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**SAN RAFAEL POLICE DEPARTMENT
TRAINING UNIT**

PHASE 1 TRAINING

COURSE OUTLINE

0700-1100 BULLSEYE RANGE FIREARMS TRAINING

1100-1200 COP TRAINING, WHISTLESTOP WHEELS

1200-1300 LUNCH

1300-1500 COP TRAINING, SRFD FIRE MARSHALL

1500-1700 POST VIDEO

1700 END OF CLASS

*****LEAD INSTRUCTOR FOR MORNING FIREARMS
SESSION
OFFICER HUNTOON**

*****INSTRUCTOR DAY FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 18
COEN
GUIDI
HUNTOON
CRON
SAMUEL**

SAN RAFAEL POLICE DEPARTMENT TRAINING UNIT

PHASE 1 TRAINING

COURSE DATES

FRIDAY	SEPT. 18	INSTRUCTOR DAY
FRIDAY	SEPT. 25	CLASS 1 / SRT TEAM
TUESDAY	SEPT. 29	CLASS 2
THURSDAY	OCT. 1	CLASS 3
SATURDAY	OCT. 3	CLASS 4
MONDAY	OCT. 5	CLASS 5
FRIDAY	OCT. 9	CLASS 6
MONDAY	OCT.12	CLASS 7
WEDNESDAY	OCT.14	CLASS 8

SAN RAFAEL POLICE DEPARTMENT TRAINING UNIT

COURSE OUTLINE

DATE: 09/18/98
TO: CAM SANCHEZ , CHIEF OF POLICE
FROM: JOHN COEN, TRAINING OFFICER / INSTRUCTOR
RE: ONE HANDED HANDGUN SHOOTING TRAINING

COURSE:

A total of two hours divided between classroom instruction, range firing. This course will cover aspects of operating a handgun using one hand only.

JUSTIFICATION:

By definition a handgun is a firearm which can be operated by one hand only. For most purposes a handgun can be fired more accurately using two hands. In a life threatening situation an officer could lose the use of either hand through an injury to a shoulder, arm, elbow, wrist or hand. Our officers need to be trained in the use of the handgun in such a situation. This course has been held August of 1986, February 1990, December 1994, July 1996.

OBJECTIVES:

Shooters will learn and demonstrate their ability to use proper techniques for operating their handguns using one hand only. This will include right hand only and left hand only. These activities include:

- 1) Presentation (draw)
- 2) Firing
- 3) Reloading
- 4) Reholstering
- 5) Dealing with problems:
 - a) Misfires.
 - b) Jams (revolvers)
 - c) Malfunctions

In addition, shooters will be encouraged to evaluate each situation, seeking the best course of action for the situation. Elements for discussion include:

- 1) The extent of injury. (Injury may be more serious than perceived)
- 2) The possibility that there may be additional injuries the shooter is not aware of.
- 3) The shooter's confidence in his/hers ability to fire effectively.
- 4) The availability of cover.
- 5) The level of threat presented by the opponent (s).

LOGISTICS:

This course will require two firearms instructors, a classroom and a pistol range. The following items of equipment will also be needed.

- 1) One B27 target for each participant.**
- 2) Eye and ear protection.**
- 3) 60 rounds of practice ammunition per shooter.**
- 4) All shooters are to wear their soft body armor. This is because the presence of the vest will effect the ability to reload one handed in some instances.**

INSTRUCTION:

A) Introduction:

A discussion of the possibility that an officer could lose the use of either hand due to a sudden injury. The handguns authorized by the San Rafael Police Department can all be operated effectively using one hand only. Following the introductory discussion we will then move to the range.

B) Presentation (Draw):

The strong hand draw will be unchanged from the non-injured draw. Weak hand draw will be demonstrated. Here we will need to allow for some innovation due to the variety of holsters in use.

C) Firing:

1) A brief review of the basics; Grip, Sight Alignment, Position, and Trigger Control.

2) Dry firing using strong hand only and weak hand only. Semi-automatic shooters whose weapons have mechanical safeties will need to operate those safeties. We should practice this drill one time strong handed, and four times weak handed.

