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**FILE DOCUMENT
FIREARMS
PHASE 3
94 / 95**

- 1] BASIC SHOTGUN QUALIFICATION COURSE
- 2] REVIEW SAFETY INSPECTION PROCEDURE
- 3] REVIEW NOMENCLATURE OF THE REMINGTON 870 SHOTGUN
- 4] 832 PC HANDGUN QUALIFICATION COURSE

TRAINING OFFICER JOHN COEN

SAN RAFAEL POLICE DEPARTMENT

TRAINING UNIT

COURSE OUTLINE

DATE:

TO: P. ROBERT KROLAK, CHIEF OF POLICE

**FROM: S.R.P.D. TRAINING STAFF
OFFICER JOHN COEN, TRAINING OFFICER**

RE: S.R.P.D. BASIC SHOTGUN QUALIFICATION COURSE

COURSE:

This is a one hour block of training covering the Basic Shotgun Qualification Course for the San Rafael Police Department. The course is designed to train the officer on the proper use of preparing the shotgun for patrol use, safely checking the weapon while loading and unloading it. The officer will also be instructed on how to effectively aim and shoot this weapon at distances of 15 and 25 yards. A passing score of 70 % will be required in order to complete this course. A total of eight rounds of OO Buck will be used for the ammunition, the same carried on the shotgun in the patrol cars. This course is designed to be taught at each available phase of training.

JUSTIFICATION:

As a required piece of equipment with the San Rafael Police Department, it is necessary for the officer to have the physical and mental skills to operate this weapon safely on a daily bases. The officer must have confidence in their ability to operate this weapon under all circumstances.

OBJECTIVE:

The objective of this training block is to provide the officer with training in the use of the Remington Model 870 Shotgun. This training will include but not limited to, loading and unloading the weapon, checking the weapon to be sure it is functional, and to practice the skills necessary to shoot this weapon safely and accurately.

LOGISTICS:

LOCATION: A range with a 15 and a 25 yard line is required. This course can be taught in either an Indoor or an Outdoor Range.

EQUIPMENT REQUIRED from the Training Unit:

- 1) One shotgun per officer. (6 shotguns per class)
- 2) 8 ROUNDS of OO Buck per officer. Multiply this by the number of officers to shoot this Course of Fire for the day. Then multiply this by the number of times each officer will shoot this course.
- 3) 15 cardboard B-27 Targets.
- 4) 3 B-27 paper targets per shooter. (Minimum 30 per class)
- 5) Eye and Ear Protection. (Both soft and hard ear protection)
- 6) Range tool kit. (Red and Grey box)
- 7) First Aid kit.
- 8) Classroom box. (Lesson plan, pencils, markers, etc.)
- 9) Clean-up equipment (Garbage bag, broom, boxes, etc.)

EQUIPMENT REQUIRED / OFFICER:

- 1) Ballistic vest.
- 2) Utility uniform, class C.

INSTRUCTION:

Prior to this course of fire being given, S.R.P.D. officers will receive a lecture on the Remington Model 870 Shotgun. During this lecture a review of the shot pattern of the OO Buck round should also be given. Also, a reminder on shot liability, knowing where your shots are going, and what is behind your target. **TARGET RECOGNITION**

COURSE OF FIRE:

1) The Officer will step up to the 25 yard line with an empty shotgun and 8 rounds of OO Buck. The shooter will already have on Eye and Ear protection. The shotgun will have the Hammer down, Safety on, Slide back. (As if the weapon was given to them from the armory) The weapon will be held in the Port Arms position. **No ammunition should be in the weapon!!**

2) The First Command will be for the officer to "LOAD YOUR WEAPON". This command will be to prepare the weapon as if the officer was going to place the weapon into a patrol vehicle for Patrol Use. The Instructors should be watching the firing line for any Range Safety Problems, and or any officers Inability to Safely Operate the shotgun. This will require the officer to:

Check the weapon for any blockages, and functional use.

Slide the Slide forward, Hammer down, Safety on.

Load four rounds into the stock, and four rounds into the magazine. The Instructor should emphasize the officer should continue to look down range, rather than at the weapon. The shotgun should be held in the Combat hand only, while loading with the Reaction hand.

When complete, the officer should stand at the Port Arms position.
No talking on the line should be emphasized.

3) The Second Command will be to do a **"SHOTGUN INSPECTION"** on the weapon, as if the officer was checking the weapon prior to starting their shift, taking it from inside of the Patrol Vehicle. The officer should be reminded of the department policy on how the weapon is to be checked (Standing Outside of their patrol vehicle). The Instructors should be watching the line for Range Safety Problems, and or any officers Inability to Safely Operate the shotgun.

This will require the officer to:

Unload the four rounds in the magazine.

Check the weapon for any blockages, and functional use.

Slide the Slide forward, Hammer down, Safety on.

Load the magazine with four rounds, Reaction hand only. Again emphasize the need for the officer to **NOT** look at the weapon during this loading procedure.

The officer will then stand at the Gun Ready Position (The Instructor will demonstrate the two gun ready positions the officer may use).

