

**Los Angeles Police Department
Firearms – Striker Fired Pistol Transition Course
Expanded Course Outline**

Instructional Goal: To provide the student with the knowledge and training necessary to safely manipulate and qualify with the Striker Fired Pistol.

Performance Objectives: Using lecture, group discussion, learning activities, practical application and testing, the student will:

- ❑ Demonstrate the knowledge, skills and ability to safely manipulate the Striker Fired Pistol
- ❑ Demonstrate the ability to field-strip, clean, lubricate and re-assemble the Striker Fired Pistol
- ❑ Pass the Department's Striker Fired Pistol Manipulation Course with a minimum score of 70 out of a possible 100 points
- ❑ Shoot a qualifying score on the Department's 30-round Combat Qualification Course on three consecutive relays. The minimum qualifying score is 105 points (70%) on each target out of a possible 150 points.
- ❑ The student will demonstrate an understanding of how our Department's guiding value of Reverence for Human Life is the moral and ethical foundation of de-escalation, tactics, reasonable force, and Officer safety.
- ❑ By the conclusion of the training, students will understand how the application of this training is in keeping with our Department's UOF policy, philosophy, and tactical planning.

I. STRIKER FIRED PISTOL TRANSITION COURSE OVERVIEW

A. Introduction

(10 min)

1. Instructor (s)
 - a. Name, Assignment
 - b. Experience
 - c. Distribute POST and Safety roster
2. Brief overview of the training schedule
 - a. Summary of Hours 1-3
 - 1) Course Overview and Course Handout
 - 2) Difference of Striker Fired pistols
 - 3) Safety and Use of Force handout and scenarios
 - 4) Sequence of Marksmanship and Review
 - b. Summary of Hours 4-10
 - 1) Practice pistol manipulation skills
 - 2) Field stripping procedure
 - 3) Sight-in pistols and live-fire drills
 - 4) Malfunction clearance drills
 - 5) Reload drills
 - 6) Tactical live-fire drills
 - c. Summary of Hours 11-12
 - 1) Practice and rehearse the manipulation test
 - 2) Administer the manipulation test
 - d. Summary of Hours 13-16
 - 1) Combat course practice drills
 - 2) Combat course practice relay
 - 3) Fire the Combat Qualification Course three times for score
 - 4) Debrief, clean guns and register guns at the Armory

**Los Angeles Police Department
Firearms – Striker Fired Pistol Transition Course
Expanded Course Outline**

3. Overview Safety Plan: IIPP Guidelines (PSP I a,b)
 - a. These safety guidelines apply to all training given by the Department. These guidelines are to ensure that staff and participants are aware of potential hazardous situations and how to avoid it.
 - b. A copy of these guidelines will be given to each student, instructor and coordinator to ensure they are followed.
 - c. Anyone participating in the training, whether student, observer, or instructor, has the authority to “STOP” the exercise if they observe an unsafe act or condition that may cause imminent injury or death and/or damage to the facilities.
 - d. Protective eyewear and hearing protection (American National Standards Institute (ANSI) approved) shall be worn if blanks or live-fire rounds are used during a practical application.
4. Students shall immediately notify an instructor(s) or the training staff of any injury sustained during training, and use the following steps in the event of a serious injury (PSP I a, b)
 - a. Render first-aid and obtain appropriate medical assistance. Notify the Fire Department rescue ambulance (213-485-6185) via telephone, cellular phone, or police radio. Give specific directions to the location of the incident.
 - b. In case of a serious injury, all IIPP notifications and protocol shall be followed.
 - c. At each training location, there is a notebook located in the training unit’s office also containing the emergency plan that is in place.
 - d. The Supervisor will ensure that the necessary Worker Compensation forms (PDAS-43) and other reports (Employee Notification Form / 15.7) are completed in a timely manner.
 - e. Transport to the local hospital for a minor injury
 - Granada Hills Facility: Providence Holy Cross Medical Center
15031 Rinaldi Street
Mission Hills, CA 91345
Tel. # (818) 365-8051
 - Elysian Park Facility: Glendale Adventist Medical Center
1530 E. Chevy Chase Drive
Glendale, CA 91206
Tel. # (818) 409-8000

B. DISTRIBUTE: Handout "Striker Fired Pistol Transition Course Handout"

(20 min)

1. Overview the handout and ensure to address the key points
2. Course Requirements
 - a. The student must be qualified to carry a semi-auto pistol prior to this class.
 - b. The student shall pass the striker fired Pistol Manipulation Test with a minimum score of 70%.
 - c. The student shall shoot and pass the 30-round Combat Qualification Course with a minimum score of 105 points on each target on three consecutive relays.
 - d. The student shall qualify with their striker fired Pistol on every pistol qualification month for one year.
 - e. A serious violation of any safety rule is grounds for immediate removal from the class.

**Los Angeles Police Department
Firearms – Striker Fired Pistol Transition Course
Expanded Course Outline**

- f. Upon successful completion of this transition course, the officer may carry any of the below listed authorized striker fired pistols in any authorized caliber with the following conditions:
 - 1) Before a striker fired pistol of a different caliber than the one the officer used to complete the transition course with can be added to an officer's gun card, recent proof of qualification with that pistol must be presented to the Armory.
 - 2) Duty ammunition for these additional weapons will only be issued during "Duty Ammunition" months of qualification. The officer will be responsible for obtaining their duty ammunition until their duty ammunition qualification month.
- 3. Authorized Equipment¹:
 - a. Authorized Striker Fired Pistols (Refer to current notice pertaining to approved and authorized handguns)
 - 1) Primary Duty Handguns: On-Duty, In-Uniform or Plain Clothes
 - 2) Additional Handguns: Backup or Off-Duty; in addition to the previously mentioned pistols
 - b. Magazines:
 - 1) Only Glock "drop free" magazines (post 1994) are authorized for duty carry.
 - 2) Post-ban, 10-round, restricted capacity magazines are not authorized in guns where higher capacity magazines are designed by the factory for that gun.
 - 3) Glock magazines may be modified to increase their capacity by utilizing a +1 or +2 Glock OEM magazine extension base pad.
 - 4) Only Smith & Wesson brand magazines are authorized for use with Smith & Wesson pistols.
 - 5) Only enlarged base/floor plates manufactured by Smith & Wesson, Glock, Pearce, Scherer, and Vickers are authorized for all striker fired magazines.
 - c. Authorized Duty Ammunition:
 - 1) .380 – Speer Lawman, .380 Auto, 95 grain, Full Metal Jacket, Product Number 53608
 - 2) 9 mm - Speer Gold Dot G2, 147 grain, Product Number 54226
 - 3) .40 S&W - Speer Gold Dot G2, 180 grain, Product Number 53999
 - 4) .45 Auto - Federal Premium, 230 grain HST®, Product Number P45HST2 (Non +P)
 - d. Authorized Sam Browne Holsters² (Refer to current list of approved and authorized duty holsters)
 - e. Authorized Modifications & Parts:
 - 1) Only factory authorized parts are authorized for use in striker fired pistols.
 - 2) Smith & Wesson M&P pistols shall not have a magazine disconnect or a manual thumb safety.
 - 3) Plastic/Polymer sights are not authorized.
 - 4) Combat style fixed or adjustable steel sights, with or without Tritium inserts, are authorized.
 - 5) Only steel fiber optic combat sights from Dawson Precision, 10-8 or Warren Tactical are authorized. All other fiber optic sights, whether they come factory installed on an approved weapon, or are purchased separately, are not authorized.

