

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT

Firearms-Semi Auto Pistol 1911 (PSP)

1850-31809

Prerequisite: Student must be certified to deploy a Department approved semi-auto pistol prior to attending the class. Student shall possess their own DOJ registered Department approved 1911.

Instructional goal: To teach officers how to safely, and proficiently, operate a 1911 semi-automatic pistol. Topics covered Include proper manipulation, marksmanship, maintenance, parts replacement, care and cleaning of this weapon system.

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

- Understand and complete all 30-hours of the 1911 Semi-Auto Transition Pistol Course.
- Adhere to course safety guidelines, any violations will result in removal from the class.
- Pass a pistol inspection, the pistol must be clean and properly lubricated.
- Pass the Combat Course three consecutive times, minimum score of 70%, (two with Ball, one with Duty ammunition).
- Pass the 1911 Semi-Auto Pistol Manipulation Test, minimum score of 80%.
- 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 police, philosophy, and tactical planning.

References: Instructors, facilitators and training supervisors shall ensure that current references are utilized

This course provides updated legislative content of Penal Code Section 835a.

DAY 1

I. FIREARMS SEMI AUTO 1911 INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

(60 Min)

A. Introduce Cadre

1. Primary Instructor and/or Secondary instructors
 - a. Brief bio
 - b. Qualifications
 - c. Expectations
2. Line Instructors and Safety Officers

B. POST Roster

1. POST ID number
2. Serial Number
3. Division and assignment
4. No social security numbers on the roster

C. Safety briefing

(PSPI a)

1. Review Four Basic Safety Rules
 - a. All guns are always loaded
 - b. Never allow the muzzle to cover anything you are not willing to shoot

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- c. Keep your finger off the trigger until your sights are aligned on target and you intend to shoot
 - d. Be sure of your target
 2. Location of trauma kit
 - a. Refer to the LAPD range safety guidelines located in the Training Division Safety Manual, as each range has the kit located in a different location
 - b. If using an outside range, ensure that a trauma kit is available
 3. Emergency phone numbers and emergency care
 - a. Refer to the LAPD range safety guidelines located in the Training Division Safety Manual, as each training location is located next to a different emergency care facility
 - b. If using an outside training location, ensure that the emergency phone number and emergency care facility are noted before the training commences
 4. Review Home Safety guidelines
 - a. Common sense weapons storage
 - b. Responsibilities under Penal Code Section 12035, criminal storage of a firearm
- D. Requirements to pass course
 1. In-Service Combat Course 70%
 2. Manipulation Test 80%
- E. History of the 1911A1
 1. Adoption of the U.S. Military in 1911
 2. Various calibers
 - a. 9MM
 - b. .40 Cal
 - c. .45 ACP
 3. Adoption of 1911 LAPD
 - a. SWAT
 - b. SIS
 4. Department wide adoption
 - a. Pilot program for prior carriers began on 11-03-2009
 - b. Expanded department wide to qualified individual Officers on 9-17-2010
 - c. Original pre-requisite required officers to qualify on the Department Bonus course with an Expert score (380 or above).
 - d. Pre-requisite changed to allow a Bonus score of 365 or better.
 - e. Pre-requisite of Bonus score/shooting medal removed all together.
- F. Hand out approved 1911 list
 1. Discuss approved list of firearms
 - a. Reiterate requirement that student's guns will be entered into the Departments Firearms Tracking Inventory System (FITS) at the end of the class.
 - b. Failure to comply will result in removal from the program
 2. Equipment and accessories
 - a. All optional equipment is listed in training bulletins located on the Department LAN or available at LAPD Armory locations

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- b. All modifications to the pistol shall be inspected and approved by a Department Armorer
- c. Discuss why the Serpa holster has been disallowed

II. USE OF FORCE REVIEW (Classroom)

(60 Min) (PSP I c,d)

Purpose: Revisit basic training in the areas 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
j,b,d)

(PSP I

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's knife from the block. The suspect turns toward the officers and re-states "I told you I cannot deal with this".

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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. **Review:** Use of Force Policy, Directive No. 16-Tactical De-Escalation Techniques, Training Bulletin Volume XLVII Issue 4-Command and Control, Office of Administrative Services Notice 1.3, Use of Less-lethal Force Clarification
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-Escalation¹
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

¹ LAPD Use of Force-Tactics Directive No. 16, Tactical De-Escalation Techniques

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- 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 d)**
- 1) California Penal Code Section 835(a)²
 - a) Updated pursuant to Assembly Bill 392 that was signed into law on August 19, 2019 and effective as of January 1, 2020.
 - 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)

² California Penal Code Section 835a

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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 firearm³
 - 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 Force⁴
 - 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 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.

