

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT
Firearms / Tactical Rifle
POST Perishable Skills Program
36 Hour Expanded Course Outline (Basic)
1850-32075

WHAT'S AHEAD IN 36 Hour Course:

Core Value:	◇	Quality through continuous improvement
Consent Decree:	◇	¶ 112, 117 c, e, f
Source Document and/or Department Mandates	◇	835(a), CPC 12035 CPC, Special Order 48, 11-3-09 PR & SSA renamed, Special Order 4, 2-5-2020 2009 LAPD Manual 1/556.40, 1/556.50, 1/556.80, 2/540.01, 3/610.15, 3/610.17, 3/610.40, 3/611.60, 4/120.40, 4/212.76, 4/245.50 LAPD Training Bulletin XXVI, XXVII, XXXI, HRB Notice 9/28/01 2003 LAPD Patrol Rifle Manual
Handouts:	◇	Firearms Safety Guidelines, 20 Range Safety Rules, Use of Force, Patrol Rifle Nomenclature, Care and Cleaning of Patrol Rifle, Re-certification,

References: Instructors, facilitators and training supervisors shall ensure that current references are utilized

This course provides updated legislative content of Penal Code Section 835a

Prerequisite:

Students must take a manipulations test, administered by a divisional RITS Instructor, and pass with a score of 70% or better, prior to attending the Patrol Rifle School.

DAY 1

I. INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

(60 min)

Instructional Goal: The Patrol Rifle is a precision weapon system which shoots a single projectile accurately over a distance far in excess of handguns or shotguns. The goal is to provide patrol officers with the ability to safely deploy the Patrol Rifle in an urban environment, which will allow them to contain heavily armed suspects and/or suspects who are protected in body armor and/or have barricaded themselves. The additional stand-off distances will allow for police officers to maintain a ballistic advantage in reach allowing for time and distance to respond to a fluid incident. Additionally, it provides patrol officers the ability to rapidly respond to active shootings in progress resulting in enhanced public confidence, safety and a significant reduction in the fear of crime.

Performance Objectives: Using lecture, group discussion and learning activities students will:

- Understand and follow the firearms safety guidelines
- Pass the PATROL RIFLE Written Test with a score of 100%
- Possess the skills necessary to pass the Patrol Rifle manipulation test with a minimum score of 70%

- o Be able to pass the Patrol Rifle marksmanship tests with a minimum 70% per phase of fire but 85% (a minimum score of 425) overall
- o The student will demonstrate an understanding of how our Department's guiding value of Reverence for Human Life is the moral and ethical foundation of de-escalation, AB 392, tactics, reasonable force, and Officer safety
- o By the conclusion of the training, students will understand how the application of this training is in keeping with our Department's UOF police, philosophy, and tactical planning

A. INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

1. Introduction of instructor(s)
 - a. Name, assignment
 - b. Experience

2. Overview of course objectives
 - a. Overview of Patrol Rifle Related Policies
 - b. Use of Force Policy Case Studies
 - c. Patrol Rifle
 - d. Patrol Rifle Written Test
 - e. Patrol Rifle Manipulation training drills
 - f. Range Safety Considerations
 - g. Patrol Rifle Manipulation Test
 - h. Shooting Positions
 - i. Live Fire Practice
 - j. Patrol Rifle Qualification
 - k. Low Light Shooting Skills
 - l. Patrol Rifle Low Light Qualification
 - m. Shooting on the Move
 - n. Live Fire Tactical Drills

B. GROUP DISCUSSION: Overview of Patrol Rifle Related Policies

Procedure: Large group activity

1. Key responsibilities of Patrol Rifle certified officers
 - a. Regular re-qualification and re-certification is required to remain in the Patrol Rifle Cadre **(Personnel who are not Department certified are prohibited from handling the tactical shotgun and patrol rifle)**
 - b. Cadre members who fail to re-certify are placed on inactive status
 - c. Cadre members who fail to re-certify twice consecutively, are decertified
 - d. Decertified cadre members must submit a LAPD Form 15.07 to the OIC of the Firearms Training Section requesting reinstatement, and pass a Manipulations test and qualification course.
 - e. Patrol Rifle certified officers are issued rifles and are responsible to secure the rifle at assigned Division's kit room, or Divisional locker upon authorization from the Divisional Commanding Officer. It is strongly recommended that the Patrol Rifle be secured in a lockable hard case prior to storing it in the kit room. If the cadre member discovers that an unauthorized person has tampered with the rifle including disassembly or changing sights, the Firearms Training Section (FTS) OIC should be notified.

2. Required equipment

- a. Department manual sections: 3/610.50 to 3/611.50 explain the requirement to be armed according to duty status and assignment and identifies ammunition requirements
- b. **DISTRIBUTE:** List of equipment required for each phase of training

II. FIREARMS SAFETY

(30 MIN)(PSP I c)

A. **GROUP DISCUSSION:** The Four Basic Firearm Safety Rules

Purpose: To review the Four Basic Safety Rules by causing the student to think about and consider their importance and application on the range as well as in the field.

Procedures: Large group discussion

1. Conduct an open discussion that will cause the student to review and think about the importance of the Four Basic Firearm Safety Rules
 - a. All guns are always loaded.
 - b. Never allow the muzzle to cover anything you are not willing to shoot.
 - c. Keep your finger off the trigger until your sights are aligned on the target and you intend to shoot.
 - d. Be sure of your target
2. Point out that these rules apply to tactical situations and exercises such as unintentionally covering an officer, building searches and car stops

B. **LEARNING ACTIVITY:** 4 Basic Safety Rules

Procedures: Large group activity / Discussion

1. Reinforce that the range safety rules apply at home as well as in the field
2. Advise the students that they must be able to write the safety rules verbatim as part of the written test

C. Overview firearms safety and security

1. Ensure that the students understand the moral and legal responsibilities of home firearms storage as well as the California Penal Codes, described under section 12035 PC **(PSP I h, j)**
2. Some precautions to discuss could be:
 - a. Keeping ammunition secure and separate from the firearm
 - b. Keeping the firearm in a locked container, such as a safe
 - c. Utilization of a trigger locking device
 - d. Disassembly of the weapon, etc.
3. **DISTRIBUTE:** 4 Basic Safety Rules handout
 - Advise the students that serious violations of the Safety Rules will be grounds for dismissal from the class

4. **SAFE HANDLING OF THE PATROL RIFLE WHILE BEING SECURED OR REMOVED FROM THE RIFLE RACK WITHIN THE POLICE VEHICLE**

- While on duty, the patrol rifle shall be stored in a “patrol ready” configuration. Patrol ready is defined as hammer cocked with selector switch placed on **safe**. Bolt forward and dust cover closed. A loaded magazine shall be inserted into the magazine well of the rifle. The chamber shall be **empty**. This applies to rifles stored in soft or hard cases in the trunk or cargo area of a Department vehicle, or a locking rack in the passenger compartment of a Department vehicle. It is incumbent that officers do not become complacent, know the condition of their rifles at all times and follow the four basic firearms safety rules:

DO NOT STORE OR RACK THE PATROL RIFLE WITH A ROUND CHAMBERED AND/OR WITH SAFETY DISENGAGED

D. Overview Safety Plan: Illness and Injury Prevention Program (IIPP)

1. **DISTRIBUTE:** Safety Guidelines handout
2. Discuss the safety guidelines and ensure all students have a clear understanding of their responsibilities to safety
3. IIPP safety guidelines apply to all training given by the Department. These guidelines ensure that staff and participants are aware of potentially hazardous situations and how to avoid them
 - a. All personnel should be instructed that a copy of the IIPP is located in the training supervisor’s office at that particular training site
 - b. Anyone participating in the training, whether student, observer, or instructor, has the authority to “STOP” the exercise if they observe an unsafe act or condition that may cause imminent injury or death and/or damage to the facilities
 - c. Protective eyewear and ear protection, shall be worn if blanks or live fire rounds are used during a practical application or during any demonstration
 - d. Students shall immediately notify an instructor(s) or the training staff of any injury sustained during training, and use the following steps in the event of a serious injury.
 - 1) Render first aid and obtain appropriate medical assistance. Notify the Fire Department rescue ambulance (661-254-9661) via telephone, cellular phone, or police radio. Give specific directions to the location of the incident
 - 2) In case of a serious injury, all IIPP notifications and protocol shall be followed
 - 3) At each training location, there is a notebook located in the training unit’s office also containing the emergency plan that is in place

- 4) The supervisor will ensure that the necessary worker compensation forms (PDAS-43) and other reports (Employee Report, Form 15.07) are completed in a timely manner
- 5) Transport to the local hospital / or U.S. Healthworks for a minor injury

III. PATROL RIFLE NOMENCLATURE AND AMMUNITION

(60 min)

A. Nomenclature Overview

B. Patrol Rifle specifications

1. Patrol Rifles in the field are zeroed for 100 yards
2. Patrol Rifle duty ammunition
 - a. Military designation 5.56mm
 - b. Department approved ammunition and nomenclature
3. Effective range and maximum lethal range (US Army FM No. 23-9)
 - a. Effective range determined by using a distance, of 100 yards, which the Patrol Rifle cadre has demonstrated its ability to score a minimum of 70%
 - b. Current LAPD duty Patrol Rifle Max lethal range 2/3rds mile
 - c. Current LAPD duty Patrol Rifle Max range 1.7 miles

IV. USE OF FORCE POLICY REVIEW AND DE-ESCALATION

(60 min)(PSP I h, I, j)

Review and discuss the Use of Force Policy - revised including Reverence for Human Life, Moral and Ethical Dilema, Deadly Force, Tactical De-escalation and Command and Control: Group Discussion

Procedure: Conduct and open discussion, addressing legal updates and the Los Angeles Police Department Use of Force Policy, Tactical Consideration and De- Escalation

A. California Penal Code Section 835(a)¹

1. Updated pursuant to Assembly Bill 392 that was signed into law on August 19, 2019 and effective as of January 1, 2020.
2. Any peace officer who has reasonable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a public offense may use objectively reasonable force to:
 - a. Defend themselves,
 - b. Defend Others,
 - c. Effect an arrest,
 - d. Prevent escape/detention, or
 - e. Overcome Resistance
3. The authority to use physical force, conferred on peace officers by this section, is a serious responsibility that shall be exercised judiciously and with respect for human rights and dignity and for the sanctity of every human life.

¹ California Penal Code Section 835a

4. A peace officer who makes or attempts to make an arrest need not retreat or desist from their efforts by reason of the resistance or threatened resistance of the person being arrested. A peace officer shall not be deemed an aggressor or lose the right to self-defense by the use of objectively reasonable force in compliance with subdivisions (b) and (c) to effect the arrest or to prevent escape or to overcome resistance. For the purposes of this subdivision, "retreat" does not mean tactical repositioning or other de-escalation tactics.
5. A peace officer is justified in using deadly force upon another person only when the officer reasonably believes, based on the totality of the circumstances, that such force is necessary for either of the following reasons:
 - a. To defend against an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or to another person.
 - b. 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, a peace officer shall, prior to the use of force, make reasonable efforts to identify themselves 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.
6. "Deadly force" means any use of force that creates a substantial risk of causing death or serious bodily injury, including, but not limited to, the discharge of a firearm.
7. "Totality of the circumstances" means all facts known to the peace officer at the time, including the conduct of the officer and the subject leading up to the use of deadly force.
8. A threat of death or serious bodily injury is "imminent" 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 peace officer or another person. An imminent harm is not merely a fear of future harm, no matter how great the fear and no matter how great the likelihood of the harm, but is one that, from appearances, must be instantly confronted and addressed.
9. A peace officer shall not use deadly force against a person based on the danger that person poses to themselves, if an objectively reasonable officer would believe the person does not pose an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the peace officer or to another person.

B. Graham v. Connor 490 U.S. 386 (1989)

1. Affirms the "objectively reasonable" standard and states that the "reasonableness" of a particular use of force must be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene, and its calculus must embody an allowance for the fact that police officers are often forced to make split-second decisions about the amount of force necessary in a particular situation.
2. Reasonableness judged without the 20/20 vision of hindsight.
3. The test of reasonableness is not capable of precise definition or mechanical application

C. Tennessee v. Garner, 471 U.S. 1 (1985)

Under the Fourth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, a police officer may use deadly force to prevent the escape of a fleeing suspect only if the officer has a good-faith belief that the suspect poses a significant threat of death or serious physical injury to the officer or others.

D. LAPD Use of Force Policy - Revised²

1. Updated to reflect new 835(a) PC regarding the use of force by a peace officer, to include deadly force.
2. Guiding principle when using force shall be reverence for human life
3. Factors used to determine reasonableness may include but are not limited to:
 - a. The feasibility of using de-escalation tactics;
 - b. The seriousness of the crime or suspected offense;
 - c. The level of threat or resistance presented by the subject;
 - d. Whether the subject was posing an immediate threat to officers or a danger to the community;
 - e. The potential for injury to citizens, officers or subjects;
 - f. The risk or apparent attempt by the subject to escape;
 - g. The conduct of the subject being confronted (as reasonably perceived by the officer at the time);
 - h. The amount of time and any changing circumstances during which the officer had to determine the type and amount of force that appeared to be reasonable;
 - i. The availability of other resources;
 - j. The training and experience of the officer;
 - k. The proximity or access of weapons to the subject;
 - l. Officer versus subject factors such as age, size, relative strength, skill level, injury/exhaustion and number of officers versus subjects; and,
 - m. The environmental factors and/or other exigent circumstances.
4. The Department will analyze an officer's use of deadly force by evaluating the totality of the circumstances of each case consistent with the California Penal Code Section 835(a), as well as the factors articulated in *Graham v. Connor*.
5. **Serious Bodily Injury:**

Pursuant to California Penal Code Section 243(f) (4), Serious bodily injury includes but is not limited to:

- a. Loss of consciousness;
- b. Concussion;
- c. Bone fracture;
- d. Protracted loss or impairment of function of any bodily member or organ;
- e. A wound requiring extensive suturing; and,
- f. Serious disfigurement.