¹ Police Sciences and Training Bureau In-Service Training, Training Division Notice 12.1.2

² Los Angeles Police Department Approved and Authorized Duty Holsters, January 31, 2014

Los Angeles Police Department
Firearms – Striker Fired Pistol Transition Course
Expanded Course Outline

- 6) All pistols shall not have a trigger weight that deviates from the manufacturer's specifications.
- 7) Any modifications and/or alterations to Glock semi-auto pistols or magazines shall be inspected and approved by the Department Armorer³.

NOTE: Under no circumstances may a .380 back-up pistol be carried as a primary duty weapon.

C. GROUP DISCUSSION: Functional Differences of Striker Fired Pistols from Beretta and Smith & Wesson Pistols **(20 Min)**

Procedures: Large group activity

1. The instructor will utilize the inert Striker Fired Pistol⁴
2. Introduce the Striker Fired Pistol by soliciting students' observations of and pointing out the following differences between the Striker Fired Pistols and the Beretta and Smith & Wesson pistols
 - a. No decocking lever
 - There is no need to decock before holstering or during a tactical reload
 - b. No exposed hammer
 - 1) The pistol cannot be manually cocked
 - 2) When carried concealed the holster does not require a thumb strap
 - c. A different grip angle which creates a different wrist angle set while shooting
 - 1) Lowers the bore line of the pistol closer to the shooter's forearm
 - 2) Contributes to less muzzle-flip during recoil and subsequent faster follow-up shots
 - 3) Can cause high shots on the target during rapid-fire shooting because the shooter's wrist is used to a more upright grip angle
 - d. The same trigger press for the first shot as well as all shots thereafter
 - 1) No need to master a long, double-action trigger press and a short, single-action trigger press technique in order to fire the first two rounds from the pistol.
 - 2) Reduces training time by focusing on just one type of trigger press instead of having to devote time to teaching and training students on two types of trigger presses.
 - e. The slide lock lever is used only to lock the slide to the rear
 - 1) Using the slide lock lever to release the slide is a fine motor skill
 - 2) It is anticipated that fine motor skills can deteriorate drastically in shooting situations
 - 3) Therefore, releasing the slide with an overhand technique is more reliable under stress
 - f. No lands and grooves in the barrel
 - 1) The barrel is manufactured by using a hammer forging process.
 - 2) The .45 cal barrels have an octagonal (8-sided) bore
 - 3) The 9mm and .40 S&W barrels have a hexagonal (6-sided) bore
 - 4) Since there are no lands and grooves in the barrel, which create small corners that trap copper and powder fouling, the barrel is easier to clean.

³ 2021 LAPD Manual-3/610.20, Inspection and Registration of All Firearms

⁴ 2021 LAPD Manual-3/610.97, Firearms Used for Training-Color Coding

**Los Angeles Police Department
Firearms – Striker Fired Pistol Transition Course
Expanded Course Outline**

- g. No magazine disconnect feature
 - 1) The pistol is capable of firing the round in the chamber even when the magazine is removed from the magazine well
 - 2) The Beretta does not have a magazine disconnect feature
 - 3) The Smith & Wesson (De-cocker models) do.
- h. Different type of trigger action when experiencing an out-of-battery malfunction
 - 1) The trigger remains set to the rear and static when the Glock pistol experiences an out-of-battery malfunction
 - 2) When pressing the trigger on a Glock pistol while out-of-battery, the trigger will not move.
 - 3) When pressing the trigger on a M&P pistol while out-of-battery, the trigger will be spongy.
 - 4) This is different from the short, spongy trigger press on a Beretta or Smith & Wesson pistol with an out-of-battery malfunction.

D. GROUP DISCUSSION: The Four Basic Firearm Safety Rules

Purpose: To review the Four Basic Safety Rules by causing the student to think about and consider their importance and application on the range as well as in the field.

Procedures: Large group discussion **(10 min)**

1. Conduct an open discussion that will cause the student to review and think about the importance of the Four Basic Firearm Safety Rules
 - a. All guns are always loaded.
 - b. Never allow the muzzle to cover anything you are not willing to shoot.
 - c. Keep your finger off the trigger until your sights are aligned on the target and you intend to shoot.
 - d. Be sure of your target
2. Consider asking the class questions about the application of the Four Basic Firearms Safety Rules and solicit their responses. Use the following examples or some of your own.
 - a. Which of the Four Basic Firearm Safety Rules do you think is the most important one and why?
 - b. Which of the Four Basic Firearm Safety Rules is violated on the range the most and why?
 - c. Which of the Four Basic Firearm Safety Rules is violated in the field the most and why?
 - d. Which of the Four Basic Firearm Safety Rules is violated in the home the most and why?
3. Reinforce that the safety rules apply at home and in the field as well as on the range

E. USE OF FORCE REVIEW (Learning Activity) **(50 min) (117) (PSP I c, d, j)**

Purpose: Revisit basic training in the area of use of force considerations, policy, legal issues, moral and ethical dilemmas to include De-Escalation and Reverence for Human Life.

Procedures: Small group activity **(PSP I b, i, j)**

**Los Angeles Police Department
Firearms – Striker Fired Pistol Transition Course
Expanded Course Outline**

1. Break students into small groups
2. **DISTRIBUTE:** Case Study 1 (Juvenile) to half of the groups and Case Study 2 (Person with mental illness) to the other half (if the class is large enough to do so)
 - Case Study 1 – C-37 Vehicle

“415 man in front of the convenience store in a vehicle. Suspect is playing his car stereo loud. The disturbance has been going on for an hour.”

Upon arrival, the officers observe the suspect sitting inside the vehicle along with a ten-year-old juvenile. The music is loud and disturbing the peace, the officer’s stop and exit their vehicle. As they are walking up on the vehicle, (20 ft. away) the officers run the license plate which comes back as a reported stolen vehicle. The suspect has not seen the officers yet.

