

San Luis Obispo Sheriff's Office – Presenter 2440
Firearms / Tactical Rifle Course – Course 32075
Expanded Course Outline
16-Hour Training

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE:

This course is designed to provide students with the information and the hands-on experience to deploy a patrol rifle or other shoulder-fired weapon system other than a shotgun effectively, safely, and proficiently. It is intended for sworn Peace Officers who will qualify and carry a Patrol Rifle on duty in the scope of their employment. Successful completion of this course satisfies the legislative training mandate to possess a short barrel rifle as specified in Penal Code section 33220(b) and the training requirements specified in Commission Regulations 1005(i) and 1081.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

Under the supervision of qualified instructors and using an approved patrol 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 an understanding of the agency policy regarding the use of firearms.
- IV. Demonstrate the ability to load, unload, and fire the weapon properly 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

San Luis Obispo Sheriff's Office – Presenter 2440
Firearms / Tactical Rifle Course – Course 32075
Expanded Course Outline
16-Hour Training

EXPANDED COURSE OUTLINE

I. Introduction

A. Course Overview and Schedule

- i. Instructors will review the schedule with students.
- ii. The students' cooperation in adhering to the schedule will be required so that all personnel will benefit most from the course.

B. Course Objective

- i. To provide personnel with the information and hands-on experience needed to effectively use the Patrol Rifle to defend their life or the life of another from a violent attack.
- ii. Mission Statement and the Patrol Rifle

II. Safety and Range Rules

A. The Four Basic Safety Rules include:

- i. Treat all guns as if they are loaded.
- ii. Never point the muzzle at anything you are unwilling to destroy.
- iii. Keep your finger off the trigger until your sights are on the target.
- iv. Always be sure of your target and beyond.

B. Range Rules

- i. 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.
- ii. If a problem arises on the line, raise your non-gun hand to summon an instructor.

(3)

III. Law Update, Agency Policy, Use of Force Issues, and Mission

A. Mission

- i. The mission of the Patrol Rifle program is to equip and train patrol deputies to more effectively and accurately address the increasing level of firepower and body armor utilized by criminal suspects.

B. Inquiry of Objective Reasonableness

- i. Severity of crime
- ii. Threat of suspect to officer /citizens
- iii. Active resistance of suspect to arrest/escape

C. Penal Code section 32610(b)

- i. Possession of Within Scope of Employment

D. Penal Code section 33220(b)

- i. Training requirement

(1, 2)

San Luis Obispo Sheriff's Office – Presenter 2440
Firearms / Tactical Rifle Course – Course 32075
Expanded Course Outline
16-Hour Training

- E. Agency Firearms Use and Use of Force Policies
 - i. Use of Force options
 - ii. Department Policy
 - 1. “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.
 - 2. Discuss how policy may have changed relative to AB 392.
 - 3. SB 230, a related Bill to AB 392, addresses agency Use of Force policies and includes specific mandated criteria for policies no later than January 1, 2021.
 - a. Discuss how policy has changed relative to SB 230.
 - iii. Training and experience
 - iv. Similar circumstances
 - v. Use of similar judgment
- F. Law Update
 - i. Tennessee vs. Garner (deadly force)
 - ii. Graham vs. Conner
 - iii. Forrett v. Richardson
 - iv. Forrester v. San Diego
 - vi. Long Beach v. Long Beach POA
 - vii. Long Beach v. Peterson
 - viii. Facilitated Discussion
 - 1. Instructors and students will discuss case law(s) and use of force applications in various situations that a rifle is likely to be deployed.
 - 2. The discussion will include de-escalation strategies and alternatives to deadly force.
- G. Patrol Ready
 - i. Lexipol Policy 432.8
- H. Personally Owned Rifles
 - i. Lexipol Policy 432.3.1

IV. Nomenclature, Specifications, and Capabilities

- A. Weapon Specifications
 - i. Type: Air-cooled, gas-operated, magazine-fed, .223 caliber, semi-automatic, shoulder-fired weapon.
 - ii. 16.1 inch barrel.
 - iii. 38 inches overall length.

