



V-VICTA®

VirTra - Virtual Interactive Coursework Training Academy®

RED DOT OPTIC TRAINING & SUSTAINMENT

Training Manual

VirTra

Aimpoint®

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TRAINING COURSE CERTIFICATION

This "Red Dot Optic Training and Sustainment" training course, developed by VirTra, Aimpoint and Victory First, has been certified by the IADLEST National Certification Program™ on 1/7/2024.

Certification Number: 24739-2401



RED DOT OPTIC TRAINING & SUSTAINMENT

TOPIC

Red Dot Optic Training & Sustainment

ESTIMATED TIME

4 Hours (up to 8 students and full class presentation).

- Introduction – 5 minutes
- Pre-test – 15 minutes
- Lecture – 50 minutes
- Break – 15 minutes
- Drills – 2.5 hours
- Post-test – 15 minutes
- Closing – 5 minutes

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

At the end of the 4 hours of instruction, students will successfully:

- Identify the advantages vs. disadvantages of an RDS on their duty weapon.
- Utilize the proper presentation of an RDS-equipped weapon to successfully engage targets in a simulated environment.
- Identify the importance of target / threat focus instead of the focus on the front sight.
- Identify how to properly utilize the optic as related to the location of the dot in the window.
- Identify fundamentals of handgun marksmanship.

INSTRUCTIONAL GOAL

The goal of this course of instruction is to provide participants the fundamentals of red dot usage in a simulation environment that can transfer to further training in a live range and real world environments.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES

Students will demonstrate the use of a red dot optic in a simulated environment in drills on page 17. Specific demonstrated skills will include:

- Drill 7 - Fire 1 round on a 6' circle at the represented 7 yards from a low ready or compressed high ready in 1.5 seconds.
- Drill 9 - Fire 1 round from the holster on a 6' circle at the represented 7 yards in under 2 seconds.
- Drill 13 - Draw and fire 1 round on the numbered targets in order 1-6 in 5 seconds at the represented 7-yard line.

CLASS SIZE

Designed for a class up to 8 students, with students individually going through the simulator training drills.

The following training plan and lesson plan is designed to be used with the VirTra simulator. Where as many of the techniques have been used over many years in LE, this training plan maximizes training time and leverages the strengths of the VirTra Training System.

RED DOT OPTIC TRAINING & SUSTAINMENT

The instructor shall first ensure that students are familiar with the presented material. The outline provides the overview of Red Dot Optics and is provided to supplement and provide context to the drills.

The simulation drills are used as a tool to facilitate the understanding of the concepts. The first drills will be provided in a slower tempo to elaborate on the training points. Once the first simulation is provided in this format the remaining drills will be provided to each officer.

All officers will be allowed to watch others participate in the exercise. This is done to maximize the benefit of modeling for adult learners.

I. INSTRUCTOR INTRODUCTION

II. INTRODUCTION TO RED DOT OPTICS

A. FIREARM SAFETY

B. HISTORY

III. BENEFITS OF HANDGUN RDS

IV. DISADVANTAGES OF HANDGUN RDS

V. OPTIONS

A. DOT BRIGHTNESS

B. DOT SIZE

VI. EQUIPMENT



- A. TRIJICON RMR

- B. LEUPOLD DELTA POINT PRO (DPP)

- C. AIMPOINT ACRO P-2

VII. MOUNTING OF RDS

- A. MILLED

- B. MODULAR OPTIC SYSTEM (MOS)

- C. DOVETAIL / DRIVE IN MOUNTS



VIII. RDS HANDGUN FUNDAMENTALS

- A. FINDING THE DOT

- B. REMAINING THREAT FOCUSED

- C. TRIGGER CONTROL

IX. ADDRESSING MULTIPLE TARGETS

X. ONE-HANDED SHOOTING

XI. RDS FAILURES & CORRECTIVE APPLICATIONS

A. PITTING

B. TIPPING



REFERENCES

1. Vágner, M., Bílek, Z., Sýkora, K., Michalička, V., Přívětivý, L., Fiala, M., ... & Stastny, P. (2021). Holographic Sight Improves the Static Shooting Accuracy and Vertical Sway Precision During High-Intensity Dynamic Action in the Police Task Force. *Motor Control*, 1(aop), 1-12.
2. Kulke, L., Atkinson, J., & Braddick, O. (2020). Relation Between Event-Related Potential Latency and Saccade Latency in Overt Shifts of Attention. *Perception*, 49(4), 468-483.
3. Prera, A (2021, May 21). Inattentional blindness. *Simply Psychology*. www.simplypsychology.org/inattentional-blindness.html

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	INSTRUCTOR INTRODUCTION	9
II.	INTRODUCTION TO RED DOT OPTICS	9
	A. FIREARM SAFETY	9
	B. HISTORY	9
III.	BENEFITS OF HANDGUN RDS	10
IV.	DISADVANTAGES OF HANDGUN RDS	10
V.	OPTIONS	11
	A. DOT BRIGHTNESS	11
	B. DOT SIZE	11
VI.	EQUIPMENT	11
	A. TRIJICON RMR	11
	B. LEUPOLD DELTA POINT PRO (DPP)	12
	C. AIMPOINT ACRO P-2	12
VII.	MOUNTING OF RDS	12
	A. MILLED	12
	B. MODULAR OPTIC SYSTEM (MOS)	13
	C. DOVE TAIL / DRIVE IN MOUNTS	13
VIII.	RDS HANDGUN FUNDAMENTALS	13
	A. FINDING THE DOT	13
	B. REMAINING THREAT-FOCUSED	14
	C. TRIGGER CONTROL	14
IX.	ADDRESSING MULTIPLE TARGETS	14
X.	ONE-HANDED SHOOTING	14
XI.	RDS FAILURES & CORRECTIVE APPLICATIONS	15
	A. PITTING	15
	B. TIPPING	15
XII.	QUESTIONS?	15
XIII.	REFERENCES	16
XIV.	SUPPORT & GUIDING MATERIAL	16
XV.	DRILLS	17

XVI. PRE-TEST 28

XVIII. STUDENT ATTENDANCE ROSTER 30

XIX. CLASS SURVEY 31

XX. CONTACT VIRTRA 32

I. INSTRUCTOR INTRODUCTION

Instructor will introduce themselves to the class. This introduction should be no more than 2-3 minutes long and establish why they are qualified to teach the course and how long they have been with the organization. This not a moment to brag, but to build confidence and trust from the attending students.

