

ORIGINAL

FIREARMS TRAINING
MANUAL

PROPERTY OF
NIC INFORMATION CENTER

Developed By
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STAFF DEVELOPMENT DIVISION
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Department of Offender Rehabilitation



George Busbee
Governor

June, 1980

David C. Evans
Commissioner

To the Reader:

In 1977, the Georgia Department of Offender Rehabilitation initiated a review of policies concerning the issuance and use of firearms. As a part of the study, a national survey among state correctional systems was conducted to determine how other state systems were addressing these areas. The responses received revealed that there was considerable disparity in practices among the systems, especially in the area of firearms training. Consequently, the Department embarked upon a program that would update and revise current firearms policies and also provide a firearms training program specific to corrections and responsive to the revised policies. The National Institute of Corrections, also concerned about the lack of consistency in these areas nationwide, agreed to fund the project.

This training manual is the result of an effort which included an intense firearms survey in Georgia's correctional institutions as well as the above national survey, and participation in nationally recognized firearms training courses such as those offered by the Smith and Wesson Academy in Springfield, Massachusetts. The hope is that this manual, used in conjunction with the accompanying slide shows and film, will offer to other correctional systems a good basic course in firearms use that will be precisely applicable to their needs.

Instruction in firearms policies will naturally be a necessary part of any firearms training program. Those included in this manual are designed to be consistent with the laws of the State of Georgia, and are therefore not intended to be taught verbatim when this program is considered for use in other states. It is felt, however, that the policies outlined will serve as excellent guidelines for those states that have not yet formally adopted such policies.

A great deal of time, effort, and dedication on the part of administrators, training personnel, and the Department's media development specialist have culminated in what we believe to be a creative and effective program. It is our sincere hope that all in corrections who seek to put this manual to use will find that it fully and specifically meets their firearms training needs.

Sincerely,

David C. Evans
Commissioner

Department of Offender Rehabilitation



George Busbee
Governor

September, 1980

David C. Evans
Commissioner

To The Reader:

This Firearms Training Manual is designed to provide a basic firearms training program for correctional agencies. It has been our experience in firearms training that the first step is to teach the basic elements. This is the intent of both the revolver and shotgun lesson plans.

The lesson plans in use in our Department are the revolver course, as a basic certification program for all employees who carry weapons, and the shotgun certification course for those who are issued this weapon. Results thus far indicate these courses are effective and successful. Advanced shooters such as our firearms instructors are required to complete the advanced revolver course (page 40 in the Revolver Lesson Plan) annually, with a minimum qualification of 93%.

The media associated with this manual include two sound/slide programs; Basic Revolver Skills (parts 1, 2, and 3), Basic Shotgun Skills (parts 1 and 2), plus a "When To Shoot" film. It is suggested that the classroom instructor thoroughly familiarize himself with the operation of this media prior to actual classroom presentation.

It is our sincere hope that other correctional agencies will find this manual useful. If you desire further information or assistance, write to me at the Department of Offender Rehabilitation, Staff Development, 800 Peachtree Street, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia, 30365.

Sincerely,

Lucien W. (Buzz) Hope, Jr.
Training Program Administrator

LH/RD/bf

POLICIES & PROCEDURES

FIREARMS STANDARDS
POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

In order to acquire an overview of existing firearms standards, a national survey of firearms training and standards was conducted by the Georgia Department of Offender Rehabilitation. The questionnaires which were returned (64% of the states responded) were collated, reviewed, and an initial draft of weapons standards, policies and procedures developed.

After the initial draft was completed, departmental administrators were asked to review and comment on the applicability of these policies and standards to our department. The Georgia Attorney General's Office also participated in this review process.

Upon completion of the final review process, which included approval of the "when to shoot" segment, the material was incorporated into the Firearms Training Manual.

The following represents policies and standards which every state may not wish to adopt in its entirety. They should be considered, however, as a base from which to build in developing specific departmental policies and standards.

FIREARMS STANDARDS

I. Authorized Weapons and Ammunition

1. In order to standardize training, minimize maintenance costs, and reduce potential liability, correctional departments should consider standardizing all weapons and ammunition wherever possible.

The following type weapons are recommended:

A. Handguns

1. Smith & Wesson Model 64, 4" Heavy Barrel
2. Smith & Wesson Model 65, 4" Heavy Barrel

B. Shoulder Weapons

1. Ruger Mini-14 Rifle, Automatic, .223 cal.
2. Colt M-16 Rifle, Automatic, .223 cal.
3. Remington Model 760, Pump Action, .308 cal.
4. Remington Model 870, Pump Action, .12 ga. shotgun

C. Specialty Weapons

1. Any firearm used for specific or unusual situations and approved by the Commissioner.

2. Corresponding ammunition recommended is as follows:

- a. .38 cal. 125 gr. flat nose
- b. .357 cal. 125 gr. flat nose
- c. .223 cal. standard U.S. military ball or commercial cartridges
- d. .308 cal. 150 gr. spitzer
- e. .12 ga. #1 buckshot
- f. .12 ga. slug
- g. Specialty weapons ammunition as approved by the Department

II. Policy - When to Use

The Georgia Department of Offender Rehabilitation's Rules (125-2-4-.06, Control of Critical Materials, Paragraph 4) states; "Discharge of any weapon by an employee while in duty status is prohibited, except: as authorized on training ranges; under those circumstances where such action becomes essential to the maintenance or re-establishment of control; when required for the protection of one's self or others; or as necessary in order to prevent or control felonious actions".

The following policies are recommended as an elaboration on this rule.

1. Firearms may be used when the following conditions prevail:
 - a. During authorized training exercises.
 - b. To prevent or stop a felonious act.
 - c. To prevent or stop any act which may result in bodily harm or death to an employee, private citizen, or inmate.
 - d. To protect property from destruction or damage when such destruction or damage to property will result in death or serious bodily harm to a person.
 - e. To prevent an escape from correctional custody of a person who is lawfully detained under sentence for an offense or waiting trial or commitment for an offense.
 - f. To recapture an escaped inmate.
 - g. Verbal warning (down, halt, etc.) must be given prior to discharging a firearm.
 - h. Warning shots are not required. A warning shot is optional and should only be considered in those situations where no harm

will result to persons or property other than the intended target.

- i. Anytime a firearm is discharged (other than range practice or training situations) a Use of Weapon report will be filled out.
- j. Whenever bodily injury occurs as a result of the discharge of a firearm, no verbal or written statement will be made to any non-departmental personnel (with the exception of any involved law enforcement agencies) until a departmental shooting team has conducted an investigation into the incident.

III. Policy - Authorized Personnel

Employees permitted to carry weapons include Correctional Officers, Transport Officers, Training Officers, designated administrative personnel, and others as authorized by the Warden/Superintendent on an institutional level, the Deputy Commissioner on a divisional level, and the Commissioner on a departmental level. All personnel, regardless of position, are required to meet departmental certification requirements prior to being authorized to carry and/or use State issued firearms.

IV. Policy - General

1. Each institution will have an approved armory and all necessary firearms. Institutional armories and all weapons will be inspected quarterly. Ammunition will be logged in and out by quantity.
2. Under no circumstances will any inmate be allowed to handle firearms or ammunition or be in the vicinity where firearms and ammunition are unattended.

3. Each person is responsible for checking (and, if necessary, cleaning) his weapon(s) and ammunition to insure its condition of readiness prior to assuming his post.
4. Armed personnel will always maintain a safe distance from inmates.
5. Firearms will not be taken inside the confines of an institution except in cases of emergency when ordered by the Warden/Superintendent or someone authorized to act in his behalf. Firearms may be carried on armed posts such as guard towers, transport details, work details, or other armed posts designated by institutional policies or approved by the Warden/Superintendent.
6. All personnel carrying firearms on duty will carry their weapons fully loaded and will have enough ammunition for a minimum of one complete reloading.
7. Departmental personnel will use standardized firearms and ammunition unless specifically authorized in writing to use others. Personal firearms and ammunition are not authorized without written approval from the Warden/Superintendent, appropriate Deputy Commissioner or Commissioner.
8. Personnel assigned to transport or extradition duties will have in their possession a current departmental identification card and the necessary transport and/or extradition papers.
9. Prior to boarding commercial transportation while on official business and requiring the carrying of a firearm either on their person or in their luggage, personnel will identify themselves and make the appropriate personnel aware of the situation. If the pilot of an aircraft requests custody of any weapon(s), such weapon(s) will be turned over to him during the flight. If such action is not desirable, the transport/extradition officer should notify his immediate supervisor

for further instructions.

V. Policy - Training

1. Prior to being authorized to carry firearms on duty status each employee must complete the approved departmental firearms training and be certified as having met minimum qualifications.
2. All employees must re-qualify a minimum of once annually.
3. All departmental firearms instructors will be certified and requalified under the auspices of the Staff Development (training) Division.
4. Firearms instructors have complete authority over all firing range activities. Participants will follow all instructions issued by the firearms instructors.

TRAINING AGENDA

FIREARMS TRAINING AGENDA

A.M.		P.M.
Day One	Firearms Training Revolver - Classroom 4 Hours	Field Exercise - one - Revolver-Familiarization and First Practice 4 Hours
Day Two	Firearms Training Shotgun - Classroom 2 Hours Field Exercise - Two - Shotgun-Familiarization and Practice 2 Hours	Field Exercise - Three - Shotgun - Qualification 30 Minutes per Student
Day Three	Field Exercise - Four - Revolver - Practice 4 Hours	Firearms Training Classroom - When to Shoot Individual Instruction 2 Hours Problem Shooters Time - Open
Day Four	Field Exercise - Five - Revolver - Practice and Qualification 4 Hours	Field Exercise - Five - Revolver - Qualification 4 Hours
Day Five	Field Exercise - Six - Revolver/Shotgun - Problem Shooters Qualification Time - Open	

