

**SANTA ANA UNIFIED SCHOOL**  
**DISTRICT POLICE DEPARTMENT**  
**PATROL OPERATOR'S COURSE**

**DAY 1**

**1. INTRODUCTION/ ADMINISTRATIVE**

A. Administrative

1. Roll Call and Sign in sheet.
2. Introduction of Instructors
3. Classroom and Range Orientation: Range Strip map
4. Schedule, Travel/Reimbursement/ Special Needs

B. Purpose of the Program: The primary purpose of the Patrol Rifle Operator's Course is to provide operator level training and certification, in compliance with 12021(b)(1) PC and POST Regulation 1081, for those officer chosen to participate in a department rifle deployment program. This certification allows departments to deploy personnel that are sufficiently trained and capable of addressing unusual tactical situations by the application of accurate short and long range rifle fire, to protect life, and meet department tactical and officer safety objectives. This course will provide the individual officer with the ability to properly deploy and utilize the AR-15/M4 type rifle in a safe and proficient manner in urban environments. This course is designed to train, test, evaluate, and ultimately certify officers to deploy and utilize the patrol rifle. Training, testing, evaluation and certification are accomplished through a variety of methods.

1. Training: Lecture, Demonstration, Practical Application.
2. Testing: Written Test; Manipulation Test; Range Qualification.
3. Evaluation: Instructor's subjective and objective evaluation of officer's skill, motivation, learning ability, and safety procedures.
4. Certification: Successful completion of all phases of the course.

C. Scope: This training is designed for short/ close quarters and medium range deployment. Long Range deployment will be discussed briefly.

**2. HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE PATROL RIFLE CONCEPT**

- A. Historical development of the Assault Rifle and civilian variants: STG 44, AK 47, AR10, FN/FAL, AR 10, AR 15/M16 family, M4 (**Annex A**)
- B. Historical use of long rifles in Law Enforcement.
  - 1. Pre-Swat employment and the development of SWAT
  - 2. Diffusion and general issue Justifications: Suspects with long guns/ ammo/ body armor; multiple/ uncontained suspects; Terrorism/ Active Shooter/ Critical Incidents that have influenced the deployment of long rifles to patrol/non-swat personnel.
  - 3. Critical Incidents that have influenced the issuance of long rifles to patrol/ non-swat personnel: Texas Tower incident/University of Texas (1966), Norco Bank Robbery (1980), North Hollywood Bank Robbery (1997), Columbine High incident (1998), Trolley Square Mall (2003), Beslan (2004), Fort Hood (2009).

#### **4. DEPARTMENT POLICIES FOR LONG RIFLE DEPLOYMENT**

- A. Department policy issues and considerations
- B. Santa Ana Unified School District Policy/ Patrol Rifle Deployment (**Appendix B**)

#### **5. USE-OF-FORCE; CASE LAW REVIEW**

A. Police Officers must: use that force which under the circumstances is within the law AND department policy, as well as being objectively reasonable for the circumstances at hand. Officers must have a clear understanding of their force options prior to and during encounters with hostile or potentially hostile subjects.

- 1. 4th Amendment to the US Constitution: “The right of the people to be secure in their persons, homes, papers, and effects, against unreasonable search and seizure shall not be violated .....”. The taking of a life is considered to be a seizure of a person!

B. Force Defined: Any physical effort used to control or restrain another, or overcome their resistance. Officers are authorized to use only that force which is “Objectively Reasonable” to perform their duties.

C. Deadly Force Defined: That force which, when used, can cause serious bodily injury and/or death.

D. Objectively Reasonable defined: Officers shall evaluate each situation requiring the use of force in light of the known circumstances, including, but not limited to, the seriousness of the crime, the level of the threat or resistance presented by the subject, and/or the danger to the community, in

determining the appropriate level of force (Graham v. Connor: Force Options)

E. Unreasonable force: That force which is unnecessary or excessive given the circumstances present to the officer at the time the force is applied. Unreasonable force is prohibited.

