

**LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT
BENELLI SHOTGUN COURSE TRAIN the TRAINER
Hourly Distribution
8 Hour Course**

Instructional Goal: Upon successful completion of this course students are certified as Trainers for Firearms Tactical Shotgun (aka) BENELLI SHOTGUN OPERATOR COURSE 1850-32085.

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

- ❑ Demonstrate the knowledge, skills and ability to safely manipulate the Benelli shotgun
- ❑ Review and discuss Department policy, legal issues, and use of force options that are applicable in a use of force case study
- ❑ Demonstrate an understanding of how our Department's guiding value of Reverence for Human Life is the moral and ethical foundation of de-escalation¹, tactics, reasonable force, and officer safety.
- ❑ By the conclusion of the training, students will understand how the application of this training is in keeping with our Department's UOF policy, philosophy and tactical planning.

Prerequisite: Student must complete Firearms Tactical Shotgun (aka BENELLI SHOTGUN OPERATOR) 1850-32085 and Firearms Shotgun Tac Instructor (aka SHOTGUN INSTRUCTOR (SITS)) 1850-32092 PRIOR to attending Benelli Shotgun Train the Trainer 8 hr (Curr Code-DFP)

References: Instructors, facilitators and training supervisors shall ensure that current references are utilized

This course provides updated legislative content of Penal Code Section 835a

I. Introduction

(15 Min)

- A. Mentor Instructor Cadre Introductions
- B. Distribute
 - 1. Firearms Tactical Shotgun (aka Benelli Shotgun course) 1850-32085 outline
 - 2. Benelli Shotgun Written Test
 - 3. Use of Force Handout
- C. Overview of the Train the Trainer
 - 1. Objectives and Goals
 - 2. Issues of Concern
- D. Overview Implementation and Roll Out of Course
 - 1. Objectives and Goals
 - 2. Issues of Concern

II. Overview Benelli Shotgun course

- A. Review key differences between the Benelli Shotgun and the Remington 870 shotgun, including operating system, manipulations, and nomenclature.
- B. Identify from students when they completed the Shotgun Instructor Training (SITS) Course. Review key safety points related to the Benelli shotgun and how they differ from the Remington 870.
- C. Point out to the instructors that they may have to review the key learning points from Benelli Shotgun Operator.
- D. Point out to the instructors that they may have to review the key learning points from Benelli Shotgun Operator.

¹ Use of Force-Tactics Directive, Tactical De-Escalation Techniques

- E. By the conclusion of the training, students will understand how the application of this training is in keeping with our Department's UOF policy, philosophy, and tactical planning.

III. Overview Facilitator issues related to Benelli Shotgun Training (15 Min)

- A. Point out key issues that and instructor must be aware of when teaching the Benelli Shotgun Operator course
 - 1. Safety Issues and concerns
 - 2. Management of equipment
 - 3. Management of Training Site
 - 4. Management of students
- B. Overview the Administrative Responsibilities
 - 1. Students may miss no more than 10% of the course (1 hour), this is a POST mandate
 - 2. Students should be instructed to return when they can participate in the required total course hours
 - 3. Place POST ID numbers not Social Security numbers on POST rosters
 - 4. POST rosters must be submitted to POST Liaison Unit within 10 days of the completion of the course
 - 5. Instructor Resumes

IV. Training Philosophy Overview (30 Min)

- A. Advise the students that during the teach back portion of todays training they will be expected to facilitate the blocks of instructor from the Department's philosophy of training the whole person: The Training Triangle
 - 1. The foundation for training is the Mission, Vision and Values of the Department
 - 2. Problem Solving – grounded in the Mission Vision and Values
 - 3. Tactical Concepts
- B. Training the whole person
 - 1. What are the beliefs that we are working toward?
 - 2. How do we think through to a solution, what is our legal justification?
 - 3. How do we take action, what is the plan and how do we carry it out?
 - 4. How do we give students the tools to successfully utilize the Benelli shotgun in a tactical environment?
- C. Observation and critique by Mentor Instructor Cadre
 - 1. The Mentor cadre will be using observation and discussion to evaluate your knowledge and performance
 - 2. You will be evaluated on how well you manipulate and shoot the Benelli shotgun
 - 3. Most importantly, you will be evaluated on how well you facilitate the portions of the course you are assigned as you teach back and your general knowledge of the system as well as its advantages and disadvantages

