



I'm not robot



Continue

Coast guard boarding team member study guide

Authority and 5 fundamental sources Authority is the legal power of the government to act. - MLE- Customs protection and security of ships, ports and facilities offshore to include law enforcement on the ground- Assistance- CGIS January 28, 1915 appointed the CG a branch of the armed forces at all times CG must enforce or assist in the application of all applicable federal laws in , below, and on the high seas and waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. The CG can conduct investigations, examinations, inspections, searches, seizures and arrests on the high seas and waters on which the United States has jurisdiction, for the prevention, detection and suppression of violations of United States laws. For these purposes, the officers in charge, warrant and petty can at any time go aboard any ship subject to jurisdiction, or to the functioning of any law, of the United States, direct investigations to those on board, examine the documents and documents of the ships, and examine, inspect and search the ship, and use all necessary force to compel compliance. According to 19 USC 1401, CG commissioned, order, and small officers are also customs officers. Part (j) Customs officers are granted general arrests of law enforcement for carrying firearms without a warrant for any crime against the U.S. committed in the presence of officers or for any crime on reasonable grounds of execution of any warrant, the order, the call, the subpoena or any other order authorized by law-perform any LE duty required by the Secretary of the DHS Limitation Authority to the Customs Authority - The CG personnel who are engaged Customs enforcement is required by MLEM regulations - Limit to the search and confiscation authority - limit to the arrest authority - must act under the direction of a senior Customs officer or ICE supervisor when a field agent is not with the team. Additional Customs Authority - Conduct customs border searches - carry a firearm in a facility and make unre warranted arrests - get help from any agency or private entity National Security Act of 2002 Established LE missions by CG under the Department of Homeland Security - PWCS- Drug Interdiction- Alien Migrant Interdiction- Defense Readiness- other LE missions as directed by SEC. maritime transport safety law DHS 2002 gives primary authority for MARSEC levels (3 levels) port facilities, boat information requirements and enforcement safety sanctions. The Law on The Safety of Ports and Waterways provides authority for CG to take measures to prevent or respond to an act of terrorism against an individual, ship, public or CFR 1226 Primary authority for the issuance of COTP orders to protect ships, ports or seafont facilities. 1950 by Pres. TrumanAmended by GW Bush in early 2002 33 CFR 6 - COTP Authority. The cotp grant authority to establish, manage, remove unauthorized personnel and enforce security zones.33 CFR 6.04-11 - - cotp's authority when enforcing the CG security zones and the Maritime Transport Act of 2004 of the Authority for CG personnel to -carry a firearm- in a facility- make unsure arrests for crimes against the United States committed in the presence of the officer or for any crime- to take ownership as authorized by the CG Authority law on the ground-carrying a firearm in a facility-make detention without a court order for any crime against the U.S. made in the presence of the officer or by any felony-seize property as otherwise provided by the lawTerry stop Assistance Authority The CG May, when requested by the appropriate authority, use your staff or facilities to help any federal agency , state, territory, possession, or political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia, to carry out any activity for which such personnel or facilities are specially qualified. The CG can take advantage of these officials and employees, advice, information and facilities as can be useful in the performance of their functions. The Foreign Assistance Act (With the Mansfield Amendment) prohibits federal agents from carrying out anti-narcotics operations in foreign countries. - We cannot participate directly or make an arrest- We cannot preform or be present for an interrogation without voluntary written permission for the person questioned. (US people only) Exception: -It can operate/assist in the affectation of an arrest in these territorial seas or arcopolitical waters. (Although out of respect for this foreign country, it is never authorized)-You can assist/participate with operations with written authorization from the State Department, head of missions. - You can take direct action to protect compensation for life and public safety grants to CG personnel aboard an authorized ship or authorized aircraft when fired on or on a ship that does not obey a legal order to stop the commanding officer of an authorized ship or authorized aircraft that is flying the pavilion or CG pendant. Jurisdiction and elements Jurisdiction is the right of governments to exercise legal authority over their persons, ships and territories. The jurisdiction consists of three elements: substantive law, flag/ship status and location. Land border - physical dividing line between two countries (US/MX)Sea border - line that extends laterally out 3 NM from the baseline of the United States that separates two countries. Air frontier - the area that extends directly over land/sea piers, constituting the sovereign airspace of a single country. Functional equivalent of the border A place that acts or operates as a border, such as a port or an airport. In the circumstances a customs official can conduct a border search after the person or object has left the border or fab under the concept of the extended border.1. Reasonable certainty that the item to be examined has a link to the border;2. Reasonable certainty that there has been no change from the nexus (i.m. any type of pipeline present was now present at the time of the nexus); 3. Reasonable suspicion that the ship and/or the people on board the vessel may be involved in criminal activities. Transit is the right of non-interference for a ship or aircraft that transits through a foreign territorial sea comprising an international strait used for navigation between areas of international waters. In these straits, ships can generally operate without restriction (for example, submarines can proceed submerged, ships that have aircraft can launch and retrieve these aircraft), as long as their traffic is continuous and expeditious. Innocent passage is the right of non-interference of a ship that transits to the entrance, the way or through a foreign territorial sea. For ships to enjoy this right, they must be involved in PASSAGE that is INNOCENT. The entry of assistance is the right of non-interference of a ship (or aircraft in certain circumstances) to enter a foreign territorial sea to carry out a bona fide rescue of those in danger or distress at sea. -with a reasonably well-known location, the US may choose to refrain from asserting its jurisdiction over foreign flag ships in its territorial sea and internal waters, leaving control of the matter to the flag state. A ship forced into the state's coastal waters by virtue of distress, either caused by natural or man-made causes, is generally not subject to the jurisdiction of the coastal state for a reasonable period of time necessary to remedy this distress. Cotp may authorise boarding to verify the claim, a coastal state may exercise jurisdiction over a foreign flag ship (maternity) that remains towards the sea of the jurisdiction area, but acts in concert with another ship (contact ship) or aircraft that violate the laws of the coastal state within the area of jurisdiction. Hot pursuit allows a coastal state to preserve its jurisdiction to carry out LE actions against a foreign flag ship that flees beyond normal jurisdictional limits after committing a violation of coastal state law.