Enhancement: Upon awareness of the presence of the officers, the suspect exits his vehicle and walks towards the trunk stating, “you will not take my kid from me again.” Suspect begins to open the trunk and states, “I have something here for you.”

Enhancement: Suspect retrieves a handgun from the trunk and points it in the direction of the officers.
 - Case Study 2 - Person with a Mental Illness

While on uniformed patrol at 1300 hrs, you receive a radio call "See the woman, "Wife states her husband is in their home breaking objects inside the house. Wife states her husband is mentally ill and has failed to take his medicine for the past 3 days.

Upon arrival officers meet the P/R who states her husband is inside their house right now breaking the furniture and decorations. Officer's see that the P/R has a cut on her right arm. P/R states that her husband accidentally cut her with a knife as she attempted to stop him, before calling the police. You request back-up and a supervisor along with a Beanbag shotgun and TASER to your location. After the arrival of your requests you make a tactical plan and then make contact with the suspect inside his residence. You observe the suspect standing in the doorway between the living room and the kitchen. The suspect states to you "All of you get out of my house now, I cannot deal with this". At this time, you see the suspect enter the kitchen and walk toward a cutlery block on the counter. The suspect who is approximately 15 to 18 feet from you, then reaches out and arms himself with a large butcher knife from the block. The suspect turns toward the officers and re-states "I told you I cannot deal with this". The suspect then takes the butcher’s knife and begins to slash himself across his torso with the knife.
3. Ask each group to discuss the following:
 - a. What tactical concerns should the officers have as they respond to the area?
 - b. What force options are available?
 - c. What LAPD policy requirements should be considered?
 - d. What De-Escalation techniques were used?
4. **DISTRIBUTE:** Directive No. 1, Use of Force Policy-Revised; Directive No. 16, Tactical De-Escalation Techniques
5. Advise the groups to utilize the directives during the activity and to analyze the situation and prepare to report findings.
 - Articulate the actions/behavior of the individual in the situation
 - Articulate the actions/behavior of an officer in the situation
6. As the groups are discussing the question, draw three columns on the white board or flip chart and title as follows:
 - Policy Issues
 - Use of Force Options
 - Tactical Issues/De-Escalation⁵

⁵ LAPD Use of Force-Tactics Directive No. 16, Tactical De-Escalation Techniques, October 2016

Los Angeles Police Department
Firearms – Striker Fired Pistol Transition Course
Expanded Course Outline

7. Instructor should monitor the groups during the activity making notes of any concerns to incorporate in the debrief if not brought out by the groups
8. Debrief each case study and write the responses in the appropriate column
The following information can be used to debrief both case studies. Ensure that the case study specific information is listed on the white board during the specific debrief. When writing the students' responses on the board, paraphrase the key points and list them under the appropriate column
Ensure that the following points are covered in large group discussion:
 - a. Tactical considerations
 - 1) 4 C's of tactics
 - a) Containment
 - b) Control
 - c) Communication
 - d) Coordinate
 - 2) Edged Weapons
 - a) Distance + Cover = Time to make a decision
 - b) Time allows for the possibility to utilize less lethal options
 - c) Knives do have the capability to cause serious bodily injury or death
 - d) Knives often constitute a deadly force situation
 - 3) Other reasons for non-compliance by the individuals **(117c)**
 - a) Language barriers
 - b) Disabilities
 - 4) Critical points **(112)**
 - When communicating with individuals always be aware of cover, concealment and distance
 - Distance from the threat equates to time to react to the threat
 - The goal of the use of force is to gain control of the individual
 - Consideration should be given to the possibility that the officers may encounter persons with mental illness or persons displaying symptoms of mental illness and who may be incapable of understanding commands and are non-responsive
 - Failure to follow police directions during an episode is most likely not a deliberate act of defiance
 - Emphasis should be placed on the need to attempt to de-escalate situations involving persons with mental illness when the opportunity presents itself. This, in no way, implies that officers should not utilize force to protect themselves or others when reasonable.
 - b. Policy/Legal Issues **(117e)** **(PSP I b, d)**
 - 1) California Penal Code Section 835(a)⁶
 - a) Updated pursuant to Assembly Bill 392 that was signed into law on August 19, 2019 and effective as of January 1, 2020.

⁶ California Penal Code Section 835a, January 1, 2020

Los Angeles Police Department
Firearms – Striker Fired Pistol Transition Course
Expanded Course Outline

- b) Any peace officer who has reasonable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a public offense may use objectively reasonable force to:
 - (1) Effect the arrest,
 - (2) Prevent escape, or
 - (3) Overcome resistance
 - c) The authority to use physical force, conferred on peace officers by this section, is a serious responsibility that shall be exercised judiciously and with respect for human rights and dignity and for the sanctity of every human life.
 - d) A peace officer who makes or attempts to make an arrest need not retreat or desist from their efforts by reason of the resistance or threatened resistance of the person being arrested. A peace officer shall not be deemed an aggressor or lose the right to self-defense by the use of objectively reasonable force in compliance with subdivisions (b) and (c) to effect the arrest or to prevent escape or to overcome resistance. For the purposes of this subdivision, “retreat” does not mean tactical repositioning or other de-escalation tactics.
- 2) Drawing of the firearm⁷
- a) Based on the tactical situation and the officer's reasonable belief that the situation may escalate to the point where deadly force may be justified
 - b) Once the risk no longer presents itself the officer shall, as soon as practical, holster or secure the firearm
- 3) Using Force⁸
- a) It is the policy of this Department that personnel may use only that force which is “objectively reasonable” to:
 - (1) Defend themselves;
 - (2) Defend others;
 - (3) Effect an arrest or detention;
 - (4) Prevent escape; or,
 - (5) Overcome resistance.
 - b) Law enforcement officers shall use deadly force upon another person only when the officer reasonably believes, based on the totality of circumstances, that such force is necessary for either of the following reasons:
 - (1) *To* defend against an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or another person; or,
 - (2) *To* apprehend a fleeing person for any felony that threatened or resulted in death or serious bodily injury, if the officer reasonably believes that the person will cause death or serious bodily injury to

⁷ 2021 LAPD Manual-1/556.80, Drawing and Exhibiting Firearms

⁸ Use of Force-Tactics Directive No. 1.2, Use of Force Policy, October 2020

Los Angeles Police Department
Firearms – Striker Fired Pistol Transition Course
Expanded Course Outline

another unless immediately apprehended. Where feasible, a peace officer shall, prior to the use of force, make reasonable efforts to identify themselves as a peace officer and to warn that deadly force may be used, unless the officer has objectively reasonable grounds to believe the person is aware of those facts.