² Department Manual Section 1/556.10, Policy on the Use of Force,

6. Shooting at or from a moving vehicle:

It is the policy of this Department that firearms shall not be discharged at a moving vehicle unless a person in the vehicle is immediately threatening the officer or another person with deadly force by means other than the vehicle. The moving vehicle itself shall not presumptively constitute a threat that justifies an officer's use of deadly force. An officer threatened by an oncoming vehicle shall move out of its path instead of discharging a firearm at it or any of its occupants. Firearms shall not be discharged from a moving vehicle, except in exigent circumstances and *consistent with this policy in regard to the use of Deadly Force*.

Note: It is understood that the policy in regard to discharging a firearm at or from a moving vehicle may not cover every situation that may arise. In all situations, Department members are expected to act with intelligence and exercise sound judgment, attending to the spirit of this policy. Any deviations from the provisions of this policy shall be examined rigorously on a case by case basis. The involved officer must be able to articulate clearly the reasons for the use of deadly force. Factors that may be considered include whether the officer's life or the lives of others were in immediate peril and there was no reasonable or apparent means of escape.

7. Warning Shots:

It is the policy of this Department that warning shots shall only be used in exceptional circumstances where it might reasonably be expected to avoid the need to use deadly force. Generally, warning shots shall be directed in a manner that minimizes the risk of injury to innocent persons, ricochet dangers and property damage.

E. LAPD Drawing and Exhibiting Policy³

1. Unnecessarily or prematurely drawing or exhibiting a firearm limits an officer's alternatives in controlling a situation, creates unnecessary anxiety on the part of citizens, and may result in an unwarranted or accidental discharge of the firearm. An officer's decision to draw or exhibit a firearm should be based on the tactical situation and the officer's reasonable belief there is a substantial risk that the situation may escalate to the point where deadly force may be justified.
2. When an officer has determined that the use of deadly force is not necessary, the officer shall, as soon as practicable, secure or holster the firearm.

F. Tactical De-Escalation Techniques⁴

1. Guided by the principal of reverence for human life.
2. The use of techniques to:
 - a. Reduce the intensity of an encounter with a suspect; and,
 - b. Enable an officer to have additional options to gain voluntary compliance;
or,
 - c. Mitigate the need to use a higher level of force.
 - d. All while maintaining control of the situation.

³ Manual, Volume 1 Section 556.80, Drawing or Exhibiting Firearms

⁴ Use of Force-Tactics Directive, Tactical De-Escalation Techniques

3. Tactical de-escalation **DOES NOT** require that an officer compromise their safety or increase the risk of physical harm to the public.
4. Tactical de-escalation techniques should only be used when it is safe and prudent to do so⁵.
 - **P**lanning
 - **A**ssessment
 - **T**ime
 - **R**edeployment and/or containment
 - **O**ther Resources
 - **L**ines of communication
5. Ask – What is the goal of any tactical situation?
 - a. Preservation of life
 - 1) Officers' lives
 - 2) The community/people in our city
 - 3) The suspects' lives
 - b. Control the situation
 - c. Control the suspect
 - d. Self-control
 - 1) Prevent excessive use of force
 - 2) Practice tactical de-escalation techniques
6. Ask – When we demonstrate a reverence for human life, what effect does it have in our communities?
 - a. Builds public trust
 - b. Opens the door to better relationships
 - c. Helps establish partnerships
 - d. Demonstrates Procedural Justice in our policing

G. Command and Control⁶

1. The use of active leadership to direct others while using available resources to coordinate a response, accomplish tasks and minimize risk.
2. Initial responsibility to begin the process to develop a plan of action falls upon the senior officer, or any officer on-scene who has gained sufficient situational awareness.
 - a. Ensure reasonable numbers of Designated Cover Officers (DCO) for both lethal and less-lethal cover.
 - b. Reduce over-response or over-deployment to specific duties and responsibilities.
 - c. Maintain officer safety through personnel location and assignment.
3. Tactical considerations
 - a) 4 C's of tactics
 - 1) Containment
 - 2) Control
 - 3) Communication
 - 4) Coordinate
 - b) Edged Weapons
 - 1) Distance + Cover = Time to make a decision

⁵ LAPD Use of Force-Tactics Directive, Tactical De-Escalation Techniques

⁶ Training Bulletin, Volume XLVII Issue 4, COMMAND AND CONTROL, July 2018

- 2) Time allows for the possibility to utilize less lethal options
- 3) Knives do have the capability to cause serious bodily injury or death
- 4) Knives often constitute a deadly force situation
- c) Other reasons for non-compliance by the individuals (117c)
 - 1) Language barriers
 - 2) Disabilities
- d) Critical points (112)
 - 1) When communicating with individuals always be aware of cover, concealment and distance
 - 2) Distance from the threat equates to time to react to the threat
 - 3) The goal of the use of force is to gain control of the individual
 - 4) Consideration should be given to the possibility that the officers may encounter persons with mental illness or persons displaying symptoms of mental illness and who may be incapable of understanding commands and are non-responsive
 - 5) Failure to follow police directions during an episode is most likely not a deliberate act of defiance
 - 6) Emphasis should be placed on the need to attempt to de-escalate situations involving persons with mental illness when the opportunity presents itself. This, in no way, implies that officers should not utilize force to protect themselves or others when reasonable.

H. Moral and Ethical Dilemmas

Expected Responses:

- a) Shoot or no shoot situation
- b) Youthful offenders
 - 1) Age is not a legal consideration
 - 2) The Department has always utilized extreme caution with respect to the use of deadly force against youthful offenders
 - 3) Nothing in the use of force policy is intended to reduce the degree of care required in such cases.
- c) Consequences of not using lethal force
- d) Public perception
- e) Police/peer perception
- f) Family's perception
- g) "Suicide by Cop"
- h) Subject uses the officer as an instrument of the suicide
- i) Mental illness is not a criminal offense
- j) Consequences of using lethal force on someone who is hurting themselves
- k) What identifies an ethical dilemma
 - 1) Right vs. Right?
 - 2) Driven by Values and Principles
 - 3) Complexity of issues
 - 4) Realities and pressures
- l) More than one right option
 - 1) Facing a difficult situation where two apparent right courses of action are possible and making a conscious decision to take the course of action, that points to the highest value.

