

**POST PERISHABLE SKILLS PROGRAM (PSP)**  
**POST PERISHABLE SKILLS PROGRAM (PSP)**  
**III - ARREST AND CONTROL (4 Hours)**

**STATEMENT OF PURPOSE:**

The course will provide the trainee with the minimum topics of Arrest and Control required in the POST Perishable Skills Training Program (PSP). The trainee will develop the necessary tactical knowledge and skills to safely and effectively arrest and control a suspect.

The course consists of a hands-on/practical skills arrest and control training for in-service officers.

**ARREST AND CONTROL**

**Minimum Topics/Exercises:**

- a. Safety orientation and warm-up(s)
- b. Class Exercises/Student Evaluation/Testing
- c. Search - in exercise(s)
- d. Control/Takedown/ - in exercise(s)
- e. Equipment/Restraint device(s) use - in exercise(s)
- f. Verbal commands - in exercise(s)
- g. Use of Force considerations
- h. Body Physics & Dynamics (suspect=s response to force)
- i. Body balance/stance/movement patterns - in exercise(s)
- j. Policies and legal issues
- k. Recovery/First Aid (as applicable)

**COURSE OBJECTIVES:**

The trainee will:

1. Demonstrate knowledge of their individual Department Arrest and Control Policy.
2. Demonstrate knowledge of the importance of mental and physical conditioning as it relates to effective arrest and control techniques.
3. Demonstrate a minimum standard of arrest and control skills with every technique and exercise, to include:
  - A. Judgment and Decision Making
  - B. Officer Safety
  - C. Body Balance, Stance and Movement
  - D. Searching/Handcuffing Techniques
  - E. Control Holds/Takedowns
  - F. De-escalation, Verbal Commands
  - G. Effectiveness under Stress Conditions

**Minimum standards of performance shall be tested by an instructor observing the trainee during their performance of each technique and exercise. If the trainee does not meet minimum standards, as established by the presenter, remediation will be provided until the standard is met.**

## **COURSE OUTLINE**

- I. REGISTRATION AND ORIENTATION
  - A. Introduction, Registration and Orientation
  - B. Course Objectives/Overview, Exercises, Evaluation/Testing **III(b)**
  
- II. SAFETY ORIENTATION AND WARM-UP **III(a)**
  - A. Review of Safety Policies and injury precautions
  - B. Students will participate in warm-up/stretching exercises
  
- III. USE OF FORCE POLICIES AND LEGAL ISSUES **III(g,j)**
  - A. Case Law Update, report documentation and policy
    - 1. Tennessee v Garner
    - 2. Graham v Connor
    - 3. Forrester v San Diego
    - 4. Long Beach v Long Beach POA
    - 5. Status of Pepper Spray Cases (Humboldt Co., etc.)
  - B. Local Policies
  
- IV. BODY PHYSICS AND DYNAMICS/SUSPECT REACTION TO FORCE **III(h)**
  - A. Suspect attacks officer
  - B. Locking resistance
  - C. Going limp. (Should not use term passive resistance)
  - D. Resisting with apparatus (Chaining to objects, using large pipes with arms locked inside).
  - E. Use of pain compliance/pressure point/distraction techniques
  - F. Mental conditioning for arrest control-Color-coding:
    - 1. White = relaxed frame of mind
    - 2. Yellow = general awareness, minimum level of awareness, uniform
    - 3. Orange - specific awareness, 75%-25% theory, checklist of six (75% on the individual or situation, 25% still on general surroundings)
      - a. Check-list of six used on initial approach with subject
        - (1) Hands
        - (2) Cover
        - (3) Weapons/bulges
        - (4) Associates, subjects and officers (resources available)
        - (5) Escape routes, subjects - tactical retreat, officers

- (6) Footing/balance, officer=s ability to stay on his/her feet
4. Red = fight or flight

V. PHYSICAL CONDITIONING III(a)

- A. Three Biggest Disablers
  1. Heart Attacks
  2. Lower Back and Knee Injuries
  3. Peptic Ulcers
- B. How to Reduce Individual Risk to Above Disablers
  1. Nutrition
  2. Life threatening physical altercations, 90 seconds of explosive endurance

VI. BODY BALANCE/STANCE & MOVEMENT FROM POSITION OF INTERVIEW AND FIGHTING STANCE III(i)

Footwork Review:

- A. Forward shuffle
- B. Rear shuffle
- C. Normal pivot
- D. Shuffle right and left
- E. Pivot right and left
- F. Progressive pivot
- G. Shuffle pivot
- H. How to fall to the ground safely and assume a fighting position
- I. Access to equipment on duty belt while in a fighting stance and on the ground

