FONTANA POLICE DEPARTMENT
FIREARMS/TACTICAL RIFLE COURSE

COURSE TITLE: FIREARMS/TACTICAL RIFLE COURSE
Includes all shoulder-fired weapons that are not a shotgun

PREREQUISITE: Completion of the Regular Basic Course – Standard Format, Regular Basic Course – Modular Format, Modules II and III, the Specialized Investigators' Basic Course, or Reserve Modules A, B, and C.

COURSE NUMBER: 32075

COURSE HOURS: 36

COURSE GOAL: To provide students with the information and hands-on experience needed to effectively use a Rifle

AUDIENCE: Sworn Peace Officers who are being introduced to a rifle and will qualify and carry it on duty in the scope of their employment

NOTE: Successful completion of this course satisfies the legislative training mandate to possess short barrel rifles as specified in Penal Code section 33220(b) and the Commission training requirement to possess long barrel rifles as specified in Commission Regulation 1081.

COURSE INSTRUCTORS: Shall be firearms instructors and have practical use and instruction experience.
DAY ONE

0700-0800  Orientation/Safety/ Policy/Law Update (Rifle.Firearms)
0800-0900  Rifle Nomenclature/Maintenance
0900-1000  Safe Weapon Handling/ Carry Positions
1000-1100  Loading/Unloading, Cruiser Safe
1100-1200  Marksmanship Fundamentals
1200-1300  Lunch/Travel to Range
1300-1330  Range Set Up/ Safety Briefing
1330-1700  Range Exercises
              Loading/ Unloading
              Loading to Patrol Ready
              Chamber Round and Return to Patrol Ready
              Carry Positions Port Arms and Slinging
              Ready Position
              Down Scan and Move
              Trigger Control Drills-Fire Hold to the Rear

DAY TWO

0700-0730  Review of Day One
0730-0830  Shooting Positions
0830-0930  Tactical / Speed Reloading and Magazine Changes
0930-1030  Manipulations and Malfunctions
1030-1200  Sight adjustments / Mechanical Zero
1100-1200  Lunch/Travel to Range
1200-1300  Range Set-up and Safety Briefing
1300-1700  Range Exercises
              Standing Live Fire Drills (Grouping Practice)
              Trigger Control Live fire drills (7 yd. line)
              Stance Directed Fire (5 yd. line)
              Reloading/ Tactical Reloading/ Speed drills
              Shooting Positions (50 yd. line)
              Rifle Zero (50 yd. line)
DAY THREE

0700-0730  Review
0730-0830  Low Light Operations
0830-1030  Cover/Concealment
1030-1130  Lunch/Travel to Range
1130-1200  Range set up/ Safety briefing
1200-1700  Range
            - Pivots/Turns
            - Step drills
            - Failure Drills
            - Barricade drills
            - Safety Circle
            - Reduced Light Drills

DAY FOUR

0700-0730  Review
0730-0830  Shooting on the Move
0830-0930  Verbalization/Challenge drills
0930-1000  Qualification Preparation
1000-1100  Lunch/Travel to Range
1100-1130  Written Exam
1130-1200  Range Preparation / Safety Briefing
1200-1700  Range
            - Shooting on the Move / Challenge-Verbalization Drills
            - Walk Down Drill
            - Qualification and Written Test
            - Incapacitation Drills
            - Evaluations
Day One
RANGE SAFETY RULES

1. TREAT ALL FIREARMS AS LOADED AT ALL TIMES.

2. MUZZLE DISCIPLINE: Always keep your muzzle pointed in the safest direction and never intentionally cross anything you are not willing to destroy.

3. TRIGGER FINGER: Always keep your finger off the trigger until you intend to shoot. Finger should remain straight along the frame when not firing the weapon.

4. BE SURE OF YOUR TARGET, THE SURROUNDINGS AND BEYOND: While targets on the range are easily identifiable, threats on the street are often close, harder to identify or in front of innocent bystanders.

OTHER RANGE SAFETY RULES

1. It is EVERYONE'S RESPONSIBILITY to conduct themselves in a safe manner.

   • Anytime you observe a potentially unsafe condition developing it is your responsibility to correct the matter or immediately call CEASE FIRE.
   • Upon hearing CEASE FIRE, immediately stop shooting, remain in position, repeat the CEASE FIRE command and wait for further instructions.

2. Keep your handgun secure in your holster and your rifle slung at all times unless specifically directed otherwise.

3. Eye and ear protection and a hat are required by those on the firing line and anyone in the immediate vicinity. Eye protection must be wrap-around or side panel type. Hats must have a bill to deflect ejected brass.

4. No ammunition is allowed in the cleaning area: All weapons and magazines will be unloaded in a designated loading/unloading area prior to entering the cleaning area. Weapon muzzles will always be pointed in the safest possible direction.