D) Reloading:

1) Revolver -strong hand only. Use the thumb to open the cylinder. Depress the ejector rod against any firm surface. One example could be to depress the ejector rod against the bottom of one's shoe. Insert weapon into holster or belt with stocks pointed to left and cylinder outside of belt or holster. Use speed loader to add rounds. Withdraw weapon and close cylinder. Resume firing.

2) Revolver-weak hand only. Use index finger to open cylinder latch. Depress ejector rod against any firm surface. Insert weapon into holster with cylinder outside of holster, or insert weapon into belt with cylinder outside of belt. Use speed loader to add rounds. Withdraw weapon and close cylinder. Resume firing.

3) Semi-Automatic / Strong hand only.

a) In-battery. De-cock or set safety. Drop magazine. Reholster. Change magazines. Draw and resume firing.

b) Out of battery. Drop magazine. Reholster. Insert new magazine. Draw weapon. Close slide.

4) Semi-automatic, weak hand only.

- a) **In-battery. De-cock or set safety. Drop magazine. Reholster or insert weapon in belt. Exchange magazines. Draw and resume firing.**
- b) **Out of battery. Drop magazine. Close slide. Reholster or insert weapon in belt. Insert new magazine. Draw weapon and cycle slide engaging rear sight on any surface. Keep finger out of trigger guard when cycling slide.**
- c) **Out of battery (alternate method). Drop magazine. Reholster, or insert weapon under armpit., or between knees, or between feet, but not in belt. Insert new magazine. Draw and close slide.**

E) REHOLSTERING:

The instructor will demonstrate reholstering using one hand only. Each officer will then practice reholstering. This includes snapping the holsters snap. The purposes of snapping the holster's strap is to prepare for the next time we do this drill. This practice will be done right handed only and left handed only. We will have to be real flexible in this area due to the wide variety of security holsters used.

F) DEALING WITH PROBLEMS:

1) MISFIRES: Revolver shooters will continue to fire their weapons. Semi-automatic shooters will cycle their weapons and continue firing. The methods for cycling a semi-automatic will be demonstrated by the instructors, then practiced by the shooters. The method consists of engaging the rear sight on any surface, and pushing the stocks of the gun forward. Another option is to treat misfires as a tap-rack-bang malfunction. We will mention treating Smith and Wesson and SIG failures as a tap only drill. This will be valid when the magazine is not fully seated and the magazine safety activates. The result will be free movement of the trigger with no sound. The limitation on this is that the shooter may not be capable of conscious thought during a life and death situation. Therefore we continue to teach tap-rack-bang.

2) JAMS:(Revolvers) If a revolver is fully jammed there is nothing the shooter can do in the field. If the revolver is just short of jamming it may be possible to fire the weapon by cocking the hammer and firing single action. This will be demonstrated by the instructor and practiced by the shooters. Should this occur on the street the effort required to cock the hammer will be substantially more than experienced in practice.

3) MALFUNCTIONS: (Semi-automatics)

- a) **Stovepipes. Catch the stovepipe case on the holster, gun belt, or any other object and strip it away from the gun. Then continue firing.**
- b) **Feedway Stoppage (AKA failure to feed, double feed) Holster the weapon (forwards or backwards) , strip magazine from the gun. This may be difficult or impossible to do one handed. It may be necessary to use a belt buckle or other hard object to strip the magazine from the gun, depending on the severity of the stoppage. Cycle gun by engaging rear sight on the gun belt or holster, reholster, insert new magazine, cycle gun again by engaging rear sight on holster or gun belt.**
- c) **Tap-Rack-Bang: Tap the magazine on any solid surface to seat it into the gun, cycle the weapon by engaging the rear sight on your holster or belt, then continue firing.**

- G) EVALUATING EACH SITUATION:** Shooters should weigh whether they should continue firing or take cover and forfeit the field. Shooting while injured will not be the same as other shooting. Consider:

- 1) For these skills to be applicable in a life and death situation, it will be necessary to practice these skills beforehand. If you haven't practiced, don't expect to be able to do these techniques successfully when somebody is trying to kill you.
- 2) The extent of the injury. It may be more serious than perceived.
- 3) The possibility that there may be additional injuries the shooter is not aware of.
- 4) The shooter's confidence in his/her own ability to fire one handed effectively. This will be born out on the range during firing.
- 5) The availability of cover.
- 6) The level of threat presented by the opponent(s). Is the opponent still attacking or turning to leave the scene.

