

Arrest by force: k-9 bite and hold

Law



Bite and hold vs find and bark affiliation Bite and hold vs find and bark All over the domain of police force K9 training, each individual involved seems to have different opinions on the right, or proper, way to deploy a police force dog in the constraints of an illegal apprehension situation, in case it is on the street or in training. For a long period, the discussion among trainers of the police dogs and other participants has concentrated on two procedures of apprehension of criminals. This methods are the bite and hold and find and bark techniques. Therefore, the dissimilarities in this field are based on the trainers themselves, during the past and up to date, majority of the police force dog's trainers have come out from sports dog training. Hence, some of them still have the mind-set of sports trainers by trusting that they can acclimatize dogs and their training procedure. Either new or old trainers of dogs, they all have a single mind-set of not understanding the alterations on the street order training (Hutson et al., 1997).

Firstly, let us look at the bite and hold concept. This is where the dogs are kept on chains time and again or are always in the vicinity of the individual handling them and on spotting a suspect the dogs are given a command to bite the criminal. This method is not accepted by the proponents of find and bark since it upsurges the liability of the departments. In addition, the international association of police chiefs also does not support this method and recommends the find and back concept. However, the supporters of this method claim that bite and hold technique is much easier to maintain than the find and bark method. Specifically for police agencies that cannot access trained protestors and trainers so as to make sure that their methods are reserved clean (Meade, 2006).

Secondly, we have the find and bark method. This technique of apprehension <https://assignbuster.com/arrest-by-force-k-9-bite-hold/>

of criminals became recognized at a time when dogs were hired to aid in protecting the lives of guards protecting the German border. Moreover, those border jumpers who were illegally crossing the border were very much aware how the dogs were trained to hold on waiting to be called off by their handlers. In a way of trying to conquest these dogs, the fugitives wrapped thick covers of clothing round their arms so as to guard them against the dog bites. Thus, by doing this, they would then stab the dog to death once it tried to apprehend them. Since this tactic does not require the dog masters to be around, the fugitives can, therefore, make their escapes successfully. But with time an alternative technique where the dogs would find the suspects, circle around them and bark, notifying the guards to their scene.

In modern times, this method of apprehension of criminals is demarcated in the Schutzhund sport. This is a precise and exact civil sport for training of dogs. This sport involves three processes, which is obedience, protection, and tracking. Finally, trainers who use the find and bark technique as a way of apprehending criminals, use the Schutzhund training method in training police dogs.

In a court order filed by Kuha, he asserts that on his arrest he was exposed to illegal cruelty by being bitten by a police dog. Due to this, the plaintiff pursues damages that he received from the City of Minnetonka and its police captains. He claims the state of negligence and assault while says that the officers dishonoured his civil rights. However, the ruling was in favour of the officers and the state which claimed that Kuha was unable to illustrate where the constitution was violated. Also, the officers were qualified to perform what they did as their actions were not due to lack of good training and also the state had not broken any practice or custom.

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References

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