5. You must notify an instructor prior to leaving the firing line.

6. Report all injuries to a firearms instructor, no matter how small.

7. Before handing or receiving a weapon the action should be open, safety on and the magazine removed.
Use of Force
Policy
300

Fontana Police Department
Policy Manual

Use of Force

300.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

300.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

300.2 POLICY

300.2.1 DUTY TO INTERCEDE
300.3 USE OF FORCE

300.3.1 USE OF FORCE TO EFFECT AN ARREST

300.3.2 FACTORS USED TO DETERMINE THE REASONABLENESS OF FORCE
300.3.3 PAIN COMPLIANCE TECHNIQUES
300.3.4 CAROTID CONTROL HOLD
300.4 DEADLY FORCE APPLICATIONS

300.4.1 SHOOTING AT OR FROM MOVING VEHICLES
300.4.2 WARNING SHOTS

300.5 REPORTING THE USE OF FORCE

300.5.1 NOTIFICATION TO SUPERVISORS

300.5.2 REPORTING TO CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
REVIEW OF USE OF FORCE BWC DIGITAL FILES

300.9 USE OF FORCE ANALYSIS
Law Update
PENAL CODE SECTION 33220(b)

(b) The possession of short-barreled rifles and short-barreled shotguns by peace officer members of a police department, sheriff's office, marshal's office, the California Highway Patrol, the Department of Justice, or the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, when on duty and the use is authorized by the agency and is within the course and scope of their duties, and the officers have completed a training course in the use of these weapons certified by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training.

USE OF FORCE

CASES:

Tennessee vs. Garner:
A Tennessee statute provides that if, after a police officer has given notice of an intent to arrest a criminal suspect, the suspect flees or forcibly resists, "the officer may use all the necessary means to effect the arrest." Acting under the authority of this statute, a Memphis police officer shot and killed appellee-respondent Garner's son as, after being told to halt, the son fled over a fence at night in the backyard of a house he was suspected of burglarizing. The officer used deadly force despite being "reasonably sure" the suspect was unarmed and thinking that he was 17 or 18 years old and of slight build. The father subsequently brought an action in Federal District Court, seeking damages under 42 U.S.C. 1983 for asserted violations of his son's constitutional rights. The District Court held that the statute and the officer's actions were constitutional. The Court of Appeals reversed.

Graham vs. Conner:
Petitioner Graham, a diabetic, asked his friend, Berry, to drive him to a convenience store to purchase orange juice to counteract the onset of an insulin reaction. Upon entering the store and seeing the number of people ahead of him, Graham hurried out and asked Berry to drive him to a friend's house instead. Respondent Connor, a city police officer, became suspicious after seeing Graham hastily enter and
leave the store, followed Berry's car, and made an investigative stop, ordering the pair to wait while he found out what had happened in the store. Respondent backup police officers arrived on the scene, handcuffed Graham, and ignored or rebuffed attempts to explain and treat Graham's condition. During the encounter, Graham sustained multiple injuries. He was released when Connor learned that nothing had happened in the store. Graham filed suit in the District Court under 42 U.S.C. 1983 against respondents, alleging that they had used excessive force in making the stop, in violation of "rights secured to him under the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution and 42 U.S.C. 1983." The District Court granted respondents' motion for a directed verdict at the close of Graham's evidence, applying a four-factor test for determining when excessive use of force gives rise to a 1983 cause of action, which inquires, inter alia, whether the force was applied in a good-faith effort to maintain and restore discipline or maliciously and sadistically for the very purpose of causing harm. Johnson v. Glick, 481 F.2d 1028. The Court of Appeals affirmed, endorsing this test as generally applicable to all claims of constitutionally excessive force brought against government officials, rejecting Graham's argument that it was error to require him to prove that the allegedly excessive force was applied maliciously and sadistically to cause harm, and holding that a reasonable jury applying the Johnson v. Glick test to his evidence could not find that the force applied was constitutionally excessive.
Patrol Rifles

432.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

432.2 PATROL RIFLE

432.2.1 DEFINITION

432.3 SPECIFICATIONS
432.3.1 DEPARTMENTALLY APPROVED Rifles

432.3.2 Ammunition

432.3.3 Optics, Sights, and Lights

432.4 Rifle Maintenance
432.5 TRAINING

432.5.1 LONG RIFLE ASSIGNMENT

432.6 DEPLOYMENT OF THE PATROL RIFLE
432.6.1 DEPLOYMENT RESTRICTIONS AND CONSIDERATIONS

432.7 DISCHARGE OF THE PATROL RIFLE

432.8 PATROL READY
432.9 RIFLE STORAGE
Firearms

311.1
PURPOSE AND SCOPE

311.2
AUTHORIZED WEAPONS

311.2.1
DUTY WEAPONS
311.2.2
AUTHORIZED SECONDARY FIREARM

311.2.3
AUTHORIZED OFF-DUTY FIREARM
311.2.5
ALCOHOL AND DRUGS

311.2.6
LASER SIGHTS / FLASHLIGHTS

311.2.7
PLAINCLOTHES PERSONNEL - FIREARMS
311.2.8
DROP DOWN HOLSTERS

311.3
SAFE HANDLING OF FIREARMS

311.3.1
SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS
311.3.2
STORAGE AT HOME
311.4
FIREARMS QUALIFICATIONS

311.4.1
NON QUALIFICATION
311.5
RANGEMASTER DUTIES

311.6
DESTRUCTION OF ANIMALS

311.6.1
INJURED ANIMALS
311.7
REPORT OF FIREARM DISCHARGE

[Redacted]

311.8
RANGEMASTER DUTIES

[Redacted]
311.9
MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR

311.9.1
REPAIR OR MODIFICATIONS OF DUTY WEAPONS

Performed by the armorer must be accomplished in strict accordance with the

311.10
FLYING WHILE ARMED

(b) 
Off-duty personnel shall not carry or

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the mandatory TSA training for law enforcement officers. The situation can be accomplished through the training of law enforcement officers. Further, the situation can be accomplished through the training of law enforcement officers.