(4)

San Luis Obispo Sheriff's Office – Presenter 2440
Firearms / Tactical Rifle Course – Course 32075
Expanded Course Outline
16-Hour Training

- iv. Weight approximately 6.75 pounds with a fully loaded 20-round magazine.
- v. Muzzle velocity, 55 grain bullet is approximately 3,100 feet per second
- B. External Nomenclature:
 - i. Front and Rear Sights
 - ii. Charging Handle
 - iii. Bolt Catch/Bolt Release
 - iv. Magazine Release
 - v. Safety (Selector Lever)
 - vi. Trigger
 - vii. Take Down Pin
 - viii. Ejection Port
 - ix. Dust Cover
 - x. Forend
 - xi. Buttstock
 - xii. Pistol Grip
 - xiii. Magazine
 - xiv. Carrying Handle
- C. Internal Nomenclature
 - i. Bolt Carrier
 - ii. Bolt
 - iii. Bolt Locking Lugs
 - iv. Firing Pin Retaining Pin
 - v. Firing Pin
 - vi. Cam Pin
 - vii. Key
 - viii. Extractor
 - ix. Extractor Retaining Pin
 - x. Extractor Spring Assembly
- D. Capabilities
 - i. Maximum Range
 - ii. Maximum Effective Range
 - iii. Penetration of Soft Body Armor
 - iv. Full/Semi-Automatic

V. Patrol Rifle Basics

- A. Basic Ballistics

San Luis Obispo Sheriff's Office – Presenter 2440
Firearms / Tactical Rifle Course – Course 32075
Expanded Course Outline
16-Hour Training

- i. The basic concept of external ballistics is to have the path of a fired projectile meet with the shooter's line of sight at a predesignated location.
 - 1. "Line of sight" is a straight line that begins at the eye of the shooter and ends at the target.
 - 2. "Bore axis" is a straight line that follows the path of the barrel from the bolt face to the end of the muzzle device.
 - ii. When a bullet is fired, the projectile follows the bore axis.
 - iii. As soon as the bullet leaves the end of the barrel, the bullet begins to experience the effects of gravity (starts to pull the bullet down), environmental issues (wind pushing the bullet in the direction of the wind), and slowing of the projectile (due to velocity loss).
 - 1. This new path is called "bullet trajectory."
 - iv. In order to bring the bullet trajectory in line with the line of sight, the mechanical or optical sighting system must be manipulated to bring both "paths" (line of sight and bullet trajectory) together.
 - v. When the bore axis is raised (caused by manipulation of the rifle's sighting system), it causes the bullet trajectory to rise (as you are altering the bore axis prior to the bullet leaving the barrel).
 - vi. Where the bullet trajectory (caused by previously raising the bore axis) and line of sight to intersect is called "zero."
 - vii. This is typically done at a known distance to the shooter, so the point of aim will also be the point of impact.
 - viii. All this varies based on bullet weight, bullet velocity, manufacturer specs, etc.
- B. Red Dot Optics and "Point Blank" zero
- i. The Aimpoint red dot optic used by this office has a "2 MOA" dot.
 - 1. MOA (minute of angle) which is a mathematical angular measurement that roughly equates to 1 inch at 100 yards (1.047" to be precise).
 - 2. This angular measurement increases as distance to target increases, meaning 1 MOA at 200 yards equals 2". 1 MOA at 300 yards equals 3".
 - ii. The dot inside the Aimpoint optic equates to 2" at 100 yards, meaning when the dot is on target, the dot will cover 2" of target space.
 - iii. Relevant Ranges
- C. Mechanical Offset

San Luis Obispo Sheriff's Office – Presenter 2440
Firearms / Tactical Rifle Course – Course 32075
Expanded Course Outline
16-Hour Training

- i. Prior to that bullet trajectory rising, the bullet will be below the line of sight.
 - ii. This is important when shooting the rifle at close-quarters distances, as the bullet will impact lower than what was being aimed at.
 - iii. To counteract this, one must aim higher (depending on the distance to target prior to zero distance). This will compensate for the difference and place the bullet where it is intended to impact.
- D. SMALSS Check
 - i. Acronym for the administrative process of checking the patrol rifle's functionality prior to deployment into the field.
 - 1. Safety
 - 2. Magazine
 - 3. Action
 - 4. Light
 - 5. Sights (Backup and Optic)
 - 6. Sling
- E. Three “Ready” Conditions
 - i. There are three modes of preparedness.
 - ii. The modes of carry:
 - 1. “Clear and safe”
 - 2. “Cruiser Ready”
 - 3. “Combat Ready”
- F. Loading and Unloading
 - i. Loading
 - 1. Load from an “open” bolt
 - 2. Load from a “closed” bolt
 - ii. Unloading
 - 1. Unload from a closed bolt
 - 2. Unload from an open bolt
- G. Skill Development
 - i. Instructors will demonstrate properly setting up the three “Ready” conditions and proper loading and unloading.
 - ii. At the direction of instructors, students will set up the rifles in the three “Ready” positions and properly load and unload their rifles.

