

Ukiah Police Department
RIFLE COURSE
Penal Code section 33220(b)

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| COURSE TITLE: | RIFLE COURSE – 16 HOURS Includes all shoulder-fired weapons that are not a shotgun |
| COURSE GOAL: | To provide students with the information and hands-on experience needed to effectively use a Rifle |
| AUDIENCE: | Sworn Peace Officers, including Level I and Level II Reserve Officers who are being introduced to a rifle and will qualify and carry it on duty in the scope of their employment |

COURSE OBJECTIVES

Under the supervision of a qualified instructor, and using an approved law enforcement Rifle each student will:

- I. Demonstrate their understanding of the Four Basic Safety Rules for handling firearms.
- II. Demonstrate the ability to field strip the weapon and to properly clean and maintain it.
- III. Be provided with and demonstrate understanding of the agency policy regarding the use of firearms.
- IV. Demonstrate the ability to properly load, unload, and fire the weapon and to clear malfunctions that might occur with the weapon.
- V. Demonstrate the ability to apply the fundamentals for rifle marksmanship to fire accurately from the prone, kneeling, sitting and standing positions.
- VI. Demonstrate proficiency with the weapon and obtain agency qualification.

REQUIRED CONTENT

Commission Regulation 1081

- (1) Law Update
- (2) Review of Use of Force Issues, Agency Policies, and Mission
- (3) Safety Issues
- (4) Nomenclature, Specifications, and Capabilities
- (5) Firearm Care, Breakdown, and Cleaning
- (6) Tactical Considerations
- (7) Skill Development and Qualification

EXPANDED COURSE OUTLINE

- I. Laws and Agency Policy
 - A. Penal Code section 32610(b)
 - 1. Possession of Within Scope of Employment
 - B. Penal Code section 33220(b)
 - 1. Training requirement
 - C. Agency Firearms Use and Use of Force Policies
 - 1. Use of Force options
 - 2. Department Policy
 - D. Law Update
 - 1. Tennessee vs. Garner
 - 2. Graham vs. Conner
- II. Safety and Range Rules
 - A. The Four Basic Safety Rules include
 - 1. Treat all guns as if they are loaded.
 - 2. Never point the muzzle at anything you are not willing to destroy.
 - 3. Keep your finger off the trigger until your sights are on the target.
 - 4. Always be sure of your target and beyond.
 - B. Range Rules
 - 1. After weapons have been grounded, and the line has been called safe by an instructor do not touch the weapon until all students are back from their targets, and the instructor has given the okay.
 - 2. If a problem arises on the line, raise your non-gun-hand to summon an instructor.

III Nomenclature, Specifications and Capabilities

A. Nomenclature

1. Front and Rear Sights
2. Bolt Catch
3. Magazine Release
4. Safety/Selector
5. Magazine
6. Sling and Sling Attachments

B. Specifications

1. Type of Weapon
2. Barrel Length
3. Overall Length
4. Caliber
5. Magazine Capacity
6. Weight (empty)
7. Type of Sights
8. Approximate Muzzle Velocity

C. Capabilities

1. Maximum Range
2. Maximum Effective Range
3. Penetration of Soft Body Armor
4. Full/Semi-Automatic

IV. Firearm Care, Disassembly/Assembly, and Maintenance

- A. Refer to the manufacturer's care and operation manual.

V. Basic Shooting Skills

A. Stance/Position

1. Standing
2. Kneeling
3. Sitting
4. Prone

B. Sight Alignment/Picture

1. Sight Alignment
2. Top of front sight post centered in the rear peep.
3. 100 percent focus is on the top edge of the front sight post. The rear peep and target are blurred.
4. Instructor will illustrate proper sight alignment.

C. Sight Picture

1. Defined as the relationship of sight alignment to the target.

- D. Trigger Control
 - 1. Emphasize that this is the single most important element.
 - 2. Shooter must apply gradual pressure on the trigger for a surprise trigger break so as to not disturb sight alignment when the shot is made.
- E. Grip/Stock Weld
- F. Breathing
 - 1. Breath must be held at the moment the shot is made.
 - 2. Breathing while firing will cause vertical stringing of shots.
 - 3. Holding breath too long will cause vision to blur and muscles to tremble, so the shot must be made before this happens.
- G. Follow Through
 - 1. Maintain all the elements throughout the shot.

VI. Clearing Malfunctions and Stoppages

- A. In close quarter confrontations, consider immediate transition to the handgun
- B. Failure to fire
 - 1. "Tap, Rack, Assess"
 - a. Seat magazine by hitting it with heel of hand
 - b. Pull bolt to rear and release
 - c. Obtain sight picture
 - d. Assess if follow-up shots are necessary
 - 2. Stove pipe
 - a. Tilt rifle so that ejection port faces the ground
 - b. Pull bolt to rear and release
 - c. Obtain sight picture
 - d. Assess if follow-up shots are necessary
 - 3. Feed way stoppages
 - a. Lock the bolt to the rear
 - b. Remove the magazine from the weapon
 - 1. Discard magazine
 - c. Clear live rounds from the receiver and chamber
 - d. Insert a fresh loaded magazine
 - e. Chamber a round
 - f. Obtain sight picture
 - g. Assess if follow-up shots are necessary

VII. Tactical Considerations

- A. Based on agency guidelines and training
- B. Physical environment
- C. Be aware of cover and concealment
- D. Rifle caliber rounds will penetrate soft body armor (yours or theirs!).
- E. The Patrol Rifle affords the opportunity to maintain safe distances to adversaries.

- F. The Patrol Rifle affords an increased effective range over the service shotgun and handgun.
- G. The Patrol Rifle affords more accuracy than a service shotgun with a rifled slug.
- H. The Patrol Rifle is easier to load and re-load than a service shotgun.
- I. The Patrol Rifle has a larger ammunition capacity than a service shotgun.

VIII. Shooting Decision

- A. Know your abilities and limitations, and those of your weapon.
- B. Exercise fire discipline within agency guidelines and the parameters of applicable State and Federal laws.

IX. Skill Development

- A. Dry Firing Exercises
 - 1. Done on the range under the direct supervision of the instructors.
 - 2. Dry fire each position (standing, kneeling, sitting, and prone).
- B. Live Firing Exercises
 - 1. Done on the range under the direct supervision of the instructors.
 - 2. Live fire each position (standing, kneeling, sitting, and prone).
 - 3. Live fire at various distances based on agency mission and environment.
 - 4. Live fire at multiple targets.
 - 5. Precision shooting exercises.
 - 6. Reloading and firing exercises.
 - 7. Malfunction exercises.
 - 8. Move and fire exercises.
 - 9. Close quarter tactical shooting.

Updated: June 9, 2015