ALAMEDA COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE
REGIONAL TRAINING CENTER

WEAPONS PROFICIENCY TRAINING
OCTOBER 2006

Course Title:	October 2006 Weapons Proficiency Training
Instructor(s):	Staff
Dates:	October 3rd, 2006 through October 26th, 2006
Hours:	4.0 hours
Performance Objectives:	Students will turn in their issued service weapons and will transition to new Sig P-226R pistols. Lead instructors will insure students have a good working knowledge of the safe handling and operation of the newly issued service weapon. Disassembly, weapon maintenance, re-assembly and the cycle of fire will be covered. Students will fire several familiarization drills prior to qualification with new weapon. Students will also participate in a field course to assist with weapons transition.
Instructional Techniques:	Lecture, group discussion and hands-on
Material & Equipment:	Classroom, dry erase board, ear and eye protection, ACSO-99 paper targets, practice ammunition for handguns, B-21F qualification targets, reactive and non-reactive steel targets, handgun cleaning equipment, and service ammunition for issued handguns
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: CAPT 093006

1. Weapon Exchange

A. During the October 2006 Range Program, we will be exchanging the P-226 pistols currently in inventory for P-226R pistols. This exchange only affects deputies carrying the P-226, not the P-229. The P-229 will be exchanged at a later time. The following procedure will be followed for the weapons exchange.

1. Students arriving at the Firearms Training Facility will be directed to the clearing station located at the rear of the building. Students will clear their weapons and lock the slide to the rear.
2. Students will empty all service ammunition into the designated container at the clearing station. This includes all ammunition in magazines.
3. Students will sign in on the appropriate rosters at the clearing station.
4. The instructor will enter the following information onto the Weapons Exchange log:
   a. Students name: Last name, First name
   b. Students Badge number
   c. Weapon serial number
   d. 3 magazines turned in?
   e. Did they turn in the box?
   f. Short or Long trigger
5. The instructor will then collect the weapon, magazines, and box. These items will be placed into a cart at the weapons clearing station.

C. Once everyone is in the classroom, the P-226R pistols will be issued.

1. Instructors will do the following:
   a. Verify the serial number on the weapon matches the gun card.
   b. Record the new weapon serial number on the Weapons Exchange log.
2. Students will do the following:
   a. Check the serial number on the weapon.
   b. Make sure it matches the serial number on the card and box.
   c. Date the card and write their name (Last name, First name) and badge number in the appropriate space on the card.
   d. Return the gun card to the instructor.

2. Weapons

A. Lead Instructor will go over the following topics:

1. Disassembly/Field Stripping
   a. Have students field strip their new weapons.
2. Weapon Maintenance / Proper cleaning
   a. Have students wipe down and lube their new weapons
3. Re-Assembly
   a. Have students re-assemble their new weapons
4. Function Check
   a. Walk entire group through function check
5. Three step Safety Check
   a. Mechanical – Magazine out, slide locked to the rear.
   b. Visual – Visual inspection of the chamber and magazine well.
   c. Physical – Physical inspection of the chamber and magazine well.

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

B. Discuss administrative loading procedure

1. Magazine inserted into the magazine well of the handgun, tap it, tug it, and make sure it locked into place.
2. Withdraw weapon from the holster. Reach across the top of the slide, pull it fully to the rear and slingshot it forward to chamber a cartridge.
3. DECOCK the weapon, re-holster.
4. Remove the magazine; replace it with a full magazine from the pouch.
5. Top off the partially magazine AFTER the weapon is fully loaded.

C. Discuss administrative unloading procedure

1. Remove the magazine from the weapon.
2. Remove the weapon from the holster; lock the slide to the rear.
3. Watch as the round physically ejects from the weapon.
4. Perform a three-step safety check to ensure the weapon is empty.
5. WAIT UNTIL THE LINE IS CALLED CLEAR BEFORE PICKING ANYTHING UP FROM THE GROUND.

3. Use of Lethal Force Policy

A. Review General Order 1.05 (Use of Force)

1. 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 deputy taking action has a reasonable belief that such force is necessary:

   a. As a means of defending oneself from heath of the immediate threat of serious physical/bodily injury.
      1. Definition: 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.

   b. To defend another person from death or the immediate threat of serious physical/bodily injury.

   c. 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.
      1. **Felony must be of a "violent variety."**
      2. Reasonable belief is a strong suspicion based on facts that can be articulated.

   d. As a means of terminating dangerous or seriously injured animals when other means of disposal are impractical.
      1. Discuss weapon selection and optimum target areas.
      2. Check the surrounding area prior to dispatching the animal to ensure there is a proper backstop and no persons are in the line of fire.
      3. Must be authorized by the Watch Commander or designee.

4. Range Safety

A. Four Rules of Firearms Safety

1. Treat all firearms as though they are loaded.
   a. The only time you should consider a firearm unloaded is if you personally performed a three-step safety check AND the weapon has not left your possession since you checked it.

2. Keep your finger outside the trigger guard until you are on target and have decided to fire.
   a. "On target, on trigger – Off target, off trigger"

3. Keep the muzzle of your weapon pointed in a safe direction at all times.
   a. Never point your weapon at anything you are not willing to destroy.

4. Be sure of your target and what is beyond it (Backstop).

B. Range Safety Rules

1. ***No Live Ammunition is Allowed in the Classroom.***

2. Everyone on the range is responsible for range safety.

3. Pay attention to all commands from the Range Tower and line instructors.

4. If you hear a "CEASE FIRE" command.
   a. STOP FIRING
   b. Repeat the "CEASE FIRE" command
   c. Decock your weapon and keep it pointed in a safe direction.
   d. Standby for further instructions.

5. Cycle of Fire

A. Access
B. Withdraw
C. Present
D. Muzzle Depressed / Scan
E. DECOCK
F. Ready gun position / Look over shoulders
G. DECOCK
H. Recover to the holster when satisfied there are no further threats.

6. Course of Fire

A. "E" Range

1. 5 yard line six round dot drill – ACSO 99 target – 12 rds total.
   a. Check for accuracy and then repeat.

2. 25 yard line Barricade practice – ACSO 99 target – 18 rds.
   a. Check and mark targets after each position.

3. Forward lateral step drill – 5 yards – ACSO 99 target – 12 rds. total.
   a. Start with weapon holstered
   b. On turn of target, one forward, lateral 45 degree step
      1. Tower calls direction of step
   c. Draw weapon while taking step.
   d. Engage target with 2 rounds.
   e. Complete cycle of fire and recover to the holster.
   f. Recover to 5 yard line once holstered.
   g. Repeat for a total of 12 rounds fired.

4. 60 round Handgun Qualification course.

B. "F" Range

1. Shoot and Move Field course.

7. Written Testing and Evaluations

A. Once all students have completed all range courses and ranges have been cleaned, all students will report to classroom for written test and evaluations.
   1. Ensure all students have safe and empty weapon prior to entering classroom.

8. Weapons Cleaning, Function Check and Issue Service Ammunition

A. Once students have completed tests and evaluations, they are to report to the main cleaning area for weapons maintenance and issuance of service ammunition.

9. Hourly Schedule

GROUP "A" 0800-1200	
0800-0830	Issue new weapons (classroom 2)
0830-0900	Use of Force and Range Safety briefing (classroom 2)
0900-0905	Groups split – ½ to E range and ½ to F range
0905-1010	1st relay on E and F range
1010-1015	Groups rotate
1015-1120	2nd relay on E and F range
1120-1125	Report to classroom 2
1125-1135	Written test and course evaluations
1135-1200	Weapons Cleaning, Function check and issue service ammunition
GROUP "B" 1300-1700	
1300-1330	Issue new weapons (classroom 2)
1330-1400	Use of Force and Range Safety briefing (classroom 2)
1400-1405	Groups split – ½ to E range and ½ to F range
1405-1510	1st relay on E and F range
1510-1515	Groups rotate
1515-1620	2nd relay on E and F range
1620-1625	Report to classroom 2
1625-1635	Written test and course evaluations
1635-1700	Weapons Cleaning, Function check and issue service ammunition

ALAMEDA COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE
REGIONAL TRAINING CENTER

WEAPONS PROFICIENCY TRAINING
January 2007

Course Title:	January 2007 Night Range Weapons Proficiency Training
Instructor(s):	Staff
Dates:	January 2, 2007 through February 2, 2006
Hours:	8.0 hours
Performance Objectives:	Lead instructors will insure students have a good working knowledge of the safe handling and operation of the newly issued service weapon. Disassembly, weapon maintenance, re-assembly and the cycle of fire will be covered. Students will fire several familiarization drills prior to qualification with new weapon. Students will also participate in a field course to assist with weapons transition.
Instructional Techniques:	Lecture, group discussion and hands-on
Material & Equipment:	Classroom, dry erase board, ear and eye protection, ACSO-99 paper targets, practice ammunition for handguns, B-21F qualification targets, reactive and non-reactive steel targets, handgun cleaning equipment, and service ammunition for issued handguns
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: _____

1. **Use of Lethal Force Policy**

   A. Discuss current Use of Force Policy regarding Firearms and O.C. spray. (GO 1.05)

   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.

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.

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 226R and 229R pistols.

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. Mounting Procedures

A. The following procedures will be followed each time the lighting system is mounted or removed from the weapon. **NEVER** mount or dismount the light with a loaded weapon.

1. Remove the magazine from the firearm.
2. Lock the slide to the rear.
3. Visually check the chamber and magazine well to ensure the weapon is unloaded.
4. Physically check the chamber and magazine well to ensure the weapon is unloaded.
5. Follow the light manufacturer's instructions for mounting the light to the weapon.

B. Dismounting.

1. Remove the magazine from the firearm.
2. Lock the slide to the rear.
3. Visually check the chamber and magazine well to ensure the weapon is unloaded.
4. Physically check the chamber and magazine well to ensure the weapon is unloaded.
5. Follow the light manufacturer's instructions for removing the light from the weapon.