(7)

VI. Firearm Care, Breakdown, and Cleaning

A. Disassembly of Rifle

- i. Ensure the magazine is removed and the weapon is cleared.

(5)

San Luis Obispo Sheriff's Office – Presenter 2440
Firearms / Tactical Rifle Course – Course 32075
Expanded Course Outline
16-Hour Training

- ii. Starting with the action closed and the safety selector lever on “safe,” press the takedown pin out as far as it will go.
- iii. Pivot the upper receiver from the lower receiver.
- iv. Pull back the charging handle and bolt carrier.
- v. Remove the bolt carrier and bolt.
- vi. Remove the charging handle.
- vii. Remove the firing pin retaining pin.
- viii. Push in on the bolt to put it in the locked position.
- ix. Drop the firing pin out through the rear of the bolt carrier.
- x. Rotate the cam pin $\frac{1}{4}$ turn and lift it out.
- xi. Remove the bolt assembly from the carrier.
- xii. While compressing the extractor spring with the thumb, use the firing pin to remove the extractor pin. Be careful not to damage the firing pin.

B. Reassembly of rifle: The rifle is reassembled by following the disassembly procedures in reverse order.

C. Weapons Cleaning

- i. When cleaning the barrel and chamber, use a nitro powder solvent, such as Hoppe's #9, or a comparable product.
- ii. Give special attention to the chamber, and use the special chamber brush as it is shaped to fit only the chamber.
 - 1. The military has found that over half of the malfunctions with the weapon are caused by dirty or improperly cleaned chambers.
- iii. Use a bore brush soaked in solvent to clean the barrel bore. Push the brush through from the chamber end to reduce the risk of damage to the barrel crown.
- iv. After brushing the bore and chamber, follow with dry patches until the patches come out clean.
- v. All other parts should be cleaned with solvent and a plastic bristle toothbrush.
- vi. Remove all solvents and apply a thin coating of lubrication on all metal parts prior to reassembly.

D. Skill Development

- i. Instructors will demonstrate how to properly assemble and disassemble a patrol rifle and how to properly clean a patrol rifle.
- ii. When directed by instructors, students will properly assemble and disassemble a patrol rifle and will properly clean a patrol rifle.

(5)

(7)

San Luis Obispo Sheriff's Office – Presenter 2440
Firearms / Tactical Rifle Course – Course 32075
Expanded Course Outline
16-Hour Training

VII. Fundamentals of Marksmanship

A. Carry Positions

i. Sul

1. Muzzle pointed at the ground.
2. Receiver of rifle is lying across the body.
3. Muzzle approximately 5-15 degrees off the point of your feet.
4. Grip on rifle is pistol grip and forend.
5. Buttstock out of the shoulder and lying across, but close.
6. This position allows one to move safely around other people in close-quarters environments and lowers the risk of sweeping them with the muzzle.
7. While this is a safer position (due to the muzzle being pointed downwards greatly), the time to present the rifle to address a threat is increased.

ii. Low Ready

1. Muzzle pointed towards the ground.
2. Muzzle is depressed just enough for you to clearly see the area you are addressing without the rifle obstructing your view of the area.
3. Grip on rifle is pistol grip and forend.
4. Toe of the buttstock is still mounted into the shoulder.
5. This position allows one to move safely in areas where other personnel are at a distance from you and the environment is at an extended distance.
6. This position also allows for rapid presentation of the rifle to a threat due to the shallow angle of the muzzle.

iii. High Ready

1. High Ready is almost a reverse image of Low Ready.
2. The user's line of sight has two items in it: the muzzle/front sight of the weapon and the target itself.
3. The rifle buttstock is out of the shoulder, held near the ribcage area just beneath the armpit.
4. Grip on rifle is the pistol grip and the forend.
5. Toe of buttstock is along the forearm of master grip.
6. Just as with the Low Ready, this position allows one to move safely in areas where other personnel are at a distance from you and the environment is at an extended distance.

