



SONOMA COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE - 5380
FIREARMS – PERISHABLE SKILLS PROGRAM (PSP)
COURSE #: 29501- REVISED APRIL 2022

Expanded Course Outline

Statement of Purpose:

The course will provide deputies a working knowledge of the minimum requirements for developing & maintaining their survival mindset, and the constitutional limitations to the use of force, as it relates to firearms.

The course may consist of a lecture, discussion, hands-on practical skills training, live courses of fire and/or scenarios, all of which pertain to the above mentioned subject matter for in-service deputies. *This course complies with the legislative content and mandates of AB392 and California Penal Code Section 835a.*

Required Content (Commission Regulation 1081) – Noted in red

1. Policy and/or Legal Standards
2. Use of Force Considerations
3. Safety Policy / Orientation
4. Moral Obligations
5. Sight Alignment / Trigger Control / Accuracy
6. Target Recognition and Analysis
7. Weapons Clearing / Manipulations
8. Live Fire
9. Basic Tactical Firearms Situations / Judgement / Decision Making Exercises
10. Class Exercises / Student Evaluation / Testing

Course Objectives:

The Trainee will:

1. Demonstrate knowledge of their individual Department's Use of Force and Firearms Policies.
2. Identify the tactical analysis key points related to tactical firearms as reported in 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. Judgement and Decision Making
 - b. Firearms Safety

- c. Fundamentals of Marksmanship
- d. Safe Drawing and Presenting Firearms
- e. Threat Assessment and Identification
- f. Speed, Accuracy and Effectiveness under Stress and Movement Conditions
- g. Shot Placement: Combat Effectiveness
- h. Malfunctions Clearing
- i. Loading and Reloading
- j. Deputies will have updated training in de-escalation and firearms training.

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.

Lecture / Discussion

I. Registration, Introduction and Course Overview

- a. POST roster distribution
- b. Course Overview
 - i. Use of Force policy changes per SB230 and legal update
 - ii. Firearms
 - 1. Safety Orientation (3)
 - 2. Stance and grip
 - 3. Sight alignment and sight picture
 - 4. Trigger press/control
 - 5. Follow through
 - 6. Testing and evaluation

II. Areas of Potential Litigation

- a. If we are going to get sued, it will most likely be in one of the following areas:
 - a. Pursuits
 - 1. When the officer causes an accident or the fleeing suspect
 - b. Shootings
 - 1. Officers will almost always be sued after an officer involved shooting.
 - c. Impact Weapons
 - 1. The injuries sustained can lead to law suits.
 - d. Entries into residences

1. Unlawful entries open us up to major civil issues especially if it results in a use of force.
- e. Handcuffing and Arrests
 1. Make sure probable cause exists.
 2. Check for fit and double lock.
- f. Taser
 1. More and more deaths are showing tazers as a contributing factor.
 2. This means more lawsuits.

III. Qualified Immunity – (1)

- b. Extends to deputies engaged in the performance of discretionary acts.
 - a. If the deputy is acting in good faith they are immune from civil liability.
- c. It is lost when there is a breach of clearly established Constitutional law.
 - a. Any time there is a breach of Constitutional law there is no immunity for the deputy.
 1. This opens them up to civil liability.

IV. Federal Civil Rights Affecting Use of Force. (SB 230) (1)

d. Title 18 U.S.C. 242 & 241

- a. Deprivation of any right under color of authority.
 1. This applies when we are on duty.
- b. Conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, intimidate.
 1. While employed as a uniformed peace officer.

e. Title 42 U.S.C. 1983

- a. Civil rights act (punitive damages)
 1. If we intentionally violate a person's civil rights we can be held personally liable.

f. Failure to Intervene (SB 230)

- a. An Officer is guilty when they have reason to know:
 1. Excessive force is being used, OR
 2. A person was unjustifiably arrested, OR
 3. Any constitutional violation has been committed, AND
 4. The Officer has a reasonable opportunity to intervene.
- b. Intervention by officers:
 1. Strongly caution, OR
 2. Physically restrain, AND

3. Immediately report the incident.

V. Excessive Force defined: (SB 230) – (2)

- g. Force which is not justified in light of all the circumstances. (Black's Law dictionary)
 - a. This still takes into account the totality of the circumstances.
 1. This applies when Deputies go beyond what is necessary.

