

**ELK GROVE POLICE DEPARTMENT
2010 3rd Quarter AOT Firearms Course**

COURSE OUTLINE

I. Introduction

- A. Introduction
 - 1. Administration / Registration
 - 2. Orientation
 - 3. Course Overview

- B. Department Policy
 - 1. Use of Force & Discharge of Firearm
 - a. Legal, Moral, Ethical issues
 - b. Graham v. Conner
 - c. Tenn. v. Garner

II. Purpose

- A. The purpose of this course is to provide practical live fire exercises for the student in the application of officer rescue techniques.

- B. Safety Precautions
In addition to the normal and previously mentioned safety protocols used at the range for live fire training, the students practicing the "Rescue Element" and "Team Leader" will have plastic non-firing "Red Guns". A stuffed drag dummy will be used to simulate the injured officer. Only the students practicing the "Cover Element" will be using live firearms.

III. Officer Rescue

- A. Lecture
 - 1. Brief description of types of officer rescues
 - a. Use of vehicles
 - b. Use of shields
 - c. Officer tactics without use of vehicles or shields
 - 2. Due to time limitations and resources the practical exercises covered in this block will only demonstrate tactics without the availability of vehicles or shields.
 - 3. Instructors will provide a dry fire demonstration of the techniques prior to all live fire exercises.

4. Officer Rescue has 3 basic components:
 - a. Cover Element
 1. Immediately places themselves and their resources (vehicles or shields, if available) in a position to protect the injured officer and provide cover for the Rescue Element.
 - b. Rescue Element
 1. Secures the injured officer and is responsible for physically moving the injured officer to a safe location.
 2. If there is no designated Team Leader for the rescue, then the Rescue Element will often double duty with this role as well.
 - c. Team Leader TL
 1. Often placed between the Cover Element and the Rescue Element and is primarily responsible for handling communication between both elements and controls the movement of the teams approach and extraction during the rescue, so everyone moves as one functioning unit.

B. Range Drills: One Officer Rescue Team

1. First priority is to return fire and secure area.
 - a. Trying to rescue while receiving incoming fire risks this officer being injured and needing rescue too.
2. Remove injured officer to safer location.
3. Range Drill:
 1. The dummy will be at rest on the ground at the 15 yard line. Two steel popper targets will be at rest at the 0 yard line and will represent any threat targets.
 2. This drill will be done one student at a time.
 3. On the instructors "Officer Down, threat, threat, threat!" command;
 - a. The student will step in front of the dummy or nearest cover and engage steel targets until the "No threat" command is given. The student will scan and assess, then de-cock and holster. This will represent the immediate area being clear of any immediate threats.
 - b. Student will go to the dummy and drag it to a designated safe spot on the range for the rescue.

C. Range Drills: Two Officer Rescue Team

1. The dummy will be at rest on the ground at the 15 yard line. Two steel popper targets will be at rest at the 0 yard line and will represent any threat targets.
2. This drill will be done one 2 Officer Rescue Team at a time.
 - a. One student will function as the Cover Element and have a loaded firearm.
 - b. The other student will function as the Rescue/ TL Element and have a dummy "Red Gun".
3. On the instructors "Officer Down, threat, threat, threat!" command;
 - a. The Cover Element will step in front of the dummy and engage the steel targets until the "No threat" command is given.
 - b. The Rescue Element will go to the dummy and drag it to a designated safe spot on the range. The Rescue Element **must also communicate to the Cover Element that they will be moving to safety**. If the Rescue Element neglects to do this they leave the Cover Element in the danger area placing that officer in danger and creating a gap from their cover.
 - c. Once the rescue team reaches a designated spot on the range, the instructor will give a "Cease Fire" and the Cover Element will scan and assess, de-cock and holster.
4. Rotate the students through the exercise again so they practice both roles.

D. Range Drills: Three Officer Rescue Team

1. The dummy will be at rest on the ground at the 15 yard line. Two steel popper targets will be at rest at the 0 yard line and will represent any threat targets.
2. This drill will be done one 3 Officer Rescue Team at a time.
 - a. One student will function as the Cover Element and have a loaded firearm.
 - b. Another student will function as the Rescue Element and have a dummy "Red Gun".
 - c. The third student will function as the Team Leader and also have a dummy "Red Gun".
3. On the instructors "Officer Down" command;
 - a. The 3 Officer Rescue Team will move forward toward the dummy
 - b. The Cover Element will step in front of the dummy and engage the steel targets upon any "threat" command given. The Cover Element will cease fire on any "No threat" command given.
 - b. The Rescue Element will go to the dummy and prepare to drag it to a designated safe spot on the range.
 - c. Once the rescue team reaches a designated spot on the range, the instructor will give a "Cease Fire" and the Cover Element will scan and assess, de-cock and holster.
4. Rotate the students so every has practice as the TL. Each student should have already received practice as Cover and Rescue Elements from previous drills.

E. Range Drill: Four or Five Officer Rescue Team

1. Explain to the class how additional officers to the rescue team would supplement Cover and/or Rescue Elements. Use students to demonstrate the formations. If time permits have students conduct a live fire exercise. Again only the Cover Element will have loaded firearms.

F. Diagram