Note: *In determining whether deadly force is necessary, officers shall evaluate each situation in light of the particular circumstances of each case and shall use other available resources and techniques if reasonably safe and feasible.*

- c) “Deadly force” means any use of force that creates a substantial risk of causing death or serious bodily injury, including, but not limited to, the discharge of a firearm.
- d) “Totality of the circumstances” means all facts known to the peace officer at the time, including the conduct of the officer and the subject leading up to the use of deadly force.
- e) A threat of death or serious bodily injury is “imminent” when, based on the totality of the circumstances, a reasonable officer in the same situation would believe that a person has the present ability, opportunity, and apparent intent to immediately cause death or serious bodily injury to the peace officer or another person. An imminent harm is not merely a fear of future harm, no matter how great the fear and no matter how great the likelihood of the harm, but is one that, from appearances, must be instantly confronted and addressed.
- f) A peace officer shall not use deadly force against a person based on the danger that person poses to themselves, if an objectively reasonable officer would believe the person does not pose an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the peace officer or to another person.

Note: The Department will analyze an officer’s use of deadly force by evaluating the totality of the circumstances of each case consistent with California Penal Code Section 835(a) as well as the factors articulated in *Graham v. Conner*.

4) Proportionality

- Officers may only use a level of force that they reasonably believe is proportional to the seriousness of the suspected offense or the reasonably perceived level of actual or threatened resistance.
- *Graham vs. Connor* Court Decision – “Objective Reasonableness”

Los Angeles Police Department
Firearms – Striker Fired Pistol Transition Course
Expanded Course Outline

- 5) **Rendering Aid.** After any use of force, officers shall immediately request a rescue ambulance for any person injured. In addition, officers shall promptly provide basic and emergency medical assistance to all members of the community, including victims, witnesses, subjects, suspects, persons in custody, subjects of a use of force and fellow officers:
 - a) To the extent of the officer's training and experience in first aid/CPR/AED; and
 - b) To the level of equipment available to an officer at the time assistance is needed.
- 6) **Requirement to Intercede when Excessive force is observed**
 - An officer shall intercede when present and observing another officer using force that is clearly beyond that which is necessary, as determined by an objectively reasonable officer under the circumstances, taking into account the possibility that other officers may have additional information regarding the threat posed by a subject.
- 7) **Requirement to report potential excessive force**
 - An officer who is present and observes another officer using force that the present and observing officer believes to be beyond that which is necessary, as determined by an objectively reasonable officer under the circumstances based upon the totality of information actually known to the officer, shall report such force to a superior officer.
- 8) **Vulnerable Populations** - include, but are not limited, children, elderly persons, people who are pregnant, and people with physical, mental, and developmental disabilities.
 - a) Age is not a legal consideration
 - b) The Department has always utilized extreme caution with respect to the use of deadly force against youthful offenders
 - c) Nothing in the use of force policy is intended to reduce the degree of care required in such cases
- 9) **Tactical De-Escalation Techniques**
 - **P**lanning
 - **A**ssessment
 - **T**ime
 - **R**edeployment and or Containment
 - **O**ther Resources
 - **L**ines of Communication
 - a) Guided by the principal of reverence for human life.
 - b) The use of techniques to:
 - (1) Reduce the intensity of an encounter with a suspect; and,
 - (2) Enable an officer to have additional options to gain voluntary compliance; or,
 - (3) Mitigate the need to use a higher level of force.

**Los Angeles Police Department
Firearms – Striker Fired Pistol Transition Course
Expanded Course Outline**

(4) All while maintaining control of the situation.

- c) Tactical de-escalation **DOES NOT** require that an officer compromise their safety or increase the risk of physical harm to the public.
- d) Tactical de-escalation techniques should only be used when it is safe and prudent to do so.

10) Command and Control⁹

- a) The use of active leadership to direct others while using available resources to coordinate a response, accomplish tasks and minimize risk.
- b) Initial responsibility to begin the process to develop a plan of action falls upon the senior officer, or any officer on-scene who has gained sufficient situational awareness.
- c) Ensure reasonable numbers of Designated Cover Officers (DCO) for both lethal and less-lethal cover.
- d) Reduce over-response or over-deployment to specific duties and responsibilities.
- e) Maintain officer safety through personnel location and assignment.

c. Force Options (117e) (PSP I b, c, d, i)

Use of force incidents are fluid and ever changing. Officers should use any of the options or combinations listed below in order to gain control of the situation

1) Less-Lethal Force Options

- a) Less-Lethal force options (OC Spray, baton, TASER, Beanbag Shotgun, 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher (LLL) and Less-Lethal munitions) are only permissible when the suspect poses an immediate threat to the safety of the officer or others.
- b) Less-Lethal force options shall not be used for a suspect or subject who is:
 - (1) Passively resisting, or
 - (2) Merely failing to comply with commands.
- c) Verbal threats of violence or mere non-compliance do not alone justify the use of Less-Lethal force.
- d) In addition, generally, an officer shall give a verbal warning prior to using such force when feasible.

2) Oleoresin Capsicum (OC)¹⁰

- b) OC primarily affects the eyes, the respiratory system and the skin.
- c) The ideal range for OC is 3-12 feet
- d) Advantages
- e) Disadvantages

⁹ LAPD Training Bulletin, Volume XLVII Issue 4, *COMMAND AND CONTROL*, July 2018

¹⁰ LAPD Use of Force-Tactics Directive No. 5.2, *Oleoresin Capsicum*, July 2018

**Los Angeles Police Department
Firearms – Striker Fired Pistol Transition Course
Expanded Course Outline**

- 3) Electronic Control Device (TASER)¹¹
 - a) Causes Neuro-muscular Incapacitation (NMI) which is an involuntary stimulation of both the sensory and motor nerves
 - b) Optimal Range is 4-22 feet
 - c) Operating range for the close quarters “CQ” cartridge is 4-12 feet
 - d) Operating range for the stand off “SO” cartridge is 12-22 feet
 - e) Advantages
 - f) Disadvantages

- 4) Beanbag Shotgun¹²
 - a) Super-sock rounds are designed to be non-penetrating, and upon striking a target distribute energy over a broad surface area.
 - b) No minimum range, but recommended deployment is from 5-30 feet
 - c) Shall not be used in a crowd control situation¹³
 - c) Advantages
 - d) Disadvantages

- 5) 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher (LLL)¹⁴
 - a) Recommended deployment is from 5-110 feet.
 - b) Advantages
 - c) Disadvantages

d. Moral/Ethical Dilemmas **(117f)**

(PSP I b, I, j)

Expected Responses:

- 1) Shoot or no shoot situation
- 2) Youthful offenders
- 3) Consequences of not using lethal force
- 4) Public perception
- 5) Police/peer perception
- 6) Family’s perception
- 8) "Suicide by Cop"
- 9) Subject uses the officer as an instrument of the suicide
- 10) Mental illness is not a criminal offense
- 11) Consequences of using lethal force on someone who is hurting themselves
- 11) What identifies an ethical dilemma
 - Right vs. Right?
 - Driven by Values and Principles
 - Complexity of issues
 - Realities and pressures

¹¹ LAPD Use of Force-Tactics Directive No. 4.6, Electronic Control Device TASER, August 2021

¹² LAPD Use of Force-Tactics Directive No. 6.4, Beanbag Shotgun, September 2020

¹³ Office of The Chief of Police, Notice 1.3, Prohibition of the use of the Beanbag Shotgun in a Crowd Control Situation, Sept. 28, 21

**Los Angeles Police Department
Firearms – Striker Fired Pistol Transition Course
Expanded Course Outline**

- More than one right option
 - Facing a difficult situation where two apparent right courses of action are possible and making a conscious decision to take the course of action that points to the highest value.