4) 25 YARD LINE- (20 Seconds to fire four rounds)

On the Command **"FIRE"**, the officer will fire four rounds at the target from the shoulder position. After the fourth round is fired, the slide will be left back, ejection port open.

The officer will then Combat Load from the Gun Ready Position one round from the stock into the weapon. Slide forward, Safety on.

The officer will then load the remaining three rounds from the stock into the magazine, also from the Gun Ready Position. (Again emphasize that the officer should be looking down range, not at the weapon, using their Reaction hand to load the weapon)

5) On the Command **"FORWARD"**, the line will advance forward to the 15 yard line using the Lunge Step. The Instructor should demonstrate the Lunge Step prior to the class performing it. Instructors should pay particular attention to keeping the line straight while moving forward to the 15 yard line. The officers will move forward at the Gun Ready Position. **The shotgun will have the Safety in the On Position while advancing forward.**

6) 15 YARD LINE- (20 Seconds to fire four rounds)

On the Command **"FIRE"**, the officers will fire their remaining four rounds at the target from the shoulder position.

Upon completion of the last four rounds being fired, The officer will stand at the Port Arms Position, Slide Back, Safety on.

When the Line is finished shooting, on the Command, **"GROUND YOUR WEAPONS"**, each officer will place their weapon on the ground, muzzle facing down range, open ejection port facing up.

- 7) The officers will then move down range to score their target.

SCORING SYSTEM:

A total of 8 rounds of OO Buck will be fired, 9 pellets per round.

72 hits is 100 %. A passing score of 70%, or 50 hits or more in the head, neck, or body is considered a PASSING SCORE.

PRACTICAL APPLICATION:

Upon the completion of this course of fire the Officer should be able to properly;

- 1) Safely Load and Unload the Remington Model 870 Shotgun.
- 2) Check the weapon prior to starting their shift and make sure the weapon is functioning properly, with all the necessary equipment on the gun.
- 3) Know the proper shooting technique in using the Remington Model 870 Shotgun to enable the officer to use the shotgun in a safe and appropriate manor.
- 4) To be able to shoot accurately and with confidence should the situation come up where the use of the shotgun is necessary.

TESTING:

The course of fire will include shooting 8 round of OO Buck at a B-27 Target at distances of 15 and 25 yards. Maximum points possible is 72 hits for 100 %. A Minimum passing score will be 50 hits out of a possible 72, or 70 %. Hits counted are in the head, neck, or body area.

SIGN-UPS:

This course of fire will be required for all officers of the rank of Sergeant and below. For Range Safety purposes, a maximum of ten officers per session will be able to participate in this course.

(REVISED 12/31/83)

DECEMBER 31, 1983

INDEX AS: SHOTGUN INSPECTION
INSPECTION OF SHOTGUN
WEAPON, SHOTGUN INSPECTION
PATROL VEHICLE/SHOTGUN INSPECTION

SHOTGUN INSPECTION

PURPOSE

- 1. THE PURPOSE OF THIS ORDER IS TO ESTABLISH SHOTGUN INSPECTION GUIDELINES FOR ALL PERSONNEL.

POLICY

- 2. IT IS THE POLICY OF THE SAN RAFAEL POLICE DEPARTMENT TO ENSURE THAT SHOTGUNS IN PATROL VEHICLES ARE IN PROPER WORKING ORDER BY ESTABLISHING INSPECTION GUIDELINES.

PROCEDURES

- 3. EACH PERSON USING A VEHICLE EQUIPPED WITH A SHOTGUN SHALL INSPECT THE WEAPON BEFORE STARTING PATROL AND SHALL ADHERE TO THE FOLLOWING INSPECTION PROCEDURES.

(A) ALL ELECTRIC RELEASE BUTTONS WITHIN THE PATROL VEHICLES SHALL BE INSPECTED TO ENSURE THAT THEY ARE PROPERLY RELEASING THE SHOTGUNS.

(B) REMOVE THE SHOTGUN FROM THE ELECTRIC HOLDING DEVICE.

(C) WHILE STANDING OUTSIDE THE PATROL VEHICLE, WITH THE BARREL POINTED UPWARDS IN THE AIR, CLEAR THE CHAMBER.

-1. SAFETY IS IN "ON" POSITION.

-2. ACTIVATE SLIDE RELEASE.

-3. BRING SLIDE MECHANISM TO FULL REAR POSITION (TOWARD STOCK).

-4. REMOVE ALL AMMUNITION FROM MAGAZINE.

(A) DEPRESS MAGAZINE LATCH AND REMOVE EACH ROUND ONE AT A TIME FROM MAGAZINE.

(D) INSPECT CHAMBER FOR FOREIGN OBJECTS.

-1. IF ANY FOREIGN OBJECTS ARE FOUND, PERSONNEL SHOULD IMMEDIATELY CONTACT A SUPERVISOR PRIOR TO REMOVING THE FOREIGN OBJECT FROM THE CHAMBER OF THE WEAPON.

(E) INSPECT BARREL.

-1. INSPECT FOR CLEANLINESS, RUST, FOREIGN OBJECTS, ETC.