F. Sample Case Law (**Annex C**):

1. Tennessee v. Garner 471 U.S. 1 (1985): use of force against fleeing suspects.
2. Graham v. Connor 490 US 386 (1989): Objectively Reasonable standard/ reasonable and necessary requirements.
3. Plakis v. Drinski 19 F edition 1143 (7<sup>th</sup> Cir 1994): No constitutional duty to use non-deadly force alternatives first.
4. AB 392 (CA Penal Code sections 196 & 835a).

G. Liability Guidelines for the individual officer and Department :

1. If you use deadly force, it must be against the suspect.
2. The suspect must be a lethal threat (or reasonable perceived as a lethal threat).
3. A minimum number of rounds fired.
4. You should have less lethal options.
5. You should render First Aid within the scope of your training.
6. You should have advanced weapons skills.
7. Refrain from profanity.
8. You should have knowledge of verbal/crisis reduction techniques.

H. Prioritization of Life

1. Hostage/Innocent Civilians
2. Law Enforcement
3. Suspects

## **6. WEAPONS FAMILIARIZATION I**

1. Physical Characteristics:

2. Nomenclature:

1. Three Main groups: Upper Receiver, Lower Receiver, Bolt Group (**Appendix D**)
2. Upper Receiver Group:
  - a. Compensator/Flash Suppressor
  - b. Barrel
  - c. Chamber (barrel extension)

- d. Feed Ramp
- e. Front Sight Post and shield
- f. Sling Swivel/Attachments
- g. Upper and Lower Hand Guards/ Rail Systems
- h. Slip Ring
- i. Gas Tube
- j. Carrying Handle
- k. Rear Sight mechanism (Elevation and Windage knobs)
- l. Rear Sight mechanism (Flip Sight Aperture)
- m. Charging Handle
- n. Barrel Lugs
- o. Brass Deflector
- p. Forward Assist
- q. Ejection Port
- r. Ejection Port/Dust Cover

### 3. Lower Receiver Group

- a. Butt Stock
- b. Buffer and Buffer Spring
- c. Sling Swivel/ Attachment
- d. Take Down Pin/ Pivot Pin
- e. Trigger and Trigger Mechanism
- f. Trigger Guard

### 4. Bolt Carrier Group

- a. Bolt Carrier
- b. Bolt Carrier Key
- c. Bolt
- d. Gas Rings
- e. Ejector
- f. Extractor
- g. Extractor Spring and Spring Pin
- h. Bolt Cam Pin
- i. Firing Pin
- j. Firing Pin Retaining Pin

### C. Common Accessories (**Appendix E**)

## 7. WEAPONS FAMILIARIZATION II

- A. Operational Characteristics:
- B. Cycle of Operations (**Appendix F**):

### 5. Feeding

6. Chambering
7. Locking
8. Firing
9. Unlocking
10. Extracting
11. Ejecting
12. Cocking

## 8. FOUR RULES FOR FIREARMS SAFETY

- A. Treat every weapon as if it was loaded: Mindset that governs all other rules.
- B. Keep your finger of the trigger until you are ready to fire: Master Grip.
- C. Never point your weapon at anything that you are not willing to destroy: Always point weapons in a safe direction (Muzzle awareness/Laser Rule).
- D. Know your target and your surroundings: Shoot only at what you know, **not what you think**; Be aware of what's in front of you, behind you and to your flanks.

## 9. MARKSMANSHIP I

### A. Four Fundamentals of Marksmanship (**Annex G**):

1. Sight Picture/ Sight Alignment: Aiming
2. Trigger Control
3. Grip/ Stance
4. Breathing
5. Follow Through

### B. Ballistics: There are three types of ballistics involved in the travel (trajectory) of a projectile:

1. Internal Ballistics: This refers to the force acting on the characteristics of the projectile from the time the firing pin strikes the primer to the point that the projectile leaves the muzzle of the weapon. This may take as little as .001 seconds and is sometimes referred to as "Barrel Time".
2. External Ballistics: This term refers to the environmental forces acting on the projectile from the time it leaves the muzzle until impact with the target. These factors are most notable from about 150 yards and beyond. These factors consist of the following:
  - a. Gravity: A projectile starts falling as soon as it leaves the muzzle. This is due to gravity. The latter's effect makes it

necessary for the projectile to travel in a curved path (trajectory) in order to reach the desired point of impact. The farther the distance to the target, the greater the need to counter the effects of gravity. This is accomplished through adjustments to elevation that in effect adjust the projectile's trajectory.

