



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***

▶ ******Safety Check******

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

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- ▶ 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.

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."

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- ▶ • **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.

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- ▶ 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 300.4—Deadly Force Applications

If an objectively reasonable officer would consider it safe and feasible to do so under the totality of the circumstances, officers shall evaluate and use other reasonably available resources and techniques when determining whether to use deadly force. To the extent that it is reasonably practical, officers should consider their surroundings and any potential risks to bystanders prior to discharging a firearm (Government Code § 7286(b)).

(a) An officer may use deadly force to protect him/herself or others from what he/she reasonably believes is an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or another person.

(b) An officer may use deadly force to apprehend a fleeing person for any felony that threatened or resulted in death or serious bodily injury, if the officer reasonably believes that the person will cause death or serious bodily injury to another unless immediately apprehended. Where feasible, the officer shall, prior to the use of deadly force, make reasonable efforts to identify him/herself as a peace officer and to warn that deadly force may be used, unless the officer has objectively reasonable grounds to believe the person is aware of those facts (Penal Code 835a)

Officers shall not use deadly force against a person based on the danger that person poses to him/herself, if an objectively reasonable officer would believe the person does not pose an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or to another person (Penal Code § 835a).

An “imminent” threat of death or serious bodily injury exists when, based on the totality of the circumstances, a reasonable officer in the same situation would believe that a person has the present ability, opportunity, and apparent intent to immediately cause death or serious bodily injury to the officer or another person. An officer’s subjective fear of future harm alone is insufficient as an imminent threat. An imminent threat is one that from appearances is reasonably believed to require instant attention (Penal Code § 835a).



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 PATROL RIFLE 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.

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 32000(b)(4) and registered pursuant to Department of Justice guidelines are authorized for law enforcement to carry. The purchase and possession of high-capacity magazines shall be in accordance with California Penal Code section 32405. Prior to purchasing a weapon for duty use, the weapon must be approved by the Rangemaster or designee.

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; and
- d) The rifle shall have an attached sling.
- e) Optic sighting systems and tactical lighting systems are optional and must be approved by the Rangemaster or designee prior to use.
- f) Magazines must be either twenty (20) or thirty (30) round capacity and of a manufacturer approved by the Rangemaster or designee.
- g) Any other rifle attachment must be approved by the Rangemaster or designee prior to use.

432.4 RIFLE MAINTENANCE

- (a) Primary responsibility for maintenance of a patrol rifle shall fall on the member who it is issued to or owned by. Firearms instructors shall inspect each patrol rifle during quarterly qualifications. All repairs to Department weapons will be completed by a certified armorer through the range staff. Repairs to personally owned weapons shall be done by a certified armorer in accordance with the Firearms policy.
- (b) Each patrol officer carrying a patrol rifle is required to perform routine maintenance including field stripping and cleaning an assigned patrol rifle after use.
- (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 Rangemaster at any time.
- (f) No modification shall be made to any patrol rifle without prior written authorization from the Rangemaster. Additionally, modifications must be made by a certified armorer or gunsmith. Once modifications have been made, the member shall present the weapon for inspection to the Rangemaster or designee.

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.

432.6 DEPLOYMENT OF THE PATROL RIFLE CONT'D

- (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:

- The rifle has been inspected by the assigned officer.
- The fire selector switch is in the safe position.
- The chamber is empty.
- A fully loaded magazine is inserted into the magazine well.

