TOPIC: New Officer Shotgun Qualification

TIME FRAME: 6 hours

LEVEL OF INSTRUCTION: Basic Patrol or Reserve Officers

BEHAVIORAL OBJECTIVES:

Condition: Given classroom discussion and firearms range training;

Behavior: The student will be able to demonstrate proper handling of the departments issued shotguns

The student will pass the selected department shotgun qualification courses

The student should know the key elements of department policies related to firearms, 3.05a, 3.06a, 3.07a

MATERIALS NEEDED:

☑ Full size B-27 targets (paper silhouette)
☑ Bullseye targets (paper)
☑ 10 dummy practice rounds for shotgun
☑ 4 metal head plate or reaction targets
☑ Staples with Stapler
☑ 200 rounds of handgun ammunition per student
☑ 100 rounds of birdshot per student
☑ 100 rounds of 00 buckshot per student
☑ 50 rounds of 1oz slug rounds per student
☑ wooden target stands (1 per student)
☑ First Aid Kit & trauma shooting kit

REFERENCES:

1. Davis Police Department Firearms Instructor Manuel
3. California POST Basic Course Workbook Series, Firearms/Chemical Agents, Learning Domain 35, Published 1999

PREPARATION:

☑ Determine how many student will attend
☑ Reserve shooting range for shoot date
☑ Collect needed materials

TIME SCHEDULE:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Start Time</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Duration</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0600 hrs</td>
<td>Safety Check</td>
<td>15 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0615 hrs</td>
<td>Introductions</td>
<td>15 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0630 hrs</td>
<td>Classroom</td>
<td>1.5 hrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0800 hrs</td>
<td>Drive to Range</td>
<td>30 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0830 hrs</td>
<td>Range Set up</td>
<td>30 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0900 hrs</td>
<td>Range Drills</td>
<td>2.5 hr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1130 hrs</td>
<td>Shotgun Qualification</td>
<td>30 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1200 hrs</td>
<td>Clean Up</td>
<td>1 hr</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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1. Introductions
   a) Instructor Self Introduction
   b) Student Introduction
   c) Course Overview, expectations and schedule

2. Department Shotgun Review
   a) Remington Model 870
      Current Davis Police Department shotgun configuration with
      the Vang Comp modifications
   b) Basic Shotgun Nomenclature;
      Loading Port – Magazine Tube – Ejection Port – Grip –
      Receiver/Frame – Stock – Butt Plate – Safety – Sights –
      Action Release Button – Fore End – Muzzle – Barrel –
      Trigger – Trigger Guard
   c) Shotgun Accessories
      Slings – Tactical or Standard
      Fore End mounted Surefire Tactical Light
      1 round extension tube
      Side Saddle ammunition carrier

3. Shotgun Ammunition for Police Use
   a) Buckshot
      Current use of the 9 pellet 00 buck shot where each pellet is
      approximately .33 caliber. Effective for multiple impacts.
   b) Rifled Slugs
      Current use of the 1oz slugs. Effective for long range shots.
   c) Less Lethal Rounds
      Would include bean bag rounds and rubber pellets with the
      purpose of stunning an aggressive person.
   d) Chemical Agents
      Would include ferret rounds, fog dispersal or use of a
      grenade launcher attachment for long range deployment.
   e) Breaching Rounds
      Special devices used to force entry through locked doors and
      containers.
4. Patrol Functions of the Shotgun
   a) Urban Setting
      The Shotgun affords additional firepower to supplement the standard sidearm. Can be used for High Risk incidents and engaging multiple threats.
   b) Entry Weapon
      Very effective entry weapon providing devastating close range impacts and the short range decreases the chance of stray pellets impacting a non-involved person.
   c) Riot Control
      Effective tool when various less lethal or chemical agents are allowed to be deployed. Allows for faster follow-up shots if needed.

