



Emeryville Police Department  
Rifle Training (16 Hours)  
CCN: 1690-32175-20

Course Goal: The course will provide the trainee with the minimum topics of rifle training required in the POST Perishable Skills Training Program (PSP). This course complies with the legislative content and mandates of AB 392, SB 230, and PC 835a.

Course Objectives:

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

1. Demonstrate knowledge of the Emeryville Police Department Use of Force, Officer Involved Shooting, and Firearms Policies.
2. Demonstrate Articulate the Totally of the Circumstance
3. Demonstrate their understanding of the Four Basic Safety Rules for handling firearms.
4. Demonstrate the ability to field strip the weapon and to properly clean and maintain it.
5. Demonstrate the ability to properly load, unload, and fire the weapon and to clear malfunctions that might occur with the weapon.
6. Demonstrate the ability to apply the fundamentals for rifle marksmanship to fire accurately from the prone, kneeling, sitting, and standing positions.
7. Demonstrate proficiency with the weapon and obtain agency qualification.
8. Demonstrate an understanding of the legal standard for use of force, to include:
  - A. Use of Force, Officer Involved Shooting and Firearms policy review and case laws
  - B. 835 (a) PC
  - C. Duty of Intercede



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- D. Force Options and Force Continuum
- E. Imminent Threats
- F. Stress and Performance
- G. Totality of the Circumstances
- H. Environmental Considerations
- I. Time and Distance
- J. Subjects with mental illness and disabilities
- K. Suicide by Cop and Subjects Danger Only to Themselves
- L. Tactical Re-Positioning
- M. Drawing weapons
- N. Searching/Handcuffing Techniques
- O. Officer Handgun Retention
- P. De-Escalation Tactics
- Q. Rendering Medical Aid
- R. Report Writing and Articulation

4. Testing: Minimum standards of performance shall be tested by a Firearms Instructor observing the trainee during their performance to include the final qualification test. If the trainee does not meet minimum standards, as established by the presenter, remediation will be provided until the standard is met.

Expanded Course Outline

- I) Course Administration
  - A) Class Roster
  - B) Course Goals, Objectives and Safety Policy
- II) Use of Lethal Force Policy and Legal Topics
  - A) Review and discuss current department policies
    - 1) Use of Force
    - 2) Firearms
    - 3) Officer Involved Shooting
  - B) Use of Deadly Force Guidelines
    - 1) Deadly force - 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 (Penal Code 835a).
      - a) An officer may use deadly force to protect him/herself or others from what he/she reasonably believes is an



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imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or another person.

- b) An officer may use deadly force to apprehend a fleeing person for any felony that threatened or resulted in death or serious bodily injury, if the officer reasonably believes that the person will cause death or serious bodily injury to another unless immediately apprehended.
- c) Where feasible, the 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.

2) Shooting at moving vehicles

- a) An officer should only discharge a firearm at a moving vehicle or its occupants when the officer reasonably believes there are no other reasonable means available to avert the threat of the vehicle, or if deadly force other than the vehicle is directed at the officer or others.

3) De-escalation

- a) Time and Distance: Do I need to act immediately?
- b) Additional resources: Are there additional resources that could help resolve this situation?
- c) Less lethal options: What options/tools are available?
- d) Desired Outcome: What am I trying to achieve?
- e) Have we exhausted available options?

C) Duty to Intercede

- 1) Any Officer present and observing another Officer using force that is clearly beyond that which is objectively reasonable under the circumstances shall, when in a position to do so, intercede to prevent the use of unreasonable force.

D) Use of Force Documentation

- 1) Any use of force by a member of this department shall be documented promptly, completely, and accurately in an appropriate report, depending on the nature of the incident.
- 2) The Officer should articulate the factors perceived and why he/she believed the use of force was reasonable under the circumstances.
- 3) BWC activation, "Early and Often"
- 4) Supervisor notification



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E) Reasonable Force Standard

1. Graham v. Connor

a. 835(a) P.C.

1. Circumstances where Peace Officers may use force

- 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 effect an arrest, to prevent escape, or to overcome resistance.

2. Reasonable Officer/Totality of the Circumstances

- The decision by a Peace Officer to use force shall be evaluated from the perspective of a reasonable officer in the same situation. Based on the totality of the circumstances known to or perceived by the officer at the time rather than with the benefit of hindsight. Totality of the circumstances shall account for occasions when officers may be forced to make quick judgments about using force.

