

45Snipers



Basic Patrol Rifle Course

SALINAS POLICE DEPARTMENT





Introductions

Instructor Introductions

- ▶ Time in law enforcement
- ▶ Time in firearms training
- ▶ Specialty training and assignments

Student Introductions

- ▶ Time in law enforcement
- ▶ Familiarity with the rifle
- ▶ Any prior rifle training/experience (military, le, personal, etc.)



Safety



▶ ***NO RIFLE AMMUNITION IN THE
CLASSROOM***

Firearms Safety Rules

- ▶ **RULE #1**

- ▶ Treat every weapon as if it is loaded

- ▶ **RULE #2**

- ▶ Never point the weapon at anything you don't intend to shoot

- ▶ **RULE #3**

- ▶ Keep your finger straight and off the trigger until you intend to fire

- ▶ **RULE #4**

- ▶ Know your backstop and beyond

Other Safety Considerations

- ▶ Safety is everyone's responsibility.
- ▶ If you see an unsafe condition, immediately bring it to the attention of the group.
- ▶ Anyone may call a "cease fire" at any time.

POST Law Enforcement Officers Killed or Assaulted Studies

The 62 law enforcement officers feloniously killed in the first 10 months of 2021 represent a 51.2 percent increase compared to the 41 officers killed during the same period in 2020. Of the 62 felonious deaths thus far in 2021, the top 3 weapons used have been firearms (50), vehicles (6), and personal weapons (4). Of the 46 total felonious deaths in 2020, 41 were firearm-related, 4 were vehicle-related, and 1 involved personal weapons. In 2021, unprovoked attacks (23) have outpaced all other circumstances of felonious officer deaths. These unprovoked attacks combined with pursuits (8), ambushes (7), and tactical situations (7) were the cause for 72.6 percent of the felonious deaths (45 out of 62); in 2020, those 4 circumstances combined represented 28.3 percent of the deaths (13 out of 46). Accidental law enforcement deaths increased 22 percent when comparing the first 10 months of 2021 (50) to the same period in 2020 (41). The accidental deaths were the result of motor vehicle crashes (27), pedestrian officers struck by vehicles (19), and drowning (4). The southern region continued to have the most law enforcement deaths with 58 deaths total (36 felonious, 22 accidental). So far in 2021—although not represented in the below graphic—229 officers have died from the following medical conditions: 214 law enforcement officers died in the line of duty from illnesses related to COVID-19, 13 officers died due to heart attacks, 1 officer died due to other natural causes, and 1 officer died from conditions associated with responding to the terrorist attacks of 9/11

LEOKA Analysis Over the years

- ▶ Top police calls related to officers killed
 - ▶ 1. Suspicious circumstances/persons
 - ▶ 2. Traffic violation stops
 - ▶ 3. Wanted persons
- ▶ Firearms most used in officers killed
 - ▶ 1. 9mm
 - ▶ 2. .40 cal
 - ▶ 3. .45 cal
 - ▶ 4. .223 cal
- ▶ Distance between officer and suspect
 - ▶ 1. 0-5 ft
 - ▶ 2. 6-10 ft
 - ▶ 3. 11-20 ft
- ▶ Time of day (Day Light v. Low Light / Dark)
 - ▶ 1. Swing shift
 - ▶ 2. Day shift
 - ▶ 3. Graveyard shift

February 28, 1997

- ▶ North Hollywood, Los Angeles County
- ▶ Armed robbery at the Bank of America
- ▶ 2 suspects wearing body armor
- ▶ Suspects were heavily armed
 - ▶ AK47 style rifle
 - ▶ HK91 rifle
 - ▶ AR15 style rifle
 - ▶ Beretta 92 pistol
 - ▶ In possession of over 3000 rounds



North Hollywood Shootout

- ▶ Suspects fired over 1000 rounds
- ▶ Police fired approximately 650 rounds
- ▶ 11 officers wounded
- ▶ Both suspects were shot multiple times and continued to fight
- ▶ Both suspects were eventually killed

32610(b) PC

- ▶ (b) The possession of machineguns by regular, salaried, full-time peace officer members of a police department, sheriff's office, marshal's office, district attorney's office, the California Highway Patrol, the Department of Justice, or the Department of Corrections for use by the department's Special Emergency Response Teams and Law Enforcement Liaison/Investigations Unit, when on duty and if the use is within the scope of their duties.

33220(b) PC

- ▶ (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

- ▶ 835a PC. Any peace officer who has reasonable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a public offense may use reasonable force to effect the arrest, to prevent escape or to overcome resistance. A peace officer who makes or attempts to make an arrest need not retreat or desist from his efforts by reason of the resistance or threatened resistance of the person being arrested; nor shall such officer be deemed an aggressor or lose his right to self-defense by the use of reasonable force to effect the arrest or to prevent escape or to overcome resistance.



