



**MPTC Firearms Instructor
Specialized Training Program**

SELECT FIRE INSTRUCTOR

Student Manual

MPTC Firearms Advisory Committee



© Dick Kramer

MPTC Select Fire Instructor

From material by Frank Korn

Edited by Todd Bailey

Time Allocation: 3 days

Date Written: November 2010

Target Population: MPTC Firearms Instructors

Date Revised: July 2011

Recommended Class Size: Up to 15 students

Course Goals

- Teach the mission of the select fire weapon.
- Reinforce the need to apply the Four Cardinal Safety Rules of Firearms Safety.
- Teach the basic operation of select fire rifles, carbines and submachine guns.
- Teach the importance and use of the sling.
- Teach various safe methods of transporting the select fire weapon.
- Qualify the student using the MPTC Select Fire Qualification Course of Fire
- Demonstrate field stripping and routine maintenance.
- Discuss Policy & Procedure considerations.

Methods of Instruction

- Static
- Fluid
- Dynamic

Instructor Provided Training Aids & Supplies

Classroom & Training Site

Range with adequate backstop and room to conduct planned activities

Q targets with optional Good/Bad Guy targets

First Aid Kit

Water

Sanitary Facilities

Communications (radio or cell phone)

Student Equipment Requirements

Operable select fire weapon w/sling & iron sights (optics optional)

1000 rounds rifle/carbine/smg ammunition (FMJ OK)

50 rounds pistol ammunition (FMJ OK)

Minimum of two (2) long gun magazines with 3 or more advisable

Service Pistol w/ spare pistol magazine

Complete Duty Belt

Body Armor

Personal Protective Equipment (eye & hearing)

Gun cleaning kit for rifle and handgun

Student Performance Objectives

- State and understand the mission of the select fire weapon
- State the tactical difference between rifle and pistol ammunition
- Demonstrate the proper operation and manipulation of the select fire weapon
- Understand and describe weapon nomenclature
- Demonstrate dry and live fire application drills
- Demonstrate the ability to deliver two and three shot bursts w/select fire weapon
- Demonstrate immediate action clearance procedures
- Demonstrate an overall knowledge of course and subject matter
- Demonstrate the ability to meet the MPTC Qualification standards

Testing Procedures

- Minimum score of 94% for all live fire scored drills & qualification while maintaining 100% round accountability.
- Minimum score of 90% on all written exams and quizzes.
- Successfully complete assigned oral presentations
- Successfully run assigned live fire course assignments

References

Patrol Rifle Instructor by Chief Ron Glidden
Municipal Police Firearms Instructor Manual
Patrol Rifle Instructor by Sgt. Patrick Poirier, NHSP (ret.)
Police Rifle & Tactical Carbine, Center Mass Training Institute, 2003
The Patrol Rifle, Gilbert DuVernay, 1998 ASLET Conference Presentation
Patrol Rifle Instructor, MLEFIAA Firearms Instructor Development Program
The Patrol Rifle by IACP National Law Enforcement Policy Center Board
Patrol Rifle Instructor Manual by Chris Baker, Franklin P.D., Jason Brennan, Medway P.D., William Slowe, Needham P.D., Lt. Kenneth Gifford, NBPD (ret.)
Bushmaster M4 / M15 (AR15) Armorer Manual
Ruger Mini 14 Armorer Manual
.223 Ammunition Data Analysis, BATFE, Dec. 2004
M4-A2, U.S. Army Field Manual, 2002
PoliceOne.com
Force Science Research Center
Submachine Gun Instructor, Smith & Wesson Academy, July 2005
Sig Sauer 550 Rifle series Manual, Sig Sauer Arms
Bushmaster M16/AR15 Armorer Manual
National Firearms Act Handbook (Pub. 5320.8). BATF/ Dept. of Justice, April 2009.

Historical Background

The select fire weapon has been used by law enforcement since the Prohibition Era. As criminal elements adopted more powerful weapons such as the Thompson submachine gun and Browning Automatic Rifles stolen from National Guard armories, law enforcement acquired and used similar weapons to remain on par. With the cultural climate change following the Second World War, American law enforcement rarely used full auto weapons. While many had them left over from earlier years, the police shotgun was the primary shoulder fired weapon in urban and suburban departments. Rural agencies seemed to use more conventional rifles such as the Winchester Model 94. Ironically, things were far different in Europe. There, the shotgun was almost unheard of with law enforcement and the submachine gun was the primary tool of the national police forces. All that began to change as the 20th century drew to a close.

21st Century Law Enforcement

Two factors have greatly influenced the favorable reception that select fire weapons are enjoying with police agencies today –

- North Hollywood Shootout – In February 1997 Bank of America robbery in Los Angeles where two gunmen wearing homemade body armor suits with full auto weapons engaged up to 300 police officers for almost three quarters of an hour. During this time about 2000 rounds were fired before police stopped the rampage.
- Terrorist Threat in Post 9/11 USA – The threat of terrorism in the United States is ever present today. While 9/11 focused our attention on this threat, in fact we have been a target since the 1980's. Whether from domestic based groups or Al-Qaeda, the American public has not seen the last of attacks within our borders. These operations will likely be directed at targets which will result in the most shock value. Based on what the rest of the world has experienced, suicide attacks by terrorists armed with assault rifles or full auto weapons against schools and/or shopping malls in a Beslan style attack is not so much if it will happen as when it will happen.

The Mission of the Select Fire Weapon

First and foremost, the select fire weapon has a limited application in American law enforcement. The machine gun was developed by the military to deliver a high volume of suppressive fire to allow friendly forces to advance and engage the enemy. Police officers have much different rules of engagement. We are held responsible for every round we fire thus each round must be fired with the intent it strike the specific desired target. It would seem on the surface that the select fire weapon would have no place in law enforcement use. However, in some narrowly defined situations the application of several rapidly delivered rounds may be necessary to neutralize a deadly threat intent on bringing severe bodily injury or death to a large number of people. The purpose of full-auto, select fire or burst fire is to bring about the most immediate incapacitation of an imminent lethal threat at distances of ten (10) yards or less.