432.9 RIFLE STORAGE

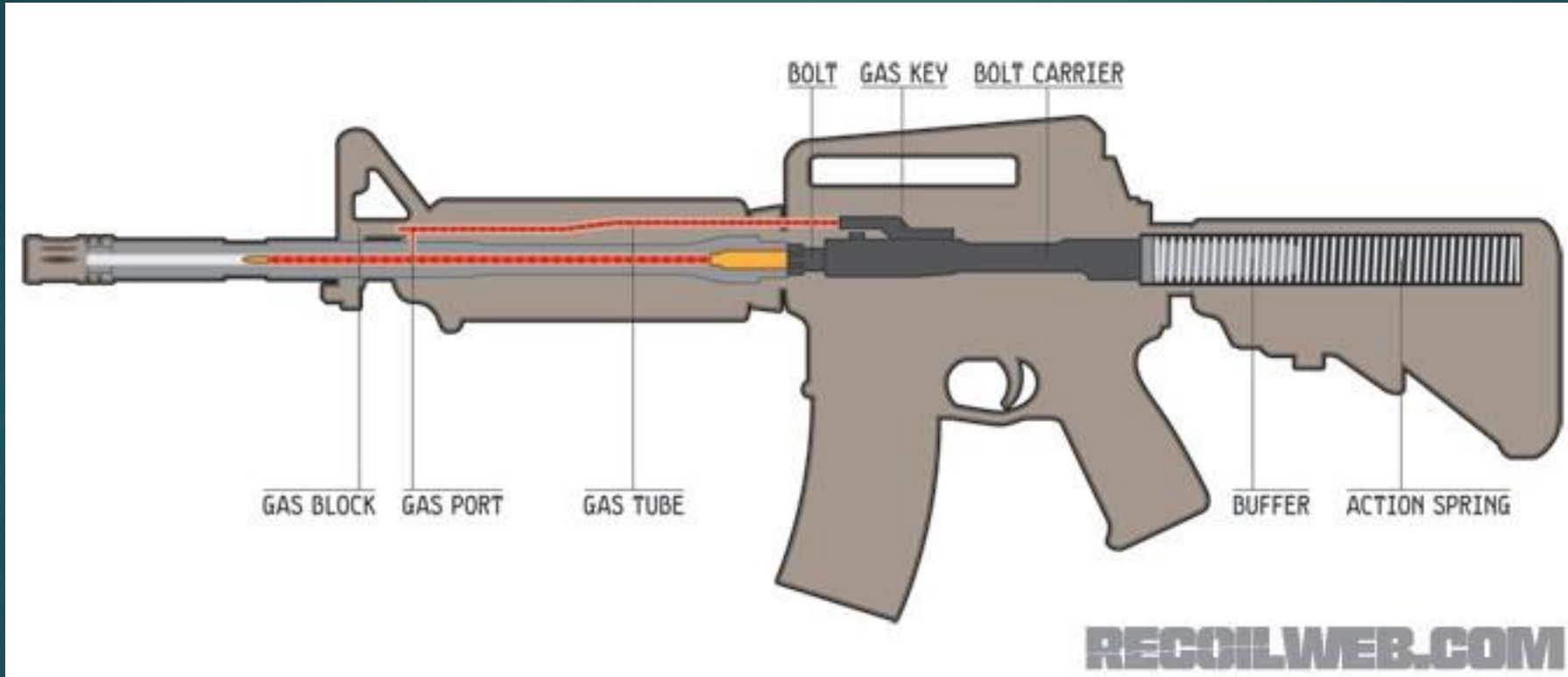
- (a) When not in use in the field, patrol rifles will be stored in the vehicle rifle rack. In those vehicles not equipped with rifle racks, the patrol rifle must be secured to the trunk's interior with a locking device.
- (b) At the end of the assigned officer's shift, the patrol rifle shall be secured in the officers locker. Personally owned patrol rifles may be securely stored at the officers residence.

Rifle vs. Pistol

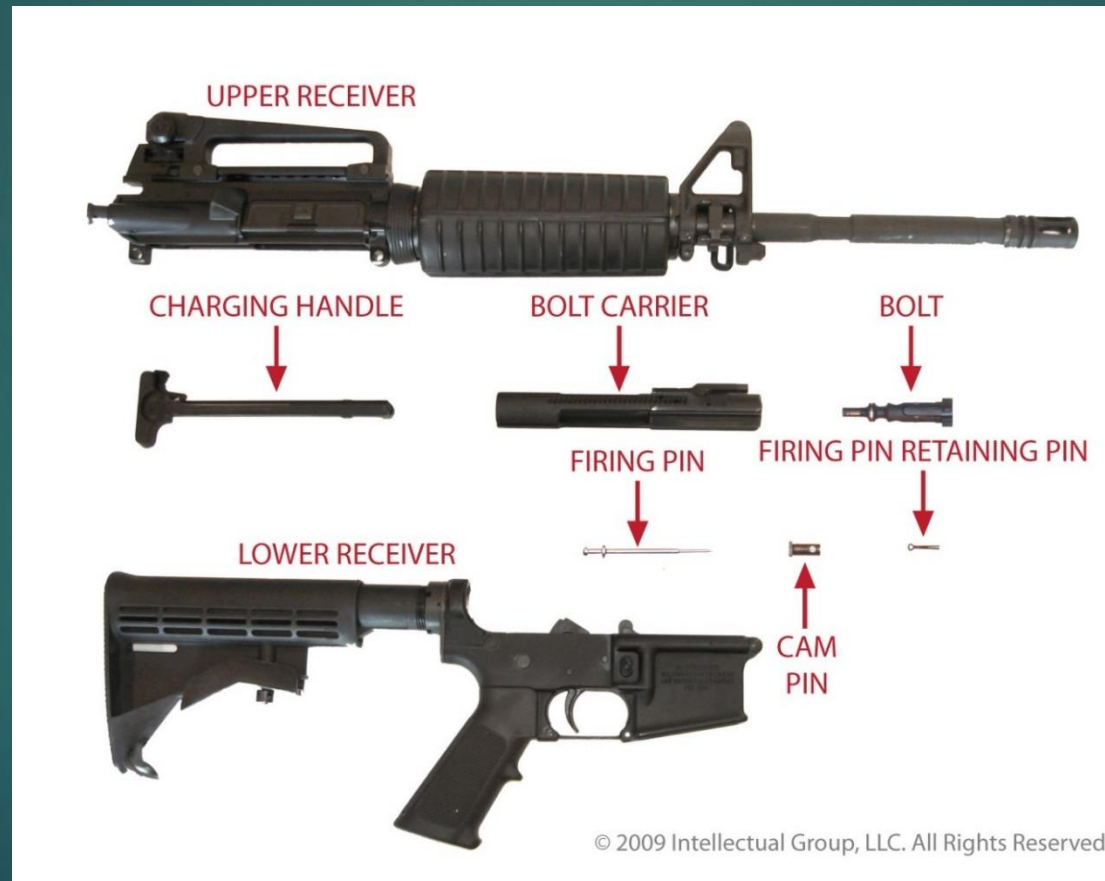
- ▶ Size, concealment, mobility
- ▶ Accuracy, distance
- ▶ Firepower (ammunition capacity)
- ▶ Barrier/Body armor penetration



