

**Los Angeles Police Department
Less Lethal Weapons (4 hrs)
1850-30995
Expanded Course Outline**

Instructional Goal: To provide the student with an understanding and ability to identify and understand the deployment of the Beanbag Shotgun and 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher (40mm LLL) within applicable department policies and law.

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 Beanbag Shotgun and 40mm LLL.
- ❑ Review and discuss Department policy and current legal issues.
- ❑ Review and discuss Command and Control and demonstrate during practical exercise.
- ❑ Explain and demonstrate an understanding of deployment distances and target areas as they relate to the Beanbag shotgun and 40mm LLL.
- ❑ Rehearse a verbal warning and deploy the Beanbag shotgun and 40mm LLL on a dummy target.
- ❑ Demonstrate an 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
- ❑ 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

This Course complies with the legislative content and mandates of PC 835a

I. Remington 870 Beanbag Shotgun/ 40mm Less-Lethal (40mm LLL) Course Overview (10 minutes)

A. Introduction

1. Instructor (s)
 - a) Name, Assignment
 - b) Experience
 - c) Distribute POST and Safety roster
2. Brief overview of the training schedule
3. Overview Safety Plan: IIPP Guidelines
 - a) Instructor/Student Ratios: Static Drills 1:5, Shooting on the Move Drills 1:1
 - b) These safety guidelines apply to all training given by the Department. These guidelines are to ensure that staff and participants are aware of potentially hazardous situations and how to avoid them.
 - c) These guidelines will be discussed and distributed to each student, instructor and coordinator to ensure they are followed.
 - d) 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.

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- e) 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.
- 4. 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 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 major injury.
 - f) Facility Information

Location: Davis Training Facility (Class 143/ Range C)
12001 Blucher Ave
Granada Hills, CA 91344
(818) 832-3700

Contact Person: Kristin Traynor
12001 Blucher Ave
Granada Hills, CA 91344
(818) 832-3740

Local Hospital: Providence Holy Cross Medical Center
15031 Rinaldi Street
Mission Hills, CA 91345
(818) 365-8051

B. DISTRIBUTE: Current Use of Force Directives for "Beanbag Shotgun" and "40mm Less Lethal Launcher", in addition to the Office of Administrative Services Notice 1.3, "USE OF LESS-LETHAL FORCE-CLARIFICATION" notice, dated January 22, 2018.

- 1. Overview the handouts and ensure to address the key points
- 2. Beanbag Shotgun/ 40mm LLL Course Requirements
 - a) The student shall pass the Beanbag Shotgun/ 40mm LLL written test with a score of 100%. If a score of 100% is not achieved, the student will meet with the instructor immediately after class to determine the correct answers and place

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their initials next to them to ensure the student's understanding of Department policy.

- b) The student will safely manipulate the Beanbag Shotgun/ 40mm LLL and deploy multiple rounds from each on a dummy target.
- c) The student will communicate with partner officers during training to ensure readiness and avoid a potential contagious fire situation.
- d) The student will administer the verbal warning to suspect during training prior to the deployment of Target Specific Less-Lethal Impact munitions.
- e) The student will demonstrate an understanding of the designated target areas relating to the Beanbag Shotgun/ 40mm LLL.
- f) A serious violation of any safety rule is grounds for immediate removal from the class.

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. Consider asking the class questions about the application of the Four Basic Firearms Safety Rules and solicit their responses. Use the following examples or some of your own.
 - a) Which of the Four Basic Firearm Safety Rules do you think is the most important one and why?
 - b) Which of the Four Basic Firearm Safety Rules is violated on the range the most and why?
 - c) Which of the Four Basic Firearm Safety Rules is violated in the field the most and why?
 - d) Which of the Four Basic Firearm Safety Rules is violated in the home the most and why?
3. Reinforce that the safety rules apply at home, in the field as well as on the range during exercises such as unintentionally covering an officer, building searches and car stops

II. Use of Force Review (15 minutes)

Purpose: To Discuss use of force considerations, policy, legal issues, moral and ethical dilemmas to include De-Escalation and Reverence for Human Life.

Procedures: Large group discussion

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Review Office of Administrative Services Notice 1.3, "Use of Less-Lethal Force-Clarification and openly discuss how it affects the use of less-lethal force options.

- A. Reverence for Human Life¹
 - 1. In Preamble for Use of Force Policy
 - 2. Why?
 - 3. How does this play into our decisions when using force?

