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SAN RAFAEL POLICE DEPARTMENT

TRAINING UNIT

INTRODUCTION OF THE RUGER MINI-14 RIFLE PROGRAM FOR THE SAN RAFAEL POLICE DEPARTMENT

**DOCUMENTATION MATERIAL:
CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL
CAMPBELL POLICE DEPARTMENT
SAN QUENTIN STATE PRISON**

LESSON PLAN

TRAINING DATES

**20 HOUR BLOCK OF TRAINING:
CRIME PREVENTION OFFICE
SAN QUENTIN PRISON RANGE**

SAN RAFAEL POLICE DEPARTMENT

TRAINING UNIT

DATE: 04/24/95

TO: ALL SRPD PERSONNEL

FROM: MICHAEL CRONIN
COMMANDER
ADMINISTRATION BUREAU

RE: PHASE 4 94 / 95
INTRODUCTION OF THE RUGER
MINI-14 RIFLE

Listed below are the training dates scheduled for the phase 4 training session which will begin starting May 9, 1995. This will be a two day training block. The first day will be in the classroom at CPO covering the lecture portion of this course. The second day will be held at the San Quentin Range. Besides qualifying with the Ruger mini-14 rifle, you will also shoot and qualify with the 832 PC basic handgun qualification course, and the S.R.P.D. shotgun basic qualification course. Scheduling will be by your shift supervisors.

TIME: 0700-1800

CLASS	CLASSROOM	RANGE
	CPO	SAN QUENTIN RANGE
Instructor Day	Tuesday May 9	Wednesday May 10
SRT Team	Saturday May 13	Monday May 15
Class 3	Tuesday May 23	Wednesday May 24 [R 3]
Class 4	Monday May 29	Tuesday May 30
Class 5	Wednesday June 7	Thursday June 8
Class 6	Tuesday June 13	Wednesday June 14
Class 7	Wednesday June 21	Thursday June 22
Class 8	Sunday June 25	Monday June 26

EQUIPMENT NEEDED:

- 1] CLASS C UTILITY UNIFORM
[TENNIS SHOES OK]
- 2] BALLISTIC VEST
- 3] DUTY BELT AND WEAPON
- 4] DRINKING WATER [OPTIONAL]

SAN RAFAEL POLICE DEPARTMENT

TRAINING UNIT

INTER-DEPARTMENTAL MEMORANDUM

DATE: May 9, 1995
TO: P. Robert Krolak, Chief of Police
FROM: John Huntoon, #291 Instructor
SUBJECT: Lesson Plan on the Ruger Mini -14 Rifle
(Introduction, Basic Rifle shooting Techniques, and Qualification.)

I. Course:

This course is designed as an introduction to the Ruger Mini-14 Rifle. It will cover Basic Rifle Shooting Techniques, along with a qualification course. The purpose of this course is to instruct SRPD officers in the use and effectiveness of the Ruger Mini-14 Rifle. It is also designed to develop the skill and accuracy in using this weapon under stressful and demanding situations. Officers will be taught the practical application of this weapon and, with proper training, become confident in the accuracy and effectiveness of this weapon. This course will help the officer to realize the full capability and tactical versatility of this weapon. It will also demonstrate to each officer his/her strengths and weaknesses when employing this weapon in very stressful and, at times, life threatening incidents.

II. Justification:

The Ruger Mini-14 Rifle will be placed in SRPD patrol vehicles along with the Remington Model 870 Shotgun. The Ruger Mini-14 Rifle will be able to deliver accurate fire, penetrate auto glass and sheet metal, and penetrate most ballistic vests. The Mini-14 Rifle can be placed in the front seat area of the patrol vehicle with an electric lock to secure the weapon. This rifle has less physical recoil when fired than the Remington 870 Shotgun and, for most officers, may be easier to fire accurately. Accuracy is very important in all police incident situations. The deployment of the Ruger Mini-14 Rifle will give SRPD officers the accuracy they will need.

III. Objective:

This course is designed to complete three objectives for each officer:
First objective, to introduce the SRPD officer to the Ruger Mini-14 Rifle.
Second objective, basic instruction on the nomenclature of the Ruger Mini-14 Rifle, shooting techniques, bullet ballistics, and range safety.
Third objective, SRPD officers will be required to pass a basic qualification course with the Ruger Mini-14 Rifle.