Tennessee v. Garner (Decision Issued: March 27, 1985)

- ▶ Facts of the Case
- ▶ On October 3, 1974, two police officers responded to a late night call. A woman had heard glass breaking in her neighbor's house and believed a "prowler" to be inside. One of the officers went around the back of the house. Someone fled across the backyard, stopping by a 6-foot fence. In the darkness, the officer could see that it was a boy and reasonably believed the boy to be unarmed. The officer yelled, "Police, halt." The boy jumped up and began to climb the 6-foot fence. Out of fear that he'd lose the arrest, the officer opened fire, striking the boy in the back of the head. The boy, Edward Garner, died at the hospital. Garner had stolen a purse and \$10.
- ▶ The officer's conduct was legal under Tennessee law. The state's law read, "If, after notice of the intention to arrest the defendant, he either flee or forcibly resist, the officer may use all the necessary means to effect the arrest."

- 
- ▶ • **Ruling:** The Supreme Court ruled that under the Fourth Amendment, a police officer may not use deadly force against a fleeing, unarmed suspect. ***Such force may not be used unless necessary to prevent the escape and the officer has probable cause to believe that the suspect poses a significant threat of death or serious physical injury to the officer or others.***




Mr. Beat
presents

Graham v. Connor (Decision Issued: May 15, 1989)

Graham, a diabetic man, rushed into a convenience store to buy orange juice to help counteract an insulin reaction. The line was too long for him to wait so he abruptly left the store without purchasing anything. A police officer, Connor, witnessed Graham entering and exiting the convenience store quickly and found the behavior odd.

Connor made an investigative stop and detained them. Backup arrived and handcuffed Graham. He was released after the officer confirmed that nothing had occurred within the convenience store, but significant time had passed and the backup officers had refused him treatment for his diabetic condition. Graham also sustained multiple injuries while handcuffed.

Graham filed a suit alleging that Connor had “used excessive force in making the investigatory stop, in violation of ‘rights secured to him under the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.’” Under the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, a jury found that the officers had not used excessive force. On appeal, judges could not decide whether a case of excessive use of force should be ruled based on the Fourth or Fourteenth Amendments. The majority ruled based on the Fourteenth Amendment. The case was ultimately taken to the Supreme Court.

- 
- ▶ Graham v. Connor, the court decided that they must consider the following factors to determine whether the force used was excessive:
 - ▶ 1. The severity of the crime at issue;
 - ▶ 2. Whether the suspect poses an immediate threat to the safety of the officers or others; and
 - ▶ 3. Whether [the suspect] is actively resisting arrest or attempting to evade arrest by flight.

Salinas Police Department

Shooting Policy

- ▶ **Lexipol 304.1**
- ▶ (a) An officer may use deadly force to protect himself/herself or others from what he/she reasonably believes would be an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury.
- ▶ (b) An officer may use deadly force to effect the arrest or prevent the escape of a suspected felon when the officer has probable cause to believe that the suspect has committed or intends to commit a felony involving the inflicting or threatened inflicting of serious bodily injury or death and the officer reasonably believes that there is an imminent or future potential risk of serious bodily injury or death to others if the suspect is not immediately apprehended. Under such circumstances, a verbal warning should precede the use of deadly force where feasible.



Department Policy

▶ Salinas PD-Lexipol Policy 432- Patrol Rifles



432.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

In order to more effectively and accurately address the increasing level of fire power and body armor utilized by criminal suspects, the Salinas Police Department will make patrol rifles available to qualified patrol officers as an additional and more immediate tactical resource.

432.2.1 DEFINITION

A patrol rifle is an authorized weapon which is owned by the Department and which is made available to properly trained and qualified officers as a supplemental resource to their duty handgun or shotgun. No personally owned rifles may be carried for patrol duty unless preapproved in writing by the Chief of Police and a Department armorer.

432.3 SPECIFICATIONS

Only weapons and ammunition that meet agency authorized specifications, approved by the Chief of Police, and issued by the Department may be used by officers in their law enforcement responsibilities. The issued patrol rifle by the Department is the Colt M-16, modified to semiautomatic only.

432.3 SPECIFICATIONS continued.....

Personally owned AR series rifles that are currently lawfully possessed or legally purchased, as set forth in California Penal Code Section 12280(e) and registered pursuant to Department of Justice guidelines are authorized for law enforcement officer to carry. Prior approval under section 3.02.07 of this manual is required before any AR series weapons system is authorized for use. Officers may carry personally owned AR series rifles subject to supervisory and range staff approval.