VI. Creating Conditions & Tactical Failures Leading to Force: (AB 392)–(1), (9)

- h. Response to vehicular assault
 - a. *IF* the officer is in a stationary position
 - b. *AND* the suspect directs the vehicle at the officer,
 - c. *THEN* the officer is justified in shooting to protect themselves.

However:
 - d. *IF* the suspect and his/her vehicle is moving
 - e. *AND* the officer moves in front of the vehicle,
 - f. *THEN* there is NO right to shoot.
- i. Valid Core transaction – The basis of force (**SB 230**)
 - a. Lacking valid probable cause or reasonable suspicion renders any use of force unjustifiable by the officer.
 1. Did the officer have the right to be there, even though the force may have been self-defense?
 2. Did the officer put themselves in danger, requiring the use of force?
- j. Public Duty Doctrine
 - a. DeShaney v. Winnebago Co. Department of Social Services (109 S.Ct.998 (1989))
 1. Officers have no duty to protect the general public from third party harm, absent a special relationship.
 2. Special relationship requirements:
 - a. Officer created the danger
 - i. EX: Pulling a vehicle over on the freeway
 - b. Officer has knowledge of impending danger
 - i. EX: Pulling a vehicle over in a dangerous neighborhood.
 - c. Officer has custody of the plaintiff
 3. Duty to protect doctrine requirements:

- a. Officer is aware of general dangerousness of the area
- b. Reckless disregard for the safety of the person abandoned
- c. General knowledge of danger coupled with conspiracy to harm
- d. Abandonment of individuals who are being assaulted
 - i. If these are present, we are bound to protect.
- 4. Humanitarian and Moral obligation VS Legal basis. **(4)**
 - a. Even if the law doesn't require it, there still is a moral obligation to protect the innocent.

VII. 835a P.C. (AB 392) – (1), (2)

- k. Officers may use reasonable force to affect arrest, prevent escape, and overcome resistance.
 - a. Evaluated by the perspective of an objectively reasonable officer:
 - 1. Based on the totality of the circumstances known to the officer at the time.
 - 2. Totality of the circumstances is defined as all the facts known to the peace officer at the time, including the conduct of the officer and subject leading up to the use of deadly force.
 - 3. To defend against an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or to another person.
 - 4. Based on the present ability, opportunity and apparent intent of the subject, not based on fear alone.
 - b. Individuals with physical, mental health, developmental or intellectual disabilities may not have the ability to understand or comply with commands from peace officers.
 - 1. Shall not use deadly force against a person based on the danger that the person poses just to themselves.
 - 2. Use of de-escalation tactics can be useful when dealing with this population.
- l. Officers need not retreat or desist from efforts based on the suspect's actions.
 - a. Officers are not required to back down if threatened.
 - b. Officers are also not required to retreat from the suspect.
 - 1. This could create tactical issues for the officers.
 - 2. If the officer has a tactical advantage they do not need to give it up.
- m. Sonoma County Sheriff's Office - Use of Force Policy

- a. Section 300.2, 3rd Paragraph: *“The Office recognizes and respects the value of all human life and dignity without prejudice to anyone. Vesting deputies with the authority to use reasonable force and to protect the public welfare requires monitoring, evaluation and a careful balancing of all interests. It is the policy of this Office that deputies shall use only that force which is objectively reasonable, given the facts and circumstances known at the time of the event to effectively bring an incident under control.”*