- B. California Penal Code Section 835(a)²
- C. **California Penal Code section 835(a)** states that any peace officer who has reasonable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a public offense may use reasonable force to;
 - 1. Effect the arrest
 - 2. Prevent escape
 - 3. Overcome resistance
 - 4. Only reasonable force may be used
 - 5. You must have reasonable suspicion to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a public offense

- D. **Graham v. Connor 490 U.S. 386 (1989)** 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.
 - 1. No 20/20 hindsight
 - 2. Based on the totality of facts known at the time
 - 3. Would another officer with similar training and experience, facing similar circumstances act the same way or use similar judgement?
 - 4. Does not have to be the best decision, just a reasonable decision

- E. **Tactical De-Escalation Techniques**³
 - 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
 - 3. Tactical de-escalation **DOES NOT** require that an officer compromise their safety or increase the risk of physical harm to the public

¹ LAPD Use of Force-Tactics Directive No. 1.2, Use of Force Policy, October 2020

² California Penal Code Section 835a

³ LAPD Use of Force-Tactics Directive No. 16, Tactical De-Escalation Techniques, October 2016

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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

F. Less-Lethal Force-Clarification⁴

1. Less-Lethal force options (OC Spray, baton, TASER, Beanbag Shotgun, 40mm LLL and Less-Lethal munitions) are only permissible when:
 - a) An officer reasonably believes the suspect or subject is violently resisting arrest;
 - or,
 - 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, or
 - 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.

G. *Deorle v. Rutherford* (2001DJDA 2725)

1. Officers have a duty to warn, if possible, before using any force option, including beanbags
2. The cloth cased shot constitutes force which carries significant risk of serious injury and thus is not to be deployed lightly

H. *Bryan v. McPherson* (630 F.3d 805)

1. X26 TASER and similar devices, when used in dart mode, constitute an “intermediate, significant level of force that must be justified by the governmental interest involved.”
2. Placed the taser at a higher level of force than most law enforcement agencies and the International Association of Chiefs of Police had placed them

I. *Young v. County of Los Angeles*

1. Traffic stop for a seatbelt violation (infraction)
2. Pepper spray and baton blows are “intermediate force” because they are “capable of inflicting significant pain and causing serious injury,” and therefore “present a significant intrusion upon an individual’s liberty interests.”

III. Use-of-Force Policy and Legal Considerations for Less-Lethal Impact Munitions

⁴ Office of Administrative Services Notice 1.3, Use of Less-Lethal Force Clarification, January 22, 2018

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(15 minutes)

A. Beanbag Shotgun^{5/} 40mm LLL⁶

1. Whenever practicable, officers shall exercise de-escalation techniques to resolve potential use of force incidents and seek voluntary compliance from suspects/ subjects.
2. Use of Less-Lethal force options are only permissible when;
 - a) An officer reasonably believes that a suspect or subject is violently resisting arrest, or
 - b) 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. An officer may use the Beanbag Shotgun OR 40mm LLL as a reasonable force option to control a suspect when **the suspect poses an immediate threat to the safety of the officer or others.**
5. The following **DO NOT** alone justify the use of the impact munitions:
 - a) Verbal threats of violence; OR,
 - b) Mere non-compliance
6. Officers shall also consider:
 - a) The severity of the crime versus the governmental interest in the seizure; AND,
 - b) Whether the suspect was actively resisting arrest or attempting to evade arrest

B. Verbal Warning

1. An officer shall, when feasible give a verbal warning prior to using impact munitions to control an individual.
2. The verbal warning should include;
 - a) A command, similar to “drop the weapon” or “stop what you are doing”; **and**,
 - b) A warning of potential consequences, similar to “or we may use the Beanbag Shotgun and that may cause you injury”
3. The warning is not required when;
 - a) An officer is attacked and must respond to the suspect’s actions; OR,
 - b) Insufficient time to give the warning; OR,

⁵ LAPD Use of Force-Tactics Directive No. 6.4 Beanbag Shotgun, September 2020

⁶ LAPD Use of Force-Tactics Directive No. 17, 40mm LLL, July 2018

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- c) A tactical plan requires the element of surprise to stabilize the situation
- 4. The use or non-use of the verbal warning shall be documented in the Non-Categorical Use of Force Report, Form 1.67.05.
- 5. The Use of Force Summary heading shall include;
 - a) The name of the officer giving the warning and what was stated; OR,
 - b) An explanation and appropriate justification for not using the warning
 - c) Statements that the “element of surprise was needed” or “for officer safety” will not alone justify non-use of the warning
- 6. The use of the warning, or the reasons for non-use will be factors in determining whether the use of force was objectively reasonable
- 7. Ask – How could a verbal warning possibly de-escalate a tense encounter with a suspect?
 - a) The suspect may recognize the reality of the situation
 - b) They may change their behavior if they know what is pending
 - c) It could cause fear that facilitates compliance
 - d) Gives the suspect time to re-evaluate his/her situation