IV. Logistics:

This course requires an outdoor range with a range yardage of 50 yards minimum and classroom facilities. Each officer will be given a manual on the Ruger Mini-14 Rifle. The manual will help the officers understand the mechanical functions of the weapon and the nomenclature of the weapon. Officers will also be told how to inspect the rifle prior to starting their shift. The S.R.P.D. training staff will be responsible for the maintenance and cleaning of the rifles.

V. Instruction:

Day 1

0700-0800	Lecture	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Outline of class, Day 1 and Day 22. Use of Deadly Force G.O. 80-303. Rifle operation<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. S.R.P.D. chiefs memob. Shotgun spreadc. Comparison, Shotgun / Ruger Mini-14d. Soft Point / Hollow Point ammunition
0800-1000	P.O.S.T. Video [Surviving Deadly Assaults]	
1000-1200	Lecture	<ol style="list-style-type: none">4.. Weapon operation and function (Use large over- lay of Mini-14)<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Nomenclatureb. Field stripping (To be done by the Range Master only)c. Cleaning and Maintenanced. Explanation of sight system.<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Sight picture and sight alignment2. Zeroing the Rifle
1200-1300	Lunch	
1300-1600	Lecture cont.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">e. Sling adjustmentsf. Basic shooting positions (Show film on shooting positions)<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Prone2. Sitting3. Kneeling4. Standingg. Loading procedures (Malfunctions, stoppage and immediate action) Drillh. Penetration capabilities of the 5.56mm (.223)5.Range Safety Lecture
1600-1700	Review Documents	Deadly Force, A Question of Necessity Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted Liability Cases
1700-1730	Review Test, Department G.O. 80-30	
1730-1800	Video, Cover and Concealment Tape	
1800	End of Class	

Day 2

0700-0730	Range set-up.
0730-0800	Inspection of Hand Guns and Leather. Fill out Firearms document.]
0800-0900	Review of the Ruger Mini-14 Rifle instructions of Day 1
0900-1000	Department Basic Handgun and Shotgun Qualification Course (Refer to attached outlines for course)
1000-1200	Shot Placement, Position Drills, and Loading Drills <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. 50 yard line, sitting positionb. 1 cold shotc. 2 four shot groups to see where bullets are hitting the targetd. B-27 targete. Coach / pupil method
1200-1300	Lunch
1300-1500	Practice Stage 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none">Stage 2Stage 3Stage 4
1500-1600	Practice Run, Qualification Course
1600-1700	Qualification Course
1700-1800	Course clean-up, complete class documents
1800	End of Class

SAN RAFAEL POLICE DEPARTMENT

TRAINING UNIT

DATE: 04/24/95

TO: ALL SRPD PERSONNEL

FROM: MICHAEL CRONIN
COMMANDER
ADMINISTRATION BUREAU

RE: PHASE 4 94 / 95
INTRODUCTION OF THE RUGER
MINI-14 RIFLE

Listed below are the training dates scheduled for the phase 4 training session which will begin starting May 9, 1995. This will be a two day training block. The first day will be in the classroom at CPO covering the lecture portion of this course. The second day will be held at the San Quentin Range. Besides qualifying with the Ruger mini-14 rifle, you will also shoot and qualify with the 832 PC basic handgun qualification course, and the S.R.P.D. shotgun basic qualification course. Scheduling will be by your shift supervisors. Required equipment will be posted by May 1, 1995.

TIME: 0700-1800

CLASS	CLASSROOM CPO	RANGE SAN QUENTIN RANGE
Instructor Day	Tuesday May 9	Wednesday May 10
SRT Team	Sunday May 14	Monday May 15
Class 3	Tuesday May 23	Wednesday May 24 [R 3]
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SAN RAFAEL POLICE DEPARTMENT

TRAINING UNIT

SRT TEAM

DATE: 04/24/95

TO: ALL SRT TEAM MEMBERS

FROM: SGT. DAN HULETT
OFF. JOHN COEN
SRT TEAM LEADERS

RE: TRAINING FORMAT

As most of you are now aware, starting with Phase 4 of the department training schedule, we will be scheduling you together for one department training day each phase. This will allow you to train together an additional six times each year, in addition to other SRT training exercises. The purpose of this is to continue our ongoing training to develop all of you into one unit, able to think and react together in any situation. Consider this a Mandatory SRT Training Day. If you cannot attend your scheduled date, besides contacting your shift supervisor to reschedule your training date, you must also contact your team leader.

We will be covering the departments training format during these training phases, along with additional training required by the team. It will take a while for all of this to be implemented smoothly, so please be patient. We will be qualifying with your assigned SRT weapon at each one of these training sessions also.