IV. Deployment Considerations for Rifle/Tactical Shotgun

- (1) Suspect is wearing or possibly wearing body armor
 - (2) Covering the approach of officers to a structure or location where the suspect has high ground, position of advantage, fortified position
 - (3) Suspect is armed with a weapon superior to what officers have immediately available
 - (4) An incident where the ranges involved are in excess of the 15-25 yard effective range of the typical patrol equipment
 - (5) MACTAC
- (b) Other Tactical Considerations / Appropriate Weapon system
- (1) Building searches with no extenuating circumstances where a shotgun or handgun would be a more practical option
 - (2) Felony Vehicle stops with no extenuating circumstances where a shotgun or handgun would be a more practical option
 - (3) Are there enough Rifles already deployed at the incident where there is a single threat or suspect
 - (4) An incident where the ranges involved are within the 15-25 yard effective range of the typical patrol equipment

1) Less-Lethal Force Clarification⁷

- a) Less-Lethal force options (OC Spray, baton, TASER, Beanbag Shotgun, 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher (LLL) and Less-Lethal munitions) are only permissible when:
 - (1) An officer reasonably believes the suspect or subject is violently resisting arrest; or,
 - (2) Poses an immediate threat of violence or physical harm.
- b) Less-Lethal force options shall not be used for a suspect or subject who is:
 - (1) Passively resisting, or
 - (2) Merely failing to comply with commands.
- c) Verbal threats of violence or mere non-compliance do not alone justify the use of Less-Lethal force.
- d) In addition, generally, an officer shall give a verbal warning prior to using such force when feasible.

2) Force Options (117e)

(PSP I i)

Uses of force incidents are fluid and ever changing. Officers should use any of the options or combinations listed below in order to gain control of the situation

⁷ Office of Administrative Services Notice 1.3, Use of Less-Lethal Force Clarification, January 22, 2018

3) Oleoresin Capsicum (OC)⁸

- (a) Consistent with the Department's Use of Force Policy, an officer may use OC Spray when an officer reasonably believes the suspect or subject:
 - (1) Is violently resisting arrest; or,
 - (2) Poses an immediate threat of violence or physical harm.
- (b) The following do not alone justify the use of the OC SPRAY:
 - (1) Verbal threats of violence
 - (2) Mere non-compliance
- c) OC primarily affects the eyes, the respiratory system and the skin.
- d) The ideal range for OC is 3-12 feet
- e) Advantages
- f) Disadvantages

4) Electronic Control Device (TASER)⁹

- (a) Consistent with the Department's Use of Force Policy, an officer may use the TASER when an officer reasonably believes the suspect or subject:
 - (1) Is violently resisting arrest; or,
 - (2) Poses an immediate threat of violence or physical harm.
- (b) The following do not alone justify the use of the TASER:
 - (1) Verbal threats of violence
 - (2) Mere non-compliance
- (c) Causes Neuro-muscular Incapacitation (NMI) which is an involuntary stimulation of both the sensory and motor nerves
- (d) Effective from 0-21 or 25 feet depending on cartridge used; Optimal Range is 7-15 feet
- (e) Advantages
- (f) Disadvantages

5) Beanbag Shotgun¹⁰

- (a) Consistent with the Department's Use of Force Policy, an officer may use the Beanbag Shotgun when an officer reasonably believes the suspect or subject:
 - (1) Is violently resisting arrest; or,
 - (2) Poses an immediate threat of violence or physical harm.

⁸ Use of Force-Tactics Directive No, Oleoresin Capsicum

⁹ Use of Force-Tactics Directive, Electronic Control Device TASER

¹⁰ Use of Force-Tactics Directive, Beanbag Shotgun

- b) The following do not alone justify the use of the Beanbag Shotgun:
 - (1) Verbal threats of violence
 - (2) Mere non-compliance
- c) Super-sock rounds are designed to be non-penetrating, and upon striking a target distribute energy over a broad surface area.
- d) Recommended deployment is from 5-45 feet.
- e) Advantages
- f) Disadvantages

6) 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher (LLL)¹¹

- (a) Consistent with the Department's Use of Force Policy, an officer may use the 40mm LLL when an officer reasonably believes the suspect or subject:
 - (1) Is violently resisting arrest; or,
 - (2) Poses an immediate threat of violence or physical harm.
- (b) The following do not alone justify the use of the 40mm LLL:
 - (1) Verbal threats of violence
 - (2) Mere non-compliance
- (c) Recommended deployment is from 5-110 feet.
- (d) Advantages
Disadvantages

7) Moral/Ethical Dilemmas (117f)

(PSP I j)

Expected Responses:

- a) Shoot or no shoot situation
- b) Youthful offenders
- c) Consequences of not using lethal force
- d) Public perception
- e) Police/peer perception
- f) Family's perception
- g) "Suicide by Cop"
- h) Subject uses the officer as an instrument of the suicide
- i) Mental illness is not a criminal offense
- j) Consequences of using lethal force on someone who is hurting themselves
- k) What identifies an ethical dilemma
 - 1) Right vs. Right?
 - 2) Driven by Values and Principles
 - 3) Complexity of issues

¹¹ Use of Force-Tactics, 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher

- 4) Realities and pressures
- l) More than one right option
 - 1) Facing a difficult situation where two apparent right courses of action are possible and making a conscious decision to take the course of action, that points to the highest value.

V. PATROL RIFLE POLICY AND PROCEDURES

(60 min)

A. Deployment of the Patrol Rifle and Slug Ammunition Department Procedures¹²

1. While on duty, the patrol rifle shall be stored in a “patrol ready” configuration. Patrol ready is defined as Hammer cocked with selector placed on “Safe.” A loaded magazine¹³ shall be inserted into the magazine well of the rifle. The chamber shall be empty. This applies to rifles stored in soft or hard cases in the trunk or cargo area of a Department vehicle or a locking rack in the passenger compartment of a Department vehicle. When returned to unattended storage in the secured kit room, or locker not in an operational capacity, all magazines and feeding devices shall be removed from the firearm and stored separated from the weapon.
2. Responsibility of Personnel Equipped with Patrol Rifle or Slug Ammunition
 - a. Only certified personnel are authorized to deploy based on Department policy. **(Personnel who are not Department certified are prohibited from handling the tactical shotgun and patrol rifle)**
 - b. Respond to the request for a Patrol Rifle as assigned
 - c. Personnel responding shall continuously assess the need for Patrol Rifle or Slug Ammunition capability and redeploy, scale up or reduce the amount of equipment deployed as the situation develops
 - d. The Patrol Rifle or Slug Ammunition in a long gun may not be the ideal or optimal equipment selection for the tactical situation
 - e. Situations requiring precision and accuracy at extended distances are the optimal situation for a Patrol Rifle
 - f. A Patrol Rifle is the only weapon system available to patrol officers which will reliably penetrate soft body armor
3. “Code Robert”¹⁴ Shall be broadcasted when an employee needs a Patrol Rifle or Slug ammunition
 - a. Requesting unit shall broadcast his/her unit designation, location and “Code Robert” for Patrol Rifle or Slug
 - b. The requesting unit shall determine the urgency of the situation and request either Code 2 or Code 3 response
 - c. A supervisor shall respond to all “Code Robert” requests and may respond Code 3 when necessary, upon notifying Communications Division
 - d. If no longer needed, the requesting officer shall cancel the Code Robert

