LESS LETHAL IMPACT MUNITIONS
DELIVERY SYSTEM

• Remington 870 12 Gauge Shotgun
  • Pump action with cylinder bore barrel preferred. Improved cylinder is acceptable. No additional choke should be used.
  • Shotguns are more readily available and allow for a wide range of purposes - lethal, less-lethal, chemical delivery, and breaching
  • Munitions are more cost effective than 37mm/40mm
  • Although projectile size is not as great, multiple shots are available for follow up, if necessary
  • Should be solely used for less-lethal munitions
  • Should be clearly marked
40 MM LAUNCHER

- Rifled barrel launching systems
- Single shot, single and double action, shoulder stock launcher.
- Multi-shot (6), shoulder stock or folding stock, w/ optical sight capability, handling munitions up to 5” in length.
  - UniDot sighting system standard
  - Dove Tail Mount
  - Accepts most sight systems (we currently have Aimpoints)
AMMUNITION

Non-Flexible

  Intended for indirect or skip fire
  
  Wooden Dowels
  Wooden Baton Rounds
  Rubber Rounds-500 fps
AMMUNITION

Flexible

Direct Fire

Sponge Rounds-325fps
Optimal Range 5-36 meters

Bean Bag Rounds-270fps
Optimal Range 20-50 feet
PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS

- **ANXIETY** – pointed firearm
- **FEAR** – mental distraction
- **PANIC** – less control
PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS

- Less Lethal Impact munitions are used to:
  - Disorient
  - Incapacitate
- Injury should be expected
DISTANCE

• Close range engagements
  • Increases potential incapacitation
  • Increases risk of serious injury
  • Suspect armed with handgun
    – lunged from hiding –
    Munition deployed 5’
    from suspect
BLUNT TRAUMA

- Maximum Desired Effect
  - An impact of a projectile that leaves the body surface intact, but causes sufficient injury to incapacitate the subject
  - Target area is critical to reduce injury potential
POTENTIAL DEPLOYMENT CIRCUMSTANCES?

- (a) The suspect is armed with a weapon and the tactical circumstances allow for the safe application of approved munitions.
- (b) The suspect has made credible threats to harm him/herself or others.
- (c) The suspect is engaged in riotous behavior or is throwing rocks, bottles or other dangerous projectiles at people and/or officers.
- (d) There is probable cause to believe that the suspect has already committed a crime of violence and is refusing to comply with lawful orders.
DEPLOYMENT CONSIDERATIONS

- (a) Distance and angle to target.
- (b) Type of munitions employed.
- (c) Type and thickness of subject's clothing.
- (d) The subject's proximity to others.
- (e) The location of the subject.
- (f) Whether the subject's actions dictate the need for an immediate response and the use of control devices appears appropriate.
SINGLE SUBJECT

• Less Lethal Impact Munitions are used effectively against single subjects:
  
  • “Suicide by cop”
  
  • Arrest violent subjects armed with knives or clubs
  
  • High threat level incidents
  
  • Targeting crowd instigator
IMPACT AREAS

• Consider the need for immediate incapacitation as well as the potential for causing injury – then balance these factors while making the point of aim decision.

• Shots to “Center Mass” provide for the highest probability of causing immediate incapacitation, but also have the potential to cause serious injury or death.

• Areas such as the head, neck, spine, and groin should be avoided if possible.
ZONE 1

- Consists of large Muscle Groups. Where the threat level is appropriate and this zone is viable, it should be considered first
  - Buttocks
  - Thigh
  - Calf
  - The groin area **should not** be intentionally targeted
ZONE 2

- Consists of medium muscle groups
  - Abdominal area
ZONE 3

- This zone carries the greatest potential for serious or fatal injury and should be avoided when possible. It should only be considered when maximum effectiveness is desired to meet a level of threat escalating to deadly force.
  - Chest (center mass)
  - Spine
  - Head and Neck
• **GREEN** = PRIMARY TARGET AREA

• **YELLOW** = SECONDARY TARGET AREA

• **RED** = SHOULD BE AVOIDED
TARGET AREAS
SHOULDER AND ARMS

• The shoulders and arms are primarily skeletal areas
• Because of the mobility of the shoulders and arms there is greater potential to miss and unintentionally strike another zone
• Careful consideration should be given before aiming for the shoulders or arms
TWO METHODS USE FOR LOADING & RELOADING

• Single Person
• Two Person
LIABILITY

• Any serious incident involving the use of force can potentially result in lawsuits filed by, or on behalf of injured parties

• The acts of the individual officer, their training and the practices of the agency are closely scrutinized
POLICY 308.9

• This department is committed to reducing the potential for violent confrontations when suspects are encountered. Kinetic energy projectiles, when used properly, are less likely to result in death or serious physical injury

• Kinetic Energy Projectiles are approved by the Department and are fired from specially marked 12 gauge shotguns or 37/40 mm launcher
POLICY 308.9

• Only Department approved munitions Shall be carried and deployed

• Officers are not required or compelled to use approved munitions in lieu of other reasonable tactics if the involved officer determines that deployment of these munitions cannot be done safely. The safety of hostages, innocent persons and officers takes priority over the safety of subjects engaged in criminal or suicidal behavior
AB 392, EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2020, AMENDS THE LANGUAGE OF THE FOLLOWING STATUTES AND INCLUDES:

- Penal Code 196 PC

- The circumstances of justifiable homicide change from when "overcoming actual resistance to the execution of some legal process or in the discharge of any other legal duty" to "the homicide results from a peace officer's use of force that is in compliance with PC 835a."
PC 835a(a) added to reflect legislative intent including:

- Use of force authority conferred on peace officers is a serious responsibility.
- Deadly force should be used only when necessary.
- Use of force decisions are to be evaluated carefully and from a "reasonable officer" perspective.
- Individuals with disabilities may be affected in their ability to understand or comply with peace officer commands.
• PC 835a(b) amends reasonable force standard to "objectively reasonable force"
PC 835a(c)(1) amends deadly force standards to include "totality of the circumstances" when:

- defending against imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury
- apprehending fleeing persons for felony
  - involving threatened or actual death or serious bodily injury
  - immediate apprehension is reasonably believed to be needed
VERBAL WARNING

- Officer should give a loud verbal warning announcing the intent to use less lethal unless it would endanger the safety of officers
  - Gives suspect time to comply
  - Warns other officer of less lethal use
- Officers are not restricted solely to use according to manufacturer recommendations. Each situation must be evaluated on the totality of circumstances at the time of deployment.
REPORTING

- Must report pursuant to the Use of Force Policy
QUESTIONS
THE END