detainee must show only that the force purposely or knowingly used against him was objectively unreasonable, a court (judge or jury) cannot apply this standard mechanically. Rather, objective reasonableness turns on the facts and circumstances of each particular case. A court must make this determination from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene, including what the officer knew at the time, not with the 20/20 vision of hindsight. A court must also account for the legitimate interests that stem from the government's need to manage the facility in which the individual is detained, appropriately deferring to policies and practices that in the judgment of jail officials are needed to preserve internal order and discipline and to maintain institutional security.

Kentucky Law Enforcement Model Policies and Procedures

KACo provides model policies available for download on its website. The following topics should be reviewed as part of your WRAP VR System training:

- Pursuit
- Diminished Capacity
- Off-Duty Action
- Response to Resistance

To download and review model policies, visit:

<https://kaco.org/insurance/loss-control/kentucky-law-enforcement-policies-and-procedures/>