B. Tactical considerations¹⁵

1. Patrol Rifle projectiles will penetrate and defeat soft body armor

¹² Manual 4/245.50 Deployment of the Patrol Rifle and Slug Ammunition

¹³ 2012 Personnel and Training Bureau Notice, Department-Wide Loading Standards for all Authorized Weapon Systems-Revised

¹⁴ Manual 4/120.40 Radio Codes and Procedures

¹⁵ Urban Police Rifle Manual-Tactical Considerations

2. Slug Ammunition will not penetrate soft body armor
 3. Slug Ammunition is useful against suspects wearing soft body armor due to the blunt force trauma and the possibility of being able to shoot unprotected areas of the suspect
 4. Blunt force trauma occurring to a suspect wearing soft armor impacted by Slug Ammunition may or may not cause incapacitation
 5. Slug Ammunition will generally penetrate more intermediate barriers than pistol or Patrol Rifle projectiles
 6. PATROL RIFLE projectiles will generally penetrate fewer intermediate barriers than pistol projectiles
 7. There is no arbitrary limit on the number of Patrol Rifle or Slug Ammunition equipped officer which may be deployed
 - a. Four or more may be required to cover all sides of a structure containing one armed suspect
 - b. Three or more may be appropriate to compose a rescue team for rapid deployment against an active shooter
- C. Review SWAT call out policy as stated in LAPD Manual section 4/212.76 and Training Bulletin Part One XXVI and Part Two XXVII
1. Armed, barricaded felony suspect who has refused to come out
 2. Detailed briefing via land line to Metropolitan Division
 - a. Review system for numbering building sides and openings
- D. Contact teams
1. Contact teams should be structured according to the Department guidelines
 - a. Based on the specific incident
 - b. Immediate Action Rapid Deployment
 - c. MACTAC
 2. Contact Teams may have many missions
- E. An Active Shooter
1. An armed person who has used deadly physical force on other persons and aggressively continues to do so while having unrestricted access to additional victims¹⁶
- F. Point out that through the use of expedited and decisive leadership in implementing these tactics, officers will bring order to chaos, and increase the safety of all those involved¹⁷

VI. EQUIPMENT ISSUANCE

(30 min)

- A. Issue Equipment to students
1. Rifle
 2. Sling
 3. Case
 4. 2 - 20 round magazines
 5. 2 - 30 round magazines
 6. Magazine pouch

¹⁶ Training Bulletin Volume XXXV, Showups and Lineups

¹⁷ Training Bulletin Volume XXXV, Showups and Lineups

- B. Verification of Equipment
 - 1. Have students double check all numbers
 - 2. Have student sign for all of the assigned equipment

VII. MANIPULATIONS

(180 Min)

A. **GROUP DISCUSSION:** Range Safety Considerations

Procedure: Large group activity

- 1. Range set up and safety briefing
- 2. Review the Four Basic Safety Rules
- 3. Review the range safety rules
- 4. Review the consequences for violating a safety rule
- 5. Assign students to specific duties in case of an emergency

B. **LEARNING ACTIVITY:** Patrol Rifle Manipulation

(PSP I f)

Procedure: Individual activity

- 1. **DEMONSTRATE:** The following manipulations
 - a. Port arms
 - b. Chamber check/low light chamber check/muzzle down chamber check
 - c. Administrative loading/unloading
 - d. On target presentation-Low ready/indoor low ready
 - e. In battery speed reload
 - f. Tactical reloading
 - g. Transition/Malfunction clearance techniques
 - 1) Out of Battery
 - 2) Failure to Fire / Misfire
 - 3) Feedway Stoppage

Note: Upon ANY malfunction occurrence, the operator will transition to pistol BEFORE identification of the malfunction. During field operations, transitioning to pistol will be determined by the operator, depending on distance, cover and time.

- 2. **DRILLS:** Students will practice the manipulations skills and drills while instructors monitor
- 3. **DRILLS:** Students will participate in a live fire manipulations test

VIII. DISASSEMBLY/CARE AND CLEANING

(60 min)

A. Patrol Rifle nomenclature

- 1. LAPD Manual section 2/296.52 (paragraph 12) and 3/610.15 (sub-notation) states that only the Department Dept. Armorer can repair City owned firearms

B. Demonstrate disassembly/describe each component and cover cleaning and lubrication

- 1. Verify that the weapon is empty of any ammo
- 2. Point out locations to place lubrication

- C. Reassemble
 - 1. Show the reassembling of the weapon
 - 2. The importance of the order of the assembly
 - 3. Show proper Function Test

- D. Practical application where the students field strip, clean, lubricate, and re-assemble their Patrol Rifle¹⁸

END OF DAY 1

DAY 2

IX. POLICY AND PROCEDURE TEST REVIEW

(30 min)

- A. **TEST REVIEW:** Written Patrol Rifle Test review

- B. Review the following:
 - 1. Use of Deadly Force
 - 2. Write out the four Firearm Safety Rules (verbatim)
 - 3. Authorized Ammunition
 - 4. Must score 100% to pass and continue in the class

- C. Review Safety Guidelines from Day 1 and point out off site training considerations prior to going out to the range
 - 1. Range set up and safety briefing
 - a. Review the Four Basic Safety Rules
 - b. Review the range safety rules
 - c. Review the consequences for violating a safety rule
 - d. Assign students to specific duties in case of an emergency
 - e. Describe the days training and objectives

 - 2. Off site training considerations
 - a. Unique communication problems
 - b. Safety considerations regarding medical treatment
 - c. Wild animal briefing

X. WEAPONS INSPECTION

(30 min)

XI. MANIPULATIONS TEST REVIEW

(30 min)

- A. **LEARNING ACTIVITY:** Patrol Rifle Manipulation Review and Live Fire Practice

Procedure: Individual activity

- 1. **DRILLS:** Live Fire Manipulations Practice Test

- 2. Students will practice the manipulation skill and drills

¹⁸ Manual-3/610.40, Maintenance of Firearms

- a. Port arms
- b. Chamber check/low light chamber check/muzzle down chamber check
- c. Administrative loading/unloading
- d. On target presentation-Low ready/Indoor low ready
- e. In battery speed reload
- f. Tactical reload
- g. Transition/Malfunction clearance techniques

- 1) Out of Battery
- 2) Failure to Fire / Misfire
- 3) Feedway Stoppage

XII. MARKSMANSHIP¹⁹

(60 min)

A. **DEMONSTRATION:** Sequence of Marksmanship

(PSP I d)

Purpose: Review the seven elements of marksmanship in sequence as a mental checklist and a requirement to reliably, accurately and quickly fire the Patrol Rifle

Procedures: Use the Patrol Rifle and demonstrate the seven elements, have students ask questions, during the demonstration conduct an open discussion, addressing the key points related to the proper sequence of marksmanship. Advise students that these skills will be incorporated in the slow fire drills