311.11
CARRYING FIREARMS OUT OF STATE

[Text redacted]
WEAPON CARE AND NOMENCLATURE

Course objective: Upon the completion of this course of instruction the student will be able to properly disassemble and reassemble the Colt LE6920/LE6940 rifle. The student will be able to identify the various parts of the rifle and explain the care, maintenance, and inspection of the rifle. This will be determined by the final written exam and manipulation test.

Nomenclature: After rifles have been safety checked, students will turn to the nomenclature section of the manual and review the name, location, and function of the below listed parts.

Rifle Parts and Functions:
- Flash Hider/Compensator
- Barrel
- Front Sight Base/Post
- Front/Rear Sling Mount
- Carry Handle
- Ejection Port Cover
- Brass Deflector
- Magazine Well
- Magazine Catch Button
- Trigger
- Trigger Guard
- Bolt Catch
- Selector/Safety
- Take Down Pin Front/Rear
- Rear Sight
- Forward Assist
- Charging Handle
- Upper/Lower Receiver
- Pistol Grip
- Butt Stock

Field Strip and Reassembly

- Demonstrate the proper disassembly of the rifle, including the bolt carrier group.
- Explain the nomenclature and function of the following parts:
  - Bolt Carrier Assembly
- Bolt Assembly
- Bolt Cam Pin
- Extractor Pin
- Extractor and Extractor Spring
- Buffer and Action Spring
- Firing Pin
- Firing Pin Retainer

Cleaning and Maintenance

- Explain proper cleaning, inspection, and lubrication.
CLEAR THE WEAPON
1) REMOVE MAGAZINE
2) INSPECT CHAMBER
3) SELECTOR TO SAFE

FIELD STRIP

1

A) TAKE DOWN PIN

2

B) PIVOT PIN

A) REMOVE BOLT GROUP
B) REMOVE CHARGING HANDLE ASSY

3

MAIN GROUPS

UPPER RECEIVER GROUP

CHARGING HANDLE ASSY

BOLT GROUP

LOWER RECEIVER GROUP
BOLT GROUP

1. REMOVE FIRING PIN RETAINER (PIN)

2. REMOVE FIRING PIN

3. A) PUSH IN BOLT ASSY (LOCK)  
   B) ROTATE CAM PIN 90 DEGREES  
   C) REMOVE CAM PIN

4. REMOVE BOLT ASSY

5. REMOVE EXTRACTOR PIN

6. REMOVE EXTRACTOR ASSY
SAFE WEAPON HANDLING

Course objectives: Upon completion of this course of instruction students will be able to demonstrate the safety circle position and safe weapon handling and carry positions. These skills will be assessed in the final manipulation test.

Range safety rules: Cover range safety rules handout with students.

Safety circle concept: Demonstrate
- Safety circle allows an officer to move safely on the street and range with a loaded weapon.
- Safety circle concept begins with an imaginary circle on the ground at the shooters feet.
  - Visualize standing on a trashcan lid or tire.
  - Inside the circle is a safe place for the muzzle to point.
  - Allows the shooter to scan 360 degrees.

Safe Weapon handling and carry positions

Start with a safe weapon; action open, chamber, receiver and magazine well empty. Demonstrate the following positions.

Shoulder ready position (low ready) Demonstrate
- From this position shooter can load, unload, check loaded status and scan for threats.
- Common position used prior to and after shooting the weapon.
- Toe of stock remains in the shoulder pocket.
- Two hands remain on the rifle.
- Stock weld is broken and head is up, scanning for threats.
- Muzzle is depressed below the shooters line of sight.
  - Muzzle must not point at anything the shooter is not willing to shoot.

Rifle slinging and un-slinging Demonstrate

Slinging Weapon (Single Point, 2 - Point, or 3 - Point Sling)
- Muzzle of weapon is pointed down in safe direction with weapon selector on “SAFE”.
- Shooting hand maintains control of the weapon (master grip).
- Support arm is inserted through sling loop.
- Sling loop is secured around the neck and support arm, so that weapon hangs across chest to support side of body when not in use or during sidearm transitions.
MARKSMANSHIP FUNDAMENTALS

Course objectives: Upon completion of this course of instruction the student will be familiar with shooting fundamentals and be able to demonstrate their knowledge during range exercises and qualification.

Fundamentals of shooting:

The following are the basic shooting fundamentals used for any gun.

Grip
- Support hand is centered on the fore-end and used to support the rifle.
- Support hand should not be used to pull down or rearward on the rifle as this will cause a change in point of aim/point of impact and recoil.
- Make a “v” with the thumb and fingers and rest the fore-end in that “v” shape.
- Support arm elbow should be directly under the fore-end to provide bone support to lessen fatigue.
- Support hand should not place pressure on the magazine as this may cause a failure to feed.
- Shooting hand position should allow for the trigger finger to be placed flat on the trigger to allow for a straight pull rearward.
- Initially the strong side elbow may be parallel to the ground to assist the shooter in finding the proper should placement. However, after placement is found the elbows should be tucked down tightly to allow a smaller profile for close quarters.