6) PRACTICAL APPLICATION:

We will move from the classroom into the range. Due to the wide variety of equipment used we will need to have two instructors on the line, and no more than five shooters at a time. We will stress the importance of getting out of the line of fire. Shooters will take cover behind a barricade for each reload. We will fire 48 rounds then we will exchange barricades so shooters will get to work with different sizes and shapes of cover.

We will begin by practicing the draw, reload and reholster using dummy rounds and the strong hand only. We will then change relays and the second relay will try it. Then we will practice the draw, reload and re-holster using dummy rounds and the weak hand only, for the first relay. Afterwards the second relay will do weak hand only. We will then practice the various malfunctions using dummy rounds. Shooters will be required to draw and fire six shots, reload, then fire six additional shots. During this time the weak hand may not touch the weapon nor the reloading equipment. This phase is strong hand only. Shooter will reholster after firing the 12 shots. Shooters will then repeat this using the weak hand only. This will be done at 5 and 7 yards. This will be repeated for a total of 48 shots for each hand. (96 shots overall)

- 7] Targets will then be moved to the 15 yard line. Again the shooters will fire four 12 shot groups, with one reload required. The first string will be strong hand in-battery, the second string will be strong hand out-of-battery. The third string will be reaction hand in-battery, the fourth string will be reaction hand out-of-battery. (48 rounds overall) This segment will not be tested.
- 8] **TESTING:** The total number of rounds fired is 60. In addition the weapon must be handled in a safe manner as observed by the firearms instructor. Anything in the black counts as a hit.
- 9] Officers will then shoot the 832 PC Qualification Course. Passing score is 80%, 29 hits out of 36. All hits within the 7 ring only count towards the passing score.

SAN RAFAEL POLICE DEPARTMENT

TRAINING UNIT

INTER-DEPARTMENTAL MEMORANDUM

DATE: 09/18/98
TO: CAM SANCHEZ, Chief of Police
FROM: John Coen, Training Officer / Instructor
SUBJECT: Firearms Instruction Outline
Basic Marksmanship / Precision Shooting

Course:

A total of one hour to be divided between classroom instruction and range firing. The course will cover the SRPD shooting policy and the four basics of police firearms marksmanship. The course of fire will include precision shooting to incorporate these four basics.

Justification:

This course is designed to serve as our annual basic marksmanship course. It will enable officers to build confidence by rapid succession at 10 yards. The course will require execution of the four basics; grip, position, sight alignment and trigger control. The course will also provide opportunities for problem shooters to gain confidence in their abilities to shoot with precision.

Objectives:

Shooters should be able to verbalize the understanding of the basics as determined by verbal testing. Shooters should be able to demonstrate ability to execute the basics by "grouping" shot strings on a target. Through shooting strings and accomplishing constancy, the shooter will then graduate to a smaller target to gain accuracy and confidence.

Logistics:

1. Two firearms instructors per class
2. Bullseye Indoor Range
3. Six bullseye targets and one cardboard target per shooter.
4. Five variable size "dot" targets per shooter
5. Eye and ear protection for each shooter.
6. Duty weapons and leather gear, (provided by shooter)

Instruction: The course of instruction shall include:

1. Review of SRPD shooting policy from handouts
2. Review of firearms safety procedures
3. Demonstration of safe loading and unloading of revolvers and pistols, from handouts.
4. Basics of good marksmanship; to include explanation and demonstration of grip, position, sight alignment and trigger control, (explanations provided in instructors materials).
5. Target analysis using the 12, 3, 6, 9 o'clock position method as well as the quadrant method for sight alignment and trigger control.

