Introduction to Patrol Shield

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this Training Bulletin is to familiarize officers with the use, nomenclature, and operating procedure for the Patrol Shield. It also provides a basic understanding of the following:

- Benefits of utilizing a ballistic shield. It stops bullets better than you can.
- Deployment of the shield to increase officer / public safety.
- Addressing threats that require the application of force.
- Using the shield as a tool to subdue subjects.
- Utilizing the shield in a patrol setting.

PROTOCOL:

Whenever practicable, officers should deploy a patrol shield to increase officer safety, offer ballistic protection for members of the public, their partners, or themselves.

Officers shall also consider the following benefits of the ballistic shields:

- Stops bullets better than you can.
- Organizes the stack.
- Provides protection to critical areas - face, neck, and pelvic region.
- Available in multiple sizes and threat types for various tactical situations.

Each of the supervisor marked patrol vehicles are equipped with a patrol shield. Additionally, there are shields available for check out in the Patrol Kit Room.

RWA:NCB:MB:arl
Introduction to Basic Police Shield

Presented By the Los Angeles Port Police
Firearms Training Unit
The purpose of this training is to provide you with a basic understanding of the following:

- Benefits of utilizing a ballistic shield
- Deployment of the shield to increase officer / public safety
- Addressing threats that require the application of force.
- Using the shield as a tool to subdue subjects
- Utilizing the shield in a patrol setting.

This introduction training will also provide you with practical application on the range with live fire.
Shield Criticisms

- Limited vision
- Heavy
- Inhibits movement
- Restricted to hand gun
- No desire to train with shields
- Tactical armor, helmets and plates are enough…
Shield Benefits

• Stops bullets better than you….

• Organizes the stack

• Provides protection to critical areas-face, neck and pelvic region

• Available in multiple sizes and threat types for various tactical situations

• Make operation safer
# Shield Basics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Round</th>
<th>Grain</th>
<th>Velocity</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type II-A</td>
<td>357 Magnum JSP</td>
<td>158gr</td>
<td>1250 ft/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9mm FMJ</td>
<td>40gr</td>
<td>1090 ft/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type II</td>
<td>357 Magnum JSP</td>
<td>158gr</td>
<td>1395 ft/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9mm FMJ</td>
<td>124gr</td>
<td>1175 ft/s</td>
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<tr>
<td>Type III-A</td>
<td>44 Magnum Lead SWC</td>
<td>240gr</td>
<td>1400 ft/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9mm FMJ</td>
<td>124gr</td>
<td>1400 ft/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type III</td>
<td>7.62 (.308 Winchester)</td>
<td>150 gr</td>
<td>2750 ft/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type IV</td>
<td>30-06 AP</td>
<td>166 gr</td>
<td>2850 ft/s</td>
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</table>

## Abbreviations
- AP – Armor Piercing
- FMJ – Full Metal Jacket
- JSP – Jacketed Soft Point
- LRHV – Long Rifle High Velocity
- SWC – Semi-Wadcutter
Shield Positions
Shield Position Sequence-Administrative

Grounded Shield
• Shield on ground with the viewport facing up.

Standing Shield
• Base of shield resting on ground.
• Hands rest atop the shield crown.
• Weapon remains holstered.
Shield Position Sequence-Tactical

Shoulder Shield
- Shield held on support side.
- Pistol at the ready position.
- Should have clear visibility through viewport.
- Excellent moving position if no threats are present.

Combat Shield
- Modern stance - spine vertical with a slight tilt forward.
- Shield vertical and flat towards threat.
- Helmet Weld
Combat Shield Positions
Strong-Side Reload

Sequence executed at Combat Shield

- Magazine out.
- Weapon to holster.
Strong-Side Reload Sequence

• Insert loaded magazine and tap.

• Weapon out, release the slide and ready for the fight.
Basic Malfunction Clear

Types of malfunctions

- Class 1- Failure to feed
- Class 2- Stovepipe
- Class 3- Double feed

Causes

- Poor grip can affect movement of the slide.
- Poor extension - contact with shield surface.
Basic Malfunction Clearing

- Tap magazine on edge of shield
- Use rack bar to work slide
- Resume combat position
Support Side Skills

• Shield operators may experience fatigue, injury and other challenges.

• Officers are required to demonstrate support side shooting skills.
Transition To Support Side

Best Option - Two Guns and Two Holsters (It’s faster and safer)

Don’t have two? “Not the only way”

• Place weapon between knees with magazine well up & muzzle pointed down range.