San Luis Obispo Sheriff's Office – Presenter 2440
Firearms / Tactical Rifle Course – Course 32075
Expanded Course Outline
16-Hour Training

7. This position allows for rapid presentation of the rifle to a threat due to the muzzle already being indexed upwards.
 8. It is the buttstock that gets moved, not the barrel.
 9. Where this position is advantageous is in an environment that has low coverage (typically encountered in rural settings).
- iv. High Port
1. The muzzle is vertical, pointed directly upwards.
 2. Grip on rifle is pistol grip, with buttstock being held into the body via the arm, pressing it into the ribcage area.
 3. This position is advantageous when one needs to move rapidly for an extended distance.
 4. In these circumstances, speed of movement is the priority, not shooting.
 5. By keeping the rifle in close and in line with the body, a person's center of balance is maintained, reducing the potential for loss of balance (tripping and falling) during rapid movement.
- v. Skill Development
1. Instructors will demonstrate the 4 primary carry positions.
 2. When directed by instructors, students will properly assume the 4 primary carry positions.
- B. Firing Positions
- i. Standing
1. Feet shoulder width apart, weight displaced slightly forward on balls of feet.
 2. Primary foot is placed rearward at the same distance as the feet are apart.
 3. Knees slightly bent, not locked.
 4. The head is level for good balance.
 5. The rifle is brought to the face and then placed into the shoulder.
 6. The butt of the rifle is in the shoulder, close to the neck.
 7. The face is firmly against the stock, with the eyes looking straight down the sights.
- ii. Kneeling
1. The butt of the rifle is in the shoulder, close to the neck.
 2. The face is firmly against the stock, with the eyes looking straight down the sights.

(7)

San Luis Obispo Sheriff's Office – Presenter 2440
Firearms / Tactical Rifle Course – Course 32075
Expanded Course Outline
16-Hour Training

3. Keep the support side foot flat on the ground.
 4. Bending the primary side knee, replace the primary side foot with primary side knee.
 5. Lower yourself to the ground.
 6. Place the firing side heel under the meaty portion of the glutes and sit on the heel.
 7. Toes position (flat or up) are at the shooter's comfort.
 8. Support side leg needs to remain as close to 90 degrees as possible.
 9. Bringing support side heel back close to the downed primary side knee leads to instability.
- iii. Sitting
1. Place the feet approximately shoulder-width apart.
 2. Bend at the knees and lower yourself towards the ground.
 3. Cross ankles seated or open leg seated.
 4. Elbows to the inside of the knees.
 5. Place the butt of the rifle in the shoulder, close to the neck.
 6. The face is firmly against the stock, with the eyes looking straight down the sights.
- iv. Prone
1. From the standing position, move to the kneeling position. From the kneeling position, place both knees on the ground.
 2. Support side hand breaks its grip on the forend and is placed on the ground, forward of the shooter.
 3. The butt of the rifle is in the shoulder, close to the neck.
 4. The face is firmly against the stock, with the eyes looking straight down the sights.
 5. Legs are apart slightly.
 6. Rifle, upper torso, and lower torso in alignment.
- v. Skill Development
1. Instructors will demonstrate the 4 firing positions.
 2. When directed by instructors, students will properly assume the 4 primary firing positions.
- C. Sight Alignment / Sight Picture
- i. Sight Alignment
1. For "iron sights," this is the relationship between your eye, the rear sight, and the front sight.

(7)

San Luis Obispo Sheriff's Office – Presenter 2440
Firearms / Tactical Rifle Course – Course 32075
Expanded Course Outline
16-Hour Training

2. For an optic, it is the relationship between your eye and the reticle inside the optic.
- ii. Sight Picture
 1. This is the actual act of aiming the sighting system at the desired point of impact.
 2. Staying target focused, place the sights on the target area where you want the bullet to approximately impact.
- iii. Stance/Stable Position
 1. This is the function of how you stabilize the weapon system to the target.
 2. A consistent base of stability needs to be maintained throughout the entire shot process to ensure the most accurate engagement.
- iv. Trigger Control
 1. The continuous control of what and when to engage a target.
 2. Not maintaining proper trigger control will cause dispersion in your grouping.
 3. Your finger should lay flat and natural on the trigger.
 4. There is no designated spot to index; finger length varies from person to person.
 5. Ensure your thumb and pad of hand are resting naturally on the pistol grip and are not providing counteracting pressure.
 6. Trigger press should be executed in a consistent, controlled, “straight back” manner.
 - a. Trigger break should never surprise you. YOU CHOOSE when the shot is taken, and you should do so in a controlled, planned manner. Being "surprised" by the shot can lead to a flinch, a negative anticipation that can have a detrimental effect on your entire process.
- v. Breath Control
 1. The ability to breathe calmly and control its cadence. Failing to do so can cause dispersion in your point of impact and make it harder to achieve stability.
 2. Breaking a shot during your natural respiratory pause is the best way to remain consistent and remove 99% of the movement in your system.
- vi. Follow Through