Your next training phase will cover two days with the introduction of the Ruger Mini-14 Rifle. Your training dates are Sunday / Monday, May 14-15, from 0700-1800. Sunday May 14 will be all classroom at CPO in Terra Linda. Monday May 15 will be range day at the San Quentin Range. Firearms qualifications will include your on-duty handgun, shotgun, assigned SRT weapon, and the Ruger Mini-14 Rifle.

Always remember that it is your responsibility to make sure that you are scheduled for training, and that your shift supervisor has also been notified. If you have any questions or problems, please contact your team leader.

DATE: March 17, 1995

TO: ALL PERSONNEL

FROM: P. ROBERT KROLAK, Chief of Police



SUBJECT: RIFLES IN PATROL CARS

Recently, I directed Mike Cronin to look into the feasibility of placing rifles in patrol cars. The issue arose during a discussion of results of the January 1995 training with the shotgun. The need to spend additional training time on the shotgun was clear. In view of increased use of ballistic vests and/or rifles by suspects, the question became whether the shotgun continues to meet our needs and whether the increased investment in training would be worth the return.

The weapons currently available in the patrol cars are rarely effective beyond 50 yards. They will not reliably penetrate auto glass and will not penetrate ballistic vests at any range. This may leave officers at a distinct disadvantage if they encounter suspects who are either armed with a rifle, wearing ballistic protection or simply better shots. Because of this I established criteria for selection of a new weapon. Obviously, the only weapon that will meet this criteria is a rifle. The rifle must:

- Penetrate level two ballistic material (vests) at 100 yards.
- Be mounted in the front area of a patrol car with an electro lock.
- Deliver fire at the point of aim at 100 yards.
- Be easier to use than the shotgun.

The shotgun has been with us for a long time and many of us have developed a strong attachment to it. I understand this and I want you to understand the decision to eliminate it as a lethal force weapon was not taken lightly. Because of this I asked that a comparison of the shotgun and the rifle be prepared so that I, and now you, can look at the facts upon which the decision has been made.

What follows is a brief comparison of the two weapons.

ACCURACY and LETHALITY

For a number of years your range training has stressed the importance of shot placement or accuracy. There are two reasons for this. The first is effectiveness. A large study done by NYPD several years ago found that what a projectile hit in a suspect was more important than the size of the projectile that hit him. This is supported by studies done by the US Army's wound ballistics laboratory where it demonstrated that disabling a target by rifle fire was dependent on "disrupting the function of a vital organ". Obviously, in order to hit a vital organ you must have an accurate weapon as well as substantial impact. This led, in part, to the army shifting from heavy (158 gr. bullets in .30 caliber) to lighter, faster (62 gr. bullets in .223 caliber) bullets. They were looking for the most efficient cartridge that would produce the desired effect.

The second reason is safety. Unlike the army, we have to be certain our shots will not hit an innocent bystander.

The shotgun, while providing a high statistical probability of hitting a suspect, (out to about fifty yards) offers a low probability of disabling (rendering him/her incapable of further resistance) at anything beyond 25 yards. This has to do with the terminal ballistics of 00 shot. Each pellet is a .32 caliber lead ball not unlike those fired from muskets. Loading nine of them into a shotgun shell results in a relatively soft projectile with little accuracy. As the range increases so does the pattern of the shot, reducing the probability of striking a vital organ. As range increases, ballistic performance decreases, reducing the lethality of the shot.

There is no arguing the effectiveness of shotguns at close range provided the shooter possesses the skill to strike the suspect in a vital area. But close range shots are not the problem. Most, if not all officers in the department, possess the skill to fire their handguns very accurately at ranges out to twenty five yards. The rifle extends your effective range as well as overlapping it as the shotgun does.

The shot pattern on a shotgun is over two feet wide at 25 yards, and over four feet wide at 50 yards. Since most suspects aren't that wide this is an inherent problem. The weapon's very design makes it virtually certain that half the pellets will miss the suspect at ranges between 25 and 50 yards. That brings up safety. At 25 yards the torso of a six foot, 180 pound male facing you will present a target of about 450 square inches. The shot pattern will be about 500 inches square meaning that at least one pellet will miss. At 50 yards a torso occupies about 450 square inches in a shot pattern of about 1950 square inches. That means that at seven pellets (out of nine) will miss the target. These are optimum circumstances on a larger than average target subject.