C. Less-Lethal Impact Munition Target Areas

- 1. Primary;
 - a) Naval area
 - b) Belt line
- 2. Secondary;
 - a) Legs
 - b) Arms
 - c) Hands (If the hand is the selected target, consider its location and what it is holding)
 - 1) Circumstances may make it difficult to target secondary areas.
 - 2) Secondary areas may not provide the desired effect of temporary incapacitation that is more easily achieved by targeting the naval or belt line area.
- 3. Prohibited areas due to potential for serious injuries;
 - a) Head
 - b) Neck
 - c) Spine
 - d) Chest
 - e) Groin
 - f) Kidneys

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IV. Approved Target Specific Less-Lethal Launchers and Impact Munitions (10 minutes)

A. Beanbag Shotgun

1. Remington 870 shotgun with the following modifications;
 - a) Green colored Stock
 - b) Green colored Slide Handle
 - c) Green Sling
 - d) Side-saddle ammunition carrier
 - e) Rifled Barrel
 - f) Serial number designation, "BB" and numerical serial number

2. Manipulations and functions are identical to the duty Remington 870 shotgun issued by the department.

B. Beanbag Ammunition

1. Manufactured by Combined Tactical Systems (CTS)

2. Hull is marked, "2588 LAPD Super Sock"

3. Hull is clear allowing for visual verification that the round is a less-lethal beanbag.

4. Impact munition is a yellow-colored fabric bag, similar in shape to a sock.
 - a) Filled with #9 lead shot
 - b) 40 grams in weight
 - c) Muzzle velocity of projectile is approximately 300 feet per second
 - d) Designed to be non-penetrating
 - e) Upon impact the projectile flattens and distributes its energy over a broad surface area

5. Only less-lethal beanbag ammunition shall be loaded into the Beanbag Shotgun. Duty buckshot or slug ammunition shall not be loaded or fired from the Beanbag Shotgun.

6. Officers shall verify and ensure that only authorized ammunition is loaded into the Beanbag Shotgun prior to deploying

C. 40mm LLL

1. Safariland, LMT (Lewis Machine and Tool) Model 1425
 - a) Weight = 3.5 pounds
 - b) 28 inches in overall length
 - c) Rifled barrel that is 14 inches long
 - d) Bore of 40mm (1.6 inches)
 - e) No manual safety

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2. The 40mm launcher is capable of firing a variety of ammunition such as chemical agents, “eXact iMpacT” sponge rounds, 40mm bean bag rounds, multiple wood baton rounds, multiple foam rubber baton rounds, and stinger (multiple rubber balls in .32, .50, and .60 caliber) rounds.
3. Sight System
 - a) Eotech Holographic Sights
 - b) Iron sights are not readily available due to the Eotech Sight
 - c) Eotech Holographic Sights are zeroed at 75 feet and shall not be adjusted by officers in the field
4. Three-point sling
 - a) The support arm and head pass through the sling and adjusted to body size
 - b) The launcher hangs in front of the chest

D. 40mm LLL Ammunition

1. Currently the 40mm “eXact iMpacT” sponge round ammunition is authorized.
 - a) Aluminum case with a black plastic and blue sponge projectile.
 - b) The black plastic base of the projectile contacts the lands in the barrel of the launcher; this imparts a stabilizing spin for increased accuracy.
 - c) Velocity and energy levels are maintained over a wide range of distances due to the aerodynamic shape of the projectile.
 - d) Smokeless powder is used as the propellant; this reduces barrel fouling and eliminated the cloud of smoke that black powder ammunition produces.
 - e) Weight: 30 grams (460 grains)
 - f) Diameter: 40mm (1.6 inches)
 - g) Frontal surface area: 2 square inches
 - h) Velocity/Energy muzzle: 325 feet per second/118 foot pounds.
2. Officers shall inspect the ammunition and the holder to ensure only the 40mm eXact iMpacT sponge round is utilized.

V. Check-out and Storage (5 minutes)

- A. Remington 870 Beanbag Shotguns are stored inside each Area’s Kit Room
 1. Each Beanbag Shotgun should be stored in an unloaded condition and have 6 rounds of Beanbag ammunition stored in the side-saddle
 2. Only Beanbag certified officers may check out or deploy the Beanbag Shotgun
 3. A 6-Point Safety Check (BEEFSS) should be performed on the Beanbag Shotgun each time it is checked out of the Kit Room

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4. While on patrol, the Beanbag Shotgun should be loaded to Patrol Ready condition
 - a) Empty chamber
 - b) 4 rounds in the magazine tube
 - c) 2 rounds stored on the side-saddle