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. 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. The main purpose of the flashlight at night is to allow you to identify the target.

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. 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.

8. 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. Twenty five yard line position shooting – ACSO 99
   a. Fire each position a total of four (4) rounds.
   b. Mark and check targets in-between each position.

3. 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.

4. Flashlight Practice Drills – 7-yard line – ACSO 99
   a. Same as above procedure, but incorporate the Step draw procedure into the process.
   b. Remind students about muzzle direction when moving back into starting position.

HANG NEW TARGET

5. Sixty (60) round HQC – B-21 qualification target
   a. On duty weapon

B. Course of Fire – "D" Range

1. 16 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 a rating higher that 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 that 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 2007

Course Title:	June 2007 Weapons Proficiency Training
Instructor(s):	Staff
Dates:	June 4, 2007 through June 29, 2007
Hours:	8.0 hours
Performance Objectives:	The lead instructor will review the Departmental Use of Force Policy and Range Safety Policy. Lead instructors will insure students have a good working knowledge of the safe handling and operation of the Sig Sauer pistol. Disassembly, weapon maintenance, re-assembly and the cycle of fire will be covered by staff. Students will meet the minimum standards for weapons proficiency with both service and off-duty weapons. Students will also receive four hours of additional training to include 2.5 hours of Defensive Tactics/Impact Weapons and 1.5 hours of Vehicle Pursuit Polices review.
Instructional Techniques:	Lecture, group discussion and hands-on
Material & Equipment:	Classroom, dry erase board, ear and eye protection, B21F target for qualification, practice ammunition for pistols and shotguns, reactive and non-reactive steel targets, handgun cleaning equipment, and service ammunition for issued handguns. Batons and handcuffs for Defensive Tactics/Impact Weapons update training.
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:	CAPT 050207

I. Use of Lethal Force Policy

A. Discuss current Use of Force Policy regarding Firearms and O.C. spray, (GO 1.06)

1. Remind students G.O. can be located on issued CD-Rom, Sheriff's Internet site, and Watch Commanders Office.

B. Review circumstances where an officer is justified.

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 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. Always check the surrounding area prior to dispatching, look at the backstop, other persons in the area.

d. Has to be authorized by the Watch Commander or his designee.

II. Range Safety

A. Cardinal Rules of Firearm 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 is beyond it.

B. Discuss the following:

1. ***NO LIVE AMUNITION 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.

      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 were 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 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 insure there is no live ammunition in the weapon. *(Visual)*

c. Physically check the chamber and the 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

III. 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. Place magazine into the weapon, tap and tug, make sure it has seated and locked in the magazine well.

b. Remove the weapon from the holster and chamber a round.

c. DECOCK weapon, return weapon to holster.

d. Obtain a full magazine and replace the partial in the weapon.

1) Tap and tug new magazine in weapon.

2) Top off partial magazine.

2. Proper unloading

a. Remove magazine from weapon.

b. Remove weapon from holster, lock slide to the rear.

c. Watch as the round physically ejects from the weapon.

d. Perform a Three Step Safety check to insure the weapon is safe and empty.

IV. Cycle of Fire

A. Access

1. Hand comes to the weapon and establishes the grip.

2. Thumb releases any thumb saps or straps.

B. Withdraw

1. Draw the handgun up until the muzzle clears the top of the holster.

2. Rotate the weapon 90 degrees up until the muzzle is pointed at the target.

3. Weak hand should come to the centerline of the body while doing this.

C. Present

1. Weapon is pushed towards the target with a controlled punch.

2. Weak hand comes to the weapon and establishes two-handed grip as the weapon is presented.

D. Muzzle Depressed / Scan

1. After engagement or "No Threat" is perceived, muzzle is depressed to allow a visual scan of the target.

a. Depress muzzle far enough to allow sight of waistband and hands.

2. Scan left and right to locate any additional threats that might present themselves.

a. Muzzle is pointed at what the eyes are looking at. this is the "Third Eye" concept.

3. If no additional threat is presented then return weapon to center.

E. Decock

1. Once you have returned to the 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.

3. Muzzle stays pointed forward while looking to the rear.

G. Decock

1. Decock

a. 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 for a tactile confirmation that the weapon is decocked.

b. This will also prevent the weapon from being pushed into battery by a tight holster.

V. Course Of Fire

A. "E" Range

1. 60 round HQC – Issued Service Weapon.

2. 60 rd. HQC – Issued service Weapon or Off-duty Weapon.

B. "D" Range

1. Handgun Shoot and Move Field Course.

a. 15 rounds handgun.

C. "F" Range

1. Handgun shoot and Move Field Course.

a. 24 rounds Handgun.

VI. Testing and Evaluations, Weapons Cleaning and Function Check

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

HOURLY SCHEDULE

0800-0815	Split class into two groups • ½ to Firearms Training • ½ to Defensive Tactics Training
0815-0900	Use of Lethal Force and Range Safety Lecture
0900	Split Class into two groups • ½ to "D" and "F" Ranges for field courses • ½ to "E" Range for qualification
0900-1010	Firearms Training "D" and "F" Ranges Field Courses "E" Range Duty and Off-Duty weapons qualifications
1010-1015	Groups Rotate
1015-1130	Firearms Training "D" and "F" Ranges Field Courses "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
1300-1345	Use of Lethal Force and Range Safety Lecture
1345	Split class into two groups • ½ to Firearms Training • ½ to Defensive Tactics Training
1345-1455	Firearms Training "D" and "F" Ranges Field Courses "E" Range Duty and Off-Duty weapons qualifications
1455-1500	Groups Rotate
1500-1600	Firearms Training "D" and "F" Ranges Field Courses "E" Range Duty and Off-Duty weapons qualifications
1600-1630	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 that 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 that 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!**

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 proned 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:

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 <u>double-locked</u>

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

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

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

C. Possible hazards associated with the ***proper*** and ***improper*** use of a Carotid Restraint Control Hold

1. Possible hazards of the ***proper*** us 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:

b. Convulsions leading to jerking of the hands, arms, or legs
c. Vomiting or gagging
d. Salivation or drooling
e. Nose bleeds
f. Burst capillaries in the suspect's eyes
g. Staring with glazed eyes
h. Loss of bowel or bladder control
i. Disorientation
j. 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 & cursory search waistband
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.

F. Carotid Restraint Control Hold Hazards

5. 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.

6. Time

a. The average person loses consciousness within 5 to 15 seconds of application. The average person comes back to consciousness approximately 20 to 30 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.

7. 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.

8. Age of the suspect

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

9. 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 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.

4. ***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 to9 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.

5. ***Escape from a seated Carotid Restraint Control Hold:*** Use both hands to secure a hold of the suspect's applying arm and create space clearing your airway. Kick your legs to the side away from the applying side of the carotid. As you kick your legs out to the side begin to roll onto your stomach as you pull the arm out from around your throat. Roll with enough force, keeping the applying arm locked down on your chest, so the suspect roles over your back. As the suspect rolls over you, continue the rolling motion until the suspect continues into the supine position, with you now on top also in a supine. Now bring your feet in close to your body and push, continuing to roll into the suspect. Your back in now buried into the suspect's rib cage. Take the suspect's applying arm and extend it out. You can place the arm in an arm lock by wrapping your inside arm over the top and completing the technique with a figure 4 arm lock. Or you can leave both hands on the applying arm, continue to push back, extend the applying arm and perform an arm break by applying downward pressure as it hyper extends over your shoulder.

ALAMEDA COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE
REGIONAL TRAINING CENTER

OCTOBER
WEAPONS PROFICIENCY TRAINING

Course Title:	**October 2007 Weapons Proficiency Training**
Instructors:	**Staff**
Dates:	**October 15, 2007 through November 09, 2007**
Performance Objects:	**The Departmental Use of Force Policy and the Departmental Range Safety Policy will be covered. Weapons nomenclature, maintenance, assembly, reassembly 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 their issued handgun. Students will also complete a shoot and move field course and movement training drill. Additionally students will receive two (2) hours of crowd control training.**
Instructional Techniques:	**Lecture, group discussion and hands on training**
Material and Equipment:	**Classroom, dry erase board, eye and ear protection, issued gas mask, FBI-QIT paper targets, practice ammunition for handguns, shotgun ammunition, reactive and non-reactive steel targets, handgun cleaning equipment, service ammunition for issued handguns.**
Handouts:	**Supplied prior to start of 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:	_____

1. Use of Lethal Force Policy

A. Discuss current Use of Force Policy regarding Firearms and O.C. spray. (GO 1.05)

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.

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.

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

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

1. Sig-Sauer pistol

A. 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

Access
Withdraw
Present
Muzzle Depressed / Scanning
Decocking
Ready gun position / Looking
Decocking
Proper holstering

6. Course of Fire

A. "E" Range.

1. Movement drills – Start at the seven yard line – FBI-QIT

   a. While moving forward, engage with one round primary target. Stopping at the two yard line. Repeat drill six times.

   b. While moving forward, engage both the primary and secondary target with one round on each target. Stopping at the two yard line. Repeat drill six times.

   c. While moving forward, engage each target with two rounds spread fire. Stopping at the two yard line. Repeat drill four times.

   b. Final drill, starting at the five yard line. While moving forward, the instructor will call out a target and the shooter will engage that target that target with two rounds to the body and one round to the head, a failure drill. This will complete the course of fire on "E" range.

   c. Each shooter will complete a three step safety check prior the returning their weapon the holster.

"F" Range.

1. Shoot and Move Field Course.

   a. This course of fire requires students to wear their issued gas Mask.

7. Written Testing and Evaluations

A. After students have completed all range courses and range have been cleaned, all students will report to the classroom to complete the written test and evaluation.

1. An instructor all students have a safe and empty weapon prior to entering the classroom.

B. Once test and evaluation have been completed students will report to the cleaning area for weapons maintenance and issuance of new service ammunition.