VIII. Foundations of Force (SB 230) – (2)

- a. Seizures of persons
 - i. Intentionally use force or influence to stop movement, OR
 - ii. The person submits to show of authority.
 - 1. This is in the mind of the person being contacted, not the officer.
- b. Classifications of police contacts
 - i. Consensual
 - 1. The subject is free to leave and decline conversation.
 - 2. No coercion by the officer at any time.
 - ii. Detentions
 - 1. Based on reasonable suspicion.
 - 2. Subject is not free to leave.
 - 3. Reasonable force can be used to enforce the detention.
 - iii. Arrest
 - 1. Based on probable cause.
 - 2. The subject is not free to leave.
 - 3. Reasonable force can be used to enforce the detention.
- c. Special Detention searches
 - i. Terry search
 - 1. Limited search for weapons
 - 2. Officers need two separate reasonable suspicions to stop and search for weapons.
 - a. Evidentiary standard to support the detention.
 - b. Suspicion of the subject's armed and dangerous status.
 - ii. Officer safety searches
 - 1. Officer's duties require close proximity to the subject.
 - 2. Circumstances show the subject may be armed.

3. The intrusion balances with the apparent danger of the circumstances for the detention.

IX. Graham v. Conner – (1)

a. Two effects of this decision:

- i. It created a national standard for all police uses of force.
 1. Prior to Graham all states operated under their own use of force standards.
- ii. Moved all uses of force under the 4th amendment.
 1. This qualified the use of force as a seizure.

b. Factors in the use of force under Graham

- i. Officers have the right to use force within the authority of arrest.
 1. Based on the thresholds talked about before.
- ii. Officers are forced to make split second decisions.
 1. Lawyers can debate for months, the decisions officers have to make in split seconds.
- iii. Officers are not measured against "underlying motive."
 1. You may have policy issues with this, but not necessarily with the courts.
 2. So long as the force was justified.
- iv. Must consider whether the suspect poses an immediate threat to the safety of officers or others.
 1. If there is no threat we cannot use force.
- v. Must consider the severity of the crime at issue.
 1. The force used must match the crime at hand.
- vi. Active resistance by the suspect to the arrest or attempt to evade arrest.
- vii. Reasonableness must be judged from the perspective of the officer at the scene.
 1. It is what the officer experienced NOT anyone else.
- viii. Reasonableness is not based on 20/20 hindsight.

c. Objective reasonableness defined:

- i. From the perspective of a reasonable officer.
- ii. Totality of the facts known *at the time the force was used*.
 1. Things learned "after the fact" are not considered.
- iii. Without regard for the officers underlying intent motivation.
- iv. Based on the knowledge the officer acted properly under established law at the time.

1. If we do not act properly under established law we cannot be objectively reasonable.

X. Tennessee v. Garner – (1)

- a. Set strict guidelines in the use of deadly force to stop fleeing felons
 - i. Moved deadly force under the 4th amendment
 - ii. Created a national standard for the use of deadly force against a fleeing suspect.
 - iii. Created the "reasonable officer standard"
 1. Would an officer with same or similar training and experience,
 2. facing like or similar circumstances,
 3. Act in the same way or use similar judgment?
- b. Main considerations:
 - i. Only the facts known to the officer at the time of the shooting.
 - ii. The type of crime involved.
 1. Officers cannot shoot a grand theft suspect in the back if they are fleeing, unless there are other circumstances involved.
 - iii. Threat to present or future officers, should arrest be delayed.
 - iv. Threat to the public, should the suspect get away.
 - v. Type of resistance offered by the suspect.
 - vi. A warning to stop should be given, if possible.
- c. Garner Test:
 - i. Officer has the probable cause to believe the suspect committed or threatened a crime of violence AND
 - ii. He is believed to be armed or presents a danger to the public or officers.