Stock position and stock weld
- The toe of the stock is placed in the shoulder pocket.
  - Roll shooting shoulder forward and place the index finger of the support hand on the strong side shoulder. Move finger toward neck to collar bone, the shoulder pocket is just below.
  - The toe of the butt is placed there to prevent slipping of the stock and place the rifle close to the neck to allow proper head positioning for the sights.
- Stock weld is the position of the cheek on the stock.
  - When the stock is placed properly the head should rest naturally on the stock.
- The position of the cheek on the stock establishes eye relief.
  - Eye relief is the distance between your eye and the rear sight and should be consistent to ensure the tightest groups.
  - The cheek is pressed firmly against the stock so that the weld is maintained throughout recoil and recovery.
Stance
- A solid, stable platform from which to fire fast, accurate shots at multiple, moving threats.

Sight alignment / sight picture
- The relationship between the front and rear sights.
- Front sight should be centered in the rear sight and there is an equal amount of space/light around the front sight.
- Look through the rear sight, not at it. Like looking through a window.
- Determine Dominate eye.
  - Form a "v" with the thumb and fingers of each hand and overlap them to form a small hole. Focus on an object through the opening with the arms extended. With both hands open, bring the hands to the face: the opening in the hands will naturally be brought to the dominate eye.
  - Point the trigger finger at an object with both eyes open. Alternately close and open each eye. One eye makes the finger jump from the object and one keeps it on the object. The one that keeps it on the object is the dominate eye.
- Dominate eyes can change for various reason and should be confirmed regularly.
- Cross dominance with a rifle is more difficult than a handgun.
  - Some shooters can shoot using strong hand and support side eye and if they can let them.
  - A new shooter should be taught to shoot from the strong side and non-dominate eye.
- Shooters should attempt to shoot with both eyes open.
  - This reduces tunnel vision and increases peripheral vision.
- Sight picture is the placement of aligned sights on the target.
  - Focus should be on the front sight with the rear sight and target blurred.
- Point of aim should be the center of the target presented.
  - This allows for the biggest target and most room for error.
- Flash sight picture can be used for immediate threats at close ranges.
- The shooter snaps the rifle to a fire position/stock weld.
- The front sight is placed on the target as the trigger is pressed.
- This is superior to point shooting or stance directed fire and can be used from various positions.
- Allows a shooter to be confident the rifle was on target at the time of fire.

**Trigger control**

- The movement of the trigger before the gun fires, without moving the sights
- If you can manipulate the trigger while maintaining a sight picture you will hit your intended target **every time**
- The conscious mind can do only **one thing** at a time
  - Sight alignment and sight picture are visual and remain a conscious act
  - Trigger manipulation becomes a sub-conscious act
  - Some shooters concentrate on sights until the trigger pull and then shift concentration to the trigger pull and lose sight picture.
  - Shooters should practice, practice, practice trigger manipulation and reset
- Finger contact should be somewhere between the tip and first joint
  - The trigger should be pulled directly to the rear to avoid moving the sights
  - There should be a small gap between the trigger finger and the frame
  - Trigger pull must be consistent
- Trigger control is an increase and decrease of pressure on the trigger
  - The pressure increase until the gun is fired
  - The pressure decreases to reset the trigger
  - The finger is not removed from the trigger
  - **Demo** with a click top pen
  - **Practice** with a laser taped to the gun

**Breath control**

- Breath control becomes more important as distance increases or a precision shot is necessary
- During a respiratory cycle the body exhales, pauses for 1-3 seconds and inhales. The pause is called the **Natural Respiratory Pause**.
  - This is the idea time to take a shot because the body is most relaxed
  - This is also an easily repeated position
  - If a shot cannot be made in a few seconds sight picture while degrade, If this occurs the shooter should take a breath and exhale and pause again (only for precision shots, not a close quarter gun fight)

**Follow through**

- Continue to apply all of the fundamentals until the bullet has left the barrel, instantly setting up the next shot.
  - Reset the trigger.
- Maintain sight picture.
- Reacquire the target.

The shooter will have an image of the sight picture when the shot breaks, assuming they had at least one eye open. The shooter should be able to call the shot placement. This will help them concentrate on proper fundamentals.
Day Two
SHOOTING POSITIONS

STANDING: This is the position you will be doing most of your movements from and the position you will be in most of the time you are deploying your rifle. That being said this is also one of the least stable positions, but with the training you receive, you will be able to fire quickly and accurately from this position.

- To assume the standing position, you are upright, face your target squarely, your feet should be slightly more than or at shoulder width. Feet can be slightly bladed with your support (weaker) foot being slightly forward. You should have about 70% of your weight on the balls of your feet, knees slightly bent, butt down, and elbows tucked in. The bottom portion of the butt stock of the weapon should be in the pocket formed by your shoulder when your elbows are tucked in. Remember to bring the weapon up to your eyes, not your eyes and head down to your weapon.

KNEELING: This position does not provide additional stability, but does minimize your target area with a minimal loss of time. It is also useful for shooting over objects, through a gain in foliage, etc.

- SPEED KNEELING
  - To assume a speed kneeling position, take a step toward the target with the support foot and drop straight down. The primary knee contacts the ground, the support knee stays elevated and the torso remains erect. The support foot is flat on the ground and the toes on the primary foot are still in contact with the ground.
  - The weapon remains off hand and unsupported in this position.

