

ALAMEDA COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

OCTOBER 2000 WEAPONS PROFICIENCY TRAINING

Course Title: October 2000 Weapons Proficiency Training

Instructor(s): Staff

Dates: 10/02/00 – 10/24/00

Hours: 4.0 hours

Performance Objectives: The Departmental Use of Force Policy and the Departmental Range Safety Policy will be covered. Weapons nomenclature, maintenance, disassembly, assembly and the Cycle of Fire will be covered. Lead instructors will insure that students have a good working knowledge of the safe handling and operation of the Sig-Sauer pistol and the Remington 870 Shotgun. Students will meet the minimum standards for weapons proficiency with both on-duty and off-duty weapons.

Instructional Techniques: Lecture, group discussion, powerpoint and hands-on

Material & Equipment: Classroom, blackboard, powerpoint projector, eye and ear protection, B-21F paper targets, reactive steel targets, cleaning equipment, 12 gauge shotguns, 12 gauge shotgun ammunition and .357 Sig ammunition

Handouts: Supplied prior to class

Lesson Plan: See attached

Hourly Schedule: See attached

Safety Policy: Required for manipulative courses

Test: Method/Performance test required

Evaluation: Written/provided by Training

FIREARMS TRAINING

October 2000 Weapons Proficiency

Course Outline

1. Use of Lethal Force Policy

- A. Hand out copy of current Use of Force Policy regarding Firearms and O.C. spray.
- B. Reiterate the facts about shooting at "Fleeing Felons"
 - 1. Explain the circumstance where an officer is justified in shooting.
 - a. Defending themselves against death or the immediate threat of serious bodily injury.
 - b. Defending another person against death or the immediate threat of serious physical injury.
 - c. To apprehend a suspect where there exists a **reasonable** belief that the person has committed a felony and is an immediate threat to another human life.
 - 1. Stress the felony has to be a "violent variety"
 - 2. Always be able to justify your actions verbally and in written form.
 - 3. All evidence at the scene is taken into account.
 - a. Physical evidence
 - b. Officers statement
 - c. Witness statements
 - 4. Remember when force is used **"THE CAMERA IS ALWAYS ON"**
 - 5. Cover use of weapons for terminating dangerous or seriously injured animals.
 - a. When other means of disposal are impractical
 - b. Cover weapons selection and optimum target areas.

FIREARMS TRAINING

October 2000 Weapons Proficiency

Course Outline

2. Range Safety

A. Discuss the following topics:

1. **NO LIVE AMMUNITION IS ALLOWED IN THE CLASSROOM.**
2. Everyone is responsible for Range Safety.
3. Keeping the trigger finger outside of the trigger guard unless the shooter is on target and about to fire, or they feel it needs to be there.
 - a. Finger is always off the trigger when moving.
4. Muzzle Control
 - a. Never point your weapon at anything you are not willing to destroy.
 - b. Always know what is behind your target. (Backstop)
 - c. In real life there are no misses. All rounds fired will eventually hit something.
5. Three Step Weapons Safety Check
 - a. Mechanical – Magazine out, slide locked to the rear.
 - b. Visual – Visual inspection of chamber and magazine well.
 - c. Physical – Physical inspection of chamber and magazine well.

THE WEAPON IS NOT SAFE UNTIL ALL OF THE ABOVE STEPS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED

FIREARMS TRAINING

October 2000 Weapons Proficiency

Course Outline

3. Weapons

- A. The nomenclature, disassembly, assembly, and maintenance procedures for the following weapons will be discussed:
 - 1. Sig-Sauer pistol
 - 2. Remington 870 shotgun
- B. Discuss proper loading and unloading methods for both.

4. Function Check

- A. Begin with a three-step safety check. (Start with slide forward and decocked)
 - 1. Check magazine catch (magazine in, slide locked back, magazine out)
 - 2. Check decocking lever and hammer intercept notch.
 - 3. Check double action trigger pull (hold hammer to the rear)
 - 4. Rack the slide, check sear reset and single action pull
 - 5. Do this with all three magazines.

5. Cycle of Fire

- A. Access
- B. Withdraw
- C. Present
- D. Muzzle Depressed / Scanning
- E. Decocking
- F. Ready gun position / Looking
- G. Decocking
- H. Proper holstering

FIREARMS TRAINING

October 2000 Weapons Proficiency

Course Outline

6. Courses of Fire

A. Drills and Targets

1. Dot Drill 5 yard line (10 rds.) ACSO -99
2. Position Shooting 25 yards line (18 rds.)
3. Handgun Qualification Course (60 rds.)
4. Handgun/Shotgun field course (17 rds. Handgun and 4 rounds shotgun)
5. Shotgun Position Drills (12 rds.)
 - a. Low Ready
 - b. High Ready
 - c. Field Ready

7. Weapons Cleaning, Safety Check and Written Testing.

- A. Personnel will report to Classroom for testing and evaluations prior to cleaning weapons.

ALAMEDA COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

FEBRUARY 2001 WEAPONS PROFICIENCY TRAINING

Course Title:	FEBRUARY 2001 WEAPONS PROFICIENCY TRAINING
Instructor(s):	Staff
Dates:	January 29 th , 2001 – March 2 nd , 2001
Hours:	4.0 hours
Performance Objectives:	The Departmental Use of Force Policy and the Departmental Range Safety Policy will be covered. Weapons nomenclature, maintenance, disassembly, assembly, low light shooting techniques and the Cycle of Fire will be covered. Lead instructors will insure that students have a good working knowledge of the safe handling and operation of the Sig-Sauer pistol. Students will meet the minimum standards for weapons proficiency with both on-duty and off-duty weapons.
Instructional Techniques:	Lecture, group discussion, powerpoint and hands-on
Material & Equipment:	Classroom, blackboard, powerpoint projector, eye and ear protection, B-21F paper targets, ACSO 99 paper targets, cleaning equipment and .357 Sig ammunition
Handouts:	Supplied prior to class
Lesson Plan:	See attached
Hourly Schedule:	See attached
Safety Policy:	Required for manipulative courses
Test:	Method/Performance test required
Evaluation:	Written/provided by Training

FIREARMS TRAINING

February 2001 Weapons Proficiency

Course Outline

1. Use of Lethal Force Policy

- A. Hand out copy of current Use of Force Policy regarding Firearms and O.C. spray.
- B. Reiterate the facts about shooting at "Fleeing Felons"
 - 1. Explain the circumstance where an officer is justified in shooting.
 - a. Defending himself or herself against death or the immediate threat of serious bodily injury.
 - b. Defending another person against death or the immediate threat of serious physical injury.
 - c. To apprehend a suspect where there exists a **reasonable** belief that the person has committed a felony and is an immediate threat to another human life.
 - 1. Stress the felony has to be a "violent variety"
 - 2. Always be able to justify your actions verbally and in written form.
 - 3. All evidence at the scene is taken into account.
 - a. Physical evidence
 - b. Officers statement
 - c. Witness statements
 - 4. Remember when force is used **"THE CAMERA IS ALWAYS ON"**
 - 5. Cover use of weapons for terminating dangerous or seriously injured animals.
 - a. When other means of disposal are impractical
 - b. Cover weapons selection and optimum target areas.

2. Range Safety

A. Discuss the following topics:

1. **NO LIVE AMMUNITION IS ALLOWED IN THE CLASSROOM.**
2. Everyone is responsible for Range Safety.
3. Keeping the trigger finger off the trigger and outside of the trigger guard unless the shooter is on target and about to fire, or they feel it needs to be there.
 - a. Finger is always off the trigger when moving.
4. Muzzle Control
 - a. Never point your weapon at anything you are not willing to destroy.
 - b. Always know what is behind your target. (Backstop)
 - c. In real life there are no misses. All rounds fired will eventually hit something.
5. Three Step Weapons Safety Check
 - a. Mechanical – Magazine out, slide locked to the rear.
 - b. Visual – Visual inspection of chamber and magazine well.
 - c. Physical – Physical inspection of chamber and magazine well.

THE WEAPON IS NOT CLEAR UNTIL ALL OF THE ABOVE STEPS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED

3. Low Light Shooting**A. Anatomy and Physiology of the Eye.**

1. The eye is similar to a camera
2. The cornea, lens and iris gather and control the amount of light allowed to enter the eye.
3. The image is focused on the retina
4. The retina has two separate components.
 - a. Cones – Used for day or high intensity light vision.
 - b. Rods – Used for night or low light shooting.
 1. This is what we are concerned with for low light.

B. Low Light Vision

1. Unaided night vision relies on rod vision.
2. Your visual acuity will be reduced.
3. No colors are perceptible.
4. A 5-10 degree central blind spot is present which means that objects can be missed.
5. Staring directly at an object will cause the object to gray and fade out of vision.
6. Scanning and off-center viewing must be practiced.

C. Flashlight Techniques

1. Harries Technique
2. Chapman Technique
3. Ayoub Technique
4. Surefire Technique

4. Weapons

A. The nomenclature, disassembly, assembly, and maintenance procedures for the following weapons will be discussed:

1. Sig-Sauer pistol

B. Discuss proper loading and unloading methods.

1. Proper Loading

- a. Magazine into weapon, tap and tug, make sure it's locked.
- b. Remove weapon from holster and chamber a cartridge.
- c. DECOCK weapon, return to holster.
- d. Remove magazine, top it off, replace magazine into weapon.

2. Proper Unloading

- a. Remove magazine from weapon.
- b. Remove weapon from holster, lock the slide to the rear.
- c. Watch as the round physically ejects from the weapon.
- d. Perform a three-step safety check to ensure the weapon is empty.

5. Function Check

A. Begin with a three-step safety check. (Start with slide forward and decocked)

1. Check magazine catch (magazine in, slide locked back, magazine out)
2. Check decocking lever and hammer intercept notch.
3. Check double action trigger pull (hold hammer to the rear)
4. Rack the slide, check sear reset and single action pull
5. Do this with all three magazines.

FIREARMS TRAINING

February 2001 Weapons Proficiency

Course Outline

6. Cycle of Fire

- A. Access
- B. Withdraw
- C. Present
- D. Muzzle Depressed / Scanning
- E. Decocking
- F. Ready gun position / Looking
- G. Decocking
- H. Proper holstering

7. Course of Fire

- A. Drills and Targets
 - 1. Flashlight position drills 5 and 7-yard line (30 rds.)
 - 2. Handgun Qualification Course – On duty weapon (60 rds.)
 - 3. Handgun Qualification Course – Off duty weapon (60 rds.)

8. Weapons Cleaning, Safety Check and Written Testing.

- A. Personnel will report to Classroom for written test and course evaluations prior to cleaning weapons.

ALAMEDA COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

JUNE 2001 WEAPONS PROFICIENCY TRAINING

Course Title: June 2001 Weapons Proficiency Training

Instructor(s): Staff

Dates: June 7, 2001 through July 2, 2001

Hours: 4.0 hours

Performance Objectives: The Departmental Use of Force Policy and the Departmental Range Safety Policy will be covered. Weapons nomenclature, maintenance, disassembly, assembly, and the Cycle of Fire will be covered. Malfunction types and methods for clearing each type will also be covered. Lead instructors will insure that students have a good working knowledge of the safe handling and operation of the Sig-Sauer pistol and Remington 870 Shotgun. Students will meet the minimum standards for weapons proficiency with on-duty weapons.

Instructional Techniques: Lecture, group discussion and hands-on

Material & Equipment: Classroom, blackboard, eye and ear protection, B-21F paper targets, ACSO-99 paper targets, steel reactive targets, Remington 870 shotgun, cleaning equipment and ammunition for service handguns and shotguns

Handouts: Supplied prior to class

Lesson Plan: See attached

Hourly Schedule: See attached

Safety Policy: Required for manipulative courses

Test: Written and Method/Performance test required

Evaluation: Written/provided by Training

FIREARMS TRAINING

June 2001 Weapons Proficiency

Course Outline

1. Use of Lethal Force Policy

- A. Hand out copy of current Use of Force Policy regarding Firearms and O.C. spray.
- B. Reiterate the facts about shooting at "Fleeing Felons"
 - 1. Explain the circumstance where an officer is justified in shooting.
 - a. Defending himself or herself against death or the immediate threat of serious bodily injury.
 - b. Defending another person against death or the immediate threat of serious physical injury.
 - c. To apprehend a suspect where there exists a **reasonable** belief that the person has committed a felony and is an immediate threat to another human life.
 - 1. Stress the felony has to be a "violent variety"
 - 2. Always be able to justify your actions verbally and in writing.
 - 3. All evidence at the scene is taken into account.
 - a. Physical evidence
 - b. Officers statement
 - c. Witness statements
 - 4. Remember when force is used **"THE CAMERA IS ALWAYS ON"**
 - 5. Cover use of weapons for terminating dangerous or seriously injured animals.
 - a. When other means of disposal are impractical
 - b. Cover weapons selection and optimum target areas.

FIREARMS TRAINING

June 2001 Weapons Proficiency

Course Outline

2. Range Safety

A. Discuss the following topics:

1. **NO LIVE AMMUNITION ALLOWED IN THE CLASSROOM.**
2. **Everyone** is responsible for Range Safety.
3. Keeping the trigger finger off the trigger and outside of the trigger guard unless the shooter is on target and about to fire, or they feel it needs to be there.
 - a. **Finger is always off the trigger when moving.**
4. Muzzle Control
 - a. Never point your weapon at anything you are not willing to destroy.
 - b. Always know what is behind your target. (Backstop)
 - c. In real life there are no misses. All rounds fired will eventually hit something.
 - d. Explain the "Laser" rule.
 1. Treat your weapon as if there was a laser projecting from the barrel. Whatever the laser touches, it destroys.
5. Three Step Weapons Safety Check
 - a. Mechanical – Magazine out, slide locked to the rear.
 - b. Visual – Visual inspection of chamber and magazine well.
 - c. Physical – Physical inspection of chamber and magazine well.

THE WEAPON IS NOT CLEAR UNTIL ALL OF THE ABOVE STEPS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED IN THIS ORDER

3. Weapons

A. The nomenclature, disassembly, assembly, and maintenance procedures for the following weapons will be discussed:

1. Sig-Sauer pistol
2. Remington 870 shotgun

B. Discuss proper loading and unloading methods.

1. Proper Loading

- a. Magazine into weapon, tap and tug, make sure it's locked.
- b. Remove weapon from holster and chamber a cartridge.
- c. DECOCK weapon, return to holster.
- d. Remove magazine, top it off, replace magazine into weapon.

2. Proper Unloading

- a. Remove magazine from weapon.
- b. Remove weapon from holster, lock the slide to the rear.
- c. Watch as the round physically ejects from the weapon.
- d. Perform a three-step safety check to ensure the weapon is empty.

4. Function Check

A. Begin with a three-step safety check. (Start with slide forward and decocked)

1. Check magazine catch (magazine in, slide locked back, magazine out)
2. Check decocking lever and hammer intercept notch.
3. Check double action trigger pull (hold trigger to the rear)
4. Rack the slide, check sear reset and single action pull
5. Do this with all three magazines.

5. Cycle of Fire**A. Access**

1. Hand comes to the weapon and establishes the grip.
2. Release any thumb snaps or straps.

B. Withdraw

1. Draw the handgun up until the muzzle clears the top of the holster.
2. Rotate the weapon 90 degrees until muzzle is pointed at target.
3. Weak hand should come to centerline of the body while doing this.

C. Present

1. Weapon is pushed toward the target with a controlled punch.
2. Weak Hand comes to weapon and establishes two-handed grip as weapon is presented to the target.

D. Muzzle Depressed / Scanning

1. After target engagement or "No threat" is perceived, muzzle is depressed to allow a visual scan of the target.
 - a. Depress the muzzle far enough to allow sight of the suspects' waistband and hands.
2. Scan left and right to locate any additional threats that might present themselves.
 - a. Muzzle pointed at what the eyes are looking at. This is the "third eye" concept.
3. If no additional threat is presented, return to center.

E. Decocking

1. Once you have returned to center, decock the weapon by fully depressing the decocking lever.

FIREARMS TRAINING

June 2001 Weapons Proficiency

Course Outline

F. Ready gun position / Looking

1. Once decocked, pull the weapon into the centerline of your body by breaking the elbows outward.
2. Look over each shoulder in an attempt to locate any additional threats or suspect(s).
3. Muzzle stays pointed forward during the look.

G. Decocking

1. Decock the weapon a second time by fully depressing the decocking lever.

H. Proper holstering

1. Place your thumb over the hammer of the weapon.
 - a. This allows a tactile confirmation the weapon is decocked.
 - b. This also prevents the weapon from being pushed out of battery by a tight holster.
2. Holster without looking at the holster or holding the holster open with the weak hand.

6. Course of Fire – E Range

A. Drills and Targets

1. Dot Drill – 5-yard line (10 rds.) ACSO-99
2. Position Shooting – 25-yard line (18 rds.) ACSO-99
3. Handgun Qualification Course (60 rds.) B-21F

7. Course of Fire – D Range

A. Shoot and Move Field Course – “Big D”

1. Four shotgun targets – fifteen handgun targets

FIREARMS TRAINING

June 2001 Weapons Proficiency

Course Outline

B. Malfunction Drills – “Little D”

1. “Tap, Rack, Ready” drill – 8 live rounds – 4 dummy rounds per magazine
2. Double Feed Clearance – Set up Double Feed 5 times

7. Weapons Cleaning, Safety Check and Written Testing.

- A.** Personnel will report to Classroom for written test and course evaluations prior to cleaning weapons.



ALAMEDA COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

OCTOBER 2001 WEAPONS PROFICIENCY TRAINING

Course Title: October 2001 Weapons Proficiency Training

Instructor(s): Staff

Dates: October 9th, 2001 through November 8th, 2001

Hours: 4.0 hours

Performance Objectives: The Departmental Use of Force Policy and the Departmental Range Safety Policy will be covered. Weapons nomenclature, maintenance, disassembly, assembly, and the Cycle of Fire will be covered. Malfunction types and methods for clearing each type will also be covered. Lead instructors will insure that students have a good working knowledge of the safe handling and operation of the Sig-Sauer pistol and Remington 870 Shotgun. Students will meet the minimum standards for weapons proficiency with on-duty weapons.

Instructional Techniques: Lecture, group discussion and hands-on

Material & Equipment: Classroom, blackboard, eye and ear protection, B-21F paper targets, ACSO-99 paper targets, steel reactive targets, Remington 870 shotgun, cleaning equipment and ammunition for service handguns and shotguns

Handouts: Supplied prior to class

Lesson Plan: See attached

Hourly Schedule: See attached

Safety Policy: Required for manipulative courses

Test: Written and Method/Performance test required

Evaluation: Written/provided by Training

OCTOBER 2001 WEAPONS PROFICIENCY

Firearms Training

Course Outline

1. Use of Lethal Force Policy

- A. Hand out copy of current Use of Force Policy regarding Firearms and O.C. spray.
- B. Reiterate the facts about shooting at "Fleeing Felons"
 - 1. Explain the circumstance where an officer is justified in shooting.
 - a. Defending himself or herself against death or the immediate threat of serious bodily injury.
 - b. Defending another person against death or the immediate threat of serious physical injury.
 - c. To apprehend a suspect where there exists a **reasonable** belief that the person has committed a felony and is an immediate threat to another human life.
 - 1. Stress the felony has to be a "violent variety"
 - 2. Always be able to justify your actions verbally and in writing.
 - 3. All evidence at the scene is taken into account.
 - a. Physical evidence
 - b. Officers statement
 - c. Witness statements
 - 4. Remember when force is used **"THE CAMERA IS ALWAYS ON"**
 - 5. Cover use of weapons for terminating dangerous or seriously injured animals.
 - a. When other means of disposal are impractical
 - b. Cover weapons selection and optimum target areas.

