



PIEDMONT POLICE DEPARTMENT
FIREARM QUALIFICATION COURSES

Expanded Course Outline

- I. Course Introduction - Classroom** **I. (c,f)**
 - A. Sign in with POST ID
 - B. Introduction to training course
 - 1. Goals
 - 2. Learning Objectives
 - 3. Facility orientation
 - 4. Safety Procedures
 - 5. Training Environment
 - 6. Behavioral Objectives

- II. Critical Incident Discussions – Classroom** **I.(h,i,j)**
 - A. Review of Department Policy
 - B. Recent Officer Involved Shooting Events
 - C. Policy and/or Legal Considerations

- III. Fundamentals of shooting - Pistol** **I.(a,b,d,e)**
 - A. Stance
 - 1. Strong, Balanced Ready Position
 - 2. Isosceles or Weaver
 - B. Grip
 - 1. Strong, Effective two-handed grip
 - 2. Isometric Pressure
 - C. Sight Picture
 - 1. Sight Alignment
 - 2. Eye Focus - Front Sight Tip

- D. Trigger Control
 - 1. Pressure
 - 2. Straight back, steady pressure
- E. Breathing
 - 1. Controlled
 - 2. Fire on exhale
- F. Recovery- Follow through
 - 1. All elements work together
 - 2. Handle recoil
 - 3. Controlled movement back on target

IV. Five Count Pistol Presentation – Pistol

I.(d)

- A. Count One
 - 1. Good Grip
 - 2. Holster Unsnapped
 - 3. Support hand/arm into chest position
- B. Count Two
 - 1. Draw
 - 2. De-cocker Off
 - 3. Pistol is rocked up and forward
 - 4. Wrist is positioned above holster
 - 5. Forearm parallel to ground
 - 6. Trigger finger is indexed (master-grip)
- C. Count Three
 - 1. Punch Pistol outward
 - 2. Introduce support hand
 - 3. Isometric Tension
 - 4. Low Ready Positioning
- D. Count Four
 - 1. Pistol raised to eye level
 - 2. Eye focus to front sight
 - 3. Sight alignment/sight picture is verified
- E. Count Five
 - 1. Finger on Trigger
 - 2. Press
 - 3. Maintain sight alignment
- F. Target Recognition and Analysis
 - 1. Did I hit?
 - 2. Did it Work?
 - 3. Low Ready Staying Alert
 - 4. Assess the Threat
 - 5. Scan
 - 6. Reassess
 - 7. De-cock to Double Action
 - 8. Tactical Reloading

- G. Re-holstering
 - 1. ONLY when the tactical situation warrants
 - 2. Reverse of the draw count
 - 3. Count Two
 - 4. Support hand/arm into chest position
 - 5. Additional Scan and Assessment
 - 6. Quick and Effective Holstering
 - 7. Eyes remaining forward on threat

{The above techniques for the pistol will be demonstrated, evaluated, reviewed and performed throughout the course of instruction.}

V. Malfunction Immediate Action Responses

I.(f)

- A. Type I Malfunction
 - 1. Failure to Fire
 - a. Causes
- B. Type II Malfunction
 - 1. Failure to Feed
 - a. Causes
- C. Type I & II Immediate Action Response (IAR)
 - 1. Tap, Rack & Go
- D. Type III Malfunction
 - 1. Failure to Extract or Double Feed
 - a. Causes
- E. Type III Immediate Action Response (IAR)
 - 1. Lock, Strip, Clear & Rack, Load & Go
- F. Malfunction Drills
 - 1. Range Drills
 - a. Shooting drills for each technique
 - b. IAR's reinforced throughout training
- G. *Dummy Rounds*
 - 1. *Use of dummy rounds will be continually placed inside magazines throughout the training course.*

VI. Shooting Positions

I.(a,f)

- A. Ready Positions
 - 1. Depressed Muzzle (AKA "indoors ready")
 - 2. Low Ready
 - 3. Combat Ready
 - 4. High Ready (utilizing Tactical Light)
 - 5. Ready (On Target)
- B. Kneeling
 - 1. More stable shooting platform
 - 2. Reduced exposure
 - 3. Better exit trajectory

4. (3) Types shown
 - a. Braced (Supported)
 1. 4 points of contact
 - b. Speed
 - c. Double
 1. 3 points of contact

C. Prone

1. Military prone
 - a. Most stable platform
 - b. Body positioning
 - c. Controlled breathing

D. Shooting Position Drills

1. Range Drills
 - a. Shooting drills for each technique
 - b. Reinforced through training course
 - c. Shooting drills for each technique at various distances

VII. Stationary Turns

I.(a,b,d)

A. Turns

1. Start in depressed muzzle position
2. First turn head and face towards the direction turning
3. Muzzle stays depressed until facing target
4. Stationary turn from;
 - a. Left
 - b. Right
 - c. About
 1. Going right
 2. Going left

B. Stationary Turn Drills

1. Range drills
 - a. Dry drills
 - b. Live fire drills
 - c. For each technique

VIII. Weak Side Shooting

I.(a,b,d)

A. Shooting platform

1. Mirror image of strong side platform
2. Body transition
3. All shooting positions
4. Support hand position awareness

B. Weapon Manipulation Issues

1. Reloading & Malfunction (IAR)
 - a. Same steps just opposite hands
 - b. Minor modification in body mechanics due to opposite side
 - c. Or transition to strong side

