

PLEASANTON POLICE DEPARTMENT
FIREARMS/FORCE-ON-FORCE MARKING CARTRIDGE TRAINING
(PSP)

- I. Introduction/Orientation
 - A. Introduction, registration, and orientation
 - B. Course objectives/overview, exercises, evaluating/testing
 - C. Weapons safety orientation, review of range and shooting safety rules
(includes pre-range weapons unloading procedures and lunch/extended break
unload/reload rules)
 - 1. Treat all weapons as though they are loaded
 - 2. Never point the muzzle at anything you do not intend to shoot
 - 3. Keep finger off of the trigger until you are ready to fire
 - 4. Be sure of your target and what is beyond
 - 5. Range rules and tactical safety considerations
 - a) Follow range rules
 - b) Follow instructor commands
 - c) Use strict weapon discipline and muzzle control
 - d) No “lasering” of personal body parts
 - e) Decocking when necessary for safety
 - 6. Injury/First aid protocol
 - a) Know location of nearest radio/phone
 - b) Identify nearest medical facility

- II. Lethal Force Overview
 - A. Legal/moral/ethical issues involving use of force/lethal force
 - B. Civil implications of using force/lethal force
 - C. Report writing and preliminary investigation overview

- III. Use of force/Lethal Force and Firearms Policy
 - A. Use of force options
 - 1. Lethal force within spectrum of force options
 - 2. Verbal, hands, less lethal, lethal force
 - 3. escalation and de-escalation process
 - B. Department Policy
 - 1. Reasonable cause to believe
 - 2. imminent threat
 - 3. Death or great bodily injury
 - 4. Fleeing violent felon specifications
 - 5. Other policy areas and issues
 - C. Supporting Case Law
 - 1. Tennessee vs. Garner
 - a) Deadly force
 - b) Fleeing felon
 - 2. Graham vs. Connor
 - a) Reasonable force
 - 3. AB 392
 - a) De-escalation

(Safety Guidelines
Orientation – Category
I–C)

(Moral obligations –
Category I-J)

(Policies, Legal Issues –
Category I-H)

(Use of force
Considerations –
Category I-J)

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- IV. Law Enforcement Officer's killed/assaulted in the line of duty
 - A. FBI statistics
 - B. Conclusive tactical analysis
 - 1. Low light conditions
 - 2. 5-10 feet
 - 3. 2 rounds
 - 4. 2 seconds
 - 5. Officer accuracy
 - 6. Use of cover and concealment

- V. Fundamentals of Shooting
 - A. Stance
 - 1. Strong hand
 - 2. Weak hand
 - 3. Balance
 - B. Grip
 - 1. Strong hand
 - 2. Weak hand
 - 3. Two handed
 - 4. One handed
 - C. Sight Alignment
 - 1. Proper orientation of front sight in relation to rear sight
 - 2. Eye focus – front sight
 - D. Sight picture
 - 1. Proper sight alignment superimposed over target
 - E. Trigger control
 - 1. Straight back
 - 2. Steady pressure
 - 3. Proper finger placement on trigger
 - 4. Trigger reset
 - F. Breathing
 - 1. Controlled
 - 2. Inhaling
 - 3. Exhaling
 - 4. Timing breaths
 - G. Follow through
 - 1. Manage recoil
 - 2. Recover sight picture and sight alignment
 - 3. Trigger reset

- VI. Pistol Presentation
 - A. Five Count Presentation
 - 1. Good grip, Unsnap holster, Support hand/arm into chest position

(Sight Alignment, trigger control, accuracy – Category I-D)

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2. Pistol clear from holster
3. Hands come together
4. Punch out to firing position
5. Sight alignment/sight picture, trigger squeeze

B. Target recognition and analysis

1. Did it work?
2. Did I hit the target?
3. Resume low ready position
4. Assess the threat
5. Scan
6. Reassess
7. De-cock
8. Tactical reloading

(Target recognition and analysis – Category I-E)

C. Re-holstering

1. ONLY when the tactical situation warrants
2. Reverse of the draw count
3. One hand used only
4. Eyes remain forward on threat/potential threat
5. Snap holster
 - a) Back strap first
 - b) Top strap second