V. Use of Force Policy Review and De-Escalation (30 Min)

Review and discuss the Use of Force Policy - revised including Reverence for Human Life, Moral and Ethical Dilemma, Deadly Force, Tactical De-escalation and Command and Control: Group Discussion

Procedure: Conduct and open discussion, addressing legal updates and the Los Angeles Police Department Use of Force Policy, Tactical Consideration and De- Escalation

- A. California Penal Code Section 835(a)²
 - 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. Defend themselves,

² California Penal Code Section 835a

- b. Defend Others,
 - c. Effect an arrest,
 - d. Prevent escape/detention, or
 - e. 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.
 5. A peace officer is justified in using deadly force upon another person only when the officer reasonably believes, based on the totality of the circumstances, that such force is necessary for either of the following reasons:
 - a. To defend against an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or to another person.
 - b. To apprehend a fleeing person for any felony that threatened or resulted in death or serious bodily injury, if the officer reasonably believes that the person will cause death or serious bodily injury to another unless immediately apprehended. Where feasible, a peace officer shall, prior to the use of force, make reasonable efforts to identify themselves as a peace officer and to warn that deadly force may be used, unless the officer has objectively reasonable grounds to believe the person is aware of those facts.
 6. "Deadly force" means any use of force that creates a substantial risk of causing death or serious bodily injury, including, but not limited to, the discharge of a firearm.
 7. "Totality of the circumstances" means all facts known to the peace officer at the time, including the conduct of the officer and the subject leading up to the use of deadly force.
 8. A threat of death or serious bodily injury is "imminent" when, based on the totality of the circumstances, a reasonable officer in the same situation would believe that a person has the present ability, opportunity, and apparent intent to immediately cause death or serious bodily injury to the peace officer or another person. An imminent harm is not merely a fear of future harm, no matter how great the fear and no matter how great the likelihood of the harm, but is one that, from appearances, must be instantly confronted and addressed.
 9. A peace officer shall not use deadly force against a person based on the danger that person poses to themselves, if an objectively reasonable officer would believe the person does not pose an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the peace officer or to another person.
- B. *Graham v. Connor* 490 U.S. 386 (1989)
1. 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.
 2. Reasonableness judged without the 20/20 vision of hindsight.
 3. The test of reasonableness is not capable of precise definition or mechanical application
- C. *Tennessee v. Garner*, 471 U.S. 1 (1985)

1. Under the Fourth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, a police officer may use deadly force to prevent the escape of a fleeing suspect only if the officer has a good-faith belief that the suspect poses a significant threat of death or serious physical injury to the officer or others.
- D. LAPD Use of Force Policy - Revised³
1. Updated to reflect new 835(a) PC regarding the use of force by a peace officer, to include deadly force.
 2. Guiding principle when using force shall be reverence for human life
 3. Factors used to determine reasonableness may include but are not limited to:
 - a. The feasibility of using de-escalation tactics;
 - b. The seriousness of the crime or suspected offense;
 - c. The level of threat or resistance presented by the subject;
 - d. Whether the subject was posing an immediate threat to officers or a danger to the community;
 - e. The potential for injury to citizens, officers or subjects;
 - f. The risk or apparent attempt by the subject to escape;
 - g. The conduct of the subject being confronted (as reasonably perceived by the officer at the time);
 - h. The amount of time and any changing circumstances during which the officer had to determine the type and amount of force that appeared to be reasonable;
 - i. The availability of other resources;
 - j. The training and experience of the officer;
 - k. The proximity or access of weapons to the subject;
 - l. Officer versus subject factors such as age, size, relative strength, skill level, injury/exhaustion and number of officers versus subjects; and,
 - m. The environmental factors and/or other exigent circumstances.
 - n.
 4. The Department will analyze an officer's use of deadly force by evaluating the totality of the circumstances of each case consistent with the California Penal Code Section 835(a), as well as the factors articulated in *Graham v. Connor*.
 5. 5. Serious Bodily Injury:
Pursuant to California Penal Code Section 243(f)(4), Serious bodily injury includes but is not limited to:
 - a. Loss of consciousness;
 - b. Concussion;
 - c. Bone fracture;
 - d. Protracted loss or impairment of function of any bodily member or organ;
 - e. A wound requiring extensive suturing; and,
 - f. Serious disfigurement.
 6. Shooting at or from a moving vehicle:
 - a. It is the policy of this Department that firearms shall not be discharged at a moving vehicle unless a person in the vehicle is immediately threatening the officer or another person with deadly force by means other than the vehicle. The moving vehicle itself shall not presumptively constitute a threat that justifies an officer's use of deadly force. An officer threatened by an oncoming vehicle shall move out of its path instead of discharging a firearm at it or any of its occupants. Firearms shall not be discharged from a moving vehicle, except in exigent circumstances and consistent with this policy in regard to the use of Deadly Force.