Practical Application:

1. Warm-up. For this phase, each officer will fire ammunition provided by the Range Staff equivalent to the amount of ammo carried by each officer. Each shooter will shoot at a B-8 bullseye target. This firing will be done slow-fire.
2. Precision Shooting
3. The shooter will begin with the "bullseye" size "dot" target. In a string of three shots, the shooter must score all three hits within the "dot." The shooter will shoot only on command of the range master.
4. Once the shooter has scored three hits, the shooter then graduates to the next smaller sized target and repeat the process. After each string of three, the shooter will be asked to retrieve the target for evaluation by the range staff.

Testing:

This training course is designed for training purposes alone. There is no established minimum criteria of shooting performance. Additional training may be recommended by the instruction staff based on the instructor's evaluation.

Schedule:

- 0700 Meet at Bullseye Range
- 0700- 0800 Weapons inspection and lecture
- 0800- 1100 Firearms Courses
- 1100- 1200 Range Clean-up and de-briefing

FA004,JSC,TRAINING

832 PC BASIC QUALIFICATION COURSE

Logistics:

36 rounds per person
B-27 Silhouette target

3 yards -(12 shots)

Shooters will load their magazines/speed-loaders with a minimum of 12 rounds.

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

On command, shooter(s) must shoot from the "hip position" a total of 12 rounds in **30 seconds**. One magazine/speed loader change is required. After the 12 rounds, the shooter will holster a loaded weapon.

7 yards - (12 shots)

On command, shooter(s) must fire from a "**natural point position**", (not using their sights), and shoot 12 rounds in **30 seconds**. Again one magazine/speed loader change is required.

After the 12 rounds, the shooter will holster a loaded weapon.

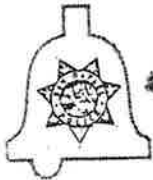
15 yards - (12 shots)

On command, shooter(s) must fire from an "**aiming position**", (using their sights), and shoot 12 rounds in **45 seconds**. Again one magazine/speed loader change is required.

PASSING SCORE: 80 %=29 OUT OF 36 HITS

HITS OUTSIDE OF THE 7 RING DO NOT COUNT !!

CITY OF



Police Department

Cam Sanchez, Chief of Police

San Rafael

Mayer

Albert J. Boro

Council Members

Paul M. Cohen

Barbara Heller

Cyr N. Miller

Gary O. Phillips

CITIZEN RADAR PROGRAM

RULES AND PROCEDURES

The citizen radar program is a procedure where the police department supplies neighborhood groups with a radar gun for their use. The citizens will monitor vehicles in their neighborhood and report information on speeding vehicles to the police. The police will send a letter to the owner of the vehicle advising them of the violation and requesting they reduce their speed in the future.

Listed below are the rules and procedures for the program:

- 1) Three responsible residents are required to operate the location. You will need a cell phone and vehicle with cigarette lighter plug.
- 2) One person will operate the radar gun. If a speeding vehicle approaches, call out the speed as appears on the screen.
- 3) The second person is the observer. When advised of a speeding vehicle, call out the license number, description of the vehicle and description of the driver.

- 4) The third person is the recorder. Write down the information as called out.
- 5) You must stand in a safe location out of the traffic lane. Do not make yourself obvious or distract motorists.
- 6) Do not make comments or gestures at any vehicle.
- 7) If the driver stops and asks what you are doing, tell them you are monitoring traffic in cooperation with the police department. If they have further questions or complaints, advise them to call Sgt. Kelly at 485 - 3195.
- 8) If the driver stops and attempts to confront the team, call 453 - 2424 immediately. (This number is similar to 9-1-1 as it rings directly into our dispatch center.)
- 9) If you witness a drunk, reckless or other type of driving offense which is an immediate and continuous danger to the public, call the above number and report the information immediately.
- 10) At the conclusion of the program, turn in the radar gun and information to the police department.

Thank you for participating in this program. Due to laws regarding restricted information from police computers, you will not be given information on the identity of the speeding vehicles you report.

The radar gun remains the property of the San Rafael Police Department. Any violations of the rules and procedures will result in the removal of the gun without notice.