1. Grip

a. Primary Hand

- 1) Tight around the pistol grip
- 2) Trigger Finger on the receiver if not on target
- 3) Place the toe of the buttstock high in the pocket of your shoulder
- 4) Pulling into the shoulder
- 5) Thumb on selector lever
- 6) Trigger Finger on the trigger if on target and intending to shoot.

b. Support Hand (depending on position)

- 1) Placed under the hand guards
- 2) In a comfortable position (so as to not interfere with the natural point of aim)
- 3) Utilized as a mono pod
- 4) Without muscle tension

2. Positions

(PSP I c,d)

a. Standing or offhand

- 1) The shooters feet and hips can be squared, offset or angled to the target
- 2) Feet should be approximately shoulder width apart
- 3) The primary foot should be comfortably set behind the support foot with the weight on the balls of the feet
- 4) Knees should be slightly bent to allow the shooter to stay balanced during recoil and movement
- 5) Weight should be forward of the hips

b. Speed kneel

- 1) The shooter takes a forward step with their support foot planting it flat on the ground with their support toes facing towards the target
- 2) The shooter executes a controlled drop onto their primary knee

¹⁹ Urban Police Rifle School Manual

- 3) Shooters hips are towards the target
 - 4) Primary toes are bent under the foot, allowing the shooter maximum mobility
 - 5) Weight is up and the rear end is not on the calves
- c. Braced Kneel
- 1) The shooter crosses their support foot in front of their primary foot (Rt handed shooters at approximately the 1 o'clock position, Lt handed shooters at approximately the 11 o'clock position), planting their support foot flat on the ground with their support toes slightly angled inward
 - 2) The shooter executes a controlled drop onto their primary knee
 - 3) Shooters hips are angled at approximately 45 degrees
 - 4) Primary foot is comfortably placed under the buttocks, allowing the shooter maximum stability
 - 5) Weight is dropped as low as possible with the shooters rear end contacting the rear of the support leg
 - 6) The support elbow is in contact with the support knee, with the flat portion of the triceps contacting the front of the kneecap or the firm portion of the elbow contacting the flat portion of the shooters quadriceps where it inserts into the knee. Bone to bone contact should be avoided.
- d. Squatting Position
- 1) Shooter executes a controlled drop into a squatting position
 - 2) The flats behind the shooters elbows should rest on the shooters knees
 - 3) Shooter may need to open their stance before assuming the position, based on flexibility
 - 4) Shooters hips and knees should be angled approximately 45 degrees from the target
- e. Open Leg Sitting Position
- 1) The shooters body remains bladed to the target. Both knees are bent with the shooters elbows placed on the inside of the knees
 - 2) Elevation changes can be made by moving the support hand forward or backward on the forend of the rifle, or by changing the bend in both knees by moving the shooters feet forward or backward
- f. Cross Leg Sitting Position
- 1) The shooters body remains bladed to the target. The shooter crosses both ankles and draws their feet up towards their buttocks
 - 2) The shooters elbows rest on the inside of the shooters knees. The points of the elbows should not be placed on the knees
 - 3) Elevation changes can be made by moving the shooters support hand forward or backward on the rifles forend, or by moving the knees together or apart
- g. Offset Prone or Military Prone
- 1) The shooter assumes a prone position with the body and legs angled towards the shooters support side
 - 2) The shooters legs are spread apart, with the insides of the feet flat against the ground
 - 3) The shooters support elbow is directly underneath the rifle as much as possible
 - 4) Elevation changes can be made by moving the shooters support hand forward or backward on the rifles forend
- h. In-Line Prone
- 1) The shooter assumes a prone position with the shooters body and legs in-line with the target

- 2) The shooter points both feet towards their primary side and draws the primary knee up towards the primary elbow. This raises the shooters diaphragm off the ground, reducing upper body movement due to breathing
- 3) The shooters support elbow is directly underneath the rifle as much as possible
- 4) Elevation changes can be made by moving the shooters support hand forward or backward on the rifles forend

Note: All shooting positions can be slightly altered/modified to accommodate the shooters body structure, inabilities etc.

3. Breath control
 - a. Proper breath control assists the shooter in the completion of an accurate shot or series of shots
 - b. This is especially true when shooting at long range, or at a small target
 - c. The shooter should inhale normally and exhale normally, taking advantage of the natural respiratory pause between exhalation and inhalation
 - d. The natural respiratory pause is a 2-4 second window during which the shooter has ample oxygenated blood circulating and the lungs are static, allowing for minimal, consistent thoracic movement
 - e. Pushing this window past 6 seconds can lead to a lack of ability to focus on the front sight, red dot or reticle
 - f. The importance of this element is minimized during close range and full speed engagements where time is measured in milliseconds
4. Sight alignment
 - a. Relationship between the shooter's eye, the front sight, and the rear sight
 - b. Correct sight alignment will consist of the tip of the front sight centered vertically and horizontally in the rear sight aperture
 - c. Focus is on the tip of the front sight
5. Sight picture
 - a. Relationship between the shooter's eye, the front sight, the rear sight and the target
 - b. The correct sight picture will have the properly aligned sights centered on the desired area of the target with the front sight in sharp focus
 - c. Concentration and eye focus should be on the target or the suspect until the decision to shoot has been made
 - d. When the decision to shoot is made and the Patrol Rifle has been raised to eye level, eye focus instantly shifts from the target to the sights
 - e. The sharpest focus is on the tip of the front sight
 - f. The shooter focusing their eyes on the target or suspect rather than the front sight often results in poor results on the range and in the field. Since the eye is incapable of focusing on multiple objects at different distances at the same time, the sights are out of focus, making it impossible for the shooter to properly align the sights
 - g. Just like in sight alignment, one of the most common errors involves the shooter looking over the sights (in this case to focus on the target). This will cause the shots to be high, often "haloing" the target in a semi-circular pattern

6. Trigger control

- a. Trigger control is defined as: A smooth continuous press, straight to the rear, while maintaining the sight picture, achieving a surprise break, and completing follow-through
- b. Improper trigger control will usually result poor shot placement
- c. A great majority of shooter errors can be related to improper trigger control
 - 1) Jerking or snatching the trigger
 - 2) Uneven pressure rearwards
 - 3) Inability to separate the trigger finger from the master grip
- d. The goal is to smoothly press the trigger straight to the rear without disturbing the front sight, in order to achieve a surprise break
- e. No matter how perfectly the shooter assumes their position and aligns the sights, if they slap or mash the trigger, in anticipation of the discharge, they will not hit the target with any consistency
- f. The exact moment of the hammer fall and subsequent discharge of the firearm must be a surprise
 - 1) This is known as the surprise break and is defined as not knowing when the hammer is going to fall so that the discharge is not anticipated
 - 2) Anticipating the moment the shot will be fired will generally cause the shooter to push the muzzle downward in an effort to compensate for the recoil
 - a) Can be a systemic, or "whole body" reaction
 - b) Can be localized in the wrists and hands
 - c) Can be a "flinch" reaction in which the shooter actually closes their eyes and moves their head away in anticipation of the shot
- g. Anticipation and subsequent pushing of the rifle downward will result in misalignment of the sights just as the bullet is being fired, resulting in a poor shot, and often missing the target
- h. When shooting slowly or teaching trigger control to a new shooter, the trigger should be held to the rear momentarily after the shot has broken and then moved forward to the point of "reset", at which time the shooter can slowly begin the trigger press again
- i. The shooter will need to learn to only apply the amount of force necessary to activate the trigger.

