

San Luis Obispo Sheriff's Office
Ballistic Shotgun
Expanded Course Outline

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE:

This course is designed to provide students with instruction in basic handgun operation and manipulation.

- I. Course Introduction
 - A. Registration
 - i. Students will sign-in on a department class roster to receive a certificate of completion.
 - ii. Collect fees, if needed.
 - B. Introduction
 - i. Instructors will introduce themselves.
 - ii. Students will introduce themselves and provide their course expectations.
 - C. Course Outline and Objectives
 - i. Instructors will provide an overview of the course schedule and outline.
 - ii. Instructors will cover the course objectives.

- II. Range Safety Guidelines
 - A. Four Firearms Safety Rules
 - i. Students will be introduced to the Four Firearms Safety Rules.
 - ii. Students will be strictly held to the standards of the Four Firearms Safety Rules moving forward.
 - iii. Four Firearms Safety Rules:
 - 1. Treat all firearms as if they are loaded.
 - 2. Never allow your muzzle to cover anything you are not willing to destroy.
 - 3. Keep your finger off the trigger until your sights are aligned and you have made the conscious decision to fire.
 - 4. Be sure of your target and what is beyond it.
 - B. Lead Contamination
 - i. Safety precautions
 - 1. Wash hands, clothes after shooting.
 - 2. Do not eat or smoke after shooting.
 - C. Handling of Weapons
 - i. Cleaning Tables
 - ii. Firing Line
 - iii. Safe Loading / Unloading Techniques
 - D. Safety/ Medical Briefing and Assignments

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- i. First Aid / CPR Team
 - ii. Hail Ambulance
 - iii. Activate EMS
 - iv. Scribe
 - v. Code 3 equipped vehicle with driver/ transport
- III. Marksmanship Fundamentals
- A. Mounting the weapon
 - i. Aggressive, step forward with support side foot.
 - ii. Toe of stock in shoulder pocket.
 - iii. Establish cheek weld.
 - iv. Pull weapon into shoulder pocket with pistol grip with primary side hand.
 - 1. With support side hand, drive forward on forend
 - v.
- IV. Live fire Drills
- A. 1-Shot Drills
 - i. Students will warm-up with single, dry trigger presses.
 - 1. No time limit.
 - ii. Instructor will demonstrate 1-Shot Drill, live fire.
 - 1. During a gray man target to practice draw from the holster, acquire sights, and shoot one round at small black squares.
 - iii. Students will complete drills starting at ½ speed and increasing as accuracy allows.
 - 1. Assess target misses for grip or timing issues.
 - iv. **DRILL:** Upon threat command, fire 1 round, no time limit at the small square of a grey man target.
 - 1. 5 rounds, one at a time from high compressed / step 4 position.
 - 2. 5 rounds, one at a time from the holster.
 - B. Controlled Pairs
 - i. Building block for a standard defensive response.
 - ii. Remind students that for every round fired, they should acquire two sight pictures and for every two rounds, they should acquire three sight pictures, etc...
 - iii. **DRILL:** Upon threat command, fire two aimed shots at the black square not utilized for the 1-shot drills.
 - 1. 3 controlled pairs, 1 pair at a time from high compressed / step 4 position.

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2. 3 controlled pairs, 1 pair at a time from the holster.

C. Reload

i. Administrative reloads

1. Weapon into "workspace"
2. Retrieve magazine from pouch closest to the centerline.
3. Insert magazine vigorously into magazine well of firearm.
4. Reholster firearm.

ii. Tactical Reload

1. A proactive reload meant to bring the weapons ammunition source to full capacity.
2. Reload with retention
 - a. Bring weapons into workspace.
 - b. Retrieve a magazine from the pouch closest to the centerline.
 - c. Bring magazine, indexed between the index and middle finger, up to magazine well.
 - d. Press magazine release and grab the magazine with the middle and ring finger, then remove the magazine.
 - e. Immediately replace the new magazine into the magazine well, seating vigorously.
 - f. Store the partially depleted magazine in a pocket.

D. Malfunctions

i. Diagnostic Approach vs Non-Diagnostic

1. Diagnostic Approach

- a. Upon failure to fire, "break" wrist, assess state of firearm, determine the proper clearance method.
- b. Type 1 Malfunctions
 - i. Known as "failure to fire," when the trigger is pulled shooter hears a "click" instead of firing.
 - ii. Caused by an empty chamber or bad round of ammunition.
 - iii. Clearing process.
 - iv. After clear, assess situation and fire if necessary, continue to evaluate.
- c. Type 2 Malfunctions
 - i. Known as a stovepipe or "failure to eject."
 - ii. Occurs when the ejection port is prevented from closing by a partially ejected shell casing, trigger feels mushy and will not fire.

