

EV09 - Critical Incident
 Session 14 - Shooting on the Move
 LD 21 – Patrol Techniques

Date Revised: 11/20/19

Course Goal: To teach recruit officers how to shoot while moving.

Session Goal: To teach recruit officers the basic fundamentals of shooting a weapon while moving forward, backwards, or at an oblique angle.

Learning Objectives:

- Demonstrate the ability to shoot on the move.
- The recruit officers will understand it is more difficult to shoot while moving opposed to being static.
- The recruit officers will understand shooting is a perishable skill and must be practiced regularly.

Session Time: 2 hours

Resources:

- The recruits handgun
- Eye protection
- Ear protection
- Magazines
- Body armor for the recruits and instructors
- Ammo (9mm)
- Targets
- 1 radio for emergency notifications
- Live fire safety briefing read and signed by each student
- First aid kit including trauma kit
- Inert handgun

Session Summary: The instructor will begin on range C at the Davis Training Facility. A safety briefing will be read and signed by all students. The instructors will demonstrate proper body positioning as well as movement. The recruit officers will then practice dry and with live ammo.

Outline	Instructor Notes
I. Moving Forward A. Feet should be placed approximately shoulder width apart 1. Feet placed further apart will cause the muzzle to move side to side while moving. B. Point both feet toward the direction of	<i>(The first two hours of Day 1 rotations will begin with Bean Bag Shotgun)</i> ✓ <i>Quality through continuous improvement</i> Insure a safety briefing is conducted prior to starting class and the live fire safety rules are read and signed by each student.

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<p>travel</p> <p>C. Trailing foot should initiate forward movement and establish balance and distance for each step.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Distance for each step should be approximately 12 to 18 inches.2. A larger step will: [1]<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Result in excessive vertical movement of the muzzle on the target.b. Compel the shooter to press the trigger only during the heel strike phase of movement, rather than when necessary regardless of foot location. <p>D. Foot strike should be a rolling movement from heel to toe to negotiate obstacles in shooter's path. [2]</p> <p>E. Shooter's knees should remain bent slightly while moving to create a smooth movement platform.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Bent knees create a "shock absorber" for the body and minimizes upper body movement over all types of terrain. [3] <p>F. Shooter's hips should remain square over the shooter's feet and square to the direction of travel to facilitate natural movement and decrease fatigue.</p> <p>G. Shooter's shoulders should be square to the target with the back bent slightly forward.</p> <p>H. Shooter's shoulders should be rolled forward slightly to facilitate natural movement and body position.</p>	<p>The instructor will demonstrate with an inert handgun</p> <p>[1] Ask- What will happen if you take to large of a step?</p> <p>[2] Ask- Why should you roll your feet while moving?</p> <p>[3] Ask- What does bent knees create?</p>
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<p>I. Shooter’s head should remain upright at all times during movement and the handgun sights should be brought up to eye level during engagement.</p> <p>Key learning points</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Feet pointed in the direction of travel- Shooters feet should be no more than shoulder width apart <p>II. Moving to the Rear</p> <p>A. Same principles as shooting while moving forward, with the following exceptions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Feet roll from toe to heel [4]2. To begin movement, leading foot should step to the rear and establish balance and distance of each step3. The distance should be approximately 12 to 18 inches4. Increase forward lean slightly forward to compensate for the rearward momentum [5]5. This forward lean is especially important when using the shotgun <p>III. Oblique Movement</p> <p>A. Same principles as shooting while moving forward, with the following exceptions:</p>	<p>[4] Ask- When moving backwards how should your feet roll?</p> <p>[5] Ask- Why is it important to slightly lean forward?</p> <p>The students will practice dry 1-2 times before doing live fire.</p> <p>Learning Activity 1- Dry practice</p> <p>Ensure all the students pistols are empty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Reinforce the basic firearms safety rules
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<p>1. Shooter's upper body (from the waist up) will turn toward the target, while the lower body continues in the direction of travel</p> <p>2. Upper body pivots at the waist to remain on target, similar to a tank turret moving to targets as the tank moves forward</p> <p>3. The shooter must keep their feet pointed in the direction they wish to travel, not at the target they are confronting [6]</p> <p>4. Shooter should always be moving towards a position of cover</p> <p>B. Students need to perform these techniques moving to their right side and to their left side. Students should also be allowed to perform these techniques as many times as possible during the training.</p> <p>Key learning points</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Body pivots at the hips- Heel to toe for forward movement, toe to heel for rearward movement	<p>After the student practice dry then they will demonstrate with live fire Learning Activity 2- Live fire</p> <p>[6] Ask- Should your feet be pointed in the direction you wish to travel or at the suspect(s)?</p> <p>Students will practice Oblique movements dry if time permits (see Learning Activity 3)</p>
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Learning Activity 1- Moving forward and backwards (Dry Practice)

Purpose- The purpose of the dry fire practical application is to enrich the students shooting ability past the normal stand up firing position. Shooting on the move techniques are taught as an enhancement to the normal firearms training.

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Description- The safety ratio for dry practice is one to five.

The instructors will make sure all the student's pistols are empty and emphasize the Basic Firearms Safety Rules. The students will start at the 51 foot line. The instructors will stand behind the students while they are moving forward and backwards (**Dry**) towards a target. The instructors will remind the students to align to the right while the instructors coach the students on proper movement.