VII. SEARCH TECHNIQUES/CONTROL HOLD/TAKEDOWN/HANDCUFFING DE-ESCALATION, VERBAL COMMANDS III(c,d,e,f,k)

- A. Overview on restraint devices and need to double lock and check for tightness
  1. Suspect cannot be handcuffed due to injuries
    - a. First Aid - Suspect injured, wounds, fractures
    - b. Special circumstances (i.e. Pregnant females)
    - c. Complaint of pain should be documented
    - d. Failing to double lock handcuffs can result in injury to suspect and liability to an agency
- B. Unknown Risk Handcuffing techniques
  1. Low Profile twist-lock
    - a. Verbal commands
    - b. Twist lock control
    - c. Handcuffing

2. Standing Modified Search, to a rear wrist lock and handcuffing
  3. Takedown from standing modified, disengaging, escalating, de-escalating with suspect and movement to more appropriate weapon (impact wpn., chem. agent, etc.) on duty belt.
- C. High risk prone or kneeling, to a prone control and handcuffing.
1. High risk kneeling
    - a. Verbal commands
    - b. Low profile twist lock
    - c. Search
    - d. Handcuffing
  2. High risk prone
    - a. Verbal commands
    - b. Prone control
    - c. Search
    - d. Handcuffing

#### VIII. TESTING/REMEDICATION

***Testing: Any student scoring below standard on any exercise, as established by the presenter, will be remediated, tested until standard is achieved.***

**III(b)**

**POST PERISHABLE SKILLS PROGRAM (PSP)**  
**POST PERISHABLE SKILLS PROGRAM (PSP)**  
**III - ARREST AND CONTROL (8 Hours)**

**STATEMENT OF PURPOSE:**

The course will provide the trainee with the minimum topics of Arrest and Control required in the POST Perishable Skills Training Program (PSP). The trainee will develop the necessary tactical knowledge and skills to safely and effectively arrest and control a suspect.

The course consists of a hands-on/practical skills arrest and control training for in-service officers.

**ARREST AND CONTROL**

**Minimum Topics/Exercises:**

- a. Safety orientation and warm-up(s)
- b. Class Exercises/Student Evaluation/Testing
- c. Search - in exercise(s)
- d. Control/Takedown/ - in exercise(s)
- e. Equipment/Restraint device(s) use - in exercise(s)
- f. Verbal commands - in exercise(s)
- g. Use of Force considerations
- h. Body Physics & Dynamics (suspect=s response to force)
- i. Body balance/stance/movement patterns - in exercise(s)
- j. Policies and legal issues
- k. Recovery/First Aid (as applicable)

**COURSE OBJECTIVES:**

The trainee will:

1. Demonstrate knowledge of their individual Department Arrest and Control Policy.
2. Demonstrate knowledge of the importance of mental and physical conditioning as it relates to effective arrest and control techniques.
3. Demonstrate a minimum standard of arrest and control skills with every technique and exercise, to include:
  - A. Judgment and Decision Making
  - B. Officer Safety
  - C. Body Balance, Stance and Movement
  - D. Searching/Handcuffing Techniques
  - E. Control Holds/Takedowns
  - F. De-escalation, Verbal Commands
  - G. Effectiveness under Stress Conditions

**Minimum standards of performance shall be tested by an instructor observing the trainee during their performance of each technique and exercise. If the trainee does not meet minimum standards, as established by the presenter, remediation will be provided until the standard is met.**

## **COURSE OUTLINE**

- I. REGISTRATION AND ORIENTATION
  - A. Introduction, Registration and Orientation
  - B. Course Objectives/Overview, Exercises, Evaluation/Testing **III(b)**
  
- II. SAFETY ORIENTATION AND WARM-UP **III(a)**
  - A. Review of Safety Policies and injury precautions
  - B. Students will participate in warm-up/stretching exercises
  
- III. USE OF FORCE POLICIES AND LEGAL ISSUES **III(g,j)**
  - A. Case Law Update, report documentation and policy
    - 1. Tennessee v Garner
    - 2. Graham v Connor
    - 3. Forrester v San Diego
    - 4. Long Beach v Long Beach POA
    - 5. Status of Pepper Spray Cases (Humboldt Co., etc.)
  - B. Local Policies
  
- IV. BODY PHYSICS AND DYNAMICS/SUSPECT REACTION TO FORCE **III(h)**
  - A. Suspect attacks officer
  - B. Locking resistance
  - C. Going limp. (Should not use term passive resistance)
  - D. Resisting with apparatus (Chaining to objects, using large pipes with arms locked inside).
  - E. Use of pain compliance/pressure point/distraction techniques
  - F. Mental conditioning for arrest control-Color-coding:
    - 1. White = relaxed frame of mind
    - 2. Yellow = general awareness, minimum level of awareness, uniform
    - 3. Orange - specific awareness, 75%-25% theory, checklist of six (75% on the individual or situation, 25% still on general surroundings)
      - a. Check-list of six used on initial approach with subject
        - (1) Hands
        - (2) Cover
        - (3) Weapons/bulges
        - (4) Associates, subjects and officers (resources available)
        - (5) Escape routes, subjects - tactical retreat, officers