VII. Drills and Course of Fire

A. All courses emphasize

1. Weapons safety
2. Muzzle and fire discipline
3. Fundamentals of shooting
4. Five count presentation

(Live fire, tactical exercises – Category I-G)

B. Warm up course

1. Draw and fire 8 rounds into the 10 ring at 10 yards.
(Slow fire, attempt to follow each bullet into the previous hole in the target)
2. Repeat

C. Tactical/combat reloading (bringing handgun back to full capacity)

1. When shooting has stopped, move to a position of cover.
2. De-cock to double action (For Sigs)
3. Proper grip of fresh magazine from magazine pouch
4. Remove used magazine from gun and put in pocket
(not in a pouch)
5. Practice and demonstrate proficiency

(Student evaluation and testing – Category I-B)

D. Weapon malfunction exercise

1. Failure to fire
 - a) Clearance drill – tap, rack, ready
 - 1) Practice with dummy rounds

(Weapons clearing – Category I-F)

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- 2) Practice with live rounds
 - b) Live fire – draw and fire two rounds, do clearance drill
 - c) and repeat five times
 - 2. Double feed
 - a) Clearance drill – Rip, work, tap, rack, ready
 - 1) Practice with dummy rounds
 - 2) Practice with live rounds
 - b) Live fire – fire two rounds, do clearance drill – repeat five times
- E. Ball and dummy drills
 - 1. 3 magazines, with a mix of five live rounds and 3 dummy rounds
 - 2. From seven yard line, practice clearance drill (6 magazines each)
- F. Failure to incapacitate suspect (due to drugs/body armor) drills
 - 1. Theory
 - a) Three methods to incapacitate a threat
 - 1) CNS interruption
 - 2) Blood loss
 - 3) Psychological
 - b) Target the Central Nervous System for immediate incapacitation
 - 2. Shot placement
 - a) Ocular “T”
 - 3. From 7 yard line, practice drawing and firing two rounds to the body, two to the head
 - a) Practice using full magazines
 - b) Use tactical loading/re-loading as needed
- G. Multiple Shot Drill
 - 1. Shot Placement
 - a) Try to achieve 4” maximum spread
 - b) Upper thoracic cavity
 - 2. Stopping power
 - a) Blood loss cannot be relied upon for instant incapacitation
 - b) Aim for center of mass to ensure hits, not necessarily fastest incapacitation
 - 3. Controlled pair
 - a) Sight picture, smooth trigger pull
 - b) 7 yard line and out
 - c) 2 full magazines
 - d) Assess after each pair of shots
- H. Spread fire course – multiple threats
 - 1. Threat assessment/prioritization
 - a) Identify threats
 - b) Determine threat type, lethality, and range
 - c) Prioritize threats

(Judgment and
decision making
exercises –
Category I-A)

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2. Conduct drill with three targets at the seven yard line, use two magazines
 - a) Draw and fire two rounds at each target, address each target three separate times
 - b) Use tactical reloading as needed

I. Rifle Deployment

1. Function Test

- a) Ensure weapon safe and clear
 - 1) Look and feel
- b) Bolt carrier forward
- c) Safety on safe
 - 1) Pull trigger
 - 2) Nothing should happen (safety works)
- d) Safety off safe
 - 1) Pull trigger
 - 2) Hold trigger to rear
 - 3) Cycle action
 - 4) Release trigger

2. Car Ready

- a) Bolt carrier group forward
- b) Hammer cocked
- c) Safety on safe
- d) Magazine inserted

3. Fundamentals of shooting with rifle

- a) 7 Fundamentals
- b) Sling use
- c) Transitions
 - 1) When rifle malfunctions or runs dry and immediate action is needed
 - 2) Reload or clear malfunction if tactically appropriate

VIII. Introduction/ Orientation to Marking Cartridges

A. Introduction and orientation

1. Introduce/ review force on force concepts/training values
2. Identify instructor/evaluators, role players, safety officers
3. Orient students to training boundaries

B. Course objectives and overview

1. Train and expose officers to high risk situations involving use of force to include lethal force
2. Evaluate officers' decision making process in high risk, high stress scenarios
 - a) Case law