8. Hourly Schedule

GROUP "A" 0800-1200	
0800-0830	Use of Force and Range Safety Briefing (classroom 2)
0830-0900	Crowd Control Lecture (classroom 2)
0900-0905	Groups split – ½ to Ranges and ½ to crowd control
0945-0950	Ranges "E" and "F" rotate
1000-1005	Groups rotate between range and crowd control
1045-1050	Ranges "E" and "F" rotate
1130-1140	Written Test and Course Evaluation
1140-1200	Weapons Cleaning, Function Check and issue service ammunition
GROUP "A" 1300-1700	
1300-1330	Use of Force and Range Safety Briefing (classroom 2)
1330-1400	Crowd Control Lecture (classroom 2)
1400-1405	Groups split – ½ to Ranges and ½ to crowd control
1445-1450	Ranges "E" and "F" rotate
1500-1505	Groups rotate between range and crowd control
1545-1550	Ranges "E" and "F" rotate
1630-1640	Written Test and Course Evaluation
1640-1700	Weapons Cleaning, Function Check 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.

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1. Angle of deflection
2. Target Hardness
3. Bullet Design
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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 that 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 that 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.

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ALAMEDA COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE
REGIONAL TRAINING CENTER

January 2008
WEAPONS PROFICIENCY TRAINING

Course Title:	**January 2008 Night Range Weapons Proficiency Training**
Instructors:	**Staff**
Dates:	**January 2, 2008 through February 1, 2008**
Performance Objects:	**The Departmental Use of Force Policy and the Departmental Range Safety Policy will be covered. Weapons nomenclature, maintenance, assembly, reassembly and the Cycle of Fire will be covered. Students will fire familiarization drills prior to qualification. Students will also qualify with the Departmental Remington 870 shotgun. Students will meet the minimum standards for weapons proficiency in low light conditions. Students will also participate in a field course to continue weapons proficiency.**
Instructional Techniques:	**Lecture, group discussion and hands on training**
Material and Equipment:	**Classroom, dry erase board, eye and ear protection, ACSO-99 paper targets, B-21F Qualification targets, practice ammunition for handguns, shotgun ammunition, reactive and non-reactive steel targets, handgun cleaning equipment and service ammunition for issued handguns.**
Handouts:	**Supplied prior to start of 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:	LT. NEAL CHRISTENSEN #969 12280

1. Use of Lethal Force Policy

A. Discuss current Use of Force Policy regarding Firearms and O.C. spray. (GO 1.05)

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.

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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:

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

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   b. Always know what is behind your target. (Backstop)
      1. In a shooting situation there are no misses. All rounds will hit something.

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

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. The main purpose of the flashlight at night is to allow you to identify the target.

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. 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. Twenty five yard line position shooting – ACSO 99
   a. Fire each position a total of four (4) rounds.
   b. Mark and check targets in-between each position.

3. 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.

4. Flashlight Practice Drills – 7-yard line – ACSO 99
   a. Same as above procedure, but incorporate the Step draw procedure into the process.
   b. Remind students about muzzle direction when moving back into starting position.

HANG NEW TARGET

5. Sixty (60) round HQC – B-21 qualification target
   a. On duty weapon

B. Course of Fire – "D" Range

1. 16 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 a rating higher that 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 that 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

JUNE 2008
WEAPONS PROFICIENCY TRAINING

Course Title:	**June 2008 Weapons Proficiency Training**
Instructors:	**Staff**
Dates:	**June 2, 2008 through June 27, 2008**
Performance Objects:	**The Departmental Use of Force Policy and the Departmental Range Safety Policy will be covered. Weapons nomenclature, maintenance, assembly, reassembly 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 their issued handgun. Students will also complete a shoot and move field course and movement training drill. Additionally students will receive two and a half (2.5) hours of Defensive Tactics. Also one and a half (1.5) hours, will be devoted to Annual Pursuit Policy update and training.**
Instructional Techniques:	**Lecture, group discussion and hands on training**
Material and Equipment:	**Classroom, dry erase board, eye and ear protection, ACSO-99 and B21F paper targets, practice ammunition for handguns, shotgun ammunition, reactive and non-reactive steel targets, handgun cleaning equipment, service ammunition for issued handguns.**
Handouts:	**None**
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:	Capt 062808

I. Use of Lethal Force Policy

A. Discuss current Use of Force Policy regarding Firearms and O.C. spray. (GO 1.05)

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.

II. 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.

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

III. 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.

IV. 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.

V. Cycle of Fire

A. Access

1. Hand comes to weapon and establishes grip.

2. Thumb releases any thumb snaps or straps.

B. Withdraw

1. Draw handgun up until the muzzle clears the top of the Holster.

2. Rotate the weapon 90 degrees up until the muzzle is pointed at the target.

3. Weak hand should come to the centerline of the body while doing this.

C. Present

1. Weapon should be pushed towards the target with a controlled punch.

2. Weak hand comes to the weapon to establish the two handed grip as weapon is presented.

D. Muzzle Depressed / Scanning

1. After engagement or "No Threat" is perceived, muzzle is depressed to allow a visual scan of the target.

   a. Depress muzzle far enough to allow sight of waistband and hands.

2. Scan left and right to locate any additional threats that might present themselves.

   a. Muzzle is pointed at what the eyes are looking at, this is the "Third Eye" concept.

E. Decock

1. Once you have returned to the 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. This also helps reduce tunnel vision.

3. Muzzle stays pointed forward while looking to the rear.

G. Decock

1. Decock

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

H. Proper holstering

1. Place thumb over the hammer of the weapon.

a. This allows for a tactile confirmation that the weapon is decocked.

b. This will prevent the weapon from being pushed into battery by a tight holster.

VI. Course of Fire

A. "E" Range.

1. 60 round HQC – Issued Service Weapon.

2. 60 round HQC – Issued service weapon or Off-Duty Weapon

B. "D" Range

1. Handgun Shoot and Move Field Course.

a. 15 rounds handgun ammunition.

b. 6 rounds shotgun ammunition.

C. "F" Range

1. Handgun Shoot and Move Field Course.

a. 20 rounds handgun ammunition.

VII. Testing and Evaluations, Weapons Cleaning and Function Check

A. After students have completed all range courses and ranges have been cleaned, all students will report to the classroom to complete the written test and evaluation.

1. A firearms instructor will ensure all students have a safe, empty weapon and no ammunition prior to entering the classroom.

B. Once test and evaluation have been completed students will report to the cleaning area for weapons maintenance and issuance of new service ammunition.

1. Staff from the Firearms Training Unit will present to inspect and perform a function check of each weapon prior to the issuance of new service ammunition.

VIII. Hourly Schedule

0800-0815	Split class into two groups ▪ ½ to Firearms Training ▪ ½ to Defensive Tactics
0815-0900	Use of Lethal Force and Range Safety Lecture
0900	Split Class into two groups ▪ ½ to "D" and "F" Ranges for field courses ▪ ½ to "E" Range for qualification
0900-1010	Firearms Training "D" and "F" Ranges Field Courses "E" Range Duty and Off-Duty Qualifications
1010-1015	Groups Rotate
1015-1130	Firearms Training "D" and "F" Ranges Field Courses "E" Range Duty and Off-Duty Qualifications
1130-1145	Return to Classroom – Test and Evaluations
1145-1200	Weapons Cleaning and Issue Service Ammunition
1200-1300	Lunch
1300-1345	Use of Lethal Force and Range Safety Lecture
1345	Split Class into two groups ▪ ½ to "D" and "F" Ranges for field courses ▪ ½ to "E" Range for qualification
1355-1505	Firearms Training "D" and "F" Ranges Field Courses "E" Range Duty and Off-Duty Qualifications
1505-1520	Groups Rotate
1520-1630	Firearms Training "D" and "F" Ranges Field Courses "E" Range Duty and Off-Duty Qualifications
1630-1645	Return to Classroom – Test and Evaluations
1645-1700	Weapons Cleaning and Issue Service Ammunition

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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 proned 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:

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

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
   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

C. Possible hazards associated with the ***proper*** and ***improper*** use of a Carotid Restraint Control Hold

1. Possible hazards of the ***proper*** us 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:

   b. Convulsions leading to jerking of the hands, arms, or legs
   c. Vomiting or gagging
   d. Salivation or drooling
   e. Nose bleeds
   f. Burst capillaries in the suspect's eyes
   g. Staring with glazed eyes
   h. Loss of bowel or bladder control
   i. Disorientation
   j. 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 & cursory search waistband
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.

F. Carotid Restraint Control Hold Hazards

5. 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.

6. Time

   a. The average person loses consciousness within 5 to 15 seconds of application. The average person comes back to consciousness approximately 20 to 30 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.

7. 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.

8. Age of the suspect

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

9. 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 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.

4. ***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 to9 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.

5. ***Escape from a seated Carotid Restraint Control Hold:*** Use both hands to secure a hold of the suspect's applying arm and create space clearing your airway. Kick your legs to the side away from the applying side of the carotid. As you kick your legs out to the side begin to roll onto your stomach as you pull the arm out from around your throat. Roll with enough force, keeping the applying arm locked down on your chest, so the suspect roles over your back. As the suspect rolls over you, continue the rolling motion until the suspect continues into the supine position, with you now on top also in a supine. Now bring your feet in close to your body and push, continuing to roll into the suspect. Your back in now buried into the suspect's rib cage. Take the suspect's applying arm and extend it out. You can place the arm in an arm lock by wrapping your inside arm over the top and completing the technique with a figure 4 arm lock. Or you can leave both hands on the applying arm, continue to push back, extend the applying arm and perform an arm break by applying downward pressure as it hyper extends over your shoulder.