3. Respect of human life

- The authority to use physical force 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. Every person has a right to be free from excessive use of force by officers acting under color of law.

4. Persons with disabilities

- Individuals with physical, mental health, developmental, or intellectual disabilities are significantly more likely to experience greater levels of physical force during police interactions, as their disability may affect their ability to understand or comply with commands from peace officers. It is estimated that individuals with disabilities are involved in between one-third and one-half of all fatal encounters with law enforcement.

F) Duty to Intercede

1. Observing-

SB 230 – A requirement that an Officer intercede when present and observing another Officer using force that is clearly beyond that which is necessary, as determined by an objectively reasonable Officer under the circumstances,



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considering the possibility that other Officers may have additional information regarding the threat posed by a subject.

2. Supervisor notification -

SB 230 – A requirement that Officers report potential excessive force to a supervising Officer when present and observing another Officer using force that the Officer believes to be beyond that which is necessary, as determined by an objectively reasonable officer under the circumstances based upon the totality of information known to the Officer.

G) Supervisors Responsibilities

- a. Ensuring the Use of Force evaluation steps are completed per Use of Force General Order after force is applied.
- b. Citizen complaints
- c. IA reporting and tracking IA PRO and Blue team
- d. State Required Reporting /Department of Justice Reporting
- e. Use of Force committee

H) Medical Assistance

SB 230 - A requirement that Officers promptly provide, if properly trained, or otherwise promptly procure medical assistance for persons injured in a use of force incident, when reasonable and safe to do so.

1. Evaluation
2. C.A.B and emergency wound care
3. Medical Staging
4. Evidence Documentation

III. Force Options and De-Escalation

SB 230 - Officers utilize de-escalation techniques, crisis intervention tactics, and other alternatives to force when feasible.

- A. Force Options
  1. Visual Presence
  2. Use of available resources
  3. Command Presence



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4. Verbal Command
5. Personal Body Weapons
6. Impact Weapons, OC, Taser (Transitioning)
7. Restraint Devices
8. Lethal Force
9. Imminent Threat
10. Environmental Factors
11. Totality of Circumstances

SB 230 - A requirement that Officers consider their surroundings and potential risks to bystanders, to the extent reasonable under the circumstances, before discharging a firearm.

**B. De-escalation**

1. Self-Control and Situation awareness
2. Effective Communication skills that offer solutions with no force
3. Proper scene assessment (Using cover, time, and distance to assist with scene management)
4. Gaining voluntary compliance
5. Use of available resources, Crisis Intervention Officers, Mobile Crisis Team, medical professionals, translation services,
6. Un-bias policing, cultural competency, and stigmas

**C. Dispatcher Contribution**

1. Information Gathering
2. History
3. Recourses
4. Dispatch De-escalation

**D. Force Continuum**

1. Cooperative
2. Passive or Low-Level Resistance
3. Active Resistance or Assaultive Behavior
4. Life Threatening Assault or likely to cause great bodily harm
5. Deadly Force Guidelines
5. Articulation of Totality of the Circumstance
6. BWCs
7. Evidence Gathering



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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

I. COURSE INTRODUCTION

A. Instructors to request all rifles be cased or grounded

1. Any loaded weapons to be identified and cleared by instructors
  - a. Introducing students to the PUSH-PULL-TILT-RACK concept
  - b. The Student will learn this procedure as the basic operating drill, for preparing the patrol rifle for live fire:
    - 1) PUSH the magazine into the magazine well, cartridge nose in the direction of the muzzle, straight up until an audible “click” is heard
    - 2) PULL on the magazine to ensure it is inserted/locked into position
    - 3) TILT the rifle to the side and downward (for gravity assist when the bolt is released forward)
    - 4) RACK the charging handle to the rear and release to allow the strength of the buffer spring to close the action.
    - 5) Place the selector on SAFE

B. INTRODUCTIONS and COURSE REGISTRATION

1. Instructors should state the following:
  - a. Time in law enforcement
  - b. Time in firearms training
  - c. Specialty training and assignments

C. Use of Lethal Force Policy

1. Review and discuss current department policies
  - a. Use of Force
  - b. Firearms and Rifle Policy
2. Discuss the circumstances of the Use of Deadly Force
  - a. Deadly force - 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 (Penal Code 835a).
  - b. An officer may use deadly force to protect him/herself or others from what he/she reasonably believes is an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or another person.