³ LAPD Manual-1/556.80, Drawing or Exhibiting Firearms

⁴ Department Manual Section 1/556.10, Policy on the Use of Force

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- 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**⁵

- 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.

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.

⁵ Department Manual Section 1/556.10, Policy on the Use of Force

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- 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**⁶
 - 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.
 - (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.
 - **P**lanning
 - **A**ssessment
 - **T**ime
 - **R**edeployment and or Containment
 - **O**ther Resources

⁶ LAPD Use of Force-Tactics Directive, Tactical De-Escalation Techniques

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➤ Lines of Communication

10) **Command and Control**⁷

- 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.
 - (1) Ensure reasonable numbers of Designated Cover Officers (DCO) for both lethal and less-lethal cover.
 - (2) Reduce over-response or over-deployment to specific duties and responsibilities.
 - (3) Maintain officer safety through personnel location and assignment.

c. Force Options (117e)

(PSP I c)

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 Clarification⁸

- a) Less-Lethal force options (OC Spray, baton, TASER, Beanbag Shotgun, 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher (LLL) and Less-Lethal munitions) are only permissible when:
 - (1) An officer reasonably believes the suspect or subject is violently resisting arrest; or,
 - (2) Poses an immediate threat of violence or physical harm.
- 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)⁹

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

⁷ LAPD Training Bulletin, Volume XLVII Issue 4, *COMMAND AND CONTROL*

⁸ Office of Administrative Services Notice 1.3, *Use of Less-Lethal Force Clarification*

⁹ LAPD Use of Force-Tactics Directive, *Oleoresin Capsicum*

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- 3) Electronic Control Device (TASER)¹⁰
 - a) Causes Neuro-muscular Incapacitation (NMI) which is an involuntary stimulation of both the sensory and motor nerves
 - b) Effective from 0-21 or 25 feet depending on cartridge used; Optimal Range is 7-15 feet
 - c) Advantages
 - d) Disadvantages
- 4) Beanbag Shotgun¹¹
 - 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, by recommended deployment is from 5-30 feet.
 - c) Advantages
 - d) Disadvantages
- 5) 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher (LLL)¹²
 - a) Recommended deployment is from 5-110 feet
 - b) Advantages
 - c) Disadvantages
- e. Moral/Ethical Dilemmas **(117f)** **(PSP I c)**

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
 - More than one right option

¹⁰ LAPD Use of Force-Tactics Directive, Electronic Control Device TASER

¹¹ LAPD Use of Force-Tactics Directive, Beanbag Shotgun

¹² LAPD Use of Force-Tactics Directive 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher

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- 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.

III. NOMENCLATURE

(180 Min)

A. Department Armorer presents this block of instruction addressing the following points

1. Identify parts of the pistol and their function.
 - a. Slide
 - b. Frame
 - c. Barrel
 - d. Bushing
 - e. Recoil Spring
 - f. Thumb safety
 - g. Grip Safety
 - h. Slide Stop
 - i. Recoil Spring Plug
 - j. Firing Pin
 - k. Firing Pin Stop
 - l. Barrel Link
 - m. Magazine Well/funnel
 - n. Sights
2. Discuss differences between
 - a. Colt Series 70 and 80
 - b. Springfield
 - c. Kimber.
 - d. STI/Staccato 2011
3. Identify approved after- market parts, uses and benefits.
 - a. OCOP Notice dated 9-17-2010
 - b. Department Local Area Network

B. Assembly and Disassembly and Care and Cleaning

1. **DEMONSTRATION:** Armorer will discuss and demonstrate:
 - a. How to field strip and reassemble the 1911
 - 1) Remove slide stop
 - 2) Remove slide
 - 3) Remove bushing
 - 4) Remove recoil spring
 - 5) Remove barrel
 - 6) Remove firing pin stop
 - 7) Remove firing pin
 - 8) Remove extractor
 - b. How to properly clean pistol
 - 1) Nylon brush and solvent, remove carbon and debris
 - 2) Wipe clean with a rag
 - c. How to properly lubricate pistol
 - 1) Quality lubricant

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- 2) All metal to metal surfaces
- 3) Frequent re-application
- d. How to disassemble and clean the magazines
 - 1) Remove floor plate
 - 2) Remove spring
 - 3) Remove Follower
 - 4) Wipe clean, avoid using any lubricant
2. Armorer will discuss when to replace components with a limited service life
 - a. Recoil springs
 - b. Trigger springs
 - c. Firing pin springs
 - d. Magazines
3. **DRILLS:** Each shooter shall disassemble and re-assemble their 1911 pistol
 - a. Field strip and remove firing pin and extractor
 - b. Properly clean pistol
 - c. Properly lube pistol
 - d. Disassembly and cleaning of magazines.
 - e. Drills will continue until students can properly disassemble and reassemble the pistol and magazines