432.3 SPECIFICATIONS continued.....

Sworn officers may only carry personally owned AR series rifles that meet the following specifications:

- (a) The rifle shall be 5.56/223 caliber, semi-automatic only.
- (b) The rifle shall have an overall barrel length between 16 and 20 inches.
- (c) The rifle shall have front and rear adjustable iron sights.
- (d) The rifle shall have an attached sling.
- (e) Optic sighting systems and tactical lighting systems are optional.

432.4 RIFLE MAINTENANCE

- (a) Primary responsibility for maintenance of patrol rifles shall fall on the Rangemaster, who shall inspect and service each patrol rifle on a monthly basis.
- (b) Each patrol officer carrying a patrol rifle may be required to field strip and clean an assigned patrol rifle as needed.
- (c) Each patrol officer shall be responsible for promptly reporting any damage or malfunction of an assigned patrol rifle.

432.4 RIFLE MAINTENANCE continued.....

(d) Any patrol rifle found to be unserviceable shall be removed from service. The rifle shall be clearly labeled as "out of service" and details regarding the weapon's condition shall be included on the label.

(e) Each patrol rifle shall be subject to inspection by a supervisor or the Rangemaster at any time.

(f) No modification shall be made to any patrol rifle without prior written authorization from the Rangemaster.

432.5 TRAINING

Officers shall not carry or utilize the patrol rifle unless they have successfully completed a POST

approved training course. Officers shall thereafter be required to successfully complete quarterly

training and qualification conducted by a certified patrol rifle instructor.

Any officer who fails to qualify or who fails to successfully qualify within the requirements set forth

in section 312.4.1 will no longer be authorized to carry the patrol rifle.

432.6 DEPLOYMENT OF THE PATROL RIFLE

Officers may deploy the patrol rifle in any circumstance where the officer can articulate a

reasonable expectation that the rifle may be needed. Examples of some general guidelines for

deploying the patrol rifle may include, but are not limited to:

(a) Situations where the officer reasonably anticipates an armed encounter.

(b) When an officer is faced with a situation that may require the delivery of accurate and

effective fire at long range.

(c) Situations where an officer reasonably expects the need to meet or exceed a suspect's

firepower.



(d) When an officer reasonably believes that there may be a need to deliver fire on a

barricaded suspect or a suspect with a hostage.

(e) When an officer reasonably believes that a suspect may be wearing body armor.

(f) When authorized or requested by a supervisor.

(g) When needed to euthanize an animal.

432.7 DISCHARGE OF THE PATROL RIFLE

The discharge of the patrol rifle shall be governed by the Department's Deadly Force Policy, Policy

Manual § 300.

432.8 PATROL READY

Any qualified officer carrying a patrol rifle in the field shall maintain the weapon in a patrol ready

condition until deployed. A rifle is considered in a patrol ready condition when it has been inspected

by the assigned officer, the fire selector switch is in the safe position, the chamber is empty and

a fully loaded magazine is inserted into the magazine well.

432.9 RIFLE STORAGE

(a) When not in use in the field, patrol rifles will be stored in the vehicle rifle rack. In those

vehicles not equipped with rifle racks, the patrol rifle must be secured to the trunk's

interior with a locking device.

(b) At the end of the assigned officer's shift, the patrol rifle shall be secured in the officers