OCTOBER 2001 WEAPONS PROFICIENCY

2. Range Safety

A. Discuss the following topics:

1. **NO LIVE AMMUNITION ALLOWED IN THE CLASSROOM.**
2. **Everyone** is responsible for Range Safety.
3. Keeping the trigger finger off the trigger and outside of the trigger guard unless the shooter is on target and about to fire, or they feel it needs to be there.
 - a. **Finger is always off the trigger when moving.**
4. Muzzle Control
 - a. Never point your weapon at anything you are not willing to destroy.
 - b. Always know what is behind your target. (Backstop)
 - c. In real life there are no misses. All rounds fired will eventually hit something.
 - d. Explain the "Laser" rule.
 1. Treat your weapon as if there was a laser projecting from the barrel. Whatever the laser touches, it destroys.
5. Three Step Weapons Safety Check
 - a. Mechanical – Magazine out, slide locked to the rear.
 - b. Visual – Visual inspection of chamber and magazine well.
 - c. Physical – Physical inspection of chamber and magazine well.

THE WEAPON IS NOT CLEAR UNTIL ALL OF THE ABOVE STEPS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED IN THIS ORDER

OCTOBER 2001 WEAPONS PROFICIENCY

3. Weapons

A. The nomenclature, disassembly, assembly, and maintenance procedures for the following weapons will be discussed:

1. Sig-Sauer pistol
2. Remington 870 shotgun

B. Discuss proper loading and unloading methods.

1. Proper Loading

- a. Magazine into weapon, tap and tug, make sure it's locked.
- b. Remove weapon from holster and chamber a cartridge.
- c. DECOCK weapon, return to holster.
- d. Remove magazine, top it off, replace magazine into weapon.

2. Proper Unloading

- a. Remove magazine from weapon.
- b. Remove weapon from holster, lock the slide to the rear.
- c. Watch as the round physically ejects from the weapon.
- d. Perform a three-step safety check to ensure the weapon is empty.

4. Function Check

A. Begin with a three-step safety check. (Start with slide forward and decocked)

1. Check magazine catch (magazine in, slide locked back, magazine out)
2. Check decocking lever and hammer intercept notch.
3. Check double action trigger pull (hold trigger to the rear)
4. Rack the slide, check sear reset and single action pull
5. Do this with all three magazines.

OCTOBER 2001 WEAPONS PROFICIENCY

5. Cycle of Fire

A. Access

1. Hand comes to the weapon and establishes the grip.
2. Release any thumb snaps or straps.

B. Withdraw

1. Draw the handgun up until the muzzle clears the top of the holster.
2. Rotate the weapon 90 degrees until muzzle is pointed at target.
3. Weak hand should come to centerline of the body while doing this.

C. Present

1. Weapon is pushed toward the target with a controlled punch.
2. Weak Hand comes to weapon and establishes two-handed grip as weapon is presented to the target.

D. Muzzle Depressed / Scanning

1. After target engagement or "No threat" is perceived, muzzle is depressed to allow a visual scan of the target.
 - a. Depress the muzzle far enough to allow sight of the suspects' waistband and hands.
2. Scan left and right to locate any additional threats that might present themselves.
 - a. Muzzle pointed at what the eyes are looking at. This is the "third eye" concept.
3. If no additional threat is presented, return to center.

E. Decocking

1. Once you have returned to center, decock the weapon by fully depressing the decocking lever.

OCTOBER 2001 WEAPONS PROFICIENCY

- F. Ready gun position / Looking
 - 1. Once decocked, pull the weapon into the centerline of your body by breaking the elbows outward.
 - 2. Look over each shoulder in an attempt to locate any additional threats or suspect(s).
 - 3. Muzzle stays pointed forward during the look.
- G. Decocking
 - 1. Decock the weapon a second time by fully depressing the decocking lever.
- H. Proper holstering
 - 1. Place your thumb over the hammer of the weapon.
 - a. This allows a tactile confirmation the weapon is decocked.
 - b. This also prevents the weapon from being pushed out of battery by a tight holster.
 - 2. Holster without looking at the holster or holding the holster open with the weak hand.

6. Course of Fire – E Range

- A. Drills and Targets
 - 1. Shotgun Slug Position Shooting – ACSO-99
 - a. Ten rounds total – 15-yard line
 - 1. Five rounds standing strong hand
 - 2. Five rounds kneeling strong hand
 - 2. Reloading Drills
 - a. In-battery and out of battery

7. Course of Fire – D Range

- A. Shoot and Move Field Course – “Big D”
 - 1. Seventeen handgun targets

OCTOBER 2001 WEAPONS PROFICIENCY

Firearms Training

Course Outline

8. Course of Fire – F Range

- A. Shoot and Move Field Course – “F” Range
 - 1. Eighteen Handgun Targets

9. Weapons Cleaning, Safety Check and Written Testing.

- A. Personnel will report to Classroom for written test and course evaluations prior to cleaning weapons.



ALAMEDA COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

REGIONAL TRAINING CENTER

WEAPONS PROFICIENCY TRAINING

JUNE 2002

Course Title: June 2002 Weapons Proficiency Training

Instructor(s): Staff

Dates: June 4th, 2002 through June 29th, 2002

Hours: 8.0 hours

Performance Objectives: Training concerning NCIC usage and policies will be covered. The Departmental Use of Force Policy and Range Safety Policy will be covered. Weapons Maintenance, disassembly, assembly and the cycle of fire will be covered. Lead instructors will insure students have a good working knowledge of the safe handling and operation of the Sig-Sauer pistol. Students will meet the minimum standards for weapons proficiency with on-duty and off-duty weapons. Students will also receive 4 hours of Defensive Tactics/Impact Weapons update training.

Instructional Techniques: Lecture, group discussion and hands-on

Material & Equipment: Classroom, blackboard, ear and eye protection, B-21F paper targets, Steel reactive targets, ammunition for service handguns and shotguns, cleaning equipment, handcuffs, and batons.

Handouts: Supplied prior to class

Lesson Plan: See attached

Hourly Schedule: See attached

Safety Policy: Required for manipulative courses

Test: Written and Method / Performance test required

Evaluation: Written / provided by Training

Lesson Plan
Approved By: _____

1. Use of Lethal Force Policy

- A. Hand out copy of current Use of Force Policy regarding Firearms and O.C. spray.
- B. Reiterate the facts about shooting at "Fleeing Felons"
 - 1. Explain the circumstance where an officer is justified in shooting.
 - a. Defending himself or herself against death or the immediate threat of serious bodily injury.
 - b. Defending another person against death or the immediate threat of serious physical injury.
 - c. To apprehend a suspect where there exists a **reasonable** belief that the person has committed a felony and is an immediate threat to another human life.
 - 1. Stress the felony has to be a "violent variety"
 - 2. Always be able to articulate your actions, both verbally and in writing.
 - 3. Remember when force is used **"THE CAMERA IS ALWAYS ON"**
 - 4. Cover use of weapons for terminating dangerous or seriously injured animals.
 - a. When other means of disposal are impractical.
 - b. Cover weapons selection and optimum target areas.
 - c. Remind to check the surrounding area prior to dispatching, look at backstop, other persons in the area.
 - d. Has to be authorized by the Watch Commander or his designee.

2. Range Safety

- A. Discuss the following topics:
1. **NO LIVE AMMUNITION ALLOWED IN THE CLASSROOM.**
 2. **Everyone** is responsible for Range Safety.
 3. Keeping the trigger finger off the trigger and outside of the trigger guard unless the shooter is on target and about to fire, or they feel it needs to be there.
 - a. "On target, on trigger – Off target, off trigger"
 - b. **Finger is always off the trigger when moving.**
 4. Muzzle Control
 - a. Never point your weapon at anything you are not willing to destroy.
 - b. Always know what is behind your target. (Backstop)
 - c. In real life there are no misses. All rounds fired will eventually hit something.
 - d. Explain the "Laser" rule.
 1. Treat your weapon as if there was a laser projecting from the barrel. Whatever the laser touches, it destroys.
 5. Three Step Weapons Safety Check
 - a. Mechanical – Magazine out, slide locked to the rear.
 - b. Visual – Visual inspection of chamber and magazine well.
 - c. Physical – Physical inspection of chamber and magazine well.

THE WEAPON IS NOT CLEAR UNTIL ALL OF THE ABOVE STEPS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED IN THIS ORDER

3. Weapons

A. The nomenclature, disassembly, assembly, and maintenance procedures for the following weapons will be discussed:

1. Sig-Sauer pistol

B. Discuss proper loading and unloading methods.

1. Proper Loading

- a. Magazine into weapon, tap and tug, make sure it's locked.
- b. Remove weapon from holster and chamber a cartridge.
- c. DECOCK weapon, return to holster.
- d. Remove magazine, top it off, replace magazine into weapon.

2. Proper Unloading

- a. Remove magazine from weapon.
- b. Remove weapon from holster, lock the slide to the rear.
- c. Watch as the round physically ejects from the weapon.
- d. Perform a three-step safety check to ensure the weapon is empty.

4. Function Check

A. Begin with a three-step safety check. (Start with slide forward and decocked)

1. Check magazine catch (magazine in, slide locked back, magazine out)
2. Check decocking lever and hammer intercept notch.
3. Check double action trigger pull (hold trigger to the rear)
4. Rack the slide, check sear reset and single action pull
5. Do this with all three magazines.

5. Cycle of Fire

A. Access

1. Hand comes to the weapon and establishes the grip.
2. Release any thumb snaps or straps.

B. Withdraw

1. Draw the handgun up until the muzzle clears the top of the holster.
2. Rotate the weapon 90 degrees until muzzle is pointed at target.
3. Weak hand should come to centerline of the body while doing this.

C. Present

1. Weapon is pushed toward the target with a controlled punch.
2. Weak Hand comes to weapon and establishes two-handed grip as weapon is presented to the target.

D. Muzzle Depressed / Scanning

1. After target engagement or "No threat" is perceived, muzzle is depressed to allow a visual scan of the target.
 - a. Depress the muzzle far enough to allow sight of the suspects' waistband and hands.
2. Scan left and right to locate any additional threats that might present themselves.
 - a. Muzzle pointed at what the eyes are looking at. This is the "third eye" concept.
3. If no additional threat is presented, return to center.

E. Decocking

1. Once you have returned to center, decock the weapon by fully depressing the decocking lever.

JUNE 2002 WEAPONS PROFICIENCY

Firearms Training

Course Outline

- F. Ready gun position / Looking
 - 1. Once decocked, pull the weapon into the centerline of your body by breaking the elbows outward.
 - 2. Look over each shoulder in an attempt to locate any additional threats or suspect(s).
 - 3. Muzzle stays pointed forward during the look.
- G. Decocking
 - 1. Decock the weapon a second time by fully depressing the decocking lever.
- H. Proper holstering
 - 1. Place your thumb over the hammer of the weapon.
 - a. This allows a tactile confirmation the weapon is decocked.
 - b. This also prevents the weapon from being pushed out of battery by a tight holster.
 - 2. Holster without looking at the holster or holding the holster open with the weak hand.

6. Course of Fire

- A. "E" Range
 - 1. 60 rd. HQC – Issued Service Weapon
 - 2. 60 rd. HQC – Issued Service Weapon or Off-duty Weapon
- B. "D" Range
 - 1. Handgun/Shotgun Shoot and Move Field course
 - a. 18 rounds handgun
 - b. 4 rounds shotgun
- C. "Little D" Range
 - 1. Shooting on the Move Box Drill

JUNE 2002 WEAPONS PROFICIENCY

Firearms Training

Course Outline

9. Weapons Cleaning, Safety Check and Written Testing.

- A. Personnel will report to Classroom for written test and course evaluations prior to cleaning weapons.



ALAMEDA COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE REGIONAL TRAINING CENTER

JUNE 2002 WEAPONS PROFICIENCY TRAINING

Course Title: DEFENSIVE TACTICS UPDATE

Instructor(s): Staff

Dates: Various

Hours: 4.0 hours

Performance Objectives: To update personnel in the Use of Force (G.O. 1.05), Arrest/Restraint techniques, Carotid Restraint, Takedown/Compliance Techniques, and impact weapons usage and deployment

Instructional Techniques: Lecture, group discussion, hands-on

Material & Equipment: Classroom, black board and supplies , handcuffs, handcuff keys, straight batons, ASP batons

Handouts: Supplied prior to class

Lesson Plan: See attached

Hourly Schedule: See attached

Safety Policy: Required for manipulative courses

Test: Written and Method / Performance test required

Evaluation: Written / provided by Training

Lesson Plan
Approved By: _____

COURSE TITLE: DEFENSIVE TACTICS UPDATE**I. Introduction – Use of Force****A. Definition of Use of Force – (G.O. 1.05)**

1. Reportable force
2. Objective reasonable standard
 - a. What another officer would do in the same situation with similar training.

B. Factors which affect selection of force options

1. Officer / Subject factors
 - a. Age
 - b. Size
 - c. Relative strength
 - d. Skill level
 - e. Injury/exhaustion
 - f. Number of officers vs. number of subjects
2. Influence of drugs or alcohol
3. Proximity of weapons
4. Availability of other weapons
5. Seriousness of the offense in question
6. Other exigent circumstances

II. Use of Force Continuum**A. No Force – Subject is cooperative and complies with verbal orders**

1. Professional presence
2. Verbalization
3. Restraining
 - a. Hand to arm
4. Detaining
5. Handcuffing

B. Compliance Techniques – Subject is passive or defensively resists

1. Joint manipulation
2. Pressure point application
3. Unarmed striking
4. Take Down Techniques
5. Ground fighting
6. Bodyguard Restraint System

- C. Intermediate Force – Subject assumes a fighting stance, charges at officer or verbally/physically indicates intent to commit an assault.

** Once the subject is prone out and handcuffed, under any and all circumstances, the subject will be placed into a seated/upright position or at least on their side, whenever possible.

1. Carotid Restraint
2. Authorized impact weapons
 - a. Non target areas
 - b. Target areas
 - c. Zone areas
 - d. Photographs
3. OC Spray – Oleoresin Capsicum
4. Electrical
 - a. R.E.A.C.T. belt (Remote Electronically Activated Control Technology)
 1. Policy and Procedure 08.27
 - b. Cell extraction electrical shield

- D. Lethal Force – Subject commits an attack using an object, weapon, or an empty handed assault, which an officer may reasonably believe, will result in serious bodily injury.

** (Serious Bodily Injury – A physical injury that creates a substantial risk of death, causes serious permanent disfigurement, or may result in long-term loss or impairment of the functioning of any body member or organ)

1. Makeshift weapons
2. Firearms (Refer to Firearms Instructors)

III. Officer's reporting responsibility when force is used

A. When force is used the officer must:

1. Promptly notify a supervisor unless exigent circumstances delay the notification.
2. An oral report, followed by a written report, shall be made available to the immediate supervisor as soon as possible following the incident.
 - a. Document the use of force in an arrest/crime report
3. Route reports pursuant to standard operational procedures
4. Provide supervisor with and extra copy of the report to include a completed "Use of Force Review Form", which is to be placed on top of the report packet.

IV. Report writing hints on the use of force

A. Officer Arrival

1. Marked vs. Unmarked
2. Uniform vs. plain
3. Number of officers/one or two unit(s)

B. Approach

1. What did you observe/hear?
2. Initial verbal commands

C. Subject's Actions

1. Subject's verbal response
2. Subject's body language
3. Subject's physical actions

D. Officer's Actions

1. Type of control method(s) used and/or attempted
 - a. Size of the officer(s) vs. subject(s)
 - b. Be very descriptive in the report without using inflammatory words, i.e.: I slammed the suspect's head against the wall.
2. Duration of resistance
3. Type of De-escalation attempted
4. Subject handcuffed and double locked
 - a. State in report you checked the handcuffs for tightness and double locked.

E. Transport Procedures

1. Subject's demeanor, actions and/or statements
2. Additional restraints required (flex cuffs, Body Guard)
 - a. Put in report you placed seatbelts on subject before transport
3. Where transported

F. Medical treatment

1. Put in report any injuries subject(s) received and if subject(s) refused medical treatment.
2. Photograph any injuries to subject(s) and/or officer(s)

V. Arrest Restraint Techniques - Introduction**A. Purposes for handcuffing a subject**

1. As a safety device for both the officer and the prisoner
2. To use as a temporary restraint to minimize and attack, escape, the destruction or concealment of evidence or contraband, or self-inflicted injury.

B. Purposes and limitations of using handcuffs

1. Control must be maintained in order to minimize the suspect's opportunity for action, which produces injuries, or affords an opportunity for escape.

2. This control should especially be adhered to while escorting suspects; for example, to and from a police vehicle, or while, walking suspect in police buildings, where many officers carry exposed weapons.

C. Handcuffing Techniques

1. Handcuffs should be applied on the wrist between the hand and the protruding base of the ulnar bone.
2. Handcuffs should be properly fitted as instructed and double locked.
3. An attempt should be made to avoid applying handcuffs over bulky garments since this can restrict the free movement or pivoting action of the single bar.

D. Removal/exchange of handcuffs

1. Once properly applied, care should be taken before handcuffs are removed or exchanged.
2. In situations where handcuffs need to be exchanged, the proper technique should be used as instructed.

E. Temporary securing of arrestees

1. Officers should be aware of the potential hazards when handcuffing prisoners to stationary objects, leaving them unattended in police vehicles, or losing visual contact with a prisoner.
2. The prisoner is the officer's responsibility.

F. Alternative restraint devices

1. Alternate restraint devices should be used as instructed and according to department policy.

H. Maintenance

1. Handcuffs should be routinely checked to insure proper function. Anytime handcuffs are stained with blood or other bodily fluids, they should be disinfected before using again.

VI. Applied techniques – All techniques instruct subject to place his/her hands behind back

A. "Butterfly" cuffing technique

1. The handcuffs should be grasped by the middle chain.
2. The keyhole should be on top.
3. Handcuff the subject from the rear.
4. Press the opening ends of the handcuffs against the subject's wrist between the ulnar bone and hand.
5. The "pinkie-side" handcuff should be applied first, since it is usually the most difficult.

6. Do not slap the handcuffs against the subject's wrist. This may cause a bone fracture.

B. "Quick Cuffing" / Thumb grab

1. Place the subject's wrists to the rear
2. Wrap your weak hand around the subject's thumbs.
3. Apply handcuffs to the subject's wrist
4. Conduct an upper body/lower leg search.

C. "Quick Cuffing" / Finger grab

1. Direct the subject to place the backs of their hands together.
2. Direct the subject to interlace their fingers.
3. Wrap your weak hand around some of the subject's fingers.
4. Apply handcuffs to the subject's wrists.
5. Conduct an upper body/lower leg search

VII. Search and Control Techniques

A. Types of Searches

1. Visual
2. Pat-down/frisk/cursory
3. Arrest
4. High risk

B. Elements of an effective search/pat down

1. Proper balance
2. Constant alertness
3. Self-control
4. Maintaining a position of control/advantage
5. Thoroughness
6. Safeguarding of weapons (officer's/subject's)
7. Search from the rear
8. Search with one hand, control with the other
9. Keep gun out of reach of the suspect(s)
10. Search systematically by use of proper hand techniques.
11. If a weapon is found, notify back-up officer immediately and maintain control of the suspect and weapon.