XI. Report Writing (2)

- a. Rules of thumb
 - i. If it isn't in the original report it didn't happen. (In the eyes of a jury)
 1. Make sure the original report contains all of the necessary and required information.
 - ii. All of our actions are a reaction to the suspect's.
 1. Write the report as it happened.
 2. If the suspect made an action that you reacted to, write it that way.
 - iii. Be extremely detailed with everything.

1. Write it like a movie script so the jury can see all of what happened.
2. Assume everyone reading it needs you to paint a picture for them.

XII. Physiological Effects of the Combat Experience (2)

- a. Our bodies will undergo significant changes during periods of intense stress and it is important to understand these so you can operate through it.
 - i. Tunnel vision
 1. Our vision constricts and focuses on the threat to our safety.
 - ii. Loss of hearing
 - iii. Loss of fine motor skills
 1. This is caused by the blood moving to our core and away from our extremities.
 - iv. Voiding the bowels and bladder
 1. This is a normal occurrence due the body getting rid of anything it does not need to survive.
 - v. Sense of non-reality
 1. The feeling of "This isn't happening."
 2. It can take time for these unexpected things to register
 - vi. And the most dangerous – hyper-vigilance or freezing in place
 1. This leaves us as a stationary target for any assault.
 2. When in doubt MOVE.
 - vii. Fight or Flight
 1. This is the body's natural, uncontrollable reaction to a perceived threat.
 - a. The heart rate will elevate and a dump of adrenaline and other chemicals will occur.
 - b. This is an uncontrollable response by our bodies and we are hardwired from birth.

XIII. POST Law Enforcement Officers Killed / Assaulted Studies

- a. Current Reports and Vital Statistics from LEOKA Reports
 - i. Line of Duty Deaths
 - ii. Statistics Over Time
- b. Conclusive Tactical Analysis
 - i. Low light conditions
 - ii. 5-10 feet
 - iii. 2 rounds

- iv. 2 seconds
- v. Officer Accuracy – less than %20
- vi. Use of Cover
- vii. Summary

XIV. Survivor's Mindset (2)

- a. Stay alive! Then prove your conduct was proper.
 - i. The most important thing is to go home at the end of the shift.
- b. Knowing the law and limitations of your authority before a force incident will allow you to concentrate on reacting to the suspect's threat, and not to the potential consequences.
 - i. Officers should be up to date on the laws and policies that govern them before they are faced with these situations.
 - 1. If they know the laws up front, they won't have to think about them during the incident.
- c. An officer's worry about administrative and civil issues connected to the use of force may have an impact on their decision process during a fight for their lives.
 - i. Try not to let this happen.
 - ii. Make sound legal and ethical decisions

XV. Preparing for Combat (2)

- a. Visualization:
 - i. Visualize yourself engaged in a variety of combat experiences, always picture yourself taking some kind of action and ALWAYS picture yourself successful in the scenario!
 - 1. Studies have shown that visualization can be nearly as beneficial as physical training.
 - 2. This has been done with a basketball study and a piano study.
- b. Practice:
 - i. How you train often times dictates how prepared you are for combat and how quickly you will respond.
 - 1. This will develop your body's auto response to certain situations.
 - 2. It will help you react faster to situations you have trained for.
- c. Survival Mindset:
 - i. In a life or death struggle, you MUST have the will and desire to survive.
 - 1. Quitting is not an option.
 - ii. When in doubt MOVE!
- d. In the Aftermath:

- i. Consider Professional counseling and/or peer support.
- ii. Resist the urge to second guess yourself.
 - 1. This can be a seriously destructive path.
- iii. Accept the fact that there will be many "Monday Morning Quarterbacks" forming opinions about what you should or should not have done.
 - 1. You don't have to agree or listen to them, just understand they are there.

