

**Los Angeles Police Department  
Less Lethal/Munitions  
1850-30986**

**Instructional Goal:** To effectively deploy 12 GA Super-Sock, 37 mm Multiple Foam Baton and 40 mm Foam Baton Less Lethal Munitions in Crowd Control. To review Department Policy and legal issues regarding the use of deadly force, practice proper handgun manipulations and make force options decisions. This course provides updated legislative content of Penal Code Section 835 (a).

**Performance Objectives:** Using lecture and learning activities the students will:

- ❑ Understand the Direct Impact Launcher and Dispersal Launcher systems and specifications
  - ❑ Effectively deploy Target Specific and Dispersal Less-Lethal Munitions
  - ❑ Review Use of Force Policy and Guidelines
  - ❑ Review Tactical De-escalation
  - ❑ Understand the 12 GA Super-Sock, 37 mm Multiple Foam Baton and 40 mm Foam Baton system specifications
  - ❑ Effectively deploy 12 GA Super-Sock, 37 mm Multiple and 40 mm Foam Baton Less Lethal Munitions
  - ❑ Complete Written Test
  - ❑ Complete Live Fire Qualification Course
  - ❑ Demonstrate an understanding of how our Department's guiding value for Reverence for Human Life is the moral and ethical foundation of de-escalation, 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

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

**This course provides current Penal Code Section 835a content**

**I. INTRODUCTION AND COURSE OVERVIEW**

**0700-0715 (15min)**

A. Introduction of Instructors

B. Brief overview of goals and objectives

1. Combining 12 GA Super-Sock and 37 mm Less Lethal Munitions in Crowd Control
  - a. 12 GA Super-Sock Round –approved for patrol use in June 2007
  - b. Quality Through Improving Technology and Training
  - c. A less lethal use of force option for Mobile Field Force Deployment
  - d. Used against suspects that are displaying aggressive/combatative behavior
  - e. For target-specific individuals in a crowd
2. 37 mm Multiple Foam Baton Round
  - a. History: First tested by Metropolitan Division after 1992 Civil Unrest
  - b. Approved for patrol use in November 1993
  - c. For crowd dispersal only and is always skip fired off the ground 5 – 10 feet in front of the crowd
  - d. Utilized in crowd control and spontaneous events
3. 40 mm eXact Impact Sponge Round
  - a. The 40 mm munitions shall only be fired out of 40 mm launchers
  - b. The engagement distance is between five (5) feet and one hundred-ten (110) feet. Minimum effective range is 10 feet.
  - c. It is recommended that the aiming point be the belt line navel area. Depending on target area availability, alternate targets may include leg or arms

**II. WEAPON SYSTEM SPECIFICATIONS**

**0715-0815 (60 min)**

A. 12gauge Bean Bag Shotgun

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1. 870 Pump-Action Shotgun with sights
  - a. There is one model of 12 GA Bean Bag Shotgun
  - b. Only Remington Model 870 Shotgun with Combined Tactical Systems, Inc. Super Sock # 2588 ammunition is authorized
  - c. Remington "12 GA Model 870 Shotgun"
    - 1) Magazine capacity, four rounds
    - 2) Pump Action, sighted fire
    - 3) Fixed barrel sights
    - 4) Stock – Green in color
    - 5) Nylon sling
    - 6) Rifled barrel
2. Single Super-Sock Round
  - a. 2 ¾ inch clear, plastic hull
  - b. Stamped on side LAPD Super-Sock No. 2588
  - c. Total projectile overall weight is 56 grams per round
  - d. Overall height is 2.40 inches
  - e. Each projectile contains one #9 lead shot filled Ballistic Fiber Filled Reinforced flexible sock that weighs 40 grams
  - f. Muzzle velocity: 300 feet per second (approximately), according to the manufacturer
  - g. Muzzle energy: 120 foot/pounds
  - h. Optimal range is between five (5) and forty-five (45) feet (15 yards)
  - i. LAPD policy allows deployment at (0) zero feet

- Fatal or serious injuries may occur if fired at the head, neck, spine, or chest