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- c. An officer may use deadly force to apprehend a fleeing person for any felony that threatened or resulted in death or serious bodily injury, if the officer reasonably believes that the person will cause death or serious bodily injury to another unless immediately apprehended.
- d. Where feasible, the 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.
2. Shooting at moving vehicles (Policy 300.4.1)
  - a. An officer should only discharge a firearm at a moving vehicle or its occupants when the officer reasonably believes there are no other reasonable means available to avert the threat of the vehicle, or if deadly force other than the vehicle is directed at the officer or others.
3. De-escalation
  - a. Time and Distance: Do I need to act immediately?
  - b. Additional resources: Are there additional resources that could help resolve this situation.
  - c. Less lethal options: What options/tools are available?
  - d. Desired Outcome: What am I trying to achieve?
  - e. Have we exhausted available options?
4. Medical - Duty to render aid
5. Discuss the Duty to Intercede (Policy 300.2.1)
  - a. Any Officer present and observing another Officer using force that is clearly beyond that which is objectively reasonable under the circumstances shall, when in a position to do so, intercede to prevent the use of unreasonable force.
6. Use of Force Documentation (Policy 300.5)
  - a. Any use of force by a member of this department shall be documented promptly, completely and accurately in an appropriate report, depending on the nature of the incident.
  - b. The Officer should articulate the factors perceived and why he/she believed the use of force was reasonable under the circumstances.
7. BWC activation, "Early and Often" (Policy 425)

D. SAFETY DISCUSSION

1. Firearms Safety Rules (\*3):
  - a. Rule 1: All guns are always considered loaded and should be treated as such.
  - b. Rule 2: Keep the muzzle pointed in a safe direction.
  - c. Rule 3: Keep your finger off the trigger and out of the trigger guard until ready to fire.
  - d. Rule 4: Be sure of your target and beyond.
2. Other Safety Considerations (\*3):





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- a. Safety is everyone's responsibility. Should anyone see an unsafe condition; they should immediately bring it to the attention of the group.
- b. If a student "sweeps", "covers", or "lasers" anybody with the muzzle of his/her rifle, s/he will be warned the first time, and EXPELLED from the course for a second violation.
- c. Anyone may call a "Cease Fire!" at any time!
- d. No live ammunition is allowed in the classroom at any time!
- e. All student rifles must have a safety device installed at all times except for live firing of ammunition and maintenance.
- f. It is preferred that all instructors utilize "blue" or "red" plastic rifles/pistols for demonstration purposes. When teaching a technique that requires the actual cycling of a weapon, a real weapon will only be used after a safety device has been installed.
- g. Safety Policy will be given as a handout to each student.

E. BACKGROUND / COURSE EXPECTATIONS

1. All students SHOULD be able to meet the following expectations:
  - a. SAFETY AT ALL TIMES
  - b. Students should ALREADY be proficient in the use of the police pistol
  - c. Be able to identify all major parts of the rifle
  - d. Have a basic understanding of the rifle's inherent capabilities
  - e. Demonstrate proficiency in loading, unloading, clearing of malfunctions, and firing the rifle
  - f. Demonstrate proficiency in disassembly (field-stripping) and assembly of the rifle
  - g. Demonstrate proficiency in the safe carrying, retaining and controlling the rifle via the use of the rifle sling (3-point slings and variants strongly recommended)
  - h. Demonstrate proficiency in transitioning from rifle to pistol, and from the pistol back to the rifle
  - i. Demonstrate proficiency in the use of the flashlight in tandem with the rifle
  - j. Demonstrate proficiency with the use of the rifle at night or low-light conditions
  - k. The ability to pass the FBI Rifle Qualification Course with 80%
2. The Lead Instructor will advise the students that this course is designed to provide fundamental safety and operating techniques for the AR15 variant patrol



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rifle. This basic course is not a SWAT Rifle Course and NOT an Advanced Rifle Course.