Like the Patrol Rifle, the Select Fire weapon is a force multiplier. The shoulder fired weapon is inherently more accurate and capable of engaging threats at greater distances than handguns. The advantages of the rifle and carbine permit a single officer to effectively deal with multiple adversaries without the disadvantages of being armed only with a handgun. The use of a weapon capable of full-auto or select fire is a viable tool in certain law enforcement applications. Full-auto or select fire weapons should be limited only to officers who have been trained and qualified with the full-auto or select fire weapon that they have been authorized to use or issued by their agency or tactical unit. Use of the Select Fire weapon (in the full auto mode) should be limited to engagement distances of 10 yards or less to ensure round accountability. Individual departmental policies and procedures, operational and tactical guidelines will dictate the use of full-auto or select fire weapons by officers with authorized select fire weapons. It is highly recommended that all officers who are issued select fire or full-auto weapons qualify or train with those weapons on a monthly basis and at a minimum of four times a year.

The purpose of training MPTC firearms instructors at the Select Fire level is not to train them as tactical select fire firearms operator/instructors but rather as firearms

instructors who can train, coach, evaluate and qualify individual officers who are assigned or issued select fire weapons by their department or tactical agency. This program uses a standardized qualification course of fire and has the candidate demonstrate the ability to safely handle a select fire weapon, successfully resolve typical malfunctions, transition to their duty pistol as needed and demonstrate the ability to transition from full auto/burst fire to semi-auto or safe conditions using the selector lever on their select fire weapon.

It is important to note, that agencies which have or operate with tactical units equipped with select fire weapons should train their select fire firearms instructors with the concepts and tactical doctrines utilized by the department, regional or state tactical unit so the instructor(s) can incorporate those concepts and tactical doctrines into the individual agency firearms training and qualification program. The MPTC Select Fire Instructor Training Program is not a stand-alone program. It builds on the sequential and progressive blocks of training instruction covered previously in the Pistol, Shotgun and Patrol Rifle portions of the MPTC Firearms Instructor Course.

MPTC Select Fire Instructor Learning Objectives

1. Identify the rationale for using burst/full-auto fire in a law enforcement application.
2. Identify the distance in which burst/full-auto fire is generally limited to in law enforcement.
3. List the three advantages associated with the select fire closed bolt system.
4. Identify the rationale for mounting an illumination system on a select fire weapon.
5. Identify the problem associated with using a weapon mounted illumination system.
6. Identify the number of rounds that burst/full-auto fire will generally be limited to in law enforcement.
7. List the four marksmanship fundamentals applicable to the select fire weapon.
8. Identify the most appropriate “Phase One” immediate action procedure with a select fire weapon.
9. List the four phases of select fire operation in which all stoppages will occur.
10. Describe the four “Conditions of Readiness” of a closed bolt select fire weapon.
11. Demonstrate the ability to transition from safe to semi-auto to full-auto using the selector.
12. Demonstrate 94% or better scoring proficiency on the MPTC select fire qualification course of fire with 100% round accountability.
13. Safely demonstrate select fire weapons handling including the four conditions of readiness.
14. Ability to consistently fire 2-3 round bursts.

THE FOUR CARDINAL SAFETY RULES

1. All weapons are treated as if they are loaded - always.
2. Keep the muzzle pointed in a safe direction.
3. Keep your finger off the trigger until you are on target and have made the decision to fire.
4. Know your target and what is beyond it.

*Municipal Police Training Committee
Range Safety Guidelines*

1. The 4 Cardinal Rules of Safety shall be observed by all participants.
2. No firearm will be removed from its holster unless told to by a range officer.
3. Holsters will remain secured at all times during training unless told to remove the firearm by the range instructor. This includes during any qualification or tactical training course
4. Firearms may be inspected by the range instructor before participation in any firearms training.
5. Your weapon(s) should be cleaned at the conclusion of this live-fire firearms training.
6. Any participant in the training event may call a "cease fire" command if they observe a safety hazard.
7. Shooting will stop and all weapons will go to the "low ready" position immediately upon a "cease fire" command. Participants will stand by for further instructions.
8. All reasonable commands of the range instructor will be followed immediately.

I have and reviewed and understand all of the above Range Safety Guidelines. I will comply with these guidelines and conduct myself as a professional and responsible police officer.

Signature: _____

Date: _____

The select fire weapons most commonly used in law enforcement applications utilize the **closed bolt system of operation**. The AR variants (M16, M4, etc.), Heckler & Koch MP-5 & UMP, SIG 55X and Ruger AC-556 are all select fire weapons systems widely used in law enforcement applications which utilize the closed bolt operating system.



SIG Sauer 556



*Heckler & Koch MP-5
Caliber: 9mm*



Ruger AC556 is the full auto version of the classic Mini 14. (caliber: .223)



*Heckler & Koch UMP
Caliber: 9mm, .40 & .45 ACP*



Colt Submachine Gun in 9mm (left) and the M4 in 5.56mm (above).



The M16-A1 has been available through the Dept. of Defense Law Enforcement Assistance Act for many years now.

The MPTC Select Fire Instructor's Course will only focus on select fire weapons, which fire from a closed bolt. Any safe and reliable select fire weapon, that fires from a closed bolt and utilizes an intermediate rifle cartridge or a duty caliber pistol cartridge, can be utilized as a select fire weapon.