Note: It is understood that the policy in regard to discharging a firearm at or from a moving vehicle may not cover every situation that may arise. In all

³ Department Manual Section 1/556.10, Policy on the Use of Force

situations, Department members are expected to act with intelligence and exercise sound judgment, attending to the spirit of this policy. Any deviations from the provisions of this policy shall be examined rigorously on a case by case basis. The involved officer must be able to articulate clearly the reasons for the use of deadly force. Factors that may be considered include whether the officer's life or the lives of others were in immediate peril and there was no reasonable or apparent means of escape.

7. Warning Shots

- a. It is the policy of this Department that warning shots shall only be used in exceptional circumstances where it might reasonably be expected to avoid the need to use deadly force. Generally, warning shots shall be directed in a manner that minimizes the risk of injury to innocent persons, ricochet dangers and property damage.

E. LAPD Drawing and Exhibiting Policy⁴

1. Unnecessarily or prematurely drawing or exhibiting a firearm limits an officer's alternatives in controlling a situation, creates unnecessary anxiety on the part of citizens, and may result in an unwarranted or accidental discharge of the firearm. An officer's decision to draw or exhibit a firearm should be based on the tactical situation and the officer's reasonable belief there is a substantial risk that the situation may escalate to the point where deadly force may be justified.
2. When an officer has determined that the use of deadly force is not necessary, the officer shall, as soon as practicable, secure or holster the firearm

F. Tactical De-Escalation Techniques⁵

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.
 - 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.
 - **P**lanning
 - **A**ssessment
 - **T**ime
 - **R**edeployment and/or containment
 - **O**ther Resources
 - **L**ines of communication
5. Ask – What is the goal of any tactical situation?
 - a. Preservation of life
 - b. Control the situation
 - c. Control the suspect
 - d. Self-control
 - e. Prevent excessive use of force
 - f. Practice tactical de-escalation techniques
6. Ask – When we demonstrate a reverence for human life, what effect does it have in our communities?
 - a. Builds public trust
 - b. Opens the door to better relationships
 - c. Helps establish partnerships
 - d. Demonstrates Procedural Justice in our policing

⁴ Manual, Volume 1 Section 556.80, Drawing or Exhibiting Firearms

⁵ Use of Force-Tactics Directive, Tactical De-Escalation Techniques

G. Command and Control⁶

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.
 - a. Ensure reasonable numbers of Designated Cover Officers (DCO) for both lethal and less-lethal cover.
 - b. Reduce over-response or over-deployment to specific duties and responsibilities.
 - c. Maintain officer safety through personnel location and assignment.
3. Tactical considerations
 - a. 4 C's of tactics
 1. Containment
 2. Control
 3. Communication
 4. Coordinate
 - b. Edged Weapons
 1. Distance + Cover = Time to make a decision
 2. Time allows for the possibility to utilize less lethal options.
 3. Knives do have the capability to cause serious bodily injury death or death.
 4. Knives often constitute a deadly force situation.
 - c. Other reasons for non-compliance by the individuals (117c)
 1. Language barriers
 2. Disabilities
 - d. Critical points (112)
 1. When communicating with individuals always be aware of cover, concealment and distance
 2. Distance from the threat equates to time to react to the threat
 3. The goal of the use of force is to gain control of the individual
 4. Consideration should be given to the possibility that the officers may encounter persons with mental illness or persons displaying symptoms of mental illness and who may be incapable of understanding commands and are non-responsive
 5. Failure to follow police directions during an episode is most likely not a deliberate act of defiance
 6. Emphasis should be placed on the need to attempt to de-escalate situations involving persons with mental illness when the opportunity presents itself. This, in no way, implies that officers should not utilize force to protect themselves or others when reasonable.