F. LEGAL UPDATE (\*1)

1. Penal Code 32610(b) (\*1)
  - a. Course discussions will include all legislation as well as legal requirements, aspects and implications associated with possession and use of patrol rifles for law enforcement
2. Penal Code 33220(b) (\*1)
  - a. The course will satisfy the POST 1081 Minimum Standards for the Rifle Course Part II – 16 Hours

G. PURPOSE OF THE PATROL RIFLE (\*2):

1. The Patrol Rifle's history in law enforcement.
2. Advantages / Disadvantages of the Patrol Rifle vs. Pistol minimally to include.
  - a. Size pros and cons
  - b. Concealment
  - c. Accuracy
  - d. Distance
  - e. Firepower (defined as magazine capacity)
  - f. Barrier / Soft Body Armor Penetration and
3. Patrol Rifle ammunition tends to over-penetrate LESS in objects than pistols round do.
4. Patrol Rifle ammunition tends to expand / fragment more dramatically and consistently, without over-penetration!

H. NOMENCLATURE -Students will be able to identify, verbally and by sight, the following parts of the rifle:

1. Upper receiver group:
  - a. Rear sight
  - b. Front sight
  - c. Hand guards
  - d. Charging handle
  - e. Ejection port
  - f. Dust cover
2. And the following if present:
  - a. Forward assist
  - b. Carrying handle
  - c. Brass deflector
  - d. Flash suppressor
3. Lower receiver group: Stock, trigger group, selector lever, magazine well, magazine release, bolt lock, bolt release, and takedown pins



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4. Bolt carrier group:
    - a. Bolt, bolt carrier
    - b. Gas key
    - c. Firing pin,
    - d. Firing pin retaining pin,
    - e. Cam pin
    - f. Ejector, and extractor
  5. Magazine: Body, floor plate, follower, and spring.
- I. USE OF THE FLASHLIGHT DISCUSSION
1. Students will be familiar with the following techniques:
    - a. Flashlight Mounted on Rifle
    - b. Non-mounted Flashlight / Rifle Techniques
    - c. Side button Flashlight activation
    - d. Rear button Flashlight activation
- J. FIREARM CARE -DISASSEMBLY / REASSEMBLY / CLEANING (FIELD STRIPPING) (\*5)
1. Removal of Bolt Carrier Group from Upper/Lower Receiver Groups:
    - a. Remove Magazine.
    - b. Lock bolt to the rear.
    - c. Safety engaged.
    - d. Mechanically, Visually, and Physically (MVP) inspect the empty chamber, ejection port, and magazine well.
    - e. Release bolt forward.
    - f. Push rear disassembly pin.
    - g. Pull charging handle to the rear.
    - h. Capture the bolt carrier group.
  2. Disassembly of Bolt Carrier Group:
    - a. Remove the firing pin retaining pin.
    - b. Pull the firing pin out.
    - c. Rotate the cam pin 90 degrees and pull out.
    - d. Pull bolt from bolt carrier.
  3. Cleaning / Lubricating of Weapon (\*5):
    - a. Clean and lightly lubricate barrel using rods, brass brush, and patches.
    - b. Clean barrel chamber using chamber brush and patches.
    - c. Clean exterior of weapon with rag and light oil can be used if needed.
    - d. Clean and lightly oil all parts of bolt carrier group using brass brush, patches, and/or a rag.
  4. Re-Assembly of Bolt Carrier Group:



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- a. Insert bolt into bolt carrier. While holding bolt carrier in the hand, turn and face bolt towards your face. Rotate bolt so the extractor is in roughly the 10 o'clock position.
  - b. Insert cam pin and rotate 90 degrees.
  - c. Insert firing pin. Press on back of firing pin to ensure it is fully inserted. (This will cause major problems if it is not!)
  - d. Insert firing pin retaining pin.
  - e. Holding onto bolt carrier, "snap" the entire mechanism so the bolt moves to its most forward position. (This is known as "cam snap" and is needed to insert the bolt carrier group back into the upper receiver group.
5. Re-Assembly of Weapon:
- a. Turn upper receiver so the top of the weapon is facing the floor, barrel is parallel with the floor.
  - b. Insert charging handle (if removed) and pull out roughly 2-3 inches.
  - c. Perform "cam snap" with bolt carrier group and insert into upper receiver group with bolt facing barrel (forward) and gas key inserted into the charging handle.
  - d. Push bolt carrier and charging handle forward until the charging handle "clicks" into place.
  - e. Ensure hammer is cocked.
  - f. Connect upper receiver to lower receiver and push in takedown pins.
6. Function Check WITH EMPTY WEAPON
- a. Charge weapon and place on "safe." Pull trigger – nothing should happen.
  - b. Charge weapon and place on "fire" (semi-automatic). Pull trigger – hammer should fall. Keeping trigger pulled to rear, cock weapon again and slowly release trigger. Noticeable trigger reset should be heard and felt.
- K. GUN HANDLING / SLINGS / "The Combat TRIAD"
1. "The SLING is to the RIFLE, what the HOLSTER is to the PISTOL".
  2. THE USE OF THE 3-POINT SLING IS STRONGLY ENCOURAGED
  3. The Student is introduced to the meanings of the following SAFETY terms:
    - a. "TOTALLY SAFE"
    - b. "Let 'em Hang!"
  4. The 2-POINT SLING IS DISCOURAGED; however, for those students, who must use ONLY what he/she is issued – the 2-POINT sling must be used ONLY in the recommended and prescribed manner
    - a. DISADVANTAGES of the 2-POINT sling:
      1. Not secured to the body during reloads
      2. Pistol must be fired one-handed during transitions
      3. Requires slinging or abandonment for two-handed pistol reloading



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4. The Student will become familiar with “The Combat Triad” (\*6)
  - a. Mindset
  - b. Marksmanship
  - c. Gun Handling
5. The Student will be familiar with the following gun handling positions / protocols:
  - a. Low Ready
  - b. Guard Position
  - c. “Do you have the rifle? – I have the rifle!”
  
- L. **BALLISTICS / TRAJECTORIES OVERVIEW (\*4)**
  1. **BALLISTICS:** The standard 55-grain Full Metal Jacket (FMJ) is sensitive to speed, and needs to go no slower than 2650 feet per second (fps) at the muzzle to maximize terminal ballistic potential.
  2. **BARRELS SHORTER THAN 16 INCHES** overall are **DISCOURAGED**, as special ammunition must be used to maintain accuracy, penetration, and fps.
  3. **TWIST RATES AND BULLET WEIGHTS:**
    - a. Rifle barrels with a twist rate of 1 rotation in 14 inches or **SLOWER** should use bullets **NO HEAVIER** than 55 grains – as tumbling (destabilization) may occur.
    - b. Rifle barrels with a twist rate of 1 rotation in 7 inches or **FASTER** should use bullets **NO LIGHTER** than 55 grains – as the bullet may come apart (pre-fragment) before striking the target.
    - c. Students should consult their Department Armorers or Firearms Instructors on any of these policy issues. Ballistic tip bullets, such as the Silvertip and TAP Round may be mentioned.
  4. **TRAJECTORY (Arc of Flight for projectile):**
    - a. As to the trajectory of the .223 Remington/5.56 NATO, the initial intersection at 50 yards is essentially the same point of impact at the secondary intersection at 200 yards.
    - b. While there is a nominal difference in the point of impact of approximately 1-3 inches, between 50 and 250-yards, this small difference is acceptable for the police mission.
  5. Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturers' Institute (SAAMI) vs. NATO: NATO chambers will take SAAMI ammunition, but NATO ammunition does not function well in SAAMI chambers.
  
- M. **MARKSMANSHIP FUNDAMENTALS (\*6)**
  1. Discuss the following fundamentals:
    - a. Eye Dominance Exercise: The rifle should be shouldered on the same side as the dominant eye.
    - b. Sight Alignment: The relationship between the rear and front sights.
    - c. Sight picture: The front sight needs to be CLEAR



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- d. Trigger Squeeze: Constant pressure to the rear of the gun – using just the PAD of the index finger – where the center of the index fingerprint is found.
- e. Follow-Through: Maintaining sight alignment and sight picture until the shot is complete.
2. BRASS: To help maximize rifle accuracy, use the following acronym.
  - a. Breathe (hold it, then exhale slowly)
  - b. Relax
  - c. Aim
  - d. Squeeze (prelude to TRIGGER RESET done now)
  - e. Surprise! (Break of trigger)
3. Zeroing Briefing:
  - a. Move the rear sight in the same direction as the bullet.
  - b. If electronic/optical sights are to be used, the sight's reticle should be moved in the direction of the bullet impact.
  - c. If the front sight is to be moved, it moves in the OPPOSITE direction of the bullet impact.