XVI. Considerations in Combat (of officer and suspect) (2), (9)

- a. All of these things can affect the outcome of a physical confrontation. They can play a role in what level of force an officer will use.
 - i. Physical Fitness / Conditioning
 - 1. Are you in as good of shape as you should be?
 - 2. Is the suspect in better shape?
- b. Mental preparation
 - i. Are you mentally prepared for what you may encounter?
- c. Knowing ones limitations & capabilities
 - i. Be aware of your limitations and capabilities.
 - 1. We do not have to match the suspect's limitations.
- d. Maintaining the will to survive
 - i. Never give up.
- e. **Use of Deadly Force Review (2)**
 - i. When Force may be Applied
 - ii. Defense of self
 - iii. Defense of others
 - iv. Effect Arrest
 - v. Overcome Resistance
 - vi. Prevent Escape
- f. Use of Deadly Force – **(1), (2)**
 - i. SCSO Policy – 4.4 Deadly Force Applications
 - 1. *While the use of a firearm is expressly considered deadly force, other force might also be considered deadly force if the Deputy reasonably anticipates and intends that the force applied will create a substantial likelihood of causing death or very serious injury. Use of deadly force is justified in the following circumstances:*

- a. *A deputy may use deadly force to protect him or herself or others from what they reasonably believe would be an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury.*
 - b. *A deputy may use deadly force to affect the arrest or prevent the escape of a suspected felon where the deputy has probable cause to believe that the suspect poses a significant threat of death or serious bodily injury to the deputy or others. Under such circumstances, a verbal warning should precede the use of deadly force, where feasible.*
- g. Basis for Deadly Force
- i. The objective and reasonable belief that your life or safety (or another's) is in imminent danger of death or great bodily injury given the totality of the facts known to the officer at the time of their actions.
 - 1. Imminent jeopardy = Perceived threat, ability, means, and opportunity.
 - 2. Great bodily injury = Loss of consciousness, concussion, bone fracture, impairment of bodily member or organ, wound requiring extensive suturing, or serious disfigurement.

Perishable Knowledge and Physical Skills -

XVII. Safety Protocols – (3)

- a. Review the POST approved safety plan.
 - i. Read through the safety protocol with the students and instructors.
 - 1. All guns are always loaded – be absolutely sure of the condition of your gun;
 - 2. Never let your muzzle cover anything you aren't willing to destroy – read positions, communication, awareness;
 - 3. Keep your finger off the trigger until you are on target and have decided to shoot;
 - 4. Be sure of your target and what is around – life is not static, people move.
 - ii. Follow Range Instructors commands at all times
 - iii. Prior to asking students to perform a drill, the Range Instructor(s) will:
 - 1. Introduce the drill;

2. Explain the drill and;
3. Demonstrate the drill
- iv. Each student acts as a Range Safety Officer while on the range
 1. In the event of a “Cease Fire,” all students should repeat the call

XVIII. Equipment

- a. Weapons Maintenance and Duty Belt Inspection
 - i. Firearms
 1. Focus on maintenance and serviceability
 - ii. Duty Belt and attached equipment
 1. Focus on practicality of set-up, take reloading into account
- b. Targets
 - i. SCSO Standard Paper IPSC target with shapes and numbers
 1. Targets may be reused throughout the day

XIX. Fundamentals – (5), (6)

- a. Stance
 - i. Feet shoulder width apart,
 - ii. support foot ahead of strong foot,
 - iii. body weight over balls of feet,
 - iv. head up
- b. Grip
 - i. Strong hand high on the handgun’s back strap
 - ii. Contact of both hands on frame,
 - iii. Get enough finger on the trigger
 1. Don’t use the very tip of the finger, and don’t go past the first knuckle joint.
- c. Presentation and Draw (Five Count Pistol Draw)
 - i. Heel of hand to grip contact;
 - ii. Release retention device(s)
 - iii. Establish grip in the holster
 - iv. Position/movement of support hand to the strong hand as weapon is removed from the holster
 - v. Extension of weapon toward the target;
 1. Discuss when the finger is placed on the trigger:
 2. When a lethal or potentially lethal threat has been identified
AND
 3. When the deputy’s weapon is on target AND
 4. The decision to shoot has been made.

