

Private Security Level III Study Guide

Learning Objectives: The student will have an understanding of the legal authorities pertaining to Security Officer Commission and responsibilities and will be able to demonstrate proficiency in techniques and tactics necessary to carry out duties as a Commissioned Security Officer.

Unit 1: Laws

Unit Objectives:

1. Student should comprehend the laws relating to the Authority to Arrest.
2. Students will recognize what constitutes an immediate breach of peace under Section 42.01 of the Texas Penal Code.
3. Students will be familiar with their responsibilities in relation to preventing the consequences of theft under Article 18.16 of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure.
4. Students will be familiar with law violations that may be encountered in the course of a Security Officer's duties.
5. Students should be able to differentiate requirements for Private Security versus License to Carry.

Authority to Arrest

Texas Code of Criminal Procedure arrest without a warrant

- a. A felony or immediate breach of the peace committed within the view of the security officer
- b. Preventing the Consequences of Theft.

Art. 14.01. OFFENSE WITHIN VIEW.

- a. Specifies when a person may arrest without a warrant (Article 14.01) and
- b. Requires that an offender must be taken before a magistrate (Article 16.06)

Texas Penal Code:

Felony crimes that a security officer may encounter while on duty:

Kidnapping (PC 20.03)	Aggravated Kidnapping (PC 20.04)
Arson (PC 28.02)	Robbery (PC 29.02)
Aggravated Robbery (PC 29.03)	Burglary (PC 30.02)
Theft (PC 31.03)	Assault (PC 22.01)
Aggravated Assault (PC 22.02)	Deadly Conduct (PC 22.05)

Breach of the Peace: Texas Penal Code: CHAPTER 42. Disorderly Conduct And Related Offenses Section 42.01: Disorderly Conduct.

Chapter 30, Section 30.05 Criminal Trespass

Article 18.16 of the Code of Criminal Procedure: Preventing consequences of theft.

Surety May Obtain a Warrant (CCP 17.19)

Weapons

Weapons Definitions (PC 46.01):

1. Club
2. Explosive Weapon
3. Firearm
4. Firearm Silencer
5. Handgun
6. Illegal Knife
7. Knife
8. Knuckles
9. Machine Gun
10. Short-barrel Firearm
11. Switchblade Knife
12. Armor-Piercing Ammunition
13. Hoax-bomb
14. Chemical Dispensing Device
15. Racetrack
16. Zip gun
17. Tire deflation device

Unlawful Carrying Weapons (PC 46.02)
Places Weapons Prohibited (PC 46.03)
Prohibited Weapons (PC 46.05)
Subchapter H, Chapter 411, Government Code
Article 43.19, Code of Criminal Procedure

Impersonating a Peace Officer (PC 37.11)

(Impersonating Public Servant):

False Identification as Peace Officer (PC 37.12) (Misrepresentation of Property):
Section 1701.001 Occupations Code.

Issues relating to License To Carry (LTC):

Unit 1: Review Questions

1. Do security officers have the same authority to arrest as Peace Officers?
2. Under CCP Article 14.01, may a security officer arrest a person for a minor traffic offense?
3. Is stealing items after breaking inside a closed business categorized as Theft or Burglary?
4. How does robbery differ from burglary?
5. Does a Felony or a Misdemeanor carry more punishment?
6. Does a License to Carry allow a person to carry a firearm while working as a security officer or Personal Protection Officer?
7. Can Disturbing the Peace include abusive or obscene language?

Unit 2: Field Notes and Report Writing

Unit Objectives:

1. Students will be able to utilize good note-taking skills to prepare accurate reports.
2. Students will identify the essential elements of a report.
3. Students will identify the two types of reports common within the private security industry.

Definitions:

Field Notes
Reports

Elements of Field Notes and Report Writing:

Who—Persons involved and their roles (suspect, victim, witness)

What—Type of offense, property involved, statements, actions, means of travel, entry, etc.