San Luis Obispo Sheriff's Office – Presenter 2440
Firearms / Tactical Rifle Course – Course 32075
Expanded Course Outline
16-Hour Training

1. Prepare for the next shot.

D. Shooting Responses

i. Standard Defensive Shooting Response

1. Firing several shots aimed at "center mass" or thoracic cavity of the target, focusing on stopping the threat in a rapid time frame.
2. Each round fired is evaluated for its effectiveness on the target.
3. Once the threat situation has stopped, the shooting response ends.

ii. Failure Drill

1. Starting with firing several shots in Standard Defensive Shooting Response, but during the shooting (and subsequent evaluations), it is determined the shots are ineffective and not stopping the threat.
2. The shooter transitions to the head (Cranial-Ocular area) and delivers one round to this area.
3. Firing multiple rounds in rapid succession is not performed due to the need to deliver accurate fire (because of reduced target size).

iii. Non-Standard Defensive Shooting Response

1. Starting with firing several shots (akin to the Standard Defensive Response), but during the shooting (and subsequent evaluations), it is determined the shots are ineffective and not stopping the threat.
2. The shooter transitions to the pelvic girdle area of the threat and fires several rounds at this area.
3. Each round fired is evaluated for its effectiveness on the target. Once the threat situation has stopped, the shooting response ends.

iv. Immediate Stop Response

1. Firing one precisely aimed round, focused on striking the cranial-ocular area of the threat.
2. This response forgoes any shots to the body or pelvic girdle due to the nature of the threat (hostage situation, a suspect wearing full body armor, suspect effectively using cover to their advantage).

San Luis Obispo Sheriff's Office – Presenter 2440
Firearms / Tactical Rifle Course – Course 32075
Expanded Course Outline
16-Hour Training

(7)

v. Skill Development

1. Instructors will demonstrate the 4 shooting responses.
2. When directed by instructors, students will engage a designated target using the described shooting responses.

E. After Action Drills

- i. After Action drills are performed after a shooting has occurred.
- ii. It is performed to ensure:
 1. The suspect is no longer an active threat to the officer.
 2. The officer is not injured or identifies the level of injury.
 3. The officer's weapon is functional or identifies a malfunction/stoppage.
 4. It performs a security check to see if there are additional threats to the officer present.
 5. Is the officer in a safe location, or should they move to a safer area?
- iii. An After-Action drill is performed by:
 1. Scanning and moving in the area, looking in a 360-degree arc.
 2. The officer will attempt to look at all areas.
 - a. Short, medium, and long distances.
 - b. Low, medium, and high elevations.

F. Reloads

- i. Feeding the weapon during combative actions.
- ii. Combat Reloads
 1. Done when firing several rounds, and the magazine has been depleted.
 2. Diagnose the problem.
 3. Take buttstock out of shoulder and place in ribcage area, muzzle upwards.
 4. Place the rifle inside your working space for ease of operation.
 5. Depress magazine release and remove the magazine.
 6. Discard magazine.
 7. Obtain loaded magazine, and “index” it.
 8. Align the top of the magazine with the bottom of magazine well (on the rifle) and insert.
 9. Press bolt release with the thumb or strike bolt release with the palm of the support side hand.
- iii. “Administrative”/“Tactical” Reload

San Luis Obispo Sheriff's Office – Presenter 2440
Firearms / Tactical Rifle Course – Course 32075
Expanded Course Outline
16-Hour Training

1. Done when the fight may be over, but the potential for continued action exists.
 2. You are purposefully removing a partially depleted magazine and loading a fully loaded magazine in preparation for further action.
 3. “Reload with retention”
 4. “V” reload
 5. “L” reload
- iv. Skill Development
1. Instructors will demonstrate how to properly reload a patrol rifle under varying conditions.
 2. When directed by instructors and during the course of any subsequent live fire drills, students will properly conduct reloads of the patrol rifle.