***** NEVER ASSUME THAT A SUSPECT IS CARRYING ONLY ONE WEAPON. WHEN ONE WEAPON IS FOUND, KEEP LOOKING FOR OTHER WEAPONS*****

C. Cover Officer's Responsibility

1. Protecting the searching officer from outside interference
2. Psychological intimidation of the suspect(s) being searched.
3. Physical assistance of the searching officer if it becomes necessary.
4. Observation of the suspect(s).
5. Awareness of cover and concealment.

D. Discretionary judgment in selecting search technique

1. Number of suspect(s)
2. Size of suspect(s)
3. Location of contact/arrest
4. Time of arrest – day/night
5. Past criminal record if known
6. Type of offense
7. Officers degree of apprehension
8. Availability of cover
9. Circumstance of contact.

VIII. Takedown / Compliance Techniques - Introduction**A. Purposes for compliance techniques**

1. To move or have passive subject comply
2. To overcome resistance from subject
3. To control and secure combative subject

B. Understanding responses from subjects or bystanders

1. Mentally challenged subjects
2. Narcotic induced subjects
3. Hostile crowds
4. Additional subjects on scene
5. Media

IX. Application of Techniques**A. Takedown / Compliance Move**

1. Bar arm to takedown to prone
2. Wristlock (front) to takedown to prone

B. Joint Manipulation

1. Rear wristlocks
2. Twist locks

C. Nerve Stimulation

1. Mastoid
2. Salivary
3. Clavicle

- D. Muscular / Tendon Manipulation
 - 1. Calf roll
 - 2. Triceps roll
 - 3. Figure Four leg lock
- X. Impact Weapons - Introduction
 - A. Strike Zones (Zones 1-4)
 - B. Target Areas
 - C. Non-target areas
 - D. Documentation (pictures)
- XI. Application of techniques
 - A. Demonstrate and have class perform the following:
 - 1. Proper grip
 - 2. Perform the following strikes
 - a. Zone strikes (1-4)
 - b. Two-count strike
 - c. Two-count, two-handed strike
 - d. Circle Strike
 - e. Circle-Elbow strike
 - B. Retention techniques
 - 1. Hand Slap (Single hand grab)
 - 2. Circle inside out (single hand grab)
 - 3. Figure 8 (split hand grab)
- XII. Carotid Control - Introduction
 - A. Lecture on Carotid Control
 - 1. Carotid vs. Bar arm choke
 - a. Frontal Pressure
 - 2. Carotid Restraint - Purpose
 - a. Subdue violent subject
 - b. Controlling force
 - c. Last step before injuring force
 - 3. How carotid restraint works
 - a. Bi-lateral pressure to carotid arteries
 - b. Diminish blood flow to brain
 - 4. Time considerations
 - a. Most subjects lose consciousness within 5-15 seconds
 - b. Most regain consciousness within 20 to 40 seconds

5. Handcuff and check for vitals (Pulse and Breathing)
 6. Hazards
 - a. Danger of brain damage if blood flow restricted longer than 30 seconds
 - b. Frontal pressure
 - c. Once in a 24 hour period
 - d. Loss of bowel movement
 - e. Bleeding from eyes, ears, nose
 - f. First 2 hours – Critical
 - g. Next 3 hours – Hazardous
 - h. 24 hours to full recovery
 7. First Aid
 - a. Handcuff first
 - b. Check vital signs
 - c. CPR, if vital signs not present
 - d. Establish airway
 - e. Obtain coherent response (within 90 seconds)
 - f. Search
 - g. Observation Periods
 8. Other considerations
 - a. Age of subject
 - b. Post carotid considerations/observation period
 - c. Documentation/Report Writing
- B. Carotid Control takedowns (physical application)
1. Hair pull Takedown
 2. Neck nerve Leg sweep

JUNE 2002 WEAPONS PROFICIENCY TRAINING

Defensive Tactics Update

LESSON PLAN

HOURLY SCHEDULE – MORNING SESSION

TIME	SUBJECT	LOCATION	INSTRUCTOR
0800-0825	Definition of Use of Force (G.O. 1.05) Factors in using force Use of Force Continuum Report Writing Hints	Mat room	Staff
0825-0920	Arrest Restraint Techniques (Lecture) Demonstrate / Physical Application <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Handcuffing• Searching Techniques• Control Techniques• Applied techniques	Mat room	Staff
0920-0930	Break		
0930-1025	Takedown / Compliance Techniques Passive Subjects <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Resistive Subjects• Combative Subjects Demonstrate / Physical Application Bar Arm takedown to prone Front wrist takedown to prone <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Joint Manipulation• Nerve Stimulation	Mat room	Staff
1025-1035	Break		
1035-1100	Baton/Expandable/Short Billy <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strike Zones• Non-target Area Demonstrate / Physical Application	Mat room	Staff
1100-1130	Carotid Restraint <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Takedown• Application Demonstrate / Physical Application	Mat room	Staff
1130-1200	Test	Mat room	Staff

JUNE 2002 WEAPONS PROFICIENCY TRAINING

Defensive Tactics Update

LESSON PLAN

HOURLY SCHEDULE – AFTERNOON SESSION

TIME	SUBJECT	LOCATION	INSTRUCTOR
1300-1325	Definition of Use of Force (G.O. 1.05) Factors in using force Use of Force Continuum Report Writing Hints	Mat room	Staff
1325-1420	Arrest Restraint Techniques (Lecture) Demonstrate / Physical Application <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Handcuffing• Searching Techniques• Control Techniques• Applied techniques	Mat room	Staff
1420-1430	Break		
1430-1525	Takedown / Compliance Techniques Passive Subjects <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Resistive Subjects• Combative Subjects Demonstrate / Physical Application Bar Arm takedown to prone Front wrist takedown to prone <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Joint Manipulation• Nerve Stimulation	Mat room	Staff
1525-1535	Break		
1535-1600	Baton/Expandable/Short Billy <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strike Zones• Non-target Area Demonstrate / Physical Application	Mat room	Staff
1600-1630	Carotid Restraint <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Takedown• Application Demonstrate / Physical Application	Mat room	Staff
1630-1700	Test	Mat room	Staff



ALAMEDA COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

FEBRUARY 2002 WEAPONS PROFICIENCY TRAINING

Course Title: February 2002 Weapons Proficiency Training

Instructor(s): Staff

Dates: January 28th, 2002 through March 2nd, 2002

Hours: 4.0 hours

Performance Objectives: The Departmental Use of Force Policy and the Departmental Range Safety Policy will be covered. Weapons nomenclature, maintenance, disassembly, assembly, and the Cycle of Fire will be covered. Malfunction types and methods for clearing each type will also be covered. Lead instructors will insure that students have a good working knowledge of the safe handling and operation of the Sig-Sauer pistol. Students will meet the minimum standards for weapons proficiency with on-duty and off-duty weapons.

Instructional Techniques: Lecture, group discussion and hands-on

Material & Equipment: Classroom, blackboard, eye and ear protection, B-21F paper targets, ACSO-99 paper targets, cleaning equipment and ammunition for service handguns.

Handouts: Supplied prior to class

Lesson Plan: See attached

Hourly Schedule: See attached

Safety Policy: Required for manipulative courses

Test: Written and Method/Performance test required

Evaluation: Written/provided by Training

FEBRUARY 2002 WEAPONS PROFICIENCY

Firearms Training

Course Outline

1. Use of Lethal Force Policy

- A. Hand out copy of current Use of Force Policy regarding Firearms and O.C. spray.
- B. Reiterate the facts about shooting at "Fleeing Felons"
 - 1. Explain the circumstance where an officer is justified in shooting.
 - a. Defending himself or herself against death or the immediate threat of serious bodily injury.
 - b. Defending another person against death or the immediate threat of serious physical injury.
 - c. To apprehend a suspect where there exists a **reasonable** belief that the person has committed a felony and is an immediate threat to another human life.
 - 1. Stress the felony has to be a "violent variety"
 - 2. Always be able to justify your actions verbally and in writing.
 - 3. All evidence at the scene is taken into account.
 - a. Physical evidence
 - b. Officers statement
 - c. Witness statements
 - 4. Remember when force is used **"THE CAMERA IS ALWAYS ON"**
 - 5. Cover use of weapons for terminating dangerous or seriously injured animals.
 - a. When other means of disposal are impractical
 - b. Cover weapons selection and optimum target areas.

2. Range Safety

A. Discuss the following topics:

1. **NO LIVE AMMUNITION ALLOWED IN THE CLASSROOM.**
2. **Everyone** is responsible for Range Safety.
3. Keeping the trigger finger off the trigger and outside of the trigger guard unless the shooter is on target and about to fire, or they feel it needs to be there.
 - a. **Finger is always off the trigger when moving.**
4. Muzzle Control
 - a. Never point your weapon at anything you are not willing to destroy.
 - b. Always know what is behind your target. (Backstop)
 - c. In real life there are no misses. All rounds fired will eventually hit something.
 - d. Explain the "Laser" rule.
 1. Treat your weapon as if there was a laser projecting from the barrel. Whatever the laser touches, it destroys.
5. Three Step Weapons Safety Check
 - a. Mechanical – Magazine out, slide locked to the rear.
 - b. Visual – Visual inspection of chamber and magazine well.
 - c. Physical – Physical inspection of chamber and magazine well.

THE WEAPON IS NOT CLEAR UNTIL ALL OF THE ABOVE STEPS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED IN THIS ORDER

3. Weapons

- A. The nomenclature, disassembly, assembly, and maintenance procedures for the following weapons will be discussed:

1. Sig-Sauer pistol

B. Discuss proper loading and unloading methods.

1. Proper Loading

- a. Magazine into weapon, tap and tug, make sure it's locked.
- b. Remove weapon from holster and chamber a cartridge.
- c. DECOCK weapon, return to holster.
- d. Remove magazine, top it off, replace magazine into weapon.

2. Proper Unloading

- a. Remove magazine from weapon.
- b. Remove weapon from holster, lock the slide to the rear.
- c. Watch as the round physically ejects from the weapon.
- d. Perform a three-step safety check to ensure the weapon is empty.

4. Function Check

- A. Begin with a three-step safety check. (Start with slide forward and decocked)

1. Check magazine catch (magazine in, slide locked back, magazine out)
2. Check decocking lever and hammer intercept notch.
3. Check double action trigger pull (hold trigger to the rear)
4. Rack the slide, check sear reset and single action pull
5. Do this with all three magazines.

5. Cycle of Fire

A. Access

1. Hand comes to the weapon and establishes the grip.
2. Release any thumb snaps or straps.

B. Withdraw

1. Draw the handgun up until the muzzle clears the top of the holster.
2. Rotate the weapon 90 degrees until muzzle is pointed at target.
3. Weak hand should come to centerline of the body while doing this.

C. Present

1. Weapon is pushed toward the target with a controlled punch.
2. Weak Hand comes to weapon and establishes two-handed grip as weapon is presented to the target.

D. Muzzle Depressed / Scanning

1. After target engagement or "No threat" is perceived, muzzle is depressed to allow a visual scan of the target.
 - a. Depress the muzzle far enough to allow sight of the suspects' waistband and hands.
2. Scan left and right to locate any additional threats that might present themselves.
 - a. Muzzle pointed at what the eyes are looking at. This is the "third eye" concept.
3. If no additional threat is presented, return to center.

E. Decocking

1. Once you have returned to center, decock the weapon by fully depressing the decocking lever.

FEBRUARY 2002 WEAPONS PROFICIENCY

Firearms Training

Course Outline

F. Ready gun position / Looking

1. Once decocked, pull the weapon into the centerline of your body by breaking the elbows outward.
2. Look over each shoulder in an attempt to locate any additional threats or suspect(s).
3. Muzzle stays pointed forward during the look.

G. Decocking

1. Decock the weapon a second time by fully depressing the decocking lever.

H. Proper holstering

1. Place your thumb over the hammer of the weapon.
 - a. This allows a tactile confirmation the weapon is decocked.
 - b. This also prevents the weapon from being pushed out of battery by a tight holster.
2. Holster without looking at the holster or holding the holster open with the weak hand.

6. Low Light Shooting

A. Anatomy and Physiology of the eye

1. The eye is similar to a camera.
2. The cornea, lens and iris gather and control the amount of light allowed to enter the eye.
3. The image is focused on the retina, which is located at the back of the eyeball.
4. The retina has two separate components.
 - a. Cones – Used for day or high intensity light vision.
 - b. Rods – Used for night or low light vision.
 1. These cells are what we are concerned with for low light shooting.

B. Low Light Vision

1. Unaided night vision relies on rod vision.
2. Your visual acuity will be reduced.
3. Limited color spectrum available.
 - a. Black, white, and shades of gray.
4. A 5 to 10 degree central blind spot is present which means objects can be missed.
 - a. An area in the retina called the Fovea Centralis, which is a high concentration of cone cells, causes this blind spot.
5. Staring directly at an object will cause the object to gray and fade out of vision.
6. Scanning and off-center viewing must be practiced.

C. Flashlight Techniques

1. Flashlight Techniques are designed to tie the light and the weapon together to create additional support when searching or shooting the weapon.
2. Harries Technique
 - a. Flashlight in support hand
 - b. Flashlight passed underneath weapon to avoid sweeping yourself.
 - c. Backs of the hands pressed together to provide support.
 - d. Works best from a bladed stance.

3. Chapman Technique
 - a. Flashlight in support hand, pinched between thumb and index finger, thumb on switch.
 - b. Other three fingers form a cup and establish two-handed grip on weapon.
 - c. Works best with smaller diameter flashlight and from a bladed stance.
4. Ayooob Technique
 - a. Flashlight in support hand, thumb on switch.
 - b. Bring hands up and press thumbs together.
 - c. Least amount of support of the three.
 - d. Flashlight is angled and will be over target past five yards.

7. Course of Fire – E Range

- A. Drills and Targets
 1. Flashlight Practice drills – 5 yard line – ACSI 99
 - a. Weapon at low ready position
 - b. Two rounds on target from following positions
 1. Harries Technique
 2. Chapman Technique
 3. Ayooob Technique
 - c. Repeat each position twice for total of four (4) rounds.
 2. Flashlight Practice drills – 7 yard line – ACSI 99
 - a. Weapon at low ready position
 - b. Two rounds on each turn of target
 - c. Student picks technique they use
 - d. Repeat a total of six (6) times for twelve rounds total.

FEBRUARY 2002 WEAPONS PROFICIENCY

Firearms Training

Course Outline

3. Movement to cover drill – 10 yards – ACSO 99
 - a. Student will start about ten (10) yard line
 - b. Barrel will be placed at 5 yard line for cover
 - c. When target turns, student will engage target with two (2) rounds from 10 yards.
 - d. Targets will turn away, students will immediately move forward and take cover behind barrel at five yard line.
 - e. Target will again turn, student will engage again with two rounds.
 - f. Repeat drill a total of three times for twelve (12) rounds.
4. Twenty five yard line position shooting – ACSO 99
 - a. Fire each position a total of four rounds
 - b. Mark and check target in-between each position.
5. Sixty (60) round HQC – B-21 qualification target
 - a. On duty weapon
6. Sixty (60) round HQC – B-21 qualification target
 - a. On duty or off duty weapon

9. Weapons Cleaning, Safety Check and Written Testing.

- A. Personnel will report to Classroom for written test and course evaluations prior to cleaning weapons.



ALAMEDA COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE
REGIONAL TRAINING CENTER

WEAPONS PROFICIENCY TRAINING
OCTOBER 2002

Course Title: October 2002 Weapons Proficiency Training

Instructor(s): Staff

Dates: June 4th, 2002 through June 29th, 2002

Hours: 4.0 hours

Performance Objectives: The Departmental Use of Force Policy and Range Safety Policy will be covered. Weapons Maintenance, disassembly, assembly and the cycle of fire will be covered. Lead instructors will insure students have a good working knowledge of the safe handling and operation of the Sig-Sauer pistol. Students will fire the Shotgun Qualification Course and cover several range drills with their issued service handgun. Students will also receive two (2) hours of crowd control training.

Instructional Techniques: Lecture, group discussion and hands-on

Material & Equipment: Classroom, blackboard, ear and eye protection, ACSO-99 paper targets, ammunition for service handguns and shotguns, cleaning equipment, and gas masks.

Handouts: Supplied prior to class


Lesson Plan: See attached

Hourly Schedule: See attached

Safety Policy: Required for manipulative courses

Test: Method / Performance test required

Evaluation: Written / provided by Training

Lesson Plan Approved By: 

OCTOBER 2002 WEAPONS PROFICIENCY

Firearms Training

Course Outline

1. Use of Lethal Force Policy

- A. Hand out copy of current Use of Force Policy regarding Firearms and O.C. spray.
- B. Reiterate the facts about shooting at "Fleeing Felons"
 - 1. Explain the circumstance where an officer is justified in shooting.
 - a. Defending himself or herself against death or the immediate threat of serious bodily injury.
 - b. Defending another person against death or the immediate threat of serious physical injury.
 - c. To apprehend a suspect where there exists a reasonable belief that the person has committed a felony and is an immediate threat to another human life.
 - 1. Stress the felony has to be a "violent variety"
 - 2. Always be able to articulate your actions, both verbally and in writing.
 - 3. Cover use of weapons for terminating dangerous or seriously injured animals.
 - a. When other means of disposal are impractical.
 - b. Cover weapons selection and optimum target areas.
 - c. Remind to check the surrounding area prior to dispatching, look at backstop, other persons in the area.
 - d. Has to be authorized by the Watch Commander or his designee.

2. Range Safety

A. Discuss the following topics:

1. **NO LIVE AMMUNITION ALLOWED IN THE CLASSROOM.**

2. **Everyone** is responsible for Range Safety.

3. Keeping the trigger finger off the trigger and outside of the trigger guard unless the shooter is on target and about to fire, or they feel it needs to be there.

a. "On target, on trigger – Off target, off trigger"

b. **Finger is always off the trigger when moving.**

4. Muzzle Control

a. Never point your weapon at anything you are not willing to destroy.

b. Always know what is behind your target. (Backstop)

c. In real life there are no misses. All rounds fired will eventually hit something.

d. Explain the "Laser" rule.

1. Treat your weapon as if there was a laser projecting from the barrel. Whatever the laser touches, it destroys.

5. Three Step Weapons Safety Check

a. Mechanical – Magazine out, slide locked to the rear.

b. Visual – Visual inspection of chamber and magazine well.

c. Physical – Physical inspection of chamber and magazine well.

THE WEAPON IS NOT CLEAR UNTIL ALL OF THE ABOVE STEPS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED IN THIS ORDER

3. Weapons

- A. The disassembly, assembly, and maintenance procedures for the following weapon(s) will be discussed:

1. Sig-Sauer pistol

B. Discuss proper loading and unloading methods.

1. Proper Loading

- a. Magazine into weapon, tap and tug, make sure it's locked.
- b. Remove weapon from holster and chamber a cartridge.
- c. DECOCK weapon, return to holster.
- d. Remove magazine, top it off, replace magazine into weapon.

2. Proper Unloading

- a. Remove magazine from weapon.
- b. Remove weapon from holster, lock the slide to the rear.
- c. Watch as the round physically ejects from the weapon.
- d. Perform a three-step safety check to ensure the weapon is empty.

4. Function Check

- A. Begin with a three-step safety check. (Start with slide forward and decocked)

1. Check magazine catch (magazine in, slide locked back, magazine out)
2. Check decocking lever and hammer intercept notch.
3. Check double action trigger pull (hold trigger to the rear)
4. Rack the slide, check sear reset and single action pull
5. Do this with all three magazines.