When—Dates and times

Where—Exact locations, reference points, type and proximity Why—

Evidence or statements supporting probable cause or motive

How—How the offense occurred and how did the persons involved come to become participants

Eight essential elements of the Security Officer's Report:

1. Accurate
2. Complete
3. Concise
4. Clear
5. Legible
6. Grammatically correct
7. Objective
8. Correct Spelling

Two types of reports

Narrative report Pre-
Printed report

Unit 2: Review Questions

1. Are field notes lengthy or brief?
2. What two types of reports are used in the security industry?
3. Should opinion be expressed in an officer's report?
4. Should officers omit important details in reports?
5. What type of language should be used in an officer's report?

Unit 3: Crime Scene

Unit Objectives:

1. Students will recognize their responsibilities at a crime scene.
2. Students will identify the possible consequences of mishandling evidence.
3. Students will be able to provide examples of securing access to a crime scene.
4. Students will understand requirements for media interview requests.

Security Officer Responsibilities:

1. Maintaining the Integrity of Evidence.
2. Maintaining Chain of Custody.
3. Media.
4. Maintain a presence at the scene.
5. Interviewing Witnesses. (Occupations Code 1702.102 (b))

Demonstration

During this portion of the class, the instructor has provided a mock scene with designated students or assistants acting as role-players. Please demonstrate your skills in field-note taking and be prepared to provide those details to your class.

Unit 3: Review Questions

1. What can a security officer use to block access to a crime scene?
2. Should bystanders, witnesses, or victims be allowed to remove items from a crime scene?
3. What questions must be asked during any investigation?
4. Should a security officer at a crime scene handle any evidence?
5. What should a security officer do in response to a request for an interview by media at a crime scene?

Unit 4: Patrol Services: Cover and Concealment techniques

Unit Objectives

1. Identify the differences between “cover” and “concealment”.
2. Recognize the importance of situational awareness.
3. Students will be familiar with the need for identification of hazardous conditions within their assigned areas.

Definitions:

Cover Concealment

“Cover” examples

“Concealment” examples:

Cover and Concealment techniques

1. Observation Skills
2. Situational Awareness
3. Silhouetting or Backlighting
4. Types and volume of crimes committed in the area.

Unit 4: Review Questions

1. What is the difference between Cover and Concealment?
2. Provide examples of Cover and Concealment.
3. Can situational awareness assist an officer from being harmed?
4. What do the terms “Silhouetting” or “Backlighting” refer?
5. Why is it important to understand the environment/neighborhood/community in which an officer is assigned?

Unit 5: Use of Force

Unit Objectives:

1. Students will be able to define “Force”.
2. Students will recognize the term “Seizure”.
3. Students will identify the legal ability to use force relating to the Constitution of the United States, Texas Penal Code, Code of Criminal Procedure, and applicable statutes, rules, and court decisions.
4. Students will be able to list the force options available to protect self, others, property or make an arrest.
5. Students will identify types of tactics that may be applied when using force.

Situations when a security officer may use force:

Arrests	Self-Defense
Protection of Others	Protection of Property

D

Definitions:

Definition of the NOUN “force”:

Definition of the VERB “force”:

“Reasonable or Necessary Force”

Deadly Force

Code of Criminal Procedure Art. 15.24

The United States Constitution

th
4 Amendment

th
14 Amendment

42 USC Sec. 1983 Federal Civil Rights Act Penal

Code 9.22 Necessity

Penal Code 9.31 Self Defense

Defense of Third Person Protection

of one's Own Property Deadly

Force To Protect Property

Protection of Third Person's Property

Use of Device to Protect Property

Law Enforcement Use of Force and Deadly Force

Prevention of Escape from Custody:

Important Notes:

A person using force or deadly force must have the reasonable belief that the use of force or deadly force is immediately necessary to prevent the other’s use or attempted use of force or deadly force.

Force is NOT Justified:

1. In response to Verbal Provocation alone.
2. To resist arrest or search by a peace officer (unless officer uses greater force than necessary and suspect believes force necessary to protect himself).
3. If Actor consented to the act (unless consent withdrawn).
4. If actor provoked the other’s use or attempted use of unlawful force.
5. If actor sought communication with other person concerning the actor’s differences while carrying a weapon.