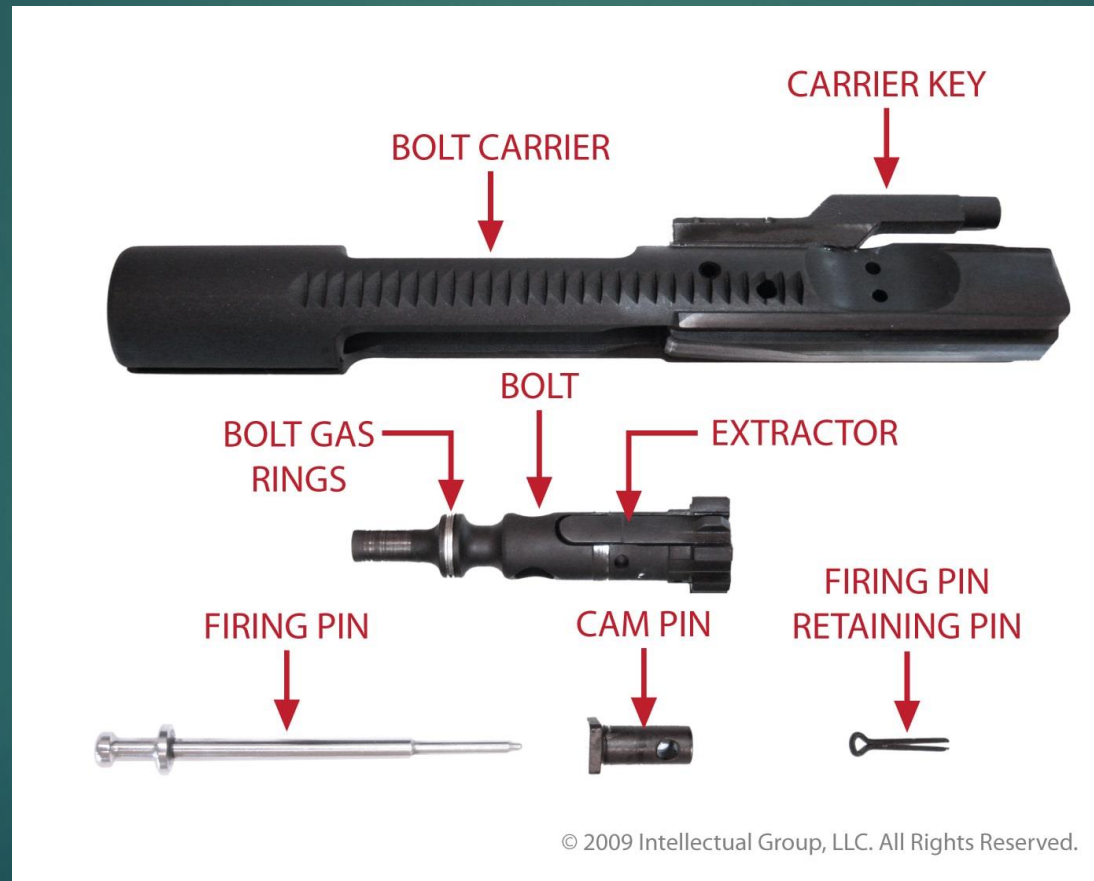
AR-15 Gas Operation



FIELD STRIP FOR MAINTENANCE