B. 40mm Less-Lethal Launchers are stored inside each Area's Kit Room

1. The 40mm LLL shall be stored in an unloaded condition, in the plastic storage case along with (3) 40mm sponge rounds. The sling remains attached to the launcher
2. Only 40mm Launcher Certified officers may check out or deploy the launcher
3. The launcher shall be inspected to ensure that it is in working order, the sight is checked to verify that it is functioning, and the battery is in good condition, the sling is attached, and there are five sponge rounds
4. While on patrol, the 40mm LLL will be stored unloaded in the trunk of the vehicle

C. Kit Room Procedures

1. Less-Lethal Launchers shall not be exchanged between officers starting their tour of duty. They shall be checked out of the kit room at start of watch and returned to the kit room at end of watch
2. After firing, the Less-Lethal Launcher shall be cleaned and inspected by the area/division armorer who will also replace any expended ammunition. Empty cases (brass) for the 40mm Launcher are turned in with the launcher to the Kit Room

D. Care and Cleaning

1. Remington 870 Beanbag Shotgun
 - a) After being fired, shall be cleaned and inspected by the divisional armorer
2. 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher
 - a) Should be cleaned every time it is used.
 - b) Firearm cleaning solvents and lubricants should be used.
 - c) The bore should be cleaned with a brush, patches, and solvent.
 - d) Barrel hinge and trigger mechanism should be kept lubricated.
 - e) Solvents and/or oil should not be used on the sight system.

VI. Kinetic Energy Information and Physiological Aspects (5 minutes)

A. Kinetic Energy

1. A form of energy created by the movement of a mass as it strikes an object.
2. It is expressed in foot pounds.
3. A foot pound is the amount of energy it takes to move one pound (mass) a distance of one foot.
4. General Comparisons:
 - a) CPR chest compressions generate approximately 0.5ft/lbs
 - b) A little league fastball generates approximately 120 ft./lbs of energy
 - c) A .38 special generates approximately 377 ft./lbs of energy
 - d) A 40 gram Bean Bag generates approximately 120 ft./lbs of energy

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- e) The Def Tec eXact iMPact Sponge round generates approximately 118 ft./lbs of energy
- B. Physiological Aspects
 - 1. Blunt Force
 - a) A blunt object striking some part of the body
 - b) Abrasions, contusions, fractures, and penetration are all possible
 - c) Upon impact, the projectile creates stimulation of the pain receptors and movement of body tissues.

VII. Considerations for Deployment of Less-Lethal Impact Munitions During a Tactical Incident (10 minutes)

- A. Target Specific Less-Lethal Impact Munitions
 - 1. Capable of consistently and accurately hitting a specific target
 - 2. Effective through the use of kinetic energy and blunt force
 - 3. Should be thought of as an extended range baton
 - a) The main advantage of utilizing Less-Lethal Impact Munitions over other less-lethal force options is the increased deployment range
 - b) If available, cover should be used
 - c) Distance + Cover = Time
- B. Remington 870 Beanbag Shotgun/ 2588 Super Sock Round
 - 1. No operational distance limitations as the bag is ready for impact once it is fired
 - 2. Recommended minimum deployment distance is 5 feet
 - a) Allows for weapon retention techniques
 - b) Prevents suspect from easily grabbing the barrel of the shotgun
 - c) Affords officers more time to react to suspect actions
 - 3. Maximum recommended deployment distance is 45 feet
 - a) Accuracy of the Beanbag may be degraded at distances greater than 60 feet
 - b) The 2588 Super Sock round may not have sufficient impact energy at distances greater than 60 feet
 - c) A longer distance may require officers to be exposed to the suspect for an extended amount of time when approaching to handcuff
 - 4. Radio terminology for the Beanbag Shotgun is, "Code Sam"
- C. 40mm LLL/ eXact iMPact Sponge Round
 - 1. Minimum deployment distance is 5 feet (**Manufacturer recommendation**)
 - a) Allows for weapon retention techniques
 - b) Prevents suspect from easily grabbing the 40mm LLL
 - c) Affords officers more time to react to suspect actions
 - 2. Maximum recommended deployment distance is 110 feet
 - a) Accuracy of the Beanbag may be degraded at distances greater than 60 feet

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- b) The 2588 Super Sock round may not have sufficient impact energy at distances greater than 60 feet
- c) A longer distance may require officers to be exposed to the suspect for an extended amount of time when approaching to handcuff
- 3. Radio terminology for the 40mm LLL is, "Code Sam 40"

- D. If officers encounter a self-mutilating or suicidal individual, the use of Target Specific Less-Lethal Impact Munitions may be a reasonable force option (based on the tactical scenario) to stop his or her actions. This will allow the individual to receive the needed emergency medical treatment
- E. Target Specific Less-Lethal Impact Munitions are not a substitute for deadly force