TRAINING

The rifle is easier to train on than the shotgun. It has far less felt recoil. A common problem in shotgun use, which reduces reliability, is found in reloading. The rifle is an autoloader, eliminating the manual reloading required by the shotgun. This makes it simpler, more reliable and reduces training time. An additional factor is economic. Ammunition for the rifle is cheaper.

The military services have successfully trained millions of men and women to fire rifles effectively. Police departments have had far less success with shotguns. This results in a lack of confidence that may preclude use when the shotgun is truly needed. The training staff believes that a far higher level of proficiency can be achieved with the rifle resulting in greater confidence among officers. While you will train with the rifle four times a year, the total number of hours will probably amount to less time than that now being spent on the shotgun.

IMPLEMENTATION

We are in the process of acquiring the rifles. Because of cost this may be done over a period of two years. The first rifle will be turned over to the "car club" for recommendations on installation. This doesn't mean we will be selling the shotguns. Training for the rifle is planned for May 1995.

In an effort to continue to expand your capabilities, we will retain the shotgun. Besides the ability to deliver lethal fire, the shotgun also fires "Ferret" CS rounds, a round designed to punch door locks out and a one ounce bean bag (less than lethal) round. It is my intention to provide at least the "bean bags" to every patrol officer. Training requirements on this round is far less than the lethal ammunition because the liability is far less. This is part of a larger program to expand your capabilities, particularly in the area of less than lethal force. Location of the shotgun will await the recommendation of the "car club".

CONCLUSION

On balance it seems that the rifle is clearly superior when we consider what it is we want to do in a deadly force confrontation. In such situations we want to end the confrontation with as little possible risk to ourselves and the public as possible. I believe the rifle, with its range, accuracy and potential for disabling a suspect with a single well placed shot offers us the greatest chance to do this.

SAFETY

To counter this argument of inaccuracy in the shotgun, many people raise the issue of "over penetration" in relation to the .223 bullet. They are concerned about a .223 bullet striking the suspect and continuing on through to possibly hit an innocent bystander. The US Army Wound Ballistics Laboratory's Dr. Martin Fackler says this is not so. The design of the .62 gr. jacketed bullet consistently creates about a fifteen inch wound path in a human torso but the path is not straight. The bullet yaws through about ninety degrees, increasing the probability of remaining in the torso. To further reduce the probability of over penetration, the department will issue either soft point, or hollow point bullets. The design of these bullets results in rapid deterioration of kinetic energy in the target and fragmentation in structural materials. A study done by US Customs, and reported in the National Tactical Officers Association magazine showed that soft point .223 bullets have less penetrative power on typical structural walls than the .40 caliber hydra shock ammunition currently specified for use in SRPD handguns of that caliber.


Another area of concern is the range at which a .223 bullet, if it misses the intended target, remains lethal. This maximum range is about two miles. A shotgun pellet has a maximum range of only about one third of a mile. Given the larger number of pellets in the air per discharge over a range of 1,830 feet vs. one bullet in the air over a range of 11,600 feet it is hard to say which is worse. Another factor in this area of concern is surrounding structures. There are very few situations in an urban area where a straight line equaling the range of a .223 bullet, or even a shotgun pellet, can be drawn without encountering a building. Misses, either pellets or bullets are most likely to strike inanimate objects but there is no changing the fact that it would be better to be hit by a pellet than a .223 bullet.

The accuracy of the rifle radically reduces this hazard and the probability of a projectile missing the target and continuing "down range". I believe this increases the safety to the public because it reduces the chances of them being hit by a stray pellet. The best way to avoid injury to bystanders is by hitting the target with every projectile. I believe the rifle offers the best chance of this occurring.

Remember that the shotgun came into widespread police use when ballistic vests were not available and the proliferation of military style weapons among criminals had not occurred. Nor were police agencies subject to the kind of scrutiny or liability that exists today.

DATE: 25 April, 1995

TO: ALL PERSONNEL

FROM: P. ROBERT KROLAK, Chief of Police 

SUBJECT: IN-HOUSE FIREARMS/SDAT TRAINING

The Training Unit is instituting a new sign up procedure for in-house training. A sign-up board has been placed in the patrol briefing room. The board will replace the sign-up sheets that used to be circulated prior to training. Sergeants will continue to be responsible for signing up personnel assigned to them.

There will be six training cycles of eight sessions per year. Some are mandatory, some are optional. Each firearms/SDAT training session will include a basic qualification course for every lethal weapon available to officers in the department. All sworn personnel are required to **attend a minimum of four sessions which must include any mandatory training sessions** in a twelve month period. Generally, training sessions will be scheduled in February, April, June, August, October and (early) December. An exception will be the upcoming rifle training.