(7)

VIII. Tactical Considerations

A. Use of Cover/Concealment

- i. Cover
 1. Anything you can get behind that will stop incoming projectiles.
 2. If it stops incoming rounds, it will stop and/or deflect outgoing fire.
 3. Distance to Cover is irrelevant.
- ii. Concealment
 1. Anything you use to reduce your presence/profile in an environment.
 2. It can work both ways.
 3. It can conceal your presence, but if used improperly, it can conceal the opponent's presence.
 4. Concealment is not Cover
- iii. Approach to cover
 1. Straight line approach, not diagonal.
- iv. Set distance from cover
 1. Staying a distance off a piece of cover is advantageous, as it allows for a better field of view of your environment.
- v. Establish an interval distance
 1. When approaching the cover, put an arm out and touch the cover. Then take a step rearward.

(6)

San Luis Obispo Sheriff's Office – Presenter 2440
Firearms / Tactical Rifle Course – Course 32075
Expanded Course Outline
16-Hour Training

2. This establishes a minimum working distance off any cover (regardless of size or type).
 3. Avoid getting “sucked in” to the cover or closing the distance to cover to maintain situational awareness.
- vi. Do not “hug” cover
1. Resist the urge to get as close to the cover as possible. This is detrimental to your survival.
 2. In typical distances encountered by Law Enforcement (0-100 yards), bracing off a barricade is unnecessary.
- vii. Exposing/using cover
1. You must be bilateral in your weapon capabilities.
 2. Mechanical Offset issues
 3. When pieing, do not lead with a leg or have an elbow flared out.
- viii. When pieing, lead with the head and muzzle.
1. Keep the lower body behind cover.
 2. Use the upper torso to lean around the cover.
- ix. Kneeling while using cover/exposing
1. If weapon is being held on primary right side, the right knee is planted.
 2. If weapon is being held on primary left side, the left knee is planted.
 3. This prevents overexposure of legs when pieing from a kneeling position.
 4. It is also commonly said that having the rifle side knee up will allow one to “fall behind cover” if shot.
- x. Skill Development
1. Instructors will demonstrate proper use of cover and concealment.
 2. When directed by instructors, students will properly utilize cover and concealment, applying the concepts discussed and demonstrated.
- B. Multiple Threats
- i. If multiple threats exist, movement is critical.
 1. Attempt to rapidly move laterally, to place opponents in line with one another.
 2. This will reduce the shooter’s need to split their attention and look at multiple locations.

(7)

San Luis Obispo Sheriff's Office – Presenter 2440
Firearms / Tactical Rifle Course – Course 32075
Expanded Course Outline
16-Hour Training

- ii. If movement is not as effective due to multiple suspect movements, the need to place fire on multiple targets may exist.
 - 1. Prioritize which target poses the greatest threat to you and engage that threat first.
 - 2. Transfer the muzzle towards the second threat by driving with the knees in that direction. Engage secondary threat.
 - 3. Drive the muzzle back to the original threat by driving with the knees, and add additional rounds to that threat (if necessary).
- iii. If threats are staggered (one threat is closer to you than the other/others)
 - 1. Address the threat that is highest to you and in closest proximity.
- iv. Skill Development
 - 1. Instructors will demonstrate how to engage multiple threats.
 - 2. When directed by instructors, students will properly engage multiple threats.

(7)

C. Alternative Shooting Positions

- i. As the world is not explicitly built right or left-handed, ballistic coverage and open portals to fire from can appear at varying heights.
 - 1. Roll Over Prone
 - 2. Double Kneel
 - 3. Fetal (low/high)
 - 4. Flat Squat
 - 5. Supine

ii. Skill Development

- 1. Instructors will demonstrate utilizing alternative shooting positions.
- 2. When directed by instructors, students will properly utilize alternative shooting positions.

(7)

D. Shooting on the Move

- i. Short-distance forward movement
 - 1. This movement is typically performed to cover short distances, where rifle stability to shoot accurately is greater than the need to cover ground quickly.
 - 2. Feet, hips, and shoulders squared to the threat.
 - 3. Feet move heel to toe, rolling on the outer edge of foot.
 - 4. Toes point to the area moving into.
 - 5. Knees bent slightly and close to one another.