E. GROUP DISCUSSION: Sequence of Marksmanship (PSP I e) (50 mins)

Purpose: The following three elements of marksmanship are listed in a specific sequence that is designed to provide the student with a mental checklist and reminder of the key elements and their necessary sequence required to fire the semi-auto pistol reliably, accurately and quickly.

Procedures: Conduct an open discussion, addressing the key points related to the proper sequence of marksmanship

- Grip
- Trigger finger placement
- Sight picture

1. Grip
 - a. The proper placement of both hands on the pistol
 - b. The student must acquire the proper grip tension on the pistol before firing. A proper firing grip tension will promote the following:
 - 1) Proper pistol functioning and reliability
 - 2) Reduced group size on the target
 - 3) Faster follow-up shots
2. Trigger Finger Placement
 - a. The trigger finger must be placed properly on the trigger
 - b. Finger should be placed on the trigger immediately after the decision to fire has been made and the gun has begun to become aligned on the target
3. Sight Picture
 - a. Properly aligned sights must be placed on the part of the target you intend to shoot
 - b. Once a flash sight picture has been obtained, then the handgun can be accurately discharged.

¹⁴ LAPD Use of Force-Tactics Directive No. 17.1, 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher, October 2021

**Los Angeles Police Department
Firearms – Striker Fired Pistol Transition Course
Expanded Course Outline**

II. STRIKER FIRED PISTOL MANIPULATION SKILLS

(100 mins)

A. *LEARNING ACTIVITY:* Striker Fired Pistol Manipulation Skills - Demonstration

Procedures: Large group activity

1. This activity is conducted on the range
2. Ensure that the instructor to student ratio is 1:5
3. Have the students bring the necessary equipment, including eye and ear protection, to the range
4. Assemble the students together near the center of the range
5. Point out the importance of being able to safely and effectively manipulate the Glock Pistol
6. The instructor will demonstrate the following Striker Fired pistol manipulation skills set to the student as set forth in the current LAPD HITS ECO
 - a. Pistol presentation
 - Drawing and holstering the weapon
 - b. Chamber checks
 - 1) Daytime
 - 2) Low-light
 - c. Loading
 - d. Unloading
 - e. In-battery speed reload
 - f. Out-of-battery speed reload
 - g. Tactical reload
 - h. Harries flashlight tactical reload
7. At the conclusion of the demonstration, clarify any areas of concern or confusion
8. Reinforce the importance of safety, especially keeping the trigger finger off the trigger, during all pistol manipulations

B. *PRACTICAL APPLICATION:* Striker Fired Pistol Manipulation Skills - Drills **(PSP I g, j)**

Purpose: To provide students with the opportunity to apply the knowledge, skills and training they have received related to striker fired pistol manipulation.

The drills should build in difficulty throughout the training block. These drills should provide the opportunity to coach the student through their mistakes and assist them in performing the appropriate manipulation skill when required during testing, as well as in the field. This should be a positive learning experience for all involved.

As the instructor, your goal is to determine if the students have developed the skills necessary to pass the Pistol Manipulation Test and are ready to move on in the training.

Procedures: Individual activity

1. Each student will be assigned to a shooting lane with the necessary equipment
2. Assist the students with the pistol manipulation skills

**Los Angeles Police Department
Firearms – Striker Fired Pistol Transition Course
Expanded Course Outline**

3. As the drills continue to build, monitor and provide assistance as needed
4. Utilizing the material that was presented during the demonstration, reinforce the correct pistol manipulation skills set throughout the drills.

C. LEARNING ACTIVITY: Pistol Field Stripping Procedure

(50 mins)

Procedures: Large group activity

1. This demonstration is conducted on the range
2. Reinforce the importance of safety during the demonstration
3. Demonstrate the following field stripping procedures
4. Glock:
 - a. Unload the firearm.
 - b. Lock the slide to the rear.
 - c. Visually and physically check the chamber and magazine well to ensure they are empty.
 - d. Acquire an overhand grip with the fingers and palm of the support hand and guide the slide forward.
 - e. Cycle the slide three times fully to the rear while observing the ejection port, ensuring that there are no rounds being ejected from the ejection port or loaded into the chamber.
 - f. Chamber check.
 - g. Point the weapon in a safe direction.
 - h. Press the trigger. The trigger must be in the rear position to be able to remove the slide from the receiver.
 - i. Acquire a Glock Disassembly Grip by placing the four fingers of the primary hand over the top of the rear of the slide with the thumb under the tang of the weapon. Add slight rearward pressure causing the slide to move to the rear approximately 1/8". If the slide is opened too far, it will cause the trigger to reset and it will be necessary to start over again from step 6.
 - j. Using the thumb and index finger of the support hand, press down on the disassembly levers and hold them in the down position.
 - k. Allow the slide to move forward by relaxing the primary hand grip on the slide. Regrip the pistol with the primary hand and now use the support hand to remove the slide from the frame.
 - l. Place the frame in your holster.
 - m. Disassemble the slide assembly by removing the recoil spring assembly first and then the barrel second. Place the parts in your support hand.
5. M&P
 - a. Unload to slide lock
 - b. Visually and physically inspect the chamber and the magazine well
 - c. Lower the sear deactivation lever located inside the frame
 - d. Lower the rotating take down lever
 - e. Rotate your primary hand and use your thumb to maintain pressure on the take down lever.
 - f. Retract the slide using an overhand grip and guide the slide forward and off the frame
 - g. Place the frame in the holster
 - h. Disassemble the slide assembly and place the parts in your support hand

**Los Angeles Police Department
Firearms – Striker Fired Pistol Transition Course
Expanded Course Outline**

6. Have the students go to their individual shooting lanes and await the instructor's commands

D. *LEARNING ACTIVITY:* Pistol Field Stripping Procedure – Walk Through

Procedures: Individual Activity

1. The student will follow the instructor's commands describing how to field strip their Glock pistol
2. instructors will aid students as is necessary
3. Point out that the muzzle of the student's pistol shall always point in a safe direction downrange until the slide has been removed from the frame
4. Point out to the student that they may refer to the current firearms manual for future reference, if needed, during regular maintenance procedures.