H. Moral and Ethical Dilemmas

1. Expected Responses:
 - a. Shoot or no shoot situation
 - b. Youthful offenders
 1. Age is not a legal consideration
 2. The Department has always utilized extreme caution with respect to the use of deadly force against youthful offenders
 3. Nothing in the use of force policy is intended to reduce the degree of care required in such cases.
2. Consequences of not using lethal force
3. Public perception
4. Police/peer perception

⁶ Training Bulletin, Volume XLVII Issue 4, COMMAND AND CONTROL

5. Family's perception
 6. "Suicide by Cop"
 7. Subject uses the officer as an instrument of the suicide
 8. Mental illness is not a criminal offense
 9. Consequences of using lethal force on someone who is hurting themselves
 10. What identifies an ethical dilemma
 - a. Right vs. Right?
 - b. Driven by Values and Principles
 - c. Complexity of issues
 - d. Realities and pressures
 11. More than one right option
 - a. Facing a difficult situation where two apparent right courses of action are possible and making a conscious decision to take the course of action, that points to the highest value.
- I. Deployment Considerations for Rifle/Tactical Shotgun
1. Suspect is wearing or possibly wearing body armor
 2. Covering the approach of officers to a structure or location where the suspect has high ground, position of advantage, fortified position
 3. Suspect is armed with a weapon superior to what officers have immediately available
 4. An incident where the ranges involved are in excess of the 15-25-yard effective range of the typical patrol equipment
 5. MACTAC
 6. Other Tactical Considerations / Appropriate Weapon system
 - a. Building searches with no extenuating circumstances where a shotgun or handgun would be a more practical option
 - b. Felony Vehicle stops with no extenuating circumstances where a shotgun or handgun would be a more practical option
 - c. Are there enough Rifles already deployed at the incident where there is a single threat or suspect?
 - d. An incident where the ranges involved are within the 15-25-yard effective range of the typical patrol equipment

Procedures: Small group activity

1. Break students into small groups

2. 2. DISTRIBUTE: Case Study 1 (Juvenile) to half of the groups and Case Study 2 (Person with mental illness) to the other half (if the class is large enough to do so)

Case Study 1 – C-37 Vehicle

"415 man in front of the convenience store in a vehicle. Suspect is playing his car stereo loud. The disturbance has been going on for an hour."

Upon arrival, the officers observe the suspect sitting inside the vehicle along with a ten-year-old juvenile. The music is loud and disturbing the peace, the officer's stop and exit their vehicle. As they are walking up on the vehicle, (20 ft. away) the officers run the license plate which comes back as a reported stolen vehicle. The suspect has not seen the officers yet.

Enhancement: Upon awareness of the presence of the officers, the suspect exits his vehicle and walks towards the trunk stating, "you will not take my kid from me again."

Suspect begins to open the trunk and states, "I have something here for you."

Enhancement: Suspect retrieves a handgun from the trunk and points it in the direction of the officers.

Case Study 2 - Person with a Mental Illness

While on uniformed patrol at 1300 hrs, you receive a radio call "See the woman, "Wife states her husband is in their home breaking objects inside the house. Wife states her husband is mentally ill and has failed to take his medicine for the past 3 days. Upon arrival officers meet the P/R who states her husband is inside their house right now breaking the furniture and decorations. Officer's see that the P/R has a cut on her right arm. P/R states that her husband accidentally cut her with a knife as she attempted to stop him, before calling the police. You request back-up and a supervisor along with a Beanbag shotgun and TASER to your location. After the arrival of your requests you make a tactical plan and then make contact with the suspect inside his residence. You observe the suspect standing in the doorway between the living room and the kitchen. The suspect states to you "All of you get out of my house now, I cannot deal with this". At this time you see the suspect enter the kitchen and walk toward a cutlery block on the counter. The suspect who is approximately 15 to 18 feet from you, then reaches out and arms himself with a large butcher knife from the block. The suspect turns toward the officers and re-states "I told you I cannot deal with this". The suspect then takes the butcher's knife and begins to slash himself across his torso with the knife.