(F) INSPECT EXTERIOR OF WEAPON.

-1. SIGNS OF WEAR, RUST, ABUSE, ETC.

(G) TEST TRIGGER MECHANISM ONCE.

-1. RETURN SLIDE TO FORWARD POSITION.

-2. PULL TRIGGER.

(H) WHEN OPERATING SLIDE MECHANISM DURING TEST, NOTE ANY SLUGGISH OR RESISTANT SLIDE ACTION.

-1. CONTACT A SUPERVISOR IF ANY OF THE ABOVE PROBLEMS ARE NOTED.

(I) WITH THE WEAPON STILL IN THE UNCOCKED MODE, RE-ENGAGE THE SAFETY AND RELOAD THE WEAPON.

(J) REPLACE WEAPON IN ELECTRIC SAFETY LOCK.

(K) ALL PHASES OF THE WEAPON INSPECTION SHOULD BE CONDUCTED WITH THE BARREL POINTED IN THE AIR, ENSURING THAT NO SAFETY HAZARDS EXIST, I.E. CITIZENS, OTHER OFFICERS, BUILDINGS, VEHICLES, ETC.

(L) ALL SAFETY INSPECTIONS SHALL BE CONDUCTED OUTSIDE OF ANY BUILDING AND OUTSIDE OF ALL VEHICLES.

- 4. EACH SHOTGUN SHALL HOUSE FOUR DOUBLE 00 BUCK SHELLS IN THE MAGAZINE.

(A) RIFLE SLUGS ARE NOT PERMITTED, UNLESS AUTHORIZED.

- 5. A SHOTGUN THAT IS NOT CLEAN OR SERVICEABLE SHALL BE RETURNED TO THE PATROL SERGEANT, WHO WILL REPLACE SAME WITH A SHOTGUN FROM THE ARMORY.

- 6. A SHOTGUN FOUND IN AN UNSAFE CONDITION SHALL BE REPORTED TO THE PATROL SERGEANT. THE PATROL SERGEANT SHALL DETERMINE WHO THE LAST OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE UNIT WAS, AND TAKE APPROPRIATE ACTION.

CHIEF OF POLICE

110.2 8/26/

INSPECTION PROCEDURE FOR REMINGTON M870 SHOTGUNS

- 1) Check Chamber to make sure weapon is empty.
- 2) Open action. Start inspection at muzzle end of barrel.
 - A. Check front and rear sights for looseness, damage, etc.
 - B. Check muzzle end of barrel for nicks or damage.
 - C. Check bore of barrel for damage, obstruction and cleanliness.
- 3) Check magazine cap to assure it is tight.
- 4) Check fore-end wood to make sure it is tight to action bar. Loose fore-end wood will result in a bind when pumping action.
- 5) Check ejection port for any cracks at front and rear.
- 6) Check barrel guide and ejector spring to assure they are not broken.
- 7) Check extractor for binds and extractor spring to assure it is not broken. This can be accomplished by pulling on extractor with finger.
- 8) Check safety. Put safety on and supply pressure to trigger. Sear should not release.
- 9) Check action bar release. Pump action forward and hold pressure to rear by pulling the action bar back. While holding the pressure to the rear, pull trigger. Trigger should not release action while pressure is being applied.
- 10) Check stock.
 - A. Make sure stock is tight to receiver.
 - B. Make sure butt plate is not broken.
 - C. Make sure heel and toe are not cracked.
- 11) Check weapon for overall cleanliness.
- 12) When weapon is to be stored, The action should be closed with trigger pulled and safety on.
- 13) Firing pin and spring should be checked for possible damage at each cleaning session.
- 14) Trigger assembly should be removed periodically for cleaning.

832 PC Shooting Course

Logistics:

36 rounds per person
B-27 Silhouette target

3 yards -(12 shots)

Shooter(s) must have 18 rounds only shooting 12 this phase, 6 in each magazine/speed-loader.

On command, shooter(s) must check chamber, load, and holster a loaded weapon.

On command, shooter(s) must shoot from the "hip position" 6 rounds, reload and shoot another 6 rounds with in ____ seconds.

The shooter(s) must then load with 6 and holster a loaded weapon.

7 yards - (12 shots)

On command, shooter(s) must fire from a natural point position, (not using the sights), and shoot 6 rounds, reload and shoot another 6 rounds with in ____ seconds.

The shooter(s) must then load with 6 and holster a loaded weapon.

15 yards - (12 shots)

On command, shooter(s) must fire from an aiming position, (using the sights), and shoot 6 rounds, reload and shoot another 6 rounds with in ____ seconds.

The shooter(s) must then holster an empty weapon.

San Rafael Police Department
1400 Fifth Avenue, P.O. Box 151560
San Rafael, California 94915-1560

Training Unit

(415) 485-3038 / 3037



ROBERT KROLAK ☆ CHIEF OF POLICE

SAN RAFAEL, CALIFORNIA

PROPER SHOOTING TECHNIQUES

There is no great or mysterious secret to being a shooter or coaching a shooter. As is true in many fields of endeavor, the attention to basics leads to success.

