

Police Firearms, Tactics, Weaponless Defense and Impact Weapons Course

I. Introduction

A. Purpose

1. To enhance the skills of the student in the following areas:
 - a. Manipulating and accurately firing the shotgun, the AR-15, their issued sidearm and if applicable, their back-up weapons;
 - b. Transitioning smoothly from one weapon system to another;
 - c. Making appropriate decisions as to the type of force, weapon system, and ammunition to be used in various situations;
 - d. Reassessing threats during any use of force incident when tactically safe and appropriate to do so and adjusting to the situation accordingly;
 - e. Functioning as both a “contact” and “cover” officer;
 - f. Differentiating between cover and concealment and using it while firing the shotgun, issued sidearm and if applicable, their back-up weapon;
 - g. Performing two and/or three person takedown techniques on suspects;
 - h. Defending against attacks from suspects including knife/edged weapon attacks;
 - i. Preventing suspects from taking your sidearm from you (handgun retention techniques) as well as developing a proficiency in taking away handguns from suspects who are in close proximity to you (handgun take away techniques);
 - j. Fighting suspects using punches, open hand strikes, kicks, knee and elbow strikes, and bumping and hitting techniques;

B. Performance expectations

1. By the conclusion of this course, the student must demonstrate the following:
 - a. The ability to manipulate and accurately fire the shotgun, the AR-15, their issued sidearm and if applicable, their back-up weapon;
 - b. The ability to transition smoothly from one weapon system to another;
 - c. The ability to make appropriate decisions as to the type of force, weapon system, and ammunition to be used in various situations;
 - d. The ability to reassess threats during any use of force incident when tactically safe and appropriate to do so and adjust to the situation accordingly;
 - e. The ability to effectively function as both a “contact” and “cover” officer;
 - f. The ability to differentiate between cover and concealment and use it effectively while firing the shotgun, issued sidearm and if applicable, their back-up weapon;
 - g. The ability to properly perform two and/or three person takedown techniques;
 - h. The ability to defend themselves against attacks from others including simulated knife/edged weapon attacks;
 - i. The ability to preventing others from taking their sidearm (handgun retention techniques) as well as to take away handguns from others who are in close proximity to them (handgun take away techniques);
 - j. The ability to fight others using punches, open hand strikes, kicks, knee and elbow strikes, and bumping and hitting techniques;

II. Defensive Tactics

A. Use of Force Considerations **Cat.3(j)**

1. Departmental Policy
2. Case law and other legal issues
3. Reasonable Force **Cat.3(g)**

A. Warm up (stretching exercises) **Cat.3(a)**

1. Safety briefing

B. OODA Loop

1. Reaction to an ambush attack
2. Training is essential

C. Review of Stance

1. Balanced stance **Cat.3(i)**
 - a. Proper movement
 - (1) Maintaining balance while striking, diverting, and avoiding strikes

D. Stand-up Fighting Review

1. Punches, Open Hand, Elbows
2. Bump and Hit
3. Kicks, knees
 - a. Response to the force used **Cat.3(h)**
4. Baton strikes **Cat.3(l)**
 - a. Target areas

- b. Balance during strikes
 - c. Movement
 - d. Retention
 - (1) Crowd control
- 5. Verbal Commands **Cat.3(f)**
 - a. Specific Instructions
 - b. “Stop Resisting”
- 5. Providing needed medical aid after the incident **Cat.3(k)**
 - a. The importance of documenting injuries and/or the lack of injuries
- E. Stand-up Defenses
 - 1. Startle Defense
 - a. Hands up, elbows at side
 - b. Krav Maga 360/Inside Defense
 - c. Getting Off-line
 - d. Sword Defense
 - (1) Diving through the window
 - e. Grab/Push suspect into Others
- F. Takedowns
 - 1. Two person
 - 2. Three person
- G. Searches **Cat.3(c)**
 - 1. High profile

2. Low profile
 3. Felony
 - a. Control holds utilized while searching and preparing to handcuff **Cat.3(d)**
 - b. Handcuffing **Cat.3(e)**
 - (1) Double locking
- III. Knife attacks
- A. Review of offensive knife techniques
 - B. Defenses against knife attacks
- IV. Defensive tactics related to handguns
- A. Handgun position
 - B. Handgun takeaways techniques **Cat.1(l) Cat.3(m)**
 - C. Handgun retention techniques **Cat.3(m)**
- V. Review of techniques and testing **Cat.3(b)**
- VI. Range Safety
- A. Firearms Safety Rules
 1. All guns should be handled as if they are always loaded
 2. Never let the muzzle cover anything you are not willing to destroy
 3. Keep your finger off the trigger until you are on target
 4. Always be sure of your target and be aware of what is beyond it
 - B. Inter-limb interaction (Finger off trigger until on target)
 1. Sympathetic squeeze response

2. Startle response
 3. Loss of balance response
- C. Classroom safety rules
1. No ammunition or loaded magazines allowed in the classroom
- D. Simulator and simmunitions training rules
1. No ammunition, loaded magazines, chemical agents or weapons are allowed while participating in these exercises
 2. Protective masks must be worn by students participating in the simmunitions training