ALAMEDA COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE
REGIONAL TRAINING CENTER

OCTOBER 2008
WEAPONS PROFICIENCY TRAINING

Course Title:	October 2008 Weapons Proficiency Training
Instructors:	Staff
Dates:	September 29, 2008 through October 24, 2008
Performance Objects:	The Departmental Use of Force Policy and the Departmental Range Safety Policy will be covered. Weapons nomenclature, maintenance, assembly, reassembly 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 their issued handgun. Students will also complete a shoot and move field course and multiple target training drill. Additionally students will receive two (2) hours of crowd control training.
Instructional Techniques:	Lecture, group discussion and hands on training
Material and Equipment:	Classroom, dry erase board, eye and ear protection, ACSO-99 and B21F paper targets, practice ammunition for handguns, shotgun ammunition, reactive and non-reactive steel targets, handgun cleaning equipment, service ammunition for issued handguns.
Handouts:	Crowd Control Handbook
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:	N. Christen, LT #969

1. Use of Lethal Force Policy

A. Discuss current Use of Force Policy regarding Firearms and O.C. spray. (GO 1.05)

B. Review circumstances of a Justifiable Use of Deadly Force.

1. Discuss the circumstances where an officer is justified in

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.

. When other means of disposal are impractical.

. Cover weapons selection and optimum target areas.

. Remind to check the surrounding area prior to dispatching, look at backstop, other persons in the area.

a. Must be authorized by the Watch Commander or his designee.

2. Range Safety

C. Cardinal Rules of Firearms Safety

0. 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.

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)**

   a. Look into the magazine well and the chamber of the weapon to make sure there is no ammunition in the weapon. **(Visual)**

   b. 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

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

2. Sig-Sauer pistol

C. 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

Access
Withdraw
Present
Muzzle Depressed / Scanning
Decocking
Ready gun position / Looking
Decocking
Proper holstering

6. Course of Fire

A. "E" Range.

1. Multiple target drill – Seven yards – three (3) FBI-QIT targets per shooter. Shooter will begin at the seven (7) yard line directly in front of target #1. The shooter may lean or step to the side to confirm angles or engage the target. Target will be engaged in the numerical order as given prior to each stage of fire.

    a. Stage #1 – Shooter will fire one head shot only on target #3, target #1 and target #2.

    b. Stage #2 – The shooter will fire two rounds, spread fire, on target #2, target #3 and target #1.

    c. Stage #3 – The shooter will double tap target #1 and target #3, then perform an emergency reload, then engage target #2 with one head shot.

    d. Stage #4 – The shooter will double tap target #2, failure drill on target #1, two rounds to the body and one round to the head, then on target #3 the shooter will fire one head shot.

    e. Stage #5 – The shooter will double tap target #1, then double tap target #3, **strong hand only**, then perform a tactical reload.

    f. Stage #6 – The shooter will fire one head shot on target #2, then spread fire target #3 and target #1 with two rounds each.

    g. Stage #7 – The shooter will double tap target #3, then spread fire target #2, and target #1 with two rounds each. **All rounds will be fired weak hand only**.

"F" Range.

1. Shoot and Move Field Course.

   a. This course of fire will require students to wear their issued gas mask during this course of fire.

7. Written Testing and Evaluations

A. After students have completed all range courses and range have been cleaned, all students will report to the classroom to complete the written test and evaluation.

1. An instructor will ensure all students have a safe and empty weapon prior to entering the classroom.

B. Once test and evaluation have been completed students will report to the cleaning area for weapons maintenance and issuance of new service ammunition.

8. Hourly Schedule

GROUP "A" 0800-1200	
0800-0830	Use of Force and Range Safety Briefing (classroom 2)
0830-0900	Crowd Control Lecture (classroom 2)
0900-0905	Groups split – ½ to Ranges and ½ to Crowd Control
0945-0950	Ranges "E" and "F" rotate
1000-1005	Groups rotate between range and Crowd Control
1045-1050	Ranges "E" and "F" rotate
1130-1140	Written Test and Course Evaluation
1140-1200	Weapons Cleaning, Function Check and issue service ammunition
GROUP "A" 1300-1700	
1300-1330	Use of Force and Range Safety Briefing (classroom 2)
1330-1400	Crowd Control Lecture (classroom 2)
1400-1405	Groups split – ½ to Ranges and ½ to Crowd Control
1445-1450	Ranges "E" and "F" rotate
1500-1505	Groups rotate between range and Crowd Control
1545-1550	Ranges "E" and "F" rotate
1630-1640	Written Test and Course Evaluation
1640-1700	Weapons Cleaning, Function Check 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 that 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 that 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

February 2009
WEAPONS PROFICIENCY TRAINING

Course Title:	**February 2009 Night Range Weapons Proficiency Training**
Instructors:	**Staff**
Dates:	**January 26, 2009 through March 3, 2009**
Performance Objects:	**The Departmental Use of Force Policy and the Departmental Range Safety Policy will be covered. Weapons nomenclature, maintenance, assembly, reassembly and the Cycle of Fire will be covered. Students will be issued Crimson Trace Lasergrips during this range program. This range program will be dedicated to the installation, orientation, and familiarization of the lasergrips. Students will zero the lasers and fire familiarization drills prior to qualification. Students must meet the minimum standards for weapons qualifications and proficiency during low light conditions.**
Instructional Techniques:	**Lecture, group discussion and hands on training**
Material and Equipment:	**Classroom, dry erase board, eye and ear protection, ACSO-99 paper targets, B-21F Qualification targets. Crimson Trace Lasergrips, practice ammunition for handguns, handgun cleaning equipment and service ammunition for issued handguns.**
Handouts:	**Supplied prior to start of 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:	

1. Use of Lethal Force Policy

A. Discuss current Use of Force Policy regarding Firearms and O.C. spray. (GO 1.05)

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.

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.

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

6. Low Light Shooting

A. 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. The main purpose of the flashlight at night is to allow you to identify the target.

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. 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. Auxiliary Laser Aiming Device

A. Discuss the new General Order regarding the Auxiliary Laser Aiming Device (G.O. 5.37)

B. Auxiliary Laser Aiming Device (ALAD)

1. Manufactured by Crimson Trace Corporation

   a. Replaces grips on issued handguns

   b. Laser sighting system built into grips

   c. Crimson Trace Lasergrips are the only laser device authorized for use on issued handguns.

C. Description of ALAD, Lasergrips

1. Two models

   a. LG326 for Sig Sauer P-226R

   b. LG329 for Sig Sauer P-229R

2. Similar to currently approved Hogue grip

   a. Made of hard plastic with molded rubber exterior.

   b. Grip wraps around front strap, will help shooter maintain a proper and consistent grip.

   c. Crimson Trace Laser is a class IIIa diode.

   d. Laser beam complies with FDA standards, 5mw beam.

D. Power source

1. Two CR2032 batteries

a. Located inside panels of Lasergrip.

b. Four hours of constant on time.

1. Turning master "OFF" switch will not increase battery life.

c. Batteries should be replaced yearly.

d. Lasergrips have a master power switch.

1. Switch is located on left side of grip.

e. Pressure activation switches

1. Switches located on left and right side of grip.

2. Activate with middle finger of shooting hands.

2. Battery replacement

a. Installed and replaced by members of the Firearms Training Unit.

b. Batteries will be replaced yearly during night range.

c. Check zero after installation of new batteries or when grips are removed for maintenance / cleaning.

C. Maintenance / Service check

1. Clean diode as needed

a. Use cleaning swabs provided or Q-tip.

b. Never clean diode with hard material.

c. Avoid getting oil or solvent on diode.

2. Ensure battery compartment is clean

   a. Free of dirt, oil or solvents.

3. To check for proper function of ALAD

   a. Activate Laser for at least four seconds.

      1. Beam dims while depressed, replace batteries.

      2. Beam remains bright, nothing further needed.

D. General information about ALAD

1. ALAD is not intended to replace the primary tritium night sights on issued handguns.

   a. Members should not become dependant on the ALAD.

      1. Sighting system on issued handguns remains the primary sighting system.

2. ALAD shall not be used for any purpose other than an auxiliary sighting device.

   a. Will not be used as a pointer.

   b. Will not be used to intimidate a suspect in situations not requiring the use of lethal force.

3. Use in different types of lighting

   a. ALAD functions best in low or reduced light.

      1. Functioned best with ambient light or low light.

   b. Difficult to see beam in bright light.

      1. During situations with bright light, shooter should transition back to traditional sighting system.

4. Unconventional shooting positions

   a. ALAD system will greatly aid shooters in unconventional shooting positions, situations.

   b. Allows shooter to maintain cover and effectively engage a threat.

   c. Increased peripheral vision, both eyes open.

E. Training

1. ALAD training will consist of:

   a. Installation.

   b. Orientation.

   c. Zeroing of the ALAD.

   d. Familiarization drills.

F. Zeroing Auxiliary Laser Aiming Device

1. ALAD will be zeroed at ten (10) yards.

2. Instructors will assist and adjust as needed.

3. Allen wrenches provided to adjust zero.

4. Adjustment screws are located behind laser aperture.

   a. Elevation and windage adjustments.

      1. To adjust elevation up, turn elevation screw counter clockwise.

      2. To adjust windage right, turn windage screw counter clockwise.

   b. **DO NOT, overturn adjustment screws.**

      1. Make small adjustments.

8. Course of Fire

A. Drills and Targets – "B and E" Ranges

1. Zero ALAD to point of aim point of impact.

   a. Zero at ten (10) yards.

2. Familiarization drills. No time limit.

   a. Start with lasers "On".

      1. Two (2) rounds at five (5) yard line.

      2. Two (2) rounds at seven (7) yard line.

      3. Two (2) rounds at fifteen (15) yard line.

3. Familiarization drills (cont.).

   a. Seven (7) yard line

      1. Starting at the seven (7) yard line on the command move, the shooter will draw their handgun and move forward, on the threat command the shooter will fire two (2) rounds center mass and continue moving to the two (2) yard line.