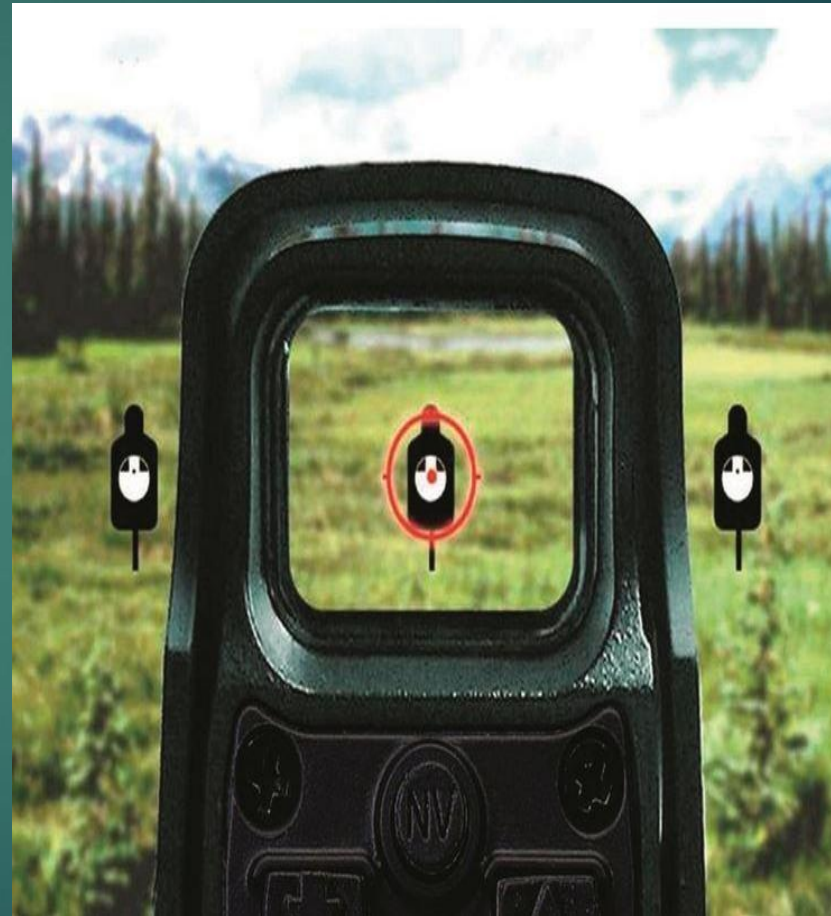
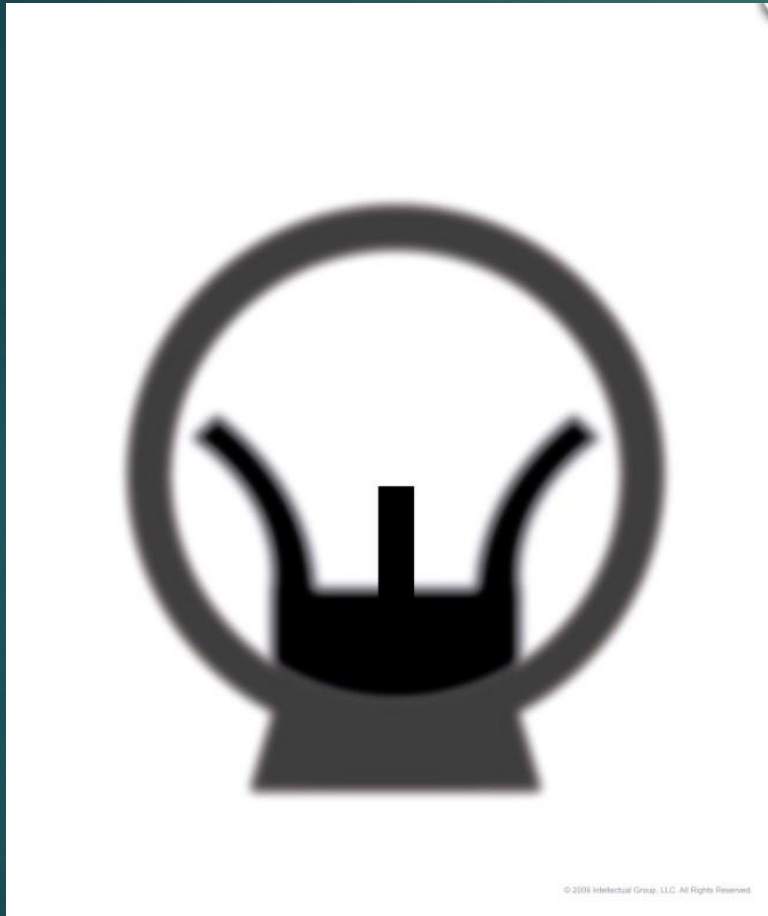
FIELD STRIP BOLT CARRIER GROUP