VII. Fundamentals of Pistol Shooting

- A. Principles of good marksmanship
1. Stance
 2. Grip
 3. Breath control
 4. Sight alignment/sight picture **Cat.1(d)**
 5. Trigger control
 6. Follow through
- B. Weapon manipulation
1. Semi-automatic pistol
 - a. Malfunctions/clearance drills **Cat.1(f)**
 - (1) Standard malfunction
 - (2) Double feed
 - (3) Stove pipe
 - b. Loading and unloading

- (1) Tactical reloads
 - (2) Speed reloads
- 2. Revolver
 - a. Loading and unloading
- 3. Transitioning to back-up weapon
 - a. Position where you carry your back-up weapon
- 4. Tactics
 - a. Use of cover/concealment
 - b. Use of flashlight in low light and darkness
 - c. Shooting from different positions
 - (1) Kneeling
 - (a) Muscular support
 - (b) Skeletal
 - d. Reassessing the threat when tactically safe and appropriate to do so

VIII. Shotgun (Remington 870)

- A. Shooting stance
 - 1. Placement of feet (shoulder width)
 - 2. Bladed stance (position of interrogation)
 - 3. Bend weak knee and lean forward slightly
 - 4. Shifting of bodyweight (60% front / 40% rear)
 - 5. Comb of weapon brought up to face
 - 6. Cheek weld
 - 7. Butt placement (full contact with shoulder hollow)

8. Heel placement (even with or slightly below top of shoulder)
9. Weak hand on forearm (elbow down)

B. Shooting positions

1. Offhand/Shoulder (See shooting stance)
2. Hip shooting (Search mode – unobstructed view)
 - a. Ready gun position (same as combat loading position)
 - b. Strong hand on pistol grip
 - c. Weak hand on forearm
 - d. Butt of stock along midline of body
 - e. Comb is parallel to strong side forearm
 - f. Strong side elbow hooked behind butt
3. Port arms (Search mode – advantage for elevated targets)
 - a. Ready gun position
 - b. Strong hand on pistol grip
 - c. Weak hand on forearm
 - d. Front site of weapon at eye level
 - e. Butt of weapon at strong side hip level
4. Low ready
 - a. Ready gun position
 - b. Strong hand on pistol grip
 - c. Weak hand on forearm
 - d. Butt of stock against shoulder hollow

- e. Muzzle pointed towards the ground at approx. 45 degree angle

5. Kneeling

a. Supported (skeletal)

- (1) Sit back on heel of strong foot
- (2) Weak elbow supported on weak, upright knee
- (3) Weak elbow extended slightly beyond knee to avoid bone to bone contact
- (4) Body weight shifted slightly forward

b. Unsupported (muscular)

- (1) Sit back on heel of strong foot
- (2) Torso is upright
- (3) Body weight shifted slightly forward

C. Weapon manipulation

- 1. Assembly area loading
- 2. Assembly area unloading
- 3. Combat loading
- 4. Weapon clearing

D. Sighting the weapon (Bead sights)

1. Sight alignment

- a. Lay the side of your face on the stock of the shotgun (cheek weld).
- b. Both eyes should either be open or the shooter should close the eye that is furthest from the weapon.

- c. Look along the grooves, (rear sight), and raise or lower the barrel until you see the bead (front sight), centered in the middle of the grooves.
- d. The front bead should be in focus and the rear sight should be fuzzy.
- e. The tip of the bead should be placed at the base of the area that you want to impact with the projectile(s). A good point of aim for this weapon is the lower chest/upper abdomen.

2. Point shooting

E. Shotgun ammunition

- 1. Deploying the appropriate ammunition
 - a. 00 Buck
 - b. Slug

F. Sling techniques

- 1. American
- 2. African
- 3. Repel/grapple

IX. AR-15

A. Shooting Positions

- 1. Offhand/shoulder
 - a. Placement of feet (shoulder width)
 - b. Bladed stance (position of interrogation)
 - c. Bend weak knee and lean forward slightly
 - d. Shifting of bodyweight (60% front / 40% rear)

- e. Comb of weapon brought up to face
 - f. Cheek weld
 - g. Butt placement (full contact with shoulder hollow)
 - h. Heel placement (even with or slightly below top of shoulder)
 - i. Weak hand on fore-end (elbow down)
- 2. Prone position
 - 3. Sitting position
 - 4. Kneeling position
 - 5. Muscular versus Skeletal positions
- B. Weapon manipulation
- 1. Malfunctions/clearance drills
 - a. Standard malfunction
 - b. Double feed/Stove pipe
 - 2. Loading and unloading
 - a. Magazine changes
- C. Sight alignment/Sight Picture
- 1. Iron sights
 - 2. Scope/Dot sights
 - a. Hold over and hold under
- D. AR-15 Course of fire
- 1. The student will be provided with an AR-15 loaded with a six round magazine. There will not be a round in the chamber of the weapon, which is consistent with the

manner in which the officer would find the weapon stored inside their police vehicle.