- DOUBLE KNEELING
  - To assume a double kneeling position, you simply place both knees on the ground simultaneously with each toes tucked under the feet. While this is slightly slower to assume, it has the advantage of being able to twist your upper body by pivoting left or right at the waist. You can lower elevation quickly by sitting on the heels of the feet.
  - The weapon remains off hand and unsupported in this position.

- BRACED KNEELING
  - This is the quickest of the truce braced positions
  - To assume a braced kneeling position, step toward the target with the support foot, your foot should point towards the target and remain flat on the ground. The primary foot should be positioned perpendicular to the target. The upper body now drops straight down with the buttocks coming to rest against the primary heel. Curling the toe under is encouraged as it allows rapid disengagement. The support foot points towards the target while the primary leg points off to the side at a 90 degree angle. In this
position the officer has formed a tripod between the support foot, the primary foot and the primary knee.

- The majority of your weight should be on the primary foot as you sit on it. Lower the support elbow to rest on the support knee. The support leg braces the support arm. The support elbow rests directly in front of the support knee with the receiver of the rifle directly over it. This aids in preventing motion of the weapon. The flat portion of the upper arm (above the elbow) should be placed on the knee. Stability decreases if the point of the elbow rides above the knee.

- When in position, the target, support knee, primary shoulder and rifle should all be in a single plane. The primary arm should be in a position identical to that of the standing position. The back should be as perpendicular as possible to position body weight on the primary foot.

- A small elevation change can be made by turning the primary foot inward, i.e. sitting on the inside of the foot, with the outside of the foot flush with the ground. Or adjusting the hand position on the handguard.

- The objective of this position is to have the support elbow directly under the rifle. This enables the support to come from a solid rest as opposed to using the muscle to support the rifle.

**MILITARY SQUAT:** Squatting is quick as kneeling to assume and has the added advantage of gaining support for BOTH elbows. You will be bladed to the target when in position. From stand, merely bend both knees simultaneously and squat until you are sitting on your haunches, feet about shoulder width apart. Both feet must be FLAT ON THE GROUND TO GET STABILITY. Once in the squat, the outside of each elbow presses outward and contacts the inside portion of each knee to build isometric tension.

**SITTING:** The sitting position is stable but not as quick to assume as some other positions.

- Open leg
  - The open leg is the most viable tactically; it gives the added bonus of instant elevation change if required. The other positions do not.
  - You should be bladed to the target. Seated on the ground, bend the legs until you can support both elbows on the inside of the knees. Pressing in with your knees and out with your elbows will provide further stability through isometric tension.
  - You need to lean into the target when utilizing sitting positions.
  - Elevation changes are achieved by sliding the support forearm along the inside of the support leg or by moving both knees together or apart.
  - Stability is gained by pushing the out sides of your feet into the ground, as opposed to your heels.

- Cross leg
  - The legs are crossed as the ankles in front of the body.
  - Both feet are then either drawn up toward the buttocks or left in the extended position.
  - The primary leg is normally crossed under the support leg.
• Cross Ankle
  o Same as cross leg, except legs are extended forward, feet away from your buttocks.

PRONE: Prone is the most stable position. You should be bladed at an approximate 45 degree angle to the target. The support elbow must be directly beneath the rifle. Positioning the elbow directly under the rifle enables you to rest the weight of the rifle on bone, not muscle (muscle fatigues, bone does not). There are two prone positions.

  • Military Prone, with your legs spread, the inside of both feet are flat on the ground, and the support elbow is directly under the rifle.
  • Inline Prone, this alternative to the standard position entails turning the primary-side foot inward, outside of the foot now flush with the ground. The support knee is bent and the foot is then drawn up toward the body, heel is still toward the ground. This position raises your diaphragm off the ground facilitating breath control.
  • DO NOT rest your barrel on a solid hard surface. Rest your support hand on the surface then place the hand guard on top of the support hand.

BARRICADE SHOOTING: The support hand contacts the barricade. Do not make contact between the rifle and barricade when possible. Beware of your front sight offset, making sure you do not shoot the barricade. Avoid crowding the barricade when possible. Engage the safety when moving from a right to left hand barricade. Maximize your cover/concealment!
MANIPULATIONS AND MALFUNCTIONS

Course Objective: Upon completion of this course of instruction the shooter will be able to perform tactical and speed reloads with the patrol rifle. The shooter will be able to recognize and clear common malfunctions. In addition to these manipulations, the shooter will be able quickly transition from the patrol rifle to their duty weapon and accurately engage a target. These skills will be demonstrated by the shooter during practical range exercises and course qualification.

Reloading Considerations:
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Tactical Reloading:
- Draw a new (loaded) magazine with the support hand.
- Place support hand in a position to catch the expended magazine (use what works for the shooter).
- Eject the expended magazine and insert the new magazine.
- Push/Pull the new magazine to ensure its seated in the magazine well.
- Secure the expended magazine (shooters choice on placement).
- Can be placed in pocket, waistband or magazine pouch (if it drops leave it!).
- Remember that under stress you will reach to the place you usually store your magazines.
- Regain shooting position.