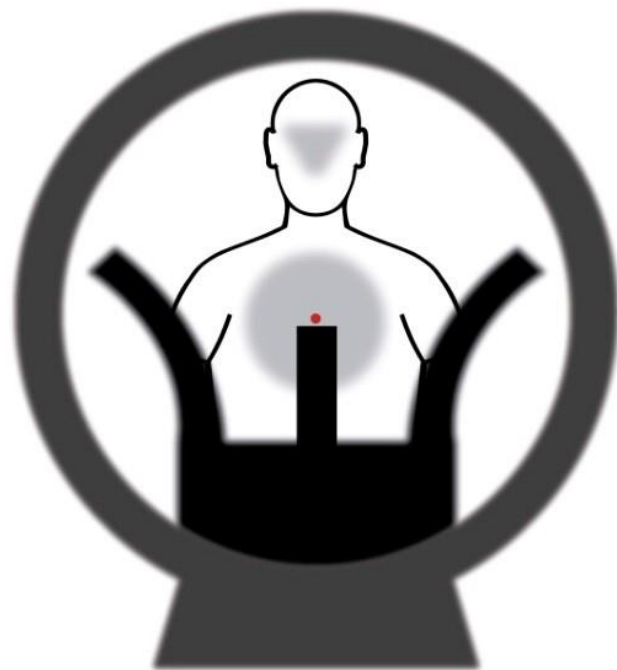
Magazine



Sight Alignment/Sight Picture



Point of Aim



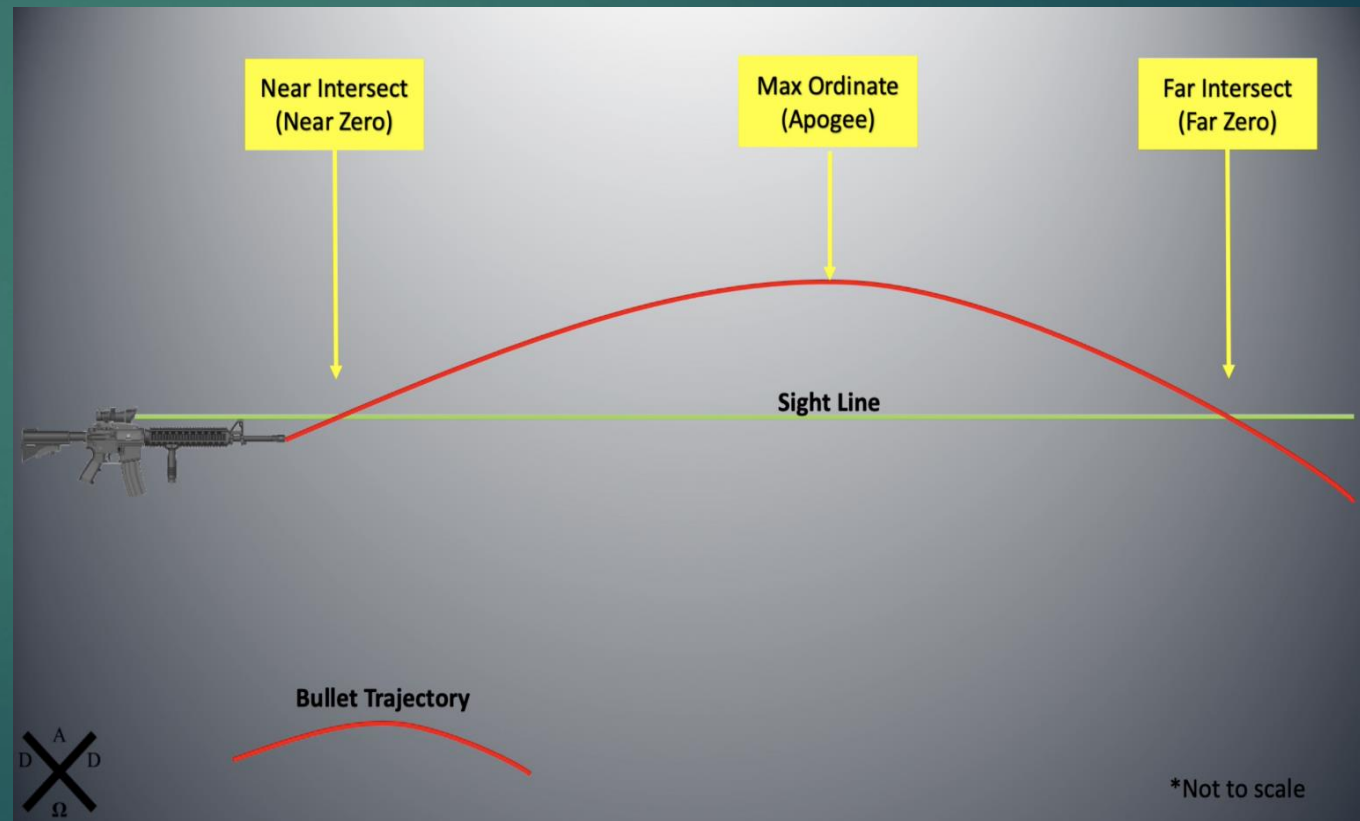
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Natural Point of Aim

- ▶ Natural alignment of weapon prior to external influence that adjusts the trajectory of the bullet when fired.