RANGE SAFETY RULES

FIREARMS SAFETY RULES

1. TREAT ALL GUNS AS THOUGH THEY ARE LOADED.
2. NEVER POINT A FIREARM AT ANYONE UNLESS YOUR INTENTIONS ARE TO SHOOT THAT PERSON.
3. ALL FIREARMS TRAINING WILL BE PROPERLY AND ADEQUATELY SUPERVISED BY THE RANGE OFFICER. ALL SAFETY PRECAUTIONS WILL BE ADHERED TO AND ENFORCED.
4. STRICTEST DISCIPLINE MUST BE MAINTAINED. CARELESSNESS CANNOT AND WILL NOT BE TOLERATED DURING FIREARMS TRAINING.
5. KEEP THE WEAPON IN THE HOLSTER UNTIL ORDERED TO DO OTHERWISE BY THE INSTRUCTOR.
6. IMMEDIATELY UPON PICKING UP A FIREARM, OPEN THE CYLINDER OR ACTION AND CHECK TO SEE THAT IT IS UNLOADED - - CHECK IT AGAIN!
7. NEVER GIVE A FIREARM TO, OR TAKE A FIREARM FROM ANYONE UNLESS THE CYLINDER OR ACTION IS OPEN.
8. NEVER ANTICIPATE A COMMAND.
9. BE SURE THERE IS NO OBSTRUCTION IN THE BARREL OF A FIREARM BEFORE LOADING.
10. LOAD ONLY AFTER POSITION IS TAKEN AT THE FIRING POINT AND COMMAND TO LOAD IS GIVEN.
11. UNLOAD WHEN AND AS INSTRUCTED.
12. KEEP THE FIREARM POINTED DOWN RANGE AT ALL TIMES.
13. NEVER DRAW A REVOLVER FROM THE HOLSTER OR REHOLSTER WITH THE FINGER IN THE TRIGGER GUARD OR ON THE TRIGGER.
14. NO SMOKING ON THE FIRING LINE WHILE ACTUALLY ENGAGED IN SHOOTING.
15. NO TALKING ON THE FIRING LINE OR TO SHOOTERS ON THE FIRING LINE, EXCEPT BY INSTRUCTOR.
16. NEVER PERMIT THE MUZZLE OF A FIREARM TO TOUCH THE GROUND.
17. IN CASE OF A MISFIRE, KEEP THE FIREARM POINTED DOWN RANGE AND INDICATE TO THE INSTRUCTOR THAT YOU HAVE A MISFIRE.
18. NEVER FIRE A SUCCEEDING SHOT AFTER A MALFUNCTION WITHOUT FIRST OPENING THE CYLINDER OR BREECH AND CHECKING THE BARREL FOR OBSTRUCTIONS.
19. NEVER LEAVE THE FIRING POINT WITHOUT FIRST UNLOADING THE FIREARM.
20. NEVER GO IN FRONT OF THE LINE OF FIRE UNTIL THE FIRING LINE HAS BEEN CLEARED AND THE COMMAND IS GIVEN TO GO FORWARD.

21. NEVER CARRY A LOADED FIREARM ON THE RANGE EXCEPT WHEN ON THE FIRING LINE.
22. NEVER DRY FIRE ON THE RANGE EXCEPT UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF AN INSTRUCTOR.
23. NEVER MIX DIFFERENT GAUGE SHOTGUN SHELLS (12, 16, 20, etc.). A SMALLER GAUGE SHELL COULD POSSIBLY BE LOADED INTO A 12 GAUGE SHOTGUN. THE SMALLER DIAMETER SHELL COULD FALL DOWN INTO THE BARREL, THEREFORE BLOCKING THE BARREL. THIS COULD CAUSE THE BARREL TO BURST IF A SHOTGUN WERE FIRED WITH THIS TYPE OF OBSTRUCTION IN THE BARREL.
24. WHEN LOADING A SHOTGUN IN A GROUP, THE SHOTGUN SHOULD BE HELD IN A VERTICAL POSITION, WITH THE BARREL POINTED STRAIGHT UP. THE MUZZLE SHOULD BE HIGHER THAN THE HEAD OF THE TALLEST PERSON PRESENT.
25. WHEN STORING A SHOTGUN, MAKE CERTAIN THE WEAPON IS EMPTY, CLOSE THE ACTION, PULL THE TRIGGER, AND PLACE THE SAFETY ON.
26. PAY STRICT ATTENTION TO THE RANGE OFFICER. HE WILL INSTRUCT YOU ON EXACTLY WHAT YOU ARE TO DO.

RANGE COMMANDS/TERMINOLOGY

RANGE COMMANDS/TERMINOLOGY

1. SHOOTER: PERSON ON THE FIRING LINE WHO IS FIRING OR PREPARING TO FIRE.
2. FIRING LINE: LINE PARALLEL TO TARGETS AND ON WHICH SHOOTERS ARE STANDING.
3. LANE: AREA PERPENDICULAR TO AND DIRECTLY IN FRONT OF EACH TARGET.
4. WEAPON: GUN, REVOLVER, PISTOL, SHOTGUN.
5. ROUND: (A) A BULLET, SHOT, AMMUNITION, OR (B) A COMPLETE COURSE OF FIRE.
6. MISFIRE: OCCASION WHEN WEAPON FAILS TO FIRE PROPERLY DUE TO FAULTY WEAPON OR AMMUNITION.
7. ALIBI: LEGITIMATE REASON FOR ALLOWING A SHOOTER ANOTHER CHANCE TO FIRE (FOR EXAMPLE: A MISFIRE)
8. TO LOAD: TO PUT AMMUNITION IN A WEAPON
9. TO CLEAR: TO UNLOAD OR TO TAKE AMMUNITION OUT OF A WEAPON.
10. TARGET FRAME: SUPPORT TO WHICH TARGET IS FASTENED.
11. BARRICADE: RIGID POST OR SIMILAR OBJECT BEHIND WHICH SHOOTER MAY STAND WHILE FIRING.
12. RANGE OFFICER: ANY INSTRUCTOR WORKING THE FIRING LINE.
13. RANGE MASTER: RANGE OFFICER WHO IS CALLING THE RANGE COMMANDS AND WHO IS IN CHARGE OF THE RANGE OPERATION.
14. FIRING ORDER: GROUP OF SHOOTERS ON THE FIRING LINE DURING FIRING.
15. DRY FIRE: TO FIRE THE WEAPON WITHOUT LIVE AMMUNITION.
16. PRACTICE ROUND: A COURSE OF FIRE IN WHICH THE SCORE IS NOT RECORDED. MAY BE FIRED UNDER TIMED CONDITIONS OR NOT, OR A COMBINATION OF BOTH.
17. QUALIFICATION ROUND: THE TIMED COURSE OF FIRE IN WHICH THE SHOOTER FIRES FOR A RECORDED SCORE.
18. "CLEAR AND HOLSTER": THE COMMAND TO UNLOAD THE WEAPON AND PLACE IT IN THE HOLSTER.
19. "LOAD AND HOLSTER": THE COMMAND TO LOAD THE WEAPON AND PLACE IT IN THE HOLSTER. USUALLY FOLLOWED BY THE NUMBER OF ROUNDS TO BE LOADED.

"READY ON THE LEFT": FIRST PREPARATORY COMMAND BEFORE FIRING. SHOOTERS SHOULD ASSUME A GRIP ON THE HOLSTERED WEAPON UPON THIS COMMAND.

21. "READY ON THE RIGHT": SECOND PREPARATORY COMMAND BEFORE FIRING.

22. "READY ON THE FIRING LINE": FINAL PREPARATORY COMMAND BEFORE FIRING. SHOOTERS SHOULD NOW BE FULLY PREPARED TO DRAW AND FIRE.

23. FIRST WHISTLE: SIGNAL FOR SHOOTERS TO DRAW AND BEGIN FIRING.

24. SECOND WHISTLE: SIGNAL FOR SHOOTERS TO STOP FIRING AND HOLSTER THE WEAPON.

25. "CLEAR ON THE LEFT": COMMAND GIVEN AFTER SECOND WHISTLE. MEANS THAT EACH SHOOTER TO THE RANGE MASTER'S LEFT SHOULD HAVE A HOLSTERED, EMPTY WEAPON.

26. "CLEAR ON THE RIGHT": COMMAND GIVEN AFTER "CLEAR ON THE LEFT" MEANS THAT EACH SHOOTER TO THE RANGE MASTER'S RIGHT SHOULD HAVE A HOLSTERED, EMPTY WEAPON.

"CLEAR ON THE FIRING LINE": COMMAND MEANING THAT ALL SHOOTERS SHOULD HAVE A HOLSTERED, EMPTY WEAPON AND THE FIRING LINE IS SAFE FOR SHOOTERS TO MOVE.

REVOLVER LESSON PLAN

FIREARMS LESSON PLAN - REVOLVER**OBJECTIVE**

TO FAMILIARIZE THE STUDENT WITH FIREARMS SAFETY RULES, FIRING RANGE TERMINOLOGY AND COMMANDS, WEAPON NOMENCLATURE, THE ELEMENTS OF EFFECTIVE FIRING, FIRING POSITIONS AND THE COURSE OF FIRE. THIS COURSE WILL PROVIDE THE STUDENT WITH BASIC SKILLS IN LOADING AND FIRING THE WEAPON. ALSO, THE STUDENT WILL ACQUIRE AN UNDERSTANDING OF MECHANICAL AND OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES CHARACTERISTICS TO THE WEAPON.

OUTCOMES

UPON COMPLETION OF THIS COURSE OF INSTRUCTION EACH STUDENT WILL BE ABLE TO:

1. LIST AT LEAST FIVE SAFETY RULES FOR HANDLING AND FIRING A FIREARM.
2. NAME COMPONENTS OF THE REVOLVER AND EXPLAIN THEIR FUNCTION.
3. CORRECTLY DEMONSTRATE EACH OF THE ELEMENTS NECESSARY FOR EFFECTIVE FIRING.
4. DESCRIBE THE COURSES OF FIRE.
5. RECOGNIZE AND FOLLOW COMMANDS USED ON THE FIRING RANGE.
6. CORRECTLY DEMONSTRATE EACH FIRING POSITION.
7. CORRECTLY DEMONSTRATE LOADING/RELOADING PROCEDURES.

TIME REQUIRED

- (1) CLASSROOM - 4 HOURS
- (2) FIELD EXERCISE - 8-16 HOURS
INCLUDING PRACTICE TIME

FIREARMS LESSON PLAN - REVOLVER

MATERIALS REQUIRED

FIREARMS SAFETY RULES HANDOUTS, RANGE COMMAND HANDOUTS,
CHALKBOARD, REVOLVER WITH BELT AND HOLSTER, DUMMY
.38 CAL. AMMUNITION, SILHOUETTE TARGET.

EQUIPMENT REQUIRED FOR SLIDE PROGRAM

2 EACH ECTAGRAPHIC OR KODAK 35 MM CAROUSEL SLIDE
PROJECTORS.

1 EACH QUICK CHANGING DISSOLVE UNIT AVL-MK II, OR KODAK
QUICK CHANGE, OR ELECTROSONIC.

1 EACH SYNC-CASSETTE TAPE DECK, WOLLENSAK #2551 OR
EQUIVALENT.

1 EACH PROJECTION SCREEN.

NOTE: PRIOR TO
CLASS, SET UP
SLIDE PROGRAM

FIREARMS LESSON PLAN - REVOLVER

I. INTRODUCTION

A. OBJECTIVES

THE OBJECTIVES OF THIS CLASS ARE TO FAMILIARIZE YOU, AS CORRECTIONAL PERSONNEL, WITH FIREARMS SAFETY RULES, FIRING RANGE TERMINOLOGY AND COMMANDS, WEAPON NOMENCLATURE, THE ELEMENTS OF EFFECTIVE FIRING, FIRING POSITIONS AND THE COURSE OF FIRE.