The basics for shooting are built on some simple assumptions, such as the shooter is physically and mentally conditioned and the equipment they are using is sound.

Assuming our shooter and equipment are sound; grip, position, sight alignment, and trigger control are the basics for the shooter. Grip and position are closely related in handgun shooting and are perhaps the most critical fundamentals for the combat shooter and "street fighter."

Law enforcement gun battle statistics show that eighty to ninety percent of all shoot-outs take place at distances of less than twenty-one feet, (seven yards). These statistics readily point out that the ability to draw and fire quickly and accurately is essential to the law enforcement officer.

GRIP

The grip is best learned by taking an unloaded weapon in the weak hand; holding it by the barrel and frame. Extend the strong hand as if shaking hands. Place the back-strap of the weapon against the web of the strong hand with the web at the highest point on the back-strap. Grip the weapon firmly with the thumb and bottom three fingers. The thumb should be locked down on top of the middle finger. The first joint of the trigger finger should be placed on the center of the trigger. (*Problems may arise with the trigger finger placement due to oversize or improperly constructed grips.*) To check if the grip is correct, make certain that the front sight, rear sight and radial bone of the forearm are aligned. This natural alignment is critical for hip, point, or sight shooting because the weapon must recoil the same way each time for consistency and the recovery time for successive shots is shorter. The grip must be firm, but not so tight as to cause the hand to shake.

The grip is the same for all phases of our combat shooting and the only variation is the addition of the weak hand as a support for point and sight shooting past seven yards. To add the weak hand to a properly established grip, form a "C" shape with the weak hand. Place the finger portion of the "C" on top of the fingers of the shooting hand, but not touching the frame or trigger guard of the weapon. The thumb portion of the "C" should be placed on top of and behind the second joint of the shooting thumb, so that the thumbs form a "V" around the rear of the weapon. It should be noted that with some pistols, the supporting thumb may have to ride along side the shooting thumb to avoid having the slide of the weapon come back and damage the supporting thumb. The grip with the supporting hand, like that of the shooting hand, should be firm but not to the point that it disturbs the natural alignment of the grip.

To illustrate the effect that grip has on precision shooting, it is interesting to note the difference in the height of the front and rear sights on the .38 Special revolver. The front sight is much higher than the rear so that when the sights are properly aligned, the muzzle is lower than the forcing cone. The technical reason for this phenomenon is called interior ballistics, (*the study of the projectile while it travels up the barrel*).

We are all familiar with the law of physics that states that for each action there is an opposite and equal reaction. In our revolver the action of the bullet being propelled up the barrel causes the muzzle to rise in an opposite and equal reaction. By the time the bullet exits the barrel, the muzzle has risen to a position roughly paralleled to the surface.

We took our .38 Special revolver, properly aligned the sights at 50 yards, locked it in a vice so that it could not move and fired it, the bullet would impact 18" low.

POSITION

If the grip is the "vise" that holds the weapon, then the shooter's position is the "workbench" that holds the vise. We define position as any of several combinations of arm and leg locations which allow us to provide a steady and comfortable base for shooting. The most important test of good combat position is that it must offer the shooter maximum protection by means of reducing area or increasing concealment. In a fight or practice, our priorities will be safety, steadiness, and comfort in that order.

SIGHT ALIGNMENT

At ranges of twenty-five yards and greater, sight alignment is one of the most critical of the shooting basics. Grip, position and trigger control all contribute to long range shooting accuracy; but, sight alignment is the factor that makes those groups tight and consistent.

Sight alignment is described as when the top of the front sight is level with the top of the rear sight and there is an equal amount of light on either side of the front sight as viewed through the rear sight. The sights will be clear and in focus and the target will appear blurred. The shooter transposes the proper sight alignment on the target in an area in which the round should impact. This is called sight alignment. Remember; the emphasis is on sight alignment and area aiming.

To show the importance of sight alignment, consider the following example: A service revolver with a four inch barrel has a sight radius of approximately six inches. At the fifty yard line, the shooter is eighteen hundred inches from the target. Some simple division shows us that misaligned sights affect the bullet's strike on the target by a ratio of three hundred to one. Properly aligned sights, if held improperly, affect the bullet's impact on a one to one ratio. Pistols or revolvers with shorter sight radii are even more critical in sight alignment.

TRIGGER CONTROL

A good grip, proper position and perfect sight alignment will all be to no avail if the shooter is rough or jerky in their trigger control.

Trigger control or movement is best described as a steadily increasing pressure straight to the rear until the weapon fires. It makes no difference if we are talking single or double action or shooting a pistol. The movement must start and end at the same speed, must come straight to the rear and there must be no stops or jerks anywhere in the movement.

Most accomplished combat shooters realize the value of establishing a rhythm in the trigger control. Still others describe it; that trigger must come straight to the rear with steadily increasing pressure until the weapon fires. The old saying that shooters should not know when the weapon is going to fire is a true one. If the shooter consciously lets off a shot, the chance of a flinch is very good.