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- iii. Clearing process.
 - iv. After clear, assess situation and fire if necessary, continue to evaluate.
 - d. Type 3 Malfunctions
 - i. Known as a “double feed” or “feed way stoppage”.
 - ii. Caused when a round is not extracted from the chamber and another round is being partially fed from the magazine simultaneously, two rounds try to occupy the same space at the same time.
 - iii. Trigger feels mushy and will be inoperable, and weapon will be out of battery.
 - iv. Clearing process.
 - v. After clear, assess situation and fire if necessary, continue to evaluate.
 - ii. Students, at the direction of instructor, will set up each malfunction and dry fire, then live fire, each of the malfunction clearing techniques.
 - 1. Non-Diagnostic
 - a. Upon failure to fire, perform Immediate Action
 - i. Tap, rack, flip
 - ii. Fire again if necessary.
 - b. If weapon still didn't fire, strip magazine, re-insert magazine, rack the slide.
 - i. Attempt to fire if still necessary.
- E. Shooting Responses
 - i. Standard Defensive Response
 - 1. A burst of aimed fire to the thoracic cavity.
 - ii. Failure to Stop
 - 1. A burst of aimed fire to the thoracic cavity followed by one shot to the cranio-ocular cavity.
 - iii. Non-standard Defensive Response
 - 1. A burst of aimed fire to the thoracic cavity followed by a burst to the pelvic girdle.
 - a. If a headshot is not possible or practical, the pelvic girdle can be used to immobilize the suspect.
 - iv. Immediate Stop Response
 - 1. One round to the cranio-ocular cavity.

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2. They are used in a hostage rescue situation when the suspect's body is shielded by the hostage.

F. Target Transitions

1. Spread Fire

- a. When faced with multiple suspects, important to get shots on each one as quickly as possible to disrupt their O.O.D.A. loop and limits their ability to launch a successful attack.
- b. The technique is to shoot each adversary once, then shoot each a second time.

2. Can pivot or set knees pointed at outer edge targets.

G. Moving Targets

1. Tracking Method

- a. Pick a point ahead of the target (4 to 8 inches depending on target speed).
- b. Smoothly track the target while leading in one spot.

2. Ambush Method

- a. Pick a fixed point ahead of the target.
- b. Fire when target moves into desired area.

- ii. **DRILL:** From the 10-yard line, shooting at "running man" targets

1. Engage target with 3 rounds utilizing demonstrated methods.
 - a. Students will be responsible for Rule 4 issues.

H. Barricade Shooting

- i. Understand the difference between cover and concealment.
- ii. Must leave a standoff distance between barricade and shooter.
- iii. When utilizing the barricade, never present in the same spot twice.
- iv. **DRILL:** Set steel on the range, set barricades at the 15.
 - a. Start at the 20 yard, move to the barricade, using proper standoff.
 - b. Shooter will be behind the barricade.
 - c. Upon thread command, the shooter will present from behind the barricade and engage steel.

I. Shooting on the Move

- i. Slow Tactical Walk

1. 1/1 instructor to student ratio at student's pace.
2. Students moves from 25-yard line to the 10-yard line and back while engaging a steel target.
3. Students will fire upon threat command from instructor.

- ii. Fast Tactical Walk

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1. 1/1 instructor to student ratio student's pace.
 2. Student moves from 25-yard line to the 10-yard line and back while engaging the steel target.
 3. Students will fire upon threat command from instructor.
- iii. **DRILL:** Steel will be placed near the knee wall.
- a. Shooters will start at the 25-yard line at the low ready, finger straight, and move forward on the command move.
 - b. Upon threat command, shooter will engage the target.
 - c. Will move up to the 10-yard line.

J. Distance Shooting

- i. Requires more precise sight alignment and sight picture.
- ii. More precise trigger manipulation as well.
 1. 90-10 press vs linear press.
 2. Instructor will demo each drill, then students will perform the drill.
 3. **DRILL:** From the 15-yard line, steel targets, 5 reps from the holster.
From the 25-yard line, steel targets, 5 reps from the holster.
From the 35-yard line, steel targets, 5 reps from the holster.
From the 45-yard line, steel targets, 5 reps from the holster.

K. SIG Assessment Test

- i. Each drill is a different shooting performance measure with a defined scoring zone and time standard.
- ii. Target with 8-inch hit zone, distance 5 yards, 5 yards between multiple targets.
 1. Low Ready: one round in 1.25 seconds
 2. Draw – 2 Hand: draw and fire one round in 2 seconds.
 3. Draw – Primary & Support Hand: draw and fire one round from primary, transfer to support hand, fire one round from support in 4 seconds.
 4. 2 – Slide Lock Reload – 2: draw and fire two rounds, perform slide lock reload, fire two rounds in 5.25 seconds.
 5. 6 – Slide Lock Reload – 1: draw and fire six rounds, slide must lock back, reload, fire one round in 6.25 seconds.

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6. Multiple Target Z Drill: two targets one yard apart, fire a total of eight shots, moving between targets, in 7.5 seconds.

7.

V. Debrief Training Day