**B. Deployment Criteria for Super-Sock in Crowd Control**

**2. Less-lethal munitions<sup>1</sup>**

- a. Less-lethal munitions maybe deployed in the following situations:
    - 1) On aggressive and/or combative suspects in a crowd control situation **(117 e)**
    - 2) On suspects who are a potential threat to themselves or others
    - 3) On suspects armed with weapons other than firearms
    - 4) On suspects displaying "aggressive or combative" actions
      - a) Aggressive/combative actions include ongoing destruction of property that presents a threat to the personal safety of officers
  - b. Less-lethal munitions should not be used:
    - 1) On a lawfully dispersing crowd or individual
    - 2) Against a person or crowd that is retreating unless the person or crowd continues to engage in unlawful activity that is aggressive/combative
  - c. Less-lethal "Stinger" weapons can be used only with the approval of a staff officer (Commander and above) only during riotous situations where the use of lethal force would not be reasonable
3. Used for target specific demonstrators only
  4. Only 12 GA Bean Bag Shotgun, Less Lethal Munitions Certified officers may deploy the Super-Sock Rounds
  5. Super-Sock ammunition shall be fired out of designated less lethal shotguns
  6. The recommended engagement distance is between five (5) feet and thirty (30) feet, however there is NO minimum range.

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<sup>1</sup> Less-lethal munitions-NLG v. COLA CV 01-6877 FMC

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7. It is recommended that the aiming point be the belt line navel area. Depending on target area availability, alternate targets may include leg or arms
8. A verbal warning shall be issued to the crowd if practical, that if they do not cease their aggressive/combative or criminal behavior, Less Lethal Munitions may be deployed<sup>2</sup>
  - a. Generally during crowd control incidents, the verbal warning is given in the dispersal order
9. If hit and taken into custody the suspect(s) shall receive medical treatment at an approved department facility as soon as practical<sup>3</sup>
10. The incident shall be fully documented<sup>4</sup>: **(68)**
  - a. ICS 214 Form, or.
  - b. After Actions Report
11. Crowd Control Situations: **(65)**
  - a. A use of force which occurs during a crowd-control situation, not involving an isolated altercation between an officer(s) and a suspect(s), shall be reported by the involved officer(s) to the immediate supervisor as soon as practical<sup>5</sup>
  - b. In isolated use of force incidents, officers and supervisors shall follow non-categorical reporting procedures<sup>6</sup>

**C. 37mm Launcher**

1. There are two models of 37 mm launchers
2. Only Defense Technology Model 20 F Multiple Foam Baton Rounds are Authorized
3. Defense Technology "37 mm Launcher"
  - a. Single shot only
  - b. Capable of either single or double action. Must be fired double action only (Do not thumb cock the hammer or fire the launcher in single action mode)
  - c. Folding rear sight for use with extended range munitions (do not use) the folding rear sight with Multiple Foam Baton Round, leave the rear sight in the down position
  - d. Nylon sling
4. Federal Model 203-A
  - a. Double action only
  - b. Fixed rear sight with either a metal bead or plastic ramp front sight
  - c. Nylon sling

**D. 37 mm Multiple Foam Baton Round Ammunition**

1. Constructed of an aluminum case that is eight (8) inches long and 1.5 inches in diameter
2. Used against aggressively combative (violently resisting) demonstrators **(117 e)**
3. Only 37 mm Less Lethal Munitions Certified officers may deploy Multiple Foam Baton Rounds
4. Cartridge contains (5) Foam Baton Rounds and can only be fired out of 37 mm launchers
5. The engagement distance is between ten (10) feet and fifty (50) feet
6. The aiming point be on the ground is five (5-10) feet in front of the crowd

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<sup>2</sup> HRB Notice, Verbal Warning Requirement for a Use of Force-Revised

<sup>3</sup>Use of Force Directive No. 11.1, Crowd Management, Intervention and Control

<sup>4</sup>Use of Force Directive No. 11.1, Crowd Management, Intervention and Control

<sup>5</sup>Use of Force Directive No. 11.1, Crowd Management, Intervention and Control

<sup>6</sup> Los Angeles Police Department Manual 4/245 Employee involved use of force incidents