Closed Bolt System Advantages

1. Functional commonality with most widely used law enforcement weapons. The AR-15, H&K Model 94 and the Ruger Mini 14/30 are the semi-auto only, variants of the M-16, H&K MP-5 and Ruger AC-556.
2. Practical and intrinsic accuracy are both improved with a closed bolt system. Open bolt select fire weapons fire from an open bolt and typically that bolt can weigh up to two pounds or more. The inertia of that heavy bolt, slamming forward into battery to chamber and fire the round will upset the operators shooting platform. The closed bolt system fires from a closed bolt and does not experience the slamming of a heavy bolt in order to fire a single or multiple rounds.
3. The closed bolt weapon is generally safer than SMG's of an open bolt design. If an open bolt SMG has a loaded magazine with the bolt locked back and that weapon is bumped or dropped, the bolt can be released causing a slam fire resulting in a negligent/unintentional discharge. Closed bolt weapons generally employ a floating firing pin meaning if the bolt were to unexpectedly go forward, the firing pin will not strike the primer of the chambered cartridge. Examples of open bolt SMG's: Thompson, MP38/40, Uzi, MAC 10/11, Smith & Wesson model 76, Finnish Soumi, Russian PPsh-41, British STEN, Beretta model 38 & 42, etc. Most open bolt SMG's are of WWII vintage or borrow heavily from WWII designs and use a fixed firing pin which permanently protrudes from the breech face of the bolt. These weapons are NOT suitable for law enforcement.

Conditions of Readiness

The Readiness Conditions taught in the Select Fire program are identical to all other MPTC programs.

1. **SAFE CONDITION:** Bolt Locked Back, Empty Chamber, Magazine Well Empty, Safety / Selector Switch on “SAFE.”
2. **TRANSPORT CONDITION:** Bolt Closed, Empty Chamber, Loaded Magazine, Safety / Selector Switch on “SAFE”.



Typical Safety / Selector switches

3. **TACTICAL CONDITION:** Bolt Closed on a Loaded Chamber, Loaded Magazine in Mag. Well, Safety / Selector Switch on “SAFE.”
4. **FIRING CONDITION:** Bolt Closed on a Loaded Chamber, Loaded Magazine in Mag. Well, Safety / Selector Switch on “FULL” or “SEMI”.

Unless your threat has been identified and located, your finger should never be on the trigger and the safety / selector switch should be on SAFE.

FULL-AUTO FIRING CONCEPTS

For semi auto fire, all the techniques and applications you learned in the Patrol Rifle class will apply. There are a few techniques which are relevant to full auto or burst fire.

Point Shoulder

Weapon at shoulder height with stock extended and positioned at the shoulder or weapon with stock folded/collapsed at shoulder height, unsupported with the shoulder. With this system, the shooter is making use of the front sight or indexing their line of sight along the barrel. This is an effective technique for CQC situations where the threat is presenting a large target area and rapid threat engagement is required. Keep the elbows tucked in tight to the body for better control of the weapon.



Cheek-Weld

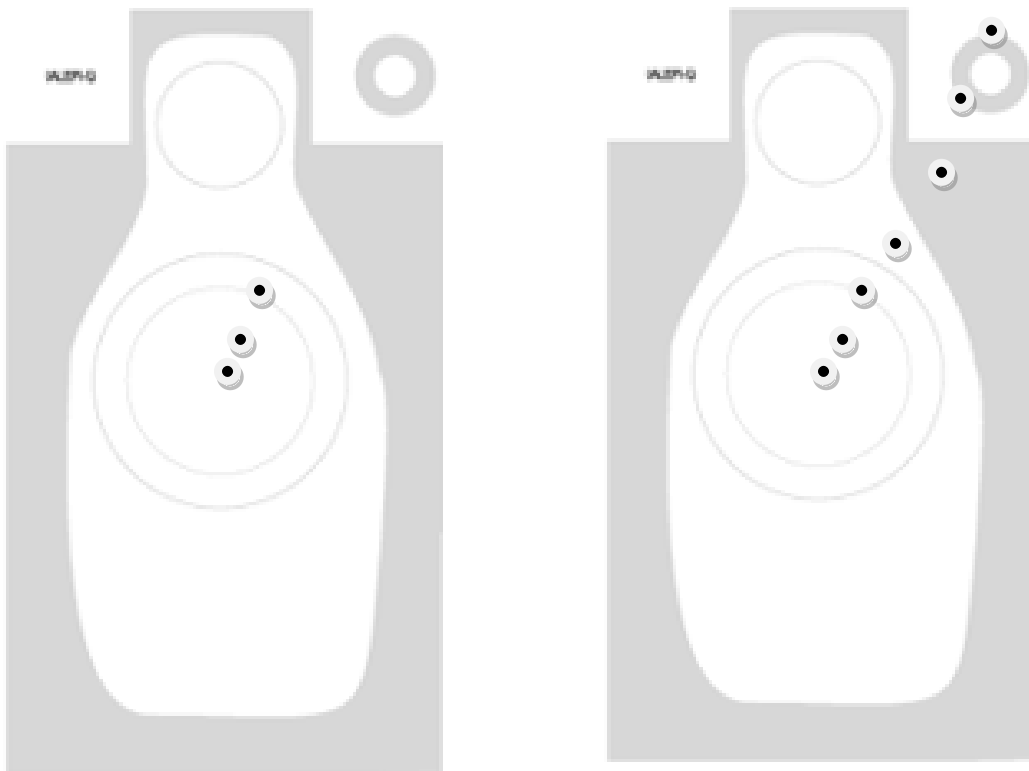
Weapon at shoulder height/level to eye, supported with the shoulder, cheek held against the stock. This position is essentially the offhand position we use with the patrol rifle or other long gun. When a situation calls for more precise use of the sights, the Cheek Weld position is most effective. The weapon can be rotated up from the ready position and the shot taken as the sights line up. Be sure to bring the weapon up to your line of sight. Many shooters have a tendency to bring their head down to the sights. This should be corrected when noted. Keep the elbows tucked in tight to the body.



Trigger Control

The most important technique the operator can learn in the Select Fire program is trigger control. The advent of the burst fire option on select fire weapons has mitigated this somewhat however it remains an important skill set to encourage fire discipline and retain accuracy. To successfully complete this program and be a Select Fire Weapon Instructor, you must be able to demonstrate the ability to fire two or three round bursts when on full auto. Multiple round bursts in excess of three rounds are extremely likely to strike off the target at all but contact distance. Trigger control overcomes the “spray & pray” mentality which has no place in law enforcement. While many modern SMG’s and full auto rifles have been equipped with the burst option, the proficient select fire weapon operator will pride themselves on being able to fire off single rounds, doubles or triples as they see fit while on FULL AUTO.