      2. Repeat drill above with movement to the rear, stopping at the seven (7) yard line.

      3. Starting at the seven (7) yard line on the command move, the shooter will draw their handgun and move forward, on the threat command the shooter will fire two (2) rounds center mass and continue moving to the two (2) yard line.

4. Twenty-five (25) yard drills.

   a. Laser on for remaining drills.

      1. Four (4) rounds kneeling behind barricade, weak hand, two handed grip using ALAD. Mark hits on target.

2. Four (4) rounds over the top of barricade, strong hand, two hand grip using ALAD. Mark hits on target.

3. Four (4) rounds kneeling behind barricade, strong hand, two hand grip using ALAD. Mark hits.

b. Fifteen (15) yards drills.

1. Two (2) rounds using ALAD and two handed grip

2. Two (2) rounds using ALAD and two handed grip reload two (2) rounds using two handed grip.

c. Seven (7) yard line Drills

1. Two (2) rounds using ALAD strong hand only. Repeat.

2. Two (2) rounds using ALAD weak hand only. Repeat.

d. Five yard line drills.

1. Three (3) rounds, two (2) to the body, and one (1) to the head a failure drill. Repeat.

e. Two (2) yard drills.

1. Two (2) rounds strong hand only from the withdraw position. Repeat.

2. Two (2) rounds weak hand only from the withdraw position. Repeat.

5. Sixty (60) round HQC – B-21 qualification target.

a. On duty weapon.

b. ALAD "OFF" to began qualification.

c. Turn ALAD "ON" prior to moving to fifteen (15) yard line.

9. Weapons Cleaning, Safety Check and Written Testing.

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

B. Issue Service Ammunition.

HOURLY SCHEDULE

1700-1730	Use of Lethal Force and Range Safety Lecture
1730-1800	Auxiliary Laser Aiming Device (ALAD) Orientation
1900	Split Class into two groups ▪ 30 students to "B" range for zeroing ▪ 15 students to "E" range for zeroing
1900-1945	Familiarization drills ACSO -99 target
1955-2030	Duty weapon qualifications B21F target
2030-2040	Return to classroom – Testing and Evaluations
2040-2100	Weapons cleaning and Issue Service Ammunition

ALAMEDA COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE
REGIONAL TRAINING CENTER

JUNE 2009
WEAPONS PROFICIENCY TRAINING

Course Title:	**June 2009 Weapons Proficiency Training**
Instructors:	**Staff**
Dates:	**June 1, 2009 through June 29, 2009**
Performance Objects:	**The Departmental Use of Force Policy and the Departmental Range Safety Policy will be covered. Weapons nomenclature, maintenance, assembly, reassembly 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 their issued handgun and the Remington 870 shotgun. Students will also have the opportunity to qualify with their off-duty weapon. Students will also complete a shoot and move field course. Additionally students will receive a four (4.0) hour training session on Racial Profiling.**
Instructional Techniques:	**Lecture, group discussion and hands on training**
Material and Equipment:	**Classroom, dry erase board, eye and ear protection, ACSO-99 and B21F paper targets, practice ammunition for handguns, shotgun ammunition, reactive and non-reactive steel targets, handgun cleaning equipment, service ammunition for issued handguns.**
Handouts:	**None**
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:	L Thurman #986

I. Use of Lethal Force Policy

A. Discuss current Use of Force Policy regarding Firearms and O.C. spray. (GO 1.05)

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.

II. 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.

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

III. 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.

IV. 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.

V. Cycle of Fire

A. Access

1. Hand comes to weapon and establishes grip.

2. Thumb releases any thumb snaps or straps.

B. Withdraw

1. Draw handgun up until the muzzle clears the top of the Holster.

2. Rotate the weapon 90 degrees up until the muzzle is pointed at the target.

3. Weak hand should come to the centerline of the body while doing this.

C. Present

1. Weapon should be pushed towards the target with a controlled punch.

2. Weak hand comes to the weapon to establish the two handed grip as weapon is presented.

D. Muzzle Depressed / Scanning

1. After engagement or "No Threat" is perceived, muzzle is depressed to allow a visual scan of the target.

   a. Depress muzzle far enough to allow sight of waistband and hands.

2. Scan left and right to locate any additional threats that might present themselves.

   a. Muzzle is pointed at what the eyes are looking at, this is the "Third Eye" concept.

E. Decock

1. Once you have returned to the 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. This also helps reduce tunnel vision.

3. Muzzle stays pointed forward while looking to the rear.

G. Decock

1. Decock

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

H. Proper holstering

1. Place thumb over the hammer of the weapon.

a. This allows for a tactile confirmation that the weapon is decocked.

b. This will prevent the weapon from being pushed into battery by a tight holster.

VI. Course of Fire

A. "E" Range.

1. 60 round HQC – Issued Service Weapon.

2. 60 round HQC – Issued Service Weapon or Off-Duty Weapon

B. "D" Range

1. Handgun Shoot and Move Field Course.

a. 15 rounds handgun ammunition.

b. 6 rounds shotgun ammunition.

C. "F" Range

1. Pistol Drills

a. 20 rounds handgun ammunition.

VII. Testing and Evaluations, Weapons Cleaning and Function Check

A. After students have completed all range courses and ranges have been cleaned, all students will report to the classroom to complete the written test and evaluation.

1. A firearms instructor will ensure all students have a safe, empty weapon and no ammunition prior to entering the classroom.

B. Once tests and evaluations have been completed students will report to the cleaning area for weapons maintenance and issuance of new service ammunition.

1. Staff from the Firearms Training Unit will be present to inspect and perform a function check of each weapon prior to the issuance of new service ammunition.

VIII. Hourly Schedule

0800-0815	Split class into two groups ▪ ½ to Firearms Training ▪ ½ to Racial Profiling
0815-0900	Use of Lethal Force and Range Safety Lecture
0900	Split Class into two groups ▪ ½ to "D" and "F" Ranges for Field Course, Drills ▪ ½ to "E" Range for Duty and Off-Duty Qualifications
0900-1010	Firearms Training "D" and "F" Ranges Field Course, Drills "E" Range Duty and Off-Duty Qualifications
1010-1015	Groups Rotate
1015-1130	Firearms Training "D" and "F" Ranges Field Course, Drills "E" Range Duty and Off-Duty Qualifications
1130-1145	Return to Classroom – Test and Evaluations
1145-1200	Weapons Cleaning and Issue Service Ammunition
1200-1300	Lunch
1300-1345	Use of Lethal Force and Range Safety Lecture
1345	Split Class into two groups ▪ ½ to "D" and "F" Ranges for Field Course, Drills ▪ ½ to "E" Range for Duty and Off-Duty Qualifications
1355-1505	Firearms Training "D" and "F" Ranges Field Course, Drills "E" Range Duty and Off-Duty Qualifications
1505-1520	Groups Rotate
1520-1630	Firearms Training "D" and "F" Ranges Field Course, Drills "E" Range Duty and Off-Duty Qualifications
1630-1645	Return to Classroom – Test and Evaluations
1645-1700	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 that 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 that 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

OCTOBER 2009
WEAPONS PROFICIENCY TRAINING

Course Title:	**October 2009 Weapons Proficiency Training**
Instructors:	**Staff**
Dates:	**September 21, 2009 through October 16, 2009**
Performance Objects:	**The Departmental Use of Force Policy and the Departmental Range Safety Policy will be covered. Weapons nomenclature, maintenance, assembly, reassembly 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 their issued handgun. Students will also complete a shoot and move field course and multiple target training drill. Additionally students will receive two and a half (2.5) hours of Defensive Tactics training and one and a half (1.5) Annual Agency Pursuit Police Update.**
Instructional Techniques:	**Lecture, group discussion and hands on training**
Material and Equipment:	**Classroom, dry erase board, eye and ear protection, ACSO-99 paper targets, practice ammunition for handguns, reactive and non-reactive steel targets, moving target system, handgun cleaning equipment, service ammunition for issued handguns.**
Handouts:	**Safe Firearms Storage**
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:	_____

1. Use of Lethal Force Policy

A. Discuss current Use of Force Policy regarding Firearms and O.C. spray. (GO 1.05)

B. Review circumstances of a Justifiable Use of Deadly Force.

1. Discuss the circumstances where an officer is justified in shooting.

   a. Defending oneself from death or the immediate threat of serious physical / bodily injury.

   b. Defending another person from death or the immediate threat of serious physical / bodily 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.

      I. Stress the felony must be of the ***"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 targets areas.

   c. Remind students to check surrounding area prior to dispatching, look at backstop, other persons in the area.

   d. Must 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 Target".

3. Point muzzle in a safe direction (down range) at all times.

4. Always know your target and what's beyond it.

B. Discuss the following:

1. ***NO LIVE AMMUNITION 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.

   b. Anyone may call a "*Cease Fire*".

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*)

      I. In a shooting situation there are no misses. Each round fired will hit something.

4. Never holster a cocked weapon. Following the steps of the "*CYCLE of FIRE*" will minimize the chance of failing to decock.

5. Three Step Weapons Check – ***M.V.P.***

   a. **FIRST, REMOVE THE MAGAZINE FROM THE WEAPON.** Then lock the slide to the rear. **(Mechanical)**

   b. Look into the chamber and magazine well of the weapon to ensure there is no ammunition in the weapon. **(Visual)**

   c. Physically check the chamber and the magazine well to ensure the weapon is safe and empty. **(Physical)**

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

3. Cycle of Fire

A. Access

1. Hand comes to weapon and establishes grip.
2. Thumb releases any security / retention devices.

B. Withdraw

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

C. Present

1. Weapon should be pushed towards the target with a controlled punch.
2. Weak hand comes to the weapon, establishing a two handed grip as weapon is presented.