IV. MARKSMANSHIP

(60 Min)

- A. Remind the students of the importance of the 7 elements of Marksmanship **(PSP I e)**
 1. Grip
 2. Stance
 3. Breath Control
 4. Sight Alignment
 5. Sight Picture
 6. Trigger Control
 7. Follow Through
- B. Overview and demonstrate the key components of Marksmanship that maybe impacted by the 1911
 1. Technique
 - a. Weaver and Isosceles approved
 - b. Distinguish the difference between the two and identify which is bio mechanically best suited for the individual student
 2. Grip
 - a. Ensure deactivation of grip safety with a proper firing grip
 - b. May use thumb forward or crossed thumb grip
 - c. Discuss disadvantages of a revolver style grip
 - 1) A “revolver style” grip (hands low on the tang with the thumbs crossed and resting below the thumb safety) can cause the shooter to fail to disengage the thumb safety completely
 - 2) Can cause the shooters thumb to “bump” the thumb safety into the “on” position inadvertently while firing the weapon, causing a malfunction
 3. All 7 elements of marksmanship are important to consistent shot placement.

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V. MANIPULATIONS-DRY

(120 Min)(PSP I g)

A. **DEMONSTRATION:** Overview and demonstrate the key aspects of manipulations

1. Thumb Safety
 - a. Shooters primary thumb shall be placed upon the thumb safety while shooting
 - b. Shall not be deactivated until the pistol is on target and the student intends to shoot
 - c. Shall be re-activated during tactical reload
 - d. Shall be deactivated with primary thumb
2. Slide Release
 - 1) May draw the slide to the rear and release it (slingshot method). This Method requires less fine motor dexterity but is slower
 - 2) May depress the slide release lever, allowing the slide to move forward. Depressing the slide release lever is a fine motor skill, and some shooters find this method to be more difficult during live fire drills and tactical situations although it is the faster of the two approved methods
3. Chamber Check
 - a. Only the standard method per the LAPD Manual of Arms is authorized
 - 1) Firm grip at rear of slide with thumb and the middle or index finger
 - 2) Retract ½ inch
 - 3) Observe into firing chamber
 - b. No other method of chamber checking the 1911 is taught unless specifically authorized
4. Tactical Reload
 - a. In order to accomplish a tactical reload, the shooter shall first assume low ready and conduct an assessment
 - b. The shooter shall then engage thumb safety
 - c. The shooter shall then obtain a new magazine with support hand, utilizing proper 3 finger grip per the LAPD Manual of Arms
 - d. The shooter shall then remove magazine from pistol retaining the used magazine between the thumb and index finger
 - e. The shooter shall then insert new magazine into pistol and retain the used magazine
 - f. The shooter shall then conduct final assessment
5. In/Out of Battery Speed Reloads
 - a. Right handed shooters may use either the slingshot method or use the primary or support thumb to depress the slide release lever
 - b. Left-handed shooters may use either the slingshot method or depress the slide release with the trigger finger
6. Magazine Release
 - a. Right hand shall use primary hand thumb to depress the magazine release button
 - b. Left hand shall use trigger finger to depress the magazine release button

B. **DRILLS:** Manipulations conducted on the range DRY

1. Instructor will demonstrate the following manipulations
2. Students will perform the manipulations as directed
 - a. 5-count draw as described in the LAPD Manual of Arms
 - 1) Obtain firing grip with primary hand, de-activating any holster retention. Support hand to torso
 - 2) Draw to a close contact position, primary wrist to ribs

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- 3) Punch to a two handed low ready position
- 4) Bring the pistol on target, acquire sight picture
- 5) Press trigger
- b. Chamber check (day & low light)
- c. Loading and un-loading.
- d. Tactical reloads
- e. Speed reloads (In and Out of battery)

VI. MALFUNCTIONS-DRY

(120 Min)

A. DEMONSTRATION and DRILLS: Malfunctions

(PSPI g)