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7. A verbal warning shall be issued to the crowd if practical, that if they do not disperse, Less Lethal Munitions may be deployed<sup>7</sup>
8. The suspect(s), if hit with less-lethal munition, shall receive medical treatment at an approved Department facility or contract hospital as soon as practical<sup>8</sup>
  - Some injury to a suspect caused by an impact from less-lethal projectiles should be expected to achieve compliance
9. The incident shall be fully documented<sup>9</sup> **(68)**
  - a. ICS 214 Form, or.
  - b. After Actions Report
10. Crowd Control Situations **(65)**
  - a. A use of force, which occurs during a crowd-control situation, not involving an isolated incident between an officer(s) and a suspect(s), shall be reported by the involved officer(s) to the immediate supervisor as soon as practical
11. In the event of a Categorical use of force incident, adhere to protocols consistent with tactical situation<sup>10</sup>

**E. 40 mm Launcher**

1. There are several models of 40 mm launchers
2. Only Defense Technology eXact Impact Sponge Rounds are Authorized
3. Defense Technology "40 mm Launchers," 1325 and 1425
  - e. Single shot only
  - f. Capable of either single or double action. Must be fired double action only (Do not thumb cock the hammer or fire the launcher in single action mode)
  - g. Folding rear sight for use with extended range munitions (do not use) the folding rear sight with Multiple Foam Baton Round, leave the rear sight in the down position (if applicable to the launcher)
  - h. Pre-Approved, optional red dot or holographic optical systems
  - i. Nylon sling
4. Penn Arms 40 mm Pump Multi-Launcher (Metropolitan Division)
  - d. Multiple round capacity (generally 4-6 rounds)
  - e. Double action only
  - f. Fixed rear sight with either a metal bead or plastic ramp front sight
  - g. Pre-Approved, optional red dot or holographic optical systems
  - h. Nylon sling

**F. 40 mm Munitions**

1. Original manufactured munitions
2. Used against aggressive/combative individuals and demonstrators **(117 e)**
3. ONLY 40 mm Less Lethal Munitions Certified officers may deploy 40 mm munitions
4. The 40 mm munitions shall only be fired out of 40 mm launchers
5. The engagement distance is between five (5) feet and one hundred-ten (110) feet
  - a. It is recommended in Crowd Control that minimum stand-off distance be (10) feet. This is to allow the operator time to reload as he/she is advancing towards the crowd
6. It is recommended that the aiming point be the belt line navel area. Depending on target area availability, alternate targets may include, leg or arms

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<sup>7</sup> HRB Notice, Verbal Warning Requirement for a Use of Force-Revised

<sup>8</sup> Use of Force Directive No. 11.1, Crowd Management, Intervention and Control

<sup>9</sup> Use of Force Directive No. 11.1, Crowd Management, Intervention and Control

<sup>10</sup> Los Angeles Police Department Manual 4/245 Employee involved use of force incidents

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7. A verbal warning shall be issued to the individual and/or crowd if practical, that if they do not de-escalate or disperse, Less Lethal Munitions may be deployed<sup>11</sup>
    - The suspect (s), if hit with less-lethal munitions, shall receive medical treatment at an approved Department facility or contract hospital as soon as practical<sup>12</sup>
    - Some injury to a suspect caused by an impact from less-lethal projectiles should be expected to achieve compliance
  9. The incident (isolated) shall be fully documented
  10. Use of Force Report (Consistent with Department policy on Less Lethal Impact devices)
  11. Crowd Control Situations (used on target specific aggressive combative individuals)
  12. A use of force, which occurs during a crowd-control situation, involving an isolated incident between an officer(s) and a suspect(s), shall be reported by the involved officer(s) to the immediate supervisor as soon as practical
    - a. Use of Force on individuals taken into custody, 15.07 Report on non-human strikes
    - b. ICS 214 Form
    - c. After Action Report
  13. In the event of a Categorical use of force incident, adhere to protocols consistent with tactical situation
- Continual assessment of LL Munitions' effectiveness shall determine if other options may provide a safe resolution to each encounter