N. LOADING, UNLOADING & CLEARING PRACTICAL

1. LOADING

- a. Magazines
  - 1) The follower of the magazine has a simulated round of ammunition molded into it. Ammunition should be inserted into the magazine so it faces the same direction of the molded piece.
  - 2) Ammunition should be placed in from the top and pushed squarely downward.
  - 3) Advise on loaders and stripper clips
  - 4) 28 rounds in a 30 round magazine.
- b. PUSH-PULL-TILT-RACK
  - 1) PUSH the magazine into the magazine well, cartridge nose in the direction of the muzzle, straight up until an audible “click” is heard
  - 2) PULL on the magazine to ensure it is inserted/locked into position
  - 3) TILT the rifle to the side and downward (for gravity assist when the bolt is released forward)
  - 4) RACK the charging handle to the rear and release to allow the strength of the buffer spring to close the action.
  - 5) Place the selector on SAFE

2. UNLOADING / CLEARING

- a. Place the selector on SAFE
- b. PRESS the magazine release and REMOVE the magazine
- c. RACK the charging handle – but DO NOT RELEASE IT



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- d. PRESS the bolt stop button – release the bolt SLOWLY – locking it OPEN
3. MVP check the Chamber, Ejection Port and Magazine Well!
  - a. MECHANICALLY (Rack)
  - b. VISUALLY (Look)
  - c. PHYSICALLY (Insert finger)
- O. ZEROING OF RIFLES PRACTICAL:
  1. Two Teams will zero at a time. Two Teams will shoot, while Two Teams are staged for fire.
    - a. Team Leaders will advise when they are ready for further instruction.
    - b. Target retrieval occurs once all Four Teams have completed zeroing. Zeroing should occur twice.
  2. Loading and Operating the Rifle: RANGE SAFETY PROTOCOL COMMANDS:
    - a. “Shooters READY?” (Shooters to give thumbs up) or respond, “Shooter IS READY!” (Asked repeatedly until ALL teams are accounted for).
    - b. “LINE IS READY!” (Once ALL t have responded affirmatively),
    - c. “FROM A SAFE RIFLE (bolt locked open, and on safe), LOAD YOUR RIFLE WITH A MAGAZINE CONTAINING THREE ROUNDS!”
    - d. “PREPARE FOR LIVE FIRE!” (Be alert, and move the selector to fire)
    - e. Beep sound = FIRE!
    - f. ONE LONG WHISTLE BLAST = CEASE FIRE! (Lead Instructor should also say, “CEASE FIRE!”)
- P. TRANSITIONS DRILLS: RIFLE TO PISTOL - Distance: 25 yards or CLOSER
  1. ONLY Two rounds per magazine must be loaded to maximize SAFETY.
  2. When the rifle is EMPTY, the student will assume that rifle has experienced a malfunction, and transition to his/her pistol.
  3. If a 3-point sling is used, the student will release the rifle in a safe fashion, using the rifle shooting support hand to guide the muzzle by the hand guards close to the student’s body – taking care that the muzzle does not strike the ground.
  4. If a 2-point sling is used, the student will release the operating hand, using the pistol shooting weak hand to guide the muzzle up – close to the student’s



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body – transitioning to the pistol one-handed. This will be different for right-handed shooters who shoot the rifle left-handed due to left eye dominance.

5. Pistols SHOULD be loaded with FULL magazines to simulate real world incidents.
6. TRIGGER RESET should be used during this drill.
7. Sidestepping during transitions should be discussed.

## II. PROTOCOLS FOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT CLASSROOM AND RANGE

### A. Weapons Safety

1. Students already introduced to the safe use of the carry sling will begin each class session after the first morning in a STANDING, SAFE and SLUNG position BEHIND their chairs.
2. Instructors will ensure that all rifles are TOTALLY SAFE (No magazine, bolt locked to the rear, rifle on SAFE) BEFORE the rifles may be placed on tables.
3. Students are henceforth expected to keep their “safe and slung” rifles upon their persons throughout the day (except during the lunch break, OR when necessity dictates)