Resources needed:

- The recruits handgun
- Body armor for the recruits and instructors
- Targets
- 1 radio for emergency notifications
- Live fire safety briefing read and signed by each student
- First aid kit including trauma kit

Key learning points:

- Smooth movement=better sight picture
- Roll your feet
- Point your feet in the direction you are moving
- Feet shoulder width apart

Time required: 10-15 minutes

Learning Activity 2- Moving forward and backwards live fire application

Purpose- The purpose of the live fire practical application is to enrich the students shooting ability past the normal stand up firing position. Shooting on the move techniques are taught as an enhancement to the normal firearms training.

Description- All live fire shooting on the move training is performed on a one to one basis. For the students waiting at the 75 foot line the ratio will be one to five. If the students are placed outside on the bench a single instructor is required to monitor if the students have live ammo. In the event the students are completely empty no instructor is required to monitor. Everyone on the range will be considered a range safety officer. If anyone identifies a potentially dangerous situation, a cease-fire shall be called. The safety concern will be resolved prior to the continuation of any training.

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Students will load three magazines of 10 rounds. Place one target up for each student. The students will start at the 51 foot line. Stand behind the shooter and take a positive grip of the shooters Sam Browne belt. The coach's starting and moving foot placement shall be identical to that of the shooter both moving forward and to the rear. At the 9 foot line the students will perform a failure drill. Should a shooter experience a malfunction or go out of battery, it is the coach's responsibility to keep the shooter moving and on line.

Coaches will monitor the line to their left and right to ensure no participants are in front of one another. Line integrity is the responsibility of each coach.

The shooter will engage a specified target utilizing the proper shooting on the move technique both forward and to the rear. There are no specific firing sequences that need to be followed by the instructor. During the training students will move at their own pace. Shooter will be responsible for clearing all malfunctions on the move as well as conducting tactical and speed reloads.

Upon completion of each forward or rearward movement, shooter will immediately assess, de-cock if needed and holster up. The coaches will check the students target.

Resources needed:

- The recruits handgun
- Eye protection
- Ear protection
- Magazines
- Body armor for the recruits and instructors
- Ammo (9mm)
- Targets
- 1 radio for emergency notifications
- Live fire safety briefing read and signed by each student
- First aid kit including trauma kit
- Inert handgun

Key learning points:

- Smooth movement=better sight picture
- Roll your feet
- Point your feet in the direction you are moving
- Feet shoulder width apart

Time required: 20-30 minutes

Learning Activity 3- Oblique Movement (Dry if time permits)

Purpose- The purpose of the dry fire practical application is to enrich the students shooting ability past the normal stand up firing position. Shooting on the move techniques are taught as an enhancement to the normal firearms training.

Description- First the instructors will do a clearing run to ensure the student's pistols are empty. The instructors will emphasize the Basic Firearms Safety Rules.

A column of two will be formed up at the 51 foot line facing down range. Two points of cover will be set up at the 21 foot line to the right and to the left at an approximate 45 degree angle. Simultaneously, with a one to one ratio the recruits will simulate shooting to cover. The shooter's upper body (from the waist up) will turn toward the target, while the lower body continues in the direction of travel. The upper body pivots at the waist to remain on target. The

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shooter must keep their feet pointed in the direction they wish to travel not at the target they are confronting. Shooter will be moving to a position of cover.

The student will practice moving to the right and moving to the left.

Resources needed:

- The recruits handgun
- Body armor for the recruits and instructors
- Targets
- 1 radio for emergency notifications
- Live fire safety briefing read and signed by each student
- First aid kit including trauma kit

Key learning points:

- Body pivots at the hips
- Heel to toe for forward, toe to heel for rearward movement
- Bend your knees
- Shooter should always be moving towards a position of cover

Time needed: 15-20 minutes

Learning Activity 4- Oblique Movement Live Fire Practical Application

Purpose- The purpose of the live fire practical application is to enrich the students shooting ability past the normal stand up firing position. Shooting on the move techniques are taught as an enhancement to the normal firearms training.

Description- All live fire shooting on the move training is performed on a one to one basis. For the students remaining at the 75 foot line the ratio is one to five. If the students are placed outside on the bench a single instructor is required to monitor if the students have live ammo. In the event the students are completely empty no instructor is required to monitor. Everyone on the range will be considered a range safety officer. If anyone identifies a potentially dangerous situation, a cease-fire shall be called. The safety concern will be resolved prior to the continuation of any training.

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The students will load three magazines of 10. Targets will be numbered downrange.

A column of two will be formed up at the 51 foot line facing down range. Two points of cover will be set up at the 21 foot line to the right and to the left at an approximate 45 degree angle. Simultaneously, with a one to one ratio the recruits will shoot to cover. Three targets will be set up for the student moving to the left and three targets for the student moving to the right (to avoid shooting across the range). The instructor will call off the numbered target the student will shoot. The shooter's upper body (from the waist up) will turn toward the target, while the lower body continues in the direction of travel. The upper body pivots at the waist to remain on target. The shooter must keep their feet pointed in the direction they wish to travel not at the target they are confronting. Shooter will be moving to a position of cover.

The students will shoot moving to the right and moving to the left.

Resources needed:

- The recruits handgun
- Eye protection
- Ear protection
- Magazines
- Body armor for the recruits and instructors
- Ammo (9mm)
- Targets
- 1 radio for emergency notifications
- Live fire safety briefing read and signed by each student
- First aid kit including trauma kit
- Inert handgun

Key learning points:

- Body pivots at the hips
- Heel to toe for forward, toe to heel for rearward movement
- Bend your knees
- Shooter should always be moving towards a position of cover

Time needed: 15-20 minutes