**G. Storage, Issuance, and Cleaning**

1. Storage: 12 GA Beanbag Shotgun
  - a. The 12 GA Beanbag shotgun shall be stored in the Divisional Kit Rooms<sup>13</sup>
  - b. The Area/Division armorer is responsible for the care and cleaning of 12 GA Beanbag shotguns and ordering ammunition from the Firearms Training Unit (FTU)
2. Issuance:
  - a. Only certified (less-lethal) officers may be issued or deploy the 12 GA Beanbag shotgun with Super-Sock ammunition
3. Cleaning
  - a. Designated 12 GA Beanbag shotguns after every live fire use must be cleaned as soon as practical
  - b. Clean the barrel with a bore brush, light solvent, and cloth patches until clean
4. Storage: 37 mm AND 40 mm Launchers
  - a. The 37mm launcher and Multiple Foam Baton Rounds shall be stored in Mobile Field Force (MFF) kits
  - b. MFF kits are monitored and secured by Supervisors
  - c. The Area/Division armorer is responsible for the care and cleaning of 37 mm launchers and ordering Multiple Foam Baton Rounds from FTU
5. Issuance
  - a. Only certified (Less-Lethal) officers may be issued or deploy the 37 mm and 40 mm launcher and Multiple Foam Baton Rounds
6. Cleaning

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<sup>11</sup> HRB Notice, Verbal Warning Requirements for use of force revised

<sup>12</sup> Use of Force Directive No. 11.1, Crowd Management, Intervention and Control

<sup>13</sup> T.B XLIX Issue 10, MFF Concept-Part-I Organization and assembly

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- a. Black powder is corrosive and must be completely removed from the 37mm launcher after every live fire deployment
- b. The barrel shall be cleaned after firing by the Area/Division Armorer as soon as possible
- c. Clean the barrel with a bore brush, hot water, and a rag
- d. Wipe the launcher dry
- e. Apply a light coat of oil in the barrel for rust prevention
- f. Oil the action and the barrel hinge

**III. DEPLOYMENT**

**0815-0900 (45 min)**

**A. Use of Force Guidelines (117 e)**

1. *Deorle v. Rutherford*, 242 F.3d 1119, 9<sup>th</sup> Circuit 2001, a verbal warning shall be given, “when feasible”, to a suspect(s) before any impact device that poses a “significant risk of serious injury” is utilized<sup>14</sup>
  - a. The verbal warning should be issued by the “Suspect Communications/Verbalization Officer.” The suspects should be informed that failure to comply will result in the use of impact munitions.
  - b. During crowd control incidents, the warning is included in the dispersal order. A supervisor squad leader will issue the proper command (Less Lethal Up). In the event a dispersal order is not given, MFF leader or squad leader will advise the crowd by bullhorn of less lethal munition’s deployment and dispersal protocols.
  - c. The term “less lethal” or “Baton rounds, fire!” in itself does not satisfy the pre-use of force warning requirement.
  - d. When determining if it is “feasible” to issue a verbal warning, the tactical situation and the element of surprise must be evaluated but not compromised.
2. California Penal Code Section 835(a)<sup>15</sup>
  - 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:
    - (1) Effect the arrest,
    - (2) Prevent escape, or
    - (3) 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.

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<sup>14</sup> HRB Notice, Verbal Warning Requirement for a Use of Force-Revised

<sup>15</sup> California Penal Code Section 835a

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3. Department Use of Force policy states that force must be “objectively reasonable” to:
- a. Defend themselves
  - b. Defend others
  - c. Effect an arrest or detention
  - d. Prevent escape
  - e. Overcome resistance
  - f. Use of force policy does not change in crowd control situations
  - g. Department Tactical De-Escalation Techniques In circumstances not involving imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury, officers should consider tactics and techniques that may persuade the suspect/s to voluntarily comply or that may mitigate the need to use a higher level of force to resolve the situation safely.
  - h. Tactical de-escalation does not require that an officer compromise their safety or increase the risk of physical harm to the public.
    - 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.
  - i. De-escalation techniques (PATROL) should only be used when safe to do so:
    - 1) Planning- Arrive and Coordinate
    - 2) Assessment- Change tactics as needed
    - 3) Time- Distance + Cover= Time for planning and communicating
    - 4) Redeployment and/or Containment- Maintain control and buy time
    - 5) Other Resources- Request additional resources and/or specialized personnel
    - 6) Lines of Communication- Helps to improve decision-making
  - j. Deadly Force can only be used when the officer reasonably believes, based on the totality of the circumstances, that such force is necessary for either of the following reasons:
    - (1) To defend against an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or another person; or,
    - (2) 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.