Speed Reloading:
- Support hand draws a new (loaded) magazine
- Support hand releases the depleted magazine, allowing it to drop free
- If the magazine does not drop the support hand pulls it from the magazine well
- The new magazine is then inserted into the magazine well with a Push/Pull
- Slap the Bolt Catch with the support hand or press it with the support hand
  thumb, to close the action and chamber the first round
- Regain the shooting position

**Weapon Malfunction:**

- Ensure if the disassembly is within the proper tolerances. Operate the Charging Handle (Charging Handle Lock is in the “Release” position)

**Immediate Action and Feed way Clearance**

- **Assess Chamber** – Tap Magazine – Rack Charging Handle – Access for Threats should be the first actions.
  - If this does not solve the problem find cover, transition, communicate and
    begin more extensive clearing procedures.
  - Lock the action to the rear.
  - **Rip** the magazine out.
  - Work the action aggressively 3-4 times with the ejection port down.
  - Cant the rifle to look inside to ensure it is clear.
  - Reload with a **new** magazine.

**Unusual Malfunctions**

- **Hard Case Extraction** is when the case expands too much and becomes stuck
  in the chamber and the action will not open (generally this malfunction may not
  be able to be cleared under field conditions).
  - Find a stationary object and place the charging handle against it to force
    the action to open.
  - Another option is to pull on the charging handle while slamming the butt
    on the ground (mortaring).
  - A last resort is placing the butt on the ground and using your boot to "kick
    start" on the charging handle.
  - **Safety** is key during any of these techniques, take all necessary safety
    precautions

- **Bolt Override (Charging Handle Impingement) Malfunction** is when a case
  has flipped up above the bolt during cycling and has now become pinned
  between the end of the charging handle and the gas key.
  - Easily recognized, because the bolt carrier group cannot be manipulated
    to the rear and the bolt will cannot be put into full battery.
  - Attempt to put the weapon on safe and remove the magazine.
- Place the butt of the weapon against your leg or hip, barrel in a safe direction.
- Use an improvised tool (empty case, rifle cartridge, multi-tool, etc.) through the ejection port to independently move the bolt carrier group toward the rear of the weapon. This will release tension on the jammed case between the charging handle and gas key.
- Shake the weapon vigorously until the case falls out the magazine well.
- Proceed with standard malfunction clearance techniques.

**After Clearing the Malfunction or Reloading**
- Follow through with your shot, stay on target and ensure no additional shots are necessary
- Down and scan for additional threats
- Break tunnel vision
RIFLE ZEROING
INSTRUCTOR OUTLINE

Course objectives: Upon completion of this course of instruction the student will understand mechanical zero settings and how to obtain a zero setting for irons sights and/or optical sights on the Colt LE6920/LE6940/LE6933 rifle. This will be demonstrated by the student properly setting their assigned rifle to mechanical zero during the range exercise and zeroing their assigned rifle.

Zeroing: Defined as the process of adjusting the sights so the shooters point of aim coincides with the bullets point of impact.

Trajectory: A bullets path.
The moment the bullet leaves the barrel, gravity affects the projectile. Barrels are pointed up to allow the bullet to travel in an arc, meeting the straight sight alignment twice during its path.

Mechanical Zero: The middle of the sight adjustment. This setting is the first step in the zeroing process.

Zero Setting: Sight setting that achieves point of aim/point of impact at a given distance. This setting is the number of clicks the sight has to be moved from mechanical zero.

Minute of Angle: A term used in surveying and navigation.
- Equals approximately 1 inch at 100 yards, 1/2 inch at 50 yards etc......
- Sights are set for a given MOA for adjustment purposes.

Point of Aim: Sight picture and sight alignment on target as perceived by the shooter.

Point of Impact: Location where the projectile impacts on the target.

Iron Sights - Zero and Sight Adjustments on the LE6920/LE6940/LE6933 rifle
- Front elevation (used only during zeroing)
  - Square sight post with four detents.
  - Start at mechanical zero with sight post level with sight assembly.
  - Each movement of the front sight between detent lock clicks corresponds to an approximately .9” movement in the point of impact at 50 yards.
  - Insert a front sight adjustment tool into the front sight detent notches and turn as follows:
    - To move the point of impact up, turn the front sight clockwise.
    - To move the point of impact down, turn the front sight counterclockwise.
- Rear Windage
  - Set mechanical zero by placing the large aperture down and using the engraved reference lines.
Each click of the rear windage knob corresponds to an approximately .4" change in the point of impact at 50 yards.
  - To move the point of impact right, turn the windage adjustment knob clockwise.
  - To move the point of impact left, turn the windage adjustment knob clockwise.

- Rear elevation
  - Rotate wheel all the way down then turn back to the 6/3 or 8/3 setting.
  - This position allows the shooter to quickly check the sight setting.
  - This position will be used as the mechanical zero.

**Aimpoint - Zero and Sight Adjustments**

- Turn the rotary switch clockwise until the red dot has sufficient intensity to contrast against the target.

- Elevation
  - Remove the adjustment cap.
  - Each click of the adjustment knob corresponds to a ¼" movement in the point of impact at 50 yards.
  - Insert an adjustment tool (coin, screwdriver, empty cartridge case) into the adjustment screw slot and turn as follows:
    - To move the point of impact up, turn the elevation adjustment screw counterclockwise.
    - To move the point of impact down, turn the elevation adjustment screw clockwise.

- Windage
  - Remove the adjustment cap.
  - Each click of the adjustment knob corresponds to a ¼" movement in the point of impact at 50 yards.
  - Insert an adjustment tool (coin, screwdriver, empty cartridge case) into the adjustment screw slot and turn as follows:
    - To move the point of impact right, turn the elevation adjustment screw counterclockwise.
    - To move the point of impact left, turn the elevation adjustment screw clockwise.