The diagrams below depict the advantage of trigger control (left) over uncontrolled full auto fire (right).



Seven Factors Which Effect Your Firing Platform

Elbow Placement – Keep your elbows down and tucked in for a solid firing platform.

Strong Hand Placement - With AR type system, strong hand grips the grip portion. Your trigger finger rests along the receiver until required manipulating the trigger.

Butt Stock / Shoulder Placement - Weapon is positioned high on the shoulder with the toe of the butt making contact high on the shoulder. This encourages shooter to keep head high.

Stock Weld / Cheek Weld - Eye relief is maintained with the cheek / stock weld. Stock weld is where your face is placed on the stock for the eye to align the sights

Breathing - Don't forget to breathe – Shoot – Scan – Breathe

Relaxed Body - The rifle becomes an extension of the body. It is necessary to adjust the position of the rifle until the rifle points naturally at the target. Bring your rifle up to the ready position, close your eyes, relax, and open your eyes. With proper sight alignment, the position of the front sight will indicate your natural point of aim and proper sight picture.

Full auto fire has been traditionally used almost exclusively by tactical teams in limited scenarios. The military teaches several concepts for full auto weapons including:

1. “Linear” or “Tracking Bursts”
2. “Figure Eights”
3. “Contamination Fire”
4. “Reconnaissance-by-Fire”

NONE OF THESE FIRING CONCEPTS HAS ANY VIABLE LAW ENFORCEMENT APPLICATION!

Two and three round burst fire has a LIMITED APPLICATION for law enforcement. Tactical teams may employ this under certain circumstances “to bring about the most immediate incapacitation of an imminent lethal threat”. When burst fire is deemed appropriate, the bursts must be limited to two or three rounds per burst. If the weapon is not equipped with a burst option, it is critical for the operator to be properly and adequately trained in trigger control. For maximum round accountability, burst fire is best utilized at distances of 10 yards or less. With all but the most experienced operators, the second and third rounds are likely to strike higher and to one side than the initial round.

The multi-round burst option is usually either 2 or 3 rounds. A wide variety of selector options can be found which may also include full automatic fire. The selector positions may be identified with convention labels such as SAFE, SEMI, BURST or FULL. You may also find pictograms which depict the various selections.



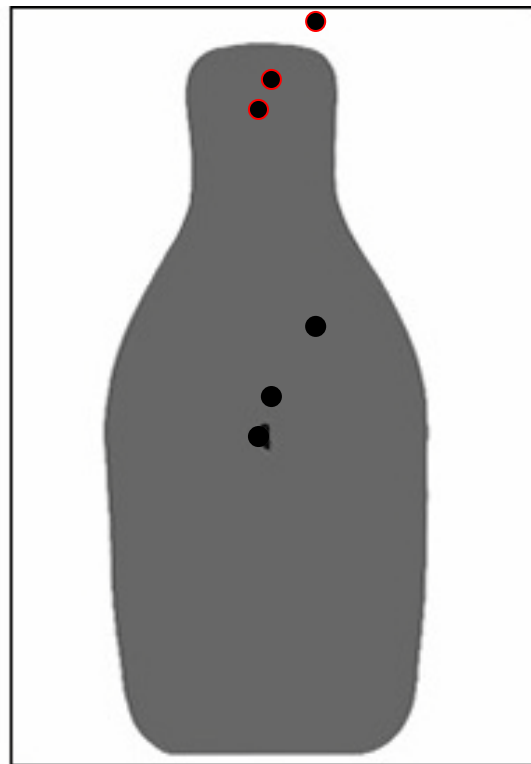
The threat of a terrorist attack within the United States has changed the philosophy of select fire weapons for patrol. The most visible example of this is the use



of MP5SD submachine guns by the Mass. State Police at Logan Airport after 9/11. The Troopers carrying these weapons were not the S.T.O.P. team – but were personnel routinely assigned to the airport barracks.

Current anti-terrorism philosophy states there is a place for burst fire when dealing with a suicide bomber or other situation where the likelihood of large casualty numbers is high. The immediate application of multiple well placed rounds is designed to cause rapid blood loss or shut down of motor functions. In this case, the agency involved selected a weapon which is capable of semi-auto and 2 round burst fire. Department training and policy will dictate when this technique is appropriate.

Operators must bear in mind when employing burst fire that the 2nd and 3rd rounds are almost certainly going to strike high and off center from the initial round's point of impact. Burst fire to small target areas such as the head (right) can result in one or more of the successive rounds striking away from the desired target area or even off the target. The greater the distance, the greater the likelihood this can happen. Aiming for a larger target area can reduce the chance of striking off the target. If the distance is beyond 10 yards, you should consider semi-auto fire only. Training and experience will tighten up your shot groups. This is why trigger control is so important.



Immediate Action Protocol

The protocol for dealing with a malfunction or stoppage with your select fire weapon is the exact same as the patrol rifle or shotgun - Immediately Transition to your handgun. TRANSITION, TRANSITION, TRANSITION!



When it is safe to do so, get your weapon back into working order –

Phase I: “Tap, Rack, Reassess”

1. Tap the base of the magazine.
2. Rack the bolt to the rear and release.
3. Fire, if appropriate.

Phase II: “Lock-Rip-Work, Tap & Rack”

1. Lock the action open.
2. Rip the Magazine out.
3. Work the action several times.
4. Insert a fresh magazine.
5. Tap to insure it is seated correctly & rack a round in the chamber.

Select Fire Cycle of Operation

The operating cycle of the select fire weapon is the same as semi automatic weapon: Feed – Fire – Extract – Eject. The significant difference is when in the full auto mode, the hammer is allowed to fall as soon as the bolt goes into battery and as long as the trigger is held to the rear.