b. Angles: Shooting at angles (Upward or downwards) requires adjustments in sighting (Point of Aim v. Point of Impact).

c. Drag: Air resistance is also known as "drag". It is a physical, but usually invisible, presence that the projectile must push through as it travels to the target. Basically, as the projectile travels, it must push air out of the way. This imparts upon the projectile the dual effects of friction and turbulence. While humidity may have some effect, it is not a significant factor at ranges less than 200 meters.

3. Terminal Ballistics: This term refers to the behavior of the projectile once it reaches the point of impact, penetrating the target. This results in the desired effect of **Wound Trauma Incapacitation**. This is the inability of the suspect to continue aggressive lethal behavior due to the effects of the projectile's impact.

To achieve correlation between Point of Aim and Point of impact, the sights of the rifle must be adjusted, thereby allowing the trajectory to be manipulated to achieve the desired results. Essentially, sight adjustment and weapons zeroing will compensate for the effects of external ballistics (**Appendix H**).

### C. Zeroing Procedures

#### 1. Defining Zeroing: What is It?

Zeroing the weapon is a procedure, or series of procedures, in which the sights of a weapon are adjusted, based on recorded firing data, in order to manipulate the weapon's trajectory for the purpose of synchronizing **Point of Aim** with **Point of Impact**.

2. Procedures: There are several methods for zeroing a M-4 Rifle.

a. 25 Meter Zero: Utilizing a standard military 25 meter zero target, with weapon set at mechanical zero and Point of Aim being center mass of the target silhouette, shooter fires a three-round group. The three-round group is triangulated. From the center of the triangle, the shooter determined the adjustments required to front sight post (Elevation Adjustments) and the rear sight (Windage

Adjustment) utilizing the overlaid grip on the zero target. Shooter indexes appropriate sight adjustments to the weapon's front and rear sights and fires second three-round group. Process is repeated until the Point of Impact coincides with the Point of Aim.

- b. 25 Meter Two-Round Zero: Utilizing a standard military 25 meter zero target (alternate targets are acceptable and a locking bench rest), with weapon set at mechanical zero, shooter fires one round with Point of Aim being center mass of the target silhouette. Shooter then adjusts sights onto the Point of Impact of the first round. Shooter then adjusts Point of Aim onto original and fires one round.
- c. 50 Meter Zero: Utilizing standard Silhouette target (B27 or variant), with weapon set at mechanical zero and Point of Aim being center mass of the silhouette target, shooter fires three-round. Three-round group is triangulated. From center of triangle, shooter calculated adjustment to Point of Aim, in inches. Utilizing appropriate Sight Adjustment Tables (**Annex I**) for the weapon, shooter correlates distance in inches to elevation and windage adjustments. Shooter indexes appropriate adjustments to the weapon's front and rear sights and fires second three-round group. Process is repeated until Point of Impact coincides with Point of Aim.

# **REVIEW/ DEBRIEF**

## **DAY 2**

### **1. ADMINISTRATIVE BRIEFING**

**Identify the location of restrooms, weapons rack, ammunition point, Student observation area, lunch / break area, First Aid/ Trauma Kit(s).**