7. Follow Through

- a. Follow-through is the continuation of all the fundamentals of marksmanship after the shot is fired
- b. Concentration on the front sight must be constant throughout the firing sequence, up to and including after the projectile has left the barrel
- c. The second aspect of follow-through is to maintain the trigger position after the weapon discharges
 - 1) For beginning shooters, the trigger is held in the rearward position until the weapon has recoiled
 - 2) Proper trigger follow-through must be learned during slow fire before progressing to rapid fire
 - 3) For advanced shooters, the trigger is held in the reward position until the weapon is in recoil

- d Removing the finger completely off the trigger then bringing it back onto the trigger is inefficient and can exacerbate existing shooter errors such as “slapping” the trigger
 - 1) Even when shooting fast, the trigger finger should remain in contact with the trigger
 - 2) The training maxim “reset fast, press slow” is great for the range and is a good training tool, but is only a means to an end. We want our shooters to be able to do both quickly in a gunfight

B. Clarify any questions that the students may have regarding marksmanship

XIII. SHOOTING POSITIONS/PRACTICAL

(360 mins)

A. **PRACTICAL APPLICATION:** Slow-Dry and live Fire Drills

(PSP I b,d,e)

Procedures: Individual activity

- 1. Have students practice the 7 elements of marksmanship
- 2. Instructor corrects and has students continue to practice

B. **LEARNING ACTIVITY:** Shooting Positions

Procedure: Individual activity

- 1. **DEMONSTRATE:** The following shooting positions

- a. Offhand
- b. Prone
 - 1) Offset
 - 2) In-line
- c. Military squat
- d. Kneeling
 - 1) Braced
 - 2) Speed
 - 3) Double
- e. Sitting
 - 1) Cross leg, support over primary
 - 2) Cross ankle, support over primary
 - 3) Open leg

- 2. **DRILLS:** Students will practice the shooting positions

- a. Being proficient with the shooting positions enhances the ability to use the Patrol Rifle
- b. The ability to effectively conduct manipulation to ensure the Patrol Rifle can function when needed during gun fight

C. **LEARNING ACTIVITY:** Live Fire Drills Instruction

(PSP 1 b, d, e, g)

Procedure: Large group and individual activity

- 1. Sight in and zero rifles

2. Prone position, sight in at 100 yards, on standard silhouette target
 - a. 5 shots and check group, correct, repeat as necessary
 - b. Trigger Drill 1, if necessary
 - c. Verify zero
3. Qualification Course Practice

END OF DAY 2

DAY 3

XIV. SAFETY BRIEF (30 min)

1. Range set up and safety briefing
 - a. Review the Four Basic Safety Rules
 - b. Review the range safety rules
 - c. Review the consequences for violating a safety rule
 - d. Assign students to specific duties in case of an emergency
 - e. Describe the days training and objectives
2. Off site training considerations
 - a. Unique communication problems
 - b. Safety considerations regarding medical treatment
 - c. Wild animal briefing

XV. WEAPONS INSPECTION (30 min)

A. Final Inspection

1. Standards set forth by the Department Armorers
2. Failure to do so will result in the removal from the class

XVI. ZERO (60 min)

1. Prone position, sight in at 100 yard on standard silhouette target
 - a. 5 shots and check group, correct, repeat as necessary
 - b. Trigger Drill 1, if necessary
 - d. Verify zero

A. LEARNING ACTIVITY: Shooting Positions Live Fire (PSP I d, e, g)

Procedure: Individual activity

1. **DRILLS:** The following shooting positions
 - a. Offhand
 - b. Prone (preference)
 - 1) Offset
 - 2) In-line
 - c. Military squat
 - d. Kneeling
 - 1) Reverse
 - 2) Braced
 - 3) Speed

- 4) Double
- e. Sitting (preference)
 - 1) Cross leg, support over primary
 - 2) Cross ankle, support over primary
 - 3) Open leg
- f. Rapid assumption of positions

XVII. PATROL RIFLE DAY QUALIFICATION

(420 min)

A. **LEARNING ACTIVITY:** Manipulation Review

Purpose: Review the manipulations and shooting positions to ensure proper handling of the Patrol Rifle and solid positions prior to Qualification.

1. **DRILLS:** Manipulations review (optional based on the proficiency of the students and how quickly they have moved through the previous drills)
 - a. Port arms
 - b. Chamber check/low light chamber check/muzzle down chamber check
 - c. Administrative loading/unloading
 - d. On target presentation-Low ready/indoor low ready
 - e. In battery speed reload
 - f. Tactical reloading
 - g. Transition/Malfunction clearance techniques
 - 1) Out of Battery
 - 2) Failure to Fire / Misfire
 - 3) Feedway Stoppage

B. **PRACTICAL APPLICATION:** Patrol Rifle Qualification Course

1. Students will practice the qualification course
2. Each phase is repeated three times
 - a. Time and positional practice
 - b. 1 slow fire
 - c. 1 real time

C. **TEST:** Patrol Rifle Qualification

1. Range safety briefing
2. 100 yard phases for record
3. 50 yard phases for record
4. 25 yard phases for record
5. 15 yard phases for record
6. 10 yard phases for record
7. Minimum of 70% on each phase and a minimum of 425 points total
8. Conduct 2nd attempts as necessary
9. Deselect personnel who have not passed the qualification course

END DAY 3

DAY 4

XVIII. TACTICAL DEPLOYMENT AND NIGHT QUALIFICATION

(120 Min)

A. **LEARNING ACTIVITY:** Night Shooting Skills

Procedure: Individual activity

1. The majority of police shootings take place during low light conditions. It is extremely important that Patrol Rifle certified officers have the ability to deploy their illumination equipment, in conjunction with the rifle, to identify suspects and their actions
2. **DEMONSTRATE:** Flashlight techniques
 - a. Chapman No.1:
 - 1) Support hand is palm up, the flashlight is positioned between the index finger and the thumb
 - 2) thumb activates the switch and the remaining three fingers grip the hand guard
 - b. Chapman No.2:
 - 1) Support hand is palm up, the flashlight is positioned between the index finger and the middle finger
 - 2) middle finger activates the switch and the remaining fingers trap the flashlight against the hand guard
 - c. Dedicated flashlight system and operation
 - 1) Point out the difference between Chapman and the dedicated flashlight system
 - a) Additional weight at all times vs. just during hour of darkness or as needed
 - b) Carry additional batteries, short lived compared to duty light
 - c) Not a laser sight, the light beam is for target identification
3. Key issues to consider when night shooting
 - a. Authorized tritium sights reduces the number of misses and city liability
 - 1) Must be installed by Department Armorer
 - 2) Patrol Rifle must be re-zeroed after sight changes
 - 3) Supports the flashlight, does not replace the flashlight
 - b. Back light/contrast sight alignment: align sights in a back lit area and then move that sight alignment onto the suspect and press
 - c. Muzzle flash sight correction technique: Use the illumination from your muzzle flash to align sights for your follow up shot
4. Spotter
 - a. How to use a spotter