Suppressed Weapons

Commonly called a “silencer” or “can”, a suppressor effectively reduces the speed at which the gas escapes the barrel at the muzzle. The bang we associate with the firing

of a firearm is caused by the combustion gases exiting the muzzle above the speed of sound. What we are hearing is essentially a sonic boom. The suppressor works much like the muffler on your motor



vehicle. Baffles redirect and allow the gases to expand before they leave the barrel which effectively slows them down. The initial velocity of the bullet (and associated gases) will influence how effective the suppressor is. For instance, the noise signature of the 9mm or .45ACP round which travel around 1000 feet per second will be typically easier to suppress than a 5.56mm round traveling at 2500 feet per second.

An obvious benefit is the likelihood of hearing damage to officers and bystanders



Integrally suppressed 9mm SMG built on the AR platform. What critical piece of equipment is this weapon missing?

is greatly reduced. If you have ever fired a 5.56mm round in a confined space such as a hallway without hearing protection, you will understand how much damage it can potentially do to an officer’s hearing.

Consider that officers responding to a call do not use hearing protection. The cost of the medical bills related to treating an officer with hearing damage will dwarf the cost of the suppressor. Suppressors also reduce the muzzle flash and put more weight at the front of the weapon which reduces the felt recoil and muzzle rise. Both these factors can lead to increased accuracy which translates into reduced liability. Despite the higher initial cost, the value of suppressors on tactical weapons is greatly overlooked by the law enforcement community.

Weapon-Mounted Lights

Mounting a light on your tactical long gun, regardless of whether it is capable of select fire, should not be optional. First and foremost, in a reduced light or no light situation we have a legal and moral responsibility to identify our target before we press the trigger. The Diallo incident in New York City was a recent case where this was dramatically proven. Mr. Diallo was shot and killed by officers who mistook the wallet in his hand for a weapon. While we can find many reasons to justify the officer's actions and the court did rule that the officer's actions were reasonable under the circumstances, the fact remains that an innocent citizen was killed because officers were unable to identify what he had in his hand.

Without ambient light to illuminate your surroundings, you are effectively blind. Our vision is design to be most effective in daylight. This means under dim light conditions such as with moon light or low indirect light, our vision is seriously degraded. Human vision allows us to see shapes and movement but we lack the ability to discern details. We must use artificial light to identify our target before we shoot.



We use our weapon mounted light to Navigate, Identify, Locate, Engage and Dominate. Think of the term N.I.L.E.D. This term may be a little different from what you were taught previously where “N.I.L.E.S.” was used. We have removed “Search” from the weapon mounted light use for two reasons:

- Leaving the light on while searching makes you a target.
- It encourages a lack of good (i.e. safe) muzzle discipline.

For this reason we should carry at least two lights – one on our weapon for engaging a lethal threat and a second hand held light for all other situations where a deadly threat is not present. Some experts suggest carrying a third light such as a pen light in your shirt pocket as a back-up. This is not a bad idea and while it may seem excessive, do not be so quick to write it off as overkill.

Your specialized weapon should be equipped with a weapon-mounted light which in this case will be our PRIMARY LIGHT. You should be carrying a second light



(typically a small tactical light) on your belt which will be your SECONDARY LIGHT. A weapon-mounted light should NOT be used for area searches. You should not be searching an area with your muzzle. Just because we have been entrusted with a select fire weapon doesn't mean all the safety rules

we have been taught go out the window. If anything, we need to more conscious of our weapon handling so as not to be the target of negative commentary.

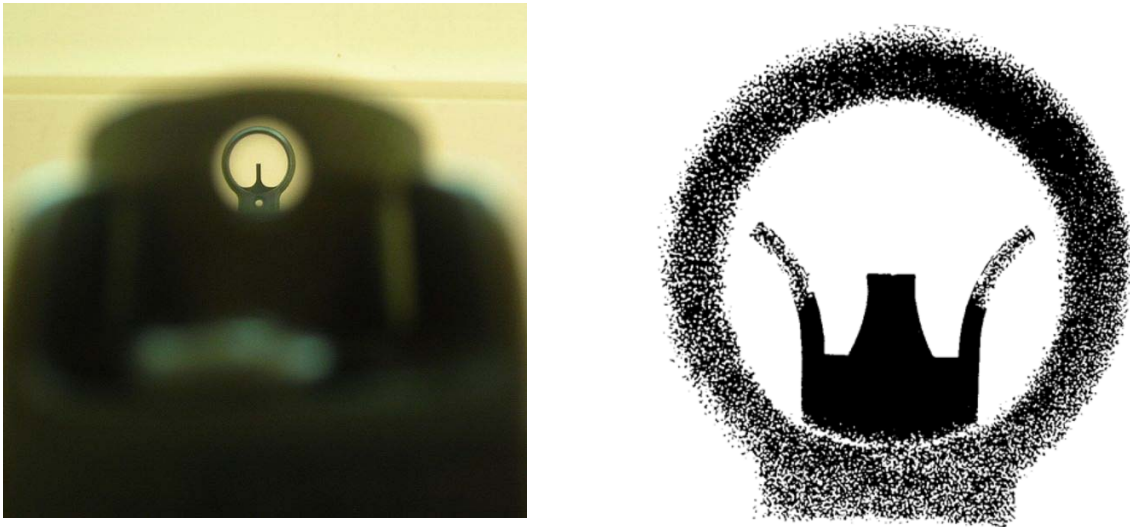
Sighting Systems

There is no question that optical sights are extremely useful, rugged and increase your ability to accurately engage a threat. Place the dot or cross on the intended point of impact and press the trigger. This is faster than aligning the front and rear sights. For this reason, in addition to your iron sights, it is recommended that your weapon be equipped with an optical sighting system or tritium sights. Red dot and holographic sighting systems such as ones made by Aimpoint or EOTECH enhance sight alignment in reduced light and can be used with both eyes open, improving peripheral vision without compromising your sight



picture. Often, they are installed “co-witnessed” to the manual sights allowing the user to access both sights at the same time.

Magnified optical sights can improve the extended range performance of your select fire weapon. Magnified optical sights will need to have the ability to be quickly detached/pivoted away from the non-magnified optical sight or mounted on a weapon that is dedicated for extended ranges.