### **2. RANGE SAFETY BRIEFING AND RANGE ORIENTATION**

#### **RANGE SAFETY BRIEFING**

“On this range you will take all commands from the Instructor/ Range Master. All firearms will remain unloaded until instructed to do so by the

instructor. No weapon be or remain loaded while not on the firing line. All weapons will be handled in accordance with the weapons handling criteria set forth in the course of instruction. When the range is designated as “HOT” by the Range Master or instructor eye and hearing protection shall be worn. The Four Rules for Firearms Safety shall be observed at all times (Review 4 rules/ quiz students). On this range every individual is a Range Safety Officer. If you see an unsafe act or emergency you will immediately call “CEASE FIRE” as loud as possible, until all firing has ceased. If you hear anyone yell “CEASE FIRE” you will immediately echo the command until all firing has ceased. No weapon shall be discharged without the specific of THREAT or FIRE, issued by the instructor unless told by the instructor to do otherwise. Any negligent discharge, mishandling of a weapon or horse play will result in the immediate dismissal from the course. The only direction of fire will be down range (indicate direction) and within the marked safety fans (point out left and right safety fans). If you experience a malfunction that you are unable to clear, place your weapon on the ground, barrel oriented down range, and remain in your position until the string of fire is complete and a CEASE FIRE is called. While not on the range all students will remain in the designated student observation area, with weapons slung or placed in the weapons rack. Drink water at all times.

## **II. Range Commands**

**Cease Fire:** Discontinue firing all weapons immediately

**Threat or Fire:** Commence firing

**Move:** Move in the direction indicated

**Ready or Shooter Ready:** Prepare for the command of execution.

**Let’ em Hand:** Place the weapon in a slung position across the chest.

**Cover:** Student request partner to cover him/her during reloading/movement.

**Got It/ Got you Covered:** Student acknowledged request for cover.

**UP:** Student informs partner he/she has reloaded or cleared malfunction.

**Lock and Clear All Weapons:** Weapon is unloaded and bolt locked to the rear.

**Clear:** Verbal acknowledgement that a weapon is cleared.

**Ground Weapons:** Student placed weapon on the ground at the firing line with the barrel Oriented down range.

**Retrieve Weapon:** Student retrieves weapon from grounded position or rack.

## **3. SAFETY POLICY AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL PROCEDURES**

### **Santa Ana Unified School District** **Police Department**

#### **Firearms Training Safety Policy** **SECTION I**



## **General Policies**

### **Section 1.1: General Policies**

**1.1.1:** It is the policy of the Santa Ana Unified School District Police Department to conduct all training in a manner which promotes sound safety principles and practices. All staff members and instructors shall manage, supervise and facilitate a learning environment and process that will accomplish this imperative.

**1.1.2:** Each course shall adopt specific student safety guidelines that address the issue specific characteristics of each course, as well as the student physical demands and the characteristics of the training facility. All trainees will be provided with appropriate advanced notice of the physical demands of the specific course. The course instructor and training coordinator will maintain emergency contact information on each student throughout the duration of the course.

**1.1.3:** The training coordinator will ensure that each instructor is provided with a written copy of the SAUSD PD Firearms Training Safety Policy. Instructors shall incorporate this policy into their training syllabus as well as the student handout. Additionally, all safety policies shall be orally briefed at the beginning of the training course and at the beginning of each range training session.

**1.1.4:** Instructors shall follow the expanded course outline as approved by The California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training, or other course certifying authority.

**1.1.5:** Firearms shall not be utilized during role playing/force-on-force scenario training.

**1.1.6:** Students shall immediately notify the course instructor of all injuries sustained during training.

**1.1.7:** Students shall immediately report any unsafe action during training. Instructors shall brief student at the commencement of all training sessions of their responsibility to make such reports.

**1.1.8:** The student shall be responsible for adhering to all safety requirements during the course of training.

**1.1.9:** The instructor shall notify the training coordinator and Administration of any potential impact of their specific training on outside agencies. The administration shall notify any outside agency of potential impact and ensure that all coordinating efforts and notifications are completed prior to the commencement of training.

### **Section 1.2: Student Fitness**

**1.2.1:** Students shall notify the instructor, prior to the commencement of training, of any pre-existing medical conditions that are likely to be aggravated during training or may affect student performance.

**1.2.2:** The training coordinator or instructor shall seek medical clearance, resulting from appropriate medical screening conducted by qualified personnel, if there are doubts as to the student's ability to perform in a safe manner or pre-existing medical conditions have been identified.

**1.2.3:** The training coordinator or instructor may require the student to provide proof or evidence of physical fitness if there are concerns regarding the student's ability to perform safely.