J. Procedures: Small group activity

1. Break students into small groups
2. DISTRIBUTE: Case Study 1 (Juvenile) to half of the groups and Case Study 2 (Person with mental illness) to the other half (if the class is large enough to do so)

a. **Case Study 1 – C-37 Vehicle**

1. "415 man in front of the convenience store in a vehicle. Suspect is playing his car stereo loud. The disturbance has been going on for an hour." Upon arrival, the officers observe the suspect sitting inside the vehicle along with a ten-year-old juvenile. The music is loud and disturbing the peace, the officer's stop and exit their vehicle. As they are walking up on the vehicle, (20 ft. away) the officers run the license plate which comes back as a reported stolen vehicle. The suspect has not seen the officers yet.

Enhancement: Upon awareness of the presence of the officers, the suspect exits his vehicle and walks towards the trunk stating, "you will not take my kid from me again." Suspect begins to open the trunk and states, "I have something here for you." Enhancement: Suspect retrieves a handgun from the trunk and points it in the direction of the officers.

b. **Case Study 2 - Person with a Mental Illness**

1. While on uniformed patrol at 1300 hrs, you receive a radio call "See the woman, "Wife states her husband is in their home breaking objects inside the house. Wife states her husband is mentally ill and has failed to take his medicine for the past 3 days. Upon arrival officers meet the P/R who states her husband is inside their house right now breaking the furniture and decorations. Officer's see that the P/R has a cut on her right arm. P/R states that her husband accidentally cut her with a knife as she attempted to stop him, before calling the police. You request back-up and a supervisor along with a Beanbag shotgun and TASER to your location. After the arrival of your requests you make a tactical plan and then make contact with the suspect inside his residence. You observe the suspect standing in the doorway between the living room and the kitchen. The suspect states to you "All of you get out of my house now, I cannot deal with this". At this time, you see the suspect enter the kitchen and walk toward a cutlery block on the counter. The suspect who is approximately 15 to 18 feet from you,

then reaches out and arms himself with a large butcher knife from the block. The suspect turns toward the officers and re-states "I told you I cannot deal with this". The suspect then takes the butcher's knife and begins to slash himself across his torso with the knife.

3. Ask each group to discuss the following:
 - a. What tactical concerns should the officers have as they respond to the area?
 - b. What force options are available?
 - c. What LAPD policy requirements should be considered?
 - d. What De-Escalation techniques were used?
- K. Less-Lethal Force Clarification⁷
1. Less-Lethal force options (OC Spray, baton, TASER, Beanbag Shotgun, 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher (LLL) and Less-Lethal munitions) are only permissible when:
 - a. An officer reasonably believes the suspect or subject is violently resisting arrest.
 - 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
 - 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.
- L. Force Options (117e)
1. Consistent with the Department's Use of Force Policy, an officer may use OC Spray when an officer reasonably believes the suspect or subject:
 - a. Is violently resisting arrest.
 - b. Poses an immediate threat of violence or physical harm.
 2. The following do not alone justify the use of the OC SPRAY:
 - a. Verbal threats of violence
 - b. Mere non-compliance
 3. OC primarily affects the eyes, the respiratory system and the skin.
 4. The ideal range for OC is 3-12 feet
 5. Advantages
 6. Disadvantages
- M. Electronic Control Device (TASER)⁸
1. Consistent with the Department's Use of Force Policy, an officer may use the TASER when an officer reasonably believes the suspect or subject:
 - a. Is violently resisting arrest.
 - b. Poses an immediate threat of violence or physical harm.
 2. The following do not alone justify the use of the Beanbag Shotgun:
 - a. Verbal threats of violence
 - b. Mere non-compliance
 3. Causes Neuro-muscular Incapacitation (NMI) which is an involuntary stimulation of both the sensory and motor nerves
 4. Effective from 0-21 or 25 feet depending on cartridge used; Optimal Range is 7-15 feet
 5. Advantages
 6. Disadvantages
- N. Beanbag Shotgun⁹

⁷ Office of Administrative Services Notice 1.3, Use of Less-Lethal Force Clarification, January 22, 2018

