

Salinas Police Firearms Training Unit

3RD Quarter Standard Handgun Qualification and Training Lesson Plan

Zamora/Kinney/McKinley



3rd Quarter, Supplemental Training to Standard Quarterly Handgun Qualification

This training is supplemental to the Standard Quarterly Handgun Qualification. See the "Standard Quarterly Handgun Quals" lesson plan for details.

Training Objective: Officers will receive training on engaging multiple targets from a static position of cover, as well as on the move while utilizing a patrol vehicle. The course of fire will also be initiated by receiving simulated fire utilizing an airsoft gun in order to simulate and ambush. Range staff will also explain the pros and cons of various positions of cover utilizing a patrol cover and their practicality (engine block, wheel assemblies vs. stacked pillars). The differences between cover and concealment. Not crowding cover or concealment. Additionally, Range staff will demonstrate the proper technique of drawing their handgun and exiting the vehicle under ambush circumstances. *Removing the seatbelt, unholstering the firearm while avoiding sweeping the legs, exiting the vehicle, and maintaining a low silhouette to maximize cover, as well as exiting the vehicle on the contact/non-contact side.*

Students: This training will accommodate 1-2 students per session, with a 1-1 instructor to student ratio, but a minimum of two instructors.

Materials Needed:

1. Duty Weapon with normal duty load of ammunition
2. Eye and Ear Protection
3. Ballistic Vest
4. Weapon Mounted lighting system and/or handheld light
5. Backers and 1 Threat Photo Realistic Target, 2 Backers (cover for shoot target)
6. 1 Patrol Vehicle with Code 3 lighting equipment

7. 1 Airsoft gun
8. Uniform or Range Appropriate Attire.

Safety: All Officers involved in this training are responsible for safety. If anyone involved observes any unsafe action, they are to stop the training and address the issue. Prior to the training a weapons check will be conducted to ensure that all weapon(s) are unloaded, and no live ammunition is present. If any person leaves the training site a weapons check will be done on them prior to them resuming training. There will be radios and a cell phone on site in case of an emergency. There will also be a trauma kit maintained at the range.

Shoot #1: Standard Quarterly Handgun Qualifications – 2 students at a time

See separate lesson plan

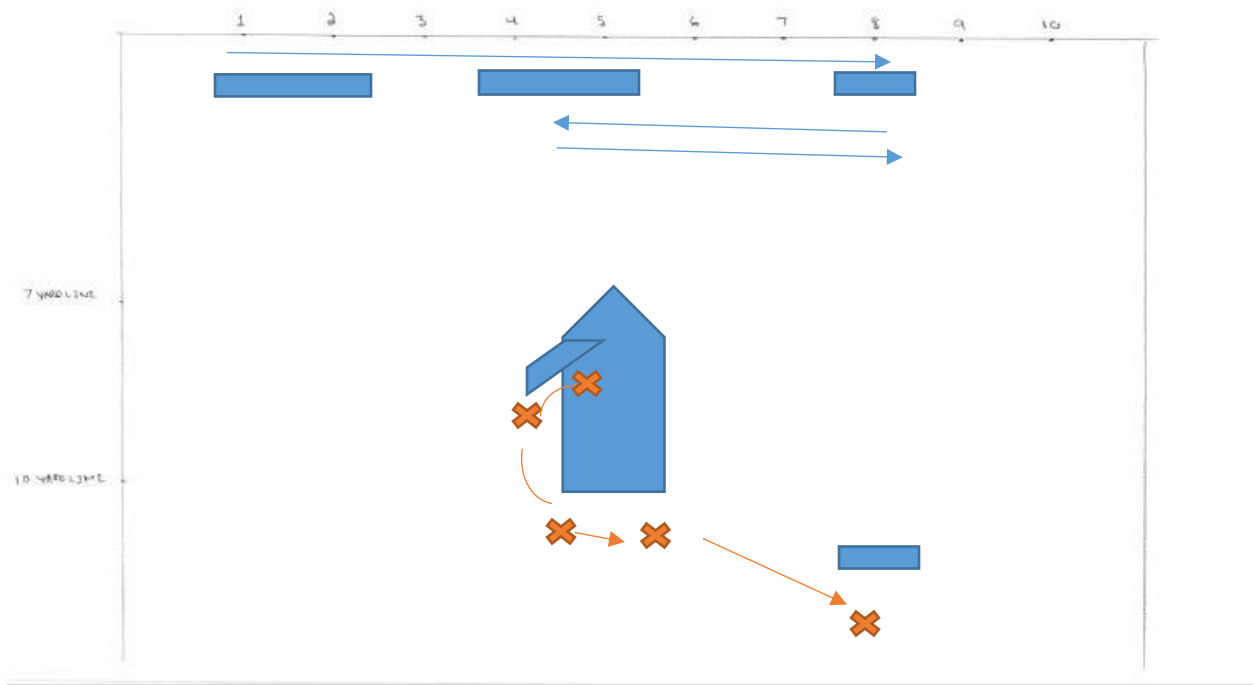
Range Setup for Shoot #2: One student at a time