II. INTRODUCTION TO RED DOT OPTICS

Using optics on police handguns has turned training and performance expectations on their end. This technology can assist in operational environment attentional focus and compromised eyesight considerations due to the effects of age. This course is designed to help maximize the benefits of this technology.

The VirTra Red Dot Transition and Sustainment program was written in conjunction with Matt Jacques from Victory First and in collaboration with Aimpoint. It is designed to take officers with little to no experience with the pistol mounted red dot optic and equip them with the necessary skills to successfully transition from traditional Iron sights to a pistol mounted red dot optic. The course can be conducted live fire or in a VirTra simulator. Additionally, the course provides sustainment material to help officers to continue building the skill set necessary for proper presentation of the pistol.

The sustainment package was designed to give officers specific drills that can be conducted in the simulator pre or post daily briefings or as a supplement to range qualification days. It takes an in depth look at some the more popular red dot optics on the market today, but is not intended as an all-encompassing recommendation as to what optics to choose or avoid. Please refer to your agency's Authorized Equipment List for guidance on choosing a red dot optic for use on your service pistol.

The course contains a pre-test, lecture post-test and range drills, exemplifying VirTra's dedication to our Teach, Train, Test, Sustain philosophy.

A. FIREARM SAFETY

1. Treat all weapons as if they are loaded.
2. Always keep the muzzle pointed in a safe direction.
3. Keep your finger off the trigger until you are ready to fire.
4. Be sure of your target as well as what is beyond your target.

Unloading procedures:

1. Keep your finger off the trigger.
2. Point the weapon in a safe direction.
3. Remove the source of ammunition.
4. Lock slide to the rear.
5. Visually and physically inspect the chamber and magazine thoroughly

B. HISTORY

The benefit of a holographic sight on rifles has been established and accepted for quite some time.¹ Pistol sight use took longer to come of age. First used in competition shooting in the late 1970's by Jerry "The Burner" Barnhart the Aimpoint electronic RDS saw increased popularity in IPSC and USPSA competition shooting sports. In 2006 the Miniaturized Red Dot Sight was first introduced on a commercially available FN pistol, the FNP45. Currently a handful of RDS optics are being produced that are often used, but were originally made to be shotgun or carbine-mounted.

The Aimpoint ACRO was the first purpose build miniaturized Red Dot Sight to be specifically manufactured to work on a handgun. Law Enforcement has come to rely on RDS optics on patrol carbines more in the recent past. Long arms like the carbine and shotgun are easier to aim, control and sustain accuracy and are a testament to the benefits of the RDS. Familiarization of RDS on carbines translates directly to handguns and allows shooters to remain target focused instead of the traditional front sight focus associated with traditional handgun training.

III. BENEFITS OF HANDGUN RDS

The handgun is by far the most difficult weapon to become proficient with. While nothing can replace proper fundamentals, the red dot sight does provide significant advantages. The simplest advantage of the RDS is that it allows the shooter to focus across one focal plane. The officer is able to remain threat-focused by simply placing the red dot on the threat.

For law enforcement, this allows officers to maintain focus on the threat for the entire encounter, removing the need to refocus on the front sight at the split-second that they decide to shoot. This allows the officer to have a clear picture of the threat up to and including the moment where force is applied.

Other advantages include:

- Increase in accuracy, thus reducing the potential for reduction of civil liabilities.
- Increase in passing scores for new recruits.
- Reduction in cross-dominance eye issues.
- In training, it aids in shooter diagnostics (isolation of the trigger).
- The dot is easier to see in low light conditions vs. a front sight post.
- Both eyes open – situational awareness.
- Once properly sighted in, the dot does not have to be centered in the window.
- Enhancing threat focus of attention
 - Elimination of competitive visual stimuli (decreasing the shift of attention that can cost about 1/3 of a second²)
 - Threat focus can decrease attentional blindness, allowing the officer to pick up changes in behavior sooner; like disarming. Attentional blindness occurs when our focus of attention is on one aspect or stimuli and we miss other important stimuli because it is not attended to.³

IV. DISADVANTAGES OF HANDGUN RDS

There is a slight learning curve for some shooters, particularly among “seasoned” officers. Initially, many get discouraged by the more pronounced arch of movement and don’t put in the time required to become proficient in the draw and presentation.

The RDS cannot and is not intended to replace proper handgun fundamentals. Optics magnify the amount of the arc of motion seen, facilitating the problem or poor trigger control because shooters start to “ambush” the trigger when the dot is aligned on target.

Other disadvantages include:

- Fielding: Getting a new tool added to the authorized equipment list always takes time to get through the test and evaluation stage.
- New equipment training: Getting officers properly trained on its use, care and maintenance.
- Cost: There are several mounting options and decisions will need to be made regarding purchasing new handguns or modifying currently existing service weapons to accommodate the RDS. The average price for a quality RDS is about \$480. Additional costs will include holsters, batteries and maintenance.