E. *LEARNING ACTIVITY:* Striker Fired Pistol Lubrication Points - Demonstration

Procedures: Group Activity

1. Assemble the students together near the center of the range
2. While the pistols are field stripped, the instructor will point out the lubrication points
3. Glock
 - a. Barrel (exterior round portion)
 - b. Barrel lug
 - c. Barrel hood
 - d. Inside slide/barrel hood contact area
 - e. Both slide rail cuts
 - f. Connector/trigger bar contact point
4. M&P
 - a. Barrel (exterior round portion)
 - b. Barrel lug
 - c. Barrel hood
 - d. Inside slide/barrel hood contact area
 - e. Both slide rail cuts
 - f. Trigger bar/sear contact point
 - g. Recoil Spring Assembly
5. Have assisting instructors available to help students identify the six lubrication points upon request
6. Point out to the students that they may refer to the diagram in the "Field Stripping" handout to see the lubrication points on the striker pistol
7. Point out that the student should not over-lubricate the striker Pistol. Large amounts of oil or grease will collect unburned powder and other residue, which could interfere with the proper functioning of the pistol.
8. Point out that the student should not put any oil inside the firing pin channel or the firing pin safety block plunger
9. If the student has oil with them, they may lubricate their pistols at this time

F. *LEARNING ACTIVITY:* Re-assembly of the striker Pistol – Demonstration

(50 mins)

Procedures: Large group activity

**Los Angeles Police Department
Firearms – Striker Fired Pistol Transition Course
Expanded Course Outline**

1. While the students are still assembled in a group, demonstrate the re-assembly of the field stripped striker pistol utilizing the following procedure
2. Glock
 - a. Insert the barrel into the slide
 - b. Reinstall the recoil spring assembly
 - c. Carefully install the slide assembly onto the receiver
 - d. Retract the slide completely to the rear and release
 - e. Perform a chamber check and press the trigger to check that it functions
2. M&P
 - a. Insert the muzzle end of the barrel into the slide first and then lower the chamber end until it locks into place.
 - b. Replace the recoil spring assembly. Ensure the large end of the recoil spring assembly locks into the circular cut out on the barrel lug.
 - c. Guide the slide onto the frame ensuring that the slide is correctly positioned on the slide rails and lock the slide to the rear. (The slide can be incorrectly assembled by only contacting three of the four slide rails.)
 - d. Raise the sear deactivation lever inside the frame
 - e. Raise the rotating take down lever
 - f. Guide the slide forward
3. Point out that the student must properly seat the recoil spring assembly to avoid damage to the recoil spring guide rod when reinstalling the slide assembly on the frame
4. Point out that close attention should be given when installing the slide assembly on the frame as this can cause the gun to lock up and potentially damage the pistol
5. Have the students then return to their assigned lanes

G. *LEARNING ACTIVITY:* Re-assembly of the striker fired pistol - Drill

Procedures: Individual activity

1. The student will follow the instructor's commands and re-assemble their pistol
2. Once the slide assembly is reinstalled on the frame, remind the student that the muzzle shall remain pointed in a safe direction downrange
3. Remind the student to perform a chamber check before pressing the trigger to check that it functions properly
4. At this point, have the students repeat the field stripping procedure, identify the lubrication points, and reassemble their pistol several times or until they are confident that they can independently perform these procedures properly
5. At the end of this drill, have the student holster their pistol

III. LIVE FIRE DRILLS

(50 MINS)

- Throughout the live fire drills, the student will remain on and conduct the drills on their previously assigned shooting lane
- A. The instructors will sight-in the students pistols to ensure that they are properly zeroed
1. Utilize a six pie-plate target and shoot at the top-left circle from the 12-yard line
 2. Utilize the Glock rear sight adjustment tool if necessary to make any adjustments to properly zero the gun's sights

**Los Angeles Police Department
Firearms – Striker Fired Pistol Transition Course
Expanded Course Outline**

B. PRACTICAL APPLICATION: Trigger Drill One (PSP I e, f)

Procedures: Individual activity

1. The student holds and aims the pistol while the instructor presses the trigger
2. Shoot at the top center circle on the pie-plate target
3. The instructor should give verbal reminders to the student regarding proper sight alignment and sight picture during this exercise
4. The instructor should continue this process until the student has demonstrated the ability to properly aim the gun
5. Upon completion, the instructor will move to the next awaiting student and conduct the drill with that student and so on until all the students have completed the drill
6. Once a student has completed the drill, they should take three steps back off the shooting line and wait there

C. PRACTICAL APPLICATION: Slow-Fire Drills Emphasizing the Sequence of Marksmanship

Procedures: Individual activity (PSP I e)

1. Assemble the students together near the center of the range
2. The instructor will demonstrate each of the following marksmanship drills using a clean, demonstration target
 - a. One-handed shooting with no grip tension on the pistol
 - b. One-handed shooting with a firing grip tension on the pistol
 - c. Two-handed shooting with a firing grip tension on the pistol
3. The students will then return to their assigned shooting lanes
4. The lead instructor will give commands to conduct the marksmanship drills
5. The student should use a clean circle target for each of the marksmanship drills
6. Assisting instructors should physically check the shooter's grip tension during the drills
7. Upon completion of these drills, the student, along with an instructor, should compare and contrast the group sizes in each of the circles in order to identify any marksmanship problems

D. LEARNING ACTIVITY: Striker Fired Pistol Malfunction Clearances - Demonstration

Procedures: Group activity

1. Assemble the students together near the center of the range
2. The instructor will demonstrate the proper procedures for clearing the following three types of malfunctions with a striker fired pistol
 - a. Class One malfunction – Failure to Fire
 - 1) Press the trigger
 - 2) Note that the firing pin releases but the pistol fails to fire
 - 3) Place the trigger finger alongside the frame
 - 4) Use the tap-roll-rack technique to clear this malfunction
 - Point out to the students that the addition of the “roll” to the old “tap and rack” technique is to allow the use of gravity to assist in clearing the round or casing out of the feedway area

Los Angeles Police Department
Firearms – Striker Fired Pistol Transition Course
Expanded Course Outline