Potential consequences of using force inappropriately or unlawfully:

Kidnapping – PC 20.03

Aggravated Kidnapping – PC 20.04

Assault - PC 22.01

Aggravated Assault - PC 22.2

Unlawful Restraint – PC 20.02

Manslaughter - PC 19.04

Murder - PC 19.02
Criminally Negligent Homicide - PC 19.05

Court Actions

Excessive Force
Unreasonable Force

Force Options:

Professional Presence
Verbal Commands
Empty Hand Controls
Hard Hands/Intermediate Weapons
Deadly Force

Dynamic Resistance Response Model (DRM) by Chuck Joyner and Chad Basile:

Not Resistant (Compliant)

Non-Threatening

Threatening Resistance (1)

Threatening Resistance (2)

Deadly Resistant

Unit 5: Review Questions

1. Can a security officer or private citizen use force to protect themselves?
2. Can a security officer use Deadly force to protect themselves or others?
3. Is force justified in response to Verbal Provocation alone?
4. The term “immediately necessary” applies to which Penal Code justification for force?
5. Does the term “seizure” include the arrest of a person?
6. What types of force options may be used by a security officer utilizing force?
7. What level of resistance indicates that a baton or pepper spray might be used?
8. Can communication skills be enhanced by understanding the law?
9. “Deadly force” is generally considered to be what type of resort?
10. Who determines the level of response by a security officer attempting to arrest an individual?

Unit 6: Conflict Resolution

Unit Objectives:

1. Define the terms critical thinking, respect, legitimacy, transparency, and fairness.
2. Identify the Acronym SARA and how it may help a security officer overcome conflict.
3. Identify the benefits of conflict resolution skills.

Definitions:

Critical Thinking

Problem Solving

Methods of good problem solvers: Positive Attitude

Concern for Accuracy
Breaking the Problem into Parts
Avoiding “Guessing” Proactivity

SARA Model

SARA is a four-step system that defines a methodical process for reducing the impact of crime and disorder within a community.

The acronym stands for:

Scanning
Analysis
Response
Assessment

Definitions

Respect

Legitimacy (1)

Evaluated by three tiers:

1. Public Trust and Confidence.
2. Community Acceptance of Authority.
3. Appropriateness.

Legitimacy (2) Transparency

Fairness

After Action

Public interaction

Communication Strategies
Active Listening
Empathy
Non-verbal expressions
Using simple language
Providing good referrals for additional services

Unit 6: Review Questions

1. What benefits are there for a security officer to practice good critical thinking skills?
2. What does SARA stand for?
3. Why is the concept of fairness important for security officers?
4. What is the first cited characteristic of a good problem solver?

Unit 7: Defensive Tactics

Preface:

Instruction should be provided by a Certified Defensive Tactics Instructor as should person instructing Baton. Additionally, any person instructing Firearms must be certified to instruct firearms.

Unit Objectives:

Student should be able to identify the ABC's of Defensive Tactics.

Student will be able to identify the following:

- a. Basic stance
- b. Movements
- c. Personal Weapons
- d. Basic Strikes (Empty hand, fists, forearms, elbows, knees, kicks)
- e. Pressure Points
- f. Takedowns/Takedown Avoidance
- g. Ground Defense

Basics

ABC's of Defensive Tactics:

Awareness

Barrier Counter

Principles:

- Brute force vs. brute force
- Balance disruption
- Inertia
- Targeting
- Worst-case

Stance:

Field interview (FI)

Feet approximately shoulder width apart.

Weapon side back, non-weapon side slightly forward, body slightly bladed.

Weight slightly forward, on balls of feet, knees bent.

Hands at waist level or higher protecting the centerline. Natural, relaxed posture.

Constant state of awareness.

Non-violent posture but ready to react to a threat.

Movement:

Arm Pass

Arm Drag

Personal Weapons:

Hands	Forearms
Elbows	Head
Feet	Shins
Knees	

Strikes: Striking is thought of from two different perspectives.