VIII. Comparison of Less-Lethal Force Options (10 minutes)

A. Kicks, strikes (baton, ASP)

- 1. Requires close proximity to the suspect
- 2. May not affect violent, under the influence or mentally ill suspects
- 3. Size of suspect vs. size of officer
- 4. Abilities of officer vs. abilities of suspect
- 5. Proper approach, stance
 - a) Gun leg back
 - b) Balanced stance
- 6. Wait for additional officers, time permitting

B. OC Spray (Oleoresin Capsicum)

- 1. Optimal range is 3 - 12 feet
- 2. Within 3 feet the pressurized contents can cause injury to the eyes
- 3. Must be sprayed directly into the suspect's face
- 4. May not affect violent, under the influence or mentally ill suspects
- 5. May affect officers in confined spaces
- 6. Accuracy can be affected by wind
- 7. Can easily be deflected by the suspect

C. TASER (X26P)

- 1. Deployment range 0 - 21 feet (optimal range 7-15 feet)
- 2. The optimal target areas are the back and naval area for the probes. Forearm, outside of thigh, calf muscle for drive stun/direct stun. Avoid using the stun feature on the neck, face, head, and groin
- 3. Is not dependent on pain and can be effective on subjects with a high level of pain tolerance
- 4. Needs sufficient space between probes to achieve Neuro-Muscular Incapacitation (NMI)

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5. Drive stun alone will not usually achieve (NMI), only localized pain
6. Only deployable on one suspect at a time
7. Slow to reload
8. When practicable, officers should avoid using the TASER on individuals who:
 - a) Are on an elevated or unstable surface which could cause a fall that could result in a significant impact injury
 - b) Are operating or riding any mode of transportation
 - c) Are located in water, mud, or a marsh, and the ability to move is restricted
 - d) Are known to have pacemaker, be pregnant, under 12 years of age, elderly or visibly frail
 - e) Are near flammable or combustible fumes/liquids
 - f) Are handcuffed, restrained, incapacitated, or immobilized, unless doing so is necessary to prevent them from causing serious bodily harm to themselves, or others, and if lesser attempts of control have been ineffective
 - g) Are fleeing or running away, unless the suspect is an immediate threat to themselves or others (officers should continually assess the situation considering the most appropriate tactical plan)

D. Remington 870 Beanbag Shotgun

1. Recommended deployment range of 5-45 feet
2. Accuracy and velocity decrease beyond 45 feet
3. Has multiple-munition payload capacity which allows for quick follow-up discharges
4. Multiple suspects can be rapidly engaged
5. May be reloaded quickly
6. Heavy or thick clothing may reduce effectiveness
7. Heavy suspects with large body mass are less affected
8. Small suspects with less body mass, elderly suspects and suspects with existing wounds are more susceptible to injuries
9. Suspect characteristics which should be considered but, but do not prohibit using the beanbag shotgun:
 - a) Pregnant;
 - b) Elderly
 - c) Children

E. 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher

1. Recommended deployment range of 5-110 feet
2. Very accurate less lethal option. The launcher's barrel is rifled which spins the projectile and stabilizes it, unlike the 37/38mm launcher.
3. Single shot action. The manipulation skill of the officer determines the sustained rate of fire
4. Officers should avoid deploying the 40mm LLL on individuals who:
 - a) Are on an elevated or unstable surface which could cause a fall that could result in significant impact injury;
 - b) Are operating or riding any mode of transportation; OR

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- c) Are known to be pregnant, under 12 years of age, elderly or visibly frail

IX. Tactical Evaluation of Target Specific Less-Lethal Munitions (15 minutes)

A. Tactical Considerations

1. Suspect Characteristics

- a) Size of suspect versus size of officer
- b) Clothing or body armor worn by the suspect
- c) Altered mental state which prevents the suspect from feeling pain
- d) Under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol
- e) Any known history of mental illness
- f) Age and/or physical condition of the suspect

2. Situational Variables

- a) Suspect's access to weapons
- b) Suspect's ability to retreat or escape
- c) Potential for injury to citizens, officers or subjects
- d) Bystander's involvement
- e) Background/ Foreground
- f) Distance
- g) Cover

3. Resources

- a) Availability of back-up officers (can the suspect be distracted until back-up units arrive)
- b) Availability of additional force options
- c) Availability of Airship

- B. If tactically and environmentally feasible, Target Specific Less-Lethal Impact Munitions should be deployed from a position of cover with a designated cover officer.
- C. The 40mm LLL officer or Beanbag Shotgun officer alerts other officers when ready to fire by shouting or broadcasting either, "40mm Ready!" or "Beanbag Ready!".
- D. The primary officer gives the clear to fire signal by shouting or broadcasting either, "40mm Standby!" or "Beanbag Standby!"
 - 1. This alerts the officers at the scene that the firing of either the 40mm LLL or Beanbag Shotgun is imminent.
 - 2. Intended to avoid an incident of "contagious fire".
- E. Assessment between rounds is critical. Officers should evaluate the effectiveness of every round
 - 1. Officers should avoid continually firing at the same area.