- (6) Footing/balance, officer=s ability to stay on his/her feet
4. Red = fight or flight

V. PHYSICAL CONDITIONING **III(a)**

- A. Three Biggest Disablers
1. Heart Attacks
  2. Lower Back and Knee Injuries
  3. Peptic Ulcers
- B. How to Reduce Individual Risk to Above Disablers
1. Nutrition
  2. Life threatening physical altercations, 90 seconds of explosive endurance

VI. BODY BALANCE/STANCE & MOVEMENT FROM POSITION OF INTERVIEW AND FIGHTING STANCE **III(i)**

Footwork Review:

- A. Forward shuffle
- B. Rear shuffle
- C. Normal pivot
- D. Shuffle right and left
- E. Pivot right and left
- F. Progressive pivot
- G. Shuffle pivot
- H. How to fall to the ground safely and assume a fighting position
- I. Access to equipment on duty belt while in a fighting stance and on the ground

VII. SEARCH TECHNIQUES/CONTROL HOLD/TAKEDOWN/HANDCUFFING DE-ESCALATION, VERBAL COMMANDS **III(c,d,e,f,k)**

- A. Overview on restraint devices and need to double lock and check for tightness
1. Suspect cannot be handcuffed due to injuries
    - a. First Aid - Suspect injured, wounds, fractures
    - b. Special circumstances (i.e. Pregnant females)
    - c. Complaint of pain should be documented
    - d. Failing to double lock handcuffs can result in injury to suspect and liability to an agency
- B. Unknown Risk Handcuffing techniques
1. Low Profile twist-lock
    - a. Verbal commands
    - b. Twist lock control
    - c. Handcuffing

2. Standing Modified Search, to a rear wrist lock and handcuffing
  3. Takedown from standing modified, disengaging, escalating, de-escalating with suspect and movement to more appropriate weapon (impact wpn., chem. agent, etc.) on duty belt.
- C. High risk prone or kneeling, to a prone control and handcuffing.
1. High risk kneeling
    - a. Verbal commands
    - b. Low profile twist lock
    - c. Search
    - d. Handcuffing
  2. High risk prone
    - a. Verbal commands
    - b. Prone control
    - c. Search
    - d. Handcuffing

### **Impact Weapons**

## VIII. IMPACT WEAPONS REVIEW: INCLUDING STRAIGHT BATON, SIDEHANDLE BATON, FLASHLIGHT, ETC. IDENTIFY TARGET AND NON-TARGET AREAS ON THE BODY

**III(I)**

- A. Overview of course and explain which techniques will be tested
1. Safety orientation
  2. Footwork review
  3. Review strikes, jabs and blocks
    - a. Forward and reverse strike
    - b. Vertical strikes
    - c. Power strike front, rear and yawara jab
    - d. Upper, middle, lower blocks
    - e. Techniques practiced on bags and axe handles
    - f. Stick fighting techniques
  4. Baton retention techniques
    - a. Circle techniques
    - b. Push-pull techniques
    - c. Figure 8 techniques

Impact weapon testing will include: balance, proper technique and power. This will be tested in a variety of methods, such as use of the FIST/Redman suit, axe handles and impact bags.

## Carotid Restraint

### IX. CAROTID RESTRAINT TO HANDCUFFING

III(n)

- A. Safety orientation
- B. Discuss history and body mechanics of technique
  - 1. In custody deaths
  - 2. Specific dangers
    - a. Pressure to front of trachea
    - b. Vegas nerve dangers
    - c. Airway obstruction
    - d. Multiple applications
- B. Discuss importance of following departmental policy
  - 1. Place in escalation of force
  - 2. Documentation
- B. Practice technique
  - 1. Hair-pull and cross-face takedown
  - 2. Leg sweep takedown
- E. Application of technique by students
  - 1. No pressure
- F. Medical clearance
  - 1. First aid
  - 2. Ambulance or hospital
- G. Documentation per department policy

### X. TESTING/REMEDICATION

***Testing: Any student scoring below standard on any exercise, as established by the presenter, will be remediated, tested until standard is achieved.***

III(b)

**POST PERISHABLE SKILLS PROGRAM (PSP)**  
**POST PERISHABLE SKILLS PROGRAM (PSP)**  
**III - ARREST AND CONTROL (6 Hours)**

**STATEMENT OF PURPOSE:**

The course will provide the trainee with the minimum topics of Arrest and Control required in the POST Perishable Skills Training Program (PSP). The trainee will develop the necessary tactical knowledge and skills to safely and effectively arrest and control a suspect.