1. Traditional
 - Jab Cross
 - Hook
 - Uppercut
2. Close-Quarter Strikes
 - Forearm

Knee
Elbow

Kicks

The three types of kicks utilized are:

Front Leg
Shin Kick Rear
Leg Kick

Pressure Points

Basic Principles behind the use of Pressure points:

1. Pain-compliance
2. Distraction

The pressure points utilized should include the following:

Mandibular Angle
Hypoglossal Nerve
Infra-Orbital Nerve
Center of Ear
Jugular Notch
Posterior Border of Ramus
Brachial Plexus Origin

Takedowns:

Elbow Takedown
Outside Leg Takedown

Takedown Avoidance

Interception Concepts

High Tackle
Mid-Tackle
Low Tackle

After-Grab

High Grab
Mid-Grab
Low Grab

Options:

Sprawl
Pummeling

Rear Choke Escape
Front Choke Escape

Ground Defenses/Escapes

Basic Principles:

Do not panic.
Relax and breathe.
Weapons Awareness
Positioning

Ground defense techniques

1. Suspect in security officer's guard
2. Security officer in the suspect's guard
3. Suspect mounted on top of the security officer
4. Security officer mounted on top of suspect
5. Suspect mounted to side of security officer

Definitions

“Shrimping”

“Crabbing”

Review Questions

1. What does “A-B-C” stand for in relation to defensive tactics?
2. List personal weapons available to security officers.
3. Identify the four types of common punches.
4. List the seven identified locations to apply pressure points.
5. What technique is utilized to overcome an attempted low tackle?
6. Can panic result in oxygen depletion?
7. Can the application of a front or rear choke during an assault upon a security officer constitute grounds for the use of all force options?
8. When on one’s back, what is the objective of “shrimping” and “crabbing”?

Unit 8: Handcuffing

Preface: Handcuffs are designed for TEMPORARY RESTRAINT only and are NOT Foolproof.

Unit Objectives:

1. Students will describe the reasons for handcuffing.
2. Students will identify the nomenclature of the handcuff.
3. Students will identify the three handcuffing positions.
4. Students will demonstrate practical application of handcuffs.

Why We Handcuff

- Security Officer safety
- Prisoner safety
- Public Safety
- They provide temporary restraint to prevent an attack, escape, or to prevent destruction of evidence/contraband

Nomenclature:

Single bar	Chain/Hinge
Double bar	Teeth
Swivel	Lock
Double-Lock	Key
Key Hole	Pawl

Application:

1. Manifest your intent.
2. Immobilize.
 - a. Verbal direction
 - b. Suspect in position of disadvantage
3. Control
4. Handcuff
5. Search
6. Monitor

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Procedure:

Preparatory phase	Verbal commands Immobilize
Application phase	Bent wrist two finger grab technique Speed application technique
Completion phase	Gauge Double lock

Remain alert for unexpected moves by the suspect Approach the suspect from the rear Approach from the bladed position Approach from a 45 degree angle Handcuff with the hands behind the back and palms out Check for tightness and comfort Double lock the handcuffs Search the area immediately near the suspect's hands Conduct a thorough search for weapons

Practical Application

Standing Application (1)

Standing Application

(2) Kneeling

Application Prone

Application (1) Prone

Application (2)

Sitting the Suspect Up To Knees

Additional Circumstances:

Keyhole position

Critical circumstances

Two suspects with one set of
handcuffs Supplements to the
handcuffs

Searching: In the Private Security field, the security officer is limited to conducting a pat-frisk to ensure that the handcuffed person is not in possession of weapons. The Pat-Frisk is a non-intrusive pat-down of the suspects clothing to ensure that no weapons are present. Always check the areas accessible to the suspect's hands first (fingers, forearms, lower back, waistband, front and back pockets). The remainder of the pat-frisk should be conducted in a systematic manner in order that the security officer performs the search in the same way every time.