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2. If shots to the naval area or belt line do not appear to be effective, then a leg, arm or hand may be a viable alternative
3. If control is not achieved and it appears that the Super Sock round or 40mm eXact iMPact rounds are not effective, even after changing target areas, officers must assess the viability of an alternate force option
4. Additionally, officers should continue to assess the suspect's actions and the effectiveness of each force option used
5. The continued use of the Less-Lethal Impact Munitions that do not gain compliance from the suspect may be reasonable based on the tactical situation
 - a) Stopping or delaying a self-mutilating suspect
 - b) Preventing the situation from escalating to deadly force (i.e. preventing a suspect from reaching a gun)

- F. Generally, Target Specific Less-Lethal Impact Munitions should not be deployed on a fleeing suspect. There is a much greater likelihood of striking the suspect in the prohibited areas, resulting in serious injury, or missing the suspect entirely, resulting in a secondary projectile which can cause unintended injury to others and/or damage to property. Officers should:
1. Continue pursuing until the suspect is contained
 2. Assess the situation and consider an alternative plan
 3. Request additional resources as needed

X. Medical Treatment (5 minutes)

- A. Any person struck by either the 40mm eXact iMPact round or the sock round shall be transported to a Department-approved facility for medical treatment prior to booking.
- B. The person should be carefully monitored for signs of distress.
- C. If a medical emergency exists, officers shall request a rescue ambulance to respond to their location
- D. When in doubt, call an RA out.

XI. Photographs (5 minutes)

- A. Supervisors shall photograph all visible injuries
- B. Supervisors shall photograph all complained-of injuries, even when there is no evidence of injury.
- C. Do not use your personal cell phone to take photographs

XII. Animals (5 minutes)

- A. Target Specific Less-Lethal Impact Munitions may be used to control vicious animals
- B. Officers should consider the tactical situation and also consider other options

XIII. Tactical Discharge Considerations (5 minutes)

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- A. A tactical discharge is the purposeful discharge at an object to assist officer in a tactical situation, such as to disable lighting or break windows.
- B. Tactical discharges of Target Specific Less-Lethal Impact Munitions are allowed but are not recommended due to the fact that they may cause secondary impacts.
- C. In the event of a tactical discharge, it should be communicated to all officers at scene.
- D. Tactical Discharges of Less-Lethal Impact Munitions are not recommended when:
 - 1. May cause spalling (fragments of broken material from the impacted object)
 - 2. May injure persons behind the intended object (e.g. a person standing or sitting behind a window)
- E. Generally, not effective against tinted car windows or streetlights.
- F. If the discharged round is ineffective, officers should consider other options.
- G. Officers must be prepared to give the rationale behind their decision to fire

XIV. Reporting (5 minutes)

The use of either the 40mm LLL or Beanbag shotgun for any reason other than an approved training exercise shall be documented according to established Department procedures

- 1. When the suspect is struck, document the incident on the Non-Categorical Use of Force Report, Form 1.67.05.
- 2. Document the incident on an Employee's Report, Form 15.07.00 for any of the following:
 - a) The round is fired at a suspect, but misses;
 - b) Firing at animals;
 - c) Lost/ damaged Beanbag rounds;
 - d) Tactical discharges

XV. Crowd Control (5 minutes)

- A. Less-Lethal Impact Munitions may be used in crowd control situations against a single subject/ suspect as a target-specific less-lethal option
- B. Requires approval from the Incident Commander or Squad Leader
- C. Use-of-Force reporting are the same as in any other use-of-force incident

XVI. Combative Suspect Control Team (CSC Team) (20 minutes)

- A. Command and Control
 - 1. Four key components to Command and Control:
 - a) Active leadership- Using clear, concise, and unambiguous communication to develop and implement a plan, direct personnel, and manage resources
 - b) Using available resources- Identifying and managing those resources that are needed to plan and implement the desired course of action