Ballistics/Trajectories

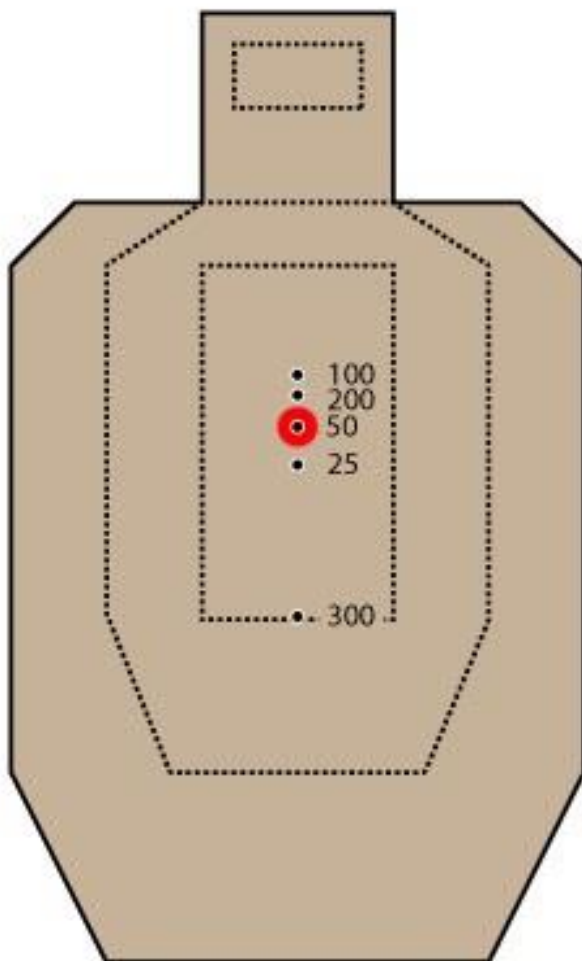
- ▶ Velocity
 - ▶ Barrel length and twist rate
- ▶ Zero Trajectories
 - ▶ 50 yard zero