THIS COURSE WILL ALSO PROVIDE YOU WITH BASIC SKILLS IN LOADING AND FIRING THE .38 CAL. REVOLVER.

IN ADDITION, YOU WILL ACQUIRE AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE MECHANICAL AND OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES CHARACTERISTIC TO THESE FIREARMS.

B. OUTCOMES

UPON COMPLETION OF THIS COURSE OF INSTRUCTION YOU WILL BE ABLE TO:

1. LIST AT LEAST FIVE SAFETY RULES FOR HANDLING AND FIRING A FIREARM.
2. NAME COMPONENTS OF THE REVOLVER AND EXPLAIN THEIR FUNCTION.
3. CORRECTLY DEMONSTRATE EACH OF THE ELEMENTS NECESSARY FOR EFFECTIVE FIRING.
4. DESCRIBE THE COURSES OF FIRE FOR THE REVOLVER.
5. BE FAMILIAR WITH THE COMMANDS USED ON THE FIRING RANGE.

FIREARMS LESSON PLAN - REVOLVER

6. CORRECTLY DEMONSTRATE EACH FIRING POSITION.
7. CORRECTLY DEMONSTRATE LOADING/RELOADING PROCEDURES.

II. PRESENTATION

A. SAFETY RULES

EACH OF YOU HAS A COPY OF THE FIREARMS SAFETY RULES. THE PURPOSE OF THESE RULES IS TO INSURE THAT YOU THOROUGHLY UNDERSTAND HOW TO TREAT ALL FIREARMS IN A SAFE, -CONSCIENTIOUS, AND PROFESSIONAL MANNER. WE WILL NOW DISCUSS EACH RULE IN DEPTH, EXPLAINING WHY WE HAVE THE RULE AND THE POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES OF VIOLATING THESE RULES.

HANDOUT - RANGE
SAFETY RULES

READ AND DISCUSS
EACH RULE

B. FIREARMS SLIDE PROGRAM

THE PROGRAM WE ARE ABOUT TO SEE WILL COVER THE PROPER USE, CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF THE .38 CALIBER REVOLVER. THIS PROGRAM WILL ALSO SHOW YOU COURSE OF FIRE WE WILL BE CONDUCTING WITH THIS WEAPON. PAY PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THE ELEMENTS OF EFFECTIVE FIRING AS THESE ARE NECESSARY IF YOU EXPECT TO USE THIS WEAPON EFFECTIVELY.

START SLIDE
PROGRAM

1. FIREARMS TRAINING PARTS 1, 2, & 3 (RUNNING TIME 40 MINUTES)

INSTRUCTOR NOTE: STOP FILM WHEN NARRATOR SAYS, "...YOUR CLASSROOM INSTRUCTOR WILL DISCUSS THE

NOTE

FIREARMS LESSON PLAN - REVOLVER

VARIOUS PARTS IN MORE DETAIL WITH YOU." USING SLIDE #5, (LEFT SIDE VIEW OF S&W .38 CALIBER REVOLVER) AND SLIDE #6, (TOP VIEW OF S&W .38 CALIBER REVOLVER) DISCUSS NOMENCLATURE. AFTER DISCUSSION, CONTINUE FILM.

STOP FILM WHEN NARRATOR SAYS, "...ARE THERE ANY QUESTIONS ABOUT THE RANGE RULES OR WHY WE USE THEM." REVIEW AND ANSWER QUESTIONS ABOUT RANGE SAFETY RULES, THEN CONTINUE FILM.

STOP FILM WHEN NARRATOR SAYS, "...THAT COVERS THE BASIC COURSE OF FIRE. ARE THERE ANY QUESTIONS ABOUT WHAT HAS BEEN COVERED SO FAR?" IT IS SUGGESTED THAT STUDENTS TAKE A BREAK AT THIS POINT WHILE THE INSTRUCTOR CHANGES THE SLIDE TRAYS. DO NOT CHANGE OR ADVANCE AUDIO TAPE. THE FIRST SLIDE ON THE SCREEN SHOULD BE - FIREARMS TRAINING PART 3.

C. NOMENCLATURE

(NOTE: MAY BE USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH OR SEPARATELY FROM SLIDE PROGRAM.)

1. TYPES OF WEAPONS

(A) SMITH & WESSON

(B) COLT

NOTE

NOTE

NOTE

FIREARMS LESSON PLAN - REVOLVER

- S&W
- (C) BASIC DIFFERENCES BETWEEN S&W AND COLT
- (1) S&W CYLINDER ROTATES COUNTERCLOCKWISE.
- (2) S&W CYLINDER RELEASE IS PUSHED FORWARD TO OPEN CYLINDER.
- COLT
- (1) COLT CYLINDER ROTATES CLOCKWISE.
- (2) COLT CYLINDER RELEASE IS PULLED REARWARD TO OPEN CYLINDER.

2. PARTS IDENTIFICATION

- (A) STOCK/GRIPS - POINT OUT GRIPS COME IN DIFFERENT SHAPES AND ADAPTORS ARE AVAILABLE. GRIPS ARE MADE OF MANY DIFFERENT MATERIALS (WOOD, RUBBER, PLASTIC, ETC.)
- (B) BACK STRAP - REAR PORTION OF GRIP
- (C) HAMMER & PIN - POINT OUT FLOATING FIRING PIN, WHICH GREATLY DECREASES LIKELIHOOD OF DAMAGING THE FIRING PIN DURING DRY FIRE.
- (D) FRAME
- (E) CYLINDER - HAS CHAMBERS WHICH HOLD CARTRIDGES THAT ARE ROTATED IN LINE WITH BARREL WHEN THE TRIGGER IS PULLED OR THE HAMMER IS COCKED.
- NORMALLY THERE ARE SIX CHAMBERS IN THE CYLINDER ON S&W REVOLVERS.

FIREARMS LESSON PLAN - REVOLVER

- (F) CYLINDER RELEASE - ON S&W, THE CYLINDER RELEASE IS PUSHED FORWARD TO ENABLE THE CYLINDER TO SWING OUT FOR LOADING/UNLOADING.
- (G) EJECTOR ROD - A ROD EXTENDING FROM THE CYLINDER. THIS ROD CONNECTS TO A STAR SHAPED RATCHET ON THE REAR OF THE CYLINDER. WHEN DEPRESSED, THE EJECTOR ROD PUSHES CARTRIDGES OUT OF THE CYLINDER CHAMBERS.
- (H) TRIGGER - THE TRIGGER MAY BE PULLED DOUBLE OR SINGLE ACTION ON MOST REVOLVERS.

WHEN PULLED DOUBLE ACTION THE CYLINDER ROTATES AS THE HAMMER AND FIRING PIN ARE COCKED REARWARD. SHORTLY AFTER THE CYLINDER CHAMBER ALIGNS WITH THE BARREL, THE HAMMER AND FIRING PIN ARE RELEASED AND FALL FORWARD, STRIKING THE CARTRIDGE AND FIRING THE ROUND.

WHEN PULLED SINGLE ACTION THE CYLINDER WILL ALREADY HAVE BEEN ROTATED SO THE ROUND TO BE FIRED IS IN LINE WITH THE BARREL. THE HAMMER AND FIRING PIN WILL ALREADY BE COCKED REARWARD AND READY TO DROP WHEN THE TRIGGER IS PULLED. SINCE THE WORK OF ROTATING THE CYLINDER AND COCKING THE HAMMER HAVE ALREADY

FIREARMS LESSON PLAN - REVOLVER

BEEN DONE IN SINGLE ACTION FIRING, THE AMOUNT OF PRESSURE NEEDED TO PULL THE TRIGGER IS GREATLY REDUCED.

- (I) TRIGGER GUARD - METAL GUARD WHICH SURROUNDS THE TRIGGER.
- (J) BARREL - TUBULAR PORTION EXTENDING FORWARD FROM THE FRAME. THE BARREL IS HOLLOW AND CONTAINS RIFLING GROOVES WHICH IMPART A SPINNING MOTION ON A PROJECTILE (BULLET) PASSING THROUGH THE BARREL. THIS SPIN MAKES THE PROJECTILE (BULLET) HAVE A MORE ACCURATE TRAJECTORY.
- (K) SIGHTS - FRONT/REAR
 - (1) FRONT - A PROTRUDING METAL BLADE AT THE FRONT OF THE BARREL. THIS SIGHT IS USUALLY NON-ADJUSTABLE.
 - (2) REAR - THE REAR SIGHT MAY BE EITHER A GROOVE/NOTCH CENTERED IN THE TOP OF THE REAR PORTION OF THE FRAME OR A RAISED METAL BLADE WITH A NOTCH IN THE CENTER. THIS TYPE OF SIGHT IS USUALLY ADJUSTABLE FOR WINDAGE (HORIZONTAL MOVEMENT) AND ELEVATION (VERTICAL MOVEMENT).

FIREARMS LESSON PLAN - REVOLVER

- (L) MUZZLE - THE OPENING AT THE FRONT OF THE BARREL.
- (M) SAFETY FEATURES - THE SAFETY FEATURES ON MODERN REVOLVERS ARE NORMALLY IN THE FORM OF A METAL BAR ON THE INSIDE OF THE REVOLVER. THIS BAR BLOCKS THE HAMMER AND FIRING PIN FROM FALLING ON THE CARTRIDGE PRIMER, UNLESS THE TRIGGER IS PULLED AND HELD UNTIL THE HAMMER FALLS.

3. WEAPON ADJUSTMENTS

- (A) HAMMER FALL - MAY BE ADJUSTED BY THE STRAIN SCREW LOCATED AT THE BASE OF THE REVOLVER'S GRIP FRAME. LOOSENING THE STRAIN SCREW TO ENABLE EASIER HAMMER COCKING IS NOT RECOMMENDED, BECAUSE IF THE HAMMER FALLS TOO LIGHTLY, THE FIRING PIN WILL NOT STRIKE THE PRIMER WITH ENOUGH MOMENTUM TO FIRE THE CARTRIDGE, RESULTING IN A MISFIRE. THE STRAIN SCREW SHOULD BE TIGHTENED SO THAT MAXIMUM TENSION IS MAINTAINED ON THE HAMMER MAINSPRING.

FIREARMS LESSON PLAN - REVOLVER

- (B) SIGHTS - IF OF THE ADJUSTABLE TYPE, REAR SIGHTS MAY BE ADJUSTED FOR WINDAGE (HORIZONTAL) AND ELEVATION (VERTICAL) MOVEMENT. THE REAR SIGHT SHOULD BE ADJUSTED TO MOVE IN DIRECTION YOU WANT THE BULLET TO STRIKE.
- (C) TRIGGER PULL - TRIGGER PULL IS NOT USUALLY ADJUSTABLE WITHOUT HAVING A KNOWLEDGEABLE ARMORER OR GUNSMITH ADJUST THE INTERNAL MECHANISM. THE STRAIN SCREW SHOULD NOT BE LOOSENEED TO LIGHTEN TRIGGER PULL FOR THE SAME REASONS PREVIOUSLY EXPLAINED UNDER HAMMER FALL.