The course consists of a hands-on/practical skills arrest and control training for in-service officers.

**ARREST AND CONTROL**

**Minimum Topics/Exercises:**

- a. Safety orientation and warm-up(s)
- b. Class Exercises/Student Evaluation/Testing
- c. Search - in exercise(s)
- d. Control/Takedown/ - in exercise(s)
- e. Equipment/Restraint device(s) use - in exercise(s)
- f. Verbal commands - in exercise(s)
- g. Use of Force considerations
- h. Body Physics & Dynamics (suspect=s response to force)
- i. Body balance/stance/movement patterns - in exercise(s)
- j. Policies and legal issues
- k. Recovery/First Aid (as applicable)

**COURSE OBJECTIVES:**

The trainee will:

1. Demonstrate knowledge of their individual Department Arrest and Control Policy.
2. Demonstrate knowledge of the importance of mental and physical conditioning as it relates to effective arrest and control techniques.
3. Demonstrate a minimum standard of arrest and control skills with every technique and exercise, to include:
  - A. Judgment and Decision Making
  - B. Officer Safety
  - C. Body Balance, Stance and Movement
  - D. Searching/Handcuffing Techniques

- E. Control Holds/Takedowns
- F. De-escalation, Verbal Commands
- G. Effectiveness under Stress Conditions

**Minimum standards of performance shall be tested by an instructor observing the trainee during their performance of each technique and exercise. If the trainee does not meet minimum standards, as established by the presenter, remediation will be provided until the standard is met.**

### **EXPANDED COURSE OUTLINE**

- I. REGISTRATION AND ORIENTATION
  - A. Introduction, Registration and Orientation
  - B. Course Objectives/Overview, Exercises, Evaluation/Testing **III(b)**
  
- II. SAFETY ORIENTATION AND WARM-UP **III(a)**
  - A. Review of Safety Policies and injury precautions
  - B. Students will participate in warm-up/stretching exercises
  
- III. USE OF FORCE POLICIES AND LEGAL ISSUES **III(g,j)**
  - A. Case Law Update, report documentation and policy
    - 1. Tennessee v Garner
    - 2. Graham v Connor
    - 3. Forrester v San Diego
    - 4. Long Beach v Long Beach POA
    - 5. Status of Pepper Spray Cases (Humboldt Co., etc.)
  - B. Local Policies
  
- IV. BODY PHYSICS AND DYNAMICS/SUSPECT REACTION TO FORCE **III(h)**
  - A. Suspect attacks officer
  - B. Locking resistance
  - C. Going limp. (Should not use term passive resistance)
  - D. Resisting with apparatus (Chaining to objects, using large pipes with arms locked inside).
  - E. Use of pain compliance/pressure point/distraction techniques
  - F. Mental conditioning for arrest control-Color-coding:
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    - (4) Associates, subjects and officers (resources available)
    - (5) Escape routes, subjects - tactical retreat, officers
    - (6) Footing/balance, officer=s ability to stay on his/her feet
4. Red = fight or flight

V. PHYSICAL CONDITIONING III(a)

- A. Three Biggest Disablers
  1. Heart Attacks
  2. Lower Back and Knee Injuries
  3. Peptic Ulcers
- B. How to Reduce Individual Risk to Above Disablers
  1. Nutrition
  2. Life threatening physical altercations, 90 seconds of explosive endurance

VI. BODY BALANCE/STANCE & MOVEMENT FROM POSITION OF INTERVIEW AND FIGHTING STANCE III(i)

Footwork Review:

- A. Forward shuffle
- B. Rear shuffle
- C. Normal pivot
- D. Shuffle right and left
- E. Pivot right and left
- F. Progressive pivot
- G. Shuffle pivot
- H. How to fall to the ground safely and assume a fighting position
- I. Access to equipment on duty belt while in a fighting stance and on the ground

VII. SEARCH TECHNIQUES/CONTROL HOLD/TAKEDOWN/HANDCUFFING DE-ESCALATION, VERBAL COMMANDS III(c,d,e,f,k)

- A. Overview on restraint devices and need to double lock and check for tightness
  1. Suspect cannot be handcuffed due to injuries
    - a. First Aid - Suspect injured, wounds, fractures
    - b. Special circumstances (i.e. Pregnant females)