OCTOBER 2002 WEAPONS PROFICIENCY

5. Cycle of Fire - Review

A. Access

1. Hand comes to the weapon and establishes the grip.
2. Release any thumb snaps or straps.

B. Withdraw

1. Draw the handgun up until the muzzle clears the top of the holster.
2. Rotate the weapon 90 degrees until muzzle is pointed at target.
3. Weak hand should come to centerline of the body while doing this.

C. Present

1. Weapon is pushed toward the target with a controlled punch.
2. Weak Hand comes to weapon and establishes two-handed grip as weapon is presented to the target.

D. Muzzle Depressed / Scanning

1. After target engagement or "No threat" is perceived, muzzle is depressed to allow a visual scan of the target.
 - a. Depress the muzzle far enough to allow sight of the suspects' waistband and hands.
2. Scan left and right to locate any additional threats that might present themselves.
 - a. Muzzle pointed at what the eyes are looking at. This is the "third eye" concept.
3. If no additional threat is presented, return to center.

E. Decocking

1. Once you have returned to center, decock the weapon by fully depressing the decocking lever.

OCTOBER 2002 WEAPONS PROFICIENCY

F. Ready gun position / Looking

1. Once decocked, pull the weapon into the centerline of your body by breaking the elbows outward.
2. Look over each shoulder in an attempt to locate any additional threat(s) or suspect(s).
3. Muzzle stays pointed forward during the look.

G. Decocking

1. Decock the weapon a second time by fully depressing the decocking lever.

H. Proper holstering

1. Place your thumb over the hammer of the weapon.
 - a. This allows a tactile confirmation the weapon is decocked.
 - b. This also prevents the weapon from being pushed out of battery by a tight holster.
2. Holster without looking at the holster or holding the holster open with the weak hand.

6. Course of Fire

A. "E" Range

1. Practice Shotgun Qualification – Five (5) rounds rifled slug, Five (5) rounds "00" buckshot.
2. Shotgun to Handgun Transition – Five (5) Yard Line. No rounds in shotgun. Bring shotgun onto target, dry fire one shot. When shotgun fails to fire, remove shotgun from shoulder, controlling with support hand, draw handgun and engage target with two (2) rounds, strong hand only. Complete the cycle of fire and return to the holster. Repeat drill five (5) more times for a total of twelve (12) rounds.

OCTOBER 2002 WEAPONS PROFICIENCY

3. "Dot Drill" – Seven (7) Yard Line – Handgun – Six (6) rounds on left target dot. Repeat on Right target dot. Total twelve (12) rounds
4. "Failure Drill" – Five (5) Yard Line – Two (2) rounds to body of target, one (1) round to the head. Repeat two more times. On last repetition fire two rounds to the body and two rounds to the head. Total round count of thirteen (13) rounds.

7. Weapons Cleaning and Function Check

- A. Weapons Cleaning and Function Check will be done on "E" Range when finished with the practice drills. Personnel will rotate stations with an empty weapon and no ammunition on their person.

8. Crowd Control

- A. Introduction
 1. Riots and Crowd Control can happen anytime anywhere.
 - a. Lawrence Livermore Lab – Hiroshima day & Good Friday.
 - b. Berkeley Peoples Park - 1991
 2. Be Professional
 - a. Look Sharp
 - b. Don't be the weakest link.
 - c. There are no left-handed people in crowd control.
- B. Steps and Marching
 1. Normal Marching
 - a. To Go
 1. Preparatory command, "FORWARD"
 2. Command of execution, "MARCH"
 - b. To Stop
 1. Preparatory command, "SQUAD"
 2. Command of execution, "HALT"

OCTOBER 2002 WEAPONS PROFICIENCY

2. Double Time
 - a. To Go
 1. Preparatory command, "DOUBLE TIME"
 2. Command of execution, "MARCH"
 - b. To Stop
 1. Preparatory command, "QUICK TIME"
 2. Command of execution, "MARCH"
3. Halt
 - a. Preparatory command, "SQUAD"
 - b. Command of execution, "HALT"
4. Normal Intervals
5. Close Intervals
- C. Squads
 1. Positions
 - a. Squad Leader
 - b. Apex Person/A-Team Leader
 - c. A-Team Member
 - d. A-Team Member
 - e. A-Team Member
 - f. B-Team Leader
 - g. B-Team Member
 - h. B-Team Member
 - i. C-Team Leader
 - j. C-Team Member
 - k. C-Team Member
 - l. C-Team Member
 2. Squad guides off Apex Person #2
- D. Formations
 1. Column of One
 - a. Preparatory command, "COLUMN OF ONE"
 - b. Command of execution, "MOVE"
 - c. Squad repeats ALL commands

OCTOBER 2002 WEAPONS PROFICIENCY

2. Column of Two
 - a. Preparatory command, "COLUMN OF TWO"
 - b. Command of execution, "MOVE"
 3. Skirmish Line
 - a. Preparatory command, "SKIRMISH LINE"
 - b. Command of execution, "MOVE"
 4. Wedge Formation
 - a. Preparatory command, "WEDGE FORMATION"
 - b. Command of execution, "MOVE"
 5. Vee Formation
 - a. Preparatory command, "VEE FORMATION"
 - b. Command of execution, "MOVE"
 6. Arrest/Rescue Formation
 - a. Preparatory command, "ARREST (RESCUE) FORMATION"
 - b. Command of execution, "MOVE"
 - c. #3 & #4 are Arrest/Rescue Officers
 7. Squad will repeat all Tactical Commands
- E. Equipment
1. 26" straight baton
 - a. **NOT ASP**
 - b. SRU 36" Riot Baton
 2. Riot Helmet
 3. Optional Equipment
 - a. Body armor
 - b. Shin, Knee, Elbow Guards/Pads
 - c. Cup
 - d. Black Leather Riot Gloves
 - e. Protein bar
 - f. Canteen
 - g. Sunglasses
 - h. Sunblock

4. Gas Mask M-17
 - a. Nomenclature
 1. Outlet Valve
 2. Voicemitter
 3. Inlet Valve
 4. Straps/Head Harness
 - a. Head
 - b. Temple
 - c. Cheek
 5. Eye Lens
 6. Filters
 - b. Wearing the carrier
 1. Shoulder Carry
 2. Leg Carry
 - c. Storing the Gas Mask into the carrier
 1. Straps in first
 2. Eyes looking out
 3. Do not put straps over eye lens
 - d. Donning the mask
 1. Remove headgear
 - a. Helmet on ground
 - b. Ball cap in mask carrier
 2. Grasp face piece with opposite hand
 3. Slip thumbs under cheek straps
 4. Put chin into the chin pocket
 5. Pull harness over head
 6. Adjust cheek straps
 - e. Clearing the mask
 1. Seal outlet valve and Voicemitter with hands.
 2. Blow hard to force air out of the mask.
 3. Seal inlet valves with palms of hands
 4. Suck in breath and hold
 5. Mask should collapse on face.

OCTOBER 2002 WEAPONS PROFICIENCY

Firearms Training

Course Outline

6. Should be done in 9 seconds.

9. Hourly Schedule

GROUP "A" 0800-1200	
0800 – 0830	Use of Force and Range Safety Briefing (classroom)
0830 – 0900	Crowd Control Lecture (classroom)
0900 – 0905	Groups Split – ½ to "E" Range – ½ to Utility Field
0905 – 1020	"E" Range – Firearms Training
0905 – 1020	Utility Field – Crowd Control Exercises
1020 – 1025	Groups Rotate
1025 – 1150	"E" Range – Firearms Training
1025 – 1150	Utility Field – Crowd Control Exercises
1150 – 1155	Both Groups to Classroom for Evaluations
1155 – 1200	Issue Service Ammunition
GROUP "B" 1300-1700	
1300 – 1330	Use of Force and Range Safety Briefing (classroom)
1330 – 1400	Crowd Control Lecture (classroom)
1400 – 1405	Groups Split – ½ to "E" Range – ½ to Utility Field
1405 – 1520	"E" Range – Firearms Training
1405 – 1520	Utility Field – Crowd Control Exercises
1520 – 1525	Groups Rotate
1525 – 1650	"E" Range – Firearms Training
1525 – 1650	Utility Field – Crowd Control Exercises
1650 – 1655	Both Groups to Classroom for Evaluations
1655 – 1700	Issue Service Ammunition



ALAMEDA COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

FEBRUARY 2003 WEAPONS PROFICIENCY TRAINING

Course Title: February 2003 Weapons Proficiency Training

Instructor(s): Staff

Dates: January 27th, 2003 through March 7th, 2003

Hours: 4.0 hours

Performance Objectives: The Departmental Use of Force Policy and the Departmental Range Safety Policy will be covered. Weapons nomenclature, maintenance, disassembly, assembly, and the Cycle of Fire will be covered. Lead instructors will insure that students have a good working knowledge of the safe handling and operation of the Sig-Sauer pistol. Students will meet the minimum standards for weapons proficiency issued handgun in low light conditions.

Instructional Techniques: Lecture, group discussion and hands-on

Material & Equipment: Classroom, blackboard, eye and ear protection, B-21F paper targets, ACSO-99 paper targets, cleaning equipment and ammunition for service handguns.

Handouts: Supplied prior to class

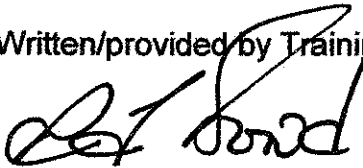
Lesson Plan: See attached

Hourly Schedule: See attached

Safety Policy: Required for manipulative courses

Test: Written and Method/Performance test required

Evaluation: Written/provided by Training

Approved by: 

FEBRUARY 2003 WEAPONS PROFICIENCY

Firearms Training

Course Outline

1. Use of Lethal Force Policy

- A. Discuss current Use of Force Policy (GO 1.05) regarding Firearms and O.C. spray.
- B. Reiterate the facts about Use of Lethal Force
 - 1. Explain the circumstance where an officer is justified in shooting.
 - a. Defending himself or herself against death or the immediate threat of serious bodily injury.
 - b. Defending another person against death or the immediate threat of serious physical injury.
 - c. To apprehend a suspect where there exists a **reasonable** belief that the person has committed a felony and is an immediate threat to another human life.
 - 1. Stress the felony has to be a "violent variety"
 - 2. All evidence at the scene is taken into account.
 - a. Physical evidence
 - b. Officers statement
 - c. Witness statements
 - 3. Remember when force is used **"THE CAMERA IS ALWAYS ON"**
 - 4. Cover use of weapons for terminating dangerous or seriously injured animals.
 - a. When other means of disposal are impractical
 - b. Cover weapons selection and optimum target areas.

2. Range Safety

A. Discuss the following topics:

1. **NO LIVE AMMUNITION ALLOWED IN THE CLASSROOM.**
2. **Everyone** is responsible for Range Safety.
3. Keeping the trigger finger off the trigger and outside of the trigger guard unless the shooter is on target and about to fire, or they feel it needs to be there.
 - a. **Finger is always off the trigger when moving.**
4. Muzzle Control
 - a. Never point your weapon at anything you are not willing to destroy.
 - b. Always know what is behind your target. (Backstop)
 - c. In real life there are no misses. All rounds fired will eventually hit something.
 - d. Explain the "Laser" rule.
 1. Treat your weapon as if there was a laser projecting from the barrel. Whatever the laser touches, it destroys.
5. Three Step Weapons Safety Check
 - a. Mechanical – Magazine out, slide locked to the rear.
 - b. Visual – Visual inspection of chamber and magazine well.
 - c. Physical – Physical inspection of chamber and magazine well.

THE WEAPON IS NOT CLEAR UNTIL ALL OF THE ABOVE STEPS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED IN THIS ORDER

3. Weapons

- A. The nomenclature, disassembly, assembly, and maintenance procedures for the following weapons will be discussed:

1. Sig-Sauer pistol

B. Discuss proper loading and unloading methods.

1. Proper Loading

- a. Magazine into weapon, tap and tug, make sure it's locked.
- b. Remove weapon from holster and chamber a cartridge.
- c. DECOCK weapon, return to holster.
- d. Remove magazine, top it off, replace magazine into weapon.

2. Proper Unloading

- a. Remove magazine from weapon.
- b. Remove weapon from holster, lock the slide to the rear.
- c. Watch as the round physically ejects from the weapon.
- d. Perform a three-step safety check to ensure the weapon is empty.

4. Function Check

- A. Begin with a three-step safety check. (Start with slide forward and decocked)

1. Check magazine catch (magazine in, slide locked back, magazine out)
2. Check decocking lever and hammer intercept notch.
3. Check double action trigger pull (hold trigger to the rear)
4. Rack the slide, check sear reset and single action pull
5. Do this with all three magazines.

5. Cycle of Fire

A. Access

1. Hand comes to the weapon and establishes the grip.
2. Release any thumb snaps or straps.

B. Withdraw

1. Draw the handgun up until the muzzle clears the top of the holster.
2. Rotate the weapon 90 degrees until muzzle is pointed at target.
3. Weak hand should come to centerline of the body while doing this.

C. Present

1. Weapon is pushed toward the target with a controlled punch.
2. Weak Hand comes to weapon and establishes two-handed grip as weapon is presented to the target.

D. Muzzle Depressed / Scanning

1. After target engagement or "No threat" is perceived, muzzle is depressed to allow a visual scan of the target.
 - a. Depress the muzzle far enough to allow sight of the suspects' waistband and hands.
2. Scan left and right to locate any additional threats that might present themselves.
 - a. Muzzle pointed at what the eyes are looking at. This is the "third eye" concept.
3. If no additional threat is presented, return to center.

E. Decocking

1. Once you have returned to center, decock the weapon by fully depressing the decocking lever.

FEBRUARY 2003 WEAPONS PROFICIENCY

Firearms Training

Course Outline

F. Ready gun position / Looking

1. Once decocked, pull the weapon into the centerline of your body by breaking the elbows outward.
2. Look over each shoulder in an attempt to locate any additional threats or suspect(s).
3. Muzzle stays pointed forward during the look.

G. Decocking

1. Decock the weapon a second time by fully depressing the decocking lever.

H. Proper holstering

1. Place your thumb over the hammer of the weapon.
 - a. This allows a tactile confirmation the weapon is decocked.
 - b. This also prevents the weapon from being pushed out of battery by a tight holster.
2. Holster without looking at the holster or holding the holster open with the weak hand.

6. Low Light Shooting

A. Anatomy and Physiology of the eye

1. The eye is similar to a camera.
2. The cornea, lens and iris gather and control the amount of light allowed to enter the eye.
3. The image is focused on the retina, which is located at the back of the eyeball.
4. The retina has two separate components.
 - a. Cones – Used for day or high intensity light vision.
 - b. Rods – Used for night or low light vision.
 1. These cells are what we are concerned with for low light shooting.

B. Low Light Vision

1. Unaided night vision relies on rod vision.
2. Your visual acuity will be reduced.
3. Limited color spectrum available.
 - a. Black, white, and shades of gray.
4. A 5 to 10 degree central blind spot is present which means objects can be missed.
 - a. An area in the retina called the Fovea Centralis, which is a high concentration of cone cells, causes this blind spot.
5. Staring directly at an object will cause the object to gray and fade out of vision.
6. Scanning and off-center viewing must be practiced.

C. Flashlight Techniques

1. Flashlight Techniques are designed to tie the light and the weapon together to create additional support when searching or shooting the weapon.
2. Harries Technique
 - a. Flashlight in support hand
 - b. Flashlight passed underneath weapon to avoid sweeping yourself.
 - c. Backs of the hands pressed together to provide support.
 - d. Works best from a bladed stance.

3. Chapman Technique
 - a. Flashlight in support hand, pinched between thumb and index finger, thumb on switch.
 - b. Other three fingers form a cup and establish two-handed grip on weapon.
 - c. Works best with smaller diameter flashlight and from a bladed stance.
4. Ayoob Technique
 - a. Flashlight in support hand, thumb on switch.
 - b. Bring hands up and press thumbs together.
 - c. Least amount of support of the three.
 - d. Flashlight is angled and will be over target past five yards.

7. Course of Fire

A. Drills and Targets

1. Dot Drill – 5-yard line – ACSO 99
 - a. Six rounds on left dot – evaluate targets.
 - b. Six rounds on right dot – evaluate targets.
2. Flashlight Practice drills – 5-yard line – ACSO 99
 - a. Weapon at low ready position.
 - b. Two rounds on each turn of the target.
 - c. Student picks technique they use.
 - d. Repeat a total of six (6) times for twelve rounds total.
3. Flashlight Practice drills – 7-yard line – ACSO 99
 - a. Weapon holstered.
 - b. Two rounds on each turn of target
 - c. Student picks technique they use
 - d. Repeat a total of six (6) times for twelve rounds total.

FEBRUARY 2003 WEAPONS PROFICIENCY

4. Movement to cover drill – 10-yard line – ACSO 99
 - a. Student will start about ten (10) yard line
 - b. Barrel will be placed at 5 yard line for cover
 - c. When target turns, student will engage target with two (2) rounds from 10 yards.
 - d. Targets will turn away, students will immediately move forward and take cover behind barrel at five-yard line.
 - e. Target will again turn, student will engage again with two rounds.
 - f. Have students stand up and begin backing away from barrel.
 - g. As students are backing away, targets will turn again, students will engage with two rounds.
 - h. Repeat drill a total of three times for eighteen (18) rounds.

HANG NEW TARGET

5. Failure to stop drill – 5-yard line – ACSO 99
 - a. Student at 5 yard line
 - b. Each turn of the target; engage with two (2) rounds to body of target, one (1) round to the head.
 - c. Repeat drill three times for a total of twelve (12) rounds fired.
6. Twenty five yard line position shooting – ACSO 99
 - a. Fire each position a total of six (6) rounds
 - b. Mark and check target in-between each position.
7. Sixty (60) round HQC – B-21 qualification target
 - a. On duty weapon

9. Weapons Cleaning, Safety Check and Written Testing.

- A. Personnel will report to Classroom for written test and course evaluations prior to cleaning weapons.



ALAMEDA COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE REGIONAL TRAINING CENTER

WEAPONS PROFICIENCY TRAINING JUNE 2003

Course Title: June 2003 Weapons Proficiency Training

Instructor(s): Staff

Dates: June 2nd, 2003 through June 30th, 2003

Hours: 8.0 hours

Performance Objectives: Training concerning NCIC usage and policies will be covered. The Departmental Use of Force Policy and Range Safety Policy will be covered. Weapons Maintenance, disassembly, assembly and the cycle of fire will be covered. Lead instructors will insure students have a good working knowledge of the safe handling and operation of the Sig-Sauer pistol. Students will meet the minimum standards for weapons proficiency with on-duty and off-duty weapons. Students will also receive 4 hours of Defensive Tactics/Impact Weapons update training.

Instructional Techniques: Lecture, group discussion and hands-on

Material & Equipment: Classroom, blackboard, ear and eye protection, B-21F paper targets, Steel reactive targets, ammunition for service handguns and shotguns, cleaning equipment, handcuffs, and batons.