**FILE DOCUMENT
SDAT
PHASE 3
94 / 95**

- 1] **FOUR HOUR BLOCK, OLEORESIN CAPICIUM CERTIFICATION COURSE
EQUIPMENT ISSUED UPON COMPLETION OF THIS COURSE**
- 2] **P.O.S.T. VIDEO.MANAGING CONTACTS WITH THE DEVELOPMENTALLY
DISABLED**

TRAINING OFFICER JOHN COEN

SAN RAFAEL POLICE DEPARTMENT

TRAINING UNIT

COURSE ASSIGNMENT

DATE: 02/17/95

PHASE: PHASE 3

LEAD INSTRUCTOR: DAVE CRON

DATE ASSIGNED: 02/17/95

REQUEST DATE OF RETURN: 03/13/95

COURSE CONTENT:

O C SPRAY (4 hours) INCLUDING LECTURE, LIABILITY, PRACTICAL APPLICATION, SDAT TACTICS.

832 PC BASIC MARKSMANSHIP QUALIFICATION COURSE (1 HOUR)

SRPD BASIC SHOTGUN QUALIFICATION COURSE (1 HOUR)

~~FIREARMS COMBAT HANDGUN COURSE~~ (1 HOUR)

VIDEO (2 HOURS)

COURSE TIME- 0700-1800

LOCATION:


TO BE ARRANGED BY THE TRAINING UNIT

TENATIVE DATES: MARCH 13- INSTRUCTOR TRAINING DAY

OFFICER DATES- MARCH 14, 17, 20, 22, 24, 27, 29

SAN QUENTIN RANGE / CRIME PREVENTION OFFICE

CONTACT PERSON / PHONE # :


SRPD FAX # 485-3043

**REMINDER NOTICE
ALL PERSONNEL**

94 / 95 PHASE 3 TRAINING SESSION

DATES: MONDAY 03/20/95
WEDNESDAY 03/22/95
FRIDAY 03/24/95
MONDAY 03/27/95
WEDNESDAY 03/29/95
THURSDAY 03/30/95

TIME: 0700-1800

LOCATION: SAN QUENTIN RANGE

REQUIRED EQUIPMENT:

CLASS C UTILITY UNIFORM (BOOTS or TENNIS
SHOES)

DUTY BELT and WEAPON
BALLISTIC VEST

OPTIONAL EQUIPMENT:

FOR COLD or WET WEATHER
DEPARTMENT TUFFY JACKET / RAIN GEAR
DEPARTMENT HAT
GLOVES

TOWEL
WATER

**IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS OR PROBLEMS,
CONTACT YOUR SHIFT SUPERVISOR !**

SAN RAFAEL POLICE DEPARTMENT

PHASE III **DAILY TRAINING SCHEDULE**

TIME:	TOPIC:
0700-0800	INTRODUCTION TO NEW PHILOSOPHY. SHOTGUN LECTURE. INSPECTION G.O., DEMONSTRATE NEW STANDARD SHOTGUN QUALIFICATION.
0800-0930	SRPD SHOTGUN QUALIFICATION COURSE
0930-0945	BREAK
0945-1015	SRPD HANDGUN QUAL. COURSE (PC 832)
1015-1030	RANGE CLEAN-UP
1030-1045	DRIVE TIME TO CPO
1045-1145	VIDEO - MANAGING CONTACTS WITH THE DEVELOPMENTALLY DISABLED
1145-1245	LUNCH
1245-1345	VIDEO - CONTINUED
1345-1545	OLEORESIN CAPSICUM (OC) LECTURE
1545-11600	BREAK
1600-1800	OC SITUATIONALS AND PRACTICAL
1800	DISMISSED

SAN RAFAEL POLICE DEPARTMENT

TRAINING UNIT

COURSE OUTLINE

DATE:

TO: P. ROBERT KROLAK, CHIEF OF POLICE

**FROM: S.R.P.D. TRAINING STAFF
OFFICER DAVID CRON, INSTRUCTOR**

RE: S.R.P.D OLEORESIN CAPSICUM CERTIFICATION COURSE

COURSE:

This a four hour block of training covering the Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) Certification course for the San Rafael Police Department. The course is designed to train the officers on the proper use of Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) Per S.R.P.D. Generla Order 80-39. The officer will be trained in the history, characteristics, application, precautions, tactics, and decontamination of Oleoresin Capsicum (OC).

JUSTIFICATION:

As a required piece of equipment with the San Rafael Police Department, it is necessary for each officer to be trained in the proper and affective use of this weapon. The officer must have the knowledge and confidence in their ability to operate this weapon under all circumstances.

SAN RAFAEL POLICE DEPARTMENT

OBJECTIVE:

The objective of this training block is to provide the officer with training in the use of Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) spray. This training will include but not limited to, the characteristics, application, precautions, tactics, decontamination, and to practice skills necessary to apply this weapon appropriately and effectively.

LOGISTICS:

LOCATION: A room large enough to accommodate ten (10) to fifteen (15) students in a lecture type atmosphere.