- b. Class Two malfunction – Failure to Eject
 - 1) Press the trigger
 - 2) Note the condition of the trigger, static or spongy depending on the pistol
 - 3) Place the trigger finger alongside the frame
 - 4) Visually inspect the chamber and magazine well and identify a failure to eject malfunction
 - 5) Use the tap-roll-rack technique to complete this malfunction clearance
 - c. Class Three malfunction – Failure to Extract
 - 1) Press the trigger
 - 2) Note the condition of the trigger, static or spongy depending on the pistol
 - 3) Place the trigger finger alongside the frame
 - 4) Visually inspect the chamber and magazine well and identify a failure to extract malfunction
 - 5) Declare the malfunction to your partner
 - 6) Move toward cover if available
 - 7) Remove the magazine from the pistol
 - 8) Discard or retain the magazine depending on the tactical situation
 - 9) Insert the magazine into the pistol
 - 10) Continue to roll the weapon and rack the slide to complete this malfunction clearance
3. Point out to the students that the spongy or static trigger, depending on the weapon type, during a Class Two and Class Three malfunction is a different **initial indicator** of a feedway stoppage malfunction than they are accustomed to with a Beretta or Smith & Wesson pistol. This **initial indicator** also indicates that the pistol is out of ammunition with the slide locked to the rear.
 4. The students should now return to their assigned shooting lanes and wait for commands by the lead instructor

E. PRACTICAL APPLICATION: Striker Pistol Malfunction Clearances - Drills (50 mins)(PSP I f, g)

Procedures: Individual activity

1. Shooting is conducted at the seven-yard line on a silhouette target
2. When loading magazines with empty shell casings or snapcaps to create pistol malfunctions, remind the students that the first round and last round loaded into each magazine shall be a live round
 - Ensure that the student uses empty shell casings that correspond to the caliber of their specific pistol during malfunction clearance drills
3. Remind the students that Striker pistols have a different trigger action than Beretta and Smith and Wesson pistols when experiencing a class two or class three feedway stoppage malfunction
 - There is no trigger movement for a Glock pistol and a spongy trigger for an M&P pistol when experiencing a class two or class three feedway stoppage malfunction
4. The lead instructor will give commands to direct the students to set up specific malfunctions and conduct the malfunction clearance drills
5. The student will fire controlled pairs and failure drills while clearing each of the malfunctions

**Los Angeles Police Department
Firearms – Striker Fired Pistol Transition Course
Expanded Course Outline**

6. Continue this activity until all students have demonstrated proficiency in the different types of malfunction clearances

F. LEARNING ACTIVITY: Striker Fired Pistol Reloads – Demonstration **(20 mins)**

Procedures: Group activity

1. Assemble the students together near the center of the range
2. The instructor will demonstrate the proper procedures for conducting the following types of reloads with a striker fired pistol
 - a. Tactical reloads
 - 1) Return to the low-ready with the trigger finger alongside the frame
 - 2) Assess
 - Point out that with a striker fired pistol there is no need to decock
 - 3) Obtain a fully loaded magazine from the magazine pouch
 - 4) Exchange the magazines
 - 5) Secure the partially loaded magazine in a pocket
 - 6) Assess or scan again if necessary
 - b. In-battery speed reloads
 - 1) Lower the muzzle off target with the trigger finger alongside the frame
 - 2) Obtain a fully loaded magazine from the magazine pouch
 - 3) Eject the magazine from the pistol once the fully loaded magazine has been withdrawn from the magazine pouch
 - 4) Insert the fully loaded magazine into the pistol
 - Point out that there is no difference with a striker fired pistol for this reload
 - 5) Return back to on-target if necessary to fire more rounds
 - c. Out-of-battery speed reloads
 - 1) Lower the muzzle off target with the trigger finger alongside the frame
 - 2) Obtain a fully loaded magazine from the magazine pouch
 - 3) Eject the magazine from the pistol once the fully loaded magazine has been withdrawn from the magazine pouch
 - 4) Insert the fully loaded magazine into the pistol
 - 5) With the support hand, use an overhand grip on the slide and retract and release the slide so that it returns back into battery
 - Point out that the slide lock lever is not used as a slide release with the striker fired pistol
 - 6) Return back to on-target if necessary to fire more rounds
3. The students should now return to their assigned shooting lanes and wait for commands by the lead instructor

G. PRACTICAL APPLICATION: Striker Pistol Reloads – Drills **(30 mins) (PSP I e)**

Procedures: Individual activity

1. Tactical Reloads
 - a. Remind the students to keep the trigger finger off the trigger during all reloads
 - b. The students should load all of their magazines to full capacity
 - Magazines should be loaded to capacity to simulate the difficulty of reloading a fully loaded magazine

**Los Angeles Police Department
Firearms – Striker Fired Pistol Transition Course
Expanded Course Outline**

- c. Shooting is done at the seven or ten-yard line
 - d. The students will fire controlled pairs and failure drills
 - e. Have the students conduct tactical reloads upon the command of the instructor
 - f. The instructor should conduct as many tactical reloads as necessary until the students demonstrates proficiency
2. In-Battery and Out-of-Battery Speed Reloads
 - a. The students should load all of their magazines to full capacity
 - b. Shooting is done at the three-yard line
 - c. The students will fire controlled pairs and accelerated pairs to the body along with failure drills
 - d. Have the students conduct in-battery speed reloads upon command of the instructor
 - e. Remind the student that they should immediately conduct an out-of-battery speed reload in the event that their pistol is out of ammunition with the slide locked back
 - f. Point out to the student that they should ensure that they use an overhand grip on the slide to retract and release the slide during an out-of-battery speed reload
 - g. The instructor should repeat this drill as many times as necessary until the students demonstrate proficiency
 - h. The instructor may also utilize other magazine loading combinations and firing sequences in order to vary the sequence in which the student experiences the two different speed reloads
3. Out-of-Battery Speed Reloads only
 - a. The student will exchange magazines with a partner
 - b. They will load each other's magazines randomly with between one and three rounds per magazine. However, one of the magazines must contain at least two rounds.
 - c. The partners will place their partner's magazine into their partner's holstered pistol and the other magazines into the pouches
 - d. Shooting is done at the three-yard line
 - e. Upon the command of the lead instructor, the student will fire two or three failure drills, depending on how many rounds his partner loaded into his magazines, while conducting out-of-battery speed reloads.
 - f. When the student runs out of ammunition, they should holster an empty weapon and standby on the line for further commands by the lead instructor
 - g. The instructor may also utilize other magazine loading combinations and firing sequences in order to vary the sequence in which the student experiences the two different speed reloads
 4. Advise the students that after their break, the class will review, practice and then take the Striker Fired Pistol Manipulation Test

H. **PRACTICAL APPLICATION:** Striker Fired Pistol Live-Fire Tactical Drills (50 mins) (PSP I a, f, g, i)

Procedures: Individual Activity

1. Assemble the students together near the center of the range with their backs to the targets
2. While the students are assembled and receiving their instructions, have the assisting instructors randomly place shoot/no shoot targets in the target frames. Each shooting lane will randomly have one or two "shoot" targets
3. Face the targets away so the students cannot see what type of targets are on each lane
4. Give the students the following instructions to follow in order to complete the live-fire tactical drills
 - a. The students should load all of their magazines to full capacity