Handouts: Supplied prior to class


Lesson Plan: See attached

Hourly Schedule: See attached

Safety Policy: Required for manipulative courses

Test: Written and Method / Performance test required

Evaluation: Written / provided by Training

Lesson Plan Approved By: 

1. Use of Lethal Force Policy

- A. Discuss current Use of Force Policy regarding Firearms and O.C. spray. (GO 1.05)
 - 1. Remind students G.O. can be located on issued CD-Rom, Sheriff's Intranet site, and Watch Commanders Office.
- B. Review circumstances of a Justifiable Use of Deadly Force.
 - 1. Discuss the circumstances where an officer is justified in shooting.
 - a. Defending himself or herself against death or the immediate threat of serious bodily injury.
 - b. Defending another person against death or the immediate threat of serious physical injury.
 - c. To apprehend a suspect where there exists a reasonable belief that the person has committed a felony and is an immediate threat to another human life.
 - 1. Stress the felony has to be a "violent variety"
 - 2. Always be able to articulate and justify your Use of Force.
 - 3. Use only that force which is reasonably necessary to overcome the actions of the suspect.
 - 4. Cover use of weapons for terminating dangerous or seriously injured animals.
 - a. When other means of disposal are impractical.
 - b. Cover weapons selection and optimum target areas.
 - c. Remind to check the surrounding area prior to dispatching, look at backstop, other persons in the area.
 - d. Has to be authorized by the Watch Commander or his designee.

2. Range Safety

A. Cardinal Rules of Firearms Safety

1. Treat all Firearms as if they are loaded.
2. Keep your finger outside the trigger guard until you are on target and have made the decision to fire.
 - a. "On target, On Trigger – Off Target, Off Trigger"
3. Point your muzzle in a safe direction (down range) at all times.
4. Be sure of your target and what's beyond it.

B. Discuss the following:

1. **NO LIVE AMMUNITION ALLOWED IN THE CLASSROOM.**
2. **Everyone** is responsible for Range Safety.
 - a. If a "CEASE FIRE" is called, Please cease firing and repeat the command so everyone can hear it.
3. Muzzle Control
 - a. Never point your weapon at anything you are not willing to destroy.
 - b. Always know what is behind your target. (Backstop)
 1. In a shooting situation there are no misses. All rounds will hit something.
 - c. Explain the "Laser" rule.
 1. Treat your firearm as if it is a laser gun with the beam always on: Whatever the laser beam touches, it cuts through.
4. Never holster a cocked weapon. Follow the steps of the "Cycle of Fire" to minimize the chance of failing to decock.

5. Three Step Weapons Safety Check
 - a. **FIRST, REMOVE THE MAGAZINE FROM THE WEAPON.** Then lock the slide to the rear. (Mechanical)
 - b. Look into the magazine well and the chamber of the weapon to make sure there is no ammunition in the weapon. (Visual)
 - c. Physically check the chamber and magazine well to insure the weapon is safe and empty. (Physical)

THE WEAPON IS NOT CLEAR UNTIL ALL OF THE ABOVE STEPS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED IN ORDER

3. Weapons

- A. The nomenclature, disassembly, assembly, and maintenance procedures for the issued Sig-Sauer Pistols will be discussed.

B. Discuss proper loading and unloading methods.

1. Proper Loading
 - a. Magazine into weapon, tap and tug, make sure it's locked.
 - b. Remove weapon from holster and chamber a cartridge.
 - c. DECOCK weapon, return to holster.
 - d. Remove magazine, top it off, replace magazine into weapon.
 1. Tap and tug the magazine to insure it is locked into place.
2. Proper Unloading
 - a. Remove magazine from weapon.
 - b. Remove weapon from holster, lock the slide to the rear.
 - c. Watch as the round physically ejects from the weapon.
 - d. Perform a three-step safety check to ensure the weapon is empty.

4. Function Check

- A. Begin with a three-step safety check. (Start with slide forward and decocked)
 - 1. Check magazine catch (magazine in, slide locked back, magazine out)
 - 2. Check decocking lever and hammer intercept notch.
 - 3. Check double action trigger pull (hold trigger to the rear)
 - 4. Rack the slide, check sear reset and single action pull
 - 5. Do this with all three magazines.

5. Cycle of Fire

- A. "Access"
 - 1. Hand comes to the weapon and establishes the grip.
 - 2. Release any thumb snaps or straps.
- B. "Withdraw"
 - 1. Draw the handgun up until the muzzle clears the top of the holster.
 - 2. Rotate the weapon 90 degrees until muzzle is pointed at target.
 - 3. Weak hand should come to centerline of the body while doing this.
- C. "Present"
 - 1. Weapon is pushed toward the target with a controlled punch.
 - 2. Weak Hand comes to weapon and establishes two-handed grip as weapon is presented to the target.

JUNE 2003 WEAPONS PROFICIENCY

D. **"Muzzle Depressed / Scan"**

1. After target engagement or "No threat" is perceived, muzzle is depressed to allow a visual scan of the target.
 - a. Depress the muzzle far enough to allow sight of the suspects' waistband and hands.
2. Scan left and right to locate any additional threats that might present themselves.
 - a. Muzzle pointed at what the eyes are looking at. This is the "third eye" concept.
3. If no additional threat is presented, return to center.

E. **"Decock"**

1. Once you have returned to center, decock the weapon by fully depressing the decocking lever.

F. **"Ready gun position / Look"**

1. Once decocked, pull the weapon into the centerline of your body by breaking the elbows outward.
2. Look over each shoulder in an attempt to locate any additional threats or suspect(s).
3. Muzzle stays pointed forward during the look.

G. **"Decock"**

1. Decock the weapon a second time by fully depressing the decocking lever.

H. **"Recover to Holster"**

1. Place your thumb over the hammer of the weapon.
 - a. This allows a tactile confirmation the weapon is decocked.
 - b. This also prevents the weapon from being pushed out of battery by a tight holster.
2. Holster without looking at the holster or holding the holster open with the weak hand.

JUNE 2003 WEAPONS PROFICIENCY

Firearms Training

Course Outline

6. Course of Fire

- A. "E" Range
 - 1. 60 rd. HQC – Issued Service Weapon
 - 2. 60 rd. HQC – Issued Service Weapon or Off-duty Weapon
- B. "D" Range
 - 1. Handgun/Shotgun Shoot and Move Field course
 - a. 18 rounds handgun
 - b. 4 rounds shotgun
- C. "F" Range
 - 1. "Angled Proactive/Escape" drill.
 - a. Shooter and Instructor start at 25-yard line.
 - b. On Command, shooter begins walking toward T-5.
 - c. On each "threat" command, the shooter will engage T-5 with two (2) rounds.
 - 1. After each engagement, shooter moves to "low ready/scanning" position.
 - d. At 10-yard line, shooter engages T-2, T-3, and T-4 with two (2) rounds each.
 - 1. No threat command is given.
 - 2. Remind shooters of "Spread Fire".
 - e. Upon reaching T-1, shooter begins moving to the rear.
 - f. On each "threat" command, the shooter will engage T-1 with two (2) rounds.
 - 1. After each engagement, shooter moves to "low ready/scanning" position.
 - g. Drill ends when shooter reaches 25-yard line.
 - h. The shooter will not stop moving during the course

9. Testing and Evaluations, Weapons Cleaning and Safety Check.

- A. Personnel will report to Classroom for written test and course evaluations prior to cleaning weapons.

USE OF STEEL TARGET GUIDELINES

Training with steel targets can be done safely if the following precautions and safety procedures are followed.

Bullet splatter is a primary concern of shooters when using steel reactive targets. Bullet splatter consists of the fragments that are reflected back off the target when it is hit. Shooters can and have been struck by bullet splatter. Most of the time the fragments are small and do not present a serious threat to the shooter, however, even small fragments can cause injuries. When shooting steel targets a "Splatter Zone" is created by the fragmenting bullets. The size and area of this zone is dependant on the following key issues:

1. Angle of deflection
2. Target Hardness
3. Bullet Design
4. Target Placement.

1. Angle of Deflection

The Angle of Deflection is the path in which the bullet, upon impacting the target, fragments and deflects off the target. The type and design of your targets will affect this deflection. The majority of this deflection usually starts at a 20° angle to the targets face. The splatter zone is a thin triangular shaped area that travels out to the right and left of the target. It is unsafe to be in this area while firing. 95% of the bullet fragmentation will travel and fall within this path. The area outside the splatter zone is considered the safe area because very few bullet fragments fall outside of the splatter zone. However, no area is absolutely safe.

2. Target Hardness

Shooters should always find out the rating of the steel targets being used before any firing is done on the steel target. The hardness of the target is measured by the amount of force that can be applied to the steel before deformation occurs. Handgun rated targets should only be engaged with handgun caliber weapons. As long as a target has a rating higher than the caliber of the weapon being used it should be safe to shoot it. Rifle rated targets can be engaged with handgun caliber bullets. Harder and higher rated steel targets last longer and are much safer than softer, lower rated targets. The higher rated targets produce more consistent splatter zones. These targets return very little bullet material towards the shooter. Softer targets deform sooner and often result in extremely unpredictable splatter patterns.

3. Bullet Design

Bullets used on steel targets should be of high quality factory design and manufacture. This type of ammunition will assist in minimizing the size of the splatter zone. Soft, slow moving lead bullets should not be used. Also, factory ammunition will have a higher "correlation factor" referring to how well a bullet holds together. A factory round that will produce consistent splatter is a jacketed, hollow point, with a velocity of 1225 feet per second. Reloaded ammunition shall not be used on steel targets.

4. Target Placement

Target placement is the most important factor to be considered when using steel targets. Even with the highest rated targets and best bullet designs, shooting at steel targets can be dangerous if the targets are placed incorrectly.

Metal targets should never be placed parallel to each other without a barrier, such as plywood, between them. Splatter from one target could ricochet off another target and return to the shooter. This is called secondary splatter. Targets that are grouped together should always be staggered so as not to be in the angle of deflection of each other. This will insure that the splatter zones do not cross. Also be aware that fragments can also ricochet off of other surfaces such as large rocks or concrete floors or walls that might be in the area. Steel targets should never be engaged or be placed closer than ten yards from the shooter.

5. Range Safety Guidelines

Shooters and instructors should always inspect steel targets before shooting on them. Shooters and instructors should look for extensive dimpling on the face of the targets. Dimpling can contribute to an unpredictable and excessive splatter zone.

Whenever shooting steel targets everyone on the range, especially the shooters and instructors, **must be wearing eye and ear protection**. It is strongly recommended that shooters and instructors wear soft body armor when engaging steel targets. It is recommended that shooters and instructors wear long sleeve shirts and hats when engaging steel targets. This will help minimize the chance of injury from bullet splatters.

Instructors should always stand behind the shooters. Observers should be staged away from the shooting area and never be allowed to encroach on the shooting area.

Remember splatter can be minimized, however, it can never be totally eliminated.
SAFETY IS EVERYONE'S RESPONSIBILITY!



ALAMEDA COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE
REGIONAL TRAINING CENTER

WEAPONS PROFICIENCY TRAINING
JUNE 2003

Course Title: Defensive Tactics Update

Instructor(s): Staff

Dates: June 2nd, 2003 through June 30th, 2003

Hours: 4.0 hours

Performance Objectives: To update personnel in the Use of Force (G.O. 1.05), Carotid Restraint and Baton

Instructional Techniques: Lecture, group discussion and hands-on

Material & Equipment: Classroom, blackboard, training batons and striking bags

Handouts: Supplied prior to class

Lesson Plan: See attached

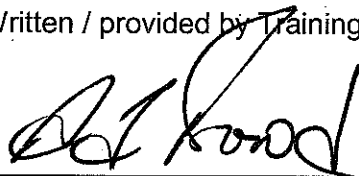
Hourly Schedule: See attached

Safety Policy: Required for manipulative courses

Test: Written and Method / Performance test required

Evaluation: Written / provided by Training

Lesson Plan
Approved By:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "David Road", written over a horizontal line.

COURSE TITLE: DEFENSIVE TACTICS UPDATE

I. Introduction – Use of Force

A. Definition of Use of Force – (G.O. 1.05)

1. Reportable force
2. Objective reasonable standard
 - a. What another officer would do in the same situation with similar training.

B. Factors which affect selection of force options

1. Officer / Subject factors
 - a. Age
 - b. Size
 - c. Relative strength
 - d. Skill level
 - e. Injury / exhaustion
 - f. Number of officers vs. number of subjects
2. Influence of drugs or alcohol
3. Proximity of weapons
4. Availability of other weapons
5. Seriousness of the offense in question
6. Other exigent circumstances

II. Use of Force Continuum

A. No Force – Subject is cooperative and complies with verbal orders

1. Professional presence
2. Verbalization
3. Restraining
 - a. Hand to arm
4. Detaining
5. Handcuffing

B. Compliance Techniques – Subject to passive or defensively resists

JUNE 2003 WEAPONS PROFICIENCY TRAINING

Defensive Tactics update

LESSON PLAN

1. Joint manipulation
2. Pressure point application
3. Unarmed striking
4. Take down Techniques
5. Ground fighting

C. Intermediate Force – Subject assumes a fighting stance, charges at officer or verbally/physically indicates intent to commit an assault. Once the subject is prone out and handcuffed, under any and all circumstances, the subject will be placed into a seated/upright position or at least on their side, whenever possible.

1. Carotid Restraint
2. Authorized impact weapons
 - a. Non target areas
 - b. Target areas
 - c. Photographs
3. OC Spray – Oleoresin Capsicum
4. Electrical
 - a. R.E.A.C.T. belt (Remote Electronically Activated control Technology)
 - b. Cell extraction electrical shield

D. Lethal Force – Subject commits an attack using an object, weapon, or an empty handed assault, which an officer may reasonably believe, will result in serious bodily injury.
(Serious Bodily Injury – A physical injury that creates a substantial risk of death, causes serious permanent disfigurement, or may result in long-term loss or impairment of the functioning of any body member or organ.)

1. Makeshift weapons
2. Firearms (Refer to Firearms Instructor)

III. Officer's reporting responsibility when force is used

A. When force is used the officer must:

1. Promptly notify a supervisor unless exigent circumstances delay the notification.
2. An oral report, followed by a written report, shall be made available to the immediate supervisor as soon as possible following the incident.

- a. Document the use of force in an arrest/crime report
3. Route reports pursuant to standard operational procedures
4. Provide supervisor with and extra copy of the report to include a completed "Use of Force Review form", which is to be placed on tope of the report packet.

IV. Report writing hints on the Use of Force

A. Officer Arrival

1. Marked vs. Unmarked
2. Uniform vs. Plain
3. Number of officers / one or two unit(s)

B. Approach

1. What did you observe / hear?
2. Initial verbal commands

C. Subject's Actions

1. Subject's verbal response
2. Subject's body language
3. Subject's physical actions

D. Officer's Actions

1. Type of control method(s) used and/or attempted
 - a. Size of the officer(s) vs. subject(s)
 - b. Be very descriptive in the report without using inflammatory words, i.e. I **slammed** the suspect's head against the wall.
2. Duration of resistance
3. Type of De-escalation attempted
4. Subject handcuffed and double-locked
 - a. State in report you checked the handcuffs for tightness and double locked.

E. Transport Procedures

JUNE 2003 WEAPONS PROFICIENCY TRAINING

Defensive Tactics update

LESSON PLAN

1. Subject's demeanor, actions and/or statements
2. Additional restraints required (flex cuffs, Body Guard)
 - a. Put in report you placed seatbelts on subject before transporting
3. Where transported

F. Medical Treatment

1. Put in report any injuries subject(s) received and if subject(s) received and if subject(s) refused medical treatment.
2. Photograph any injuries to subject(s) and/or officer(s)

V. Carotid Restraint Control Hold (Lecture)

A. Justification for use of the Carotid Restraint Control Hold

1. The Carotid Restraint Hold is a neck restraint where the officer uses continuing lateral compression of the carotid arteries at the sides of the suspect's neck in order to gain immediate compliance or control of a violent suspect. This gives peace officers an advantage, and they gain immediate control of the suspect.

B. Basic knowledge regarding the structure of the neck in addition to the functioning of the breathing and circulation system to describe the factors which are believed to generate unconsciousness when a Carotid Restraint Control Hold is used.

1. The following describes the basic structure of the human neck that can be affected by the use of a Carotid Restraint Control Hold:
 - a. Hyoid Bone – Bone located at the base of the tongue
 - b. Cricoids Cartilage and Thyroid Cartilage – Cartilage protecting the larynx (voice box)
 - c. Thyroid Cartilage Tip – Portion of the thyroid cartilage that is connected to the trachea
 - d. Trachea – Airway (windpipe) extending from the larynx
 - e. Carotid Artery – Primary artery that carries oxygen rich blood to the brain
 - f. Internal Jugular Vein – Primary vein that carries blood away from the brain
 - g. External Jugular Vein – Vein that carries blood away from the facial vessels
 - h. Carotid Sinus – Network of cardiac nerves
 - i. Vagus Nerve – Nerve that regulates the heart and lungs

- D. Possible hazards associated with the *proper* and *improper* use of a Carotid Restraint Control Hold
 - 1. Possible hazards of the *proper* use of the Carotid Restraint Control Hold include:
 - a. Carotid arrest
 - b. Stroke
 - c. Brain damage
 - 2. Possible hazards of the improper use of the Carotid Restraint Control Hold include:
 - a. Maintaining the hold after the suspect has been rendered unconscious
 - b. Tilting, turning, or jerking the suspect's neck
 - c. Pressure applied to the back of the suspect's head or neck
 - d. Pressure applied to the front of the suspect's neck
 - e. Application of the hold while the suspect is standing
- D. Carotid Restraint Control Hold has been used to control that suspect
 - 1. When a peace officer applies a Carotid Restraint Control Hold properly, the suspect may experience a variety of side effects. It may take up to 24 hours for the body to return to normal following the application of the hold. Possible side effects may include:
 - a. Convulsions leading to jerking of the hands, arms, or legs
 - b. Vomiting or gagging
 - c. Salivation or drooling
 - d. Nose bleeds
 - e. Burst capillaries in the suspect's eyes
 - f. Staring with glazed eyes
 - g. Loss of bowel or bladder control
 - h. Disorientation
 - i. Reduced blood pressure, pulse rate, and respiratory rate
- E. Appropriate procedures for the subsequent handling of a suspect after a Carotid Restraint Control Hold has been used
 - 1. There are a number of steps peace officers should take if a suspect loses consciousness after the application of a Carotid Restraint Control Hold. These steps include, but are not limited to:

- a. Release the hold
- b. Handcuff the suspect
- c. Check vital signs
- d. Administer first aid, if necessary
- e. Search the suspect
- f. Notify any other officers or custodial personnel that the prisoner is turned over to
- g. Obtain medical clearance
- h. Post-Carotid responsibilities
 - A) Observation. A two-hour critical observation of the suspect after application of the carotid restraint.
 - B) Twenty-four hour total observation of the suspect after the application of the carotid restraint.
- i. Documentation
 - A) Document the use of the Carotid Restraint Hold, including justification of the use, reaction of the suspect after application, First Aid if given, name and location of medical personnel conducting examination of the suspect, location and name of custodial facility that was advised the suspect was subjected to a Carotid Restraint Hold and medically cleared for incarceration.

G. Carotid Restraint Control Hold Hazards

1. Frontal Pressure

- a. **Do not apply any pressure to the front of the throat.** Pressure should be applied to the sides of the neck in the area of the carotid triangle.

2. Time

- a. The average person loses consciousness within 12 seconds of application. The average person comes back to consciousness approximately 40 seconds from release. If the individual is not back to a recognizable level of consciousness in 90 seconds it should be considered a medical emergency. A recognizable level of consciousness is defined as being that the individual displays voluntary movement or is responsive to questions asked. **Maximum** application time for the carotid is 30 seconds.