CITIZEN RADAR PROGRAM

VIOLATOR INFORMATION

SPEED _____

OTHER VIOLATION(S) _____

LICENSE NUMBER _____

COLOR _____ YEAR _____ MAKE _____

MODEL _____ TYPE VAN S/W SUV PU CONV SED CPE

DRIVER M / F RACE _____ AGE _____ OTHER _____

NUMBER OF PASSENGERS IN VEHICLE _____

LOCATION: ON _____

DIRECTION OF TRAVEL _____

DATE _____ TIME _____ DAY OF WEEK _____

OTHER INFORMATION:

CITY OF



Police Department

Cam Sanchez, Chief of Police

San Rafael

Mayor

Albert J. Bono

Council Members

Paul M. Cohen

Barbara Heller

Cyr N. Miller

Gary O. Phillips

September 15, 1998

San Rafael, Ca. 94901

Dear Mr. or Ms.

The San Rafael Police Department has teamed up with neighborhood residents in an effort to reduce speeding vehicles and other violations. This joint program involves our department supplying local residents with a radar gun and training on how to monitor traffic in their neighborhoods.

On Thursday September 10th at 5:30 P.M. a white BMW bearing California license # 1HEK665 was observed traveling at 36 M.P.H. on the 200 block of Irwin Street. The posted speed limit for this area is 25 M.P.H. The safe speed under normal conditions would be no greater than 28 M.P.H. DMV records indicate this vehicle is registered to you at the above address.

Residents of this area are concerned for their safety, the safety of their children and their property. They request all motorists traveling through their neighborhood reduce their speed to a safe level and obey all other rules of the road.

The purpose of this letter is to advise you of their concerns and to ask the driver of the above listed vehicle to respect their safety by reducing speed. This is not an enforcement action and this incident will not affect you DMV driving record.

If you have any questions or comments regarding this matter, please call me at 485-3195.

Sincerely,

Cam Sanchez, Chief of Police

By:

Jim Kelly, Sergeant

Orientation to Fire Department Operations For Law Enforcement Personnel

I. INTRODUCTION: the Nature of Fire Service Organizations

As an Emergency Service provider organization

Public Safety Retirement

Similar to Law Enforcement, but...

As a Community Resource

As a separate "Sub-Culture" within your areas

Shift structure (A - B - C Shift, or *Platoon*)

Team orientation: Company

eating, sleeping, all duties in a 24 hour period

Fire Company

Term: historical origin dates back to Post-Civil War

***Captain* as supervisor**

Types: *Engine Company*

"motorization"

Truck Company

Ambulance: *Rescue*

Identification of Fire Department Rank & hierarchy

(Traditional symbols, with modern safety equipment)

Trumpets: used to designate officers

Helmet Color: indicates job or authority

Incident Command System (ICS)

History

Statewide master mutual aid system (OES)

SEMS as the governmental version of ICS

II. SERVICE DELIVERY

Fire Suppression

Structural Firefighting and municipal fire protection

Fire Fighting Tactics by Lloyd Laman

Influence on FF Tactics: "RECEO" (V S)

Wildand or vegetation fires (Fire "jurisdiction")

Terms: "Interface or Intermix" "I-Zone"

Fire Prevention and Investigation (Arson & Bomb)

Emergency Medical Services - EMS

(70% of what the F.D. does) ALS vs. BLS

MCI (though term not used in Marin)

Hazardous Materials (Hazmat)

Urban Search and Rescue (USAR)

Public Education

“Community Fire Servicing”

III. Law Enforcement Support to Fire

What is helpful to Fire Department Operations (“DO’s”):

**Communications... Getting the message straight
Finding the Location...**

Access (“will a Fire Engine fit here?”)

Address ?

Is the building Occupied?... “All Clear”

Hydrants → water supply

If engaged in patient care, glove up

Scene Security

Evacuation

5150's ?

Communicate your needs to the I.C.

Things to Avoid (DON'T's)

Block Access

Break Windows

Make entry yourself, without (PPE)

(Personal Protective Equipment)

Try to avoid pepper spray in ambulance

IV. SUMMARY

The Fire Department is here to help

1) The Community

2) Other Allied agencies in the City

Establish Informal links at the station (local) level

Officers are welcome there

To write your reports,

or to call your dispatch or supervisor; witnesses

coffee, bathroom etc...