Review Questions

1. Should a handcuffed person be left unattended?
2. What are the three handcuffing positions?
3. A Pat-Frisk conducted after handcuffing should begin with what area of the suspect's body?
4. A Pat-Frisk of a suspect conducted after handcuffing is limited to searching for what type of objects?
5. When would a security officer utilize two sets of handcuffs on one suspect?

Unit 9: Firearms

Foreword: Instructor must be a Department of Public Safety approved Firearms Training Instructor to perform this unit of instruction (See Rule 35.143 and 35.145)

Texas Administrative Code Rule

35.7 Firearm Standards:

- (a) Commissioned security officers and personal protection officers may only carry a firearm of the category with which they have been formally trained as required under the Act and related administrative rules, and for which documentation of the training is on file with the department.
- (b) The recognized firearm categories are:
 - (1) SA--Any handgun, whether semi-automatic or not;
 - (2) NSA--Handguns that are not semi-automatic; and
 - (3) STG--Shotgun.
- (c) Commissioned security officers and personal protection officers must exercise care and sound judgment in the use and storage of their firearms.
- (d) No security officer may carry an inoperative, unsafe, replica, or simulated firearm in the course and scope of employment or while in uniform.
- (e) No commissioned security officer or personal protection officer may brandish, point, exhibit, or otherwise display a firearm at any time, except as authorized by law.
- (f) The discharge of a firearm by a security officer while on duty or otherwise acting or purporting to act under the authority of a security officer commission shall be immediately reported to the officer's employer. The employer must notify the department of the discharge of a firearm in writing within twenty-four (24) hours of the incident. The notification to the department must include:
 - (1) The name of the person discharging the firearm;
 - (2) The name of the employer;
 - (3) The location of the incident;
 - (4) A brief description of the incident;
 - (5) A statement reflecting whether death, personal injury, or property damage resulted; and
 - (6) The name of the investigating or arresting law enforcement agency, if applicable.

Unit 9: Objectives

1. Students will be able to identify the three recognized firearm categories under Texas Administrative code 35.7.
2. Students will be able to identify the five Basic Safety Rules.
3. Students will be able to demonstrate proper handling of firearms.
4. Students will be able to recognize and identify nomenclature of firearms.
5. Students will demonstrate proper procedures for cleaning firearms.
6. Students will be able to recognize and demonstrate techniques for clearing common malfunctions of firearms.
7. Students will demonstrate proper procedures for Range operations.
8. Students will understand and follow range commands.
9. Students will complete and pass firearms proficiency qualification course(s).

Safety

General: (Five Firearms Safety Rules)

1. Treat all firearms as if they are loaded.
2. Always point the firearm in a safe direction.
3. Never point the firearm at anyone or anything that you are not willing to destroy.
4. Always keep your finger off the trigger until you are ready to shoot.
5. Be sure of your target and what is beyond the target.

On Duty Safety:

1. Leave the weapon holstered unless there is a valid reason to remove it from the holster.
2. Never point a firearm at anyone unless in a deadly force encounter.

3. Do not fire warning shots.
4. Never leave a weapon unattended.

Handgun Safety at Home:

1. Never leave a gun where a child can reach it.
2. Keep weapons and ammunition out of sight.
3. Never assume a small child cannot fire a weapon.
4. Establish strict rules about handling of firearms.
5. Never use a firearm when intoxicated.
6. Remember that a firearm is a last resort. Even a person trained in firearm use can mistake a family member or neighbor for an intruder.
7. Friends and relatives may visit with children; don't put them at risk.
8. Link:

<https://www.dps.texas.gov/RSD/LTC/documents/SafeStorage.pdf> Safe

Handling: Any person handling a firearm must understand:

1. How the weapon works
2. If it is loaded
3. Where it is pointed
4. What is the target
5. Where is the target
6. What is the path of the bullet
7. Where the bullet will stop

Nomenclature

Revolver:

Single
action

Double
action

Basic Parts of a Revolver: Frame, Trigger Guard, Trigger, Cylinder, Chambers, Ejector rod, Cylinder latch, Barrel, Muzzle, Front sight, Rear sight, Back Strap, Grips, Hammer

Semi-Automatic:

Single-Action
Double-Action/Single-Action
Double-Action Only

Basic Parts of a Semi-Automatic: Grip, Trigger Guard, Trigger (internal or external), Hammer, Slide, Ejection port, Slide-Release, Barrel, Muzzle, Front sight, Rear sight, Safety (if equipped), Takedown latch, Magazine, Magazine release, De-cocking lever (if equipped), Tactical rail (if equipped)

Cleaning and Maintenance

Handguns: Basic Cleaning Supplies: Powder solvent, Lubricating oil, Cleaning rod, Bore brush, Jag or slot tip, Cleaning patches, Cleaning brush, Screwdriver, Cloth rag

Handguns: Cleaning a Revolver

1. Point the weapon in a safe direction and open the cylinder, verifying the revolver is empty.
2. Remove the grip screws and grips.
3. Remove the forward side-plate screw, press the cylinder release latch and open the cylinder
4. Pull the crane and cylinder from the weapon.
5. Attach a bore brush to the cleaning rod and dip it in solvent. Push it through the bore and each chamber of the cylinder several times.
6. Use the bristle brush coated with solvent to scrub the area between the top strap and the

- forcing cone, then end of the forcing cone, and the front of the cylinder.
7. Replace the bore brush tip with the jag or slot tip, then push several dry patches through the bore and empty chambers.
 8. Wipe all surfaces of the revolver to remove any solvent.
 9. Lightly oil a clean patch and wipe all surfaces of the revolver.
 10. Reassemble in reverse order.
 11. Wipe all surfaces of the revolver with a clean cloth, leaving a thin layer protective oil on the metal surfaces.

Handguns: Cleaning a Semi-Automatic

1. Remove the magazine, then pull the slide to the rear locking it in place with the slide release/slide stop. Verify that the weapon is empty.
2. Activate the takedown lever, then remove the slide from the frame.
3. Compress the recoil spring and remove it along with the guide rod and barrel.
4. Remove the grip panels.
5. Attach a bore brush to the cleaning rod and push several patches through the bore.
6. Using a patch dampened with solvent, clean the inside of the slide and interior of the frame (especially grooves in frame and on slide).
7. Wipe the barrel, frame, slide, recoil spring, and magazine with a patch dampened with solvent
8. Wipe all parts dry with a clean cloth.
9. Lightly oil a patch and wipe all metal surfaces of the pistol.
10. Place a small drop of oil on the interior of the slide, the frame rails, and the frame grooves.
11. Place the slide on a surface with the sights down, then insert the barrel.
12. Insert the recoil spring and guide rod into the slide/barrel assembly.
13. Place slide on frame, pull back and insert slide stop, then de-activate takedown lever.
14. Replace the grips, then cycle the action to ensure proper function.
15. Wipe all surfaces of the pistol with a clean cloth, leaving a thin layer protective oil on the metal surfaces.

Handguns: Preventive maintenance

1. Clean the outside surfaces often to remove dust and fingerprints.
2. Perform full cleaning after each firing.
3. If not in use, clean the firearm at least twice a year.
4. Inspect the firearm on a regular basis, especially before and after firing.

Shooting Fundamentals:

Stance:

1. Isosceles
2. Weaver
3. Modified Weaver

Grip

Revolver
Semi-automatic

Sight Alignment and Picture: The front sight should be level and evenly spaced when looking through the rear sights.

Trigger Control

Press the trigger to the rear.
Reset the trigger.

Proper Breathing: "Stress" or "Combat" breathing

Controlled breathing allows for greater accuracy.

Drawing and Firing the Weapon--Step-by-step instructions:

1. The weapon hand unsnaps the holster/activates the bell, or otherwise acquires the release while beginning to grip the weapon with the trigger finger OUTSIDE the trigger guard.
2. The weapon hand draws the weapon out of the holster and brings it (muzzle forward, close to center-of-body) up to eye level.
3. As the weapon hand brings the weapon inward and begins to raise, the support hand is brought up to meet the shooting hand and apply the two-handed grip.
4. The weapon hand and arm are pushed forward slightly as the support hand and arm provides a slight pull toward the rear.
5. Once at eye level, the shooter obtains a sight picture and begins to press the trigger until the firearm fires.