Designated shooter will start seated in the driver's seat, with seatbelt on. The front of the patrol vehicle will be set up on the 5-yard line and be centered between lanes #4 and #5. The front of the patrol vehicle will be facing downrange so that the shooter will exit the vehicle on the contact side during the start of the drill. Lanes #1 and #2 will have one large backer linked between the lanes to provide cover for shoot target. A cardboard "wall" will be placed between lanes 4 & 5 (linked to create a large barrier) leaving open space between lanes 2 and 4. A third cardboard "wall" will be placed at lane 8, leaving lanes 6 and 7 open. One of the running man targets will be set up to start from the "wall" at lanes 1 & 2.

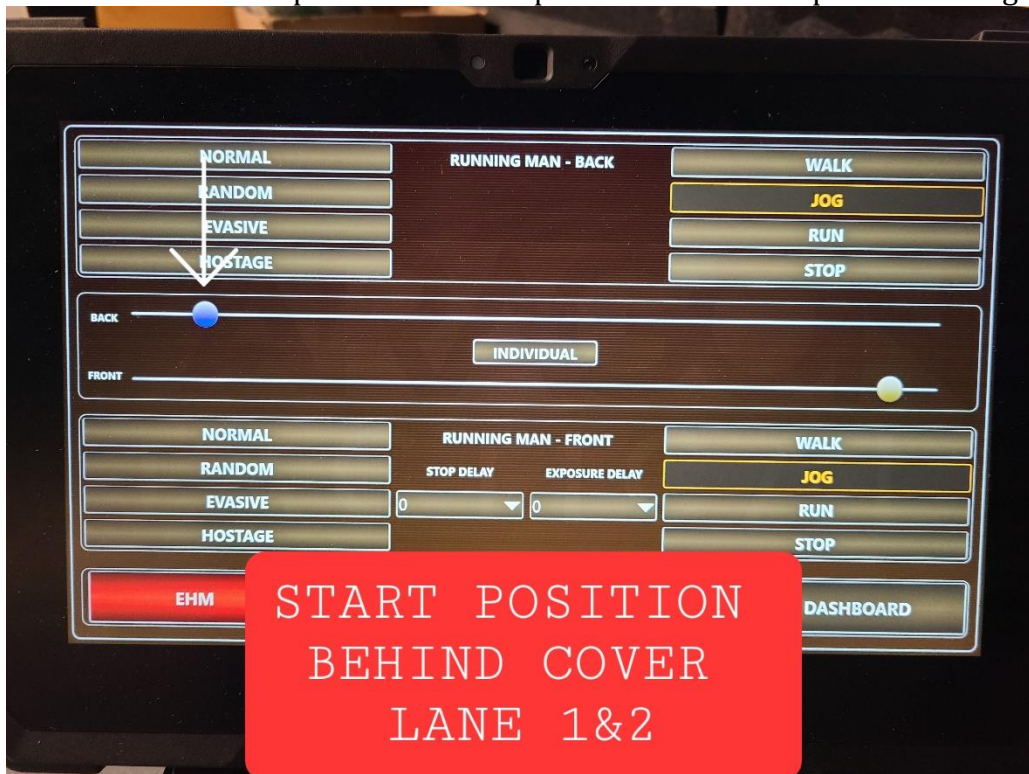
Training

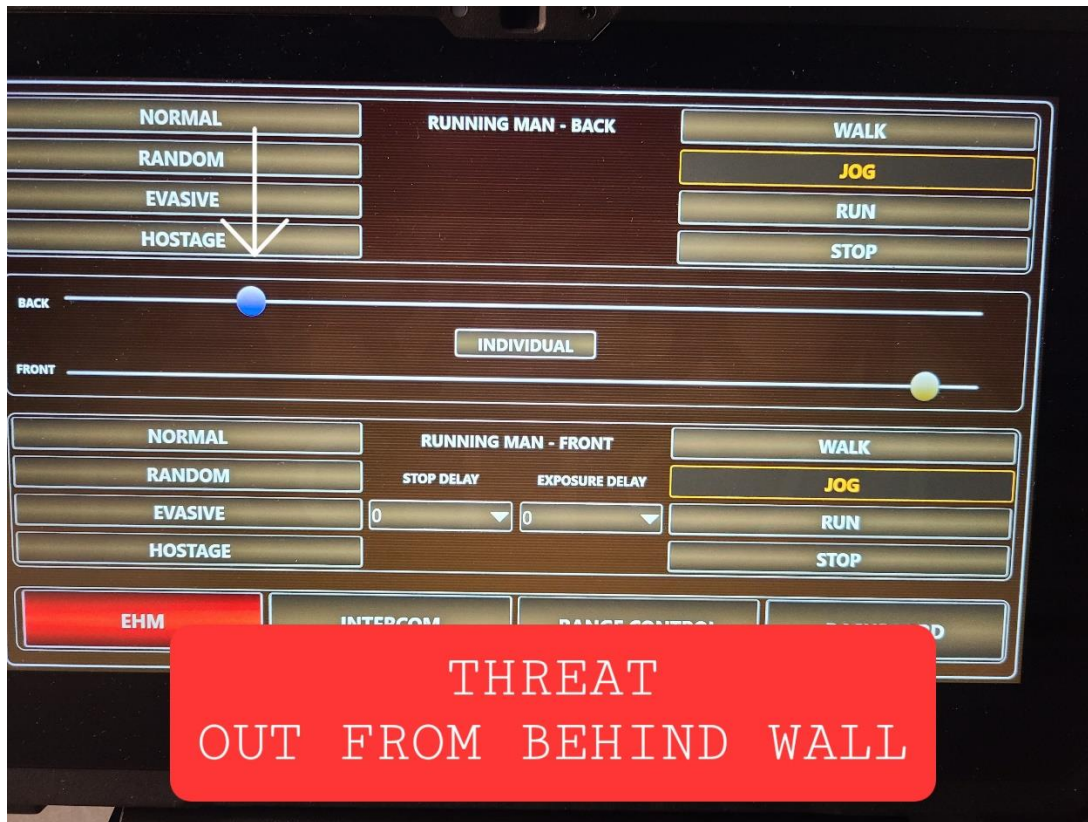
Students will be told the drill begins when they start receiving fire from an airsoft. They will be reminded it is a simulation and to assume the fire is coming from the targets downrange. The range staff with the airsoft will stand behind the student's driver side door and out of the line of fire. Once they initiate the ambush and the student begins