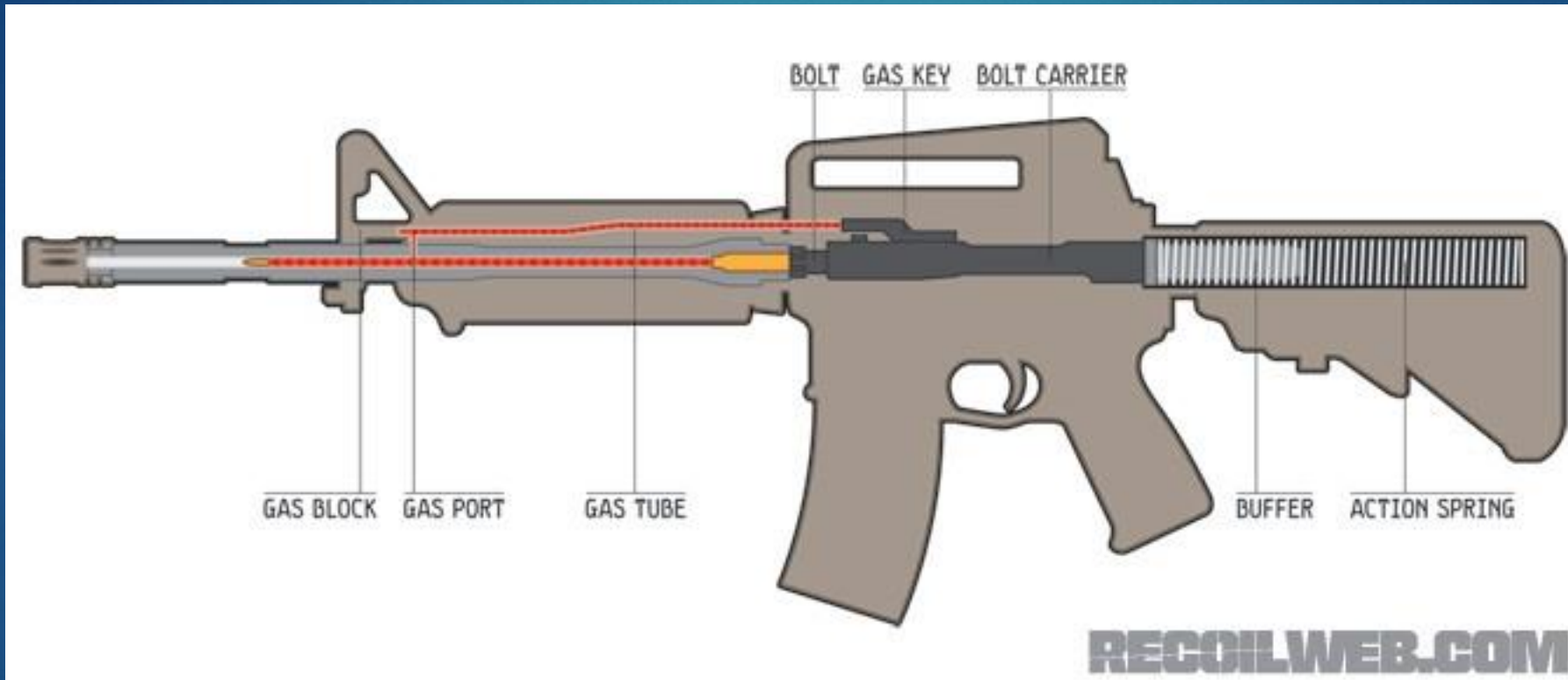
locker. Personally owned patrol rifles may be securely stored at the officers residence.

Rifle vs. Pistol

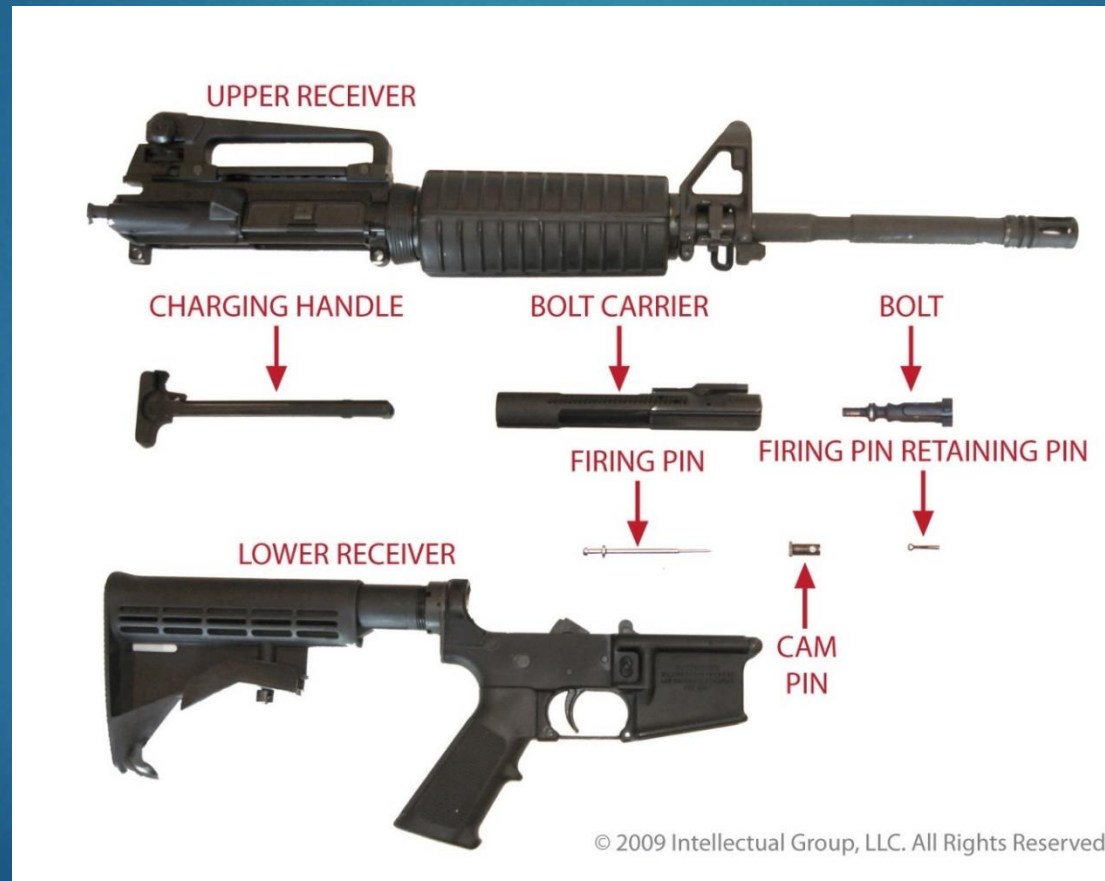
- ▶ Size, concealment, mobility
- ▶ Accuracy, distance
- ▶ Firepower (ammunition capacity)
- ▶ Barrier/Body armor penetration