• Transition shield from to the other hand then re-grip weapon.
Transition Sequence
Support Side Transition Sequence
Support Side Reload

Option 1

- Magazine out
- Place handgun between knees, magazine well up w/ muzzle down range
- Insert new magazine
- Tap-Rack
- Back in the fight

Option 2

- Transition to strong side holster and commence normal reload sequence.
Qualification Course

• Load 2 Magazines - 10,15 (25 rounds total) All Body Shots from 7 Yard Line.

• Strong Side - Fire 5 rounds standing, 5 rounds kneeling, Reload while holding shield.

• Support Side - Fire 5 rounds Standing, 5 rounds kneeling, Transition to strong side then Recover to Standing. Holster

• Strong Side - Shooting on the move from 7 Yards to the target 5 rounds.

• Passing 80% 5 rounds off target
Team Skills

Team Stacking,
Double Hot Stack
Rescue Options
Lipping / Quick Peeks
Horizontal Shield
Bunker Stun
Tactical Techniques- Windows, Doorways, Hallways, Stairs, and Room Entry
Port and Cover
Stacking

- Shield operator is primary shooter.
- Formation is low, tight with body contact maintained.
- Feet move in tandem
- Number two will control the movements.
- Muzzle awareness is critical for all members.
Rescue Team Considerations

“Cover Team”
Tall officers, proficient shooters work well as shield operators.

“Rescue Element”
Smaller stature, physically conditioned with upper body strength.
A successful rescue is predicated on planning.

Assignments and responsibilities need to be discussed and understood before launching.

Preplan all routes, rally points and warm zones.

Communication.

All rescue operations should include distractions and be supported by Marksman.

If shield operator goes down.. what then?
Option 1 “Four Operators w/ Handgun”
Four Operators-Handgun
Four Operators-Handgun
Tactical Techniques

• Lipping, Quick Peek, Horizontal Shield
• Bunker Stun
• Port and Cover
• Hallways
• Room Entries
• Stairways
Lipping

- Ballistic cover option as team enters the unknown.
- Edge of shield “Hinged” against door jam.
- Movement can be quick or deliberate speeds.
Quick Peek

Using ballistic cover to gain a sight picture of an unknown.

Keep upper torso behind ballistics and lower body concealed.

What do you see in this example?
Quick Peek

The goal is to observe through the ballistic viewport.

The speed of movement will be driven by the mission objective.
Horizontal Prone

- A bunker option while in an open air environment.
- Legs are flat and remain behind the shield.
- Observation and combat options.
Bunker Stun-Strike / Clear Sequence

A technique used during a dynamic entry if shield operator confronts a non lethal, non compliant subject.

Weapon is moved to index and placed inside the shield surface.
Bunker Stun-Strike / Clear Sequence

A leg thrust and shield strike will knock subject off balance.

Shield operator continues primary mission “looking for lethal threats”.

Support element will secure any subjects that are bypassed.
Hallways
Enclosed Stairs
Stairs With Threats Above
Teams should call up support as needed to cover threat angles.
Ballistic Shield Application

Ballistic shields can be used for multiple tactical situations.

- Deliberate searches
- Perimeter positions
- Vehicle & Linear Assaults

“Train for it”
Los Angeles Port Police Shields

- **Level IIIA**
  - 9mm +P+, 127 grain Supreme Expansion Technology (SXT) projectiles.
  - .357SIG 115 grain Jacketed Hollow Point (JHP) projectiles.
  - .357 SIG 125 grain Gold Dot Hollow Point (GDHP) projectiles.
  - .40 cal., 95 grain Agulia projectiles.
  - 9mm Fiocchi, 115 grain FMJ projectiles.
  - 5.7x28mm 40-grain Hornady V-Max (Blue Tip) projectiles.
  - 5.7x28mm 27grain SS195 Lead free Hollow Point (LFHP) projectiles.
  - 7.62×25-mm, 95grain TOKAREV FMJ projectiles.

- **Medium**  22” x 40”  15.15 lbs
- **No rifle protection**
Los Angeles Port Police Shields

Description FEATURES & BENEFITS:

- Lightweight (24” x 36” with viewport) is only 20 lbs.
- Best agile performing shield for handgun and rifle deployment
- Weapon mount platform on both sides
- Level IIIA+ protection Mitigates ricochets and diverts away from center
  - 9mm +P+, 127 grain Supreme Expansion Technology (SXT) projectiles.
  - .357SIG 115 grain Jacketed Hollow Point (JHP) projectiles.
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- Medium  22” x 40”  18.15 lbs
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Please contact Sergeant Belo if you have any questions.