1. Instructor will set up and demonstrate malfunction clearance and student will then mirror the instructor, setting up and clearing the following malfunctions;
 - a. Failure to fire (Defective round or magazine ajar)
 - 1) Tap bottom of magazine and roll to the right
 - 2) Rack the slide to the rear
 - 3) Return to target in case a follow up shot is needed
 - b. Vertical stove pipe
 - 1) Maintain a firm firing grip with the primary hand
 - 2) Rake the blade of support hand across the vertical empty case
 - 3) Ensure that support hand does not go in front of muzzle which would be in violation of the safety rules
 - c. Horizontal Stove Pipe
 - 1) Tap and rack
 - 2) Roll to the right
 - 3) "Tap, rack and roll" will work on both types of stove pipe malfunctions
 - d. Feed way stoppage
 - 1) Verify malfunction
 - 2) Lock slide to rear
 - 3) Use force to remove the magazine
 - 4) Release the slide under spring tension
 - 5) Rack the slide vigorously three times
 - 6) Insert new magazine
 - 7) Rack the slide, slapping the shoulder
 - 8) Depress thumb safety, finish on target
 - 9) Shoot if necessary
 - e. Flashlight techniques – review from academy training
 - 1) Harries
 - 2) Chapman
- B. Instructor will monitor the students for proper malfunction clearance techniques **(f)**
 1. Proper use of thumb safety
 2. Proper thumb placement
 3. Proper trigger finger placement

DAY 2

VII. MANIPULATIONS-Review- DRY

(30 Min)

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A. **DEMONSTRATION:** Manipulation Review

1. Instructor demonstrates manipulation for review from day 1
2. Ensure that no live ammunition is in the training area
3. Use Dummy Rounds only
4. Manipulations
 - a. Five count presentation/holstering
 - b. Chamber check
 - c. Loading
 - d. Unloading
 - e. In battery speed reload
 - f. Out of battery speed reload
 - g. Tactical reload
 - h. Flashlight technique

B. **DRILLS:** Manipulations Review

1. Instructor will monitor students for proper manipulations
2. Instructor will mentor/coach students in the details of the manipulations

VIII. MALFUNCTIONS – Review – DRY

(30 Min) (PSPI g)

A. **DEMONSTRATION: Malfunctions**

1. Instructor demonstrates malfunctions weapon clearing for review
2. Ensure that no live ammunition is in the training area
3. Use dummy rounds only
4. Malfunctions
 - a. Failure to fire
 - b. Vertical Stove Pipe
 - c. Horizontal Stove Pipe
 - d. Feed way Stoppage

B. **DRILLS:** Malfunction Review

1. Students practice malfunction clearances
2. Instructor will monitor students proper clearance of malfunctions
3. Instructor will mentor/coach students in the details of the malfunction drills
4. Instructors will set up person on person or timed competition drills to induce a sense of urgency in the students when clearing malfunctions

IX. LIVE FIRE MARKSMANSHIP/ZERO (Range)

(120 Min) (PSP I,e,f,h)

A. Basic marksmanship, 7-yard line (minimum of eighteen rounds)

1. Using circular targets have the student shoot a three-round group. Conduct this drill three times

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2. If poor grouping is noted, conduct appropriate trigger drill with student.
 3. Note the grip angle and finger placement may affect the student's initial first round shots. As training continues, this should improve
 4. If student shows acceptable groups, have them shoot a group with one full magazine on their own
- B. Basic marksmanship, 10 yards (minimum of eighteen rounds)
1. Using circular targets have the student shoot a three-round group. Conduct this drill three times
 2. If poor grouping is noted, conduct appropriate trigger drill with student
 3. Note the grip angle and finger placement may affect the student's initial first round shots. Student should show improvement from 7-yard drills
 4. If student shows acceptable groups, have them shoot a group with one full magazine on their own
- C. Basic marksmanship, 17 yards (minimum of eighteen rounds)
1. Using a Silhouette target, have the student shoot a three-round group. Conduct this drill three times, noting the shot placement and advise student of necessary corrections to their application of the seven elements of marksmanship
 2. Continuing with the same magazine, have student slow fire until dry
- D. Basic Marksmanship, 25 yards (minimum of 36 rounds)
1. Using Silhouette target, have the student utilize a right-handed grip (two hands, **(d)** right hand primary) and shoot a three-round group. Conduct this drill three times, noting the shot placement and advise student of necessary corrections to their application of the seven elements of marksmanship
 2. Using Silhouette target, have the student utilize a left handed grip (two hands, left hand primary) and shoot a three-round group. Conduct this drill three times, noting the shot placement and advise student of necessary corrections to their application of the seven elements of marksmanship
 3. Use a minimum of 100 rounds total for these drills
- E. **LEARNING ACTIVITY:** Students practice live fire, marksmanship skills and Manipulations
1. Instructor will use drills to reinforce the seven elements of marksmanship and weapon manipulations. The following drills are recommended, but the instructor has discretion when deciding which drills to use
 - a. Trigger drills
 - 1) Student sights pistol, instructor presses trigger
 - 2) Instructor presses students trigger finger, demonstrating a good trigger press
 - 3) Student presses the instructors trigger finger, showing an understanding of the application of a good trigger press
 - b. Skip loading drills
 - 1) Start with more dummy rounds than live rounds in the pistol. This will re-enforce a good trigger press
 - 2) Move to more live rounds than dummy rounds to keep the student honest