V. OPTIONS

There are many RDS manufacturers that provide agencies with several options to choose from. For law enforcement use, it is important to determine which options will work best for your environment.

A. DOT BRIGHTNESS

Some systems come with auto-adjust mode to automatically adjust the brightness of the dot based on mesopic or photopic light conditions. These models have photoreceptor cells which occasionally have difficulty presenting the shooter with a bright enough reticle in situations with extreme contrasting light. Other models have manual brightness adjustment settings that allow the officer to adjust the brightness themselves according to the environment they are working in, or to their personal preference.

B. DOT SIZE

Another consideration is dot size. Dot size is measured in minute of angle (MOA). MOA explains how much of the target the dot will cover at a known distance. For example, if 1 MOA is 1/60th of a degree, then $60/60\text{th} = 1$ degree. Therefore, when shooting at a target 100 yards away, your 1 MOA dot will spread to cover one inch of the target.

The two most common dot sizes are 3.25 MOA and 6.5 MOA. Accordingly, a 3.25 MOA dot will cover 3.25 inches of your target, and a 6.5 MOA dot will cover 6.5 inches of your target at 100 yards. While both of these dots work well to give an officer a decent point of aim, there are other things to consider. When transitioning to a red dot, one of the most obvious distractions that shooters notice is the arc of movement. Arc of movement is more obvious with a 3.25 MOA dot than it is with a 6.5 MOA dot because more of the target is visible to the shooter. A smaller MOA dot will provide the shooter with a more accurate point of aim at distant targets because it is covering less of it, but larger MOA dots appear to “float” less in the optics window.

VI. EQUIPMENT

There are many RDS manufacturers in the market. For the purposes of this lesson, the three most commonly found optics on authorized equipment lists across the country will be discussed.

A. TRIJICON RMR

The Trijicon RMR has predominantly been the RDS of choice due to it being the only ruggedized red dot that was available to mount on a slide.

Pros:

- Small optic platform
- Multiple dot sizes
- Mounts directly to the slide
- Variable brightness settings
- Long battery life

Cons:

- Open emitter

- “Bowl” construction can retain dirt, debris and water
- Must dismount from the slide to replace the battery

B. LEUPOLD DELTA POINT PRO (DPP)

Pros:

- Large window
- Multiple dot sizes
- Mounts directly to the slide
- Top mounted battery
- Variable brightness settings
- Motion sensor technology
- Long battery life

Cons:

- Open emitter
- Thin window housing
- “Bowl” construction

C. AIMPOINT ACRO P-2

Pros:

- Large window
- Multiple dot sizes
- Tube construction (familiar to the eye)
- Side clamping mount
- Side mounted battery (no need to remove to replace)
- Variable brightness settings
- First to be purpose-built for handgun use
- Night vision settings

Cons:

- Newest to the market
- Holster compatibility
- Larger side profile

VII. MOUNTING OF RDS

There are three options for mounting an RDS on handguns. Each option comes with its own obstacles. Considerations should be taken in terms of cost, downtime for configuration and departmental policy regarding battery replacement and maintenance.

A. MILLED

A milled slide must be cut on a CNC machine in order to match the tolerances of specific MRDS. The slide will need to be tapped in order to accept mounting screws and must be refinished to cover bare metal and prevent corrosion. Milling is the most accurate mounting procedure as it allows the optic to sit lower on the slide and allow for co-witness with iron sights. It is more rugged

than other mounting solutions because the optic becomes part of the gun.

B. MODULAR OPTIC SYSTEM (MOS)

An MOS slide comes from the manufacturer with a factory cut that allows it to fit multiple MRDS. It utilizes a “plate” mounting system specific to each type of MRDS. This is a relatively inexpensive and convenient mounting system. Because the cut in the slide is not specific to any sight, the plates are used to attach the sight to the slide, causing the MRDS to sit slightly higher than other options. There are several aftermarket plates available.

C. DOVE TAIL / DRIVE IN MOUNTS

Drive in mounts are available for most commonly used MRDS. This system requires a gunsmith to drive out the rear sight and install the mount by driving it into the rear sight cut. The MRDS is then attached to the mount with screws. This is a good option if the agency does not want to make any permanent modifications to the handgun. The gun can be returned to factory condition by simply removing the mount and installing a new rear sight. Many of the manufacturers of drive-in mounts include a back-up iron sight as part of the mount.

VIII. RDS HANDGUN FUNDAMENTALS

Handgun fundamentals are composed of the following five items:

1. Stance
2. Grip
3. Sight alignment
4. Trigger control
5. Follow-through

The use of an RDS will not replace basic handgun fundamentals. Fundamentals of marksmanship do not change when transitioning to an RDS on a handgun. Stance and grip, if applied properly, will not change when transitioning to a red dot system. The officer’s grip on the gun should be sufficient to track the dot through the recoil impulse. Two common issues to officers transitioning to an RDS include finding the dot and remaining threat focused.

A. FINDING THE DOT

Often, shooters who are new to the RDS have a hard time finding the dot upon presentation of the pistol. Shooters either end up moving their heads or the weapon until the dot appears in the window. This problem can quickly be remedied through practice of proper presentation of the pistol. If an officer doesn’t acquire the dot and starts “fishing” for it, have them break down their presentation to the high ready and begin from there.

- From the compressed high ready with the rear sight or the hammer at about the same level as the tip of their nose, have the student keep their heads upright and still.
- Present the pistol straight out to the target as if it were on rails. The wrist will naturally rotate forward causing a flat presentation. The dot will appear in the window and should be centered on the target.
- Repeat up to ten times or until proper unconscious competence is achieved.

Crouching or “turtling” during presentation causes the student’s eyes to be moving down while the optic is coming up for presentation. This causes their eyes to pass by the dot and have issues

finding it. The student should be encouraged to keep their head upright and focused on the threat/target.