Support Hand Shooting: In case of harm to the student's weapon side, the shooter should be accustomed to drawing, aiming, and firing the weapon with the support hand.

Holstering: Ensure that the index finger is outside the trigger guard. Students should holster their weapons without looking at the holster.

Loading and Unloading the Weapon

- Revolvers
- Semi-Automatics

Malfunctions: When using a semi-automatic pistol, there are several common malfunctions that may cause a stoppage of the firing of the weapon:

Type	Causes
Failure to Feed	Magazine not seated properly, bad ammunition, damaged magazine, dirty weapon.
Failure to Fire	No round in chamber, bad round in chamber, slide out of battery, damaged firing pin.
Failure to Extract	Material under extractor, bad ammunition, broken extractor.
Failure to Eject	Limp/weak wrist, arms not locked, bad ammunition, broken extractor, no lubrication.

Clearing Stoppages: In the event of a malfunction, the following will assist the shooter to restore the weapon: Type 1 Stoppage Tap-Rack-Assess

- Type 2 Stoppage Rip-Rack-Reload
- Type 3 Stoppage Release-Grasp-Drive-Reload

Shotguns: There are two basic types of shotguns that are used in the Private Security industry: Pump Action And Semi-Automatic.

Nomenclature:

- Pump
- Semi
- Auto
- Effective range

Loading:

1. Ensure safety is engaged (on).
2. Keep muzzle in a safe direction.
3. Use weapon hand to steady receiver (make sure finger outside of trigger guard).
4. With fore end racked to receiver (ejection port open, use support hand to load chamber, then rack fore end forward).
5. Then use support hand push shells up from beneath weapon into magazine

tube. Unloading:

1. Ensure safety is engaged (on).
2. Keep muzzle in a safe direction.
3. Brace butt on hip or belt.
4. Depress action with weapon hand.
5. Pull fore end down slowly until chambered shell clears port; remove the shell.
6. Depress the shell carrier.
7. Pull the fore end all the way down while supporting the base of the shell in the magazine with thumb or finger.
8. Using the thumb and forefinger, depress the shell stop to remove the remaining shells.
9. Visually inspect the chamber and magazine to ensure no live rounds remain.

Mechanics of shooting:

1. Grasp stock near trigger guard with weapon hand.
2. Grasp fore end with support hand.
3. Place butt of stock into upper chest area where crease is formed by shoulder and pull stock firmly into chest.
4. Keep feet shoulder width apart with weapon side foot slightly behind body.
5. Bend slightly forward at the waist, slightly flexing the support side knee.
6. Acquire the sights and target.

Range Procedures: Safety on the range is everyone's highest priority Basic Rules:

1. Keep weapons pointed downrange.
2. Keep the weapon holstered unless instructed to un-holster.
3. No talking on the firing line.
4. Immediately inform the instructor if there is a problem.

Basic Commands

Range Drills: Types

Dry Fire Drills
Initial Drills
Anticipation Drills
Loading and Unloading Drills

General Firing Practice

Qualification Courses Firearms Instructors may qualify students by using DPS and Private Security Board approved courses of fire. Students must attain a minimum score of 70%

Review Questions

1. What are the three recognized firearm categories under Texas Administrative Code Rule 35.7
2. What are the five firearms safety rules?
3. What are four common malfunctions associated with semi-automatic pistols?
4. What are three methods for clearing stoppages in a semi-automatic pistol?
5. What are the two types of actions associated with shotguns used in the Private Security industry?
6. What is the minimum qualifying percentage that must be achieved in order to be certified to carry firearms as a security officer?

Unit 10: Intermediate Weapons

Objectives:

1. Students will be able to identify the types of intermediate weapons that may be carried by commissioned security officers.
2. Students will be able to define the term “reactionary gap”.
3. Students will identify the intended target areas of impact weapons.
4. Students will identify and demonstrate open mode expandable or straight baton striking techniques.

