

**TACTICAL FIREARMS
POST PERISHABLE SKILLS PROGRAM (PSP)
4 Hours**

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
 - 6. Review of Range Safety Rules

Topics:

Some classroom discussion
Dryfire Drills
Live fire Drills
Quals

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
 - 4. 835a PC – Many changes and additional sections added
 - 5. AB 392 – “only when the officer reasonably believes, based on the totality of the circumstances, that such force is necessary”
- B. Department Policy
 - 1. Reasonable Cause to Believe

2. Imminent Threat
3. Death or Serious Bodily Injury
 - i. Deadly force: that amount of force likely to cause death, or serious bodily injury
 - ii. SBI: serious impairment of physical condition such as, bone fracture, disfigurement, loss of limb, loss of consciousness, etc...
4. Fleeing Violent Felon Specifications – Can we shoot a fleeing felon? You can use deadly force to prevent the suspects escape where there is probable cause to believe the suspect has committed a crime involving the infliction or threatened infliction of serious physical harm; if the officer reasonably believes that the person will cause death or SBI to another unless immediately apprehended.
 - i. New: An officer shall not use deadly force against a person based on the danger that person poses to themselves, if an objectively reasonable officer would believe the person does not pose an imminent threat of death or SBI to the officer or another person.
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. Objectively 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

I (e)

1. Did I hit?
2. Did it work? – Remember just cause someone got shot doesn't mean it will immediately stop them. The body stops because it loses blood. You need to make enough holes to make the body bleed out.
3. Low Ready – Count Three
4. Assess the Threat
5. Scan
6. Reassess
7. De-cock to Double Action
8. Tactical Reloading

- G. Re-holstering
 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

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. Warm up Course
 1. 5 yard line – 1 round at the bullseye on threat command (5x) (Precision Shooting)
 2. Evaluate if shooters are anticipating the recoil
 3. Anticipation drill – Nothing in chamber, full mag in gun. Threat command fire empty chamber, tap rack, 1 round. (5x)
Threat command fire empty chamber, tap rack, 2 rounds (3x)

- C. Tactical Reload Exercise **I (f)**
 1. Tactical 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

Live Fire Course:

2 mags full

Threat command – fire 2 rounds, on the command complete a tac reload, come to low ready.
(6 Reloads)

- D. Flashlight Shooting Exercise – Dummy rounds
 1. Carries (define)/Tactical
 2. Alternate flashlight shooting techniques
 - a. Harries
 - b. Stacked Hands
 - c. USMC Embassy
 - d. Side By Side
 - e. Neck Index
 - f. Palm Squeeze
 - g. Weapon light
 - h. Reloading – Behind Knee / Under Armpit

3. Safety precautions – Only manipulate weapon light with thumb
Suspects will shoot towards the light
4. Dry fire practice

Live Fire Course:

2 mags 10 rounds each

Threat command – 2 rounds at the target using the designated shooting platform

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| E. Weapon Malfunction Exercise | |
| 1. Failure to Fire | I (f) |
| 2. Double Feed | |
| F. Failure to incapacitate suspect (Drugs/Body Armor) Drills | I (e) |
| 1. Target the brain or pelvic cradle | |
| 2. Shot Placement | |
| 3. Seven-yard line, 2 and 2 | |
| G. Double Tap Drill | I (g) |
| 1. Shot Placement | |
| 2. Stopping Power | |
| 3. Controlled Pair | I (d) |
| 4. Accelerated Pair | |
| H. Spread Fire Course | |
| 1. Threat Assessment/Threat Prioritization | |
| 2. Three targets at the seven-yard line, two rounds each, 3 shooters max. | |

Live Fire Course:

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

Pistol Qual
Rifle Qual
Shotgun Qual