B. REMAINING THREAT-FOCUSED

Traditionally, officers have been taught that when we present to our threat, the front sight post is aligned inside the notch of your rear sight, then focus on having a clear front sight post while breaking the shot. This methodology forces the officer to shift focus multiple times. With an RDS, we are able to remain threat focused. A traditional sight picture consists of the following:

- **Sight alignment:** Aligning your front sight post inside the notch of your rear sight. Ensure that the sights are flush across the top and that the front sight has equal amounts of space between the rear notch.
- **Sight picture:** Where to place aligned sights on the threat/target.

Using traditional methods, an officer would identify the threat, establish sight alignment and place the sight picture on their intended target. Because humans are only capable of focusing on one thing at a time, officers need to continually shift focus between the clear front sight and the threat. Once the presentation has been mastered, officers are able to present to their threat, superimposing the red dot on the threat and remain focused just as they would with a patrol carbine.

C. TRIGGER CONTROL

One of the biggest problems for shooters of all experience levels is trigger control. In the case of the pistol mounted RDS, trigger control is no different. If an officer is having difficulty with trigger manipulation and reset on recoil, a red dot sighting system will not change that.

IX. ADDRESSING MULTIPLE TARGETS

Addressing multiple targets can be addressed in two typical and historical applications:

1. Eyes first, then muzzle to the next threat
2. Eyes and muzzle to the next threat at the same time

When either is applied to the subsequent targets, the two common accuracy issues seen are easy hits (leading edge) or late hits (following edge). These are caused by either breaking the shot too soon or too late.

One of the ways this can be mitigated is by addressing the first target, quickly return to the compressed high ready, transition eyes and orient the body towards the additional threat and re-present the handgun.

This also returns the shooter back to a reference point of the presentation that has been practiced and will help in the presentation of follow-on threats.

A byproduct of this technique is the reduction of the potential to flag/muzzle potential non-threats. Historically it has not been addressed in training, but it violates the cardinal rules of firearm safety covered at every range session.

X. ONE-HANDED SHOOTING

One-handed shooting can be difficult and requires more practice when presenting without the second

hand as a reference.

- Taking a 3/4 step forward during the presentation can help align and support the shooting hand.
- The gun must be presented to high and ready and pushed straight forward to help obtain the dot near the full presentation.
- A slight cant of the handgun to the support side will help some shooters remove muscle tension and obtain a better result.
- If able, bring the non-shooting hand to the center line of the body. This reduces inadvertent body movement caused by the weight of the non-shooting arm.

XI. RDS FAILURES & CORRECTIVE APPLICATIONS

There are a few scenarios where the RDS may fail, be occluded or damaged:

- Battery expired
- Damaged due to bumping into objects
- Foreign material on the lens (mud, oil, fog, condensation moisture)

In any scenario where the dot is not available for a sighting system, you cannot always revert to the iron sight (if the front sight cannot be seen clearly due to obstruction). There are a few techniques that can be applied as emergency sighting options.

A. PITTING

If a solid presentation foundation has been built, using the pitting method can be very accurate and effective within 10 yards -- and increased distances with more practice.

For the pitting technique, use the housing of the mounted optic as a crude front sight. At full, regular presentation within 10 yards, the shooter will place the entire sight in the middle of the body of the threat, and the top of the optic level with the armpits of the threat. This will give the highest probability of hit near center mass.

B. TIPPING

The shooter will cant the weapon slightly to one side, then use one of the top corners as a crude front sight. The "tip" is where the curved portion of any housing meets the straight sidewall of the optic.

Instructors should conduct optic failure drills -- each technique at distances up to 10 yards -- to show students the limitations of a crude sighting system.*

*This is an agency decision to what distance should be taught and considered acceptable for jurisdictional and defense liability in the case of these techniques having to be used.

XII. QUESTIONS?

XIII. REFERENCES

1. Vágner, M., Bílek, Z., Sýkora, K., Michalička, V., Přívětivý, L., Fiala, M., ... & Stastny, P. (2021). Holographic Sight Improves the Static Shooting Accuracy and Vertical Sway Precision During High-Intensity Dynamic Action in the Police Task Force. *Motor Control*, 1(aop), 1-12.
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3. Prera, A (2021, May 21). Inattentional blindness. *Simply Psychology*. www.simplypsychology.org/inattentional-blindness.html

XIV. SUPPORT & GUIDING MATERIAL

- VirTra Operators Manual
- Victory First RDS Handgun for Law Enforcement
- Aimpoint ACRO P1 Owners Manual Trijicon RMR Owners Manual
- Leupold Delta Point Pro Owners Manual
- Phoenix PD MRDS Outline
- Las Vegas Metropolitan PD RDS Outline
- Houston PD RDS Outline

XV. DRILLS

Drill #1: Obtaining Zero - To Be Performed with live fire prior to using simulator

Please perform drill #1, Obtaining Zero, using a live fire range. Obtaining zero is best achieved by co-witnessing your red dot with your iron sights. Once your weapon is zeroed on a live range and are in the simulator, conduct boresighting prior to drills #2-21.



To begin the simulated drills, play **Red Dot on Handgun Transition Course 300**, which provides an introduction and drill #1 instructions (Live Fire RDS Zeroing).

Next, run simulations 2-21, playing their accompanying video if further explanation is needed. Drills #2-#21 may be found in Module 6 of the Handgun Transition Course. VirTra recommends arranging drills #2-21 in a playlist so the instructor does not need to search for each individually.

Drill #2: Confirming Zero at 15 Yards

- NRA B8 Target
- 15 yards
- No Time Limit

Shooter will fire 10 rounds slow fire at the X-ring of the target. Rest between rounds if needed. Do not change your point of aim.