San Luis Obispo Sheriff's Office – Presenter 2440
Firearms / Tactical Rifle Course – Course 32075
Expanded Course Outline
16-Hour Training

6. Legs kept underneath the body.
 7. Small steps, not large strides.
 8. Lower body supports the movement, and the upper body supports the rifle.
- ii. Long-distance forward movement
 1. This movement is typically performed to cover extended distances, where rapid movement is of greater importance than the need to fire the rifle.
 2. Feet, hips, and shoulders squared to the threat.
 3. Point the muzzle of weapon up and hold the rifle in High Port.
 4. Run to the threat area / Run through the threat area / Run out of the threat area.
 - iii. Lateral movement
 1. Lateral movement is performed similarly to Short distance forward movement.
 2. Point your feet in the direction you need to move and begin forward movement in that lateral direction.
 3. If engagement of a threat is oblique to the shooter, a torso twist is made to facilitate pointing the rifle at the threat.
 4. This is not a short-distance "sidestep" movement.
 - iv. Skill Development
 1. Instructors will demonstrate proper shooting-on-the-move techniques, including short-distance forward movement, long-distance forward movement, and lateral movement.
 2. When directed by instructors, students will properly utilize short-distance forward movement, long-distance forward movement, and lateral movement techniques.

E. Bilateral Shooting

- i. It is essential to know how to use the rifle ambidextrously.
 1. The world is not built with right-handed only.
 2. To minimize one's presence when using ballistic coverage, it is important to be able to use that to its full advantage.
- ii. With rifle mounted in primary shoulder, pointed towards threat:
 1. Push weapon (muzzle leading) forward, removing stock from shoulder.
 2. Transfer the buttstock to the support side shoulder and reset the buttstock into support side shoulder.

(7)

San Luis Obispo Sheriff's Office – Presenter 2440
Firearms / Tactical Rifle Course – Course 32075
Expanded Course Outline
16-Hour Training

3. Remove primary grip from pistol grip, and grasp the magazine well area.
4. Remove support hand forend grip, and grasp pistol grip.
5. Adjust feet into new standing stance.
- iii. Adjust grip for comfort.
- iv. Skill Development
 1. Instructors will demonstrate bilateral shooting.
 2. When directed by instructors, students will properly utilize the bi-lateral shooting technique.

(7)

IX. Malfunctions

A. 4 Types of Malfunctions

- i. Type 1: "Failure to Fire / Failure to Feed"
- ii. Type 2: "Stove Pipe"
- iii. Type 3: Failure to Extract
- iv. Type 4: "Double Feed"
- v. Skill Development

(7)

1. Instructors will demonstrate how to clear each malfunction technique.
2. When directed by instructors, students will properly clear each malfunction type.

B. Backup Iron Sight Deployment

- i. Used when the optic stops functioning due to LED stops working (various reasons) or unexplainable loss of zero.
- ii. Used if the rifle is equipped with folding mechanical sights, mounted to the top portion of the upper receiver (not offset).
 1. If the rifle is equipped with non-folding fixed backup sights, immediately utilize mechanical sighting system fundamentals.
- iii. Assessment of the situation is critical.
 1. Determine if you are at a distance where you can take the time to deploy the sights or if an emergency transition to a different functional weapon system is the best choice.
 2. If deployment of a secondary rifle sighting system is appropriate, use support side hand to perform manipulations.
 3. Use mechanical sighting system fundamentals.

C. Handgun Transitions

- i. Two types
 1. "Emergency"

San Luis Obispo Sheriff's Office – Presenter 2440
Firearms / Tactical Rifle Course – Course 32075
Expanded Course Outline
16-Hour Training

- a. Used when there is a problem with the primary rifle, and there is insufficient time (due to threat proximity and situation development) to evaluate/correct the problem.
- b. Emergency Handgun Transition
- 2. "Constant Cover"
 - a. Used when the overall size of the rifle is inappropriate due to the smaller physical location (building search with closets, bathrooms, etc.), and a smaller weapon system would be more appropriate.
 - b. Constant Cover Transition
- ii. Skill Development
 - 1. Instructors will demonstrate the two types of handgun transitions.
 - 2. When directed by instructors, students will properly utilize the two handgun transition techniques.

(7)

X. Qualification

- A. Students will complete the Department Patrol Rifle Qualification
 - i. Marksmanship and weapons handling will be evaluated

(7)

XI. Course Closure

- A. Firearm maintenance/cleaning
- B. Course debrief
- C. Certificates