to react, the airsoft will be placed on the car and be out of play. Once the drill starts the running man target will start its movement (jog) from lanes 1 and 2. It will move to an exposed area just outside lane 2. The shooter will hear a threat command and begin to engage the threat from the inside of the vehicle. The threat will run towards lane 4 and 5 to a covered position. The threat will then move towards the number 8 lane. The running man target will then be moved toward the middle, lanes # 4 & 5.

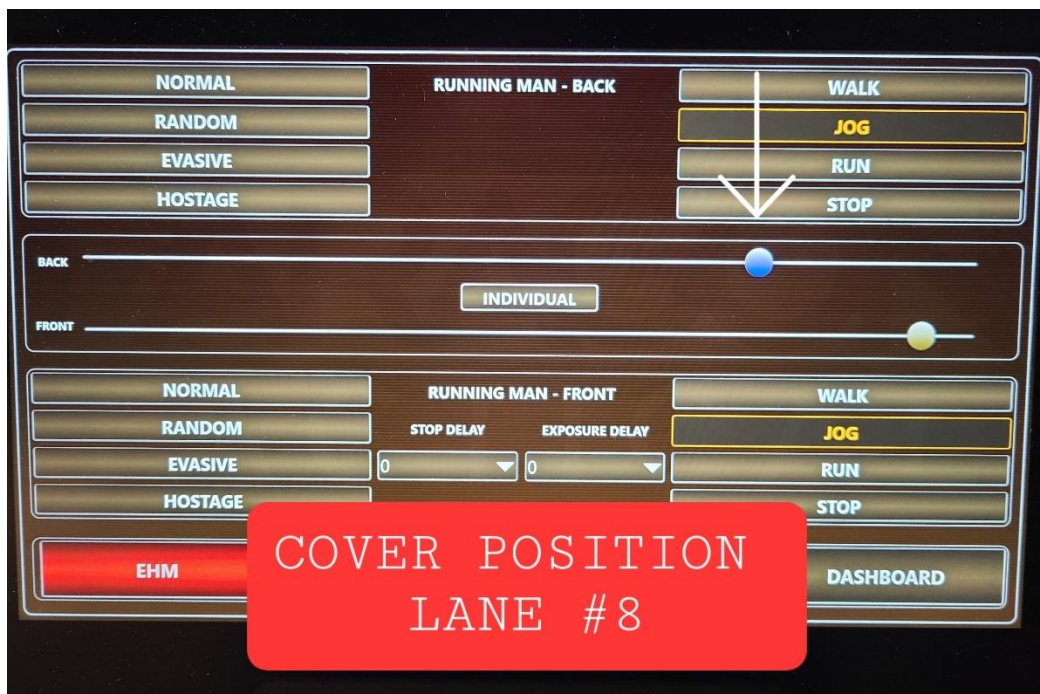
While the running man target is moving, the shooter will engage it from various points of the patrol vehicle. This **should** include, from inside of the vehicle (through the V or **lowered** driver side window), behind the driver side door, as they are moving backwards to the left-rear of the patrol vehicle, at the left-rear of the patrol vehicle, at the right-rear of patrol vehicle. A secondary cover position will be placed in line with the #8 lane and just to the rear of the passenger side of the patrol vehicle. This will allow the shooter to get away from the patrol vehicle and find other sources of cover.



