

Course Outline

COURSE: JLE 140S **DIVISION:** 50 **ALSO LISTED AS:** JLE 140

TERM EFFECTIVE: Spring 2021 **CURRICULUM APPROVAL DATE:** 11/10/2020

SHORT TITLE: SWAT

LONG TITLE: Special Weapons and Tactics - SWAT

<u>Units</u>	<u>Number of Weeks</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Contact Hours/Week</u>	<u>Total Contact Hours</u>
2	18	Lecture:	.5	9
		Lab:	4	72
		Other:	0	0
		Total:	4.5	81

COURSE DESCRIPTION:

This Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) course is designed to provide the student with current tactics and techniques associated with planning, entries, searching, and evacuating in high risk police actions. Topics include tactical movements and entries, hostage situations, tactical assaults, multi-weapon use, sniper tactics, combat tactics, and use of gas masks and other personal protective equipment. This is a pass/no pass course. Prerequisite: JLE 100 or possess POST basic training certificate to qualify for peace officer status.

PREREQUISITES:

JLE 100

COREQUISITES:

CREDIT STATUS: D - Credit - Degree Applicable

GRADING MODES

P - Pass/No Pass

REPEATABILITY: N - Course may not be repeated

SCHEDULE TYPES:

02 - Lecture and/or discussion

03 - Lecture/Laboratory

04 - Laboratory/Studio/Activity

STUDENT LEARNING OUTCOMES:

By the end of this course, a student should:

1. demonstrate proper technique and skill using control measures, voice commands, firearms, restraining devices..
2. compare and contrast effective communication skills in combination with room entries techniques that will optimize performance and decision making during routine to the high risk situations.

CONTENT, STUDENT PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES, OUT-OF-CLASS ASSIGNMENTS

Curriculum Approval Date: 11/10/2020

LECTURE CONTENT:

- I. Evaluation and qualification of personnel for special weapons/ tactical teams. (9 hours)

LAB CONTENT:

- I. Tactics

- A. Basic rules (4 hours)

1. The #1-man is always right (correct)
2. The #1-man never enters into a room alone
3. Always go opposite of the man in front of you
4. Corners must be cleared by the #1-man and #2-man, first and foremost
5. The #2-man controls the movement into the next room

- B. Room entries (28 hours)

1. #2-man initiates entry by squeezing #1-man
2. Doors: push-and-go vs. pull-and-hold
3. Center-fed rooms

a. #1-man enters and clears immediate threat and immediate corner, moves along wall to point of domination

while collapsing sector of fire

b. #2-man enters opposite #1-man and clears opposite corner, moves along wall to point of domination while

collapsing sector of fire. #2-man collapses to within one meter of #1-man's muzzle. #1-man has done the same to #2-man.

c. #3-man enters opposite #2-man (in the same direction as #1-man) and moves along wall while collapsing sector of fire. #3-man begins collapsing from the 12 o'clock position in the room (12:00 in relation to the door),

towards the #1-man, stops 1 meter from the #1-man's muzzle, and then clears his secondary sector by clearing toward the opposite direction until one meter from #2-man's muzzle.

d. #4-man enters opposite #3-man (in the same direction as #2-man) and moves along wall while collapsing sector of fire. #4-man begins collapsing from the 12 o'clock position in the room (opposite the door), towards

the #2-man, stopping 1 meter from the #2-man's muzzle, and then clears his secondary sector by clearing toward the opposite direction until one meter from #1-man's muzzle.

e. Man closest to hinge side of entry door clears behind door

f. One team member covers the hallway, from inside the room, toward direction of movement while standing, and

another member kneels to cover the rear, in preparation for movement back into the hall.

g. First man exiting the room moves in direction of movement.

h. Second man steps out and takes rear security.

i. Third man moves out in direction of movement, and moves up to become the #2-man into the next room, and

#4 out of the room signals - last man- to rear security man

4. Corner-fed room

a. #1-man enters and clears immediate threat and immediate corner, moves along wall to point of domination

while collapsing sector of fire

b. #2-man enters opposite #1-man and clears opposite corner, moves along wall to point of domination while

collapsing sector of fire. #2-man collapses to within one meter of #1-man's muzzle. #1-man has done the same to #2-man.

c. #3-man enters opposite #2-man (in the same direction as #1-man) and holds along wall while collapsing sector

of fire. #3-man begins collapsing from the 12 o'clock position in the room (12:00 in relation to the door), towards the #1-man, stops 1 meter from the #1-man's muzzle, and then clears his secondary sector by clearing toward the opposite direction until one meter from #2-man's muzzle.