RED DOT OPTIC TRAINING & SUSTAINMENT

Drill #3: Confirming Zero at 25 Yards

- NRA B8 Target
- 25 yards
- No Time Limit

Shooter will fire 10 rounds slow fire at the X-ring of the target. Rest between rounds if needed. Do not change your point of aim.



Drill #4: Mechanical Offset 3 Yards

- 1" Dot Target
- 3 yards
- No Time Limit

Shooter will fire best possible grouping of 5 rounds at the 1" square to obtain knowledge of the Mechanical Offset.



Drill #5: Mechanical Offset 7 Yards

- 1" Dot Target
- 7 yards
- No Time Limit

Shooter will fire best possible grouping of 5 rounds at the 1" square to obtain knowledge of the Mechanical Offset.



Drill #6: RDS Presentation Drill from Compressed High Ready

- 4" circle (head) on IDPA target
- 7 Yards
- No Time Limit

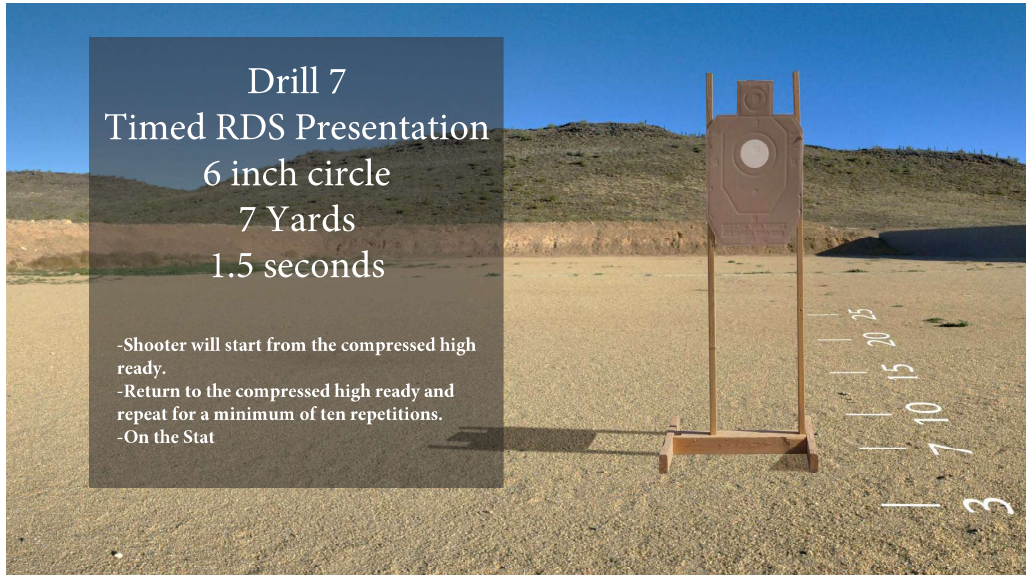
When the target faces, shooter will present to the target from the compressed high ready, fire one round and return to the compressed high ready. Repeat for a minimum of 10 repetitions.



Drill #7: RDS Presentation Drill from Compressed High Ready (TIMED)

- 6" circle on IDPA target
- 7 Yards
- 1 rounds in 1.5 seconds

When the target faces, shooter will present to the target from the compressed high ready, fire one round in 1.5 seconds and return to the compressed high ready. Repeat for a minimum of 10 repetitions.



Drill #8: RDS Presentation Drill from the Holster

- 4" circle (head) on IDPA target
- 7 Yards
- 1 round per facing
- No time limit

When the target faces, shooter will draw and fire one round to the 4-inch circle (head) on the IDPA target, scan and holster. Repeat for a minimum of 10 repetitions.



Drill #9: RDS Presentation Drill from the Holster (TIMED)

- 6" Circle Target
- 7 Yards
- 1 round in under 2 seconds

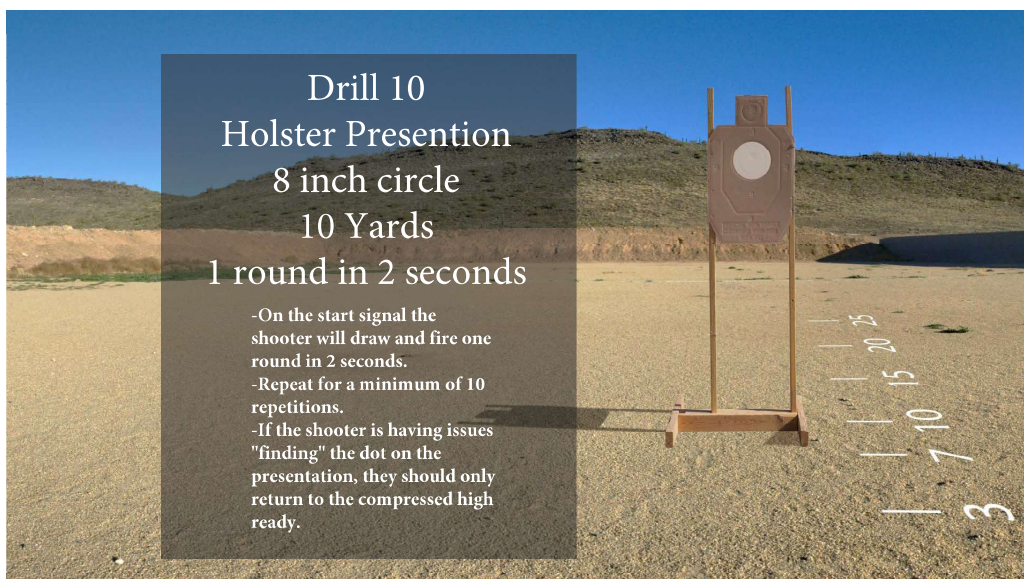
When the target the faces, shooter will draw and fire one round in under two seconds to the 6-inch circle on the IDPA target, scan and holster. Repeat for a minimum of 10 repetitions.