D. ELEMENTS OF EFFECTIVE FIRING

1. GRIP - SINCE WE MUST HAVE THE REVOLVER IN OUR HAND TO EFFECTIVELY FIRE IT, THE FIRST ELEMENT WE WILL DISCUSS PERTAINS TO GRIP. THE WEAPON SHOULD FEEL COMFORTABLE IN YOUR HAND. IN ESSENCE, IT WILL BECOME AN EXTENSION OF YOUR HAND IF HELD PROPERLY. YOU MAY THINK OF THE INITIAL GRIP AS IF YOU WERE INTENDING TO SHAKE HANDS WITH SOMEONE.

THE COMPONENTS OF THE GRIP ARE:

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- (A) WEBBING OF HAND - THE REVOLVER SHOULD BE GRIPPED INITIALLY SO THE WEBBING OF THE HAND IS HIGH ON THE BACKSTRAP. THIS WILL ENABLE YOU TO MAINTAIN BETTER CONTROL OVER THE REVOLVER.
- (B) KNUCKLES OF HAND - VIEWED FROM THE FRONT, THE KNUCKLES SHOULD BE LINED UP IN THE CENTER OF THE TRIGGER GUARD.
- (C) THUMB PLACEMENT - FOR DOUBLE ACTION FIRING, THE THUMB SHOULD BE LOCKED DOWN FIRMLY ALONG THE SIDE OF THE GRIP.
- (D) FINGER PLACEMENT - THE FIRST JOINT OF THE TRIGGER FINGER SHOULD BE RESTING ON THE TRIGGER. WHEN PULLING THE TRIGGER, THE FINGER SHOULD NOT DRAG ALONG THE SIDE OF REVOLVER.
- (E) FREE HAND - GRIP REMAINS THE SAME FOR SINGLE OR TWO-HANDED SHOOTING. THE FREE HAND DOES NOT AFFECT THE BASIC GRIP, RATHER THE FREE HAND IS USED AS A SUPPORT. THE FREE HAND MAY BE CUPPED UNDER THE BUTT OF THE REVOLVER GRIPS OR MAY BE CLASPED AROUND THE GRIP. SOME SHOOTERS USE THE FREE HAND TO SUPPORT THE WRIST OF THE SHOOTING HAND.

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USING TWO HANDS TO SHOOT A REVOLVER IS RECOMMENDED FOR NEW SHOOTERS BECAUSE IT WILL ENABLE THEM TO HOLD THE REVOLVER STEADIER AND HELP INSTILL CONFIDENCE.

- (F) LOCKED ELBOW - SHOOTERS WILL BE ABLE TO MAINTAIN BETTER CONTROL OF THEIR REVOLVER USING 2 HANDED HOLDS AND LOCKING THE ELBOWS, EXTENDING BOTH ARMS STRAIGHT IN FRONT OF THEM.

2. SIGHT PICTURE

- (A) MASTER EYE - ONE QUESTION USUALLY ASKED BY NEW SHOOTERS IS, WHICH EYE DO I SIGHT WITH. ANOTHER QUESTION IS, SHOULD I SHOOT WITH BOTH EYES OPEN. IF POSSIBLE, A SHOOTER SHOULD USE BOTH EYES TO SIGHT WITH. THE MASTER/DOMINANT EYE WILL TAKE OVER AUTOMATICALLY.

HAVE TRAINEES EXTEND BOTH ARMS STRAIGHT IN FRONT OF THEM AND CENTERED ON A MARK ON A WALL OR SOME OTHER REFERENCE POINT. NOW MAKE A CIRCLE WITH THE THUMB AND INDEX FINGER OF BOTH HANDS AND OVERLAP THESE CIRCLES SO THE MARK IS CENTERED IN THE CIRCLE WHEN BOTH EYES ARE OPEN. NOW

NOTE

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SHUT THE LEFT EYE. IF THE MARK REMAINS CENTERED, THEN THE RIGHT EYE IS THE MASTER/DOMINANT EYE. IF THE MARKS SHIFTS TO THE RIGHT THEN THE LEFT EYE IS THE MASTER/DOMINANT EYE.

SHOOTERS SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED TO SHOOT WITH BOTH EYES OPEN, AS THIS GREATLY INCREASES THE FIELD OF VISION. THIS COULD BE AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN A COMBAT SITUATION.

- (B) SIGHT ALIGNMENT - THE SIGHTS SHOULD BE ALIGNED IN THE FOLLOWING MANNER. THE FRONT SIGHT SHOULD BE CENTERED IN THE REAR SIGHT AND THE TOP OF THE FRONT SIGHT LEVEL WITH THE TOP OF THE REAR SIGHT. WHEN A SHOOTER LOOKS THROUGH THE SIGHTS HE SHOULD FOCUS ON THE FRONT SIGHT AS IT IS CENTERED IN THE REAR SIGHT WITH EQUAL LIGHT ON BOTH SIDES OF THE FRONT SIGHT AND THE TOP OF THE REAR SIGHT. THE SHOOTER NOW ONLY NEEDS TO LINE THESE TWO POINTS UP WITH A THIRD POINT, THE TARGET.

OVERHEAD - SIGHT
ALIGNMENT

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(c) BREATHING - BY CONTROLLING YOUR BREATHING YOU WILL BE ABLE TO HOLD THE REVOLVER STEADIER. SOMETIMES IT IS HELPFUL TO TAKE A FEW DEEP BREATHS DURING THE PREPARATORY COMMANDS. WHEN TIME IS AVAILABLE, A RECOMMENDED METHOD OF BREATHING IS TO TAKE A DEEP BREATH, LET ABOUT HALF OF IT OUT AND SQUEEZE THE TRIGGER.

IT IS NOT ALWAYS POSSIBLE TO USE THIS METHOD OF BREATHING UNDER SOME TIMED FIRE COURSES. THE SHOOTER SHOULD BE AWARE THAT BREATHING CAN AFFECT HIS ACCURACY. BREATHING AFFECTS ACCURACY MORE NOTICEABLY AS DISTANCE TO THE TARGET INCREASES.

(d) TRIGGER SQUEEZE - AFTER ESTABLISHING THE FIRST THREE ELEMENTS OF EFFECTIVE SHOOTING (GRIP, SIGHT PICTURE, AND BREATHING), THE SHOOTER MUST PERFORM ONE LAST FUNCTION. PERFECT SIGHT PICTURE AND GRIP ARE OF LITTLE VALUE IF THE SHOOTER USES AN IMPROPER TRIGGER PULL, SUCH AS JERKING THE TRIGGER. THIS CAUSES INCONSISTENCY IN ACCURACY. IN ORDER TO INSURE PROPER TRIGGER SQUEEZE, THE SHOOTER SHOULD PLACE THE INDEX FINGER ON THE TRIGGER SO THE FIRST JOINT RESTS ON THE

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TRIGGER. STEADY EVEN PRESSURE SHOULD THEN BE EXERTED ON THE TRIGGER UNTIL THE REVOLVER FIRES.

IT IS IMPORTANT TO ALLOW THE TRIGGER TO RETURN COMPLETELY FORWARD BEFORE ATTEMPTING TO PULL THE TRIGGER AGAIN. FAILURE TO DO SO WILL RESULT IN A POSSIBLE MALFUNCTION.

E. LOADING/RELOADING PROCEDURES

1. LOADING - LAY THE REVOLVER ACROSS THE PALM OF YOUR LEFT HAND. WITH THE THUMB OF YOUR RIGHT HAND, PUSH FORWARD ON THE CYLINDER RELEASE. (S&W) USING THE MIDDLE TWO FINGERS OF THE LEFT HAND, PUSH OPEN THE CYLINDER. THE TWO OUTSIDE FINGERS HELP KEEP THE REVOLVER BALANCED IN THE HAND.

AS THE CYLINDER SWINGS OPEN, TILT THE BARREL DOWNWARD (REMEMBER TO KEEP THE WEAPON POINTED DOWN RANGE) USING YOUR RIGHT HAND, LOAD SIX ROUNDS INTO THE CHAMBERS. USE YOUR LEFT THUMB TO ROTATE THE CYLINDER WHILE YOU LOAD. WHEN THE CYLINDER IS FULLY LOADED, CLOSE THE CYLINDER WITH THE THUMB OF YOUR LEFT HAND. THE REVOLVER IS NOW READY TO FIRE. NOTE: IT IS EXTREMELY

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IMPORTANT NOT TO SNAP THE CYLINDER OPEN SHARPLY OR SLAM THE CYLINDER SHUT. THIS CARELESSNESS MIGHT RESULT IN CAUSING THE REVOLVER TO MALFUNCTION DUE TO A WARPED YOKE OR IMPROPER ALIGNMENT OF THE CYLINDER AND THE BARREL.

2. RE-LOADING - LAY THE REVOLVER ACROSS THE PALM OF YOUR LEFT HAND. WITH THE THUMB OF YOUR RIGHT HAND, PUSH FORWARD ON THE CYLINDER RELEASE (S&W). USING THE MIDDLE TWO FINGERS OF THE LEFT HAND, PUSH OPEN THE CYLINDER. THE TWO OUTSIDE FINGERS HELP KEEP THE REVOLVER BALANCED IN THE HAND. AS THE CYLINDER SWINGS OPEN, TILT THE BARREL UPWARD SO THAT EMPTY SHELLS CAN FALL TO THE GROUND AND AT THE SAME TIME PUSH DOWN HARD ON THE EJECTOR ROD. NOTE: IT IS IMPORTANT TO POINT THE BARREL UPWARD WHILE PUSHING THE EJECTOR ROD. IF THE REVOLVER WAS IN A HORIZONTAL POSITION, SHELLS COULD POSSIBLY JAM AGAINST THE GRIPS AND SLIP UNDER THE SHELL EXTRACTOR CAUSING THE WEAPON TO MALFUNCTION.

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AFTER PUSHING THE CYLINDER RELEASE, THE RIGHT HAND IS FREE FOR GETTING ROUNDS FROM YOUR POCKET, USING THE SAME LOADING PROCEDURE WE JUST MENTIONED. WITH COORDINATION AND PRACTICE, THE AVERAGE INDIVIDUAL SHOULD BE ABLE TO RE-LOAD A REVOLVER BY HAND, WITHOUT USING SPEEDLOADERS, IN 12-15 SECONDS. WHEN USING SPEEDLOADERS THIS TIME CAN BE CUT TO 4-6 SECONDS.