- 1) A spotter can better illuminate the target
 - 2) Close enough to the shooter to communicate
 - 3) The spotter should not back light or illuminate the shooter
- b. The spotter can use a better position of cover and only expose illumination device on the target
 - c. This may draw the suspect's fire away from the shooter, allowing shooter time for a carefully placed shot

B. PRACTICAL APPLICATION: Night Qualification Course

1. Students will dry practice the night shooting skills and night qualification course
 - a. Using a spotter
 - b. Dry practice night flashlight techniques

C. TEST: Patrol Rifle Night Qualification

1. Administer night qualification course for record
2. Reduced distances
 - a. 25 yard using their own light
 - b. 15 yard using their own flashlights

D. Clean and secure the Patrol Rifles

1. Students will clean weapons
2. Less experienced students will be aided by more experienced
3. Reassemble and secure the Patrol Rifles

E. CLOSING: Reinforce key learning points for the course

1. Officers must know the roles and responsibilities of Patrol Rifle certification
 - a. Regular re-qualification and re-certification is required to remain in the Patrol Rifle Cadre Cadre **(Personnel who are not Department certified are prohibited from handling the tactical shotgun and patrol rifle)**
 - b. Cadre members who fail to re-certify are placed on inactive status
 - c. Cadre members who fail to re-certify twice consecutively, are decertified
 - d. Decertified cadre members must attend and pass the Basic Patrol Rifle course again
 - e. Patrol Rifle certified officers are issued rifles and are responsible to secure the Department rifle at assigned Division's kit room or Officers divisional locker upon authorization from the Commanding Officer. It is strongly recommended that the Patrol Rifle be secured in a lockable hard case prior to storing it in the kit room or Divisional locker. If the cadre member discovers that an unauthorized person has tampered with the rifle including disassembly or changing sights, Firearms Training Section (FTS) OIC should be notified
2. Frequent practice of the various shooting positions is important to retain proficiency

3. Patrol Rifle officers must be familiar with the different lighting systems because most shootings occur at night or in low light conditions

XIX. LIVE FIRE TACTICAL DRILLS

(420 mins) (PSP I a,e,g)

Note: Tactical drills have been designed to eliminate large volumes of fire, or fire superiority or over match, and reemphasize precision, fire discipline, target discernment, supervisory control, not to over deploy rifles on a single threat.

Tactical drill considerations: Drills should be based on real world incidents, emphasizing precision, fire discipline, de-escalation, alternative weapon systems, command and control, and the PATROL acronym

A. Review Safety Briefing prior to Live fire drills

B. LEARNING ACTIVITY: Transition/Malfunction clearance drills

Procedure: Individual activity

1. **DEMONSTRATE:** The following techniques

- a. Presentation
- b. Follow through
- c. Transition
- d. Communication
- e. Malfunction clearance

2. **DRILLS:**

- a. Students will practice the above techniques
- b. Until the instructor feels they can effectively utilize the skills

C. LEARNING ACTIVITY: Shooting on the Move (incorporating previous tactical drill techniques)

Procedure: Individual activity (Drills will be conducted as dry practice first then live fire)

1. Assemble the students together near the center of the range
2. The instructor will overview or demonstrate "Shooting on the Move" drills

3. Begin drill sequence

(PSP I b)

- a. The lead instructor will give commands to conduct the drills
- b. Each student forms up in front of a target. With a controller to keep the shooter aligned with the other shooters
- c. All shooters will move straight forward and shoot at paper targets
 - 1) Start 15 yards from the targets walk forward to 3 yards
 - 2) Accelerated pairs or a Failure drill
- d. Shooters will step 3 paces off target center and move forward at a oblique angels and shoot at paper targets

- 1) Start 10 yards from the targets walk forward to 3 yards
 - 2) Accelerated pairs or Failure drill
- e. Shooters will step 3 paces off target center and move forward at oblique angles and shoot at 2 paper targets
- 1) Start 10 yards from the targets walk forward to 3 yards
 - 2) Accelerated pairs or Failure drill
- f. Goal of the drill
- 1) Come on target and shoot while moving forward
 - 2) Move straight and at oblique angles

D. *LEARNING ACTIVITY:* Building entry tactical drill (building off of previous tactical drill)

Procedure: Group activity

Conduct tactical drill brief and shoot house safety rules

- a. Dept. shooting policy
 - b. Flash sight picture
 - c. 9-10 ring accuracy
 - d. Accelerated pairs and how to assess between shots
 - e. Assessments between accelerated pairs
 - f. Assessments after threat has stopped
 - g. Internal communication (communication between officers/suspects/victims at scene)
 - h. External communication (via radio or landline, for supplemental information/requesting additional resources; supervisor, RA, etc.
2. Conduct entry brief and dry walk through
- a. Verify rifles are clear and safe (no live ammunition)
 - b. Approach
 - c. Stacking
 - d. Officers responsibility and squeeze up
 - e. Open door/close door techniques
 - f. Crossover/buttonhook entries
 - g. Limited penetration
 - h. Areas of responsibility
 - i. Target identification: shoot/no shoot
 - j. Communication
3. Live Fire Exercise
- a. 1 to 1 ratio (Instructor to student)
 - b. Using all skills learned during dry walk through
 - c. Individual debrief
4. Group debrief

E. *LEARNING ACTIVITY:* Designated Cover Officer (DCO) Tactical Drill

Procedure: Individual Activity

1. Conduct DCO tactical drill briefing (items to be covered)
 - a. Dept. shooting policy
 - b. Cover vs. concealment
 - c. Can shoot vs. should shoot

- d. Limiting shots fired during Officer involved shooting
- e. Reducing contagious fire
- 2. Live fire exercise
 - a. Using any Dept. approved shooting position
 - b. Instructor will designate DCO's (between 0-5 shooters). The instructors are designated as all less lethal force options, and will provide verbal commands, and advise that all other means of force have been exhausted before the command of shoot. On the command of "shoot" (which is designated as a deadly threat being present and seen), only the DCO's are to shoot, individual, well placed, minimal shots, ensuring assessments between each round.
 - c. Repeat as needed
- 3. Debrief Tactical Drill

END DAY 4

TRAINING CONCLUDES