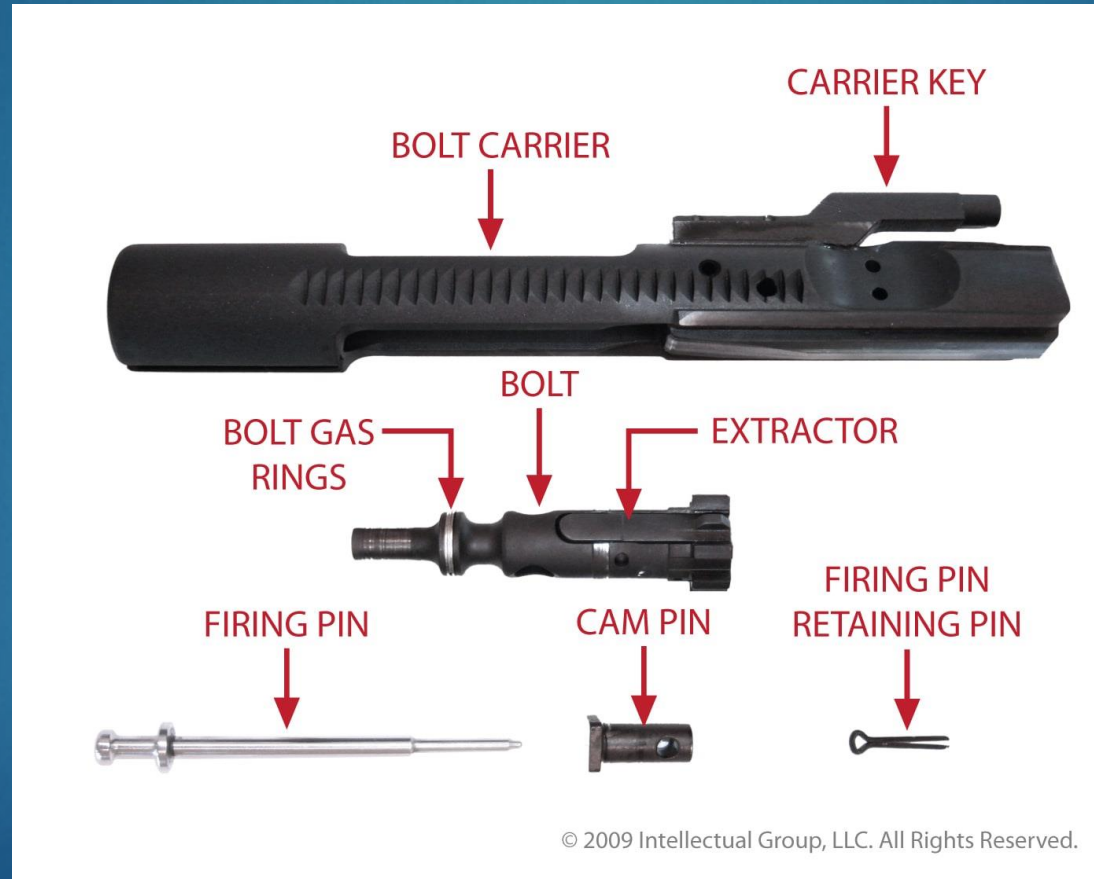
AR-15 Gas Operation



FIELD STRIP FOR MAINTENANCE



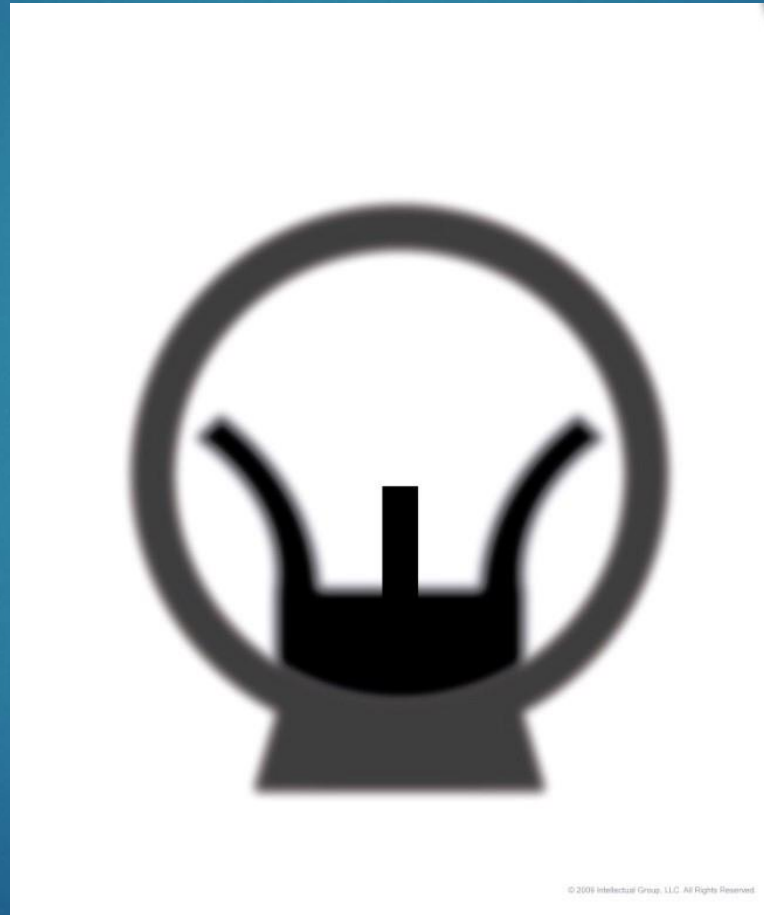
FIELD STRIP BOLT CARRIER GROUP



Magazine

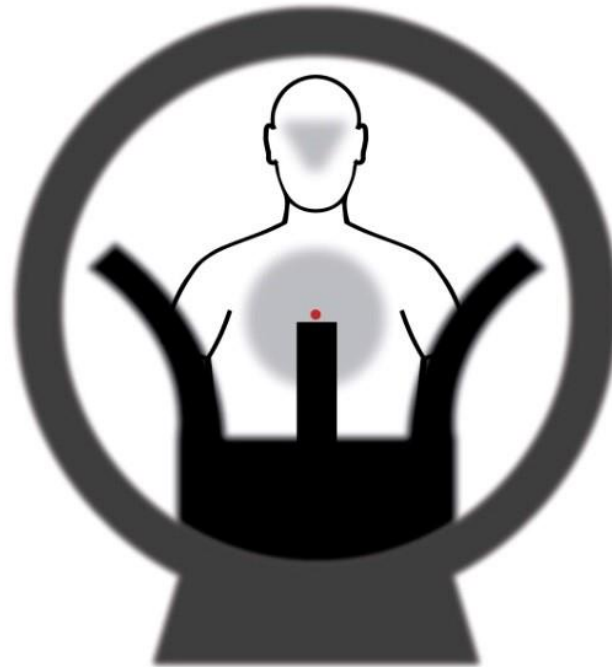


Sight Alignment/Sight Picture