F. MISFIRES

EVEN THOUGH MISFIRES WERE MENTIONED IN THE FILM AND SAFETY RULES, LET'S REVIEW THE PROCEDURES AGAIN TO MAKE SURE WE UNDERSTAND THEM COMPLETELY.

THERE ARE TWO TYPES OF MISFIRES THE SHOOTER MAY ENCOUNTER. THE FIRST IS WHEN YOU PULL THE TRIGGER ON A LIVE ROUND AND WHEN THE HAMMER FALLS ALL YOU GET IS A "CLICK". THIS MEANS THE PRIMER ON THE CARTRIDGE FAILED TO IGNITE.

THIS RESULTS FROM EITHER A FAULTY ROUND OR WEAK MAINSPRING OR THE CYLINDER AND FIRING PIN NOT LINING UP PROPERLY.

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IF A NUMBER OF ROUNDS HAVE BEEN FIRED THROUGH THE WEAPON PRIOR TO THIS TYPE MISFIRE, IN ALL LIKELIHOOD THE FAULT IS IN THE PRIMER. AFTER THE RANGE OFFICER HAS CHECKED THE BARREL HE MAY ELECT TO RECYCLE THE FAULTY ROUND. IT WILL USUALLY FIRE THE SECOND TIME.

IF THERE HAVE BEEN A NUMBER OF MISFIRES WITH THE SAME WEAPON, THE FAULT IS PROBABLY IN THE WEAPON ITSELF AND SHOULD BE CLEANED.

THE SECOND TYPE MISFIRE IS WHEN THE HAMMER FALLS, THE PRIMER IGNITES BUT THE POWDER DOES NOT BURN. USUALLY, THE SOUND ASSOCIATED WITH THIS TYPE MISFIRE IS ABOUT LIKE A CAP PISTOL OR .22 CARTRIDGE.

WHAT GENERALLY HAPPENS IN THIS CASE IS SUFFICIENT PRESSURE IS CREATED TO FORCE THE BULLET (PROJECTILE) INTO THE BARREL WHERE IT WILL BECOME LODGED. IF A SECOND LIVE ROUND IS FIRED WITH THE WEAPON IN THIS CONDITION, IT COULD EXPLODE IN THE SHOOTER'S HAND.

ANYTIME THERE IS A MISFIRE THE SHOOTER SHOULD KEEP THE WEAPON POINTED IN A SAFE DIRECTION (DOWN RANGE), RAISE HIS HAND, AND CALL OUT LOUDLY "MISFIRE". MAINTAIN THIS POSITION UNTIL A RANGE OFFICER COMES BY AND CHECKS THE WEAPON. THE RANGE OFFICER SHOULD ALWAYS CHECK THE BARREL AFTER A MISFIRE TO INSURE THAT THERE ARE NO OBSTRUCTIONS.

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G. RANGE COMMANDS/TERMINOLOGY

WE WILL NOW REVIEW TERMS AND COMMANDS USED ON THE FIRING RANGE. IT IS IMPORTANT THAT YOU FAMILIARIZE YOURSELF WITH THESE COMMANDS AS IT WILL PROMOTE CONTINUITY AND PREVENT CONFUSION.

1. SHOOTERS: PERSONS ON THE FIRING LINE WHO ARE FIRING OR PREPARING TO FIRE
2. FIRING LINE: LINE PARALLEL TO TARGETS AND ON WHICH SHOOTERS ARE STANDING
3. LANE: AREA PERPENDICULAR TO AND DIRECTLY IN FRONT OF EACH TARGET AT THE RANGE
4. WEAPON: GUN, REVOLVER, PISTOL
5. ROUND: (A) A BULLET, SHOT, AMMUNITION
(B) A COMPLETE COURSE OF FIRE
6. MISFIRE: OCCASION WHEN WEAPON FAILS TO FIRE PROPERLY DUE TO FAULTY WEAPON OR AMMUNITION
7. ALIBI: LEGITIMATE REASON FOR ALLOWING A SHOOTER ANOTHER CHANCE TO FIRE (FOR EXAMPLE: A MISFIRE)
8. TO LOAD: TO PUT AMMUNITION IN A WEAPON
9. TO CLEAR: TO UNLOAD OR TO TAKE AMMUNITION OUT OF A WEAPON
10. TARGET FRAME: SUPPORT TO WHICH TARGET IS FASTENED
11. BARRICADE: RIGID POST OR SIMILAR OBJECT BEHIND WHICH SHOOTER MAY STAND WHILE FIRING

HANDOUT - RANGE
COMMANDS/
TERMINOLOGY

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12. RANGE OFFICER: ANY INSTRUCTOR WORKING THE FIRING RANGE
13. RANGE MASTER: RANGE OFFICER WHO IS CALLING THE RANGE COMMANDS AND WHO IS IN CHARGE OF THE RANGE OPERATION
14. FIRING ORDER: GROUP OF SHOOTERS ON THE FIRING LINE DURING FIRING
15. DRY FIRE: TO FIRE THE WEAPON WITHOUT LIVE AMMO
16. PRACTICE ROUND: A COURSE OF FIRE IN WHICH THE SCORE IS NOT RECORDED. MAY BE FIRED UNDER TIMED CONDITIONS OR NOT, OR A COMBINATION OF BOTH
17. QUALIFICATION ROUND: THE TIMED COURSE OF FIRE IN WHICH THE SHOOTER FIRES FOR A RECORDED SCORE
18. "CLEAR AND HOLSTER": COMMAND TO UNLOAD WEAPON AND PLACE IT IN THE HOLSTER
19. "LOAD AND HOLSTER": COMMAND TO LOAD THE WEAPON AND PLACE IT IN THE HOLSTER. THE NUMBER OF ROUNDS TO BE LOADED, AS IN "LOAD AND HOLSTER THREE ROUNDS".
20. "READY ON THE LEFT": FIRST PREPARATORY COMMAND BEFORE FIRING. SHOOTERS SHOULD ASSUME A GRIP ON THE HOLSTERED WEAPON UPON THIS COMMAND.

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21. "READY ON THE RIGHT": SECOND PREPARATORY COMMAND BEFORE FIRING
22. "READY ON THE FIRING LINE": FINAL PREPARATORY COMMAND BEFORE FIRING. SHOOTERS SHOULD NOW BE FULLY PREPARED TO DRAW AND FIRE.
23. FIRST WHISTLE: SIGNAL FOR SHOOTERS TO DRAW THE WEAPON AND BEGIN FIRING
24. SECOND WHISTLE: SIGNAL FOR SHOOTERS TO STOP FIRING AND HOLSTER WEAPON
25. "CLEAR ON THE LEFT": COMMAND GIVEN AFTER SECOND WHISTLE. MEANS THAT EACH SHOOTER TO THE RANGE MASTER'S LEFT SHOULD HAVE A HOLSTERED, EMPTY WEAPON.
26. "CLEAR ON THE RIGHT": COMMAND GIVEN AFTER "CLEAR ON THE LEFT" MEANS THAT EACH SHOOTER TO THE RANGE MASTER'S RIGHT SHOULD HAVE A HOLSTERED, EMPTY WEAPON.
27. "CLEAR ON THE FIRING LINE": COMMAND MEANING THAT ALL SHOOTERS SHOULD HAVE HOLSTERED, EMPTY WEAPONS AND THAT THE FIRING LINE IS SAFE FOR THE SHOOTERS TO MOVE.

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INSTRUCTOR NOTES

H. FIRING POSITIONS

THE POSITIONS FROM WHICH SHOOTERS FIRE ON THE MODIFIED GEORGIA DOUBLE ACTION COURSE ARE AS FOLLOWS: HIP, POINT SHOULDER, STRONG HAND KNEELING, LEFT HAND BARRICADE, RIGHT HAND BARRICADE, AND PRONE POSITIONS.

1. HIP POSITION - THE HIP POSITION PERMITS A SHOOTER TO FIRE A QUICK, ACCURATE SHOT WITHOUT AIMING. HAVING THIS CAPABILITY COULD PROVE TO BE A DISTINCT ADVANTAGE UNDER SOME CIRCUMSTANCES.

THIS POSITION CAN BE ANY ONE OF SEVERAL: CROUCHED, UNCROUCHED, ONE HAND, TWO HAND, ETC. FOR A NEW TRAINEE A GOOD BASIC HIP POSITION WOULD BE, FEET SHOULDER WIDTH APART, TWO HANDED GRIP WITH BOTH ARMS EXTENDED IN FRONT OF THE BODY BETWEEN THE WAIST AND SHOULDER LEVELS. AFTER SHOOTERS HAVE MASTERED THIS BASIC HIP SHOOTING POSITION THEY MAY WISH TO DEVELOP MORE ADVANCED HIP POSITIONS. WITH A LITTLE PRACTICE, THE HIP POSITION CAN BE EASILY MASTERED BY MOST TRAINEES.

2. POINT SHOULDER POSITION - THIS IS ONE OF THE MOST STABLE STANDING SHOOTING POSITIONS FOR AN INDIVIDUAL. IN THIS POSITION THE SHOOTER STANDS WITH FEET SHOULDER WIDTH APART, DRAWS THE

NOTE: A SECOND INSTRUCTOR SHOULD DEMONSTRATE EACH POSITION AS IT IS DISCUSSED.

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REVOLVER, BRINGING IT TO SHOULDER LEVEL. AS THE REVOLVER REACHES SHOULDER LEVEL THE NON-SHOOTING HAND EXTENDS OUT TO JOIN THE SHOOTING HAND IN A TWO HANDED GRIP.

IT MAY HELP TO THINK OF A TRIANGLE. THE REVOLVER IS THE POINT, THE ARMS ARE THE SIDES AND THE HEAD IS CENTERED AT THE BASE OF THE TRIANGLE. THE SHOOTER NEEDS ONLY TO ROTATE HIS BODY FROM THE WAIST UP TO SWING 90° LEFT OR RIGHT.

AFTER THE SHOOTER BECOMES COMFORTABLE ASSUMING THIS POSITION HE WILL FIND HE USUALLY ONLY HAS TO MAKE MINOR ADJUSTMENTS TO ALIGN HIS SIGHTS WITH THE TARGET.

3. KNEELING POSITION - THE KNEELING POSITION HAS ADVANTAGES WHEN THE SHOOTER IS SOME DISTANCE FROM THE TARGET, BECAUSE IT IS A STABLE SHOOTING POSITION AND MAKES THE SHOOTER A SMALLER TARGET IN CASE OF RETURN FIRE.

THERE ARE SEVERAL VARIATIONS OF THE KNEELING POSITION, BUT WE WILL COVER THE BASIC POSITION.