EQUIPMENT REQUIRED from the Training Unit:

1. OC Lesson Plan
2. VCR and Monitor
3. Post Video- Oleoresin Capsicum
4. Inert OC Canisters (refillable Inert canister at COP)
5. Plexiglas silhouette (at COP)
6. Easel (at COP)

EQUIPMENT REQUIRED / OFFICER: NONE

OLEORESIN CAPSICUM TRAINING OUTLINE

I. INTRODUCTION

- A. History of OC.
- B. What is OC.
- C. Post Video

II. APPROVAL OF OLEORESIN CAPSICUM (OC) FOR PEACE OFFICERS

- A. Refer to DOJ Bulletin
- B. ~~Limited Approval~~ Penal Code 12401 TEAR GAS
- C. ~~Approved Products~~
- D. Review SRPD General Order On Chemical Agents, Use of Force. GO 80-39
- ✓ E. Proper Documentation After Use.

III. CHARACTERISTICS OF OC

- A. Differences Between OC and Other Agents
- B. Symptoms
- C. Duration
- D. Advantages / Disadvantages

IV. APPLICATION

- A. Hand Held Canisters
- B. Distances
 - 1. Maximum Effectiveness 6-10'
 - 2. Safe Distance
- C. Target Area eyes/nose/mouth
- D. Practical Application
 - 1. Inert
- E. Avoiding Personal Exposure
 - 1. Buzz Words OC

V. PRECAUTIONS

- A. Avoiding Unintended Targets
- B. Limitations
 - 1. Environmental Conditions
 - 2. Age Considerations
- D. Avoidance of Situations Where OC may Ignite ^{SOME CARBON}
1. Commercial Transportation / Aircraft ^{ALCOHOL} (TUNNEL) CO2

VI. TACTICS

- A. Spraying and Lateral Sidestepping
- B. ONE SPRAY, MULTIPLE OFFICERS, OTHER OFFICERS, PATROL, HAND, GUN

VII. DECONTAMINATION

- A. MANDATORY MEDICAL CLEARANCE
- B. Immediate or as Soon as Practical
- C. Community Hospital
- D. Jail Nurse

VIII. ~~QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS~~ SITUATIONS:

IX. ~~VERBAL TESTING AND REVIEW~~ Practical use of 2nd RT

X. ISSUANCE OF NEW OC PRODUCT

- A. Mark III Canisters
- B. Holders
- C. Return of Old Mace and Holder

INDEX AS: CHEMICAL AGENT POLICY
TEAR GAS POLICY
GAS, TEAR POLICY

(REVISED: AUGUST 1, 1987)

CHEMICAL AGENT POLICY

PURPOSE

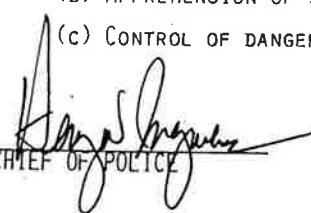
- 1. THE PURPOSE OF THIS ORDER IS TO ESTABLISH A PROCEDURE FOR THE USE OF CHEMICAL AGENTS, EXCLUDING MACE WHICH IS COVERED IN GENERAL ORDER 80-39, KEEPING IN MIND THE LEGAL RESTRAINTS AND SAFETY FACTORS.

POLICY

- 2. NO OFFICER MAY USE OR POSSESS CHEMICAL AGENTS UNTIL COMPLETION OF A COURSE OF INSTRUCTION APPROVED BY P.O.S.T. AS PROVIDED IN SECTION 12403 PC.
- 3. NO CHEMICAL AGENT OR CHEMICAL AGENT WEAPON MAY BE USED UNTIL IT HAS BEEN CERTIFIED AS ACCEPTABLE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AS PROVIDED IN SECTION 12450 PC.
- 4. THE DECISION TO USE CHEMICAL AGENTS IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE INCIDENT COMMANDER.
- 5. WHEN POSSIBLE, AN ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE IMPENDING USE OF CHEMICAL AGENTS SHOULD BE MADE WITH A SHORT PERIOD OF TIME SET ASIDE PRIOR TO THE USE TO ALLOW PERSONS TO LEAVE THE AREA.
- 6. AN INCIDENT REPORT WILL BE MADE WHENEVER CHEMICAL AGENTS ARE USED AND THE FOLLOWING MATTERS WILL BE COVERED:
- (A) TIME AND PLACE OF USE.
 - (B) THE REASON FOR THE USE.
 - (C) WHETHER AN ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE OR NOT. IF ANNOUNCEMENT IS NOT MADE, STATE THE REASON WHY.
 - (D) THE KIND AND AMOUNT OF AGENTS USED.
 - (E) THE RESULTS OF ITS USE (EFFECTIVENESS).
 - (F) ALL KNOWN CASES OF INJURY CLAIMED AND/OR TREATED. SHOW THE NAME, ADDRESS, DATE OF BIRTH, INJURY, TREATED OR NOT TREATED AND THE DISPOSITION OF THE SUBJECT IN ALL CASES WHERE INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE IN WHOLE OR IN PART.
 - (G) ANY MEDICAL TREATMENT RENDERED.
- 7. COPIES OF THE INCIDENT REPORT WILL BE FORWARDED TO THE OPERATIONS DIVISION COMMANDER AND THE CHIEF OF POLICE.
- 8. TO PROVIDE AN APPROPRIATE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE IN THE USE OF CHEMICAL AGENTS, THE DEPARTMENT SHALL DESIGNATE A MEMBER(S) AS A CHEMICAL AGENT SPECIALIST. THIS MEMBER SHALL ATTEND APPROPRIATE COURSES FOR THE USE OF CHEMICAL AGENTS TO DEVELOP SPECIAL EXPERTISE. INCLUDED IN THE TRAINING SHALL BE AN INSTRUCTOR'S COURSE. THE SPECIALIST SHALL PROVIDE TRAINING TO THE DEPARTMENT ON THE PROPER USE OF CHEMICAL AGENTS.
- 9. THE DECISION TO USE CHEMICAL AGENTS WILL BE DECIDED CASE-BY-CASE BY THE INCIDENT COMMANDER. THE USE OF CHEMICAL AGENTS IS A SERIOUS STEP IN THE ESCALATION OF A POLICE RESPONSE. OTHER ALTERNATIVES SHOULD BE CONSIDERED PRIOR TO THE USE OF CHEMICAL AGENTS.

FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED WHEN USING CHEMICAL AGENTS:

- (A) PUBLIC SAFETY.
- (B) APPREHENSION OF SUSPECT(S).
- (C) CONTROL OF DANGEROUS SITUATIONS (E.G., RIOT CONTROL, BARRICADED SUSPECTS, SNIPERS).


CHIEF OF POLICE

May 9, 1980

Index as: Chemical Mace, use of
Mace, Chemical use of

CHEMICAL MACE

PURPOSE

- 1. The purpose of this procedure is to adopt regulations and reporting procedures governing the use of Chemical Mace by members of this Department.

POLICY

- 2. Chemical mace shall not be used or possessed until completion of a course certified by the Department of Justice and a Certificate of Completion is obtained as per Section 12403-7 P.C.
- 3. Chemical mace is to be considered a defensive weapon and it shall be used as such with discretion and care.
- 4. Chemical mace is intended primarily for use in those cases wherein the officer is attempting to subdue an attacker or a violently resisting suspect or under other circumstances, within the rule of law, which permits the lawful and necessary use of force and which is best accomplished by the use of mace.
- 5. The use of Mace, in appropriate circumstances, may be considered as an alternative to the use of the baton. Chemical mace is not considered to be a replacement for the police baton, service revolver, or other firearms.
- 6. Chemical mace shall never be used indiscriminately nor shall it ever be used in anticipation against mere threats of violence or resistance.
- 7. Mace may be used in the performance of a police duty subject to the following restrictions:
 - a. Mace shall be applied to subjects from distances of three feet or more in every circumstance over which the officer can exercise control. The use of mace at lesser distances should only occur under extreme conditions.
 - 1. Renders the officer vulnerable to loss of mace cannister.
 - 2. Increases the chance of officer becoming contaminated.
 - 3. Increases the severity and duration of effects to the subject.
 - b. The duration of the application of mace shall be limited to the absolute minimum required to effectively control the subject. Normally this requires no more than a one-second application.

- c. Great care shall be exercised in using mace upon persons who confine themselves in closed vehicles, and refuse to emerge and resist being taken therefrom. In such cases mace shall be used only as the last resort in preventing injury to subjects and officers. Removal from vehicles shall be accomplished as quickly as possible after the application of mace.
- d. Mace shall not be employed in the immediate vicinity of infants, since their respiratory systems are extremely sensitive to all kinds of vapors.
- ? (e) ^{eyes/nose} Mace shall be applied to the ~~chest~~ area of the person, and not directly into the face of the person being subdued.
- 8. Persons upon whom mace is used must be alert, in possession of their normal protective reflexes such as blinking, eye closure, breath holding, turning away from the applied stream and the like.
- 9. Mace shall not be used on a person once he is secured and properly in custody.
- 10. Mace will be used in demonstrations, riots and other civil disorders, only under the direction of the Operation Commander.
- 11. FOLLOWUP PROCEDURES AFTER THE USE OF MACE
 - a. Persons in police custody who have had mace applied to them shall be accorded first aid within 30 minutes from the time of contamination. Applying COOL, clear water to the contaminated area is considered adequate first aid treatment.
 - b. First aid shall be administered at the scene, or as close thereto as possible, whenever the circumstances permit.
 - c. Appropriate first aid locations shall not be bypassed merely because of detention facility is reachable within the 30 minute time span UNLESS the safety of the officer or subject would be jeopardized by remaining at or near the scene.
 - d. Absorption of mace into the clothing can cause contamination of normally unexposed area and should be considered as a condition requiring treatment.
 - e. Salves, creams, ointments, or warm water should not be applied to contaminated area because these may retard sublimation of the agent or increase skin absorption, thereby increasing local irritation.
 - f. In cases where first aid treatment fails to grant relief prior to commencing the booking process, medical care shall be secured.
 - g. In each case where a subject in custody has been subdued by chemical mace, such fact shall be noted on the booking sheet and called to the attention of the jailer or booking officer.
- 12. Department members contaminated from using mace to the extent that normal physical functions are impaired shall receive the treatment described above. Appropriate industrial injury forms shall be submitted.