Drill #10: RDS Presentation Drill from the Holster (TIMED)

- 8" circle on IDPA target
- 10 Yards
- 1 round in 2 seconds

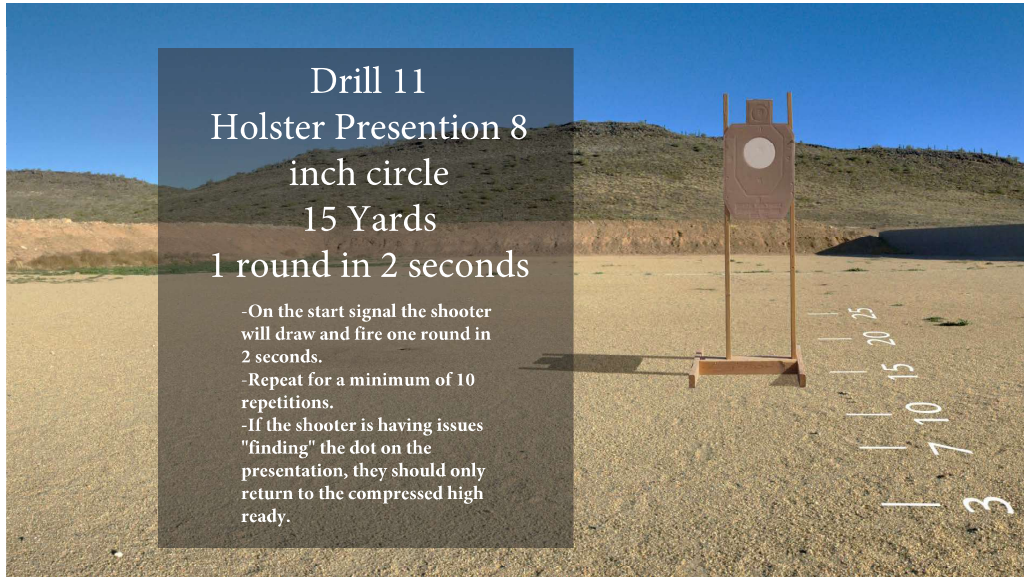
When the target the faces, shooter will draw and fire one round in two seconds to the 8-inch circle on the IDPA target, scan and holster. Repeat for a minimum of 10 repetitions.



Drill #11: RDS Presentation Drill from the Holster (TIMED)

- 8" circle in IDPA target
- 15 Yards
- 1 round in 2 seconds

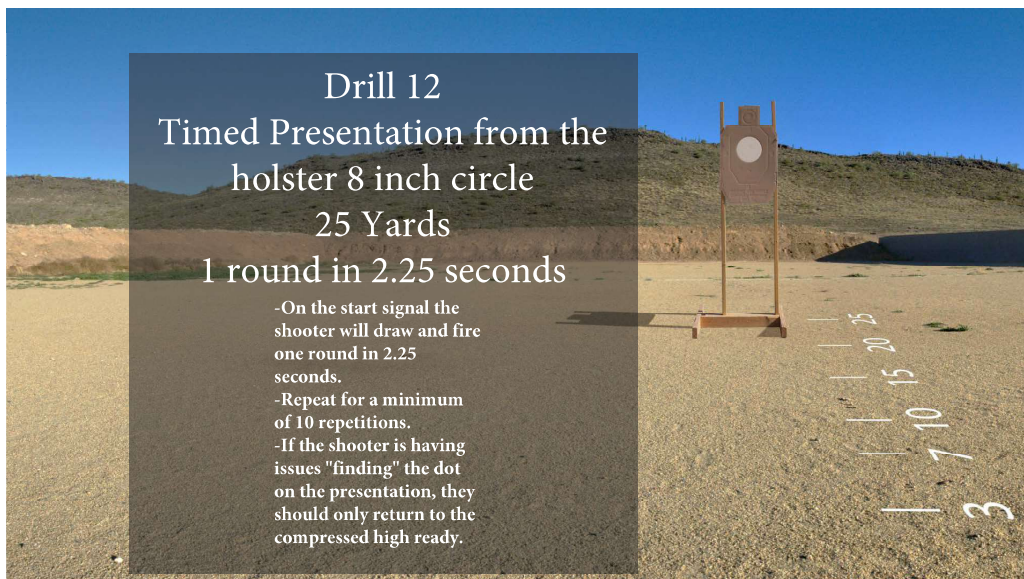
When the target the faces, shooter will draw and fire one round in two seconds to the 8-inch circle on the IDPA target, scan and holster. Repeat for a minimum of 10 repetitions.



Drill #12: RDS Presentation Drill from the Holster (TIMED)

- 8" Circle Target
- 25 Yards
- 1 round in 2.25 seconds

When the target the faces, shooter will draw and fire one round in 2.25 seconds to the 8-inch circle on the IDPA target, scan and holster. Repeat for a minimum of 10 repetitions.



Drill #13: Target Selection Drill "6 Pack" from the Holster (TIMED)

- VirTra Victory First 6 pack target
- 7 Yards
- 6 rounds in 5 seconds

When the target faces, draw and fire one round on the numbered targets in order 1-6 in 5 seconds at the represented 7-yard line.



Drill #14: Target Selection Drill "6 Pack" from the Holster - Occluded Dot

- VirTra Victory First 6 pack target
- 7 Yards
- 6 rounds
- No time limit

With your optic occluded with a target paster or tape, draw and fire 1 round on each number 1 – 6 remaining target focused, scan and holster. Repeat for a minimum of 5 repetitions.