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- c. Slow fire skill building drills
 - 1) Group shooting
 - 2) Presentation/first shot drills
 - d. Multiple target drills
 - 1) Bullseye and silhouette targets
 - 2) Use two lanes if necessary
 - e. Shoot/no shoot drills
 - 1) Use realistic targets if available
 - 2) Use different targets if realistic targets are not available
2. Reinforce the proper use of the thumb safety and grip safety during these drills

X. MANIPULATIONS Review and Practice LIVE FIRE

(30 Min)

- A. Review and practice (**live fire**) including:
1. Presentation
 2. Loading and Un-loading
 3. Tactical Reload
 4. Speed Reloads
 - a. In battery speed reload
 - b. out of battery speed reload
- B. Instructor will monitor students for proper manipulations
- C. Instructor will mentor/coach students in the details of the manipulations

XI. MALFUNCTIONS Review and Practice LIVE FIRE

(30 Min)

- A. **DRILLS:** Malfunction Clearing Drills
1. Instructor will direct the student to set up a malfunction for clearance
 - a. Vertical Stove Pipe
 - b. Horizontal Stove Pipe
 - c. Failure to Fire
 - d. Feed Way Stoppage
 - e. Ajar magazine
 2. Failure drill fired after malfunction clearance. Each drill shall be practiced multiple times.
 3. Focus on correct clearance techniques
- B. **DRILLS:** Malfunction Drills: Instructor induced
1. Instructor will set up a malfunction while the student closes their eyes
 2. Instructor will give the set-up weapon to the student to clear the unknown malfunction in a timely manner
 3. Primary Instructor controls the line. Primary Instructor will direct when to induce the malfunction and when to hand the weapon back to the Line Instructor

XII. LIVE FIRE FROM THE HOLSTER DRILLS

(120 Min) (PSP I e,f)

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A. **DRILLS:** Using a firm, proper grip to deactivate the Grip Safety

1. Students will start from the holster
2. These drills are to reinforce the need to obtain the proper shooting grip to deactivate the grip safety
3. Instructors will monitor the proper use of the thumb safety
4. Students shall on command complete the following sequence on silhouette targets **(d)**
 - a. 2 shots to the body
 - b. 1 shot to the head
 - c. Assessment
 - d. Reload if necessary
 - e. And holster
5. Conduct drills at the 7,10- and 12-yard positions on command
6. Students shall fire as quickly as possible while still maintaining combat accuracy
 - a. Combat accuracy (on silhouette target)
 - 1) All body shots contained within the 9 and 10 rings
 - 2) Head shot with in the head

B. **DRILLS:** Multiple targets

1. Students will start from the holster
2. Multiple silhouette targets will be engaged at specific distances on command
3. The order in which the targets will be engaged will be at the direction of the instructor
 - a. Students will on command complete the following sequence
 - 1) 2 shots to the body
 - 2) 1 shot to the head
 - 3) Assessment
 - 4) Reload if necessary
 - 5) And holster
 - b. Conduct drills at the 7,10- and 12-yard positions
 - c. Students shall fire as quickly as possible while still maintaining combat accuracy
 - 1) Combat accuracy (on silhouette target)
 - a) All body shots contained within the 9 and 10 ring
 - b) Head shot with in the head

XIII. Practice **QUALIFICATION**

(60 Min)

A. **PRACTICAL APPLICATION:** In Service Combat Course (see attached)

1. Students will practice the LAPD in-service Combat Qualification Course. Students will shoot 3 relays, as prescribed in the LAPD Manual of Arms
2. The instructor will evaluate the targets for proper sight alignment, trigger control and accuracy
3. The instructor will score the targets and ensure minimum passing score of 70% (105 points) per target (combat scoring)
 - a. Any student not shooting a passing score on each relay will be given additional 1:1 instruction
 - b. Any student not shooting passing scores will be given an opportunity to reshoot the course

XIV. **LIVE FIRE DRILLS**

(180 Min)

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Refer to the LAPD Manual of Arms and the LAPD Handgun Instructor Manual (HITS) for complete description of how to run the drills. Both documents are attached.