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- c) Accomplishing tasks- Breaking down a plan of action into smaller objectives and using personnel and resources to meet those objectives
 - d) Minimize risk- Taking appropriate actions to mitigate risk exposure to those impacted by the incident, including the community and first responders
2. Initial Responsibility
- a) Establish Command and Control and begin the process to develop a plan of action;
 - b) Direction and guidance of subordinate personal, which includes but is not limited to:
 - (i) Ensuring reasonable numbers of Designated Cover Officers (DCO) for both lethal and less-lethal cover;
 - (ii) Reducing over-response or over-deployment to specific duties and responsibilities;
 - (iii) Maintaining officer safety through personnel location and assignment.
3. Individual Officer Responsibility:
- a) Identify who is the Incident Commander (IC);
 - b) Be ready for, and receptive to, direction and orders from the IC;
 - c) Assessing their role continuously during a critical incident.
4. Preliminary Considerations;
- a) Preservation of Life;
 - b) Making decisions;
 - c) Establishing Command and Control;
 - d) Incident Command System;
5. Supervisor's Responsibility
- a) Shall take responsibility for exercising Command and Control;
 - b) Shall declare themselves the IC until relieved by a higher authority;
 - c) Communicate the transfer of command to all personnel involved.
- B. Deployment:
- 1. The fundamentals of the Combative Suspect Control Team utilizing Target Specific Less-Lethal Munitions remain consistent with training that recruits/officers have already received regarding CSC Teams. Remind the recruits/officers of their previous training.
 - 2. If officers determine that they require either the Beanbag Shotgun or 40mm LLL, they should request, "Code Sam" or "Code Sam 40", along with a supervisor.
 - 3. Officers should consider carrying the Beanbag Shotgun or 40mm LLL with them on calls where it may be needed to eliminate the delay of having to return to their vehicle or waiting for another equipped unit to respond.
 - 4. Only officers certified by the Department on the Beanbag Shotgun and 40mm LLL may deploy them.
 - 5. Upon arrival to the location of a Code Sam or Code Sam 40 request, load the chamber.

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6. If time allows, load an additional round into the magazine tube of the Beanbag Shotgun to top it off.

C. Roles/ Responsibilities:

1. Team Leader

- a) Generally, a Supervisor if available, or senior officer at scene
- b) Coordinates the team deployment and movement
- c) Determine if verbal warning to the suspect(s) is feasible or not
- d) Gives the clear to fire signal, "Beanbag/40mm, standby. Beanbag/40mm, standby"
 - 1) Alerts other officers at scene that the Beanbag/40mm is about to be fired.
 - 2) Reduces the risk of officers believing that an actual firearm is being discharged.
 - 3) This command does not satisfy the verbal warning requirement.
- e) Evaluates the effectiveness of each round as a force option

2. Beanbag/40mm officer

- a) Deploys the Beanbag Shotgun/40mm LLL
- b) Is responsible for maintaining proper distance from the suspect.
 - 1) Beanbag Shotgun, recommended 5 feet to 45 feet
 - 2) 40mm LLL, minimum 5 feet to 110 feet
- c) Notifies the Team Leader when they are ready to deploy by advising, "Beanbag ready" or "40mm ready".
- d) Evaluates the tactical situation and is responsible for discharging the Beanbag Shotgun/40mm LLL within Department policy
- e) Should avoid coming into physical contact with the suspect/subject, regardless if the Beanbag Shotgun/40mm LLL is carried or slung.

3. Contact/verbalization officer

- a) Gives commands to the suspect/subject
- b) Utilizes Tactical De-escalation Techniques to try and gain voluntary compliance from the suspect/subject

4. Cover officer

- a) Designated to utilize lethal force if necessary
- b) Provides cover for the team

5. Other force options officers

- Responsible for the proper deployment of OC spray, TASER, etc.

6. Arrest Team

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XVII. Target Specific Less-Lethal Impact Munitions Deployment (90 minutes)

A. PRACTICAL APPLICATION: Beanbag Shotgun/40mm LLL

Purpose: To familiarize students with the 40mm LLL and provide them with the opportunity to deploy it, along with the Beanbag Shotgun on a dummy target from varying distances.

This drill should provide the opportunity to coach the student through their mistakes and assist them in performing the appropriate communication, manipulation and deployment skills required during practical application on the range, as well as use in the field. This should be a positive learning experience for all involved.

As the instructor, your goal is to ensure the students have developed the skills necessary to properly deploy Target Specific Less-Lethal Impact Munitions in accordance with the law and Department Policy.