D. Muzzle Depressed / Scanning

1. After engagement or "No Threat" is perceived, depress muzzle to allow for a visual scan.
   a. Muzzle should be depressed low enough to allow sight of waistband and hands.
   b. While scanning your finger should be off trigger outside of the trigger guard.
2. Scan left and right searching for additional threats that might present themselves.
   a. Muzzle is pointed at what the eyes are looking at, this is the "Third Eye" concept.

E. Decock

1. After scanning right and left return to center, decock the weapon by fully depressing the decocking lever.

F. Ready gun position / looking

1. Once decocked, pull weapon into the centerline of your body by breaking at the elbows.

2. Look over each shoulder searching for any additional threats. This also helps to reduce tunnel vision.

G. Decock

1. Decock

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

H. Proper holstering

1. Just prior to holstering place thumb on hammer.

a. This allows tactile confirmation that the weapon is decocked.

b. This will also prevent the weapon from being pushed into battery by a tight holster.

4. Plain Clothes Weapons Carry

A. Rules and Regulations – On Duty 3.4.3

1. Firearms – In Uniform

a. Sig Sauer P226R – issued service weapon

b. Sig Sauer P229R – issued service weapon

2. Firearms – On Duty Plain Clothes

a. Sig Sauer P226R – issued service weapon

b. Sig Sauer P229R – issued service weapon

c. Personally owned weapon

I. Sig Sauer P229

II. Sig Sauer P239

3. Ammunition

a. Speer - .357 Sig 125 grain GDHP (Gold Dot Hollow Point).

4. Weapons Provisions – Personally owned weapons carried on duty.

a. Must be maintained to factory specifications.

b. Must be safety checked and approved by the Firearms Training Unit.

c. Members are required to qualify with the weapon they carry annually.

B. Rules and regulations – Holsters Plain Clothes 3.4.13

1. Holsters Plain Clothes & Off Duty

a. Shall be belt or waistband type.

2. Shoulder Holster Option

a. Shall be of commercial manufacture.

b. Must hold weapon securely, with barrel pointed down.

c. Allow shooter to access and draw weapon with strong hand without further grip adjustment.

5. Plain Clothes Holsters

A. Purchase and use a quality holster

1. Remember you get what you pay for.

a. Commercial Manufacture

2. Holsters must be designed to hold weapon securely.

a. Should allow shooter to re-holster using one hand

b. Sturdy belt to keep holster / weapon close to body

3. Types of holsters – recommended.

a. Belt – holds weapon close to body

b. Inside the waist band

I. Holster should be secured while inside the pants

c. Paddle

I. Belt Loop paddle attaches securely inside the waistband with weapon outside the pants.

4. Female Officers

   a. Differences in anatomy.

      I. Belt mounted holsters may not work

   b. Alternate holsters may be necessary.

   c. More flexible but fundamentals should remain the same.

5. Holster Position

   a. May ride higher than standard duty holster.

   b. May ride further back on hip than standard duty holster.

6. Drawing and Re-holstering – Plain Clothes

A. Drawing the weapon

1. Sweep cover garment away using strong hand only (demonstrate)

   a. This method works best while wearing a cover garment not buttoned or zipped.

   b. Garment is swept away allowing shooter to quickly access weapon using a one handed draw.

2. Pull draw, using one or both hands to lift cover garment

   a. This method works best when cover garment is:

      I. Buttoned or zipped closed

      II. Pullover style i.e. sweatshirt, jersey type cover garment

   b. Garment is lifted up above weapon allowing shooter to quickly access weapon using a one handed draw.

3. Personnel working Plain Clothes assignments should

   a. Practice drawing weapon.

   b. Proficiently is only acquired by proper practice.

B. Re-holstering the weapon

1. Should be accomplished using only one hand

a. Allows support hand to remain free.

I. Maintain control of suspect

2. Weapon should be secured when re-holstered

7. Plain Clothes Carry – Things to Consider

A. Things to do

1. Garments should effectively cover (conceal) weapon

2. Garments should allow quick access to weapon

3. Must for Plain Clothes Carry

a. Try it out, make sure it is functional.

b. Be familiar with your equipment, practice and be proficient before using new equipment On-Duty, or carrying Off-Duty.

4. Identification a must when armed, On or Off Duty

a. Identify yourself, officers arriving do not know who you are.

5. Follows orders from officers arriving on scene

a. You may be ordered to drop your weapon.

b. Be ordered to a prone position (as a suspect) until identified.

c. You may be placed into handcuffs until properly identified.

6. If cover is available use it

7. Off-Duty considerations

a. The best action may be "No Action".

b. Your best role may be that of a professional witness.

B. Things to avoid.

1. Printing weapon
2. Exposing weapon – telegraphing
3. Touching
4. Frequently adjusting weapon
5. Wearing "Police" stuff
6. Telegraphing

C. Mindset applies to On and Off-Duty

1. ***"Have the will to survive and never give up".***
2. ***"Stay ready and you don't have to get ready".***
3. ***"If you fail to prepare, you prepare to fail".***

8. Written Testing and Evaluations

A. After students have completed all range courses and ranges cleaned, all students will report to the classroom to complete the written test and evaluation.

1. An instructor will ensure all students have a safe and empty weapon prior to entering the classroom.

B. Once the written test and evaluation are completed students will report to the main weapons cleaning area for weapons maintenance and issuance of new service ammunition.

9. Hourly Schedule

GROUP "A" 0800-1200

0800-0815	Split class into two groups • ½ to Firearms Training • ½ to Defensive Tactics / Pursuit Policy Update (classroom #1)
0815-0900	Use of Lethal Force, Range Safety and Plain Clothes Carry Lecture
0900	Split class into two groups • ½ to "E" Range Plain Clothes Drills • ½ to "F" Range Field Course
0900-1010	Firearms Training • "E" Range Plain Clothes Carry Drills • "F" Range Field Course
1010-1015	Groups Rotate
1015-1130	Firearms Training • "E" Range Plain Clothes Carry Drills • "F" Range Field Course
1130-1145	Return to Classroom – Testing and Evaluations
1445-1200	Weapons Cleaning – Issue Service Ammunition
1200-1300	Lunch

GROUP "B" 1300-1700

1300-1345	Use of Lethal Force, Range Safety and Plain Clothes Carry Lecture • ½ to Defensive Tactics / Pursuit Policy Update (classroom #1)
1345	Split class into two groups • ½ to "E" Range Plain Clothes Drills • ½ to "F" Range Field Course
1345-1455	Firearms Training • "E" Range Plain Clothes Carry Drills • "F" Range Field Course
1455-1500	Groups Rotate
1500-1600	Firearms Training • "E" Range Plain Clothes Carry Drills • "F" Range Field Course
1600-1630	Return to Classroom – Testing and Evaluations
1630-1700	Weapons Cleaning – 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 dependent 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 that 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 that 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

2010 NIGHT
WEAPONS PROFICIENCY TRAINING

Course Title:	**2010 Night Weapons Proficiency Training**
Instructors:	**Staff**
Dates:	**January 25, 2010 through March 2, 2010**
Performance Objects:	**The Departmental Use of Force Policy and the Departmental Range Safety Policy will be covered. Weapons nomenclature, maintenance, disassembly, reassembly 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. Instructors will review the ALAD (Auxiliary Laser Aiming Device), low light shooting and flashlight techniques. Students will meet the minimum standards for weapons proficiency in low light conditions with their issued handgun. Students will also review and qualify with the Departmental Remington 870 shotgun. Students will also complete a Low Light / Laser Tactical Entry Course.**
Instructional Techniques:	**Lecture, group discussion and hands on training**
Material and Equipment:	**Classroom, dry erase board, eye and ear protection, ACSO-99, B21F paper targets, practice ammunition for handguns, reactive and non-reactive steel targets, handgun cleaning equipment, service ammunition for issued handguns.**
Handouts:	**None**
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:	

1. Use of Lethal Force Policy

A. Discuss current Use of Force Policy regarding Firearms and O.C. spray. (GO 1.05)

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.

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.

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

e. Remove magazine from weapon.

f. Remove weapon from holster, lock the slide to the rear.

g. Watch as the round physically ejects from the weapon.

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

6. Low Light Shooting

A. 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. The main purpose of the flashlight at night is to allow you to identify the target.

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. 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. Auxiliary Laser Aiming Device

A. Discuss the new General Order regarding the Auxiliary Laser Aiming Device (G.O. 5.37)

B. Description of ALAD, Lasergrips

   1. Two models

      a. LG326 for Sig Sauer P-226R

      b. LG329 for Sig Sauer P-229R

   2. Similar to currently approved Hogue grip

      a. Made of hard plastic with molded rubber exterior.

      b. Grip wraps around front strap, will help shooter maintain a proper and consistent grip.

      c. Crimson Trace Laser is a class IIIa diode.

      d. Laser beam complies with FDA standards, 5mw beam.

D. Power source

   1. Two CR2032 batteries

      a. Located inside panels of Lasergrip.

      b. Four hours of constant on time.

         1. Turning master "OFF" switch will not increase battery life.

c. Batteries should be replaced yearly.

d. Lasergrips have a master power switch.

1. Switch is located on left side of grip.

e. Pressure activation switches

1. Switches located on left and right side of grip

2. Activate with middle finger of shooting hands.

2. Battery replacement

a. Installed and replaced by members of the Firearms Training Unit.

b. Batteries will be replaced yearly during night range.

c. Check zero after installation of new batteries or when grips are removed for maintenance / cleaning.

C. Maintenance / Service check

1. Clean diode as needed

a. Use cleaning swabs provided or Q-tip.

b. Never clean diode with hard material.

c. Avoid getting oil or solvent on diode.

2. To check for proper function of ALAD

a. Activate Laser for at least four seconds.

1. Beam dims while depressed, replace batteries.

2. Beam remains bright, nothing further needed.

D. General information about ALAD

1. ALAD is not intended to replace the primary tritium night sights on issued handguns.

   a. Members should not become dependant on the ALAD.