5. Practical Effective Range of the Shotgun
7. Shotgun Limitations & Advantages
   a) Limitations
      Movement in tight places – shot spread at longer distance – possible collateral damage
   b) Advantages
      Variety of ammunition – firing multiple projectiles at one time – psychological impacts to suspects

8. Loading & Unloading the Shotgun
   a) Administrative Loading an Empty Shotgun
      Close the weapon with an empty chamber. Then load 4 buckshot into the magazine tube. The side saddle carrier should have 4 additional buckshot and 2 slug rounds.
   b) Administrative Unloading a Shotgun
      Place the safety “ON”. Depress the Action Release button and allow the Fore End to be brought backwards. The chamber should be empty, if not, then slowly bring the Fore End back until the chambered round is brought out of the weapon. The loading ramp is then pressed upwards and the rounds can be removed from the magazine tube by squeezing the catch release inside the receiver.
      Be careful not to let the shells slam into the loading ramp when being removed to protect the primers.
   c) Tactical Loading a Shotgun  (Select Loading)
      This method can be used when the shotgun is completely empty or the action is open with the chamber empty. The shooter places a selected round into the ejection port and closes the actions loading the round into the chamber.
   d) Quick Change Loading
      This method is used when the shotgun is already loaded with a round in the chamber ready to fire. The selected round is placed into the magazine tube and the weapon is cycled, ejecting the current round in the chamber and loading the newly selected round.
      **Note** The original round in the chamber is lost but it allows for a faster selection between rounds.
   e) Shoot 1, Load 1  (Load what you Shoot)
      This is a reloading concept where the shooter replaces any shot rounds as soon as possible. This allows the shotgun with limited ammo storage to remain at or near full capacity.
      Rounds are replaced as soon as a break in the action occurs or time permits. The officer should always remain in the low ready position and scanning the area for other threats.
10. Shotgun Malfunctions
   a) Failure to Fire
      Occurs when the trigger is pulled and the weapon does not fire. It can be caused by having no round in the chamber, defective primer, broken firing pin or the bolt not being locked into place.
      **Remedy:** Cycle the weapon and attempt to fire again
   b) Failure to Feed
      Occurs when the round fails to fully chamber after the action has been cycled. It can be caused by a dirty chamber, use of oversized shell casing or the action being out of battery.
      **Remedy:** Transition to sidearm
   c) Double Feed
      Occurs after the round in the chamber fails to eject and the next round as the weapon is cycled is prevented from being loaded into the chamber.
      **Remedy:** Transition to sidearm
   d) Failure to Eject
      Occurs when the round seated in the chamber is not extracted when the weapon is cycled. It can be caused by failing to fully rack the action during cycling or by bent action bars.
      **Remedy:** Transition to sidearm

11. Shooting Positions
   a) Standing
   b) Kneeling
   c) Prone

**END OF CLASSROOM PORTION**

*Students should be instructed to meet at the designated shooting range with all of their duty gear and protective vests.*
Range Drill Portion

Drawing & Carrying with Slings

Weapon Patterning

Buckshot:
The student will fire one 00 buckshot round at a paper target at 20 yards
The student will fire one 00 buckshot round at the paper target from 5 yards

The instructor will discuss the spread patterns observed and explain the use of this information in the field when determining when to deploy a shotgun.

Rifled Slugs:
The student will tactical load and fire one rifled slug at a paper target from the 25 yard line
The student will tactical load and fire one rifled slug round from the 40 yard line

The instructor will discuss the advantages of using the rifled slug round instead of the buckshot at longer distances.

Loading and Reloading

The student will practice the “shoot 1, load 1” concept. With an empty weapon the student will load 2 birdshot into the magazine tube. On the threat command the student will fire 1 round at the target and cycle the weapon, ready to fire again. After firing 1 round and cycling the weapon the student will go to the low ready position, begin scanning the area and load 1 birdshot into the magazine tube. This is repeated 10 times

The student will demonstrate how to administrate load the shotgun and side saddle for duty use.

Rifled Slug Practice

From the 30 yard line the student will fire 1 slug round on threat command. The weapon will be loaded with bird shot (birdshot in chamber). The student will select a slug round, load it into the magazine tube and cycle the weapon loading the slug into the chamber and then firing at the target.

This is a “Quick Change” drill and is repeated 3 times
END OF RANGE DRILL PORTION

Qualification Course #SG-3

Officer must receive two consecutive qualifying ratings on the course.