- c. Complaint of pain should be documented
  - d. Failing to double lock handcuffs can result in injury to suspect and liability to an agency
- B. Unknown Risk Handcuffing techniques
- 1. Low Profile twist-lock
    - a. Verbal commands
    - b. Twist lock control
    - c. Handcuffing
  - 2. Standing Modified Search, to a rear wrist lock and handcuffing
  - 3. Takedown from standing modified, disengaging, escalating, de-escalating with suspect and movement to more appropriate weapon (impact wpn., chem. agent, etc.) on duty belt.
- C. High risk prone or kneeling, to a prone control and handcuffing.
- 1. High risk kneeling
    - a. Verbal commands
    - b. Low profile twist lock
    - c. Search
    - d. Handcuffing
  - 2. High risk prone
    - a. Verbal commands
    - b. Prone control
    - c. Search
    - d. Handcuffing

### **Impact Weapons**

## VIII. IMPACT WEAPONS REVIEW: INCLUDING STRAIGHT BATON, SIDEHANDLE BATON, FLASHLIGHT, ETC. IDENTIFY TARGET AND NON-TARGET AREAS ON THE BODY

**III(I)**

- A. Overview of course and explain which techniques will be tested
- 1. Safety orientation
  - 2. Footwork review
  - 3. Review strikes, jabs and blocks
    - a. Forward and reverse strike
    - b. Vertical strikes
    - c. Power strike front, rear and yawara jab
    - d. Upper, middle, lower blocks
    - e. Techniques practiced on bags and axe handles
    - f. Stick fighting techniques
  - 4. Baton retention techniques

- a. Circle techniques
- b. Push-pull techniques
- c. Figure 8 techniques

Impact weapon testing will include: balance, proper technique and power. This will be tested in a variety of methods, such as use of the FIST/Redman suit, axe handles and impact bags.

#### IX. TESTING/REMEDICATION

***Testing: Any student scoring below standard on any exercise, as established by the presenter, will be remediated, tested until standard is achieved.***

**III(b)**

# ***Taser (Electronic Weapons)***

## **EXPANDED COURSE OUTLINE (4 hours)**

- I Course Introduction/Nomenclature
  - A. Goals and Objectives
    - 1. A definition and review of the history of electronic weapons
    - 2. Identifying the various parts of the TASER
    - 3. Review Curriculum
  
- II Mechanical Application
  - A. Operation
    - 1. How the TASER functions
    - 2. How the TASER charge affects the human body
    - 3. Electronic incapacitation vs. pain compliance
  
  - B. Deployment
    - 1. The proper use of the TASER
    - 2. When to deploy the TASER
      - a. Use of Force Policy
      - b. Tactical Deployment
  
- III Medical Concerns/Legal Considerations
  - A. Results of Medical Testing
    - 1. Medical risk factors
  
  - B. Case Law
    - 1. Cases related to TASER deployment
  
  - C. Use Of Force Policy
    - 1. Deployment of Less Lethal Weapons
  
- IV Practical Applications/Course Review and Summary/Test /Evaluations
  - A. Practical Test
  
  - B. Firing of the TASER
    - 1. Tactics of deployment
    - 2. Qualification
  
  - C. Review of lessons learned
  
  - D. Written testing

# POST PERISHABLE SKILLS PROGRAM (PSP)

## I – TACTICAL FIREARMS

### COURSE GOAL:

The course will provide the trainee with the minimum topics of tactical firearms and lethal force required in the POST Perishable Skills Training Program (PSP). The trainee will develop the necessary firearms tactical knowledge and skills to survive and win a realistic lethal force encounter.

The course consists of a hands-on/practical skills firearms training for in-service officers.

### TACTICAL FIREARMS

#### **Minimum Topics/Exercises:**

- a. Basic Tactical Firearms Situations, Judgment and Decision-making Exercise(s) – expanded outline must define each exercise and its terminal objective(s)
- b. Class Exercises/Student Evaluation/Testing
- c. Safety Guidelines/Orientation
- d. Sight Alignment, Trigger Control, Accuracy
- e. Target Recognition and Analysis
- f. Weapons Clearing
- g. Live Fire Tactical/or Simunitions Tactical
- h. Policy and/or Legal Issues
- i. Use of Force Considerations (options)
- j. Moral Obligations

### COURSE OBJECTIVES:

The trainee will:

1. Demonstrate knowledge of their individual Department Use of Force/Firearms Policy.
2. Identify the tactical analysis key points related to tactical firearms as reported in the POST Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted (LEOKA) studies (1994 to Present).
3. Demonstrate a minimum standard of tactical handgun proficiency with every technique, exercise, and course-of-fire, to include:
  - a. Judgment and Decision Making
  - b. Weapons Safety
  - c. Basic Presentation Technique
  - d. Fundamentals of Shooting
  - e. Target/Non-Target Identification
  - f. Speed, Accuracy and Effectiveness under stress and movement conditions
  - g. Shot Placement: Stopping Power – Multiple Rounds

**Minimum standards of performance shall be tested by an instructor observing the trainee during their performance of each technique, exercise and course-of-fire. If the trainee does not meet minimum standards, as established by the presenter, remediation will be provided until the standard is met.**