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AGAIN, THE SHOOTER STANDS WITH FEET APPROXIMATELY SHOULDER WIDTH APART. A RIGHT HANDED SHOOTER WOULD DROP TO HIS RIGHT KNEE, DRAW HIS WEAPON, SIT BACK ON HIS RIGHT FOOT, EXTEND HIS RIGHT HAND AND ARM, PLACE THE BACK OF HIS UPPER LEFT ARM ON HIS LEFT KNEE AND GRIP THE REVOLVER WITH TWO HANDS. LEFT HANDED SHOOTERS WOULD BE EXACTLY OPPOSITE. DO NOT PLACE THE ELBOW DIRECTLY ON THE KNEE CAP.

4. LEFT HAND BARRICADE - THE BARRICADE POSITIONS PERMIT A SHOOTER TO USE OBJECTS FOR COVER/ PROTECTION AND TO SHOOT FROM THESE POSITIONS.

SOMETIMES IT MAY BE NECESSARY TO SHOOT WITH THE LEFT HAND, THEREFORE, WE WILL DISCUSS THE LEFT HAND BARRICADE POSITION. TO ASSUME THE LEFT HAND BARRICADE POSITION A RIGHT HANDED SHOOTER WOULD DRAW THE REVOLVER, PLACE THE REVOLVER IN THE LEFT HAND. THE RIGHT FOOT SHOULD BE AGAINST THE BARRICADE. THE SHOOTER MAY USE A MODIFIED POINT SHOULDER POSITION WITH BOTH ARMS EXTENDED AND SUPPORTED AGAINST THE SIDE OF THE BARRICADE. ALL OTHER ELEMENTS OF SHOOTING REMAIN THE SAME (GRIP, SIGHT PICTURE, TRIGGER SQUEEZE, BREATHING).

5. RIGHT HAND BARRICADE - ESSENTIALLY, A MIRROR IMAGE OF THE LEFT HAND BARRICADE. SHOOTER DRAWS

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THE REVOLVER WITH HIS RIGHT HAND, EXTENDS HIS RIGHT HAND ALONGSIDE THE BARRICADE, USING THE LEFT HAND FOR SUPPORT AND PLACES HIS LEFT FOOT AGAINST BARRICADE. THE SHOOTER IS NOW READY TO FIRE FROM THE RIGHT HAND BARRICADE POSITION.

6. PRONE POSITIONS - THE PRONE POSITION IS PERHAPS THE MOST STABLE OF ALL POSITIONS, ESPECIALLY WHEN FIRED SINGLE ACTION. THE PRONE POSITION IS USEFUL WHEN THE TARGET IS A LONG DISTANCE AWAY AND ALSO WHEN THE SHOOTER WISHES TO OFFER A SMALL TARGET HIMSELF.

TO ASSUME THE PRONE POSITION THE SHOOTER DROPS TO HIS KNEE, DRAWS THE REVOLVER, EXTENDS HIS BODY FORWARD, STAYING AS CLOSE TO THE GROUND AS POSSIBLE AND EXTENDS THE REVOLVER IN FRONT OF HIM.

THE NON-SHOOTING HAND IS CUPPED UNDER THE BUTT OF THE REVOLVER AND THE THUMB OF THE SHOOTING HAND IS PLACED ALONG THE TOP OF THE CYLINDER RELEASE. THE THUMB OF THE SHOOTING HAND IS USED TO COCK THE HAMMER EACH TIME THE REVOLVER IS FIRED. VERY LITTLE PRESSURE IS REQUIRED TO FIRE THE REVOLVER IN THE SINGLE-ACTION STAGE.

NOTE: COMPLETES
CLASSROOM, REVIEW
OBJECTIVES AND
ASSEMBLE FOR
FIELD EXERCISE.

FIREARMS LESSON PLAN - REVOLVER

III FIELD EXERCISE

A. MATERIALS REQUIRED - FIRST AID KIT, TARGET FRAMES, CLEANING KITS, CHALK, STOPWATCH, WHISTLE, CLASS ROSTER SCORE SHEET, STAPLE GUN, STAPLES, TOOLS. FOR EACH STUDENT, THE FOLLOWING ITEMS: ONE SIX-SHOT REVOLVER, ONE BELT WITH HOLSTER, 120 ROUNDS OF WADCUTTER AMMUNITION, 2 SILHOUETTE TARGETS, 2 SPEEDLOADERS (OPTIONAL), EAR PROTECTORS, EYE PROTECTORS.

B. FIELD EXERCISE PREPARATION

BEFORE ASSEMBLING THE CLASS AT THE FIRING LINE THE INSTRUCTOR SHOULD MAKE THE FOLLOWING ARRANGEMENTS:

1. ADVISE THE PARTICIPANTS OF THE TIME(S) AND PLACE(S) TRAINING IS TO BE CONDUCTED.
2. INSURE THE TRAINEES HAVE REQUIRED EQUIPMENT.
3. MAKE NECESSARY ARRANGEMENTS FOR SCHEDULING FIRING RANGE OR INSURE ITS AVAILABILITY.
4. INSURE THAT RANGE IS IN PROPER CONDITION, BARRICADES AND TARGET FRAMES IN GOOD FUNCTIONAL CONDITION.
5. INSURE THAT SUFFICIENT AMMUNITION IS AVAILABLE. (MINIMUM REQUIREMENT SHOULD BE 120 ROUNDS PER PERSON BUT 240 ROUNDS PER PERSON SHOULD BE ALLOWED IF THE PERSONNEL ARE NOVICES AND YOU WISH TO INCREASE THE LIKELIHOOD THAT THEY

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C. EXPLANATION OF COURSE

THE BASIC MODIFIED DOUBLE ACTION COURSE (UNTIMED RELOADING) IS DESIGNED PRIMARILY FOR THE REVOLVER TRAINEE UNDERGOING INITIAL QUALIFICATION. LATER QUALIFICATION SHOULD BE REQUIRED ON MORE DEMANDING COURSES INCORPORATING TIMED RE-LOADING AND OTHER STRESS FACTORS.

THE MODIFIED DOUBLE ACTION COURSE INCORPORATES SEVERAL SHOOTING POSITIONS, COMBINED WITH DISTANCES RANGING FROM 7 TO 50 YARDS. AFTER QUALIFYING ON THIS COURSE, THE TRAINEE SHOULD FIND TIMED RELOADING COURSES EASIER TO COMPLETE.

1. BASIC DOUBLE ACTION COURSE WITH POSITION AND DRY FIRE PRACTICE

THE POSITIONS FIRED IN THE MODIFIED GEORGIA DOUBLE ACTION COURSE INCLUDE FIRING STAGES AT THE 7, 10, 15, 25, AND 50 YARD LINE.

7 YARD LINE

HAVE SHOOTERS UNSTRAP THEIR WEAPONS, AND, ON COMMAND, DRAW THEIR WEAPONS, CHECK TO SEE THAT THEY ARE UNLOADED AND THE BARREL IS FREE OF OBSTRUCTIONS AND RE-HOLSTER.

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REVIEW THE 7 YARD LINE PROCEDURES. 6 ROUNDS IN 15 SECONDS, HIP POSITION ON THE WHISTLE. THIS REPEATED FOR A TOTAL OF 12 ROUNDS FROM THE 7 YARD LINE.

REVIEW RANGE COMMANDS. READY LEFT, READY RIGHT, READY ON THE FIRING LINE, 1ST WHISTLE TO COMMENCE FIRING, 2ND WHISTLE TO CEASE FIRING, CLEAR LEFT, CLEAR RIGHT, CLEAR ON THE FIRING LINE.

REMIND SHOOTERS THAT ANY TIME THEY HAVE A MISFIRE THEY ARE TO KEEP THE WEAPON POINTED DOWN RANGE, RAISE THEIR NON-SHOOTING HAND AND YELL "MISFIRE".

INFORM SHOOTERS THAT THEY ARE TO ASSUME THEIR GRIP ON THE 1ST PREPARATORY COMMAND, "READY ON THE LEFT," HOWEVER, THEIR FINGER SHOULD REMAIN OFF THE TRIGGER UNTIL THE WEAPON IS CLEAR OF THE HOLSTER AND POINTED DOWN RANGE.

REMIND SHOOTERS THAT THEY SHOULD BE IN A PARADE REST POSITION WITH HANDS BEHIND THEIR BACKS UNLESS THEY HAVE RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONS TO DO OTHERWISE. ADVISE SHOOTERS THEY ARE NOW GOING TO PRACTICE THE HIP POSITION WITH EMPTY WEAPONS. GIVE THE COMMANDS...."SHOOTERS ON THE 7

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YARD LINE, ON THE WHISTLE, DRAW YOUR WEAPONS AND ASSUME THE HIP POSITION. MAINTAIN THIS POSITION UNTIL YOU ARE CHECKED BY AN INSTRUCTOR." "READY LEFT"...CHECK THAT EVERYONE HAS THEIR GRIP, FINGERS OFF TRIGGERS..."READY RIGHT, READY ON THE FIRING LINE." BLOW WHISTLE.

OBSERVE SHOOTERS AS THEY DRAW THEIR WEAPONS AND ASSUME THE HIP POSITION. CHECK THAT FINGERS REMAIN OFF TRIGGERS UNTIL THE WEAPON CLEARS HOLSTER AND IS POINTED DOWN RANGE, CHECK WEAPON POSITION IN RELATION TO BODY...WEAPON HELD BETWEEN WAIST AND SHOULDERS. SHOOTER IS NOT ALLOWED TO USE SIGHTS IN HIP POSITION.

AFTER SHOOTERS HAVE DEMONSTRATED A SATISFACTORY HIP POSITION, INSTRUCT THEM TO RE-HOLSTER THEIR WEAPONS.

THE NEXT PHASE WILL BE FOR THE SHOOTERS TO ACTUALLY FIRE THE HIP POSITION WITH LIVE ROUNDS. REMIND SHOOTERS ABOUT MISFIRES AND ALSO NOT TO DRAW THE WEAPON BEFORE THE 1ST WHISTLE, AND TO ALWAYS CEASE FIRING ON THE 2ND WHISTLE.

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INSTRUCT SHOOTERS TO "LOAD AND HOLSTER WITH 6 ROUNDS". AFTER SHOOTERS HAVE LOADED AND ARE IN THE PARADE REST POSITION, INFORM SHOOTERS THAT ON THE WHISTLE THEY WILL FIRE 6 ROUNDS WITHIN 15 SECONDS FROM THE HIP POSITION.

GIVE PREPARATORY COMMANDS. "READY LEFT, READY RIGHT, READY ON THE FIRING LINE." 1ST WHISTLE. ON OR BEFORE THE 2ND WHISTLE, SHOOTERS SHOULD CLEAR AND HOLSTER AN EMPTY WEAPON. REPEAT COMMANDS AND HAVE SHOOTERS AGAIN FIRE 6 ROUNDS WITHIN 15 SECONDS FROM THE HIP POSITION.