- d. Sight Alignment and Sight Picture
 - i. Top of the front and rear sights are even, with equal light on each side
 - ii. Place these properly aligned sights where you want your shot to go
- e. Trigger Press and Control
 - i. “Press” the trigger with constant backward force while maintaining sight alignment and sight picture on target
 - 1. Discuss “pulling/jerking” the trigger
 - a. Erratic and inconsistent amount of backward force on the trigger
- f. Follow-through
 - i. Maintain sight picture and sight alignment on target, even after the decision to stop shooting has been made
 - 1. Consider a tactical reload if time and circumstances permit
 - ii. Scan the target and surrounding area (including behind you) before re-holstering your weapon.

XX. Course of Fire – (7), (8), (9), (10)

- a. Drill #1
 - i. Load Count:
 - 1. Three (3) magazines loaded to five (5) rounds each
 - ii. Distance:
 - 1. Three (3) yards
 - iii. Course of Fire:
 - 1. Slow fire all rounds, utilizing all three (3) magazines
 - iv. Objectives:
 - 1. Correct sight alignment and sight picture
 - 2. Proper trigger press
 - 3. Bullet placement should be focused in the upper “A” box
 - v. Tape all hits outside of “A” box
- b. Drill #2
 - i. Load Count:
 - 1. Three (3) magazines loaded to five (5) rounds each
 - ii. Distance:
 - 1. Five (5) yards
 - iii. Course of Fire:
 - 1. Slow fire all rounds, utilizing all three magazines
 - iv. Objective:
 - 1. Correct sight alignment and sight picture
 - 2. Proper trigger press

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- 3. Bullet placement should be focused in the upper “A” box
- v. Tape all hits outside of the “A” box
- c. Drill #3
 - i. Load Count:
 - 1. One (1) magazine loaded to ten (10) rounds
 - ii. Distance:
 - 1. Ten (10) yards
 - iii. Couse of Fire:
 - 1. Ten (10) rounds in twelve (12) seconds
 - iv. Objective:
 - 1. Correct sight alignment and sight picture
 - 2. Proper trigger press under stress (time)
 - 3. Bullet placement should be focused in the upper “A” box
 - v. Tape all hits outside of the “A” box
- d. Drill #4
 - i. Load Count:
 - 1. Three (3) magazines loaded to five (5) rounds each
 - ii. Distance:
 - 1. Five (5), ten (10) and fifteen (15) yards
 - iii. Course of Fire:
 - 1. Fifteen (15) Seconds maximum allowed time.
 - 2. From the holster, five (5) rounds each, from fifteen (15), ten (10) and five (5) yards
 - 3. Run once as a group
 - 4. Run a second time, one at a time, under stress (timer)
 - iv. Objective:
 - 1. Sight alignment and sight picture
 - 2. Proper trigger press
 - 3. Incorporating movement and stress (time)
 - 4. Bullet placement should be focused on the upper “A” box
- e. Reloads - Discuss and Demonstrate
 - i. Speed Reload – whether in or out of battery
 - 1. Orientation of magazine pouch
 - a. Vertical versus horizontal
 - 2. Movement of pistol to acquire release
 - a. Depress magazine release button to eject empty magazine from weapon
 - b. Bring weapon up, toward field of view
 - c. Rotate weapon to expose empty magazine well
 - 3. Gripping of magazine