3. Vegus Nerve / Carotid Sinus Reflex

- a. *The carotid is only applied once in a 24-hour period*, unless there is an emergency circumstance. Note the time of the application and request the individual be placed under observation for a minimum of 2 hours. 5 hours is preferable. *Always* have an individual who has been restrained with the carotid cleared for incarceration by medical personnel.

4. Age of the suspect

- a. Do not apply the Carotid Restraint Hold to the very young or the very old.

5. Positioning

- a. The carotid restraint is applied with you behind the suspect. The ideal position is a one or two-knee kneeling position and the suspect seated. Your application arm is around the suspect's neck with the V of your elbow protecting the front of the suspect's neck. Your free hand palm should grip the fist of your application arm. Take out the slack and goose-neck (standard wrap carotid). You can also grip the biceps of your free arm and reach the free arm across and behind the suspect's neck and grip your far shoulder, far side back of the neck, or near side back of the neck (locked carotid).

VI. Takedown Techniques to the Carotid Restraint Control Hold – Practical Application and Demonstration

A. Techniques

1. *Hair Pull / Cross Face*: From behind the suspect, grip the suspect's hair with your non-application hand or apply the forehead sweep and bring the suspect's head back to your application side shoulder. The application arm comes around the suspect's neck, as you step back with your application side foot and push down with your elbow into the suspect's chest. This forces the suspect to the ground. The technique is finished with the carotid. If need be, apply the technique in a standing position until the suspect is weakened and move the suspect to the ground.
2. *Neck Nerve Leg Sweep*: From behind the suspect, as a distraction using both hands, on both sides of the suspect's neck, pluck the neck nerves using your middle or index fingers. Move your hands to the

trapezius area of their shoulders. Perform a leg sweep and bring the suspect's back against your chest. Push down on the suspect's shoulders and bring the suspect to the ground in a sitting position. The technique is finished with a carotid.

3. ***Carotid to Prone Control:*** Release the pressure with your application arm and slide down to the suspect's chest. Your free hand grips the suspect's matching side biceps. Your application hand sweeps the suspect's other arm to the side and behind both of you. Your same hand now moves to the suspect's face to protect the face as you roll the suspect to the ground on the application side. Your other hand slides down the suspect's arm to the back of their hand and finish with a prone control.

VII. Use of Baton

A. The Peace Officer's legal authority for use of a baton as a defensive weapon

1. Penal Code Section 12020. In law enforcement, however, in order for it to be used in an authorized manner it must be used defensively to repel or protect. Peace officers have the authority to use a baton.
 - a. To protect property
 - b. In self-defense
 - c. In defense of others

B. The conditions when the use of a baton by a peace officer in a defensive manner is justified

1. As the suspect's actions vary, officers must constantly reevaluate the situation and escalate or de-escalate the amount of force used. The conditions that justify the use of a baton include, but are not limited to the:
 - a. Size of the suspect compared with the size of the officer
 - b. Suspect exhibits a trained fighting skill
 - c. The number of suspects
 - d. The amount of control needed based on tactical considerations

C. The appropriate target areas on a suspect's body that can be effective in gaining compliance

1. When using the baton, the peace officer's goal is to gain compliance and control of the suspect and the situation. Target areas on a suspect's person should be selected carefully to avoid areas that may either be ineffective or present the danger of causing more extreme injury than was intended. Possible target areas include:

- a. Chest
- b. Rib cage
- c. Midsection
- d. Arms
- e. Legs

D. The areas of a suspect's body that should be avoided to protect against serious injury to the suspect

1. When the baton is used against certain parts of the human body, it can cause serious injury. It is up to the officer to use skill and caution to avoid the areas and parts of the body that are particularly vulnerable. Possible body parts to avoid include, but are not limited to:

- a. Face
- b. Head
- c. Throat
- d. Neck
- e. Spine
- f. Kidneys
- g. Groin

VIII. Straight Baton

- A. The dynamics of most physical encounters are unique and highly stressful. If you are given too finite of a target or too complex a defensive skill, you have been given a recipe for failure. Baton techniques must be kept simple and easy to remember in order to be effective. The higher your stress level, the less capable you are of performing complex defensive measures. Therefore, baton techniques must be simple, forgiving, and easily performed.
- B. **Combat Stance – Position of Interview (POI):** The baton is in your weapon hand. The baton is raised up and the shaft of the baton rests lightly on top of your shoulder. The butt end of the baton is pointed toward the suspect in front of you.
- C. Strikes – Explain and have the student demonstrate the following strikes.
1. **Weapon Strike:** This is the most powerful and most often used baton strike. The weapon strike gives you the ability to regain control when other measures are inappropriate. The **weapon strike** can be done from any tactical position. Use a full grip to maintain control and possession of your baton. The **weapon strike** is performed by swinging your baton downward at a 45-degree angle. Strike with the last three inches of your

baton to the center mass of the suspect's weapon delivery system or threat. Allow your baton to dwell shortly upon impact to gain the full benefit of fluid shock. Return your baton to the combat position on your shoulder. You should always hit as hard as possible. Continue to strike only as long as the resistance continues.

2. **Reaction Strike:** The *reaction strike* is less powerful than the weapon strike. The reaction strike should be executed rapidly as a means of returning your baton to your weapon side. The striking hand is palm down. Your target area is between the shoulder and the waist of the suspect. The *reaction strike* is a forgiving technique. It can still be effective even if not performed exactly right or directed to the precise target. The *reaction strike* is performed by swinging your baton downward at a 45-degree angle. If the suspect is hit, the striking surface is the last three inches of your baton. The *reaction strike* should not be performed by itself but in combination with the *weapon strike* if you follow through with or miss with the *weapon strike*.
3. **Straight Strike:** The *straight strike* is a short-range technique used to create distance. Employ the *straight strike* when in close contact with a suspect. The *straight strike* is also used when an aggressive suspect closes the gap despite warnings or other strikes. Your weapon hand rotates forward until it is palm down as your baton is lowered from the combat stance with your reaction hand grasping the end of the shaft, palm down. Your baton is thrust downward at a 45-degree angle toward the center mass of the suspect's body. The *straight strike* begins about your chest level and ends near the center mass of the suspect's body near the belt line.
4. **Two-hand low defense – Low Ready position:** Your baton is lowered from the combat stance to about your waist level. The tip of your baton is pointed toward the suspect with your reaction hand-facing palm up and the end shaft resting in the palm of your reaction hand. Your weapon hand is near your weapon hip, gripping your baton palm down. Your baton and arms are kept in close to your body and not thrust out away from you toward the suspect.
5. **Parry and Jab:** The *parry and jab* can be performed if a threat is coming toward you. As the threat nears you, perform a shuffle pivot step. As you are performing a *shuffle pivot*, your reaction hand brings the tip of your baton upward and sweeps the threat outward and away from you by making contact with the shaft of your baton against the threat. Continue to perform the shuffle pivot as the threat is directed away from you. Once you have performed the shuffle pivot and directed the threat away from you, bring the tip and shaft of your baton downward until it is about parallel with the ground and close to your body. Thrust the tip of your baton forward toward the suspect, striking at the threat and center mass of the suspect's body.

D. Drills**1. Continuation strikes (combinations)**

- a. The strikes can be performed in any order and repeated or combined with other strikes as needed.
- b. The drills can be developed by using the same strike for any number of repetitions or a combination of strikes.
 - 1) For example, two weapon strikes per count (two strikes). One weapon strike high and one weapon strike low (two strikes). Weapon and reaction strike high and weapon strike low (four strikes).
- b. Drills should not consist of any more than four strikes total of any combination of strikes.

2. Line drills

- a. Arrange the students in lines. Each student has an opponent (suspect) standing directly across from them. Everyone in one line is performing a baton technique while the opposite line (suspects) are holding a training bag.

3. Wheel drills

- a. Arrange the students in two circles. Bag holders, forming one circle, stand with their backs facing to the inside of the circle. The bags face outward and these students play the role of the suspect. The student performing the baton technique will line up directly across from the student holding the bag and will form the second circle with their backs to the outside and facing the bag holder. These students play the role of the officer. On the instructor's command, the students forming the outside circle will perform the technique and move to the next bag. The outer circle can be directed to move right or left after each technique. The inner circle remains stationary.
- b. On the instructor's command, the student performs the technique or strike, moves in a designated direction to the next bag holder, and waits for the next command. For maximum safety and control, each strike or technique performed is only done on the instructor's command.

JUNE 2003 WEAPONS PROFICIENCY TRAINING

Defensive Tactics update

LESSON PLAN

- c. This formation exposes each student to a variety of partners. It is aerobic, and emphasized dynamic movement.
- 4. Circle drills
 - a. Circle drills involve the entire class. Arrange the students in a circle with their backs facing outward, holding training bags. A single student enters the circle for the duration of the exercise. The student performs techniques or strikes against suspects with training bags. Students forming the circle must monitor the action in the center of the circle and maintain safety of the students by preventing them from exiting or falling outside the safety perimeter formed by the circle of students. This drill requires officers to use body mechanics and baton techniques in a dynamic setting.

JUNE 2003 WEAPONS PROFICIENCY TRAINING

Defensive Tactics update

LESSON PLAN

HOURLY SCHEDULE – MORNING SESSION

TIME	SUBJECT	LOCATION	INSTRUCTOR
0800-0825	Definition of Use of Force (G.O. 1.05) Factors in using force Use of Force Continuum Report Writing Hints	Mat Room	Staff
0825-0920	Carotid Restraint Control Hold (Lecture) Documentation Hazards	Mat Room	Staff
0920-0930	Break		
0930-1030	Carotid Restraint <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Takedown• Application Demonstrate / Physical Application	Mat Room	Staff
1030-1130	Baton <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Striking Areas▪ Non-target Areas Demonstrate / Physical Application <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Bag Drills	Mat Room	Staff
1130-1200	Test	Mat Room	Staff

JUNE 2003 WEAPONS PROFICIENCY TRAINING**Defensive Tactics update****LESSON PLAN**

HOURLY SCHEDULE – AFTERNOON SESSION

TIME	SUBJECT	LOCATION	INSTRUCTOR
1300-1325	Definition of Use of Force (G.O. 1.05) Factors in using force Use of Force Continuum Report Writing Hints	Mat Room	Staff
1325-1420	Carotid Restraint Control Hold (Lecture) Documentation Hazards	Mat Room	Staff
1420-1430	Break		
1430-1530	Carotid Restraint <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Takedown• Application Demonstrate / Physical Application	Mat Room	Staff
1530-1630	Baton <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Striking Areas▪ Non-target Areas Demonstrate / Physical Application <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Bag Drills	Mat Room	Staff
1630-1700	Test	Mat Room	Staff



ALAMEDA COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

FEBRUARY 2004 WEAPONS PROFICIENCY TRAINING

Course Title: February 2004 Weapons Proficiency Training

Instructor(s): Staff

Dates: February 2nd, 2004 through March 4th, 2004

Hours: 4.0 hours

Performance Objectives: The Departmental Use of Force Policy and the Departmental Range Safety Policy will be covered. Weapons nomenclature, maintenance, disassembly, assembly, and the Cycle of Fire will be covered. Lead instructors will insure that students have a good working knowledge of the safe handling and operation of the Sig-Sauer pistol. Students will meet the minimum standards for weapons proficiency issued handgun in low light conditions. Students will also fire departmental qualification with Remington 870 shotgun.

Instructional Techniques: Lecture, group discussion and hands-on

Material & Equipment: Classroom, blackboard, eye and ear protection, B-21F paper targets, ACSO-99 paper targets, cleaning equipment, Remington 870 shotguns, steel targets, ammunition for service handguns and shotguns.

Handouts: Supplied prior to class

Lesson Plan: See attached

Hourly Schedule: See attached

Safety Policy: Required for manipulative courses

Test: Written and Method/Performance test required

Evaluation: Written/provided by Training

Approved by:

AB. S. [Signature] Capt.

1. Use of Lethal Force Policy

- A. Discuss current Use of Force Policy regarding Firearms and O.C. spray. (GO 1.05)
 - 1. Remind students G.O. can be located on issued CD-Rom, Sheriff's Intranet site, and Watch Commander's Office.
- B. Review circumstances of a Justifiable Use of Deadly Force.
 - 1. Discuss the circumstances where an officer is justified in shooting.
 - a. Defending himself or herself against death or the immediate threat of serious bodily injury.
 - b. Defending another person against death or the immediate threat of serious physical injury.
 - c. To apprehend a suspect where there exists a reasonable belief that the person has committed a felony and is an immediate threat to another human life.
 - 1. Stress the felony has to be a "violent variety"
 - 2. Always be able to articulate and justify your Use of Force.
 - 3. Use only that force which is reasonably necessary to overcome the actions and affect the arrest of the suspect.
 - 4. Cover use of weapons for terminating dangerous or seriously injured animals.
 - a. When other means of disposal are impractical.
 - b. Cover weapons selection and optimum target areas.
 - c. Remind to check the surrounding area prior to dispatching, look at backstop, other persons in the area.
 - d. Has to be authorized by the Watch Commander or his designee.

FEBRUARY 2004 WEAPONS PROFICIENCY

Firearms Training

Course Outline

2. Range Safety

A. Cardinal Rules of Firearms Safety

1. Treat all Firearms as if they are loaded.
2. Keep your finger outside the trigger guard until you are on target and have made the decision to fire.
 - a. "On Target, On Trigger – Off Target, Off Trigger"
3. Point your muzzle in a safe direction (down range) at all times.
4. Be sure of your target and what's beyond it.

B. Discuss the following:

1. **NO LIVE AMMUNITION ALLOWED IN THE CLASSROOM.**
2. **Everyone** is responsible for Range Safety.
 - a. If a "CEASE FIRE" is called, Please cease firing and repeat the command so everyone can hear it.
3. Muzzle Control
 - a. Never point your weapon at anything you are not willing to destroy.
 - b. Always know what is behind your target. (Backstop)
 1. In a shooting situation there are no misses. All rounds will hit something.
 - c. Explain the "Laser" rule.
 1. Treat your firearm as if it is a laser gun with the beam always on: Whatever the laser beam touches, it cuts through.
4. Never holster a cocked weapon. Follow the steps of the "Cycle of Fire" to minimize the chance of failing to decock.

5. Three Step Weapons Safety Check
 - a. **FIRST, REMOVE THE MAGAZINE FROM THE WEAPON.** Then lock the slide to the rear. (Mechanical)
 - b. Look into the magazine well and the chamber of the weapon to make sure there is no ammunition in the weapon. (Visual)
 - c. Physically check the chamber and magazine well to insure the weapon is safe and empty. (Physical)

THE WEAPON IS NOT CLEAR UNTIL ALL OF THE ABOVE STEPS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED IN ORDER

3. Weapons

- A. The nomenclature, disassembly, assembly, and maintenance procedures for the following weapons will be discussed:
 1. Sig-Sauer pistol

B. Discuss proper loading and unloading methods.

1. Proper Loading
 - a. Magazine into weapon, tap and tug, make sure it's locked.
 - b. Remove weapon from holster, cycle the slide, chambering a cartridge.
 - c. DECOCK weapon, return to holster.
 - d. Remove magazine, top it off, replace magazine into weapon.
2. Proper Unloading
 - a. Remove magazine from weapon.
 - b. Remove weapon from holster, lock the slide to the rear.
 - c. Watch as the round physically ejects from the weapon.
 - d. Perform a three-step safety check to ensure the weapon is empty.

4. Function Check

- A. Begin with a three-step safety check. (Start with slide forward and decocked)
 - 1. Check magazine catch (empty magazine in, slide locked back, magazine out)
 - 2. Check decocking lever and hammer intercept notch.
 - 3. Check double action trigger pull (hold trigger to the rear)
 - 4. Rack the slide, check sear reset and single action pull
 - 5. Do this with all three magazines.

5. Cycle of Fire

- A. Access
 - 1. Hand comes to the weapon and establishes the grip.
 - 2. Release any thumb snaps or straps.
- B. Withdraw
 - 1. Draw the handgun up until the muzzle clears the top of the holster.
 - 2. Rotate the weapon 90 degrees until muzzle is pointed at target.
 - 3. Weak hand should come to centerline of the body while doing this.
- C. Present
 - 1. Weapon is pushed toward the target with a controlled punch.
 - 2. Weak Hand comes to weapon, being careful to not sweep your weak hand with the muzzle of the weapon, and establishes two-handed grip as weapon is presented to the target.

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Firearms Training

Course Outline

D. Muzzle Depressed / Scanning

1. After target engagement or "No threat" is perceived, muzzle is depressed to allow a visual scan of the target.
 - a. Depress the muzzle far enough to allow sight of the suspects' waistband and hands.
2. Scan left and right to locate any additional threats that might present themselves.
 - a. Muzzle pointed at what the eyes are looking at. This is the "third eye" concept.
3. If no additional threat is presented, return to center.

E. Decocking

1. Once you have returned to center, decock the weapon by fully depressing the decocking lever.

F. Ready gun position / Looking

1. Once decocked, pull the weapon into the centerline of your body by breaking the elbows outward.
2. Look over each shoulder in an attempt to locate any additional threats or suspect(s).
3. Muzzle stays pointed forward during the look.

G. Decocking

1. Decock the weapon a second time by fully depressing the decocking lever.

H. Proper holstering

1. Place your thumb over the hammer of the weapon.
 - a. This allows a tactile confirmation the weapon is decocked.
 - b. This also prevents the weapon from being pushed out of battery by a tight holster.
2. Holster without looking at the holster or holding the holster open with the weak hand.

6. Low Light Shooting

A. Low Light Vision

1. Unaided night vision relies on rod vision.
2. Your visual acuity will be reduced.
3. Limited color spectrum available.
 - a. Black, white, and shades of gray.
4. A 5 to 10 degree central blind spot is present which means objects can be missed.
 - a. An area in the retina called the Fovea Centralis, which is a high concentration of cone cells, causes this blind spot.
5. Staring directly at an object will cause the object to gray and fade out of vision.
6. Scanning and off-center viewing must be practiced.

B. Flashlight Techniques

1. Flashlight Techniques are designed to tie the light and the weapon together to create additional support when searching or shooting the weapon.
2. Harries Technique
 - a. Flashlight in support hand
 - b. Flashlight passed underneath weapon to avoid sweeping yourself.
 - c. Backs of the hands pressed together to provide support.
 - d. Works best from a bladed stance.

3. Chapman Technique
 - a. Flashlight in support hand, pinched between thumb and index finger, thumb on switch.
 - a. Other three fingers form a cup and establish two-handed grip on weapon.
 - b. Works best with smaller diameter flashlight and from a bladed stance.
4. Ayoob Technique
 - a. Flashlight in support hand, thumb on switch.
 - b. Bring hands up and press thumbs together.
 - c. Least amount of support of the three.
 - d. Flashlight is angled and will be over target past five yards.

7. Course of Fire

A. Drills and Targets – “B” Range

1. Dot Drill – 5-yard line – ACSO 99
 - a. Six rounds on left dot – evaluate targets.
 - b. Six rounds on right dot – evaluate targets.
 2. Flashlight Practice drills – 5-yard line – ACSO 99
 - a. Weapon at low ready position.
 - b. Two rounds on each turn of the target.
 - c. Student picks technique they use.
 - d. Repeat a total of six (6) times for twelve rounds total.
 3. Twenty five yard line position shooting – ACSO 99
 - a. Fire each position a total of four (4) rounds
 - b. Mark and check target in-between each position.
- HANG NEW TARGET**
4. Sixty (60) round HQC – B-21 qualification target
 - a. On duty weapon

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- B. Course of Fire – “D” Range
 - 1. 14 round shoot and move field course – Steel targets
- C. Course of Fire – “E” Range
 - 1. Twelve (12) round Shotgun Qualification Course – ACSO 99

9. Weapons Cleaning, Safety Check and Written Testing.

- A. Personnel will report to Classroom for written test and course evaluations prior to cleaning weapons.