In all future firearms training sessions, one day will be set aside for instructors and one for SRT personnel. The SRT training day will be slightly longer than for other officers and will include use of their assigned SRT weapons. This will enable SRT to maintain an acceptable level of proficiency without scheduling additional training dates.

The uniform for Firearms/SDAT training is Class C unless specified otherwise. Ballistic vests are required on the range and are to be worn under the shirt. Only department authorized uniform jackets/raingear will be permitted during firing.

At the conclusion of each training cycle, the training unit will forward a report listing the names of personnel who attended, and any personnel who failed to attend a mandatory training session, to me and the bureau commanders. This will enable the bureau commanders and sergeants to make certain no individual receives less than four training sessions in a twelve month period.

Classes will begin promptly at the scheduled time unless a third or more of the class is not present at the start time due to an unavoidable, and unforeseeable, circumstance(s) such as traffic collision causing congestion on the freeway, extreme weather conditions, or a police emergency requiring their use. In such cases, the instructor will delay the start for up to thirty minutes, or until two thirds of the expected class is present. If you are late and the class has begun, check with the instructor. If you do not fall within the aforementioned guidelines, please leave and report to your supervisor if you are on a regular duty day. If you are on overtime, advise your supervisor so you can be re-scheduled. To avoid placing the training staff in a possible conflict with someone who may outrank them, I am not allowing the instructors any latitude on this subject. If you have a disagreement with this policy, do not take up the instructor's time. They cannot admit you to the class. Call the Admin Bureau Sergeant or Commander.

This memorandum will be department policy until an appropriate general order is published.

SAN RAFAEL POLICE DEPARTMENT

TRAINING UNIT DEPARTMENTAL MINI-14 RIFLE COURSE EXAM #1

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

CIRCLE THE ANSWER THAT IS MOST CORRECT.

1. The Ruger Mini-14 rifle fires a .223 caliber bullet at an approximate muzzle velocity of:
 - a. 2000 to 2400 feet per second.
 - b. 2401 to 2800 feet per second.
 - c. 2801 to 3200 feet per second.
 - d. 3201 to 3600 feet per second.
 - e. 3600 to 4000 feet per second.
2. A bullet fired from a Ruger Mini-14 sighted in at 100 yards will strike a target at 50 yards:
 - a. At the point of aim.
 - b. Below the point of aim.
 - c. Above the point of aim.
3. A bullet fired from a Ruger Mini-14 sighted in at 100 yards will strike a target at 150 yards:
 - a. At the point of aim.
 - b. Below the point of aim.
 - c. Above the point of aim.

4. The "patrol ready" condition of the Ruger Mini-14 rifle is:

- a. Magazine in weapon, round chambered, bolt closed, safety on.
- b. Magazine out of weapon, chamber empty, bolt open, safety off.
- c. Magazine in weapon, chamber empty, bolt closed, safety on.
- d. Magazine in weapon, chamber empty, bolt open, safety on.
- e. Up to the discretion of the officer.

5. You are assigned to a patrol car with a Ruger Mini-14 rifle. Prior to going on patrol you inspect the rifle and notice the rear sight has been noticeably bent. Absent any emergency situation requiring your immediate attention, you should:

- a. Attempt to straighten the sight with hand tools.
- b. Turn the rifle in to the watch commander and fill out a department equipment repair form.
- c. See if a firearms instructor is available to fix the rifle.
- d. Take the rifle on patrol, but not use it for any long distance shots.
- e. None of the above.

~~6. In order to insert a magazine into the Ruger Mini-14 you must:~~

- a. Open the bolt and Insert the magazine straight into the well, striking it sharply with the heel of your hand.
- b. Guide the front of the magazine into the well first until the front latch catches then rock it backwards until the rear latch catches.
- c. Insert the back of the magazine first then rock it sharply forward until the front latch catches.
- d. Open the bolt and then rock it sharply forward until the front latch catches.

7. The .223 caliber bullet fired from the Ruger Mini-14 rifle at close range will probably penetrate: (Circle as many answers as you believe are correct)

- a. Stucco walls.
- b. Car windshields at 100 yards.
- c. Level two ballistic vests.
- d. Cinder block walls.
- e. More than one interior wall.
- f. Car doors.
- g. Engine blocks of patrol cars.
- h. Walls of concrete "tilt up" buildings.
- i. Mail boxes.
- j. Fire hydrants.
- k. Debris boxes.
- l. Solid core doors.
- m. Your ballistic vest's trauma plate.
- n. Ballistic shields.