A. **DEMONSTRATE:** Kneeling Positions

1. Braced
 - a. Support foot in front
 - b. Rear knee down
 - c. Support elbow on support knee
2. Speed
 - a. Support foot in front
 - b. Rear knee down
3. Double knee
 - a. Controlled descent
 - b. Both knees down

B. **DRILLS:** Kneeling Positions

1. Students will dry practice the above drills
2. Students will continue the drills until instructor assess their ability
3. Students will live fire the drills
 - a. Students will fire a minimum of 2 fully loaded magazines in each position
 - b. Students will shoot from at least 10 to 17 yards on command. Instructor has the discretion to increase the distances if the shooters skill level and range resources allow

C. **DEMONSTRATION:** Close contact from the draw

1. Demonstrate drawing to a close contact position
 - a. Firm firing grip, de-activating any holster retention devices with the primary hand
 - b. Drawing to a close contact position, primary wrist to ribs
 - c. Defending head with support arm
2. Point out the shooters responsibilities
 - a. Ensure that shooter keeps pistol pointed in safe direction
 - b. Ensure that shooter during the course of this drill maintains a safe shooting position be aware of hazards

D. **DRILLS:** Close contact from the draw

1. 1:1 Instructor to student
2. Student will dry practice the close contact from the draw
3. Students will fire the drills live on silhouette targets
4. Each shooter fires 3 fully loaded magazines
5. Students will fire 2 rounds to the body, step back and fire 1 round to the head, completing the failure drill

E. Upon completion of the drills clean up the range by policing up the brass casings and putting away all of the targets

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1. Prior to leaving the range, Instructors will conduct a clearing run, ensuring students pistols are unloaded
2. All live ammunition must be collected and removed from the cleaning area
3. Weapon maintenance
 - a. Students will clean and lubricate their weapons
 - b. Instructor will monitor the students for thoroughness
 - c. Instructors will inspect weapons for cleanliness and proper function prior to conclusion of training session

DAY 3

XV.MANIPULATIONS-Review- DRY

(30 Min)

A. **DEMONSTRATION:** Manipulation Review from days one and two

1. Ensure that no live ammunition is in the training area
2. Use Dummy Rounds only
3. Instructor demonstrates manipulation for review
4. Manipulations
 - a. Five count presentation/holstering
 - b. Chamber check
 - c. Loading
 - d. Unloading
 - e. In battery speed reload
 - f. Out of battery speed reload
 - g. Tactical reload
 - h. Flashlight techniques
 - 1) Harries
 - 2) Chapman

B. **DRILLS:** Basic 1911 manipulations Review

1. Instructor will monitor students for proper manipulations
2. Instructor will mentor/coach students in the details of the manipulations as needed

XVI. MALFUNCTIONS – Review – DRY

(30 Min) (PSPI f)

A. **DEMONSTRATION: Malfunctions**

1. Ensure that no live ammunition is in the training area
2. Use dummy rounds only
3. Instructor demonstrates the malfunction clearing techniques for review
4. Malfunctions
 - a. Failure to fire
 - b. Vertical Stove Pipe
 - c. Horizontal Stove Pipe
 - d. Feed way Stoppage

B. **DRILLS:** Malfunction Review

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1. Students sets up and practice own malfunction clearances
2. Instructor will monitor student's proper clearance of malfunctions
3. Instructor will mentor/coach students in the details of the malfunction drills

XVII. MANIPULATION TEST

(90 Min) (PSP I, j)

A. TEST:

1. Instructor will utilize the LAPD 1911 Manipulation Test
 2. 1:1 Instructor to student ratio
 3. Instructor will call the specific manipulation from 1-20 from the Manipulations Test, the student must then complete the identified manipulation
 4. The student must achieve a minimum passing score of 80%
 5. No second attempts
- B. If students fail to achieve a passing score, they will be remediated throughout the day and provided a chance to re-test before the end of the training day. If the student fails to pass the test a second time, the student is considered to have failed the course and must retake the course.