d. #4-man enters opposite #3-man (in the same direction as #2-man) and #4-man begins collapsing from the 12

o'clock position in the room (12:00 in relation to the door), towards the #2-man, stops 1 meter from the #2-man's muzzle, and then clears his secondary sector by clearing toward the opposite direction until one meter

from #1-man's muzzle.

e. Man closest to hinge side of entry door clears behind door

f. One team member covers the hallway, from inside the room, toward direction of movement while standing, and

another member kneels to cover the rear, in preparation for movement back into the hall.

g. First man exiting the room moves in direction of movement

h. Second man steps out and takes rear security

i. Third man moves out in direction of movement, and moves up to become the #2-man into the next room, and

#4 out of the room signals - last man - to rear security man

5. Follow-on rooms

6. Distraction devices

a. Hand signal

b. Show it to number 1-man prior to throwing, and prior to removing safety or pull ring

c. Peek into room before throwing

C. Hallways (28 hours)

1. Movement formations vs. fighting formations

a. Diamond formation is a movement formation

1) Masses personnel in the hallway, a fatal funnel

2) Only allows one or two operators to engage a threat at any one time

3) If threat is directly to the front, movement of #1-man could mask the fire of #2 or #3

4) Which way will #1 go if the team receives fire? Instinctively, people will collapse to the wall, but which one?

b. Fighting formation

1) Same techniques used for moving and fighting

2) Start where you are going to go (walls)

3) Provides 360? security

4) Limits exposure time

- 5) Masses fire, not forces
- 6) Puts multiple guns on every threat
- 7) Employs tactics that are reinforced by human nature
- c. Rolling Thunder
 - 1) Teams move in two columns, along the walls
 - 2) Allows the two lead officers to cross cover as the team moves
 - 3) Allows third officer to cover straight down hallway
 - 4) Allows fourth officer to cover rear
 - 5) Puts team in position to move quickly into a room to eliminate a threat or to seek cover
2. Door openings
 - a. Pull and hold or,
 - b. Push and go
3. Stairwells
 - a. Speed is security
 - b. Communicate with team members
4. Corner clears
 - a. 1- and 2-man technique
 - b. Body positioning
 - c. Fields of fire
5. L-shaped intersections
 - a. Anticipate prior to getting there
 - b. 1- or 2-man technique based on hallway size
6. T-shaped intersections
 - a. Simultaneous corner clears if possible
 - b. 1- or 2-man technique
7. 4-way intersections
 - a. Front and rear security
 - b. Move quickly across
8. Turns: right and left
 - a. Sectors of fire
 - b. Cross-cover
9. Cross-cover
 - a. One meter rule
 - b. Number 2-man controls
10. Strong-side and support-side shooting techniques
 - a. Corner security
 - b. Outside knee up
- D. Hostage handling (4 hours)
 1. Firm, clear orders
 2. Take positive control
 3. Positive accountability and headcount
- E. Suspect handling (4 hours)
 1. Separate and unload all guns
 2. Cuff before moving on
 3. Handover and transport for processing
- F. Evacuation corridor (4 hours)
 1. Control measures
 - a. Voice commands

- b. Security considerations
- 2. Vehicle movement options
- a. Load plans
- b. Bump plans
- c. Routes

METHODS OF INSTRUCTION:

Skills demonstration

OUT CLASS ASSIGNMENTS:

Required Outside Hours: 18

Assignment Description:

Review department use of force policy, Penal Codes and instructor handouts

METHODS OF EVALUATION:

Writing assignments

Percent of total grade: 10.00 %

Use of force reports

Problem-solving assignments

Percent of total grade: 20.00 %

Response on simulated high risk situations

Skill demonstrations

Percent of total grade: 70.00 %

Response on simulated high risk situations, firearms, arrest and control, baton demonstrations

REPRESENTATIVE TEXTBOOKS:

Revised by Jessy Gonzales . California Penal Code . Independently published : California Legislature ,2020.

Reading Level of Text, Grade: 12

Instructor Handouts Lab Manual

ARTICULATION and CERTIFICATE INFORMATION

Associate Degree:

CSU GE:

IGETC:

CSU TRANSFER:

Transferable CSU, effective 200970

UC TRANSFER:

Not Transferable

SUPPLEMENTAL DATA:

Basic Skills: N

Classification: Y

Noncredit Category: Y

Cooperative Education:

Program Status: 1 Program Applicable

Special Class Status: N

CAN:

CAN Sequence:

CSU Crosswalk Course Department: JLE

CSU Crosswalk Course Number: 140S

Prior to College Level: Y

Non Credit Enhanced Funding: N

Funding Agency Code: Y

In-Service: N

Occupational Course: B

Maximum Hours:

Minimum Hours:

Course Control Number: CCC000562397

Sports/Physical Education Course: N

Taxonomy of Program: 210500