## **EXPANDED COURSE OUTLINE**

### **I. INTRODUCTION/ORIENTATION**

- A. Introduction, Registration and Orientation
- B. Course Objectives/Overview, Exercises, Evaluation/Testing
- C. Weapons Safety Orientation, Review of Range and Shooting Safety Rules **I (c)**  
(Pre-range weapons unloading procedures and lunch/extended break reload/unload rules)
  - 1. All Weapons are to be considered loaded
  - 2. Never point the muzzle at anything you are not willing to shoot at
  - 3. Keep finger off trigger until you are ready to fire
  - 4. Be sure of your target and background
  - 5. Range and Tactical Safety
    - a. Follow Range Rules
    - b. Follow Instructor Commands
    - c. Strict Weapon Discipline and Muzzle Control
    - d. No “Lasering” of personal body parts
    - e. Movement and Reloading only on Double Action
  - 6. Review of Range Safety Rules
    - a. Cover primary elements as a checklist with students
    - b. Local emergency/first aid procedures to include radio/telephone procedures, closest medical facility

### **II. LETHAL FORCE OVERVIEW **I (h, i, j)****

- 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 **I (h, i)****

- A. Use of Force Options
  - 1. Lethal Force within the spectrum of force options
  - 2. Verbal, Hands, Less than 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. Conner
    - a. Reasonable Force

#### IV. POST LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS KILLED/ASSAULTED (LEOKA) STUDIES

- A. 1994/2001 Reports
- B. Vital Statistics from LEOKA Reports
- C. Conclusive Technical Analysis
  - 1. Low Light conditions
  - 2. 5 feet – 10 feet
  - 3. 3 rounds
  - 4. 2 seconds
  - 5. Officer Accuracy: averages 10-20%
  - 6. Use of Cover
  - 7. Summary – Overview

#### V. FUNDAMENTALS OF SHOOTING

**I (d)**

- A. Stance
  - 1. Strong, Balanced Ready Position
  - 2. Isosceles or Weaver
- B. Grip
  - 1. Strong, Effective two-handed grip
  - 2. Isometric Pressure
- C. Sight Picture
  - 1. Sight Alignment
  - 2. Eye Focus – Front Sight Tip
- D. Trigger Control
  - 1. Press...
  - 2. Straight back, steady pressure
- E. Breathing
  - 1. Controlled
  - 2. Fire on exhale
- F. Recover – Follow Through
  - 1. All elements work together
  - 2. Handle recoil
  - 3. Controlled movement back on target

VI. FIVE COUNT PISTOL PRESENTATION

- A. Count One
  - 1. Good grip
  - 2. Holster unsnapped
  - 3. Support hand/arm into chest position
- B. Count Two
  - 1. Draw
  - 2. De-cocker off
  - 3. Pistol is rocked up and forward
  - 4. Wrist is positioned above holster
  - 5. Forearm parallel to ground
  - 6. Trigger finger is indexed
- C. Count Three
  - 1. Punch pistol outward
  - 2. Into support hand
  - 3. Isometric tension
  - 4. Low Ready Positioning
- D. Count Four
  - 1. Pistol raised to eye level
  - 2. Eye focus to front sight
  - 3. Sight alignment/sight picture is verified
- E. Count Five
  - 1. Finger on Trigger
  - 2. Press
  - 3. Maintain sight alignment
- F. Target Recognition and Analysis
  - 1. Did I hit?
  - 2. Did it work?
  - 3. Low Ready – Count Three
  - 4. Assess the Threat
  - 5. Scan
  - 6. Reassess
  - 7. De-cock to Double Action
  - 8. Tactical Reloading
- G. Reholstering
  - 1. ONLY when the tactical situation warrants
  - 2. Reverse of the draw count
  - 3. Count Two
  - 4. Support hand/arm into chest position
  - 5. Additional Scan and Awareness
  - 6. Quick and Effective Holstering
  - 7. Eyes remaining forward on threat

**I (e)**

VII. DRILLS AND COURSES-OF-FIRE

**I (a, b, c, d, e, f, g)**

- A. Range Orientation and Safety Briefing (Second range safety, and command sequence)