USE OF STEEL TARGET GUIDELINES

Training with steel targets can be done safely if the following precautions and safety procedures are followed.

Bullet splatter is a primary concern of shooters when using steel reactive targets. Bullet splatter consists of the fragments that are reflected back off the target when it is hit. Shooters can and have been struck by bullet splatter. Most of the time the fragments are small and do not present a serious threat to the shooter, however, even small fragments can cause injuries. When shooting steel targets a “Splatter Zone” is created by the fragmenting bullets. The size and area of this zone is dependant on the following key issues:

- 1. Angle of deflection
- 2. Target Hardness
- 3. Bullet Design
- 4. Target Placement.

1. Angle of Deflection

The Angle of Deflection is the path in which the bullet, upon impacting the target, fragments and deflects off the target. The type and design of your targets will affect this deflection. The majority of this deflection usually starts at a 20% angle to the targets face. The splatter zone is a thin triangular shaped area that travels out to the right and left of the target. It is unsafe to be in this area while firing. 95% of the bullet fragmentation will travel and fall within this path. The area outside the splatter zone is considered the safe area because very few bullet fragments fall outside of the splatter zone. However, no area is absolutely safe.

2. Target Hardness

Shooters should always find out the rating of the steel targets being used before any firing is done on the steel target. The hardness of the target is measured by the amount of force that can be applied to the steel before deformation occurs. Handgun rated targets should only be engaged with handgun caliber weapons. As long as a target has

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Firearms Training

Course Outline

a rating higher than the caliber of the weapon being used it should be safe to shoot it. Rifle rated targets can be engaged with handgun caliber bullets. Harder and higher rated steel targets last longer and are much safer than softer, lower rated targets. The higher rated targets produce more consistent splatter zones. These targets return very little bullet material towards the shooter. Softer targets deform sooner and often result in extremely unpredictable splatter patterns. Always check with the range staff to determine the rating of the targets you intend to use.

3. Bullet Design

Bullets used on steel targets should be of high quality factory design and manufacture. This type of ammunition will assist in minimizing the size of the splatter zone. Soft, slow moving lead bullets should not be used. Also, factory ammunition will have a higher "correlation factor" referring to how well a bullet holds together. A factory round that will produce consistent splatter is a jacketed, hollow point, with a velocity of 1225 feet per second. Reloaded ammunition shall not be used on steel targets.

4. Target Placement

Target placement is the most important factor to be considered when using steel targets. Even with the highest rated targets and best bullet designs, shooting at steel targets can be dangerous if the targets are placed incorrectly.

Metal targets should never be placed parallel to each other without a barrier, such as plywood, between them. Splatter from one target could ricochet off another target and return to the shooter. This is called secondary splatter. Targets that are grouped together should always be staggered so as not to be in the angle of deflection of each other. This will insure that the splatter zones do not cross. Also be aware that fragments can also ricochet off of other surfaces such as large rocks or concrete floors or walls that might be in the area. Steel targets should never be engaged or be placed closer than fifteen (15) yards from the shooter.

5. Range Safety Guidelines

Shooters and instructors should always inspect steel targets before shooting on them. Shooters and instructors should look for extensive dimpling on the face of the targets. Dimpling can contribute to an unpredictable and excessive splatter zone.

Whenever shooting steel targets everyone on the range, especially the shooters and instructors, **must be wearing eye and ear protection**. It is strongly recommended that shooters and instructors wear soft body armor when engaging steel targets. It is recommended that shooters and instructors wear long sleeve shirts and hats when engaging steel targets. This will help minimize the chance of injury from bullet splatters.

Instructors should always stand behind the shooters. Observers should be staged away from the shooting area and never be allowed to encroach on the shooting area.

Remember splatter can be minimized, however, it can never be totally eliminated.
SAFETY IS EVERYONE'S RESPONSIBILITY!



ALAMEDA COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE REGIONAL TRAINING CENTER

WEAPONS PROFICIENCY TRAINING JUNE 2004

Course Title: June 2004 Weapons Proficiency Training

Instructor(s): Staff

Dates: June 7th, 2004 through July 1st, 2004

Hours: 8.0 hours

Performance Objectives: Training concerning Officer Involved Shootings will be covered. The Departmental Use of Force Policy and Range Safety Policy will be covered. Weapons Maintenance, disassembly, assembly and the cycle of fire will be covered. Lead instructors will insure students have a good working knowledge of the safe handling and operation of the Sig-Sauer pistol. Students will meet the minimum standards for weapons proficiency with on-duty and off-duty weapons. Students will also receive 4 hours of Defensive Tactics/Impact Weapons update training.

Instructional Techniques: Lecture, group discussion and hands-on

Material & Equipment: Classroom, blackboard, ear and eye protection, B-21F paper targets, Steel reactive targets, ammunition for service handguns and shotguns, cleaning equipment, handcuffs, and batons.

Handouts: None

Lesson Plan: See attached

Hourly Schedule: See attached

Safety Policy: Required for manipulative courses

Test: Written and Method / Performance test required

Evaluation: Written / provided by Training

Lesson Plan
Approved By:

MB [Signature] Capt.

1. Use of Lethal Force Policy

- A. Discuss current Use of Force Policy regarding Firearms and O.C. spray. (GO 1.05)
 - 1. Remind students G.O. can be located on issued CD-Rom, Sheriff's Intranet site, and Watch Commanders Office.
- B. Review circumstances of a Justifiable Use of Deadly Force.
 - 1. Discuss the circumstances where an officer is justified in shooting.
 - a. Defending himself or herself against death or the immediate threat of serious bodily injury.
 - b. Defending another person against death or the immediate threat of serious physical injury.
 - c. To apprehend a suspect where there exists a **reasonable** belief that the person has committed a felony and is an immediate threat to another human life.
 - 1. Stress the felony has to be a "violent variety"
 - 2. Always be able to articulate and justify your Use of Force.
 - 3. Use only that force which is reasonably necessary to overcome the actions of the suspect.
 - 4. Cover use of weapons for terminating dangerous or seriously injured animals.
 - a. When other means of disposal are impractical.
 - b. Cover weapons selection and optimum target areas.
 - c. Remind to check the surrounding area prior to dispatching, look at backstop, other persons in the area.
 - d. Has to be authorized by the Watch Commander or his designee.

2. Range Safety

A. Cardinal Rules of Firearms Safety

1. Treat all Firearms as if they are loaded.
2. Keep your finger outside the trigger guard until you are on target and have made the decision to fire.
 - a. "On target, On Trigger – Off Target, Off Trigger"
3. Point your muzzle in a safe direction (down range) at all times.
4. Be sure of your target and what's beyond it.

B. Discuss the following:

1. **NO LIVE AMMUNITION ALLOWED IN THE CLASSROOM.**
2. **Everyone** is responsible for Range Safety.
 - a. If a "CEASE FIRE" is called, Please cease firing and repeat the command so everyone can hear it.
3. Muzzle Control
 - a. Never point your weapon at anything you are not willing to destroy.
 - b. Always know what is behind your target. (Backstop)
 1. In a shooting situation there are no misses. All rounds will hit something.
 - c. Explain the "Laser" rule.
 1. Treat your firearm as if it is a laser gun with the beam always on: Whatever the laser beam touches, it cuts through.
4. Never holster a cocked weapon. Follow the steps of the "Cycle of Fire" to minimize the chance of failing to decock.

5. Three Step Weapons Safety Check
 - a. **FIRST, REMOVE THE MAGAZINE FROM THE WEAPON.** Then lock the slide to the rear. (Mechanical)
 - b. Look into the magazine well and the chamber of the weapon to make sure there is no ammunition in the weapon. (Visual)
 - c. Physically check the chamber and magazine well to insure the weapon is safe and empty. (Physical)

THE WEAPON IS NOT CLEAR UNTIL ALL OF THE ABOVE STEPS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED IN ORDER

3. Weapons

A. The nomenclature, disassembly, assembly, and maintenance procedures for the issued Sig-Sauer Pistols will be discussed.

B. Discuss proper loading and unloading methods.

1. Proper Loading
 - a. Magazine into weapon, tap and tug, make sure it's locked.
 - b. Remove weapon from holster and chamber a cartridge.
 - c. DECOCK weapon, return to holster.
 - d. Remove magazine, top it off, replace magazine into weapon.
 1. Tap and tug the magazine to insure it is locked into place.
2. Proper Unloading
 - a. Remove magazine from weapon.
 - b. Remove weapon from holster, lock the slide to the rear.
 - c. Watch as the round physically ejects from the weapon.
 - d. Perform a three-step safety check to ensure the weapon is empty.

4. Function Check

- A. Begin with a three-step safety check. (Start with slide forward and decocked)
 - 1. Check magazine catch (magazine in, slide locked back, magazine out)
 - 2. Check decocking lever and hammer intercept notch.
 - 3. Check double action trigger pull (hold trigger to the rear)
 - 4. Rack the slide, check sear reset and single action pull
 - 5. Do this with all three magazines.

5. Cycle of Fire

A. **"Access"**

- 1. Hand comes to the weapon and establishes the grip.
- 2. Release any thumb snaps or straps.

B. **"Withdraw"**

- 1. Draw the handgun up until the muzzle clears the top of the holster.
- 2. Rotate the weapon 90 degrees until muzzle is pointed at target.
- 3. Weak hand should come to centerline of the body while doing this.

C. **"Present"**

- 1. Weapon is pushed toward the target with a controlled punch.
- 2. Weak Hand comes to weapon and establishes two-handed grip as weapon is presented to the target.

D. **"Muzzle Depressed / Scan"**

1. After target engagement or "No threat" is perceived, muzzle is depressed to allow a visual scan of the target.
 - a. Depress the muzzle far enough to allow sight of the suspects' waistband and hands.
2. Scan left and right to locate any additional threats that might present themselves.
 - a. Muzzle pointed at what the eyes are looking at. This is the "third eye" concept.
3. If no additional threat is presented, return to center.

E. **"Decock"**

1. Once you have returned to center, decock the weapon by fully depressing the decocking lever.

F. **"Ready gun position / Look"**

1. Once decocked, pull the weapon into the centerline of your body by breaking the elbows outward.
2. Look over each shoulder in an attempt to locate any additional threats or suspect(s).
3. Muzzle stays pointed forward during the look.

G. **"Decock"**

1. Decock the weapon a second time by fully depressing the decocking lever.

H. **"Recover to Holster"**

1. Place your thumb over the hammer of the weapon.
 - a. This allows a tactile confirmation the weapon is decocked.
 - b. This also prevents the weapon from being pushed out of battery by a tight holster.
2. Holster without looking at the holster or holding the holster open with the weak hand.

JUNE 2004 WEAPONS PROFICIENCY

Firearms Training

Course Outline

6. Course of Fire

- A. "E" Range
 - 1. 60 rd. HQC – Issued Service Weapon
 - 2. 60 rd. HQC – Issued Service Weapon or Off-duty Weapon
- B. "D" Range
 - 1. Handgun/Shotgun Shoot and Move Field course
 - a. 13 rounds handgun
 - b. 4 rounds shotgun
- C. "Little D" Range
 - 1. Box Drill

9. Testing and Evaluations, Weapons Cleaning and Safety Check.

- A. Personnel will report to Classroom for written test and course evaluations prior to cleaning weapons.

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Firearms Training

Course Outline

HOURLY SCHEDULE

- 0800-0830 Officer Involved Shooting Lecture
- 0830 Split Class into two groups
- ½ class for Firearms Training
 - ½ class to Defensive Tactics Training
- 0830-0900 Use of Lethal Force and Range Safety Lecture
- 0900 Split Class into two groups
- ½ class to "D" Range for Field Course and Box Drill
 - ½ class to "E" Range for Qualification
- 0900-1010 Firearms Training
 "D" Range Field Course and Box Drill
 "E" Range Duty and Off-Duty weapons qualifications
- 1010-1015 Groups Rotate
- 1015-1130 Firearms Training
 "D" Range Field Course and Box Drill
 "E" Range Duty and Off-Duty weapons qualifications
- 1130-1145 Return to Classroom – Testing and Evaluations
- 1145-1200 Weapons Cleaning and Issue Service Ammunition
- 1200-1300 Lunch
- 1300-1330 Use of Lethal Force and Range Safety Lecture
- 1330 Split Class into two groups
- ½ class to "D" Range for Field Course and Box Drill
 - ½ class to "E" Range for Qualification
- 1330-1440 Firearms Training
 "D" Range Field Course and Box Drill
 "E" Range Duty and Off-Duty weapons qualifications
- 1440-1445 Groups Rotate
- 1445-1615 Firearms Training
 "D" Range Field Course and Box Drill
 "E" Range Duty and Off-Duty weapons qualifications
- 1615-1630 Return to Classroom – Testing and Evaluations
- 1630-1700 Weapons Cleaning and Issue Service Ammunition

USE OF STEEL TARGET GUIDELINES

Training with steel targets can be done safely if the following precautions and safety procedures are followed.

Bullet splatter is a primary concern of shooters when using steel reactive targets. Bullet splatter consists of the fragments that are reflected back off the target when it is hit. Shooters can and have been struck by bullet splatter. Most of the time the fragments are small and do not present a serious threat to the shooter, however, even small fragments can cause injuries. When shooting steel targets a "Splatter Zone" is created by the fragmenting bullets. The size and area of this zone is dependant on the following key issues:

1. Angle of deflection
2. Target Hardness
3. Bullet Design
4. Target Placement.

1. Angle of Deflection

The Angle of Deflection is the path in which the bullet, upon impacting the target, fragments and deflects off the target. The type and design of your targets will affect this deflection. The majority of this deflection usually starts at a 20% angle to the targets face. The splatter zone is a thin triangular shaped area that travels out to the right and left of the target. It is unsafe to be in this area while firing. 95% of the bullet fragmentation will travel and fall within this path. The area outside the splatter zone is considered the safe area because very few bullet fragments fall outside of the splatter zone. However, no area is absolutely safe.

2. Target Hardness

Shooters should always find out the rating of the steel targets being used before any firing is done on the steel target. The hardness of the target is measured by the amount of force that can be applied to the steel before deformation occurs. Handgun rated targets should only be engaged with handgun caliber weapons. As long as a target has a rating higher than the caliber of the weapon being used it should be safe to shoot it. Rifle rated targets can be engaged with handgun caliber bullets. Harder and higher rated steel targets last longer and are much safer than softer, lower rated targets. The higher rated targets produce more consistent splatter zones. These targets return very little bullet material towards the shooter. Softer targets deform sooner and often result in extremely unpredictable splatter patterns.

3. Bullet Design

Bullets used on steel targets should be of high quality factory design and manufacture. This type of ammunition will assist in minimizing the size of the splatter zone. Soft, slow moving lead bullets should not be used. Also, factory ammunition will have a higher "correlation factor" referring to how well a bullet holds together. A factory round that will produce consistent splatter is a jacketed, hollow point, with a velocity of 1225 feet per second. Reloaded ammunition shall not be used on steel targets.

4. Target Placement

Target placement is the most important factor to be considered when using steel targets. Even with the highest rated targets and best bullet designs, shooting at steel targets can be dangerous if the targets are placed incorrectly.

Metal targets should never be placed parallel to each other without a barrier, such as plywood, between them. Splatter from one target could ricochet off another target and return to the shooter. This is called secondary splatter. Targets that are grouped together should always be staggered so as not to be in the angle of deflection of each other. This will insure that the splatter zones do not cross. Also be aware that fragments can also ricochet off of other surfaces such as large rocks or concrete floors or walls that might be in the area. Steel targets should never be engaged or be placed closer than ten yards from the shooter.

5. Range Safety Guidelines

Shooters and instructors should always inspect steel targets before shooting on them. Shooters and instructors should look for extensive dimpling on the face of the targets. Dimpling can contribute to an unpredictable and excessive splatter zone.

Whenever shooting steel targets everyone on the range, especially the shooters and instructors, **must be wearing eye and ear protection**. It is strongly recommended that shooters and instructors wear soft body armor when engaging steel targets. It is recommended that shooters and instructors wear long sleeve shirts and hats when engaging steel targets. This will help minimize the chance of injury from bullet splatters.

Instructors should always stand behind the shooters. Observers should be staged away from the shooting area and never be allowed to encroach on the shooting area.

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COURSE TITLE: DEFENSIVE TACTICS UPDATE

I. Introduction – Use of Force

A. Definition of Use of Force – (G.O. 1.05)

1. Reportable force
2. Objective reasonable standard
 - a. What another officer would do in the same situation with similar training.

B. Factors which affect selection of force options

1. Officer / Subject factors
 - a. Age
 - b. Size
 - c. Relative strength
 - d. Skill level
 - e. Injury / exhaustion
 - f. Number of officers vs. number of subjects
2. Influence of drugs or alcohol
3. Proximity of weapons
4. Availability of other weapons
5. Seriousness of the offense in question
6. Other exigent circumstances

II. Use of Force Continuum

A. No Force – Subject is cooperative and complies with verbal orders

1. Professional presence
2. Verbalization
3. Restraining
 - a. Hand to arm
4. Detaining
5. Handcuffing

B. Compliance Techniques – Subjects that passively or defensively resists

1. Joint manipulation
 2. Pressure point application
 3. Unarmed striking
 4. Take down Techniques
 5. Ground fighting
- C. Intermediate Force – Subject assumes a fighting stance, charges at officer or verbally/physically indicates intent to commit an assault. Once the subject is prone out and handcuffed, the subject will be placed into a seated/upright position or at least on their side.
1. Carotid Restraint
 2. Authorized impact weapons
 - a. Non target areas
 - b. Target areas
 - c. Photographs
 3. OC Spray – Oleoresin Capsicum
 4. Electrical
 - a. R.E.A.C.T. belt (Remote Electronically Activated control Technology)
 - b. Cell extraction electrical shield
- D. Lethal Force – Lethal force is the highest level on the “Use of Force Continuum matrix.” Lethal force may be used under the following circumstances when all other appropriate means of defense have failed or are deemed inadequate and the officer taking action has a reasonable belief that such force is necessary:
1. As a means of defending oneself from death or the immediate threat of serious physical / bodily injury.
 2. To defend another person from death or the immediate threat of serious physical / bodily injury.
 3. To apprehend a suspect when there exists a reasonable belief that the person has committed a felony and represents an immediate threat to another human life.
 4. As a means of terminating dangerous or seriously injured animals when other means of disposal are impractical.

III. Officer's reporting responsibility when force is used

- A. When force is used the officer must:

JUNE 2004 WEAPONS PROFICIENCY TRAINING

Defensive Tactics update

LESSON PLAN

1. Promptly notify a supervisor unless exigent circumstances delay the notification.
2. An oral report, followed by a written report, shall be made available to the immediate supervisor as soon as possible following the incident.
 - a. Document the use of force in an arrest/crime report
3. Route reports pursuant to standard operational procedures.
4. Provide supervisor with and extra copy of the report to include a completed "Use of Force Review form", which is to be placed on top of the report packet.