Intermediate (Non-lethal) Weapons Batons, electronic control devices, and oleoresin capicum (OC) spray are often called intermediate weapons. These devices are utilized as a reasonable force option against combative suspects – meaning someone who poses an articulable threat of harm to the officer.

From the Texas Department of Public Safety Regulatory Services Division website:

The carrying of a club is generally prohibited by Penal Code Section 46.02. However, under certain conditions Section 46.15(b)(4) and (5) exempt commissioned security officers and personal protection officers, respectively, from Section 46.02’s prohibitions. Section 46.03 prohibits the carrying of a club in numerous specific places, and provides limited defenses relating to the premises of a racetrack or the secured area of an airport (see sub. (d) and (h), respectively). There is no certification specific to the carrying of clubs.

Overview: With the correct use of a baton, a security officer has the opportunity to prevent a dangerous and assaultive individual from possibly becoming a more serious threat to the security officer or others. How to best utilize a baton to stop aggressive actions will be covered in this block of instruction. The use of a baton is in response to threatening resistance as previously defined in the Dynamic Resistance Response Model. The physical use of the baton is intended to stop the assaultive actions of an attacker. Once those actions cease, the security officer must recognize and utilize an appropriate force option that may become necessary.

Nomenclature:

Expandable Baton
Straight or Side-handle

Carry: Either side of the body.

Expandable baton may be concealed or worn on the security officer’s belt, tip-down.
Straight baton is carried via the grommet near the handle; retention ring.

Reactionary Gap:

Defined: Reactionary Gap is the distance between the security officer and the suspect. When distance increases from the suspect, the security officer’s opportunity to identify and react to a threat also increases. A minimum distance to allow viable communication and reaction is approximately 6 feet.

Grip:

Weapon hand.
Near the grommet area for straight batons.
Near the fore end of the grip portion of the expandable baton near the shaft.

Stance

Field Interview Stance: Used when encountering a potentially aggressive or assaultive suspect when assault is imminent:

Feet shoulder width apart
Gun side to the rear
Slightly Forward
Hands facing out

Combat Stance: Used when deploying baton

Deep Wide Base

Head over center: Power is generated from hip rotation, arms, body shift, and timing.

Close quarters ready

position High ready closed

mode High ready open

mode

Low ready open mode

Note: Always open to the ground to avoid unintended damage or injury.

Targeting Areas: The areas that are generally targeted by the baton are motor nerve points located in the arms and legs. The baton is used to target the attacking limbs.

Primary Targeting Areas include:

- a. Median Nerve
- b. Radial Nerve
- c. Femoral Nerve
- d. Common Peroneal
- e. Tibial Nerve

Secondary targeting areas include:

- a. brachial plexus tie-in near the top of the chest
- b. abdomen.

Secondary targeting areas are utilized when the security officer is trapped in close proximity to the suspect's position and is attempting to move outside the suspect.

Strikes:

Closed Mode (ASP): Used when the security officer is unable to extend and use the baton in open mode:

Weapon side strike

Reaction side trike

Straight strike

Open Mode (ASP) or Straight Baton: Used when the security officer is able to extend and use the baton in open mode:

Weapon side trike

Reaction side trike

Straight strike

Retention Techniques

Primary Retention Technique: (Circle Slash) If the suspect grabs the baton by the end shaft, the security officer should place the non-weapon hand on top of the middle shaft and vigorously pull the handle of the baton toward their weapon side hip with their weapon hand while rotating the baton in a circular motion followed by an abrupt downward slash.

Secondary Retention Technique: (Strikes) If the suspect grabs the baton by the end shaft or middle shaft and the security officer is unable to overcome the suspect's strength, the officer may attempt a series of stuns and strikes.

Review Questions

1. Name the approved intermediate weapon(s) that may be carried by security officers.
2. What level of resistance (according to the Dynamic Resistance Response Model) warrants the security officer's use of an intermediate weapon?
3. What is the primary target of the baton?
4. List the five motor nerve points targeted by a baton.