**I (c)**

- B. All courses emphasize:
  - 1. Weapons Safety
  - 2. Muzzle and Fire Discipline
  - 3. Fundamentals of Shooting
  - 4. Five Count Presentation
- C. Warm up Course
  - 1. Eight rounds into the 10 ring at 15 yards (Precision Shooting)
  - 2. Two times
- D. Combat Reload Exercise/Weapons Clearing **I (f)**
  - 1. Tactically reloading (bringing handgun back up to full capacity)
  - 2. When shooting has stopped
  - 3. Move to cover
  - 4. De-cock/Double Action
  - 5. Proper grip of fresh magazine
  - 6. Strip and replace in-gun magazine
  - 7. Used magazine in pocket, not pouch
  - 8. Practice and Proficiency demonstration
- E. Flashlight Shooting Exercise
  - 1. Carries (define)/Tactical
  - 2. Alternate flashlight shooting techniques
  - 3. Safety precautions
  - 4. Dry fire practice
  - 5. Reloading
    - a. Move to one knee/cover
    - b. Placing flashlight behind the knee
- F. Weapon Malfunction Exercise (split class into two groups)
  - 1. Group 1, Failure to Fire
    - a. Clearance Drill – Tap, Roll, and Rack
      - 1) Practice with dummy rounds
      - 2) With live mags
    - b. Live fire, five times
  - 2. Group 2, Double Feed
    - a. Clearance Drill – Lock, Drop, Rack, Load **I (f)**
      - 1) Practice with dummy rounds
      - 2) With live mags
    - b. Live fire, five times
- G. Ball and Dummy Drills
  - 1. Three mags with mix of five live rounds, three dummy rounds
  - 2. Proper clearance
  - 3. Seven yard line, six magazines
- H. Failure to incapacitate suspect (Drugs/Body Armor) Drills **I (e)**
  - 1. Theory
    - a. Target the brain, turn off the neurological switch
  - 2. Shot Placement
    - a. Ocular “T”

3. Seven yard line, 2 and 2
    - a. Two magazines
    - b. With tactical loading/reloading
- I. Double Tap Drill **I (g)**
1. Shot Placement
    - a. Optimum 4" spread
    - b. Upper Thoracic Cavity
  2. Stopping Power
    - a. Maximum Shock – Stopping Power
    - b. Vs. Bleeding out
      - 1) Major artery – up to 12 seconds
  3. Controlled Pair **I (d)**
    - a. Sight Picture, Smooth Trigger Pull
    - b. Seven yard line and out
    - c. Two magazines
  4. Accelerated Pair
    - a. Flash sight picture/Front sight
    - b. Five – seven yards and closer
    - c. Double taps emphasizing speed and accuracy
    - d. Two magazines
- J. Spread Fire Course
1. Threat Assessment/Threat Prioritization
    - a. Threat ID
    - b. Threat type, lethality, and range
    - c. Highest treat prioritization
  2. Three targets at the seven yard line, two rounds each, three times
    - a. Two magazines
    - b. With tactical reloads

**Testing: Any student scoring below standard on any exercise, as established by the presenter, will be remediated, tested until standard is achieved.** **I (b)**

# **LASSEN COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE RIFLE COURSE**

- COURSE TITLE:** FIREARMS/TACTICAL RIFLE  
Includes all shoulder-fired weapons that are not a shotgun
- COURSE NUMBER:** 32075
- COURSE HOURS:** 16
- COURSE GOAL:** To provide students with the information and hands-on experience needed to effectively use a Rifle
- AUDIENCE:** Sworn Peace Officers, including Level I and Level II Reserve Officers who are being introduced to a rifle and will qualify and carry it on duty in the scope of their employment
- NOTE:** Successful completion of this course satisfies the legislative training mandate to possess short barrel rifles as specified in Penal Code section 33220(b) and the Commission training requirement to possess long barrel rifles as specified in Commission Regulation 1081.

## **COURSE OBJECTIVES**

Under the supervision of a qualified instructor, and using an approved law enforcement rifle, each student will:

- I. Demonstrate their understanding of the Four Basic Safety Rules for handling firearms.
- II. Demonstrate the ability to field strip the weapon and to properly clean and maintain it.
- III. Be provided with and demonstrate understanding of the agency policy regarding the use of firearms.
- IV. Demonstrate the ability to properly load, unload, and fire the weapon and to clear malfunctions that might occur with the weapon.
- V. Demonstrate the ability to apply the fundamentals for rifle marksmanship to fire accurately from the prone, kneeling, sitting and standing positions.
- VI. Demonstrate proficiency with the weapon and obtain agency qualification.

## **REQUIRED CONTENT**

### **Commission Regulation 1081**

- (1) Law Update
- (2) Review of Use of Force Issues, Agency Policies, and Mission
- (3) Safety Issues
- (4) Nomenclature, Specifications, and Capabilities
- (5) Firearm Care, Breakdown, and Cleaning
- (6) Tactical Considerations
- (7) Skill Development and Qualification

## **EXPANDED COURSE OUTLINE**

- I. Introduction and Orientation
- II. Laws and Agency Policy
  - A. Penal Code section 32610(b)
    1. Possession of Within Scope of Employment
  - B. Penal Code section 33220(b)
    1. Training requirement
  - C. Agency Firearms Use and Use of Force Policies
    1. Use of Force options
    2. Department Policy
  - D. Law Update
    1. Tennessee vs. Garner
    2. Graham vs. Conner
- III. Safety and Range Rules
  - A. The Four Basic Safety Rules include
    1. Treat all guns as if they are loaded.
    2. Never point the muzzle at anything you are not willing to destroy.
    3. Keep your finger off the trigger until your sights are on the target.
    4. Always be sure of your target and beyond.
  - B. Range Rules
    1. After weapons have been grounded, and the line has been called safe by an instructor do not touch the weapon until all students are back from their targets, and the instructor has given the okay.
    2. If a problem arises on the line, raise your non-gun-hand to summon an instructor.