IF THERE ARE ANY LEGITIMATE MISFIRES AFTER EACH STAGE ALLOW SHOOTERS TO FIRE THEIR REMAINING ROUNDS. THE NEXT COMMAND IS "CLEAR LEFT, CLEAR RIGHT, CLEAR ON THE FIRING LINE."

INSTRUCT SHOOTERS TO MOVE BACK TO THE TEN YARD LINE AND ASSUME THE PARADE REST POSITION.

10 YARD LINE

AT THE TEN YARD LINE SHOOTERS WILL BE FIRING FROM THE POINT SHOULDER POSITION. GIVE PREPARATORY COMMANDS... "READY LEFT, READY RIGHT, READY ON THE FIRING LINE," BLOW WHISTLE.

INSTRUCTORS SHOULD CHECK POINT SHOULDER POSITIONS

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AND OBSERVE AS TRAINEES DRY FIRE FROM THIS POSITION.

AFTER ALL TRAINEES HAVE DEMONSTRATED A CORRECT POINT SHOULDER POSITION, ORDER SHOOTERS TO LOAD AND HOLSTER WITH 6 ROUNDS. AFTER SHOOTERS HAVE LOADED AND ARE IN THE PARADE REST POSITION INFORM THEM THAT ON THE WHISTLE THEY WILL FIRE 6 ROUNDS IN 15 SECONDS FROM THE POINT SHOULDER POSITION, CLEAR AND HOLSTER THEIR WEAPONS ON OR BEFORE THE 2ND WHISTLE.

GIVE PREPARATORY COMMANDS..."READY LEFT, READY RIGHT, READY ON THE FIRING LINE", 1st WHISTLE. AFTER THE 2ND WHISTLE HAVE SHOOTERS RELOAD WITH 6 ROUNDS. REPEAT PREPARATORY COMMANDS AND HAVE SHOOTERS AGAIN FIRE 6 ROUNDS IN 15 SECONDS FROM THE POINT SHOULDER POSITION.

IF THERE ARE ANY LEGITIMATE MISFIRES AFTER EACH STAGE ALLOW SHOOTERS TO FIRE THEIR REMAINING ROUNDS. THE NEXT COMMAND IS "CLEAR LEFT, CLEAR RIGHT, CLEAR ON THE FIRING LINE."

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15 YARD LINE

INSTRUCT SHOOTERS TO MOVE BACK THE 15 YARD LINE AND ASSUME THE PARADE REST POSITION. THE 15 YARD LINE PROCEDURES AND FIRING PROCEDURES ARE IDENTICAL TO THOSE ON THE 10 YARD LINE. THE ONLY DIFFERENCE IS THAT SHOOTERS ARE FIRING 5 YARDS FARTHER BACK FROM THE TARGET.

AFTER THE 15 YARD LINE HAS BEEN CLEARED, INSTRUCT SHOOTERS TO MOVE BACK TO THE 25 YARD LINE. AT THE 25 YARD LINE, THE SHOOTERS WILL BE FIRING 3 DIFFERENT POSITIONS IN 3 SEPARATE PHASES. SHOOTERS WILL FIRE 6 ROUNDS IN 30 SECONDS AT EACH POSITION.

25 YARD LINE

ADVISE SHOOTERS THAT THE FIRST POSITION WILL BE THE KNEELING POSITION. ON THE WHISTLE THEY ARE TO ASSUME THE KNEELING POSITION AND MAINTAIN THAT POSITION UNTIL CHECKED BY AN INSTRUCTOR. REMIND SHOOTERS NOT TO DRAW THEIR WEAPONS BEFORE THEIR KNEE TOUCHES THE GROUND. SHOOTERS WILL ALSO RE-HOLSTER THEIR WEAPONS PRIOR TO STANDING.

FIREARMS LESSON PLAN - REVOLVER

GIVE PREPARATORY COMMANDS AND ON THE WHISTLE, OBSERVE SHOOTERS AS THEY ASSUME THE KNEELING POSITION. CHECK TO SEE THAT WEAPONS ARE NOT DRAWN PRIOR TO THE KNEE TOUCHING THE GROUND, AND CHECK TO SEE THAT SHOOTERS DO NOT SIT ON THE GROUND. SINCE SHOOTERS WILL VARY ACCORDING TO PHYSICAL CONDITION AND AGE, ANY ONE OF SEVERAL KNEELING POSITIONS MAY BE USED SO LONG AS SHOOTER DOES NOT SIT ON THE GROUND. AFTER EVERYONE HAS PRACTICED THE KNEELING POSITION, THEY SHOULD RE-HOLSTER THEIR WEAPON, STAND UP, AND RETURN TO THE PARADE REST POSITION.

ORDER SHOOTERS TO LOAD AND HOLSTER WITH 6 ROUNDS. ADVISE SHOOTERS THAT ON THE 1ST WHISTLE THEY WILL FIRE 6 ROUNDS IN 30 SECONDS FROM THE KNEELING POSITION. GIVE PREPARATORY COMMANDS FOLLOWED BY THE 1ST WHISTLE. AFTER THE 2ND WHISTLE SHOOTER SHOULD CLEAR AND HOLSTER AN EMPTY WEAPON AND RETURN TO THE PARADE REST POSITION.

INFORM SHOOTERS THAT THE NEXT POSITION IS THE LEFT HAND BARRICADE POSITION AND ON THE WHISTLE THEY WILL ASSUME THE LEFT HAND BARRICADE POSITION AND MAINTAIN THAT POSITION UNTIL CHECKED BY AN

FIREARMS LESSON PLAN - REVOLVER

INSTRUCTOR. GIVE PREPARATORY COMMANDS AND WHISTLE BLAST. MAKE SURE SHOOTERS ARE USING THEIR LEFT HAND TO HOLD THE WEAPON. AFTER EVERYONE HAS SATISFACTORILY DEMONSTRATED THE LEFT HAND BARRICADE POSITION HAVE SHOOTERS HOLSTER THEIR WEAPONS.

INSTRUCT SHOOTERS TO LOAD AND HOLSTER WITH 6 ROUNDS. ON THE WHISTLE THEY WILL FIRE 6 ROUNDS IN 30 SECONDS FROM THE LEFT HAND BARRICADE POSITION. GIVE PREPARATORY COMMANDS FOLLOWED BY 1ST WHISTLE. ON OR BEFORE THE 2ND WHISTLE SHOOTERS SHOULD CLEAR AND HOLSTER AN EMPTY WEAPON AND RETURN TO THE PARADE REST POSITION.

INFORM SHOOTERS THAT THE NEXT POSITION IS THE RIGHT HAND BARRICADE POSITION. ON THE WHISTLE THEY WILL ASSUME THE RIGHT HAND BARRICADE POSITION AND MAINTAIN THAT POSITION UNTIL CHECKED BY AN INSTRUCTOR. GIVE PREPARATORY COMMANDS AND WHISTLE BLAST. MAKE SURE SHOOTERS ARE USING THEIR RIGHT HAND TO HOLD THE WEAPON.

FIREARMS LESSON PLAN - REVOLVER

AFTER EVERYONE HAS SATISFACTORILY DEMONSTRATED THE RIGHT HAND BARRICADE POSITION, HAVE SHOOTERS HOLSTER THEIR WEAPONS. ORDER SHOOTERS TO LOAD AND HOLSTER WITH 6 ROUNDS. ON THE WHISTLE THEY WILL FIRE 6 ROUNDS IN 30 SECONDS FROM THE RIGHT HAND BARRICADE POSITION. GIVE PREPARATORY COMMANDS, FOLLOWED BY 1ST WHISTLE. ON OR BEFORE THE 2ND WHISTLE SHOOTERS SHOULD CLEAR AND HOLSTER AN EMPTY WEAPON AND RETURN TO THE PARADE REST POSITION.

GIVE CLEARING COMMANDS... "CLEAR LEFT, CLEAR RIGHT, CLEAR ON THE FIRING LINE"...ORDER SHOOTERS TO MOVE BACK TO THE 50 YARD LINE AND ASSUME THE PARADE REST POSITION.

50 YARD LINE

INFORM SHOOTERS THEY WILL BE FIRING FROM THE PRONE POSITION AT THE 50 YARD LINE. ON THE WHISTLE THEY ARE TO ASSUME THE PRONE POSITION AND MAINTAIN THAT POSITION UNTIL THEY ARE CHECKED BY AN INSTRUCTOR. REMIND SHOOTERS THAT THE WEAPON IS FIRED SINGLE ACTION AT THE 50 YARD LINE. ALSO INSTRUCT SHOOTERS NOT TO DRAW THEIR WEAPONS UNTIL THEY HAVE REACHED THEIR KNEES.

FIREARMS LESSON PLAN - REVOLVER

GIVE CLEARING COMMANDS AND INSTRUCT SHOOTERS TO PICK UP THEIR EMPTY BRASS AS THEY WALK DOWN RANGE AND STAND BY THEIR TARGET. ORDER SHOOTERS TO STAND BY THEIR TARGET UNTIL THE TARGET HAS BEEN SCORED BY AN INSTRUCTOR AND THE SCORE ENTERED IN THE RECORD BOOK.

2. ONCE THE POSITION AND DRY-FIRE PRACTICE ROUND HAVE BEEN COMPLETED, THE INSTRUCTOR MAY ELIMINATE THESE SEGMENTS IN THE NEXT, AND FUTURE, ROUNDS. ELIMINATING THE POSITION AND DRY FIRE PRACTICE, THE BASIC COURSE LOOKS LIKE THIS:

3. BASIC DOUBLE ACTION COURSE

- (A) SEVEN YARD LINE - HIP POSITION - DOUBLE ACTION - TWO GROUPS OF 6 ROUNDS IN FIFTEEN SECONDS EACH (12 ROUNDS TOTAL)
- (B) TEN YARD LINE - POINT SHOULDER POSITION - DOUBLE ACTION - TWO GROUPS OF 6 ROUNDS IN FIFTEEN SECONDS EACH (12 ROUNDS TOTAL)
- (C) FIFTEEN YARD LINE - POINT SHOULDER POSITION - DOUBLE ACTION - TWO GROUPS OF 6 ROUNDS IN FIFTEEN SECONDS EACH (12 ROUNDS TOTAL)

FIREARMS LESSON PLAN - REVOLVER

GIVE PREPARATORY COMMANDS, FOLLOWED BY WHISTLE. CHECK THAT SHOOTERS DRAW THEIR WEAPONS ONLY AFTER REACHING THEIR KNEES AND CHECK TO INSURE SHOOTERS ARE USING A PROPER SINGLE ACTION GRIP. AFTER EVERYONE HAS DEMONSTRATED A CORRECT PRONE POSITION HAVE SHOOTERS COME TO THEIR KNEES, HOLSTER THEIR WEAPONS, STAND UP AND RETURN TO THE PARADE REST POSITION.