      1. Sighting system on issued handguns remains the primary sighting system.

2. ALAD shall not be used for any purpose other than an auxiliary sighting device.

   a. Will not be used as a pointer.

   b. Will not be used to intimidate a suspect in situations not requiring the use of lethal force.

3. Use in different types of lighting

   a. ALAD functions best in low or reduced light.

      1. Functioned best with ambient light or low light.

   b. Difficult to see beam in bright light.

      1. During situations with bright light, shooter should transition back to traditional sighting system.

4. Unconventional shooting positions

   a. ALAD system will greatly aid shooters in unconventional shooting positions, situations.

   b. Allows shooter to maintain cover and effectively engage a threat.

   c. Increased peripheral vision, both eyes open.

E. Zeroing Auxiliary Laser Aiming Device

1. ALAD zero will be checked each range program.

2. Instructors will assist and adjust as needed.

3. Allen wrenches provided to adjust zero.

4. Adjustment screws are located behind laser diode aperture.

   a. Elevation and windage adjustments.

      1. To adjust elevation up, turn elevation screw counter clockwise.

      2. To adjust windage right, turn windage screw counter clockwise.

   b. **DO NOT, overturn adjustment screws.**

      1. Make small adjustments.

8. Course of Fire

A. Drills and Targets – "B" Range

1. Dot Drills – Five (5) yard lineACSO-99

   a. Six (6) rounds on right dot to check ALAD zero.

      1. Adjust ALAD as needed.

   b. Six (6) rounds on left dot to confirm zero, point of aim point of impact.

      1. Confirm zero adjust as needed.

4. Twenty five (25) yard position shooting – ACSO-99

   a. Fire four (4) rounds each position without ALAD.

   b. Check and Mark targets between each position.

3. Speed to Target drills. No time limit.

   a. Start at five (5) yard line with ALAD "On".

      1. One (1) round center mass on turn of target.

      2. Repeat drill six (6) times.

b. Move to seven (7) yard line, continue Speed to Target drills, ALAD "On".

1. Two (2) rounds center mass on turn of target.

2. Repeat drill three (3) times.

3. Flashlight Practice Drills – five (5) yard line – ACSO-99.

a. Start with weapon at low ready.

b. Fire two (2) rounds on each turn of the target.

c. Student selects which technique they use.

d. Repeat drills a total of four (4) times, eight (8) rounds total.

4. Flashlight Drills – seven (7) yard line – ACSO-99.

a. Same drills as above but incorporate the Step - Draw procedure into the drill.

b. Students may use Weapon Mounted Light for remaining drills.

c. Remind students about muzzle control when moving back to starting position.

HANG NEW TARGET – B21F

5. Sixty (60) round Handgun Qualification Course HQC – B21F target.

a. Issued duty weapon.

B. "D" Range – Low Light / Laser Tactical Entry Course

1. Eighteen 18 round Low Light / Laser Course – Steel Targets.

C. "E" Range – Shotgun Qualification Course.

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.

B. Issue Service Ammunition.

HOURLY SCHEDULE

1700-1730	Use of Force and Range Safety
1730-1750	Auxiliary Laser Aiming Device (ALAD) Review
1750	Split class into two groups • ½ to "B" Range Qualification • ½ to "E" Range Shotgun Qualification, ½ to "D" Range Low Light / Laser Tactical Entry Course
1800-1910	Firearms Training "B" Range Drills and Low Light Qualifications "D" Range Low Light / Laser Tactical Entry Course "E" Range Shotgun Qualification
1910	Groups Rotate
1920-2030	Firearms Training "B" Range Drills and Low Light Qualifications "D" Range Low Light / Laser Tactical Entry Course "E" Range Shotgun Qualification
2030-2100	Return to Classroom – Written Test and Evaluations Weapons Cleaning – 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 dependent 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 that 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 that 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!***

A. Drills and Targets – "B" Range

Dot Drills – Five (5) yard lineACSO-99

a. Six (6) rounds on right dot to check ALAD zero.

1. Adjust ALAD as needed.

a. Six (6) rounds on left dot to confirm zero, point of aim point of impact.

1. Confirm zero adjust as needed.

4. Twenty five (25) yard position shooting – ACSO-99

a. Fire four (4) rounds each position without ALAD.

b. Check and Mark targets between each position.

3. Speed to Target drills. No time limit.

a. Start at five (5) yard line with ALAD "On".

1. One (1) round center mass on turn of target.

2. Repeat drill six (6) times.

b. Move to seven (7) yard line, continue Speed to Target drills, ALAD "On".

1. Two (2) rounds center mass on turn of target.

2. Repeat drill three (3) times.

3. Flashlight Practice Drills – five (5) yard line – ACSO-99.

a. Start with weapon at low ready.

b. Fire two (2) rounds on each turn of the target.

c. Student selects which technique they use.

d. Repeat drills a total of four (4) times, eight (8) rounds total.

4. Flashlight Drills – seven (7) yard line – ACSO-99.

a. Same drills as above but incorporate the Step - Draw procedure into the drill.

b. Students may use Weapon Mounted Light for remaining drills.

c. Remind students about muzzle control when moving back to starting position.

HANG NEW TARGET – B21F

5. Sixty (60) round Handgun Qualification Course HQC – B21F target.

a. Issued duty weapon.

ALAMEDA COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE
REGIONAL TRAINING CENTER
JUNE 2010 WEAPONS PROFICIENCY TRAINING

Course Title:	June 2010 Weapons Proficiency Training
Instructors:	Staff
Dates:	June 1, 2010 through June 30, 2010
Performance Objects:	The Departmental Use of Force Policy (GO 1.05) and range safety practices will be covered. Weapon nomenclature, maintenance procedures and the Cycle of Fire will also be covered. Students will receive update training regarding the issued OC spray. Minimum standards for both duty and off-duty firearms will be met. Students will receive training regarding two person building entries and will also complete a tactical field course. Defensive Tactics training and the annual mandated pursuit update will occupy the second four hour portion of the training.
Instructional Techniques:	Lecture, PowerPoint, facilitated discussion, demonstration, and hands on training.
Material and Equipment:	Classroom, dry erase board, eye and ear protection, ACSO-99 and B21F paper targets, practice ammunition for handguns, shotgun ammunition, reactive and non-reactive steel targets, handgun cleaning equipment, service ammunition for issued handguns.
Handouts:	Safe Firearm Storage
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:	_____

I. Use of Lethal Force Policy

A. Discuss revisions to General Order 1.05, Use of Force Policy regarding Firearms and O.C. spray

1. G.O. 1.05 revised March 12, 2010
   a. Cover changes to policy.

B. Review circumstances of a justifiable Use of Deadly Force.

1. Discuss the circumstances where an officer is justified in shooting.
   a. Defending oneself from death or the ***imminent*** threat of serious bodily injury.
   b. Defending another person from death or the ***imminent*** threat of serious bodily injury.
   c. To apprehend a suspect when there exists a reasonable belief that the person has committed a felony and represents an ***imminent*** threat to another person.
      1.) Stress the felony has to be a "violent felony".

2. Always be able to articulate and justify any 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. Discuss selection of weapons and optimum targets areas.
   c. Check surrounding area prior to dispatching the animal backstop, and other people in the area.
   d. Must be authorized by the Watch Commander or his designee.

C. Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) spray

1. Review Rules and Regulations 3.4.6, Oleoresin Capsicum O.C. Spray
   a. 3.4.6 states, when in uniform, members will carry O.C. Spray
      1. Authorized by the agency.
      2. Issued by the Regional Training Center.

2. Discuss the following:
   a. Storage
      1. Store in an area inaccessible to children.
      2. Out of direct sunlight.
      3. Well ventilated area.

3. Maintenance
   a. Shake canister on a regular basis to ensure active ingredients remain properly mixed.

4. Inspection
   a. Hand held canisters should be inspected regularly; check activation mechanism, blocked nozzle, and leaks.
   b. Faulty, Empty canisters should be replaced as soon as possible.
   c. Expired O.C. Spray should be replaced as soon as possible.
   d. Test shots will be conducted in a well ventilated area.

5. Review decontamination procedures:
   a. Subjects exposed to O.C. Spray shall be removed from the contaminated area as soon as possible.
   b. Subjects exposed to O.C. Spray shall be monitored visually frequently possible to ensure they do not experience difficulty breathing.
   c. Subjects in custody shall have their eyes and face rinsed with clear water as soon as possible.

DECONTAMINATION – AN EXPOSED SUSPECT SHOULD BE PROPERLY RESTRAINED BEFORE DECONTAMINATION OCCURRS.

II. 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 firearms safety rules:

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

2. Range Safety is everyone's responsibility.

3. Muzzle Control
   a. Never point your weapon at anything you are not willing to destroy.
   b. Always know what is beyond your target. (Backstop).
      1.) In a shooting situation there are no misses. Every round fired will hit something.

4. Never holster a cocked weapon. Following the steps of the "Cycle of Fire", can reduce the chance of failing to decock the weapon.

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 ensure there is no ammunition in the weapon. (Visual)
   c. Physically check the magazine well and chamber to ensure the weapon is safe and empty. (Physical)

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

III. Weapons

A. Discuss the nomenclature, disassembly, assembly, and maintenance procedures for the following weapons.

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 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.

IV. 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) all three magazines.

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.

V. Cycle of Fire

A. Access
1. Hand comes to weapon and establishes grip.
2. Thumb releases any retention devices.

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

C. Present
1. Weapon should be pushed towards the target with a controlled punch.
2. Weak hand comes to the weapon to establish the two handed grip as the weapon is presented.

D. Muzzle Depressed / Scanning
1. After engagement or "No Threat" is perceived, muzzle is depressed to allow a visual scan of the target.
   a. Depress muzzle far enough to allow sight of waistband and hands.
2. Scan left and right to locate any additional threats that might present themselves.
   a. Muzzle is pointed at what the eyes are looking at, this is the "Third Eye "concept.