**Note:** *In determining whether deadly force is necessary, officers shall evaluate each situation in light of the particular circumstances of each case and shall use other available resources and techniques if reasonably safe and feasible.*

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- 1) "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.
- 2) "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.
- 3) 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.
- 4) 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.

**Note:** The Department will analyze an officer's use of deadly force by evaluating the totality of the circumstances of each case consistent with California Penal Code Section 835(a) as well as the factors articulated in *Graham v. Conner*.

- k. Proportionality<sup>16</sup>
- l. 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:
  - 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.
- m. Requirement to Intercede when Excessive force is observed
- n. Requirement to report potential excessive force
- o. Vulnerable Populations - include, but are not limited, children, elderly persons, people who are pregnant, and people with physical, mental, and developmental disabilities.
  - a) Age is not a legal consideration
  - b) The Department has always utilized extreme caution with respect to the use of deadly force against youthful offenders
  - c) Nothing in the use of force policy is intended to reduce the degree of care required in such cases
- p. Command and Control<sup>17</sup>

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<sup>16</sup> Department Manual, 1/556.10, Policy on Use of Force

<sup>17</sup> LAPD Training Bulletin, Volume XLVII Issue 4, COMMAND AND CONTROL



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- a) The use of active leadership to direct others while using available resources to coordinate a response, accomplish tasks and minimize risk.
- b) 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.

Ensure reasonable numbers of Designated Cover Officers (DCO) for both lethal and less-lethal cover.

Reduce over-response or over-deployment to specific duties and responsibilities.

Maintain officer safety through personnel location and assignment

4. Less Lethal Use of Force Policy<sup>18</sup>

a. Less-Lethal Force Clarification<sup>19</sup>

- b. Less-Lethal force options (OC Spray, baton, TASER, Beanbag Shotgun, 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher (LLL) and Less-Lethal munitions) are only permissible when:

- 1) An officer reasonably believes the suspect or subject is violently resisting arrest; or,
- 2) Poses an immediate threat of violence or physical harm.
- 3) Less-Lethal force options shall not be used for a suspect or subject who is:
  - (a) Passively resisting, or
  - (b) Merely failing to comply with commands.
- 4) Verbal threats of violence or mere non-compliance do not alone justify the use of Less-Lethal force.
- 5) In addition, generally, an officer shall give a verbal warning prior to using such force when feasible.

5. Less Lethal Munitions

- a. Defined: Projectiles which are launched or otherwise deployed, for the purposes of over-coming resistance, preventing escape, effecting arrest, reducing serious injury and are without significant likelihood of causing death
- b. Categories: Less lethal munitions are divided into two broad categories:
  - 1) Target specific: Any less-lethal munition that is fired at a specific identifiable target for the purpose of selectively and temporarily incapacitating the individual or cause the individual to stop the aggressive/combative actions
  - 2) Non-target specific munitions: Any less lethal munitions fired in front of a crowd for the purpose of crowd control or crowd dispersal. 37 mm Multiple Foam Baton Rounds shall be used as a non-target specific crowd dispersal tool

6. Types of Munitions

a. Target Specific

- 1) Target specific less lethal impact munitions include, but are not limited to
  - a) 12 gauge Super-Sock
  - b) Exact Impact 40 mm Sponge Round, and

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<sup>18</sup> Department Manual 1/556.10, Policy on Use of Force

<sup>19</sup> Office of Administrative Services Notice 1.3, Use of Less-Lethal Force Clarification