1. Make weapon operational
2. Then back to weak side

C. Purpose

1. Importance in your ability to handle weapons beyond strong side platform and to be flexible and adaptive to the environment of the time.
 - a. Barricades
 1. Vehicle
 2. Structure
 - b. Other
 1. Movement
 2. Active shooter formations
 3. Officer rescue

D. Weak Side Shooting Drills

1. Range Drills
 - a. Transition from strong side to weak times.
 - b. Various shooting positions
 - c. Multi-Tasking
 1. Reloads, malfunctions, and weapon transitions incorporated during range drills

IX. Movement

I.(a,b,d)

- A. Muzzle Discipline
 1. No lasering during movement
- B. Forward/ Backward Movement
 1. Tactical walk (Duck walk/ Groucho walk)
 - a. Feet/ body facing direction of movement
 - b. Body mechanics
 - c. Sacrifice of speed for shooting on the move platform
- C. Lateral Movement
 1. Tactical walk
 2. Side Step
 - a. Don't cross the feet
 - b. Start with lead leg
- D. Diagonal (Oblique) Movement
 1. Left to Right
 2. Right to Left
- E. Movement Drills
 1. Range Drills
 - a. Movement in all directions
 - b. Multi-Tasking
 1. Reloads, malfunctions, and weapon transitions incorporated during range drills

X. Shooting from the Barricade

I.(a,d,e)

A. Use of Barricade

1. Don't crowd the barricade
2. Minimizes exposure
3. Slicing the pie technique
4. Lean out technique

B. Barricade Shooting Drills

1. Strong side and weak side
 - a. Standing, kneeling, and prone
 - b. Multi-Tasking
 1. Reloads, malfunctions, and weapon transitions incorporated during range drills

XI. Shooting Positions

I.(c)

A. Ready Positions at Night

1. Depressed Muzzle (AKA "indoors ready")
2. Low Ready
3. Combat Ready (Tactical Light On)
4. High Ready (Tactical Light On)
5. Ready (On Target -Tactical Light On)

XII. Peel (Leap Frog) Drills

I(a,b,d)

A. Purpose

1. Multiple officer drills designed to reinforce:
 - a. Weapons handling skills
 1. Marksmanship fundamentals
 2. Reloading
 3. Malfunction drills
 4. Transitioning
 - b. Muzzle awareness
 - c. De-cock manipulation
 - d. Team communication
 - e. No Shoot targets will be mixed in with Shoot targets

B. Range Drills

1. Two officer lateral Peel
 - a. Dry fire then live fire
 - b. Left to right
 - c. Right to left
2. Team lateral Peel
 - a. Dry fire then live fire
 - b. Left to right
 - c. Right to left
3. Muzzle awareness
 - a. De-cock manipulation

- b. Team communication
- c. No Shoot targets will be mixed in with Shoot targets

XIII. DESCRIPTION OF COURSE OF FIRE

I.(a,b,d)

- A. Number of shooters
 - 1. Two at a time
- B. Firearm Instructor position
 - 1. Instructor to the rear of the shooter
- C. At the 15 yard line / The shooters' handguns shall be loaded and have fully charged magazines. At the direction of the Firearms Instructors, the shooters will immediately approach the barrels with their duty pistols and fire (2) rounds at the left and right silhouettes. Each shooter is to shoot two rounds at the target corresponding to the barrel they shoot from –left target for the left barrel; right target for the right barrel. They shall not strike any “no-shoot” areas.
- D. The shooter will then de-cock their respective pistols and assume a low-ready position
- E. Shooters upon command by the Rangemaster shall fire (2) rounds at the center silhouette using a two handed strong side grip at their designated target at the center. (Targets designated by number, shape or color).
- F. The shooters will then tactically move to the left and back 5 yards to arrive at cover behind the barrels placed at the 20 yard line. This movement is accomplished with their pistols de-cocked; muzzles downrange scanning in a low ready position.
- G. At the 20 yard line, utilizing cover behind two barrels in a kneeling position, the shooters will fire rounds in a “spread fire” sequence (left to right) at three targets using a proper kneeling position. At least two rounds per target should strike within the seven-ring on the target. (A total of 6 targets with “no-shoot areas). Officers should communicate which barrel they will select.
- H. The shooters will continue shooting at the targets until they are certain each has been hit twice. The shooters will re-load as necessary. Shooters will de-cock their pistol before leaving this shooting station.
- I. Upon completion and at the direction of the instructors, the shooters will continue their movement forward and to the left.
- J. While advancing to the 10 yard line in a diagonal direction, the shooters will fire rounds at their target until it has been hit twice; again, as long as the shooter is certain they have struck the target twice as required in the seven-ring. Each shooter can only shoot at the target when they are between the cones placed on the course and stop at the 10 yard line. Shooters should be mindful not to get ahead or behind the partner shooter! Shooter on the left takes the left target; shooter on the right takes the right target.
- K. Starting at the 10 yard line, the shooters, at their own speed, will “Groucho Walk” in a forward direction and shoot while in movement at one silhouette target. The shooters shall fire with a minimum of 2 sure rounds at the silhouette.
- L. The shooter will not be allowed to stop and fire. Instructors will ensure the shooter is in movement while exercising a high degree of caution.
- M. Once the shooter has completed the course of fire, his/her gun shall be de-cocked and re-holstered. The course of fire will then be declared complete.

XIV. COMPLETION

I.(f)

- A. Summary of activity
- B. Evaluations
- C. Questions
- D. Weapon Cleaning
- E. Range Cleaning