**Los Angeles Police Department
Firearms – Striker Fired Pistol Transition Course
Expanded Course Outline**

- b. The student will react to the target(s) when they face and decide how to fire at the target(s)
 - 1) When a single target (threat) faces, the student should fire a failure drill
 - 2) When two targets (threats) face, the student should fire a pair to each body and, if time permits, a headshot on each target
 - c. The student should move to and utilize cover during the drill
 - d. The student should use their own judgement to determine when to reload and what type of reload to utilize during the drill in order to keep their pistol loaded and capable of reacting to the next threat
 - e. Before moving to another lane, the student must safely holster their pistol
 - f. The students will repeat this drill several times by moving two lanes to the right in order to encounter an unknown “shoot/no shoot” combination of targets
 - g. The students should wait for commands from the lead instructor before recovering their magazines from the ground or moving to the next lane
 - h. The two students on the far right of the range will move to lane one and two respectively when it is time to rotate and change lanes
 - i. If a student has shot to slide-lock with their third magazine, they should then clear and holster their pistol and step back and off of the firing line
 - j. Point out to the students that the purpose of this drill is for them to make the right decision as to which target(s) to shoot and how they will fire at the target(s)
 - k. Answer any questions the students may have about the drills
5. The students will then return to their individual shooting lanes
 6. The lead instructor will then give commands to conduct the drills
 7. Assisting instructors should observe and give immediate feedback regarding their decision making and performance to the students before they rotate to the next set of targets
 8. The lead instructor will make the determination when to conclude the drill based on when the majority of the students have run out of ammunition and can no longer continue
 9. The lead instructor may repeat the drills as time permits
 10. Upon completion of the drill, point out to the students that it is as important for them to make the proper decision when and what to shoot as it is for them to know how to shoot and properly and safely manipulate their pistols **(117f)**
 11. Advise the students that after their break, the class will review, practice and then take the Striker pistol manipulation test

IV. STRIKER FIRED PISTOL MANIPULATION TEST

(100 mins)

- A. **PRACTICAL APPLICATION:** Striker Fired Pistol Manipulation Test – Demonstration and Review

Procedures: Group Activity

1. Assemble the students together near the center of the range
2. Distribute the Striker Fired Pistol Manipulation Test score sheets to the students
3. Demonstrate for the students each manipulation skill in the same order as listed on the Manipulation Test
4. Debrief by answering any questions about any of the manipulations or how the test will be administered

**Los Angeles Police Department
Firearms – Striker Fired Pistol Transition Course
Expanded Course Outline**

5. Have the students return to their shooting lane
6. The lead instructor will conduct a walk-through of the pistol manipulation test by calling out the commands for each skill in the same order as listed on the manipulation test
7. The assisting instructors will observe the students and answer any questions or make corrections to any observed deficiencies in the students' pistol manipulations
8. This should be an opportunity for the student to develop confidence in their manipulation skills and in their ability to successfully pass the pistol manipulation test

B. TEST: Striker Fired Pistol Manipulation Test (PSP I b, g)

Procedures: Individual activity

1. Have the students assemble at the back of the range and fill out the top portion of the previously distributed Striker Fired Pistol manipulation test form
2. The students should wait at the back of the range until called forward by an instructor
3. The manipulation test should be done with live ammunition on the firing range. Therefore, eye and ear protection will be required for each student
4. Instructors will administer the manipulation test on a one on one basis
5. The time required to administer a manipulation test will be approximately 15 minutes per student
6. A student must pass the manipulation test with a minimum score of 70% in order to continue in the class
7. Remember to have the student initial the test score sheet after reviewing the score
8. Upon completion of the test, the student may exit the range but must standby until everyone has completed the testing

V. COMBAT QUALIFICATION COURSE OF FIRE

(50 MINS)

A. PRACTICAL APPLICATION: Combat Qualification Course - Practice (PSP I d, e, f)

Procedures: Individual activity

1. Depending on the skill level of the students (e.g. HITS instructors) additional practice time may not be necessary and the students may move directly into Combat Qualification testing
2. The student will return to their assigned shooting lane
3. The student will practice each of the four phases of fire that comprise the Combat Qualification Course
 - 7, 10, 12, and 15 yards
4. The instructor has the option to conduct the practice at each phase in random order
 - This can benefit the student by not making the course of fire too repetitive

B. TEST: Combat Qualification Course – Test (100 mins) (PSP I b, I, j)

Procedures: Individual activity

1. Each student will be assigned to a shooting lane with all the necessary equipment
2. The student will fire the LAPD 30-round Combat Qualification course of fire three times.

**Los Angeles Police Department
Firearms – Striker Fired Pistol Transition Course
Expanded Course Outline**

3. The student must pass all three times with a minimum passing score of 70%. 70% is defined as 105 points on each target for each relay fired.¹⁵
 - If Combat Qualification is conducted under night-time conditions with reduced lighting, then the minimum passing score is 60% or 90 points on each target
4. The time that will be required to fire one relay of the 30-round qualification course and score it will be approximately 20 minutes.
5. The instructors will score the targets and record the scores on a qualification score sheet.

C. GUN CLEANING AND REGISTRATION (45 mins)

1. The student will then field strip, clean, lubricate, and re-assemble their pistol¹⁶.
2. The student must then have their pistol inspected by a Department Armorer and recorded on their authorized gun card before they can carry that gun on-duty or off-duty¹⁷
3. Upon successful completion of the qualification course, the students' information shall be entered into the Department's Shooting Qualification And Bonus (SQUAB) system as the first month of their annual qualification requirement with the Glock pistol.

VI. CLOSING (15 mins)

Reinforce key learning points:

- A. The importance of safety when handling this new striker fired pistol as well as any firearm
- B. The student shall qualify with their striker fired pistol on every pistol qualification month for one year
- C. Continue the training that was received during the course to ensure the student maintains the level of proficiency, including field stripping, malfunction clearance drills and reloads
- D. Reinforce the understanding of how our Department's guiding value of Reverence for Human Life is the moral and ethical foundation of de-escalation, tactics, reasonable force, and Officer safety
- E. Ensure that the students understand how the application of this training is in keeping with our Department's UOF police, philosophy, and tactical planning

¹⁵ 2021 LAPD Manual-3/258.12, Combat and Night Combat Courses, Required Score

¹⁶ 2021 LAPD Manual-3/610.40, Maintenance of Firearms

¹⁷ 2021 LAPD Manual-3/610.20, Inspection and Registration of All Firearms