- a. Grip the bottom of the magazine with the palm
 - b. Index the front of the magazine with index finger of support hand
 - i. Allows for easier insertion of the magazine into the magazine well
4. Pistol location and angle
 - a. Kant pistol to allow fresh magazine to be inserted more easily
5. Visual Focus and Focal Shift
 - a. Maintain focus down range
 - b. Bring pistol and fresh magazine up to field of view to assist with insertion of fresh magazine
6. Seating of Magazine
 - a. Make sure the fresh magazine completely seats in the pistol
7. Getting Pistol Back into Battery (if lock-back occurs)
 - a. Overhand
 - i. Hold the pistol firmly with strong hand
 - ii. Support hand takes an overhand grip on the top of the slide, and pulls back WHILE
 - iii. Strong hand pushes forward (opposing directions), allowing the slide to release, ultimately charging the pistol
 - b. Slide-stop
 - i. Confirm magazine is seated
 - ii. Use the slide-stop release mechanism to allow slide to release forward, ultimately charging the pistol
- ii. Tactical Reloads – whether traditional with retention or an in-battery speed reload
 1. Intent and/or Goal
 - a. Refresh weapon to allow for most available rounds in weapon
 2. Conditions
 - a. Time
 - i. Does the situation you are in allow?
 - b. Cover
 - i. Material/objects between you and the threat that will stop rounds coming toward you
 - c. Concealment

- i. Material/objects that prevent/hinder the threat from seeing you, but **WILL NOT** stop incoming rounds
 - 3. Traditional Tactical Reload with Retention
 - a. Remove partially spent magazine and secure in pocket
 - b. Acquire fresh magazine from magazine pouch and seat it in the weapon
 - 4. In-Battery Speed Reload – a form of tactical reload
 - a. Same steps as described in Section XXIII.e.1-7
 - b. Secure partially spent magazine (if safe to do so)
 - f. Drill #5
 - i. Load Count:
 - 1. Three (3) magazines loaded to one (1) round each
 - ii. Distance:
 - 1. Five (5) yards
 - iii. Course of Fire:
 - 1. Fire one (1) round from first magazine, speed reload, fire second round from second magazine, speed reload, fire third round from third magazine
 - iv. Objective:
 - 1. Bullet placement should be in the “A” box of the head on the target.
 - g. Drill #6
 - i. Load Count:
 - 1. Three (3) magazines loaded to one (1) round each
 - ii. Distance:
 - 1. Ten (10) yards
 - iii. Course of Fire:
 - 1. Fire one (1) round from first magazine, speed reload, fire second round from second magazine, speed reload, fire third round from third magazine
 - iv. Objective:
 - 1. Bullet placement should be in the “A” box of the head on the target.
 - h. Malfunction Clearance – Discuss and Demonstrate –
 - i. Non-Diagnostic
 - 1. Failure to fire (bad primer, etc.)
 - a. Tap, Rack and Roll, Assess
 - ii. Diagnostic

1. Failure to Extract / “Double Feed”
 - a. Tap, rack and roll, assess
 - b. Transition to back-up weapon if able
 - c. Move to cover
 - d. Lock the slide to the rear
 - e. Rip out magazine
 - i. Don’t rely on gravity, physically assist in the removal of the magazine
 - f. Rack the slide three (3) times
 - i. In order to clear any remaining malfunctions
 - g. Reload pistol and assess
 - i. Seat fresh magazine
 - ii. Charge the weapon into battery
- i. Drill #7
 - i. Load Count:
 1. Set up a diagnostic malfunction (stove pipe, double feed, etc.)
 2. Three (3) magazines loaded to three (3) rounds each
 - ii. Distance:
 1. Ten (10) yards
 - iii. Course of Fire:
 1. Draw weapon (which is in a state of malfunction) and try to fire
 2. Work through malfunction as indicated in Section XXIII.h.ii.1
 3. Once malfunction is cleared and weapon is back into battery, fire a failure drill (two (2) rounds to the upper “A” box and one (1) round to the “A” box in the head of the target
 4. Repeat this drill anywhere from three (3) to five (5) times.
 - iv. Objectives:
 1. Learn to work through different types of diagnostic malfunctions
 2. Become proficient with the techniques necessary to clear different types of malfunctions
 3. Effective rounds on target AFTER clearing a malfunction
- j. Drill #8
 - i. Load Count:
 1. Load partner’s magazines with either three (3), four (4) or five (5) live rounds and one (1) “dummy” round in each of their three (3) magazines
 - a. The dummy round should NOT be the first or the last round in the magazine
 - ii. Distance:
 1. Fifteen (15) yards