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- b) Department's use of force policy
 - c) Officers' safety
 - C. Force on Force safety protocol
 - 1. No live firearms, ammo, or any other weapons in training area
 - a) Secure all weapons before coming to training area
 - b) Scenario equipment will be handed out by safety officers
 - 2. Scenario area
 - a) Cordon off, searched and secured to have only one way in and out
 - b) Training area is clearly marked and identified utilizing barriers and signage
 - c) Control point-entrance/exit monitored by safety officers
 - d) At point of entry into scenario area, **everyone** is to be searched for weapons and ammo by safety officers before gaining admittance to training area
 - 3. Scenario equipment
 - a) Equipment to be provided by safety officers after student is searched for weapons and gains admittance to training area
 - b) Designated **blue** Sig Sauer P226 pistols outfitted with barrels only capable of firing marking cartridges
 - c) Pistol magazines containing marking cartridges loaded by safety officers
 - d) Inert O.C. spray
 - e) Padded soft baton
 - f) Simmunitions brand head and throat protection
 - g) Body armor vest
 - h) Gloves and groin protection recommended
 - 4. Scenario safety
 - a) Keep all safety gear on at all times during scenario
 - b) No intentional head shots
 - c) No firing within 3 feet range, say "bang" instead
 - d) Do not fire on instructor/evaluator wearing safety vest
- IX. Lethal Force Overview/Evaluations during scenario
- A. Legal/moral/ethical issues involving use of force/lethal force
 - B. Civil implications of using force/lethal force
 - C. Report writing and preliminary investigation overview

(Safety
guidelines
orientation –
Category I-C)

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- III. Use of force/Lethal Force and Firearms Policy (Policies, legal issues – Category I-H)
- A. Use of force options
1. Lethal force within spectrum of force options
 2. Verbal, hands, less lethal, lethal force
 3. Escalation and de-escalation process
- IV. Three Force-on-force scenarios (Judgment and decision making exercises – Category I-A)
- A. Tennessee V. Garner scenario – Two officers respond to a Domestic Violence call where they find a man standing over a lifeless woman on the front lawn of the residence. The man is covered in blood and holding a bloody knife while yelling at the officers that he just killed his wife. The man is clearly upset then yells at the officers that the rest of his family is tied up inside the house and he intends to kill them too. The man turns and starts to walk towards the front door of the house carrying the knife. (Simulations tactical scenarios – Category I-G)
- The expected outcome of this scenario is for officers to shoot the man before he enters the residence. The Tennessee V. Garner decision clearly supports the officer's decision to use lethal force even if they shot him in the back. This scenario has enough articulable facts to support the use of lethal force and it falls within the scope of the Pleasanton Police Department's Shooting Policy (304). The responding officers will be judged by their decision to shoot or don't shoot the man before entering the residence.*
- B. Traffic Stop scenario – An officer makes a traffic stop on a subject who quickly exits the driver's side door of the car being stopped. The driver stands at the open door and yell obscenities at the officer before reaching inside the vehicle and pulling out a shotgun. The driver reaches back inside the truck, pulls out several shotgun rounds and begins loading them into the shotgun.
- The expected outcome should initially be that the officer gives loud verbal commands to get back in the vehicle and later to drop the weapon. When the driver fails to comply with the officers orders and points the weapon at the officer he/she should draw their service weapon and shoot the driver before being shot at. The officer will be judged on his/her ability to give verbal commands, to utilize cover and to be able to draw and fire their weapon when encountered by this type of threat. The officer's decision to shoot would be covered by the Pleasanton Police Department's Shooting Police (304).*
- C. Suicide by Cop scenario – Two officers respond to the lobby of a medical facility where they find a subject seated in a chair in the back corner. The

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subject's hands are not visible and later the subject pulls out a gun and puts it to his head.

The expected outcome should be a successful resolution to have the subject drop the gun and submit to the officer's commands. The officer's will be judged on their ability to communicate with the subject and to try to visualize the hands prior to the removal of the gun. The officers will also be judged on their ability to utilize cover, draw their service weapon and use appropriate force if necessary.

Testing: Any student who is unable to react in a reasonable fashion to these any of these exercises, as established by the presenter(s), will have to remediate the failed scenario until his/her performance is satisfactory.