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Drill #15: Target Selection Drill "6 Pack" Best Time

- VirTra Victory First 6 pack target
- 7 or 10 yards depending on proficiency
- At speed

When the target faces draw and fire 1 round on each number 1 – 6 remaining target focused, scan and holster. Repeat for a minimum of 5 repetitions to achieve best time.



Drill #16: RDS Presentation Drill Strong Hand Only

- 8" circle on IDPA target
- 10 Yards
- No time limit

When the target faces, draw and fire one round strong hand only into the 8 inch circle on the IDPA target, scan and holster. Repeat for a minimum of 10 repetitions.



Drill #17: RDS Presentation Drill Support Hand Only

- 8" circle on IDPA target
- 10 Yards
- No time limit

With your pistol in your support side hand in compressed high ready. When the target faces present to the 8 inch circle on the IDPA target support hand only and fire one round. Scan and return to the compressed high ready. Repeat for a minimum of 10 repetitions.



Drill #18: RDS Failure Corrective applications – “Pitting”

- Two-handed shooting
- 8" circle on IDPA target
- 5, 7, 10, 15 yards
- RDS powered down or dim
- No time limit

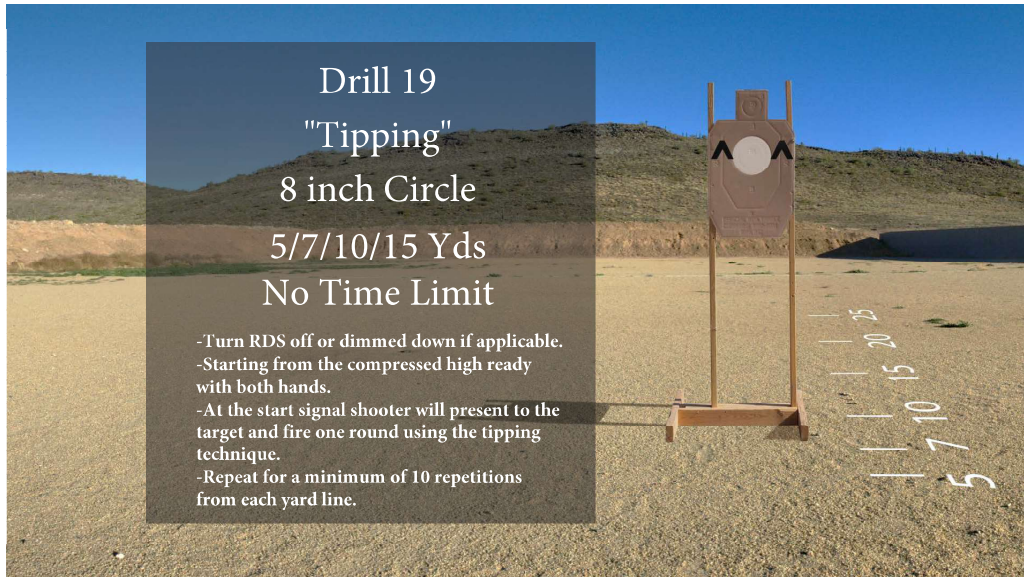
From the compressed high ready, when the target faces, present to the target and fire one round using the “Pitting” technique, scan and return to compressed high ready. Repeat for a minimum of 10 repetitions from each yard line.



Drill #19: RDS Failure Corrective applications – “Tipping”

- Two-handed shooting
- 8” circle on IDPA target
- 5, 7, 10, 15 yards
- RDS powered down or dim
- No time limit

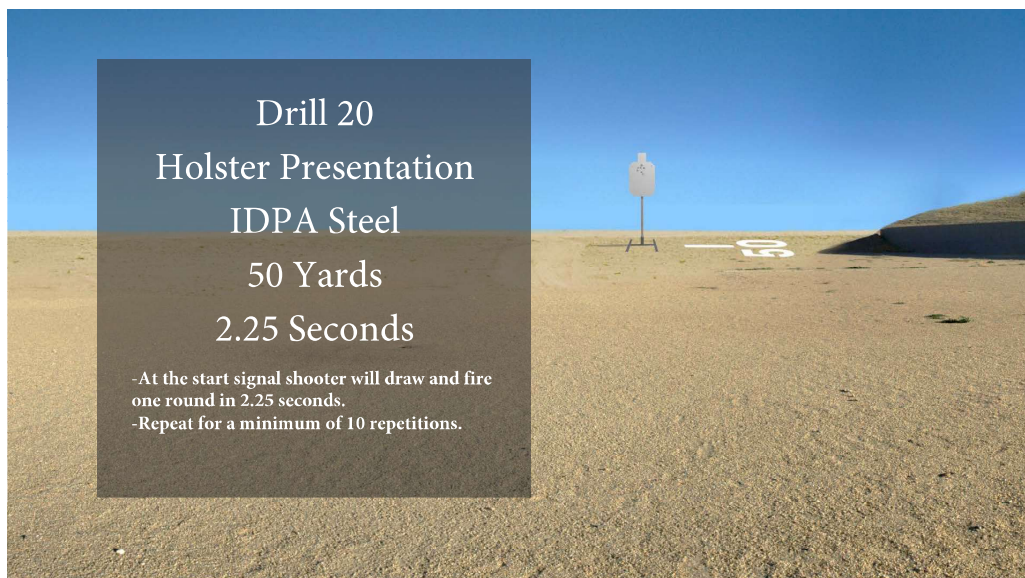
From the compressed high ready, when the target faces, present to the target and fire one round using the “Tipping” technique, scan and return to compressed high ready. Repeat for a minimum of 10 repetitions from each yard line.