8. The maximum range of a .223 bullet fired from a Ruger Mini-14 rifle is:

- a. More than a mile but less than one mile and a half.
- b. More than one and a half miles but less than two miles.
- c. More than two miles but less than Two and a half miles.
- d. More than two and a half miles.

9. The "immediate action drill" for the Ruger Mini-14 rifle is:
- Put the rifle on safe, work the bolt handle back and forth to clear the jam.
 - Remove the magazine, open the bolt, inspect the chamber, reload, attempt to fire.
 - Put the rifle on safe, release it on the sling and use your handgun.
 - Put the rifle on safe, work the bolt to eject any round in the chamber, insert a new magazine and attempt to fire.
10. The .223 caliber bullet fired from the Ruger Mini-14 rifle will penetrate any ballistic vest.
- True
 - False
11. The .223 bullet fired from the Ruger Mini-14 rifle will not penetrate both sides of the passenger compartment of a car.
- True
 - False
12. Officers do not have to worry about "backdrop" because the .223 caliber hollowpoint or softpoint bullet fired from a Ruger Mini-14 will probably disintegrate on impact with the target.
- True
 - False
13. Officers who discover the rifle in their car is dirty may turn it in or "field strip" the rifle and clean it before use.
- True
 - False

14. Officers should always check the sights on the rifle and make necessary adjustments prior to going into the field.

a. True

b. False

15. An officer who discovers the stock of a rifle is cracked, should write it up and leave it in the car because a cracked stock will not impair the firing of the rifle.

a. True

b. False.

INSTRUCTOR: _____

CORRECTED BY: _____

SCORE:

_____ CORRECT ANSWERS MULTIPLIED BY 4 = _____

CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL ACADEMY

LESSON PLAN

COURSE: OPERATION OF THE CHP MINI-14 RIFLE, FIELD INSTRUCTOR COURSE

LESSON: OPERATION OF THE CHP MINI-14 RIFLE, FIELD INSTRUCTOR COURSE - 24 HOURS

LEARNING GOAL

To familiarize the student with the CHP Ruger Mini-14 rifle to the degree that he/she will be able to provide instruction to selected field personnel in all areas of field operation. Additionally, to provide the student with a working knowledge of the service and maintenance procedures required to adequately maintain the rifle at the field Area level.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES:

At the conclusion of this block of instruction, the student will be able to:

1. List all pertinent specifications for the CHP Mini-14 rifle.
2. Correctly identify selected nomenclature.
3. Properly field strip and reassemble the rifle.
4. Properly clean, inspect, and service the rifle.
5. Correctly and safely load, unload, aim and fire the rifle under range conditions.
6. Describe and perform the basic jam clearing and malfunction correcting maneuvers.
7. Fire a minimum score of 240 points on the CHP Rifle Qualification Course.

CRITERION TEST:

Each student will demonstrate his/her knowledge of the above mentioned objectives by performing each manual task to the instructors satisfaction, achieve a minimum score of 80% on a written test and fire the minimum required score on the CHP Rifle Qualification Course.

MATERIALS NEEDED:

1. One Ruger Mini-14 rifle for the instructor and one for each student in class.
2. One magazine per weapon.
3. One cleaning kit per student.
4. Chalk board and chalk.
5. Flip chart with drawings of rifle.
6. Passout material.
 - a. Course Outline.
 - b. List of nomenclature.
 - c. Schematics of the weapon and various service procedures.

PRESENTATION:

I. Introduction.

A. Background and Selection.

1. Northern Division proposal. Due to encounters with heavily armed suspects, the additional fire power was felt necessary.
 - a. Ability to respond to long range assaults.
2. Possible weapons evaluated by the Weapons staff.
 - a. Two acceptable weapons (Mini-14 and AR-15).
 - b. Mini-14 selected.
3. Rifle program.
 - a. Instructors to train Area personnel and maintain rifles.
 - b. Recommend additional practical instruction in the field.
 - c. Qualification twice yearly.
 - d. Policy for its use is the same as all firearms. Not intended to replace the shotgun or sidearm.

4. To be carried in a case in the trunk or possibly in a "Lectro-Lok."

- B. Give a brief overview of the course content and what will be expected of the student.