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- c) Compressed Air Projectile Systems (CAPS) when directed at a specific target
  - b. Non-target Specific
    - 1) Non-target specific less lethal impact munitions include, but are not limited to
      - a) 37 mm Multiple Foam Rubber Baton rounds
      - b) 37 mm Rubber Ball "Stinger" Projectiles
      - c) CAPS when directed at a crowd
- 7. Only Department certified personnel shall deploy less-lethal weapons and munitions
  - a. Only personnel specifically trained and certified in the use of the target specific and non-target specific munitions shall be authorized to deploy these munitions
  - b. Deployment of the munitions, including minimum and maximum standoff distances, carrying, target location, care, cleaning, and maintenance shall be conducted in accordance with approved Training Division lesson plans and guidelines
  - c. The Super-Sock certification and re-certification for crowd control (aggressive/combative target specific demonstrators) deployment should be reviewed prior to crowd management/control assignment
- 8. Authority to Deploy Munitions in Crowd Control Situations
  - a. The use of the target specific and non-target specific munitions may be authorized by the Incident Commander, Captain or above
  - b. When authorized by the Incident Commander, the MFF Leader and/or any supervisory squad leader has the authority to direct the deployment of impact munitions by trained and certified Department personnel
  - c. The Incident Commander has the authority to approve the use of less lethal munitions to deny access, disperse unruly crowds or overcome resistance
  - d. Deployment of less lethal munitions is generally restricted to the following situations:
    - 1) A crowd or mob has gathered unlawfully
    - 2) Presents threats or actual acts of violence, vandalism, battery, arson, or riot
    - 3) Refuses to comply with the lawful directions of a police officer
    - 4) Incident Commander approval has been obtained
    - 5) Trained personnel are at scene and available to deploy the appropriate projectiles
- 9. Use of Force Reporting for Less Lethal Munitions during Crowd Control situations<sup>20</sup>. **(117 d)**
  - a. A use of force that occurs during a crowd control situation, not involving an isolated altercation between an officer(s) and a suspect(s), shall be reported to the immediate supervisor as soon as practical
  - b. The concerned supervisor shall document such incidents on a ICS 214 form, or an incident after-action report; whichever is appropriate, at the direction of the incident commander
  - c. Isolated use of force incidents (non-categorical and categorical) protocols will be followed as soon as tactically sound to do so

**B. GROUP DISCUSSION: Overview Safety Plan; Illness and Injury Prevention Program (IIPP)**

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<sup>20</sup> Los Angeles Police Department Manual 4/245 Employee involved in Use of Force Incidents

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Purpose: To review the IIPP and insure a safe learning environment

Procedures: Large group discussion

2. Distribute and discuss safety guidelines handout
3. IIPP safety guidelines apply to all training given by the Department. These guidelines ensure that staff and participants are aware of potentially hazardous situations and how to avoid them
4. All personnel should be instructed that a copy of the IIPP is located in the training supervisor's office at that particular training site
5. 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
6. 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
6. 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 (213-485-6185) 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 protocol 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 (PDAS-43) and other reports (Employee Notification Form 15.7) are completed in a timely manner
  - e. Transport to the local hospital for a minor injury

**C. GROUP DISCUSSION: The Four Basic Firearm Safety Rules**

Purpose: To review the Four Basic Safety Rules by causing the student to think about and consider their importance and application on the range as well as in the field

Procedures: Large group discussion

1. Conduct an open discussion that will cause the student to review and think about the importance of the Four Basic Firearm Safety Rules
  - a. All guns are always loaded
  - b. Never allow the muzzle to cover anything you are not willing to shoot
  - c. Keep your finger off the trigger until your sights are aligned on the target and you intend to shoot
  - d. Be sure of your target
2. Reinforce that these rules apply to all tactical situations and exercises
3. ASK questions about the application of the Four Basic Firearms Safety Rules and solicit their responses. Use the following examples or some of your own

**D. Situation Application**

1. ASK: If a passively resisting crowd gathers and becomes very loud and vocal, can 12 GA Super-Sock or Foam Baton Rounds be utilized? **(117 e)**
  - a. No