- Fire a group of five shots
  - Using a stable shooting position.
  - Obtain a natural point of aim.
  - Utilize natural respiratory pause.

- Inspect target and record required sight adjustment using the provided chart
  - Adjust from the center of the group

- Fire another group of at least five shots and inspect and record
  - Make the necessary adjustments (if any)
  - Repeat until point of aim matches point of impact

- Fire additional groups to confirm the zero adjustments are accurate
Day Three
LOW LIGHT OPERATIONS

Course Objectives: Upon completion of this course of instruction the shooter will understand and be proficient with low light flashlight techniques and weapon manipulations. These skills will be tested during the low light portion of the class.

Low Light Operations: Police departments run 24/7 which means that at least half of the law enforcement work is done during hours of darkness or reduced light. Studies show that the majority of incidents in which officers use their handguns occur under darkened conditions.

- FBI’s Uniform Crime Report shows that officers are more likely to be killed or assaulted between 8pm-2am
- Officers still need to ID the target, assess threat and background just like during daytime conditions
- The same shooting fundamentals apply during low light as do during daylight

Identification of Target, Threat and Background
- Positive ID is critical
- A threat that requires use of deadly force is the same under any lighting condition
- Ensure a clear background
- Make sure of these three things to safeguard against friendly fire

Reduced Light Shooting with Ambient Light
- Ambient light will usually be enough to make an ID, determine threat and check the background
- Daytime training builds skills and confidence for low light operations
- Do not fire a round on a target you are not sure of, the practice of firing a first shot and using muzzle flash to align sights is a bad practice
- You are responsible for every round you fire and you must make sure every round hits the target

Use of Flashlights:
- Always have a flashlight during daytime or nighttime operations
- You never know when a search will lead you to a dark area
- Flashlight need a two-way button (on or momentary)
- Always keep the flashlight off when not in use
- Always make sure your ID is visible (on or momentary)
your partner (backlighting)

Shooting with a Flashlight
- Flashlight along the hand guard (side)
- Flashlight along the hand guard (bottom)
- Harries; flashlight in support hand with hand guard resting on support forearm

Clearing Malfunctions with a Flashlight
- Turn light off and place under the strong side arm
- Turn light off and place under belt
- Turn off light and kneel down, placing flashlight behind knee

Using Flashlights with Cover
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Considerations for Using a Light
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TACTICAL USE OF COVER AND CONCEALMENT

Course Objectives: Upon completion of this course of instruction the shooter will be able to identify and explain the differences between cover and concealment. The shooter will be able to effectively utilize cover and fire from various positions. These skills will be tested during the qualification course of fire and the final exam.

Cover vs. Concealment:
- Cover is functionally different from concealment.
- Cover provides protection from fire and concealed from observation.
- Cover requires movement and positioning.
- Concealment requires skill and judgment.

Cover:
- Protection from incoming fire.
- Provides shelter and safety.

Concealment:
- Disguise and hiddenness.
- Requires mastery of techniques.

Tactical Use of Cover
- Positioning.
- Mobility.
- Observation.

Using Cover
- Effective use of cover.
- Safe and efficient firing.

Target ID and Firing from Cover
- Identification.
- Precision.
- Accuracy.
Support Shooting: Used when shooting from long distances or where accuracy is critical.

Position Options behind Cover:

When No Cover is Available: We do not shoot when no cover is available. It will take place.
Day Four
MOVEMENT EXERCISES

Course Objectives: Upon completion of this course of instruction, the shooter will have a basic understanding or how to engage threats during movement. The shooter will understand the marksmanship difficulties that shooting during movement creates and how to minimize those effects through learned techniques to effectively and accurately engage their identified target.

Movement Principles:

Common Movement Errors:

Forward and Backward Movement

- Off-set hip, which is easier to correct when moving forward.
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Lateral Movement

- Practice lateral movements to enhance flexibility and efficiency.
- Additionally, incorporate extended exercises to improve range of motion.
- If done correctly, there is minimal injury risk during the movement and enhances posture and balance.
- Control of the body during lateral movements is crucial.
- Progressing while maintaining control of the body is essential to their front.
RANGE EXERCISE #1

Dry practice with dummy rounds
1. Loading/Unloading
2. Loading to patrol ready
3. Chamber round and return to patrol ready
4. Reloading Tactical and Speed
5. Malfunctions Failure to fire/Eject and Feed
6. Carry positions Port arms and slinging

RANGE EXERCISE #2

Dry practice standing drills
1. Ready position
2. Down and scan
3. Safety circle

RANGE EXERCISE #3

Standing live fire drills/Grouping practice
1. 7-10 rounds in Head/Chest/Groin (Strong and Support sides)

RANGE EXERCISE #4

Transition drills (10 yard line)
1. Dry practice Muzzle-up/ Muzzle-Down and Sling
2. Live Fire Muzzle-up/ Muzzle-Down and Sling

RANGE EXERCISE #5

Trigger Control Drills (7 yard line dry practice)
1. Fire and hold to rear
2. Coach works bolt while shooter holds trigger to rear
3. On fire command release trigger enough to reset and repeat drill