B. Resources Needed:

1. Beanbag Shotguns
2. 40mm Less-Lethal Launchers
3. Live Beanbag/40mm rounds
4. Red/Orange inert handguns
5. Eye and ear protection
6. Numb John's
7. Cuff Man
8. Moveable cover

C. Procedures: Learning Activity 1 – Practical Application

1. This activity is conducted on the range
2. Ensure that the instructor to student ratio is 1:5
3. Have the students bring the necessary equipment, including eye and ear protection, to the range
4. Assemble the students together near the center of the range
5. Point out the importance of being able to safely and effectively manipulate the Less-Lethal Launchers
6. Reinforce the importance of safety, especially keeping the trigger finger off the trigger, during all manipulations
7. Demonstrate the skills necessary to conduct the drills successfully

D. Description

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1. Two “Numb John’s” will be set up at the 3-yard (21 foot) line.
2. Cover will be set up at the 17-yard (51 foot) line in front of the “Numb John’s”.
3. One student will conduct a 6-point Safety on a Beanbag Shotgun in front of his/her class and another will inspect the 40mm LLL in a similar manner.
4. Each student will be given (2) Beanbag rounds and (2) 40mm Sponge rounds for the practical application.
5. Divide the class into two groups and provide each with a Beanbag Shotgun, 40mm LLL and inert pistol.
6. Each group will form students into groups of three, which will contain a cover officer, Less-Lethal force officer and a Team Leader/verbalization officer. Each student will rotate so they will participate in each role. The groups will be advised that the suspect is holding a baseball bat. The instructors will ensure that the students are giving the proper verbal warning. After the warning the students will be advised that the suspect is not responding to commands and has raised the bat and started walking in their direction. The students will fire the Beanbag rounds, assessing after each one.
7. The instructor will ensure that the warning was appropriate and that the students are striking the designated target areas.
8. Once everyone has participated in each of the roles, the cover will be moved back to the 25-yard (75 foot) line repeat the exercise from there with the 40mm LLL.

E. Key Learning Points:

1. Communication between officers and the suspect
2. Verbal Warning
3. Target Areas

F. PRACTICAL APPLICATION: Combative Suspect Control Team (CSCT)

Purpose: The students will understand the importance of communicating and forming together a Combative Suspect Control Team.

G. Procedures:

1. This activity is conducted on the range
2. Ensure that the instructor to student ratio is 1:5
3. Have the students bring the necessary equipment, including eye and ear protection, to the range
4. Assemble the students together near the center of the range

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5. Discuss officer roles/responsibilities within the Combative Suspect Control Team.
6. Reiterate Tactical De-escalation techniques and the importance of communication during this type of incident.
7. Reinforce the importance of safety

H. Description

1. The cuff man will be setup on the range with multiple pieces of cover setup between 35-65 feet away.
2. The cover will be setup to simulate vehicle deployment during a tactical incident.
3. The students can be broken down into groups of 5-10 officers to deal with the scenario depending on the size of the class.
4. The group will be provided available Less-Lethal force options with the focus being the decision to deploy either the Beanbag Shotgun or 40mm LLL depending on the situation.
5. A team leader (student) will be designated and given the radio call of a suicidal person armed with a knife. It will also be stated that the scenario will pick up where officers have already responded and are in position behind the available cover.
6. The Team Leader will designate which students will fill the positions in the CSCT and they will assume their places for the scenario.
7. An instructor will standby with a loaded 40mm LLL and a Beanbag Shotgun, loaded with (1) round for safety reasons, to hand to the designated Less-Lethal Launcher officer when called for.
8. Another instructor will control the "Cuff Man" using a rope, from a position where they can safely while observing the scenario.
9. The scenario will begin when the officers are in position and the Contact officer begins communicating with the suspect.
10. The instructor pulling the rope will verbally respond to the Contact Officer's commands/communication to the suspect.
11. The Team Leader will determine the best force option (Beanbag/40mm LLL) based on the tactical considerations they are presented with at that time and the instructor will give the selected Less-Lethal Launcher to the designated officer for deployment.
12. If the Beanbag Shotgun is selected, then the student will be instructed to simulate that it is fully loaded after deployment and to continue using it as they would in the field.

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13. An instructor will advise the Team Leader that the suspect is no longer responding and has raised the knife while walking in the direction of the team.
14. After the students have completed the scenario by deploying the selected force option and placing hands on the suspect, the situation will be declared a code 4.
15. Officers will allow the Team Leader to debrief the scenario and address any issues they observed.

I. Key Learning Points:

1. Importance of communication
2. Tactical De-escalation techniques
3. Issuing verbal warning
4. Decision making between available force options (Beanbag Shotgun/40mm LLL)
5. Force Option Target area
6. Effectiveness of force option/ window of opportunity
7. Team members movement and continued or limited availability of force options

J. Closing

Reinforce key learning points:

1. 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
2. Ensure that the students understand how the application of this training is in keeping with our Department's UOF policy, philosophy, and tactical planning
3. Stress the importance of safety when handling the Beanbag Shotgun/40mm LLL