### **Section 1.3: Staff Demeanor and Responsibilities**

**1.3.1:** All staff and instructors will conduct themselves in a professional manner, consistent with all departmental policies.

**1.3.2:** Instructors shall adhere to all policies, rules, regulations, ordinances, and laws concerning their conduct.

**1.3.3:** Instructors shall be responsible for conducting safety inspections or otherwise assessing the safety and serviceability of all equipment and facilities utilized for training.

**1.3.4:** Instructor will complete a Training Completion Summary Report, for submission to the Training Coordinator, at the conclusion of each training event.

#### **Section 1.4: Instructor Training and Qualification**

**1.4.1:** The Administration shall ensure that all instructors are currently trained and certified in First Aid / Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation and Trauma casualty care.

**1.4.2:** All Firearms, Less Lethal and Use of Force Instructors shall have current POST Instructor certification prior to the commencement of training.

**1.4.3:** Firearms, Less Lethal, Use of Force, Physical Training and First Aid/CPR instructors shall receive regularly scheduled updated or advanced instruction.

#### **Section 1.5: Student Injuries**

**1.5.1:** Assessment/Treatment Protocol:

A. Minor Injuries: Render appropriate First as necessary.

B. Major Injuries: Obtain immediate medical attention, in accordance with established procedures, as necessary. Instructors will notify local emergency medical responders of firearms training dates and times.

C. If the student suffers a loss of consciousness, he/she will be transported to the nearest medical facility for evaluation and treatment.

D. Instructor will reference all reported injuries, to include student's name, type of injury, and disposition in the Training Completion Summary Report

**1.5.2:** As necessary, an investigation regarding the cause of the student injury will be initiated.

**1.5.3:** The Training coordinator and instructor shall know the location and contact information of the nearest medical facility.

**1.5.4:** Any student injured during any training course will not be allowed to return to training without appropriate medical clearance.

#### **Section 1.6: Safety Equipment and Facilities**

**1.6.1:** Administration shall ensure that emergency communications are accessible at all training sites, at all times.

**1.6.2:** First Aid Kits shall be available at all training sites.

**1.6.3:** Instructors shall inspect all First Aid Kits to ensure serviceability and completeness prior to each training event.

**1.6.4:** Adequate restroom facilities and drinking water will be available at each training facility.

**1.6.5:** Instructors shall ensure that all students have the appropriate clothing, conducive to safety policy and practices, to include such items as eye protection, head gear, hearing protection, head gear, and sun screen. Students shall be provided with a list of all necessary safety clothing items prior to the commencement of training.

**1.6.6:** Instructors shall be aware of environmental factors, such as weather or air quality, and adjust training as necessary.

#### **Section 1.7: Instructor to Student Ratios**

**1.7.1:** The Training Coordinator shall ensure that instructor to student ratios are maintained in accordance with established POST guidelines (for Firearms Training specific ratios- See: 2.4: Instructor to Student Ratio).

**Section 1.8: Course Curricula**

**1.8.1:** The Training Coordinator and staff shall follow all approved outlines.

**1.8.2:** Instructors shall carefully follow the approved lesson plan to ensure consistency and continuity.

**1.8.3:** No changes in course content which may impact student safety shall be made without prior POST approval.

**Section 1.9: Course Presentation**

**1.9.1:** Instructors shall review specific safety rules and appropriate precautions inherent to the specific type of training at the beginning of each training session and at the commencement of any application phase.

**1.9.2:** Instructors in psychomotor skills shall maintain positive, comprehensive control of students at all times.

**1.9.3:** Instructors shall wear distinctive and identifiable clothing, as well as be verbally introduced as instructors.

**SECTION II  
Firearms Training Policies**

**Section 2.1: Facility Guidelines**

**2.1.1:** Facilities guidelines shall be posted in a public area, with unobstructed access for all students and staff. Guidelines in contracted facilities shall be available in accordance with the facility's policy.

**2.1.2:** Facility specific rules shall be posted at the primary range entrance, or in the case of a contracted facility, provided to the student as an individual handout.