Upon completion of the shoot, range staff will discuss with the students the pros and cons of the students' performance and provide additional tips and training as needed.







Shooting From Behind Cover Talking Points

Getting behind anything that will conceal you, or better yet, stop incoming rounds, dramatically increases your survival rate in a gunfight. However, when you watch officer-involved shooting videos, the use of cover seems to be forgotten and not used too often. This can be due to the effects of stress and/or how officers are trained. Here are some tips on the proper use of cover to win a gunfight.

1. COVER VS. BARRICADE

First, differentiate between shooting from behind cover and barricade shooting. At too many ranges you see a post stuck in the ground that officers use to rest their hands and firearm on when they shoot. The problem with this is that a post isn't wide enough to hide your body from the view of a suspect trying to kill you. The other problem is that when you rest your hands on a barricade, your head and chest will come into view to be shot.

Barricade shooting is a competition technique used to enhance accuracy at distance by supporting the weapon. In a gunfight it causes the following problems:

- Your weapon telegraphs your position to the suspect and, as a result, could lead to a gun takeaway from an unseen assailant.
- Resting a semi-automatic pistol on a right-side barricade places the ejection port close to a surface that can create a malfunction when an ejected casing fails to exit or bounces back into the ejection port.
- Any time a gun goes off an explosion exits the barrel. This creates the potential to have any loose material on your barricade – wall, tree, etc. – blown back into your eyes.
- If an incoming round strikes your cover that bullet can ricochet. You could find your face and neck on the path of that bullet. The closer to the bullet strike, the closer the bullet travels to the wall.

2. DISTANCE OFF YOUR COVER

A minimum of three feet off your cover is recommended to avoid the above-listed problems. This additional distance also provides for a better field of view of your surroundings if you are behind narrow cover like a tree or telephone pole. Additionally, should you pull your round into your cover, the back splatter from the bullet is less likely to injure you if you are farther away from the cover.

Three feet is the suggested minimum. Understand that as long as you have a bullet-resistant barrier between you and the bad guy, you have cover. The only time you want to get close to cover is when your opponent has a height advantage and then you want to get as close as possible.

3. EYEBALL AND A GUN BARREL

By tilting your eye over your shoulder and leaning out from the waist you lead with your eye. If you are shooting around left side cover, put your right foot back to support your weight as you lean. Ideally, the most your assailant should see is an eyeball and a gun barrel as you are shooting.

4. ROLL OUT

You want to lean out from the waist up only far enough for your front sight to be focused on what you want to hit. You don't need or want to see your entire attacker. Remember, the more you see of them, the more they see of you. Stepping out to shoot is a common mistake that puts more of your body in view.

5. CHANGE POSITION

Movement is critical in a gunfight. While you should stay behind cover, you don't want to keep coming out from the same predictable spot. Practice shooting from all levels: standing, crouching, squatting, and kneeling.

If someone were to take cover, you'd probably expect them to reappear from a standing position. Be unpredictable, change your level.