2. The student, from a standing position behind cover, will be required to chamber the first round and fire six rounds at a target positioned 25 yards away. The student will fire one round from each position on the Wilson Wall (6 positions total). All basic shooting positions will be utilized (kneeling, prone, standing). The student must complete this drill within 60 seconds and obtain 4 out of 6 center body mass hits on the Q-target.
3. The student will then load the weapon (AR-15) so that it is patrol ready.

X. Firearms Training Simulator

A. Use of Force Considerations

1. Departmental Policy **Cat.1(h)**
2. Case law and other legal issues **Cat.1(h)**
3. Reasonable Force **Cat.1(i)**
 - a. Lethal and less lethal force options **Cat.1(k)**
 - b. Reassessing threats during any use of force incident when tactically safe and appropriate to do so and adjusting to the situation accordingly
4. Moral Obligations **Cat.1(j)**

B. Tactics

1. Contact Officer/Cover Officer
 - a. Threat identification **Cat.1(e)**
(Target recognition and analysis)
 - b. Communication
2. Cover versus Concealment
 - a. Caliber of suspect's weapon

b. High ground

C. Simulation Scenarios

1. Safety guidelines/Orientation

a. No weapons, live ammunition or chemical agents

2. Sight alignment, trigger control, accuracy drill

a. Playback of the drill results

3. Scenario One

a. Review of students' performance and decision making

4. Scenario Two

a. Review of students' performance and decision making

5. Scenario Three

a. Review of students' performance and decision making

XI. Pistol and Shotgun exercise

A. Safety guidelines/Orientation **Cat.1(c)**

B. Patrol Ambush Handgun Course

1. A police vehicle will be parked inside the range approximately 5-7 yards away from the ambush silhouette targets. The student will be seated inside of the vehicle with his seatbelt on, door fully closed, and both hands on the steering wheel. A barricade will be positioned behind the vehicle to simulate a vehicle to the rear or other object that may be used for cover.
2. The Range's sound system will be used to provide the recorded sound of gunfire in the background. The sound of gunfire is the "initiate" (start of course) for the student, who must assess which targets, are lethal and which targets are innocent bystanders.
3. The students will engage the initial threat targets from inside of the police vehicle.
4. The students will then exit the police vehicle and seek cover either behind their police vehicle or another object such as the barricades placed near the police vehicle. The students will then determine which targets are a lethal threat and which targets are innocent "no

shoot” targets. After re-assessing the targets, the students will re-engage the lethal targets from behind cover.

5. Students will complete a tactical reload before moving away from cover. After reloading, shooters will holster and move to the east side of the range and complete the shotgun course.
6. Students will be required to shoot a minimum of 10 rounds. Each lethal threat target must have a minimum of 2 rounds center body mass.

C. Shotgun Exercise

1. A barricade will be placed between the ten and fifteen yard line. A shotgun will be placed against the barricade. The shotgun will be empty with four 00 Buck rounds on the side saddle. The shooter will make the shotgun patrol ready from behind cover.
2. The shooter will engage two steel targets with two rounds each utilizing the barricade for cover. The steel targets will be placed one on the left side of the barricade and one on the right side of the barricade. The shooter can either shoot from both sides of the target or a single side.
3. Rounds fired: 4
Passing: One hit on each steel target (Total of 2 hits)

XII. Simmunitions scenario

A. Safety guidelines/Orientation

1. Students will be equipped with their sam browne rig containing a simmunitions weapon, an additional magazine loaded with simmunitions, a portable radio and the appropriate protective equipment
2. No live ammunition or any weapons will be allowed

B. Homeless Trespassing Scenario (Two - Single officer units)

1. Students will be instructed that they are contacting a homeless vagrant inside of sleeping bag in the front entrance of a local store. Students must notify dispatch of their contact with the vagrant, just as they would on any pedestrian contact conducted in the field. The students will be told that the business where the transient sleeps is desirous of prosecution for trespassing because of the

continual problem with the transient. Additionally, the students will be told that the transient was exposing himself earlier to citizens and appeared to be masturbating inside of his sleeping bag.

2. The suspect (transient) will remain inside of the sleeping upon being contacted by the officers. The suspect will initially be argumentative with the officers, but may adjust his compliance and attitude based on the officers' command presence, verbal commands, and use of officer safety techniques.
3. The expectations for the officers are that they use good officer safety during the contact. During their contact, the suspect may produce an edged weapon, firearm, or other possible weapon such as a cane or crutch, depending on the officers' use of verbal commands and officer safety techniques. The suspect may also comply with the officers and not produce any weapon. Should the suspect produce a weapon, the officers will respond by utilizing a lethal (handgun) or non-lethal (inert pepper spray, inert Taser, foam baton) device. The officers will be tasked with taking the transient into custody and if necessary, properly securing the weapon the transient produced. Officers are also expected to reassess the threat after engaging the suspect only when it is tactically safe and appropriate to do so and adjust to the situation accordingly.