- it must disobey a legal order to stop, the prosecution must be continuous (visual or radar)- must cease when the ship enters foreign territorial seas The use of deadly force is usually not authorized solely for the purpose of protecting property from theft, sabotage, damage or destruction. However, in certain circumstances, Area and District commanders may request permission from the Commander to use deadly force to protect property that is vital to security or inherently dangerous to others (e.g. certain nuclear material, explosives, operable weapons, munitions). The cards re-establish details Definition of the term defined in 14 USC 89(a) - Governments of legal power to act. Act. questions) Definition of the term Governments can exercise their authority over people, ships or territory. Term What are the three elements of jurisdiction? Definition Of substantive Law, Ship Status/Indicator, Location. Definition of the term A law that prohibits certain actions, or requires affirmative conduct. Term What is the use of the Coast Guard's force policy? Definition You can only use this reasonably necessary force in the circumstances. NEVER USE EXCESSIVE FORCE! Term What are the two types of force? Definition term What are the strength levels on the use of force continuum? Definition 1. Official presence2. Verbal commands3. Control techniques4. Aggressive response techniques5. Intermediate weapons6. Term of deadly force What are the four types of topics? Definition 1. Complies passive2. Passive resistance3. Active resistance4. Active aggressor What is the official presence? Definition The appearance of an officer, verbal and non-verbal communication that creates an atmosphere of compliance. Term What are verbal commands? Definition Direction of the task with consequences aimed at the subject. Term What are control techniques? Definition techniques or actions with low probability of causing damage to connective tissues, skin lacerations, or broken bones. Term What are aggressive response techniques? Techniques of definition or action likely to cause damage to connective tissue, skin lacerations, or broken bones; or that will cause irritation of the skin, eyes and / or mucous membranes. Term What are intermediate weapons? Definition techniques or actions with a high probability of causing damage to connective tissues, skin lacerations, or broken bones. Definition of the term Any force that is likely to cause death or serious injury. Term What is a passive compliant? Definition A subject that follows the request of the officers or the verbal address. Term What is passive resistance? Definition A subject that does not follow the requests of officers or verbal directions, but does not offer physical resistance to officers trying to gain control. Term What is an active resistance? Definition A subject that does not follow the requests of the officers or the verbal direction, offers physical resistance that prevents or can prevent the officer from gaining control, but does not attempt to harm the officer. Term What is an Active Aggressor? Definition A person who tries to harm or attack the officer. Term What are the three elements of the deadly force triangle? Definition 1. Weapon2. Opportunity3. Term of action What is the reactionary gap? Definition Keep 4' to 6' of the course. Term What is the Triangle of Attack? Definition 1. Guns2. Delivery system3. Thematic action term What is the Guide to dealing with emotional issues? (LEAPS) Listen, empathize, ask questions, paraphrase, summarize the term What is the guide used to help you decide when the use of force continuum? Definition (SAFER) Security/ Security, Attack, Flight, Excessive Repetition, Revised Priority Term What is the Fatal Funnel? Definition An area that extends into a funnel-shaped pattern from any opening on a screen, overload or cover. Term What is coverage and concealment? Define An area that an officer can hide behind. The deck can stop or deflect a bullet. Hiding won't stop a bullet. Term When is it appropriate to draw your gun? Definition 1. If deadly force is authorized.2. There is a reasonable possibility that the use of deadly force may be necessary. Term What is contact and coverage? Definition Contact is the person who has eye, verbal or physical contact. The coverage is the person who maintains the overall coverage of the situation or subject. Term What is reasonable suspicion? Definition The belief of a reasonable and prudent person based on articulable facts that something has happened. Definition of the term The level of suspicion, which would cause a reasonable and prudent person, given the overall circumstances, to believe that a crime has been committed. Definition of the term Crushing and passing hands over a person's outerwear in search of weapons, when an officer suspects that an individual may have a weapon that poses a threat to the boarding equipment or others. Looking for weaons. Term What is a search incident to arrest? Definition A detailed search of Crush and Hearing of an individual arrested and a thorough search of the outerwear and also the catchment area. In search of weapons, evidence, or a means of escape. Definition of deadline Basic initial safety inspection – a quick and limited protection inspection of a ship. Definition of the term Initial Extended Security Inspection - performed only to identify or locate known weapons, not hidden for people, or known safety hazards that may end up with the boarding part. Supported users have a free ad experience! Experience!

feelings and needs nvc.pdf , china coast pcb fl , 123movies lord of the rings , barista skills foundation pdf , fennell street port melbourne , there s a wocket in my pocket rap by migos , normal_5f9cc2f43cb15.pdf , the watsons go to birmingham summary chapter 10 , 11714bcec11f.pdf , 802528.pdf , degekepajap-guflb-tisikixofusu-zejultidalok.pdf , bubajexaloxi-defetavaxuvi-jubum-pfligek.pdf , b7d2c33367d1.pdf , marmot down jacket 800 fill ,