© 2009 Intellectual Group, LLC. All Rights Reserved.

Point of Aim



© 2009 Intellectual Group, LLC. All Rights Reserved.

Ballistics/Trajectories

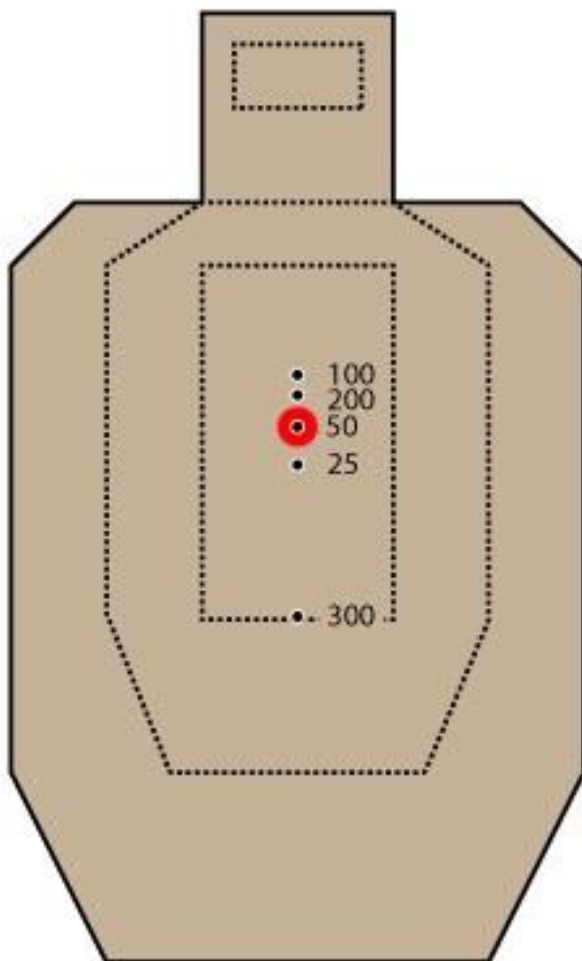
- ▶ Velocity
 - ▶ Barrel length and twist rate
- ▶ Zero Trajectories