#### IV. Nomenclature, Specifications and Capabilities

##### A. Nomenclature

1. Front and Rear Sights
2. Bolt Catch
3. Magazine Release
4. Safety/Selector
5. Magazine
6. Sling and Sling Attachments

##### B. Specifications

1. Type of Weapon
2. Barrel Length
3. Overall Length
4. Caliber
5. Magazine Capacity
6. Weight (empty)
7. Type of Sights
8. Approximate Muzzle Velocity

##### C. Capabilities

1. Maximum Range
2. Maximum Effective Range
3. Penetration of Soft Body Armor
4. Full/Semi-Automatic

#### V. Firearm Care, Disassembly/Assembly, and Maintenance

- A. Refer to the manufacturer's care and operation manual.

#### VI. Basic Shooting Skills

##### A. Stance/Position

1. Standing
2. Kneeling
3. Sitting
4. Prone

##### B. Sight Alignment/Picture

1. Sight Alignment
2. Top of front sight post centered in the rear peep.
3. 100 percent focus is on the top edge of the front sight post. The rear peep and target are blurred.
4. Instructor will illustrate proper sight alignment.

##### C. Sight Picture

1. Defined as the relationship of sight alignment to the target.

- D. Trigger Control
  1. Emphasize that this is the single most important element.
  2. Shooter must apply gradual pressure on the trigger for a surprise trigger break so as to not disturb sight alignment when the shot is made.
- E. Grip/Stock Weld
- F. Breathing
  1. Breath must be held at the moment the shot is made.
  2. Breathing while firing will cause vertical stringing of shots.
  3. Holding breath too long will cause vision to blur and muscles to tremble, so the shot must be made before this happens.
- G. Follow Through
  1. Maintain all the elements throughout the shot.

## VII. Clearing Malfunctions and Stoppages

- A. In close quarter confrontations, consider immediate transition to the handgun
- B. Failure to fire
  1. "Tap, Rack, Assess"
    - a. Seat magazine by hitting it with heel of hand
    - b. Pull bolt to rear and release
    - c. Obtain sight picture
    - d. Assess if follow-up shots are necessary
  2. Stove pipe
    - a. Tilt rifle so that ejection port faces the ground
    - b. Pull bolt to rear and release
    - c. Obtain sight picture
    - d. Assess if follow-up shots are necessary
  3. Feed way stoppages
    - a. Lock the bolt to the rear
    - b. Remove the magazine from the weapon
      1. Discard magazine
    - c. Clear live rounds from the receiver and chamber
    - d. Insert a fresh loaded magazine
    - e. Chamber a round
    - f. Obtain sight picture
    - g. Assess if follow-up shots are necessary

## VIII. Tactical Considerations

- A. Based on agency guidelines and training
- B. Physical environment
- C. Be aware of cover and concealment

- D. Rifle caliber rounds will penetrate soft body armor... (Yours or theirs!).
- E. The Patrol Rifle affords the opportunity to maintain safe distances to adversaries.
- F. The Patrol Rifle affords an increased effective range over the service shotgun and handgun.
- G. The Patrol Rifle affords more accuracy than a service shotgun with a rifled slug.
- H. The Patrol Rifle is easier to load and re-load than a service shotgun.
- I. The Patrol Rifle has a larger ammunition capacity than a service shotgun.

IX. Shooting Decision

- A. Know your abilities and limitations, and those of your weapon.
- B. Exercise fire discipline within agency guidelines and the parameters of applicable State and Federal laws.

X. Skill Development

- A. Dry Firing Exercises
  - 1. Done on the range under the direct supervision of the instructors.
  - 2. Dry fire each position (standing, kneeling, sitting, and prone).
- B. Live Firing Exercises
  - 1. Done on the range under the direct supervision of the instructors.
  - 2. Live fire each position (standing, kneeling, sitting, and prone).
  - 3. Live fire at various distances based on agency mission and environment.
  - 4. Live fire at multiple targets.
  - 5. Precision shooting exercises.
  - 6. Reloading and firing exercises.
  - 7. Malfunction exercises.
  - 8. Move and fire exercises.
  - 9. Close quarter tactical shooting.

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