II. Ruger Mini-14 Rifle.

A. Specifications of Mini-14/20 GB.

1. Weight - 6.9 lbs. with loaded 20-round magazine.
2. Length - 37.25" (full stock).
3. Barrel length - 18.5".
4. Action - gas operated, fixed piston, positive extraction.
5. Magazine - 20-round staggered box.
6. Trigger pull - approximately 4.5 lbs.
7. Bullet - .223 Cal. (556 mm) jacketed soft point.
8. Muzzle velocity - 3300 ft. per second.
9. Muzzle energy - 1330 ft. lbs.

- B. The rifle utilizes an action similar to the military M14 (M1A) rifle and the M1 Garand, although much smaller than either of them. The Ruger Mini-14 most closely reassembles a M14, where it gets its name.

1. The "Fixed Piston Gas" action is unique! (Explain gas variations.)
 - a. Gas actions using pistons usually employ a moving piston.
 - b. Another type of actions is the transfer tube and expansion chamber (M-16).
2. Safety.
 - a. Location.
 - b. Operation.

C. Ammunition (GHP).

1. Remington .223 55 gr. pointed soft point (PSP).
2. Trajectory at 100 yds. = 0.0," at "200 yards 2.2," at 300 yards 11.8."

III. Nomenclature.

A. Basic - Explain the Function (Flip Chart).

1. Stock.
2. Receiver.
3. Barrel.
4. Sights (rear peep, front protected blade).
5. Bolt.
6. Bolt lock plunger.
7. Slide/slide handle.
8. Magazine well/latch.
9. Safety lever.
10. Magazines 20 rd.

B. Accessories.

1. Sling.
2. Carrying case.

C. Main Assembly Groups.

1. Barrel/receiver assembly.
2. Bolt assembly.
3. Trigger assembly.
4. Slide assembly.

5. Recoil spring/guide assembly.
6. Stock.
7. Magazine.

IV. Take-Down and Field Stripping.

A. Initial Steps.

1. Remove magazine.
2. Clear the weapon.
 - a. Pull the slide all the way back and release.
 - b. Place the safety ON.
 - c. The above "cocked condition" is necessary when disassembling the weapon.

B. Weapon Disassembly.

1. Only Area rifle instructors are authorized to perform the following procedures.
 - a. Use a punch or a rigid steel rod through the hole at the back of the trigger guard to spring the guard open. Lift the trigger guard and remove the trigger assembly.
 - b. The barrel and the receiver assembly will now lift and slide forward off the stock.
 - c. Remove the recoil spring and guide it from the slide assembly. (Caution: The spring is under tension - do not lose control of it.)
 - d. Pull the slide to the rear, aligning its cocking handle with the disassembly notch on the receiver and remove it.
 - e. Pull the bolt forward until its front can be pivoted out of the receiver, then align the rear of the firing pin with the slot in the lower receiver bridge and remove the bolt from the receiver.
 - f. Further disassembly is only permitted by Departmental gunsmiths.

C. Reassembly.

1. For reassembly, reverse steps in paragraph B.1.a. thru f. above.
 - a. Have students perform disassembly and reassembly procedures until they are proficient.
 - b. Be sure all parts are inspected as they are removed.

V. Cleaning and Routine Maintenance Procedures.

A. Routine Cleaning.

1. Disassemble the rifle into the basic assembly groups.
2. Inspect the stock for defects and set it aside.
3. Using a bore brush on a cleaning rod with a small amount of Break-Free (3 or 4 drops) on it, run the rod completely through the bore and back out as many times as necessary to remove all metal deposits from the bore.
4. Using a chamber brush with 2 drops of Break-Free, insert it into the firing chamber and rotate it 5 to 6 revolutions.
5. Run clean patches through the bore and chamber to ensure all metal fouling deposits have been removed. If they are still present, repeat step 3 and 4.
6. Use a soft nylon brush with a couple of drops of Break-Free to scrub the powder residue from the gas piston and adjacent area. Also, scrub the entire receiver inside and out. Wipe it clean with a clean patch or rag. Set the receiver aside.
7. Place 3 or 4 drops of Break Free on a patch and run it into the gas chamber at the end of the slide. Let the Break-Free dissolve the powder residue, then wipe the chamber clean with as many clean patches as necessary.
8. With a nylon brush, scrub the entire bolt assembly by using 1 or 2 drops of Break-Free and wipe it clean. (Blow off with compressed air if available.)
9. Using compressed air, if available, blow all loose debris and residue from the trigger assembly. Use a nylon brush to scrub all accessible areas without further disassembly of this unit. Again, blow the assembly off with compressed air if available and wipe clean.