**2.1.3:** Facility Specific rules with regards to the handling of firearms shall be provided to the students as handout, as well as verbally briefed prior to all activities at the facility. Loading and unloading areas shall be clearly identified and posted. Loading/Unloading procedures shall be verbally briefed prior to the commencement of any training.

**2.1.4:** Range facility certification:

A. Outside Public Safety Organization: maintained and operated in accordance with that agency's guidelines.

B. Private contract facility: maintained and operated in accordance with all State and local business licensing and certification requirements.

**2.1.5:** Range Safety officers shall inspect all facilities prior to the commencement of any training.

**2.1.6:** A First Aid kit will be located at or near the firing line at all times.

**2.1.7:** All students not engaged in training will observe training or wait in an observed and supervised location away from the firing line.

**Section 2.2: Equipment/Safety Guidelines**

**2.2.1:** Only those targeting systems that meet established industry standards for safety and the prevention of ricochets shall be utilized.

- 2.2.2:** Eye and hearing protection is mandatory for all shooters, instructors, safety officers and staff, as well as spectators. Appropriate eye and hearing protection shall be made available by the administration.
- 2.2.3:** The use of body armor is mandatory for all live fire training.
- 2.2.4:** Students shall utilize only those weapons issued or authorized by the administration.
- 2.2.5:** The instructor will inspect all weapons and equipment prior to the commencement of training.
- 2.2.6:** No individual equipment item or weapon will be utilized if they have deemed unsafe by the instructor.
- 2.2.7:** Weapons status checks shall be periodically conducted to ensure that no weapons have been inadvertently loaded and to ensure sound safety practices and mindset.
- 2.2.8:** All instructors and range safety Officers shall wear distinctive clothing and hear wear during all range training.
- 2.2.9:** Students and staff will wash their hands and face thoroughly after each live fire exercise to remove any lead particles deposited due to weapons discharge.

### **Section 2.3: Instructor Qualifications**

- 2.3.1:** All instructors shall have completed a POST certified Firearms Instructor's Course for the specific weapon system used in training. All instructors shall comply with POST standards and requirements regarding updated/advanced training.
- 2.3.2:** The Range Master shall have completed a POST certified Range Master course. The Range Master shall comply with POST standards and requirements regarding updated/advanced training.

### **Section 2.4: Instructor to Student Ratio**

- 2.4.1:** Instructor to Student ratios shall be as follows:
- A. Classroom: 1 to 15
  - B. Static Range: 1-5
  - C. Tactical/Movement courses of fire: 1-1

### **Section 2.5: Presentation Guidelines**

- 2.5.1:** Range safety rules and the Four Fundamentals of Firearms Safety shall be briefed and re-emphasized prior to, during, and at the conclusion of all range training.
- 2.5.2:** Specific weapons malfunctions procedures will be trained prior to the commencement of live fire training.
- 2.5.3:** Range orientations and safety fans will be briefed prior to all live fire training.

## **4. WEAPONS SAFETY CHECKS**

## **5. FAMILIARIZATION COURSE OF FIRE**

- a. Stress Inoculation Fire – 30 rounds**

## **6. INSTRUCTIONAL COURSE OF FIRE**

## **7. QUALIFICATION COURSE OF FIRE/ MANIPULATION TEST**

### **Manipulation Test**

1. Disassemble / Reassemble / Functions Check
2. Load – Fire – Clear – safe w/ Inert round: officer inspects weapon to ensure it is on safe, executes a load-fire-clear sequence (including chamber check), safes weapon.
3. Reduce malfunction with Inert Round  
Class One Malfunction: Immediate action / Sports  
Class Two through Four Malfunction: Designated Procedure
4. Firing Position  
Standing Low ready  
Standing High ready  
Kneeling – single and two knee positions  
Sitting: Cross and extended leg  
Prone  
Squatting  
Compromised positions
5. Perform transition Drill w/ Inert Round.
6. Reload techniques w/ Inert Round  
Tactical Reload  
Combat Reload  
Retention

### **Qualification Course of Fire: See Attached**

## **8. WRITTEN TEST: See Attached**