Drill #20: RDS Presentation Drill From the Holster

- IDPA steel target
- 100 Yards
- No time limit

On the tone, draw and fire one round center mass on the IDPA steel target, scan and holster. Repeat for a minimum of 10 repetitions.

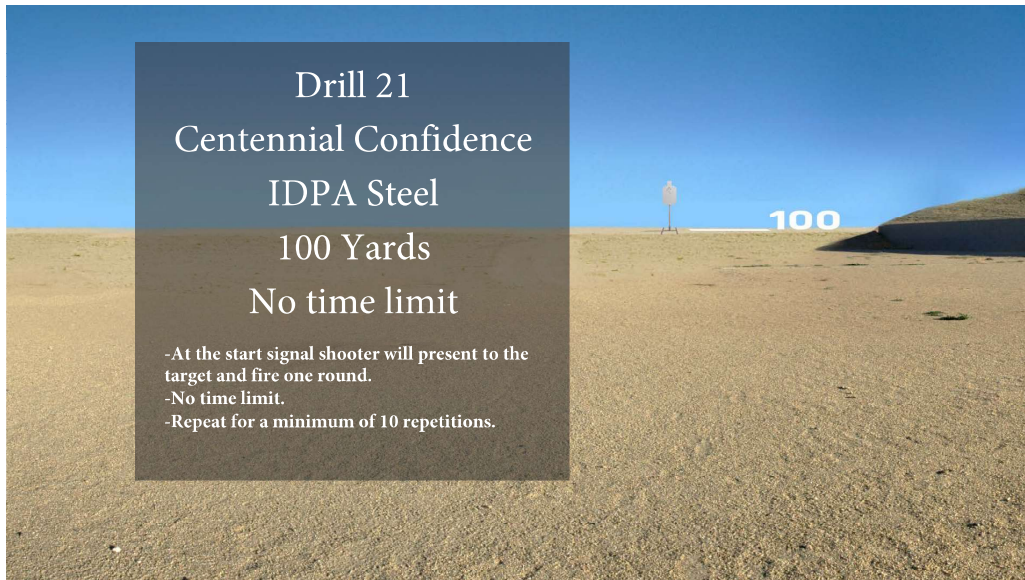


RED DOT OPTIC TRAINING & SUSTAINMENT

Drill #21 RDS Presentation Drill Centennial Confidence

- IDPA steel target
- 100 Yards
- No Time Limit

On the tone, draw and fire one round center mass on the IDPA steel target, scan and holster. Repeat for a minimum of 10 repetitions.



STUDENT NAME: _____

DATE: _____

1. The Aimpoint ACRO P-1 is the first ever pistol mounted red dot sight.
 - A. True
 - B. False

2. The handgun is by far the easiest weapon to become proficient with.
 - A. True
 - B. False

3. Which of the following is NOT an advantage when operating a pistol mounted red dot sight?
 - A. Ability to remain threat focused
 - B. The dot is easier to see in low light conditions than traditional iron sights
 - C. Trigger manipulation issues are eliminated
 - D. Increase in passing scores for new recruits

4. What does MOA stand for?
 - A. Management of ammunition
 - B. Movement of arch
 - C. Minute of angle
 - D. None of these

5. Which of the following mounting options replaces the rear sight with a mount for the RDS?
 - A. Modular Optic System
 - B. Dove Tail / Drive-in
 - C. Milled
 - D. None of these

6. The red dot must always be centered in the window to ensure point of aim/point of impact.
- A. True
 - B. False
7. Having a clearly focused front sight post is still essential while using a pistol mounted red dot sight.
- A. True
 - B. False
8. The five handgun fundamentals are Stance, Grip, _____, trigger control and follow through.
- A. Breath control
 - B. Elbows locked
 - C. Sight alignment
 - D. Close non-dominant eye
9. If your RDS fails or the window is damaged, you are basically out of the fight.
- A. True
 - B. False
10. What is the term used to describe the relationship between the height of the sight over the of the bore of your pistol?
- A. Mechanical advantage
 - B. Bore axis
 - C. Parabolic arch
 - D. Mechanical offset

All scoring materials must be retained in agency records for 25 years.

PRE-TEST KEY

1. B 2. B 3. C 4. C 5. B

6. B 7. B 8. C 9. B 10. D

XVIII. STUDENT ATTENDANCE ROSTER

TOPIC: RED DOT OPTIC TRAINING & SUSTAINMENT	DATE: _____
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Last	First	Badge	Email	Officer's Initials

I certify that each person listed on this roster was present in class for the entire number of training hours reflected, and if not, their training hours have been adjusted and recorded accordingly.

PRINT NAME: _____

SIGNATURE: _____

XIX. CLASS SURVEY

TOPIC: RED DOT OPTIC TRAINING & SUSTAINMENT

INSTRUCTOR: _____

DATE: _____

COMMENTS

CLASS CONTENT	Excellent	Above Average	Good	Below Average	Poor
Class organization					
Class objectives were clearly stated					
Practical activities were relevant to objectives					
All materials/resources were provided					
Topic area was important to Law Enforcement					
CLASS INSTRUCTION					
Instructor was prepared					
Instructor was knowledgeable in the content area					
Manner of presentation of the material was clear					
Effective teaching strategies were used					
Instruction met class objectives					
STUDENT PARTICIPATION					
Level of effort you put into the course					
Your skill/knowledge of the topic at start of course					
Importance of the topic to your assignment					

RED DOT OPTIC TRAINING & SUSTAINMENT

XX. CONTACT VIRTRA

If you have any questions/issues with any part of this manual, please see contact below:

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certified by the IADLEST National
Certification Program™