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- b. Super sock and Foam Baton Rounds are for use during Mobile Field Force Deployment against crowds that are displaying aggressive/combative behavior
- 2. ASK: When can Multiple Foam Baton Rounds be fired directly into a crowd?
  - a. Never
  - b. They shall always be skip fired off the ground
- 3. ASK: When can a 12 GA Super-Sock Round or 40 mm Foam Baton Round be fired directly at an individual in the crowd?
  - a. When the individual is exhibiting aggressive/combative behavior by throwing missiles at officers, or another person(s)
  - b. Those identified as accomplices (providing direction or objects to be thrown) should be arrested when tactically feasible
- 4. ASK: If the crowd advances to less than seven feet from the Less Lethal officers or Skirmish Line and the order to fire is given, should the Less Lethal 37 mm officer's fire?
  - a. No
  - b. The minimum deployment distance is seven feet, the Less Lethal
  - c. officers should hold their fire until they are at least seven to ten feet from the crowd
- 5. ASK: If attempts to gain crowd compliance have not been successful, should a verbal warning be issued before Multiple Foam Baton Rounds are fired?
  - a. Yes, a verbal warning shall be given, "when feasible":
  - b. To a suspect (s) before any impact device (Multiple Foam Baton Rounds/12 GA Super-Sock Rounds) that poses a "significant risk of serious injury" is utilized
  - c. The verbal warning should be issued by the "Suspect Communications/Verbalization Officer." The suspects should be informed that failure to comply will result in the use of impact munitions
  - d. The term "less lethal" or "Baton rounds, standby!" in itself does not satisfy the pre-use of force warning requirement
  - e. When determining if it is "feasible" to issue a verbal warning, the tactical situation and the element of surprise must be evaluated but not compromised
  - f.
- There is an aggressive/combative instigator in the crowd whose actions warrant his arrest. There are no Bean Bag Shotguns or 40 mm Sponge Round weapon systems available.
- 6. ASK: Can 37 mm Multiple Foam Baton Rounds be fired at the instigator to affect his arrest? **(117 f)**
  - a. No
  - b. Multiple Foam Baton Rounds shall be used only as a non-target specific crowd dispersal tool
- 7. ASK: If a less-lethal incident quickly changes to a lethal force situation can the less-lethal weapon be deployed
  - a. Yes
- 8. Certain identified aggressive/combative demonstrators are throwing objects at officers in a skirmish line. A dispersal order has been given. "Less-Lethal Up" has been ordered, the less-lethal officers step forward began to fire super sock (or 40 mm exact impact) munitions. Can officers deploy target specific munitions at the involved suspects?

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- a. Yes
- b. Super-sock and 40 mm exact impact munitions shall be used only as target specific suspects who are exhibiting aggressive/combatative behavior
- c. When tactically feasible, the identified suspects must be arrested

**IV. WRITTEN TEST**

**0900-0930 (30 min)**

- A. Administer written test
  - 1. Students must pass with 80%
  - 2. Review and Discuss answers
- B. Score and record test results
  - 1. Students failing to obtain a passing score will be offered remediation and a re-test
  - 2. Failure to pass a second attempt will result in disqualification from the course

**V. RANGE TRAINING PREVIEW**

**0930-1000 (30 min)**

- A. Manipulations: 12 GA Beanbag Shotgun (assume port arms position)
  - 1. Loading from patrol ready (as stored in trunk during patrol)
    - a. Load (or chamber)
    - b. Perform chamber check
    - c. Chamber
    - d. Chamber Check
    - e. Remove a round from the side saddle and insert into magazine tube
    - f. Shooter trigger finger covers safety
    - g. Sling support side muzzle down (sling arms)
    - h. Dismount to low ready
  - 2. Download to Patrol ready
    - a. Perform a chamber check
    - b. Administrative load/unload position
    - c. Extract the round from the chamber
    - d. Return the round to the side saddle
    - e. Perform chamber check
  - 3. Tactical Deployment
    - a. Focus should be on the possible threats
  - 4. Ensure all students are test on their ability to correctly manipulate the 12 GA Beanbag shotgun
- B. Manipulations: 37 mm and 40 mm Launcher (Tactical Deployment)
  - 1. Loading
    - a. Focus should be on the possible threats
    - b. Raise the action release, and open the action exposing the barrel chamber
    - c. Insert one 37 mm round and verify that it is fully seated in the chamber
    - d. Close the action
  - 2. Unloading
    - a. Secure stock under strong arm
    - b. Raise the action release and fully open the action
      - a. Extract the round or empty casing
      - b. Close the action
  - 3. Reloading
    - a. Raise the action release and fully open the action