Sight picture – View through your open sights with the HK MP5 on the left and the AR/M16 sights on the right.

Regardless of whether you have an optical sighting system on your weapon, every select fire weapon must be equipped with a set of iron sights. The simple reason for this is optical sights usually rely on a battery source or glass lens to properly operate. Batteries can go dead and glass is fragile and easily broken. Do not ignore your iron sights. Know how to use them and use them during training and practice to verify zero. Your optic may be your primary sighting system however Murphy’s Law says it won’t work when you need it.

Additional equipment comes with a higher cost. If your department does not have the financial resources to upgrade your basic weapon platform, you can get to the next level by authorizing the individual officer purchase of additional approved equipment. Additional equipment enhancements should be documented in writing and become a part of the individual officer's record.

Understanding the National Firearms Act

The National Firearms Act of 1934 (NFA) regulates the purchase, transfer and possession of machine guns, silencers (suppressors) and short barreled rifles and shotguns with both the public and law enforcement agencies. While the Hughes Amendment to the Firearms Owners Protection Act (Public Law 99-308) prohibited the sale or possession of machine guns manufactured after May 19, 1986 by law abiding citizens, municipal law enforcement agencies may legally possess full auto weapons of new manufacture provided they are registered National Firearms Registration and Transfer Record (NFRTR) on ATF Form 10. Unlike the public, a law enforcement agency may register a NFA weapon which was previously not registered. In other words, if the agency confiscates a machine gun or short barreled rifle or shotgun and ownership is turned over to the agency, it may register the weapon. This applies to weapons donated to the department. These weapons would then be transferable only to another law enforcement agency or Federal Firearms Licensee with a Special Occupational Tax stamp (FFL/SOT).

In the case of weapons acquired under Section 1033 of the Dept of Defense's Law Enforcement Assistance Program, they would be registered with the BATFE on a Form 10. There is no tax associated with this form since the registration is being done by a government agency. The local agency can expect to receive the registration paperwork back from the BATFE in a matter of weeks.

The 1033 program offers M14, M16 rifles, M1911 pistols and 12 gauge shotguns all subject to availability. Agencies wishing to participate in this program should contact the State 1033 Program Coordinator which is run through the Department of State Police. The weapons are provided by the Dept. of Defense at no charge to the applying agency. You will be required to pay the cost of shipping the weapons from their storage location (usually Anniston, AL). In 2008, the USPS shipping cost was \$27.50 per rifle to a South Shore agency which is a bargain price for a quality patrol rifle.

If the agency chooses to purchase a new semi-auto short barreled rifle or select fire weapon, the registration process is the same. If you purchase a semi-auto M-4 type carbine with a 16" or longer barrel, the weapon is not restricted as a NFA weapon and does not require registration with the BATFE.

ATF Form 10 for LE Agencies

Form Approved : OMB No. 1512-0029 (03/25/90)

**DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY · BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS
APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF FIREARMS ACQUIRED BY
CERTAIN GOVERNMENTAL ENTITIES**

(Submit in duplicate)

PLEASE READ INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE CAREFULLY BEFORE COMPLETING THIS FORM

TO: The Director, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Washington, D.C. 20226 The undersigned hereby makes application to register to the governmental entity identified in this application the firearm described below:	27 CFR 178.104 Provides for limited registration of otherwise unregistrable firearms by certain governmental entities, for official use only. If this application is approved, it is with the condition that the firearm is for "OFFICIAL USE ONLY".
1. NAME AND COMPLETE ADDRESS (including ZIP code) OF DEPARTMENT OR AGENCY MAKING APPLICATION TO REGISTER FIREARM	2. TELEPHONE NUMBER (include Area Code)

3. DESCRIPTION OF FIREARM (Complete items (a) through (h))						
NAME AND ADDRESS OF MANUFACTURER AND/OR IMPORTER OF FIREARM	TYPE OF FIREARM (See Definitions)	(CHECK ONE) <input type="checkbox"/> CALIBER <input type="checkbox"/> GAUGE <input type="checkbox"/> SIZE	MODEL	LENGTH (Inches) OF OVER-ALL		SERIAL NUMBER (See instruction 1)
a	b	c	d	e	f	g

h. ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION (include all numbers on firearm and location of each number. If firearm is unserviceable, describe how it was made unserviceable.)

4. LOCATION WHERE FIREARMS IS USUALLY KEPT

5. FROM WHOM WAS FIREARM RECEIVED? (Optional response - This information may assist ATF in removing records relating to previous registrations of this firearm.)

I CERTIFY THAT the above described firearm is for OFFICIAL USE ONLY and that I have examined this application and, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it is true, correct and complete.

6. SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED OFFICIAL (See instruction 1)	7. PRINT NAME AND TITLE OF AUTHORIZED OFFICIAL
	8. DATE

SPACE BELOW IS FOR USE BY THE BUREAU OF ATF - Please do not write below

By authority of the Director, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms this application has been examined and the registration of the described firearm to the governmental entity described above is:

<input type="checkbox"/> APPROVED FOR OFFICIAL USE <input type="checkbox"/> DISAPPROVED	REMARKS:
AUTHORIZED ATF OFFICIAL	DATE

Below is a M16-A1 rifle received under Section 1033 of the DOD Law Enforcement Assistance Program. These rifles have been in storage for decades but are in excellent condition. This particular rifle was manufactured by Colt in April 1976 and was still in the original cardboard box. It appears to be unissued. Top photo shows the contents as received. All metal parts have been treated with an anticorrosion compound and must be cleaned and lubricated. Bottom photo shows the same rifle after it was cleaned up and assembled.