- iii. Course of Fire:
 - 1. On command, shooter will engage the target working through any malfunctions (“dummy” round, non-fire)
 - a. Proper technique for this type of malfunction is the tap, rack and roll, and assess
 - 2. Once malfunction is cleared, continue firing until magazine is empty (lock-back condition)
 - 3. Implement a speed reload
 - a. To get weapon back into battery as soon as possible
 - 4. After speed reload is accomplished and firearm is in battery
 - 5. Continue to engage target with second and third magazines
- iv. Objectives:
 - 1. Work through non-fire malfunctions
 - 2. Work through speed reloads
 - 3. Place effective rounds on target after working through malfunctions and/or reloads.
- k. Multiple Targets – Discussion
 - i. Review LEOKA statistics regarding multiple suspects
 - ii. Necessary to identify each target as a threat or non-threat
 - 1. Attempt to identify most imminent or immediate threat and address that threat first
 - iii. Explain focal shift between threats
 - 1. Followed by moving firearm to the threat
 - iv. Follow through!
 - 1. Important not to move firearm away from addressed threat too soon
 - a. Could potentially lead to ineffective rounds and/or round completely off-target
- l. Drill #9
 - i. Load Count:
 - 1. Two (2) magazines to ten (10) rounds
 - ii. Distance:
 - 1. Ten (10) yards
 - 2. Utilizing three IPSC Targets on three different lanes
 - a. Threat Targets
 - i. One (1) piece of blue tape = head shot
 - ii. Two (2) pieces of blue tape = two body shots
 - iii. Three (3) pieces of blue tape = failure drill
 - iv. No tape on target = No Shoot target

- iii. Course of Fire:
 - 1. On command, deputy has five (5) seconds upon the turning of the targets to assess and either shoot or don't shoot the relative threat targets
 - a. Each deputy will have a minimum of one (1) no-shoot target
- iv. Objectives:
 - 1. Identify multiple targets and different types of threat
 - 2. Assess the different types of threat and address them accordingly
 - 3. Engaging multiple targets at one time
 - 4. Effective bullet placement, on multiple targets, under stress (time)
- m. Drill #10 – LOW LIGHT (Flashlight Shooting Drill)
 - i. Weapon Mounted Lights
 - 1. Discuss activation techniques
 - 2. Deactivate when light is no longer necessary
 - ii. Handheld Flashlights
 - 1. Techniques
 - a. Harries
 - b. Chapman
 - c. FBI
 - d. Other Alternatives (Rogers, neck-index)
 - iii. Load Count:
 - 1. Three (3) magazines to five (5) rounds
 - iv. Distance:
 - 1. Ten (10) yards
 - v. Course of Fire:
 - 1. On command, deputies will fire one magazine using their weapon mounted lights (if applicable), or using a handheld light using one of the discussed techniques
 - 2. Reload when empty
 - 3. On command, deputies will fire their second magazine using a different flashlight shooting technique than the one used in the first volley.
 - 4. Reload when empty
 - 5. On command, deputies will fire their third and final magazine using a different flashlight shooting technique from the first two volleys
 - vi. Objectives:

1. Exposure to various different flashlight shooting techniques
2. Exposure to shooting in low-light conditions
3. Effective bullet placement when shooting in low-light conditions

XIX. Testing / Evaluation – (10)

- a. Deputies will be tested and or evaluated in each drill based on proper technique, performance during live courses of fire and knowledge of policies and procedures.
- b. Any student scoring below standard on any exercise and/or drill, as established by the instructor/presenter, will be remediated and tested until standard is achieved.