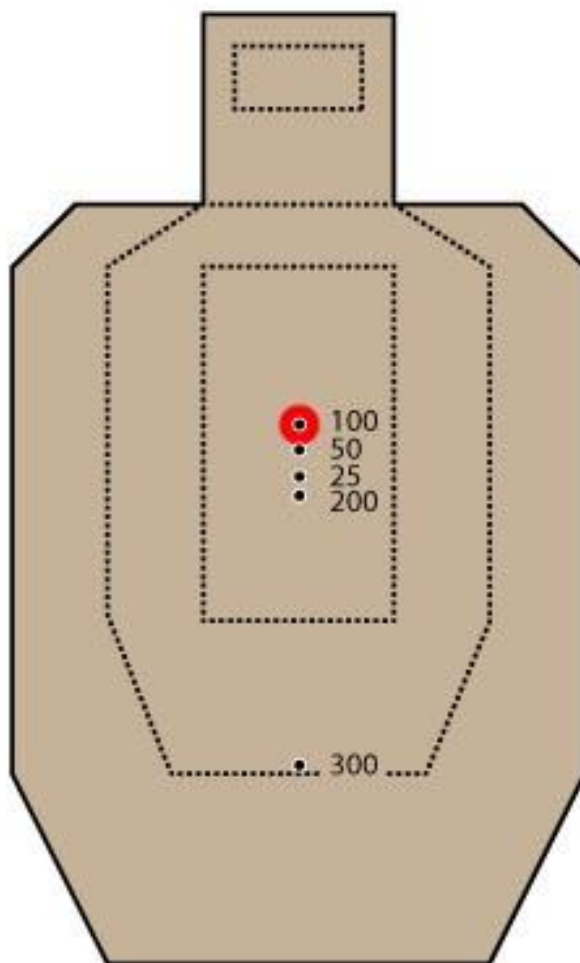
16" AR-15 Carbine

M193 @ 3100 fps

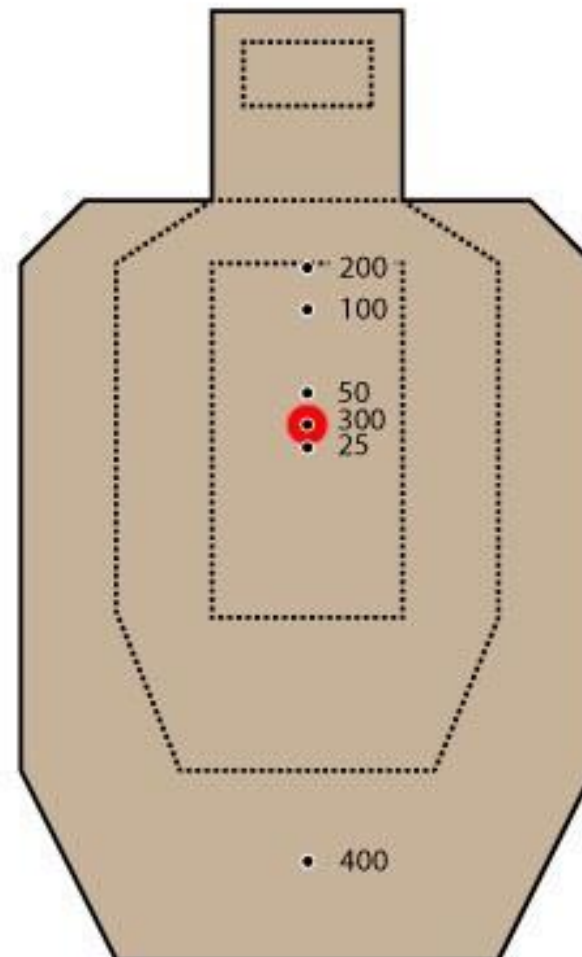
50 yard Zero



100 yard Zero



300 yard Zero



AMMUNITION

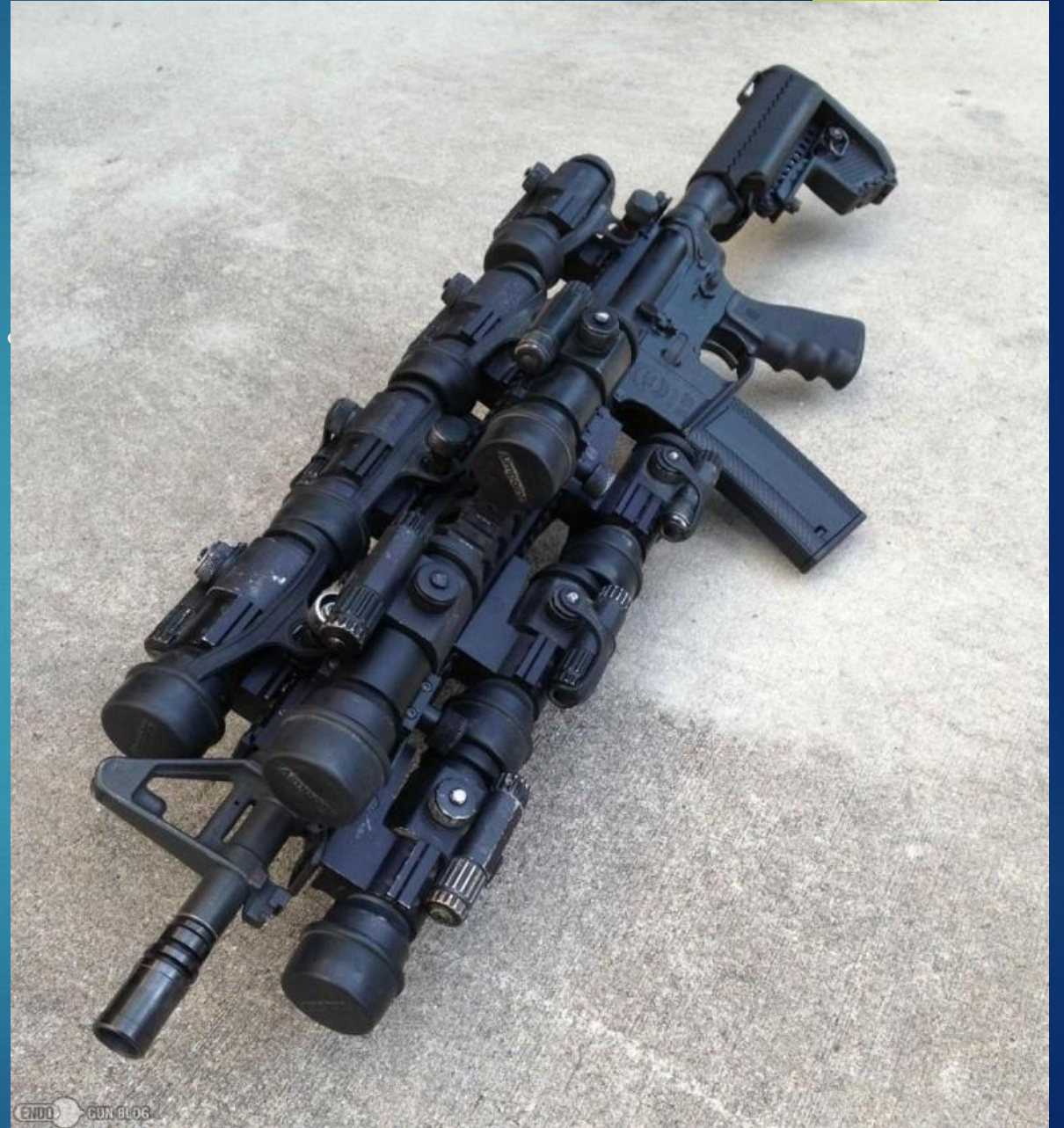
- ▶ Training Ammunition-5.56 55gr FMJ
- ▶ Duty Ammunition For Patrol- 5.56 Speer Gold Dot
- ▶ SWAT- 5.56 Hornady TAP 75gr

PATROL DUTY AMMUNITION- 5.56mm Speer Gold Dot 62gr/55gr



ACCESSORIES

...two is one, one is...



SLINGS

- ▶ *3 Point Sling*
- ▶ *2 Point Sling*
- ▶ *1 Point Sling*

LIGHTS

- ▶ Handheld vs. Weapon Mounted
- ▶ Techniques

OPTICS

- ▶ Red Dot
- ▶ Variable Power/Magnified
- ▶ Magnifiers