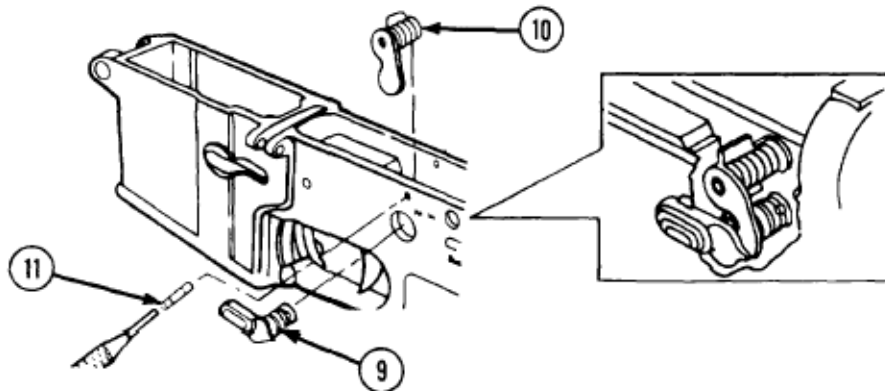


THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS PROVIDED FOR INFORMATION ONLY AND SHOULD ONLY BE PERFORMED BY A QUALIFIED ARMORER

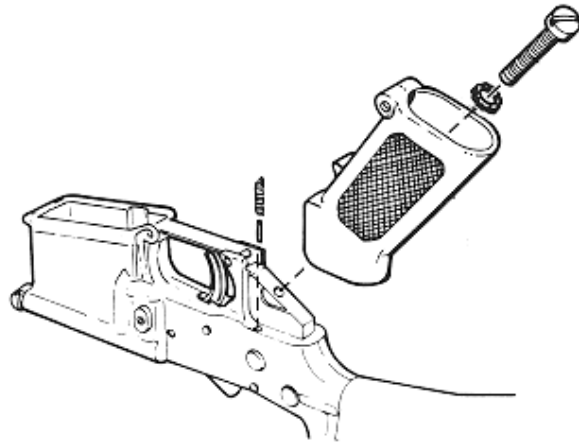
M16-A1 Conversion to Semi Auto Only

Surplus M16's supplied under the Law Enforcement Assistance Program have been the A1 variant. Agencies desiring to convert these to semi automatic only, can do so very easily. The procedure for this conversion is outlined below:

1. Remove the magazine, lock the bolt to the rear and insure the rifle is unloaded;
2. Close the bolt;
3. Remove the pivot and takedown pins and separate the upper and lower receiver;
4. Using a drift pin punch, push the Full Auto Sear Pin (11) out in either direction. The auto sear (10) is under spring tension but the drift pin will hold in place while you get your fingers around it. Withdraw the drift pin and remove the auto sear and spring. These parts will not be used again. Do not discard them as the BATFE considers this part as a "machine gun".



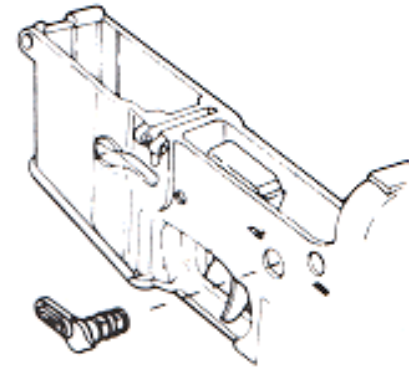
5. Tip the lower receiver upside down and using a screwdriver, remove the pistol grip screw. Carefully remove the grip from the lower receiver. The grip holds the Selector Detent and Selector Detent Spring in place. It may be necessary to tap the receiver to dislodge the Selector Detent. Set these parts aside for reinstallation later.



NOTE: The Selector Detent is a very small part and easily lost.

6. Remove the Selector Switch from the lower receiver by carefully rotating it as you withdraw it out the left side of the receiver.

7. Install your new Semi Auto Selector switch from left to right in the lower receiver. You may find it helpful to rotate the selector back and forth as you insert it to ride up and over the leg of the hammer spring.



Note: This is a good time to upgrade your Selector to an ambidextrous selector switch.

8. Tip the lower receiver upside down and insert the Selector Detent and Selector Detent Spring. Carefully reinstall the grip taking care not to bind or crimp the spring as the grip is moved into position. Install the pistol grip screw and lock washer. Tighten until snug. Note: if you crimp the selector detent spring, discard it and replace with a new one.

9. Reinstall the upper receiver on the lower receiver.

10. Perform a function check to insure the safety selector switch works as desired.

There is some misinformation circulating that states this conversion is illegal because it leaves M16 parts in a semi automatic rifle. This is not true. Your rifle is an M16 and has been registered with the BATFE as a “machine gun”. Converting it to Semi Auto Only does not change this status. The conversion is done as a convenience to the agency – not to change the classification of the rifle. There is also misinformation

floating around that you must change out all the fire control group parts (hammer, trigger, disconnect and selector) in order for this conversion to work properly. This is simply not true either. On the M16-A1, removing the full auto sear and replacing the selector switch with a semi auto version will provide your agency with a safe weapon capable only of semiautomatic fire at a fraction of the cost of replacing the hammer, sear, disconnect, trigger, selector safety switch and bolt carrier.

It bears repeating, the procedures outlined in this section should only be performed by a qualified and experienced M16/AR15 armorer.

Cyclic Rate (Rate of Fire) on Select Fire Weapons

The term “cyclic rate” refers to the number of rounds a weapon will fire in a given amount of time generally expressed in “rounds per minute or rpm”. This is a theoretical rate because magazine capacity and overheating may make this number difficult to obtain in quantity. The cyclic rate of individual law enforcement Select Fire Weapons is best kept at a rate of fire between 500 and 800 rounds per minute. Cyclic rates that exceed 1000 R.P.M. make select fire weapons more difficult to control in full automatic fire. For comparison purposes, a table is included below to give the reader an overview of the rate of fire on a number of select fire weapons.

Weapon	Rate of Fire (rounds per minute)*
Colt M16 / M4 series	750 – 900
Colt 9mm SMG	700 – 1000
MP5SD	700
MP5, MP5/10 & MP5/40	800
UMP 9mm	650
UMP 45 ACP	600
SIG Sauer 556 series	750 – 800
Ruger AC556	700
Uzi 9mm	600
Thompson SMG	600 – 1200 depending on model

* Data taken from manufacturers data sheets or owner’s manuals.