6. VERTICAL VS. HORIZONTAL

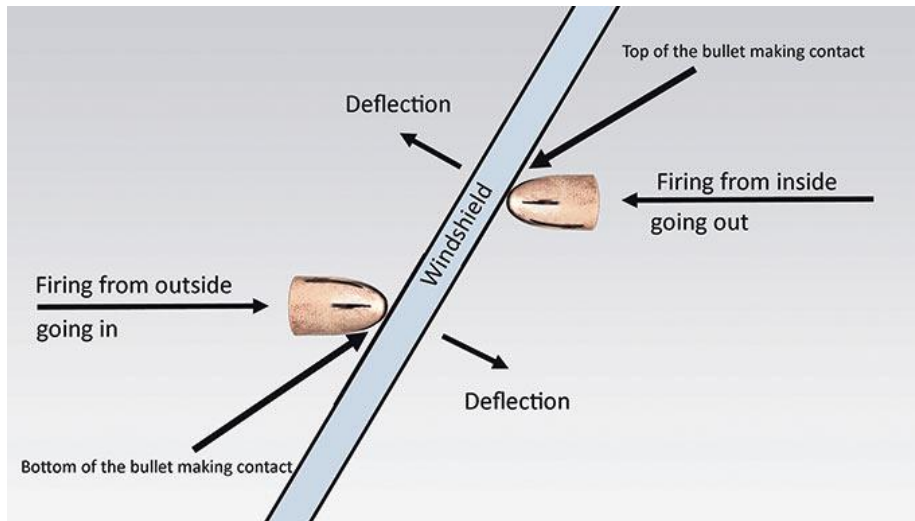
A horizontal line of cover exposes your head more than a vertical line. If you have a choice, e.g., around a car, a vertical line of cover provides more protection.

Shoot #2

Objective

Students will shoot through a windshield, in an effort to gain experience and observe the tactical challenges associated with shooting out of or into a windshield. Many people have not had the opportunity to train shooting out of vehicles in an emergency situation or in training. There are some other considerations to consider that will be discussed below.

- Bullet trajectory
- The angle of the glass *(Vehicle windshields are at an angle)
- Position of shooter *(Are you shooting from inside the vehicle such as the driver's seat or from outside the vehicle)
- The thickness and type of glass
- The size or caliber of the round and velocity
- Remember you are accountable for every round. So, if you are shooting through a windshield, you better know what effects there will be.



Equipment

1. Duty Weapon with normal duty load of ammunition
2. Eye and Ear Protection
3. Ballistic Vest
4. Weapon Mounted lighting system and/or handheld light
5. N95 / surgical masks
6. Gloves (optional)
7. Standard threat target
8. Windshield rack
9. Windshields

Safety

All Officers involved in this training are responsible for safety. If anyone involved observes any unsafe action, they are to stop the training and address the issue. Prior to the training a weapons check will be conducted to ensure that all weapon(s) are unloaded, and no live ammunition is present. If any person leaves the training site a weapons check will be done on them prior to them resuming training. There will be radios and a cell phone on site in case of an emergency. There will also be a trauma kit maintained at the range.

Set-up

Rangemasters will set up a table with the windshield rack, a windshield and chair facing down range. This will be set up at the 5-yard line on an open lane. A target will be placed down range.

Training

Students will sit in the chair at the table. They will have their firearm in the holster. On the threat command, officers will safely unholster their weapon. Reach over the rack to place their firearm near the windshield. They will then SLOWLY fire 5 rounds at the target through the windshield. During this portion of the shoot, the shooters should take time to observe the trajectory changes and they fire each round through the windshield.

-When shooting through a windshield from outside aim high as the deflection is generally 2-3 inches and downward.

-When shooting through a windshield from the inside aim low as the deflection is generally 3-6 inches and upwards

Once students are comfortable with shooting through windshields, they will then reset by sitting in the chair in the "driver's position. On the threat command, shooters will safely draw their firearm, shoot 2-5 rounds at the threat target in front of them, move from the chair to a standing position and fire 2-5 more rounds at the target. They should then assess the target, scan, and breathe, put out proper radio traffic, and reload if needed. This can be done until officers feel comfortable. During the shoot, officers should consider how to safely unholster, the distance they are shooting from the windshield, and how to safely exit the mock vehicle.

*** There are no special considerations for disposal for the glass (according to Safelite) they can be disposed of in the dumpster or recycle bin.

*** The manager at Safelite said we can call anytime we need additional windshields

Store manager
Aaron Bowden
Mobile (209)564-8696
Office (831)783-1743
Store (831) 240-0090