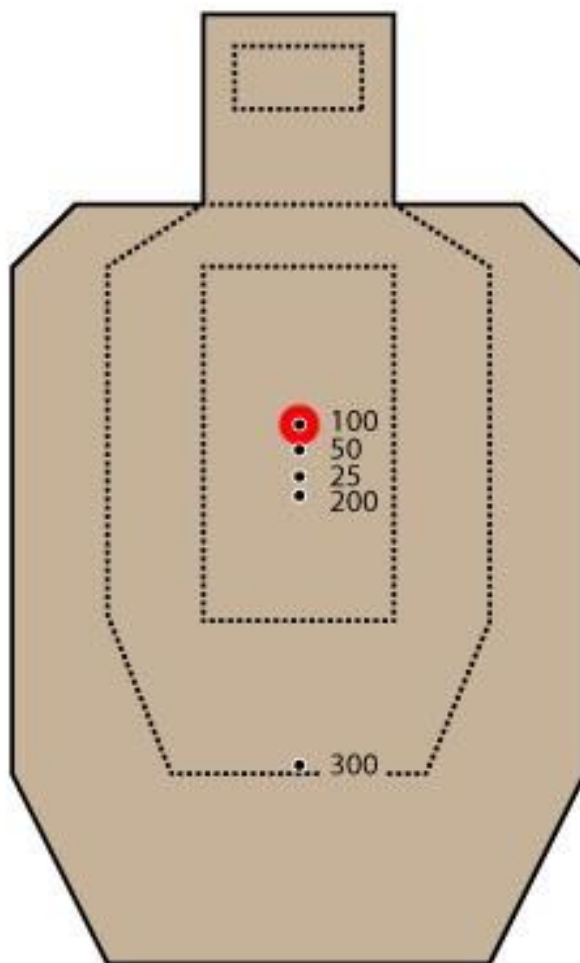
16" AR-15 Carbine

M193 @ 3100 fps

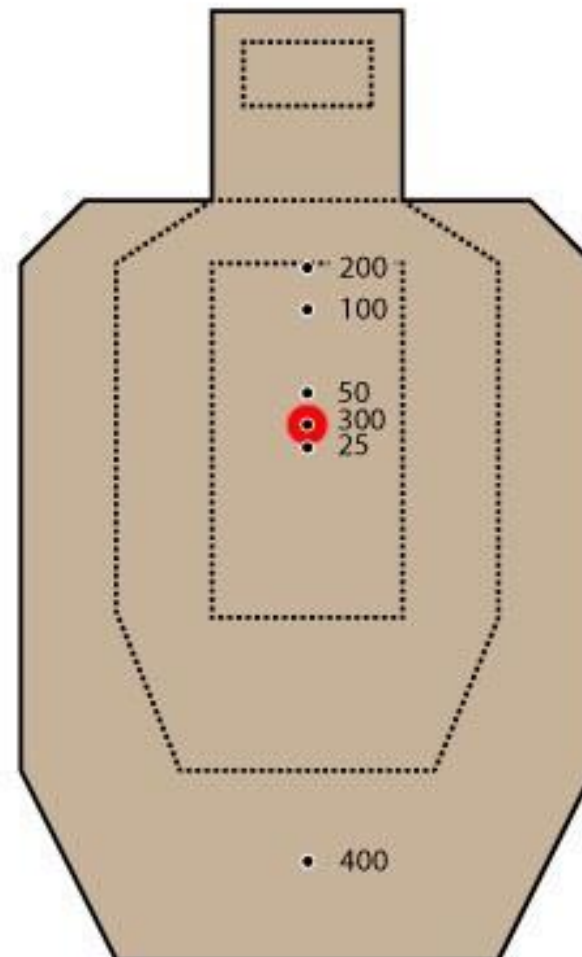
50 yard Zero



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

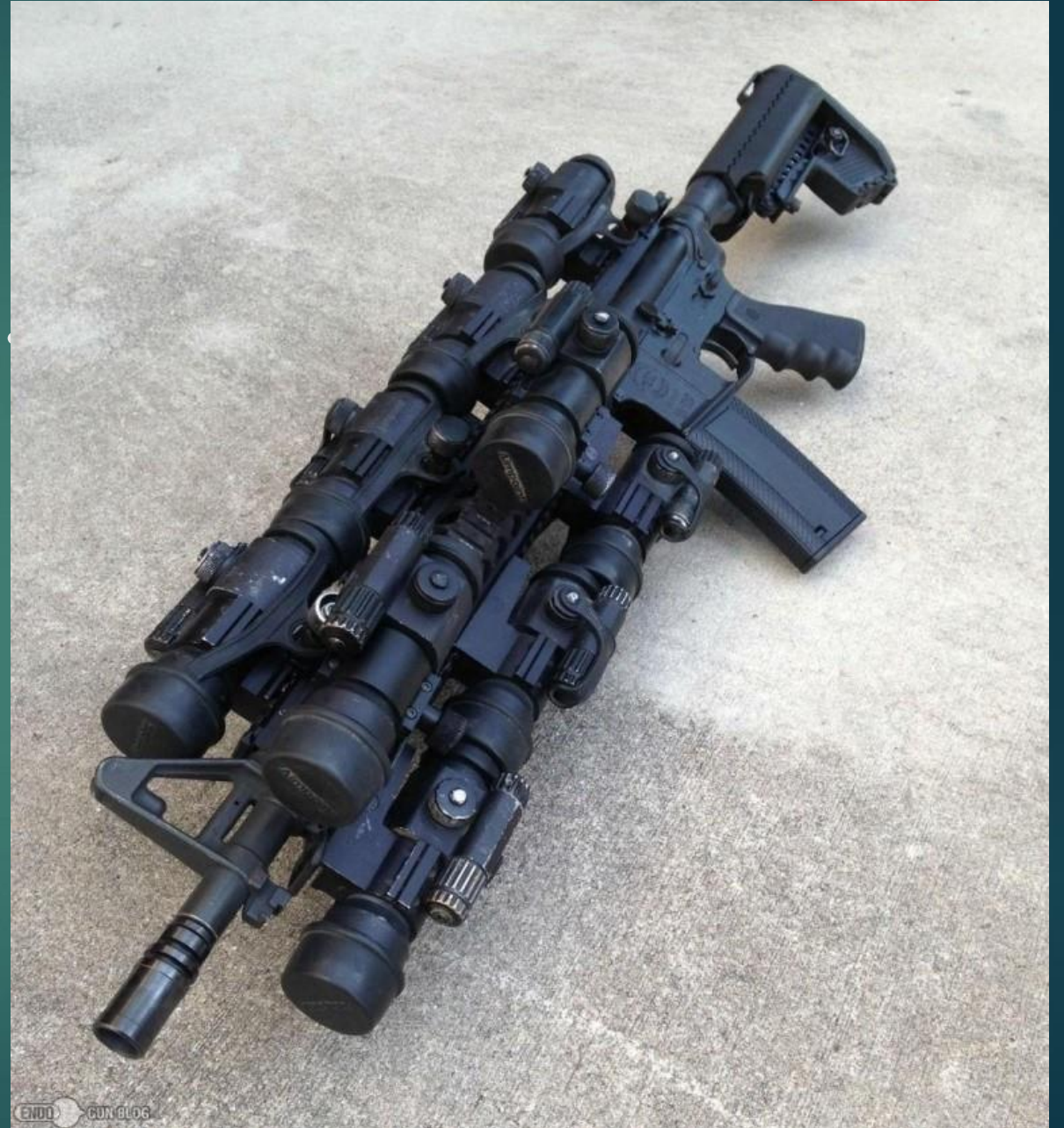
PATROL DUTY AMMUNITION- 5.56mm

Speer Gold Dot 62gr/55gr



ACCESSORIES

...two is one, one is.