Burst fire is a technique where the operator fires 2 to 3 rounds using good trigger control. To take the human factor out of the equation, manufacturers have designed and built weapons with “Burst” options where the weapon will only fire 2 or 3 rounds per press of the trigger. In a military context, this is an excellent method to conserve ammunition. For law enforcement, it is effectively limits the number of rounds delivered for each trigger press.

Review Questions

1. The select fire weapons most widely used in law enforcement today are the Heckler & Koch MP5 and UMP submachine guns variants and the M-16, M-4 assault rifle/carbine variants. Which operating bolt type is used these select fire weapons?
 - a. Solid Bolt
 - b. Expanding Bolt
 - c. Closed Bolt
 - d. Open Bolt

2. The rationale for using burst/full-auto fire in law enforcement is one of the following;
 - a. To fire linear or tracking bursts, quickly engaging the lethal threat.
 - b. For suppressive fire in order to keep the suspect's head down while maneuvering.
 - c. For immediate incapacitation of an imminent lethal threat.
 - d. To use reconnaissance by fire to eliminate a lethal threat without exposing yourself.

3. State the number of rounds that burst/full-auto fire will generally be limited to in law enforcement. _____

4. List the five reasons for mounting an illumination system on a select fire weapon.

5. List the four basic fundamentals of marksmanship.

6. What is the problem associated with using a weapon mounted illumination system?

7. What is the "Phase One" IMMEDIATE ACTION PROCEDURE with a select fire weapon?
 - a. Tactical reload
 - b. Administrative reload
 - c. Transition to pistol
 - d. Retreat and reassess

8. Unless your threat has been identified and located, your _____ should never be on the _____ and your _____ should be _____ .

Continued on next page

9. List the four (4) phases of select fire operation in which a stoppage or malfunction may occur.

1. _____ 2. _____

3. _____ 4. _____

10. Burst/full auto fire is best utilized within distances of _____ yards.

11. Define the four (4) conditions of readiness with a select fire closed bolt weapon:

(1) Safe Condition:

(2) Operational (Transport) Condition:

(3) Tactical Condition:

(4) Firing Condition:

12. As stressed by this program, list the three (3) advantages associated with a select fire weapon using the closed bolt system.

1.

2.

3.



MPTC Select Fire Training Drills

1. Transition from SAFE to Semi Auto fire (safety / selector manipulation)
2. Firing the 2 round burst consistently (trigger control exercises)
3. Transition from Semi-Auto to Full Auto and back (practice returning selector switch to Semi if accidentally bumped to FULL)
4. Firing Full-Auto (burst) on the move. Forward, back and oblique angles.
5. Box Drill, clockwise and counterclockwise.
6. Firing 2 round bursts from High Kneel, Low Kneel, Speed kneeling and prone positions.

MPTC Select Fire Instructors Qualification Course of Fire

Target: IALEFI Q(P) or FBI type “Q” target

Scoring: MPTC Scoring Policy (see Page 35)

Minimum Passing Score: 94% with 100% round accountability.

The fifty rounds required for the qualification course will be loaded into two magazines.

Loading 26 in one and 24 rounds in the other is ideal.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------|---|---------------------------------|
| Stage 1 | Semi | At 25 yards fire 1 round | Repeat 1x for 2 rounds total |
| Stage 2 | Semi | At 15 yards fire 2 rounds | 2 rounds total |
| Stage 3 | Semi | At 12 Yards fire 2 rounds. | 2 rounds total |
| Stage 4 | Full | At 10 yds fire 2 round burst | Repeat 2x more for 6 rnd. total |
| Stage 5 | Full | At 7 yards fire 2 round burst | Repeat 3x more for 8 rnd. total |
| Stage 6 | Full | At 5 yards fire 2 round burst | Repeat 2x more for 6 rnd. total |
| Stage 7 | Full | Shooting on the move 10 yd to 3 yds w/ multiple 2 round bursts. | |

Begin at the 10 yard line. On the command “advance”, shooters move to the 3 yard line. On the command to engage, shooters fire THREE 2 round bursts. All shooters stop on 3 yard line. On command “back out”, shooters move to the 10 yard line and on the engage command, fire THREE 2 round bursts. Shooters stop at 10 yard line. Repeat 1x more for total of 24 rounds.

A minimum of 47 rounds must be in the scoring (“Q”) area of the target. All 32 rounds fired from 10 yards and in must in the scoring area of the target. All 50 rounds fired must be in the scoring area of the target or the backing area of the scoring portion of the target for 100% round accountability.

Minimum passing score is 94%

Each round in the scoring area is worth 2 points.

Rounds outside of the scoring area are worth zero points.

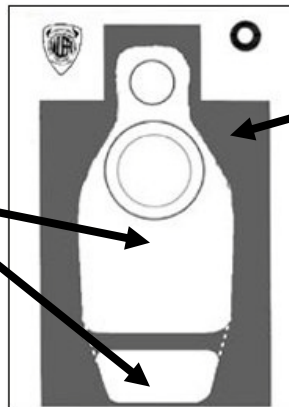
The MPTC Select Fire Instructors course was developed utilizing information presented by the Smith & Wesson Academy.

MPTC INSTRUCTOR TARGET SCORING CRITERIA

In an effort to stress marksmanship, MPTC Firearms Instructors are required to perform at a higher level of proficiency than the typical officer. On the qualification course of fire, instructors are required to:

- 1. Score a minimum of 94% overall;*
- 2. Score 100% at the 3, 5 and 7 yard line stages;*
- 3. Maintain 100% round accountability. This means all rounds must strike the “body” area of the target defined by the grey IPSC silhouette target surrounding the traditional “Q” target area. The scoring criteria is explained below.*

Hits within the “milk bottle” or “Q” area of the target score points. This includes the pelvic scoring area including the border between the upper and lower areas.



Hits in the grey silhouette area do not score points however they are considered a “hit”.

Hits outside the silhouette area are considered a miss and disqualifies the stage. The instructor is only required to re-shoot the stage which the round was fired on.