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- b. Extract the round or empty casing
  - c. Properly discard casing, right or left of skirmish line
  - d. Insert one round with proper grip (three fingered)
  - e. Close the action
4. Ensure all students are test on their ability to correctly manipulate the 12 GA Beanbag shotgun

**C. Range Set-Up**

1. Each student officer will have two (2) targets (designated A & B)
2. Set up cones to simulate skirmish line at fifteen (15) yards from targets
3. Review live fire qualification course (Super-Sock and 37 mm timed course of fire phase)
4. Safety
  - a. Eye protection is mandatory
  - b. Hearing protection is recommended

**VI. RANGE TRAINING**

**1000-1045 (45 min)**

- A. 12 GA Beanbag shotgun with Super-Sock munitions for crowd control Qualification Course (5-Rounds & 2 "Dummy Rounds")
1. Stage student officers approximately six (6) feet behind the skirmish line (cones)
  2. On command: "Less-Lethal Up," the officers step forward (between the cones) six (6) steps in front of the skirmish line and fire one (1) round on target A
    - This will be used as a sighting round
  3. Immediately rack the action, and reload one (1) round from the side saddle (Butt stock shouldered or underarm control position, muzzle slightly depressed)
    - Instructor verifies correct shot placement before continuing
  4. Less Lethal officers return to start point behind skirmish line and go to low-ready
  5. Repeat: "Less-Lethal Up," the officers step forward (between the cones) six (6) steps in front of the skirmish line and fire two (2) rounds, one on target A and one on target B
  6. Immediately rack the action, instantaneously reload two (2) rounds from the side saddle (Butt stock shouldered or underarm control position, muzzle slightly depressed)
  7. Repeat step "5" phase of fire "on the move" toward targets A and B (stop at 3-yard line) Reload 2 "dummy rounds" from side saddle
  8. Note the student officer's score on the score sheet (Refer to Qualification Course for scoring process)
- B. 37 mm Multiple Foam and 40 mm Baton Round Qualification Course
1. (3-Multiple/Foam Baton Rounds & 1 "Expended Casing." Reloading must be performed from 37mm load bearing vest)
  2. Stage student officers approximately six (6) feet behind the skirmish line (cones)
  3. On command: "Less-Lethal Up," the officers step forward (between the cones) six (6) steps in front of the skirmish line and fire one (1) round skipping projectiles between targets A and B (Immediately reload from 37 mm load bearing vest)
  4. Muzzle down, return to start position behind the cones
  5. Repeat step "3" phase of fire (this time) "on the move" toward targets A and B. Fire the first round (5-7 feet in front and between targets A and B), reload, fire the second round (5-7 feet in front and between targets A and B) and reload with the expended casing (stop at 3-yard line)
  6. Note the student officer's score on the score sheet. Refer to Qualification Sheet (Scoring for 37 mm and 40 mm is Pass/Fail)

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7. Upon completion of training, students will collect all gear and clean range of debris

**VII. DEBRIEF AND CRITIQUES**

**1045-1100 (15 min)**

A. CLOSING: Review key learning points

1. Officer must have a clear understanding of the criteria for deployment of less lethal munitions in order to effectively deploy during crowd control situations
2. Used against crowds that are displaying aggressive/combatative behavior, violently resisting or posing an immediate threat of violence
3. Multiple Foam Baton Rounds shall be used as a non-target specific crowd dispersal
4. Always skip fire 37 mm Multiple Foam Baton Rounds off the ground
5. 12 GA Super-Sock Rounds and 40MM Foam Baton rounds should be used on target specific demonstrator's throwing missiles at officers or other person(s) and other described situations involving identified accomplices
6. Fatal or serious injuries may occur if fired at the head, neck, spine, or chest
7. The aiming point for the 37mm is at the ground, five to ten (5-10) feet in front of the crowd's feet
8. Super-sock is a target specific weapon, discuss approved target areas
9. 40 mm exact impact (sponge round) is a target specific weapon. Targeted areas are the same as the super-sock