⁸ Use of Force-Tactics Directive, Electronic Control Device TASER

⁹ Use of Force-Tactics Directive, Beanbag Shotgun

1. Consistent with the Department's Use of Force Policy, an officer may use the Beanbag Shotgun when an officer reasonably believes the suspect or subject:
 - a. Is violently resisting arrest.
 - b. Poses an immediate threat of violence or physical harm.
 2. The following do not alone justify the use of the Beanbag Shotgun:
 - a. Verbal threats of violence
 - b. Mere non-compliance
 3. Super-sock rounds are designed to be non-penetrating, and upon striking a target distribute energy over a broad surface area.
 4. Recommended deployment is from 5-45 feet.
 5. Advantages
 6. Disadvantages
- O. 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher (LLL)¹⁰
1. Consistent with the Department's Use of Force Policy, an officer may use the 40mm LLL when an officer reasonably believes the suspect or subject:
 - a. Is violently resisting arrest.
 - b. Poses an immediate threat of violence or physical harm.
 2. The following do not alone justify the use of the 40mm LLL:
 - a. Verbal threats of violence
 - b. Mere non-compliance
 3. Recommended deployment is from 5-110 feet.
 4. Advantages
 5. Disadvantages
- P. Moral/Ethical Dilemmas (117f)
1. Expected Responses:
 - a. Shoot or no shoot situation
 - b. Youthful offenders
 - c. Consequences of not using lethal force
 - d. Public perception
 - e. Police/peer perception
 - f. Family's perception
 - g. "Suicide by Cop"
 - h. Subject uses the officer as an instrument of the suicide
 - i. Mental illness is not a criminal offense
 - j. Consequences of using lethal force on someone who is hurting themselves
 - k. What identifies an ethical dilemma
 1. Right vs. Right?
 2. Driven by Values and Principles
 3. Complexity of issues
 4. Realities and pressures
 - l. More than one right option
 1. Facing a difficult situation where two apparent right courses of action are possible and making a conscious decision to take the course of action, that points to the highest value.

VI. BENELLI SHOTGUN Lesson Plan Overview

(90 Min)

- A. Have students follow along as Mentor identifies key points in the lesson plan
- B. This is not a Benelli shotgun transition course; focus should be on instructing the students on how to teach the Benelli system, not on marksmanship and manipulations. The student's marksmanship and manipulations should be confirmed as above average before being accepted into the class. Every exercise should focus on making the student a better Benelli Instructor, not a better Benelli Operator.
- C. Lesson Plan Blocks

¹⁰ Use of Force-Tactics Directive, 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher

1. Benelli Semi Auto Shotgun
 - a. Operation
 - b. Authorized equipment
 - c. Authorized optics
 - d. Authorized variants
2. Manipulations
 - a. Chamber check
 - b. Loading
 - c. Unloading
 - d. Downloading
 - e. Chamber loading
 - f. Sling techniques – Must know even though most students will use tactical two-points
3. Marksmanship
 - a. Positional review as it relates to the reliable functioning of the Benelli shotgun
 - b. Review of operation of optics and iron sights and how to adjust the point of aim/point of impact (dope)
 - c. Elements of marksmanship review as they pertain to the Benelli shotgun. It's a unique system that needs to be taught in a different manner than existing Department shotguns
4. Approved ammunition
5. Deployment considerations
6. Deployment of the Benelli in tactical pre-planned operations
- D. Overview of Training materials for Benelli train the trainer Course
 1. Handouts and worksheets for the course
 2. Ammunition (Slug/Buck/Bird)
 3. Targets/Frames
 4. Range requirements
 5. Environmental considerations
 6. Evaluation tool of student's performance (Rubric)
 7. Evaluation tool for course
- E. Students will be responsible for In-service training

VII. TEACH BACKS

(150 Min)

- A. Small Group Rotations
 1. Mentor is assigned to a small group
 2. Students will teach back various blocks as well as conduct a brief live fire drill with students
- B. Debriefs
 1. Ensure each student has an opportunity to conduct a debrief and be evaluated by a mentor instructor
 2. Advise students what is passing

LUNCH

VIII. TEACH BACKS (continued)

(120 Min)

IX. Closing

(30 Min)

- A. Ensure everyone knows their roles and responsibilities
- B. Resume for every instructor and mentor instructor
- C. POST roster signed
- D. Contact numbers of the OIC-FTS and the course provider
- E. Notification protocol if instructor is ill and unable to attend

- F. Clarify anything else that will ensure the successful implementation of the Benelli Semi Auto Shotgun Train the Trainer
- G. 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
- H. Ensure that the students understand how the application of this training is in keeping with our Department's UOF police, philosophy, and tactical planning
- I. The importance of safety when handling the shotgun. **Personnel who are not Department certified are prohibited from handling the tactical shotgun and Patrol Rifle**