XVIII.QUALIFICATION

(90 Min) (PSP I,e,f,g,h,i,j)

A. **PRACTICAL APPLICATION:** In Service Combat Qualification Course

1. Each student will fire the individual phases of the LAPD Combat Course for practice one time each. A complete description of the course is attached
2. The instructor will evaluate the targets for proper sight alignment, trigger control and a basic understanding of the application of marksmanship fundamentals
3. If the Instructor becomes aware of any fundamental issues with the student, the Instructor will provide mentoring and feedback to the student immediately

B. **QUALIFICATION TEST:** In Service Combat Course

1. Each student will fire the LAPD in-service combat course twice with ball ammunition
2. The student will fire the LAPD in-service combat course once with duty ammunition
3. The instructor will score the targets and ensure minimum passing score of 70% (105 points) per target each time the course is shot
4. If necessary, the student will have a qualifying score entered into the Department's Shooter Qualification And Bonus (SQUAB) database
5. Any student failing any of the three Combat Qualification relays will fail the course

XIX. LIVE FIRE DRILLS FOR ENRICHMENT

(120 Min)

A. **LECTURETTE** conducted on the range: Review of One-Handed Manipulations

1. Reinforce the importance of safe handling of the pistol
2. Demonstrate the manipulations per the LAPD Manual of Arms
 - a. if shooting with the support hand only, the student may place the 1911 either "backwards" into the holster or between their knees **with the pistol out of battery (locked to the rear) and the muzzle pointed downrange** during the reload drills

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- Students utilizing a Blackhawk SERPA holsters will not be able to utilize the holster to retain the pistol in a “backwards” position. The pistol will become stuck and disassembly of the holster will be required to free the pistol
- b. If necessary to operate the slide one handed, the shooter shall place the rear sight along a flat object and fully retract the slide

B. **DEMONSTRATE:** One handed shooting

1. One Handed Shooting with primary hand
2. Transition to support hand
 - a. Rotate the top of the pistol towards the belt buckle until the pistol is rotated 90 degrees
 - b. Place the support hand firmly below the pistol
 - c. Smoothly release the pistol from the primary hand to the support hand

C. **DRILLS:** One handed shooting

1. Students will dry practice the above drills
2. Students will continue the drills until instructor assess their ability
3. Students will fire live fire drills
 - a. Students will fire 2 fully loaded magazines in each position
 - b. At 7, 10 and 17 yards on command
 - c. Students shall reload using one hand only during this portion of the training
 - d. Students shall fire at least one failure drill from each position

D. **PRACTICAL APPLICATON:** Bonus Course (see attached) **NOTE: an expert rating on this course of fire is a pre-requisite for attending the 1911 transition course.**

1. Students will receive a brief of the elements of the LAPD Bonus Qualification Course
 - a. Discuss each of the 6 phases of fire
 - b. Discuss starting positions
 - c. Discuss rules and regulations of the course of fire
2. The student will fire the Bonus Course of fire 1 time as described in the LAPD Manual of Arms
3. Ensure that the students score is recorded in to the Department’s Shooter Qualification and Bonus (SQUAB) computer database

XX.LIVE FIRE TACTICAL DRILLS

(180 Min) (PSPI a, b, c, d, e ,f, g, h, l, j)

A. **LEARNING ACTIVITY:** Practical Combat Range

1. 1:1 Instructor to student ratio
2. Range preparation:
 - a. Students will load six rounds of ammunition in three magazines at a designated loading barrel.
 - b. Officers are to make their weapons ready for live fire while positioned at the designated loading barrel.
 - c. Eye protection, ear protection and body armor is required for all officers while on the Practical Combat Range.

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- d. Ear protection is required for all persons in the immediate area outside of the Practical Combat Range.
3. Live Fire Tactical Scenarios: including Judgment and Decision Making (Hogan's Alley)

Scenario No. 1

Door No. 1. Domestic Dispute in apartment #101-"Female screaming for help", possible weapon involved.

- a) *The student will open the door, enter the location and approach door #101.*
- b) *As the student reaches for the doorknob of apartment #101, the instructors will pop-up a hostage target.*
- c) *The student will evaluate the situation, fire one shot at the suspect in order to save the hostage.*
- d) *When the target disappears the student will de-cock and holster their weapon.*
- e) *The student will be directed to deploy in front of door 2, scenario 2.*

Scenario No. 2

Door No. 2. Code 30-door is slightly ajar.

- a) *Part One: The student will deploy on the door, searching as much as possible from the outside.*
- b) *The student will open the door and when ready enter the room going to their left. The right side, for training only, is clear.*
- c) *As the officer walks forward, a "Shoot" target pops-up. When the student starts to shoot, a second target "No-Shoot" will pop-up.*
- d) *The student must be able to identify the "Shoot"- "No-Shoot" targets.*
- e) *Part two. The student will safely deploy to the second room after being instructed they are pursuing a suspect who ran to another room.*
- f) *As the student advances a target will pop-up. The student must identify the suspect and use the appropriate force.*
- g) *Student shall automatically reload when their weapon goes into slide lock.*
- h) *At the end of the situation, student will de-cock and holster their weapon.*
- i) *The instructor will direct them to the next scenario.*

Scenario No. 3

Door No. 3. Possible "Rape in progress" (Female's voice heard screaming in the background)

- a) *The student will start at the door, open it and safely clear as much as possible from the outside.*
- b) *Student will then enter the hallway. While doing so, a target will pop-up (Hostage target).*
- c) *Student must identify the threat and safely engage the suspect without harming the hostage.*
- d) *After the target disappears, the student must safely de-cock their weapon and holster.*
- e) *The instructor will direct the student to the next scenario*

Scenario No. 4

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Open area with vehicle cut in half (already on the range). North Hollywood shooting suspects last seen running down the alley.