### B. ON THE RANGE: THE CYCLE OF OPERATION AND MALFUNCTIONS

1. Students will be familiar with the Cycle of Operation:
  - a. Firing
  - b. Extracting
  - c. Ejecting
  - d. Cocking
  - e. Feeding
  - f. Chambering
  - g. Locking
2. Students will be familiar with the respective Malfunctions:
  - a. Failure to Chamber
  - b. Failure to Fire
  - c. Failure to Extract
  - d. Failure to Eject
3. The student will know remedy for two of the four Failures to Function: PUSH-PULL-TILT-RACK
4. The student will know the remedy for a Failure to Extract or Eject: RACK-LOCK-STRIP-TILT-RACK-RACK





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- a. For a Failure to Extract, the bolt MUST BE LOCKED to the rear to relieve spring pressure on the next cartridge.
  - b. For uniformity, we refer to these issues as MALFUNCTIONS. (Schools and courses often refer to these malfunctions in different terms: Stage 1-4 Malfunctions, Stoppages, Stage 2 Malfunctions are often called "Misfires," and Stage 3 Malfunctions are often called "Double-Feeds.")
  - c. Students should consider addressing these malfunctions ONLY FROM BEHIND COVER, and only as reasonable distances provide reaction time. The shooter should also know as they clear a malfunction, his/her threat may have moved.
  - d. The SUPPORT HAND should be used to CLEAR the rifle.
  - e. The FIRING HAND remains on the rifle operating controls.
  - f. The rifle stock MAY be tucked under the firing arm for additional support.
- C. SHOOTING POSITIONS (\*7) - Distances: Multiple: 100 yards to 10 feet
1. Students will become familiar with the following shooting positions:
    - a. Prone
    - b. Kneeling supported
    - c. Kneeling unsupported
    - d. Standing supported
    - e. Standing unsupported
    - f. Weak handed shooting / eye dominance
    - g. Use of the Barricade
  2. SPECIAL CONCERNS:
    - a. Instructors should EMPHASIZE that mobility must increase as distance decreases. Distance = Reaction Time = Increased Safety.
    - b. As we get closer, our rate of fire INCREASES! Get Closer = Shoot Faster!
    - c. With more distance, mobility is less necessary.
    - d. Students should take care to avoid direct elbow-to-knee (bone-to-bone) contact.
    - e. With rifles, the same side eye as the shooting hand should be used.
- D. PIVOTING MOVEMENT DRILLS - Distance: 21 feet or less
1. Standing Pivots
    - a. The student will look in the direction of the threat.
  - b. The student will control the muzzle of the rifle when moving 90 degree (right or left) towards the threat.
  - c. The students will not "sweep" his/her own feet or the feet of his/her neighbors.



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- d. Immediately after firing upon the threat, the student will scan his/her surroundings, including (head only) towards the rear.
2. Kneeling Pivots
  - a. The student will look in the direction of the threat
  - b. The student will control the muzzle of the rifle when moving 90 degree (right or left) towards the threat.
  - c. The students will not “sweep” his/her own feet or the feet of his/her neighbors.
  - d. Immediately after firing upon the threat, the student will scan his/her surroundings, including (head only) towards the rear.
3. TRIGGER RESET should be used during this drill.
- E. RELOADING DRILLS –
  1. Distances: 25 yards or GREATER\*
    - a. Two to three rounds per magazine will be loaded to maximize reloading opportunities.
    - b. Students will keep the operating hand on the rifle, using the support hand for reloading.
    - c. Students will load the weapon using one spare magazine, which is to be carried in the rifle shooting weak-side rear pocket.
    - d. Ammunition and additional magazines may be stored elsewhere, but the magazine to be loaded MUST BE PRESENTED from the rifle shooting weak-side rear pocket, for accessibility and consistency.
- F. QUALIFICATION SHOOTING
  1. An 80% accuracy for 50 yards or less using multiple rounds such as the FBI Qualification (AKA: “FBI Q”) Course.
- G. REMIEDIATION PERIOD
  1. Instructors will remediate deficiencies as identified.
  2. Remediation to proficiency is required
- H. ADDITIONAL COURSE(S) OF FIRE
  1. If no remediation is needed, the Lead Instructor may repeat any of the previously listed courses of fire.
- III. END OF COURSE ACTIONS
  - A. RIFLE CLEANING
  - B. COURSE EVALUATION, DISCUSSION, AND CERTIFICATION



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**This ends the Emeryville Police Department 16-hour Rifle Training Course.**