10. Once the trigger assembly is clean, then inspect all parts for damage or excess wear. If they are OK, set them aside.
11. With a punch or a small rigid tool, carefully pry the floor plate of the magazine up and slide it to the rear. Be careful not to allow the spring inside to pop out. Now remove the spring and follower plate together.
12. Blow out all debris from the magazine and wipe all parts with a patch and 1 drop of Break-Free, then wipe clean. The thin film of Break-Free left on the magazine surface will be sufficient lubrication.
13. Reassemble the magazine being sure the follower and floor plate are not backwards or upside down. Set it aside.
14. Now prepare to reassemble the weapon. As the weapon is being reassembled, wipe down all exposed surfaces using a clean patch or rag.
15. Be sure to inspect all parts as you reassemble them. Wipe them clean again.
16. Function checks.
 - a. With the magazine out, the chamber empty and the safety ON, pull the slide handle to the rear and release it.
 - (1) The slide should operate smoothly without binding in either direction.
 - b. With the safety ON, attempt to pull the trigger (no hammer fall).
 - c. Place the safety OFF and pull the trigger (hammer should fall). Hold the trigger back and work the action again, then release the trigger and pull it again. This tests the proper sear engagement.
 - d. Insert and remove the empty magazine to check the magazine latch function.

B. Defective weapons.

1. When any weapon is found to be defective, it is to be removed from service immediately.
2. All defective weapons shall be sent to the Departmental gunshop at the Academy for repair as specified in HPM 70.8, Weapons Training Manual.

VI. Rifle Operation.

A. Loading and Firing.

1. Load the magazine by placing rounds on the top of the follower with a bullet toward its smallest or narrowest end. Press the round down into the magazine until the round catches on the lip. It will stay. Repeat this procedure until the magazine is full. 20 rounds - no more.
2. Place the safety ON and pull the bolt to the rear and engage the bolt lock plunger, locking the bolt back.
3. Insert the magazine into the well, catching the front first, then rocking it back to the rear latch. Double check.
4. To chamber a round, pull the slide handle all the way to the rear. Release the handle, letting the bolt "slam home" on its own. Do not "ride" the slide handle or push it. The weapon is now loaded and chambered. Recheck safety.
5. The weapon may now be fired by pushing the safety bar forward and pulling the trigger.
6. Once all the rounds in the magazine have been fired, the bolt will lock back exposing the empty magazine follower.
7. The magazine can now be released by placing the back of the trigger finger on the magazine latch and pressing forward. The magazine should drop clear of the weapon.
8. Another loaded magazine may be inserted into the weapon and a round chambered simply by pulling the slide handle to the rear and releasing it once again.

B. Sighting and Adjustments.

1. Proper sight picture. (Transparency or flip chart.)
2. Windage adjustment.
3. Elevation.

C. Malfunctions.

1. Precautions.
 - a. Ammunition (new State issue only).

- b. Keep weapon clean.
 - c. Inspect regularly.
 - d. Magazines in good condition. (Very important-most common cause for malfunction.)
 - e. Shooter interference.
2. Field clearing maneuvers when jam or malfunction occurs.
- a. Quickly inspect the bolt area of the weapon.
 - (1) Is the bolt seated?
 - (2) Is the case caught in the bolt?
 - (3) Is the live round partially chambered?
 - b. If the bolt is seated, pull it to the rear, inspect the chamber (should be empty) and release the bolt. This should carry a new round into firing position.
 - c. If a fired or unfired case is left in the chamber, lock the bolt back and remove it.
 - (1) Remove the round by placing a small screwdriver or like tool under the case rim at the back of the chamber and pop it out.
 - (2) This is an indication of a defective extractor.
 - d. If a live round is only partially in the chamber, this indicates feeding difficulty and could be a magazine problem. Try a new magazine.

VII. Firing Exercises (Range).

- A. Sighting Weapon - 50 Yards.
 - 1. Proper loading procedure.
 - 2. Sight adjustment.
 - a. Zero weapon by firing 5-round groups.

B. Shooting Positions.

1. Standing.
2. Kneeling.
3. Sitting.
4. Prone.
5. Sling use.

C. Familiarization Course.

1. 30 rounds - 50 yards.
 - a. 10 rounds - standing.
 - b. 10 rounds - kneeling.
 - c. 10 rounds - sitting.
2. Bullseye target. No time limit.
3. Should score 240 points minimum out of 300.

D. Qualification course.

E. Practical exercises from vehicle and barricade, etc.