RANGE EXERCISE #6

Trigger control live fire drills at 7 yard line
1. Fire and hold trigger to rear, 1 round 5x's
2. Fire and hold trigger to rear, 2 rounds 5x's
3. Fire and hold trigger to rear, 3 rounds 5x's
4. Fire and hold trigger to rear, 4 rounds 5x's
5. Fire and empty gun, using trigger control

RANGE EXERCISE #7
Stance directed fire at 5 yard line
1. From ready using sights, 1 rounds as fast as possible 5x's
2. From ready using sights, 2 rounds as fast as possible 5x's
3. From ready no sights, 1 round as fast as possible 5x's
4. From ready no sights, 2 rounds as fast as possible 5x's
5. From ready no sights, empty gun as fast as possible

RANGE EXERCISE #8
Speed drill 5 yard line
1. Dry practice two hits center mass in 1 sec/.8 sec and .5 sec
2. Live fire, two hits center mass in 1 sec/.8 sec/.5 sec
3. Live fire with timer, one shooter at a time, 2 hits center mass .5 sec

RANGE EXERCISE #9
Step drill at 5 yard line
1. On command, left or right, step and fire 2 hits center mass to groin or head
2. Remain in position for next command and repeat

RANGE EXERCISE #10
Zeroing at 50 or 75 yards
1. Demo prone position
2. Fill out zeroing chart
3. Dry practice the prone position
4. Live fire 5 round groups, check target between groups
5. Tell shooters to call their shots
6. Repeat until all guns are zeroed

RANGE EXERCISE #11
Shooting positions at 50 yard line
1. Demo how to safely get into and recover from positions
2. Dry practice standing to kneeling (hi, low and 2 knee) both right and left handed
3. Dry practice standing to sitting (open leg, cross ankle and cross leg) both left and right
4. Dry practice standing to prone (straight and bent leg) both right and left
5. Dry practice standing to squatting both right and left
6. Dry practice standing from port arms, ready and slung both right and left
7. Live fire strong side 5 round groups from all positions

RANGE EXERCISE #12
Accuracy drill at 50 yard line
1. Fire a 5 round group from kneeling at center mass (10" goal)
2. Fire a 5 round group from sitting at groin (8" goal)
3. Fire a 5 round group from prone at head (6" goal)
4. Check and mark all holes
5. Fire a 5 round group from standing at center mass (12" goal)

RANGE EXERCISE #13

Reduced light drills
1. Dry practice non-flashlight manipulations including loading and unloading
2. Dry practice flashlight manipulation including loading and unloading
3. Live fire dim light, 7 yards, from port arms fire 2-3 hits 5x's
4. Live fire dim light, 15 yards, from ready firer 2-3 hits 5x's
5. With flashlight, 7 yards, 2-3 hits 5x's
6. With flashlight, 15 yards, 2-3 hits 5x's
7. With flashlight, 25 yards, 2-3 hits 5x's
8. 15 yards, cover and flashlight, fire 7-10 rounds
9. 15 yards, cover and flashlight, fire 7-10 rounds support side
10. From ready fire 2-4 hits center mass, head or groin

RANGE EXERCISE #14

Cover drills from 15 yard line (6 circle drill)
1. Practice pie and show from suspect view (standing and kneeling)
2. Right side cover, right side circles; standing, kneeling and support, 6 rounds each
3. Left side cover, left circles; standing kneeling and support hands, 6 rounds each
4. Seventh circle 4 rounds, tactical reload and 4 rounds

RANGE EXERCISE #15

Walk down drill from 50 yard line to 3 yard line
1. Start with rifle loaded to patrol ready
2. On command walk toward suspicious subject
3. On command fire 2-3 hits center mass
4. Between 50-25 yard line must fire from standing, sitting and prone at least once
5. Watch line and use tactics ie; shoot and move, verbal commands etc...
6. Repeat drill with support hand

RANGE EXERCISE #16

Incapacitation drills (dry practice with dummy rounds)
1. Strong hand only load one round magazine and try to fire
2. Tap, rack and sweep
3. Conduct an empty gun reload
4. Failure to feed malfunction
Repeat with **support hand only**

**RANGE EXERCISE #17**

Safety circle technique (empty gun)

1. Start at the ready and go to safety circle
2. Pivot left, pivot right and 360 degree turns
3. Loaded **non-firing** repeat above
4. Loaded **non-firing** conga line

**RANGE EXERCISE #18**

Pivots and turns at the 7 yard line

1. Dry practice response from left, right and rear using safety circle
2. Asses target for theft (**remove guns from targets**)  
3. Repeat above live fire 2-3 hits center mass

**RANGE EXERCISE #19**

Shooting on the move

1. Dry practice tactical shuffle forward and back
2. Dry practice tactical walk forward and back
3. Dry practice lateral movement
4. Tactical shuffle moving forward fire 2-3 hits center mass on command
5. Tactical shuffle moving backward fire 2-3 hits c.m. on command
6. Tactical walk moving forward fire 2-3 hits c.m.on command
7. Tactical walk moving backward fire 2-3 hits c.m. on command
8. lateral movement 2-3 hits per threat for entire line

**RANGE EXERCISE #20**

Head and groin from the 7 yard line

1. From ready 2-3 hits c.m. on target in front and 2-3 hits on target to left on head command
2. From ready 2-3 hits c.m. on target in front and 2-3 hits on target to right on groin command