- a) *The student will have two vehicles for cover in the scenario.*
- b) *There are three "Shoot" targets that will appear at random.*
- c) *Student must start from the vehicle on the left side of the range and deploy safely to the vehicle on the right side of the range.*
- d) *While deploying, the target will randomly appear. Student must identify the threat and take the appropriate action.*
- e) *Student will demonstrate their ability to engage multiple targets while in a position of cover.*
- f) *Student will demonstrate the ability to identify their weapon going into slide-lock and safely reloading their weapon.*
- g) *Instructor will then check the student's weapon to ensure it is safe.*
- h) *Student will safely holster their weapon.*

3. Debrief

- a. Instructor will walk through with the student
- b. Review scores with student
- c. Cover each scenario as a group
- d. Discuss the seriousness of identifying the threats prior to deploying deadly force
- e. Discuss Use of Force considerations per LAPD Manual Section 1/556
- f. Discuss moral obligations

B. **TACTICAL DRILLS:** If Practical Combat Range is not available for Tactical Drills, use the following drills to provide the students with the opportunity to utilize critical thinking and decision making

1. DRILLS:

- a. Students will start from the holster
- b. Instructors will monitor the proper use of the thumb safety
- c. Shoot/ No Shoot targets are used, and the student makes a choice on the line when targets face. Targets will face away. Shooter will then move down two or three positions. Targets will face and the decision process repeats
- d. Conduct drills at the 7,10- and 12-yard positions on command
- e. Students shall fire as quickly as possible while still maintaining combat accuracy
 - 1) Combat accuracy (on silhouette target)
 - a) All body shots contained within the 9 and 10 rings
 - b) Head shot within the head

XXI. KEY LEARNING POINTS

(60 Min)

- A. Effective use of the 1911 will provide the user and increased probability of survival in the field
- B. In order to remain effective in the field shooters must to continue to practice and enhance their manipulation and marksmanship skills
- C. Cessation of training
 1. Instructors will conduct a clearing run, ensuring that the students pistols are empty prior to leaving the range
 2. Range Clean up

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- a. All targets must be repaired, and brass picked up.
- b. All live ammunition must be collected and removed from the cleaning area
3. Weapons Maintenance
 - a. Students will clean and lubricate their weapons.
 - b. Instructors will monitor the students for thoroughness
 - c. Instructors will inspect the weapons for cleanliness and proper function
4. Class debriefs
 - a. Re enforce that firearms manipulations are a perishable skill
 - b. Answer any questions that the student may have regarding the program
5. Register weapons (LAPD employees)
 - a. Department Armorer will inspect weapons
 - b. Weapon will be logged into Firearms Inventory Tracking System (FITS)

XXII. OPTIONAL LIVE FIRE DRILLS

- A. The below listed drills are provided for the instructor to utilize at their discretion if the class is shooting at a high level and requires more challenges to remain engaged and immersed in the learning experience. It is recognized that the students attending the class represent the top 5 percent of the department in shooting skills and have met several pre-requisites.
 1. Shoot on the Move
 - a. 1:1 Instructor to student
 - b. Start 10-yard line
 - c. Two targets with failure drills on both.
 - d. Fire at minimum three times each
 2. Mover
 - a. Fire at 10, 12, 17, and 25 yards
 - b. Fire 1-magazine each direction
 - c. Time permitting, fire each phase twice.
 3. Bowling Pin Shoot
 - a. Man vs. Man
 - b. 2-Man teams
 4. Introduction and Fire NRA Service Pistol Match
 - a. Discuss course.
 - b. Fire 1x slow fire
 - c. Fire 2x timed
 5. Off-Duty (compact 1911) Combat Qualification
 - a. Fire In-Service Combat course with off-duty 1911pistol in an off-duty holster
 - b. Fire one relay with practice ammunition and one relay with duty ammunition
 - c. If the students don't have compact 1911 pistols, have them compete in bowling pin shoots utilizing their full size 1911 with concealed carry / off duty holsters.