-13. MANDATORY REPORTING PROCEDURES

- a. Whenever mace is used, a detailed description of the circumstances attending its use shall be included in the Arrest Report. The required description shall be full and complete and not merely a statement that mace was used. If for some reason a person upon whom mace was used escapes from custody or is not arrested and taken into custody, the use of mace shall be thoroughly described nevertheless in offense report; if for any reason an offense report is not completed, a detailed letter of explanation shall be submitted.
- b. Arresting officers shall note the time of the use of mace in a prominent place on the Arrest Report of the involved person. It is this time which determines the time frame for treatment referred to in Paragraph IV, a., above.
- c. When involved officers are treated for exposure to mace they are responsible for having this fact noted in the report together with the times of exposure and treatment.
- d. The operations commander shall include any information concerning use of mace as part of the summary report required following civil disorder operation.

-14. DISTRIBUTION OF MACE

- a. Mace cannisters and holsters shall be issued to each officer by Departmental number, and will be entered in his equipment file. After issue, the mace and holster shall be his sole responsibility, and he shall be held financially responsible for loss through any negligent action.

F. Benaderet
CHIEF OF POLICE

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e. DOT required report also

SAN RAFAEL POLICE DEPARTMENT

APPLICATION:

For maximum effectiveness, a targeted suspect should be at a distance of not less than six (6) feet or more than ten (10) feet away. OC is not recommended for use in distances less than six (6) feet for self protection reasons and because OC chemical does not become activated in less than two (2) feet. OC must come in contact with the face of the target to be effective. Spraying the target below the face will not cause the desired effect.

PRECAUTIONS:

1. OC should be used for officer's defensive purposes and overcoming resistance by hostile suspects.
2. Caution should be used prior to using OC on resisting suspects who are engaged physically with other officers or who are not isolated from bystanders.
3. Care should be taken before using OC under windy conditions.
4. OC canisters should be shaken once a month to ensure the active ingredient is properly mixed. Test before carry. Replace when canister is low.
5. Care should be taken as to the type of canister and its mode of carry so as to avoid accidental activation.
6. Some OC agents contain flammable carriers and should not be used where exposure to open flame or spark (taser device) may cause ignition.
7. Officers should recognize the limitations of non lethal chemical agents especially in situations in which attackers are armed.

SAN RAFAEL POLICE DEPARTMENT

TACTICS:

1. OC should be carried so as not to be visible to an attacker when in position of interview/interrogation. When needed, it can be raised in hand and used without giving the attacker time to react.
2. Warning to other officers that "OC" is going to be used. Call out "OC".
3. Due to the close range of the encounter, it is extremely important for officers to spray and immediately move laterally to sidestep an attempted attack or lunge.
4. One officer should be sprayer other officers should be use for other needs of force. i.e.; hands on (push to floor), baton, handgun, etc.
5. Officers should contain the suspect and not move in until the desired effect has been accomplished. Allow the OC to work. Do not spray an pounce to reduce exposure to officer. Contain subject from running into roadway, balcony, trees, windows.
6. Once result is accomplished Officers need to control and handcuff subject to reduce further resistance.
7. Officers should remove the subject to a well ventilated area to reduce Officer exposure to any possible residual. i.e.; small closed room, no windows etc.
8. OC must get into eyes, nose, mouth to be most effective.
9. Only a 98% effective rate can be expected, some people have no effects.

SAN RAFAEL POLICE DEPARTMENT

PENAL CODE :

12401PC - Tear gas definition

12402PC - Illegal to Possess tear gas

12403PC - Exceptions to 12420

12404PC - approved tear gas products (30-40 brands Mfg.)

12405PC - Serial # and Mfg. name removed or covered - Felony

12406PC - Civilian use

12407PC - Misuse of Tear Gas - Felony

REMINDER:

Positional asphyxiation is the leading cause of in custody deaths. When restraining or Hobbling subject, turn on side an talk/calm subject.

SAN RAFAEL POLICE DEPARTMENT

RISK INDICATORS TO MINIMIZE IN-CUSTODY DEATHS

(refer to attached IACP executive brief attached)

- BIZARRE AND/OR VIOLENT BEHAVIOR
- OBESITY, ESPECIALLY "BIG BELLIES"
- DRUG AND/OR ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT
- APPARENT INEFFECTIVENESS OF OC SPRAY

Diligent observation and constant monitoring of subjects displaying any one or combination of the indicators are procedurally warranted. The findings of a recent IACP study (4/94) all of the cases (22 of 30 studied) involved male decedents who shared several characteristics. All subjects behaved in a combative and/or bizarre manner, and all struggled with the Police. Drugs and/or alcohol were involved in most cases. In the majority of cases, OC spray was either ineffective or less than totally effective. Generally, restraint techniques were employed subsequent to spraying and, with one exception all deaths occurred either immediately or soon after the confrontation