SLINGS

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

LIGHTS

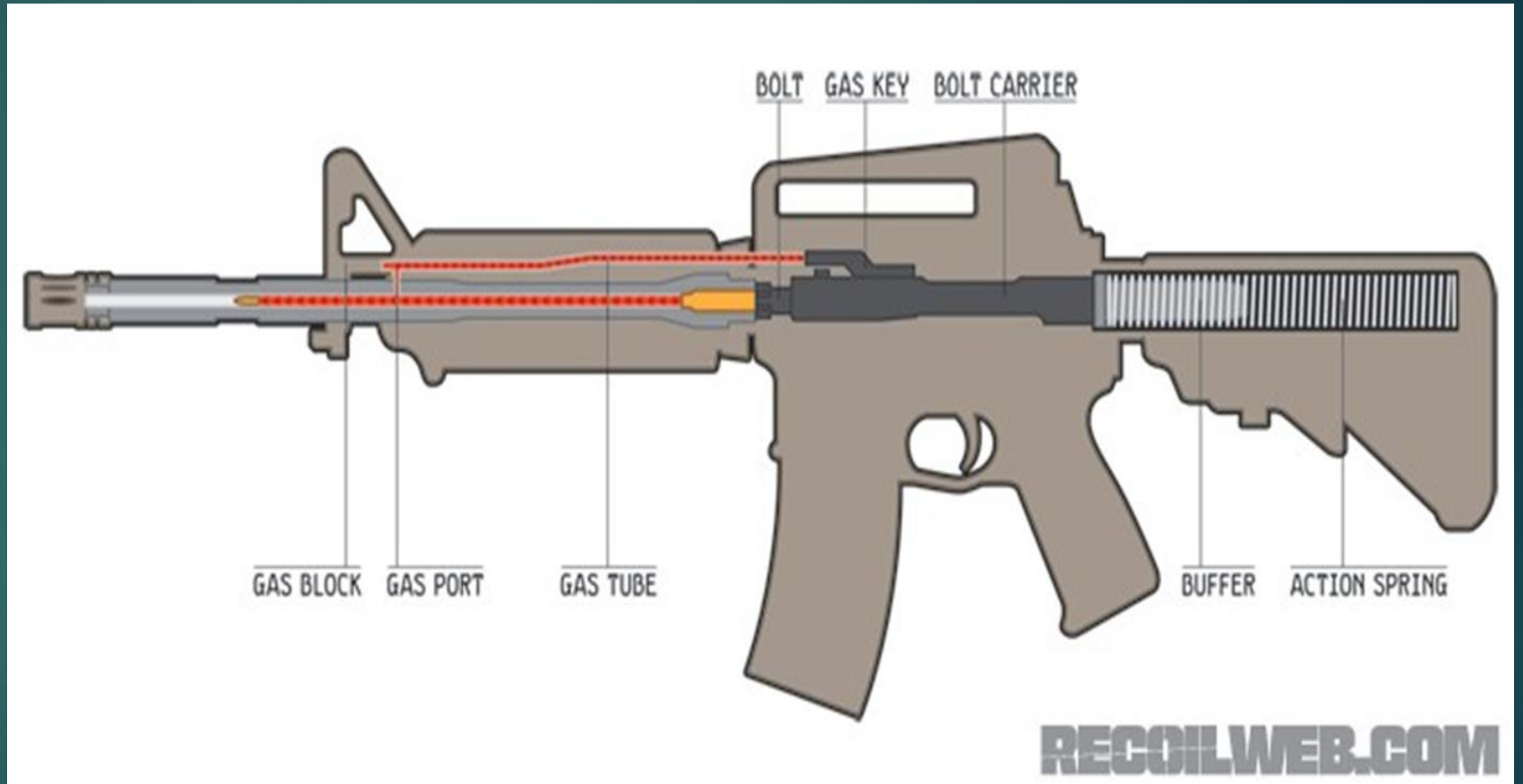
- ▶ Handheld vs. Weapon Mounted
- ▶ Techniques

OPTICS

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

AR-15 Cycle Of Function

- ▶ Feeding
- ▶ Chambering
- ▶ Locking
- ▶ Firing
- ▶ Unlocking
- ▶ Extracting
- ▶ Ejecting
- ▶ Cocking



AR-15 Remedial Action--SPORTS

- ▶ SPORTS acronym
- ▶ “Slap the Magazine”
- ▶ “Pull the Charging Handle”
- ▶ “Observe the chamber”
- ▶ “Release the Charging Handle”
- ▶ “Tap the Forward Assist”
- ▶ “Squeeze the Trigger”

A stoppage is a failure of an automatic or semiautomatic firearm to complete the cycle of function.

Immediate Action - “SPORTS”

Slap up on the bottom of the magazine

Pull the charging lever

Observe the chamber

Release the charging handle

Tap the forward assist

Squeeze the trigger





▶ Questions???