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

F. Ready Gun Position / Looking
1. Once decocked, pull the weapon to the centerline of your body by breaking the elbows outward.
2. Look over each shoulder searching for additional threats. This also helps reduce tunnel vision.
3. Muzzle stays pointed forward while looking to the rear.

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

H. Proper Holstering
1. Place thumb over the hammer of the weapon.
   a. This allows for a tactile confirmation that the weapon is decocked.
   b. This will prevent the weapon from being pushed into battery by a tight holster.

VI. Course of Fire

A. "E" Range
   1. 60 round HQC – Issued Service Weapon.
   2. 60 round HQC – Issued Service Weapon.

B. "D" Range
   1. Handgun Shoot and Move Field Course.
      a. 15 rounds handgun ammunition.

C. Live Fire House
   1. Two person entry team training.
      a. 10 – 15 marking cartridges.

VII. Testing and Evaluations, Weapons Cleaning and Function Check

A. After students complete all range courses and range have been cleaned, all students will report to the classroom to complete the written test and evaluation.

   1. A firearms instructor will ensure all students have a safe and empty weapon and no ammunition prior to entering the classroom.

B. Once tests and evaluations have been completed students will report to the cleaning area for weapons maintenance.

   1. Instructors will be present to inspect and perform a function check of each weapon prior to the issuance of new service ammunition.

VIII. Hourly Schedule

0800-0815	Split class into two groups ½ to Firearms Training ½ to Defensive Tactics / Pursuit Policy Update
0815-0900	Use of Lethal Force and Range Safety Lecture
0900	Split class into two groups ½ to D Range for Field Course / Live Fire House ½ to E Range for Duty and Off-Duty Qualifications
0900-1010	Firearms Training D Range Field Course Live Fire House Training E Range Duty and Off-Duty Qualifications
1010-1015	Groups Rotate
1015-1130	Firearms Training D Range Field Course Live Fire House Training E Range Duty and Off-Duty Qualifications
1130-1145	Return to Classroom – Test and Evaluations
1145-1200	Weapons Cleaning and Issue Service Ammunition
1200-1300	Lunch
1300-1345	Use of Lethal Force and Range Safety Lecture
1345	Split class into two groups ½ to "D" Range for Field Course / Live Fire House ½ to "E" Range for Duty and Off-Duty Qualifications
1355-1505	Firearms Training D" Range Field Course Live Fire House Training E" Range Duty and Off-Duty Qualifications
1505-1510	Groups Rotate
1510-1630	Firearms Training D" Range Field Course Live Fire House Training E" Range Duty and Off-Duty Qualifications
1630-1645	Return to Classroom – Test and Evaluations
1645-1700	Weapons Cleaning and Issue Service Ammunition

ALAMEDA COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE
REGIONAL TRAINING CENTER

OCTOBER 2010
WEAPONS PROFICIENCY TRAINING

Course Title:	**October 2010 Weapons Proficiency Training**
Instructors:	**Staff**
Dates:	**September 27, 2010 through November 02, 2010**
Performance Objects:	**The Departmental Use of Force Policy and the Departmental Range Safety Policy will be covered. Weapons nomenclature, maintenance, assembly, reassembly and the Cycle of Fire will be covered. Lead instructor 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 their issued handgun. Students will also complete a shoot and move field course. Additionally students will receive Crowd Control and 36 inch Baton training.**
Instructional Techniques:	**Lecture, PowerPoint, group discussion, and hands on training.**
Material and Equipment:	**Classroom, dry erase board, eye and ear protection, paper threat and non threat targets, practice ammunition for handguns, shotgun ammunition, reactive and non-reactive steel targets, handgun cleaning equipment, service ammunition for issued handguns.**
Handouts:	**Safe Firearms Storage**
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:	Lt. _____

I. Use of Lethal Force Policy

A. Discuss revisions to General Order 1.05, Use of Force Policy regarding Firearms

1. G.O. 1.05 revised March 12, 2010

   a. Review changes to policy.

B. Review circumstances of a justifiable Use of Deadly Force.

1. Discuss the circumstances where an officer is justified in shooting.

   a. Defending oneself from death or the ***imminent*** threat of serious bodily injury.

   b. Defending another person from death or the ***imminent*** threat of serious bodily injury.

   c. To apprehend a suspect when there exists a reasonable belief that the person has committed a felony and represents an ***imminent*** threat to another person.

      1.) Stress the felony has to be a "violent felony".

2. Always be able to articulate and justify any 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. Discuss selection of weapons and optimum targets areas.

   c. Check surrounding area prior to dispatching the animal, backstop, and other people in the area.

   d. Must be authorized by the Watch Commander or his designee.

II. 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. Range Safety is everyone's responsibility.
3. Muzzle Control
   a. Never point your weapon at anything you are not willing to destroy.
   b. Always know what is beyond your target (Backstop).
      1.) In a shooting situation there are no misses. Every round fired will hit something.
4. Never holster a cocked weapon. Following the steps of the "Cycle of Fire", can minimize the chance of failing to decock the weapon.
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 ensure there is no ammunition in the weapon. (Visual)
   c. Physically check the magazine well and chamber to ensure the weapon is safe and empty. (Physical)

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

III. Weapons

A. Discuss the nomenclature, disassembly, assembly, and maintenance procedures for the following weapons.

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 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.

IV. 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) all three magazines.
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.

B. Function checks will be performed in the classroom and after weapon maintenance is completed.

V. Cycle of Fire

A. Access

1. Hand comes to weapon and establishes grip.
2. Thumb releases any retention devices.

B. Withdraw

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

C. Present

1. Weapon should be pushed towards the target with a controlled punch.
2. Weak hand comes to the weapon to establish the two handed grip as the weapon is presented.

D. Muzzle Depressed / Scanning

1. After engagement or "No Threat" is perceived, muzzle is depressed to allow a visual scan of the target.
    a. Depress muzzle far enough to allow sight of waistband and hands.
2. Scan left and right to locate any additional threats that might present themselves.
    a. Muzzle is pointed at what the eyes are looking at, this is the "Third Eye "concept.

E. Decock

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

F. Ready Gun Position / Looking

1. Once decocked, pull the weapon to the centerline of your body by breaking the elbows outward.

2. Look over each shoulder searching for additional threats. This also helps reduce tunnel vision.

3. Muzzle stays pointed forward while looking to the rear.

G. Decock

1. Decock

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

H. Proper Holstering

1. Place thumb over the hammer of the weapon.

a. This allows for a tactile confirmation that the weapon is decocked.

b. This will prevent the weapon from being pushed into battery by a tight holster.

VI. Course of Fire

A. "E" Range

1. Handgun proficiency drills.

2. Moving target course utilizing the "Running Man System".

a. Students will engage a moving target.

b. Targets will be engaged while students are moving.

B. "D" Range

1. Handgun Shoot and Move Field Course.

a. Eighteen rounds handgun ammunition.

VII. Testing and Evaluations, Weapons Cleaning and Function Check

A. After students complete all range courses and ranges have been cleaned, all students will report to the classroom to complete the written test and evaluation.

1. A firearms instructor will ensure all students have a safe and empty weapon and no ammunition prior to entering the classroom.

B. Once tests and evaluations have been completed students will report to the cleaning area for weapons maintenance and issuance of new service ammunition.

1. Staff from the Firearms Training Unit will be present to inspect and perform a function check of each weapon prior to the issuance of new service ammunition.

VII. Hourly Schedule

A.M. GROUP "A" 0800-1200 November 27 – October 8, 2010

0800-0830 Use of Force and Range Safety Briefing (classroom 2)
0830-0900 Crowd Control Lecture / 36" Baton Training (classroom 2)
0900-0905 Groups split – ½ to Ranges, ½ to Crowd Control / Baton Training
0945-0950 Ranges "E" and "F" rotate
1000-1005 Groups rotate between range and Crowd Control / Baton Training
1045-1050 Ranges "E" and "F" rotate
1130-1140 Written Test and Course Evaluation
1140-1200 Weapons Cleaning, Function Check and issue service ammunition

P.M. GROUP "A" 1300-1700

1300-1330 Use of Force and Range Safety Briefing (classroom 2)
1330-1400 Crowd Control Lecture / 36" Baton Training(classroom 2)
1400-1405 Groups split – ½ to Ranges, ½ to Crowd Control / Baton Training
1445-1450 Ranges "E" and "F" rotate
1500-1505 Groups rotate between range and Crowd Control / Baton Training
1545-1550 Ranges "E" and "F" rotate
1630-1640 Written Test and Course Evaluation
1640-1700 Weapons Cleaning, Function Check and issue service ammunition

P.M. GROUP "A" 1200-1600 October 19 – October 29, 2010

1200-1230 Use of Force and Range Safety Briefing (classroom 2)
1230-1300 Crowd Control Lecture / 36" Baton Training (classroom 2)
1300-1305 Groups split – ½ to Ranges, ½ to Crowd Control / Baton Training
1345-1350 Ranges "E" and "F" rotate
1400-1405 Groups rotate between range and Crowd Control / Baton Training
1445-1450 Ranges "E" and "F" rotate
1530-1540 Written Test and Course Evaluation
1540-1600 Weapons Cleaning, Function Check and issue service ammunition

P.M. GROUP "A" 1700-2100

1700-1730 Use of Force and Range Safety Briefing (classroom 2)
1730-1800 Crowd Control Lecture / 36" Baton Training (classroom 2)
1800-1805 Groups split – ½ to Ranges, ½ to Crowd Control / Baton Training
1845-1850 Ranges "E" and "F" rotate
1900-1905 Groups rotate between range and Crowd Control / Baton Training
1945-1950 Ranges "E" and "F" rotate
2030-2040 Written Test and Course Evaluation
2040-2100 Weapons Cleaning, Function Check 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 dependent 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 that 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 that 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!***