IV. Report writing hints on the Use of Force

A. Officer Arrival

1. Marked vs. Unmarked
2. Uniform vs. Plain
3. Number of officers / one or two unit(s)

B. Approach

1. What did you observe / hear?
2. Initial verbal commands

C. Subject's Actions

1. Subject's verbal response
2. Subject's body language
3. Subject's physical actions

D. Officer's Actions

1. Type of control method(s) used and/or attempted
 - a. Size of the officer(s) vs. subject(s)
 - b. Be very descriptive in the report without using inflammatory words, i.e. I **slammed** the suspect's head against the wall.
2. Duration of resistance
3. Type of De-escalation attempted
4. Subject handcuffed and double-locked

- a. State in report you checked the handcuffs for tightness and double locked.

5. Transport Procedures

- a. Subject's demeanor, actions and/or statements
- b. Additional restraints required (flex cuffs, Body Guard)
 - a. Put in report you placed seatbelts on subject before transporting

3. Where transported

6. Medical Treatment

- a. Put in report any injuries subject(s) received and if subject(s) received and if subject(s) refused medical treatment.
- b. Photograph any injuries to subject(s) and/or officer(s)

V. Carotid Restraint Control Hold (Lecture)

A. Justification for use of the Carotid Restraint Control Hold

- i. The Carotid Restraint Hold is a neck restraint where the officer uses continuing lateral compression of the carotid arteries at the sides of the suspect's neck in order to gain immediate compliance or control of a violent suspect. This gives peace officers an advantage, and they gain immediate control of the suspect.

B. Basic knowledge regarding the structure of the neck in addition to the functioning of the breathing and circulation system to describe the factors which are believed to generate unconsciousness when a Carotid Restraint Control Hold is used.

- 1. The following describes the basic structure of the human neck that can be affected by the use of a Carotid Restraint Control Hold:
 - a. Hyoid Bone – Bone located at the base of the tongue
 - b. Cricoids Cartilage and Thyroid Cartilage – Cartilage protecting the larynx (voice box)
 - c. Thyroid Cartilage Tip – Portion of the thyroid cartilage that is connected to the trachea
 - d. Trachea – Airway (windpipe) extending from the larynx
 - e. Carotid Artery – Primary artery that carries oxygen rich blood to the brain

- f. Internal Jugular Vein – Primary vein that carries blood away from the brain
 - g. External Jugular Vein – Vein that carries blood away from the facial vessels
 - h. Carotid Sinus – Network of cardiac nerves
 - i. Vagus Nerve – Nerve that regulates the heart and lungs
- D. Possible hazards associated with the *proper* and *improper* use of a Carotid Restraint Control Hold
 - 1. Possible hazards of the *proper* use of the Carotid Restraint Control Hold include:
 - a. Carotid arrest
 - b. Stroke
 - c. Brain damage
 - 2. Possible hazards of the improper use of the Carotid Restraint Control Hold include:
 - a. Maintaining the hold after the suspect has been rendered unconscious
 - b. Tilting, turning, or jerking the suspect's neck
 - c. Pressure applied to the back of the suspect's head or neck
 - d. Pressure applied to the front of the suspect's neck
 - e. Application of the hold while the suspect is standing
- D. Carotid Restraint Control Hold has been used to control that suspect
 - 1. When a peace officer applies a Carotid Restraint Control Hold properly, the suspect may experience a variety of side effects. It may take up to 24 hours for the body to return to normal following the application of the hold. Possible side effects may include:
 - a. Convulsions leading to jerking of the hands, arms, or legs
 - b. Vomiting or gagging
 - c. Salivation or drooling
 - d. Nose bleeds
 - e. Burst capillaries in the suspect's eyes
 - f. Staring with glazed eyes
 - g. Loss of bowel or bladder control
 - h. Disorientation
 - i. Reduced blood pressure, pulse rate, and respiratory rate

- E. Appropriate procedures for the subsequent handling of a suspect after a Carotid Restraint Control Hold has been used
1. There are a number of steps peace officers should take if a suspect loses consciousness after the application of a Carotid Restraint Control Hold. These steps include, but are not limited to:
 - a. Release the hold
 - b. Handcuff the suspect
 - c. Check vital signs
 - d. Administer first aid, if necessary
 - e. Search the suspect
 - f. Notify any other officers or custodial personnel that the prisoner is turned over to
 - g. Obtain medical clearance
 - h. Post-Carotid responsibilities
 - A) Observation. A two-hour critical observation of the suspect after application of the carotid restraint.
 - B) Twenty-four hour total observation of the suspect after the application of the carotid restraint.
 - i. Documentation
 - A) Document the use of the Carotid Restraint Hold, including justification of the use, reaction of the suspect after application, First Aid if given, name and location of medical personnel conducting examination of the suspect, location and name of custodial facility that was advised the suspect was subjected to a Carotid Restraint Hold and medically cleared for incarceration.
7. Carotid Restraint Control Hold Hazards
- a. Frontal Pressure
 - a. **Do not apply any pressure to the front of the throat.** Pressure should be applied to the sides of the neck in the area of the carotid triangle.
 - b. Time
 - a. The average person loses consciousness within 12 seconds of application. The average person comes back to consciousness

JUNE 2004 WEAPONS PROFICIENCY TRAINING

Defensive Tactics update

LESSON PLAN

approximately 40 seconds from release. If the individual is not back to a recognizable level of consciousness in 90 seconds it should be considered a medical emergency. A recognizable level of consciousness is defined as being that the individual displays voluntary movement or is responsive to questions asked. **Maximum** application time for the carotid is 30 seconds.

c. Vegus Nerve / Carotid Sinus Reflex

- a. ***The carotid is only applied once in a 24-hour period***, unless there is an emergency circumstance. Note the time of the application and request the individual be placed under observation for a minimum of 2 hours. 5 hours is preferable. ***Always*** have an individual who has been restrained with the carotid cleared for incarceration by medical personnel.

d. Age of the suspect

- a. Do not apply the Carotid Restraint Hold to the very young or the very old.

e. Positioning

- a. The carotid restraint is applied with you behind the suspect. The ideal position is a one or two-knee kneeling position and the suspect seated. Your application arm is around the suspect's neck with the V of your elbow protecting the front of the suspect's neck. Your free hand palm should grip the fist of your application arm. Take out the slack and goose-neck (standard wrap carotid). You can also grip the biceps of your free arm and reach the free arm across and behind the suspect's neck and grip your far shoulder, far side back of the neck, or near side back of the neck (locked carotid).

VI. Takedown Techniques to the Carotid Restraint Control Hold – Practical Application and Demonstration

A. Techniques

1. ***Hair Pull / Cross Face***: From behind the suspect, grip the suspect's hair with your non-application hand or apply the forehead sweep and bring the suspect's head back to your application side shoulder. The application arm comes around the suspect's neck, as you step back with your application side foot and push down with your elbow into the suspect's chest. This forces the suspect to the ground. The technique is finished

with the carotid. If need be, apply the technique in a standing position until the suspect is weakened and move the suspect to the ground.

2. **Neck Nerve Leg Sweep:** From behind the suspect, as a distraction using both hands, on both sides of the suspect's neck, pluck the neck nerves using your middle or index fingers. Move your hands to the trapezius area of their shoulders. Perform a leg sweep and bring the suspect's back against your chest. Push down on the suspect's shoulders and bring the suspect to the ground in a sitting position. The technique is finished with a carotid.
3. **Carotid to Prone Control:** Release the pressure with your application arm and slide down to the suspect's chest. Your free hand grips the suspect's matching side biceps. Your application hand sweeps the suspect's other arm to the side and behind both of you. Your same hand now moves to the suspect's face to protect the face as you roll the suspect to the ground on the application side. Your other hand slides down the suspect's arm to the back of their hand and finish with a prone control.

VII. Use of Baton

- A. The Peace Officer's legal authority for use of a baton as a defensive weapon
 1. Penal Code Section 12020. In law enforcement, however, in order for it to be used in an authorized manner it must be used defensively to repel or protect. Peace officers have the authority to use a baton.
 - a. To protect property
 - b. In self-defense
 - c. In defense of others
- B. The conditions when the use of a baton by a peace officer in a defensive manner is justified
 1. As the suspect's actions vary, officers must constantly reevaluate the situation and escalate or de-escalate the amount of force used. The conditions that justify the use of a baton include, but are not limited to the:
 - a. Size of the suspect compared with the size of the officer
 - b. Suspect exhibits a trained fighting skill
 - c. The number of suspects
 - d. The amount of control needed based on tactical considerations
- C. The appropriate target areas on a suspect's body that can be effective in gaining compliance

1. When using the baton, the peace officer's goal is to gain compliance and control of the suspect and the situation. Target areas on a suspect's person should be selected carefully to avoid areas that may either be ineffective or present the danger of causing more extreme injury than was intended. Possible target areas include:
 - a. Chest
 - b. Rib cage
 - c. Midsection
 - d. Arms
 - e. Legs
- D. The areas of a suspect's body that should be avoided to protect against serious injury to the suspect
 1. When the baton is used against certain parts of the human body, it can cause serious injury. It is up to the officer to use skill and caution to avoid the areas and parts of the body that are particularly vulnerable. Possible body parts to avoid include, but are not limited to:
 - a. Face
 - b. Head
 - c. Throat
 - d. Neck
 - e. Spine
 - f. Kidneys
 - g. Groin

VIII. ASP (Armament Systems and Procedures, Inc)

A. Lecture

1. Parts – Nomenclature of the ASP Tactical Baton

- a. Handle
- b. Foam grip (held with double-sided tape)
- c. Cap
- d. Cap O-ring
- e. Retaining clip assembly:
 - 1) Determines how easily or difficult it is to open the baton shaft

- 2) The force necessary to open the baton may be changed by adjusting the retaining clip inside the handle. Extending the sides of the clip outward will increase the amount of force necessary to pen the baton. Pushing the sides of the clip together will lessen the force needed to extend the baton.
- 3) A precision adjustment is possible using the ASP Armorer Kit.
- 4) If you have a problem opening the ASP Baton, identify the source of the problem. Many times, it is operator error and not the equipment that is not performing properly.
 - a. Middle shaft
 - b. End shaft
 - c. Threaded tip
 - d. Side-break scabbard
- 5) To draw the ASP Baton out of the scabbard, press your baton handle toward and against your body, this will depress the brake shoe. Draw your baton upward until it is out of the scabbard and transition to either a POI or combat stance, depending on the circumstances
- 6) To replace the baton into the scabbard, hold the baton with your index finger over the tip and locate the scabbard opening with your index finger. Set the tip of your baton into the scabbard opening and let the baton slip into the scabbard by its own weight. Press the baton into the scabbard using downward pressure with the palm of your hand.

2. Maintenance

- a. Your ASP Baton should be kept dry
- b. If your ASP Baton is exposed to water, salt air or perspiration, the shafts should be opened and the baton dried with a soft cloth
- c. Never use lubricant on the baton surface
- d. Check the Cap periodically to make sure it is tightly screwed onto the handle and make sure the O-ring lubricated
- e. Check the tip. If it breaks loose, Loc-Tite should be applied to the threads to secure it to the End Shaft. The Tip may be placed on a heating element or hot plate to allow disassembly.
- f. Worn out or loose retaining clips should be replaced
- g. A Grip Kit is available for replacing worn grips

- h. Check your ASP Baton periodically for hairline fractures or excessive wear between sections. Fractures may occur if your baton is opened with too much force.

3. History

- a. The concept of the expandable baton originated in the Orient
- b. Early models suffered from poor design and construction methods
- c. The first American expandable Baton, the Titan Taper, received limited exposure in the 1960's
- d. The method of construction as well as the durability of these early models were not compatible with long term police use
- e. The ASP Tactical Baton was introduced in the 1980's and continued to evolve to the current model.
- f. ASP stands for Armament Systems and Procedures. The home office is in Appleton, Wisconsin. Kevin Parsons, Ph.D., developed the ASP Baton.

4. Body Mechanics

- a. The principles of human movement form the foundation of all ASP techniques
- b. The ability to use the basic principles of body mechanics dramatically increases an officer's potential to control a confrontation, while decreasing the chances of injury.
- c. The foundation of body mechanics is the *Pyramid Concept* of defensive measures:

- **Wide Base**
- **Deep Base**
- **Low Center**
- **Head Over Center**

- 1) **Wide Base:** Keep the feet shoulder width apart. This stance will maintain lateral balance, which is not present when the feet are together. The body's weight is equally distributed between both legs
- 2) **Deep Base:** Linear balance is maintained using a Deep Base, placing the feet one step apart, Reaction Leg forward, Weapon Leg back.
- 3) **Low Center:** To further enhance balance, a Low Center is achieved by slightly bending the knees. The body's weight rests equally on both feet without creating tension in the knees or ankles.

- 4) **Head Over Center:** This position keeps the weight of the body balanced over the base. The head is kept over the center of the body.

6. Verbalization

- a. The verbal exchange in any confrontation is very important. Verbalization aids the subject in understanding exactly what is expected by the officer.
- b. Provides bystanders with a perspective of what the officer is trying to do.
- c. Law enforcement personnel should document their verbalization in reports regardless of their success in controlling the subject by dialogue.

7. Stances

The level of threat encountered by the officer determines stances

a. Interview Stance

- 1) Interview: The interview Stance is designed to be a natural, comfortable way for officers to stand at all times. All ASP techniques begin from the Interview Stance.
- 2) A correct Interview Stance results in the pyramid concept stance.
- 3) The Interview Stance maximizes the baton's availability, while minimizing its visual presence.
- 4) In Interview Stance a closed baton may be held in the Weapon Hand between the waist and shoulders.
- 5) Once opened the baton is moved to the Combat Position.

b. Combat Stance

- 1) Combat Stance is designed to maximize the availability of the baton while placing the officer in the best defensive position. It sends a strong visual message to the subject that the officer is prepared for possible aggression.
- 2) The feet are slight wider and the overall stance is deeper than the Interview Stance.
- 3) The Reaction Hand is at eye level with the elbow bent protecting the upper body.
- 4) The Weapon Hand holds the baton at jaw level.
- 5) The baton cap points at the subject.

- 6) If the baton is open, the shaft of the baton rests on the shoulder.
- 7) Weapon Hand: Grips the baton or firearm
- 8) Reaction Hand: Checks or redirects assaults

8. Target Areas

- a. All techniques are designed to deliver one or more strikes to the center mass of the presented threat:
 - Center mass of the arm
 - Center mass of the leg
 - Center mass of the body
- b. These areas were selected for their physiological vulnerability combined with their less lethal potential as a baton target
- c. When striking a subject, the officer should target those areas which are likely to inflict injury to the officer
- d. Open Mode Strikes are delivered to target areas with the last three inches of the shaft or tip.
- e. Closed Mode Strikes are delivered to target areas with the cap or fist.
- f. Strikes to the primary "center mass" target areas have a high potential for control and a low potential for fatal injury.
- g. These targets are also "forgiving" targets:
If the assailant moves or a strike misses its target, surrounding targets also have a high potential for control and a lesser potential for damage.

A. Techniques

1. Opening the ASP Baton

- a. Open the baton upward **"to the sky"** or downward **"to the ground"** with full extension of the arm
- b. The baton opens to the threat during execution of a Rapid Response Strike
- c. Opening the baton to the side may result in striking an unintended target.
- d. Full extension of the arm will open and lock the baton. It is not necessary to violently extend the shafts of the baton. Doing so will make it difficult to close any may damage the locking surface

2. Closing the Baton

- a. When closing the ASP Baton, the officer widens the stance or bends both knees. Do not bend at the waist or look at the baton. Keep both eyes on the subject.
- b. The baton is closed by striking the tip against a solid surface.
- c. Drive the tip straight down into a non-giving surface.
- d. Impact on a soft surface such as carpeting or wood, many not release the Friction Loc between the joints.

3. Finger Close

- a. Grip the baton with the first two fingers and the thumb.
- b. "Shock" the baton straight down to break the deadlock tapers.
- c. Push the baton together.

4. Combat Close

- a. Invert the baton with the tip pointing down
- b. Hold the baton on a full hand grip.
- c. Thrust the tip of the baton straight down into a hard surface.
- d. Follow through until the baton is completely retracted inside the handle.

5. Closed Mode Strikes

- a. **Closed mode strikes:** Closed mode strikes with your ASP Baton are close contact techniques. They are designed to provide safe separation from the suspect. Designed for use in close contact with an aggressive suspect when other procedures have failed. Closed mode strikes may be performed from the **POI** or **combat stance**. If performed from a combat stance, the handle cap of your ASP baton should be pointed toward the subject or threat in front of you.
- b. **Weapon strike:** Your baton is held in a full-hand grip with the thumb across the baton tip. This prevents the baton from opening during the strike. The **weapon strike** originates from either the POI of combat stance and the **weapon strike** is delivered downward at a 45-degree angle towards the suspect's center mass. The primary striking surface is the Cap.
- c. **Reaction strike:** The **reaction strike** is designed for a quick return of your baton to your **weapon side**. Again, the primary striking surface is the Cap. Your baton is held with a full-hand grip with the thumb across the tip. The **reaction strike** is directed downward

at a 45-degree angle toward the suspect's center mass. The **reaction strike** is a clearance strike. It is designed to create safe separation. It should not be performed as a strike by itself but rather in combination with the **weapon strike**.

- d. **Straight strike:** Your baton is grasped firmly in a vertical position, tip up. The **straight strike** is executed from your weapon side. Your thumb may be held over the tip of your baton or moved down to make a full-hand grip or fist on your baton handle. The primary striking surface is the first two knuckles of your fist. The **straight strike** is directed downward at a 45-degree angle toward the suspect's center mass.
- e. **Rapid Response Strike:** The Weapon Strike can be employed during a sudden assault when there is little time or warning. Swinging the baton in a 45 degree arc with full extension of the arm allows the baton to open while enroute to its target

6. Open Mode Strikes

Open Mode Strikes with the ASP tactical Baton are long range techniques which provide additional Safe Separation for the officer. They also increase the officer's ability to disengage if needed. The officer should always strike as hard as possible. Continue striking only so long as resistance continues.

- a. **Weapon Strike:** This is the most powerful and most often used ASP Baton strike. The Weapon Strike is performed by swinging the baton at a 45 degree angle. Strike with the last three inches of the baton to the center mass of the subject's weapon delivery system. Allow the baton to dwell momentarily on impact to gain the full benefit of fluid shock. Return the baton to the Combat position on the officer's shoulder.
- b. **Reaction Strike:** Is less powerful than a Weapon Strike. It should be executed rapidly as a means of returning the baton to the Weapon Side. The striking hand is palm down. The Reaction Strike is a forgiving technique. It allows swift recovery of the baton to the Weapon Side. The strike performs a clearance , moving the subject away from the officer.
- c. **Straight Strike:** The Straight Strike is a short range technique used to create distance. Employ the strike when in close contact with a subject. It is also used when an aggressive assailant closes the gap

despite warnings or other strikes. The weapon is lowered from the combat Stance. The Reaction Hand grasps the end shaft, palm down. The Weapon hand rotates forward as the baton is thrust downward at a 45 degree angle toward the center mass of the subjects body. The striking surface is the middle shaft of the baton.

- d. ***Rapid Response Strike:*** The Weapon Strike can be employed during a sudden assault when there is little time or warning. Swinging the baton in a 45 degree arc with full extension of the arm allows the baton top open while enroute to its target.

A. *Wheel drills*

B. *Opening and closing*

C. *Open mode strikes (soft baton)*

1. Weapon strike
2. Reaction strike
3. Straight strike

D. *Wheel drills*

E. *Open mode strikes (ASP baton)*

1. Weapon strike
2. Reaction strike
3. Straight strike

F. *Continuation strikes (soft batons)*

G. *Confrontation simulation (FIST / Red Man suit)*

K. *Health check*