INSTRUCT SHOOTER TO LOAD AND HOLSTER WITH 6 ROUNDS AND RETURN TO THE PARADE REST POSITION. AFTER SHOOTERS HAVE LOADED, INFORM SHOOTERS THAT ON THE WHISTLE THEY WILL FIRE 6 ROUNDS, SINGLE ACTION, IN 30 SECONDS FROM THE PRONE POSITION, CLEAR AND HOLSTER THEIR WEAPONS ON OR BEFORE THE 2ND WHISTLE.

GIVE PREPARATORY COMMANDS, FOLLOWED BY 1ST WHISTLE. AFTER THE 2ND WHISTLE, MAKE SURE SHOOTERS HAVE CLEARED AND HOLSTERED AN EMPTY WEAPON AND INSTRUCT SHOOTERS TO STRAP THEIR WEAPON IN THEIR HOLSTER.

FIREARMS LESSON PLAN - REVOLVER

AND DIVIDE THE GRAND TOTAL BY 3. THIS WILL PROVIDE A SCORE BASED ON 100%. ANY HITS TOUCHING A HIGHER "K" VALUE WILL BE SCORED WITH THE HIGHER K VALUE. HERE IS AN EXAMPLE OF THE SCORING PROCEDURE.

<u>K VALUE</u>		<u># OF HITS</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>
5	X	38	=	190
4	X	9	=	36
3	X	2	=	6
2	X	4	=	8
				<u>240</u>

RAW SCORE ($240 \div 3 = 80$)

THE MINIMUM QUALIFYING SCORE IS 70. IF A SHOOTER FAILS TO QUALIFY ON THE FIRST TIME, DISCUSS ANY NOTICEABLE SHOOTING PROBLEMS AND ALLOW SHOOTER TO FIRE THE COURSE AGAIN. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT A NEW SHOOTER BE LIMITED TO A MAXIMUM OF THREE TIMES THROUGH THE COURSE PER DAY.

A SHOOTER EXPERIENCING DIFFICULTY QUALIFYING WILL PROBABLY BE TIRED AND FRUSTRATED IF THEY HAVEN'T QUALIFIED AFTER GOING THROUGH THE COURSE THREE TIMES. THIS SHOOTER'S TIME COULD BEST BE SPENT REVIEWING SHOOTING TECHNIQUES, AND PAYING SPECIAL ATTENTION TO SIGHT PICTURE AND TRIGGER SQUEEZE. THE

FIREARMS LESSON PLAN - REVOLVER

(D) TWENTY-FIVE YARD LINE - DOUBLE ACTION -
6 ROUNDS IN THIRTY SECONDS - KNEELING
POSITION, 6 ROUNDS IN THIRTY SECONDS - LEFT
HAND BARRICADE POSITION, 6 ROUNDS IN THIRTY
SECONDS - RIGHT HAND BARRICADE POSITION
(18 ROUNDS TOTAL)

(E) FIFTY YARD LINE - PRONE POSITION - SINGLE
ACTION - 6 ROUNDS IN THIRTY SECONDS
(6 ROUNDS TOTAL)

D. SCORING PROCEDURES

THE TARGET USED FOR THIS COURSE IS THE STANDARD
B-21X SILHOUETTE MANUFACTURED BY THE NATIONAL TARGET
COMPANY. POINT VALUES FOR HITS ARE EXPRESSED IN
"K" VALUES AND "D" VALUES. FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS
COURSE WE WILL BE CONCERNED ONLY WITH "K" VALUES.
THERE IS ALSO A 5X CIRCLE IN THE CENTER OF THE
SILHOUETTE AND THIS WILL PROVIDE THE NEW SHOOTER
WITH A REFERENCE POINT FOR SIGHTING. "K" VALUES
RANGE FROM K-5 TO K-2.

WHEN SCORING THE TARGET, COUNT UP ALL HITS IN THE
K-5 AREA AND MULTIPLY BY 5. COUNT UP ALL HITS IN
THE K-4 AREA AND MULTIPLY BY 4. COUNT HITS IN
K-3 AREA AND MULTIPLY BY 3. COUNT HITS IN K-2 AREA
AND MULTIPLY BY 2. ADD THE TOTAL OF THE MULTIPLES

FIREARMS LESSON PLAN - REVOLVER

7 YARD LINE: WITH WEAPONS LOADED AND STRAPPED IN HOLSTERS, SHOOTERS FOLLOW INSTRUCTOR ON A $\frac{1}{4}$ MILE RUN. WITHIN 2 MINUTES ALL SHOOTERS MUST BE BACK ON THE 7 YARD LINE AND READY FOR THE WHISTLE. THOSE SHOOTERS WHO ARE NOT ON THE FIRING LINE AND READY WITHING 2 MINUTES ARE DISQUALIFIED.

12 ROUNDS 30 SECONDS HIP POSITION

10 YARD LINE: WITH WEAPONS LOADED AND STRAPPED IN HOLSTERS, SHOOTERS FOLLOW INSTRUCTOR ON A $\frac{1}{4}$ MILE RUN. TIME - 2 MINUTES.

12 ROUNDS 30 SECONDS POINT SHOULDER POSITION

15 YARD LINE: WITH WEAPONS LOADED AND STRAPPED IN HOLSTERS, SHOOTERS FOLLOW INSTRUCTOR ON A $\frac{1}{4}$ MILE RUN. TIME - 2 MINUTES.

12 ROUNDS 30 SECONDS POINT SHOULDER POSITION

25 YARD LINE: WITH WEAPONS LOADED AND STRAPPED IN HOLSTERS, SHOOTERS FOLLOW INSTRUCTOR ON A $\frac{1}{4}$ MILE RUN. TIME - 2 MINUTES.

6 ROUNDS KNEELING

6 ROUNDS LEFT HAND BARRICADE

6 ROUNDS RIGHT HAND BARRICADE

} IN 90

SECONDS IN 90 SECONDS

50 YARD LINE: WITH WEAPONS LOADED AND STRAPPED IN HOLSTERS, SHOOTERS FOLLOW INSTRUCTOR ON A $\frac{1}{4}$ MILE RUN. TIME - 2 MINUTES.

6 ROUNDS SINGLE ACTION 30 SECONDS

MINIMAL QUALIFYING SCORE IS 80, PRONE POSITION

FIREARMS LESSON PLAN - REVOLVER

SHOOTER(S) WHO EXPERIENCED DIFFICULTY ON THE 1ST DAY MAY QUALIFY EASILY THE NEXT DAY, IF THEY HAVE TAKEN THEIR REVIEWING TIME SERIOUSLY.

E. MODIFIED COURSES

ALTHOUGH THE BASIC COURSE IS DESIGNED PRIMARILY FOR THE NEW CORRECTIONAL TRAINEE UNDERGOING INITIAL FIREARMS TRAINING, THE COURSE, WITH MINOR MODIFICATIONS, CAN BE READILY ADAPTED FOR ADVANCED SHOOTERS. FOLLOWING ARE TWO WAYS IN WHICH MORE DIFFICULT COURSES CAN EVOLVE FROM THE BASIC COURSE.

1. SIMPLY BY ADDING A TIMED FIRE AND RELOAD ELEMENT, COURSE DIFFICULTY CAN BE INCREASED. THE NEW COURSE WOULD BE:

7 YARD LINE	12 ROUNDS	30 SECONDS
10 YARD LINE	12 ROUNDS	30 SECONDS
15 YARD LINE	12 ROUNDS	30 SECONDS
25 YARD LINE	6 ROUNDS KNEELING	} ---
	6 ROUNDS LEFT HAND BARRICADE	
	6 ROUNDS RIGHT HAND BARRICADE	
50 YARD LINE	6 ROUNDS SINGLE ACTION	30 SECONDS

HIP POSITION

POINT SHOULDER POS.

POINT SHOULDER POS.

IN 90 SECONDS

PRONE POSITION

2. BY COMBINING THE TIMED FIRE AND RELOADING COURSE WITH PHYSICAL EXERTION A RATHER DEMANDING STRESS COURSE CAN BE OBTAINED. THE NEW COURSE WOULD BE:

FIREARMS LESSON PLAN - SHOTGUN - CLASSROOM

OBJECTIVE

TO FAMILIARIZE THE STUDENT WITH THE REMINGTON MODEL 870 PUMP ACTION SHOTGUN, RANGE TERMINOLOGY, THE ELEMENTS OF EFFECTIVE FIRING AND THE COURSE OF FIRE. THIS COURSE WILL PROVIDE THE STUDENT WITH BASIC SKILLS IN LOADING AND UNLOADING THE SHOTGUN. THE STUDENT WILL ALSO DEVELOP AN UNDERSTANDING OF MECHANICAL AND OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES CHARACTERISTIC TO THE SHOTGUN.

OUTCOMES

UPON COMPLETION OF THIS COURSE OF INSTRUCTION, EACH STUDENT WILL BE ABLE TO:

1. LIST 5 SAFETY RULES FOR HANDLING AND FIRING THE SHOTGUN.
2. NAME COMPONENTS OF SHOTGUN AND EXPLAIN THEIR FUNCTION.
3. CORRECTLY DEMONSTRATE ELEMENTS NECESSARY FOR EFFECTIVE FIRING.
4. DESCRIBE THE COURSE OF FIRE.
5. DEFINE THE TERMS AND COMMANDS USED ON THE FIRING RANGE.
6. CORRECTLY DEMONSTRATE FIRING POSITIONS SHOWN IN CLASS.
7. CORRECTLY DEMONSTRATE LOADING/RE-LOADING PROCEDURES.
8. CORRECTLY DEMONSTRATE UNLOADING PROCEDURES.

TIME REQUIRED

(1) CLASSROOM - 2 HOURS

(2) FIELD EXERCISE - 1 Hr. FIELD EXERCISE

ORIENTATION - 30 MIN. PER STUDENT

SHOTGUN LESSON PLAN

FIREARMS LESSON PLAN - SHOTGUN - CLASSROOM

I. INTRODUCTION

A. OBJECTIVES OF CLASS

THE OBJECTIVES OF THIS CLASS ARE TO FAMILIARIZE YOU WITH THE REMINGTON MODEL 870 PUMP ACTION SHOTGUN, RANGE TERMINOLOGY, THE ELEMENTS OF EFFECTIVE FIRING WITH THE SHOTGUN, AND THE SKILLS TO LOAD, RE-LOAD, AND UNLOAD IN A SAFE, EFFICIENT AND CONTROLLED MANNER. YOU WILL ALSO DEVELOP AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE MECHANICAL AND OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES CHARACTERISTIC TO THE REMINGTON MODEL 870.

B. OUTCOMES

UPON COMPLETION OF THIS COURSE OF INSTRUCTION, YOU WILL BE ABLE TO:

1. LIST AT LEAST FIVE SAFETY RULES FOR HANDLING AND FIRING A SHOTGUN.
2. NAME THE COMPONENTS OF THE SHOTGUN AND EXPLAIN THEIR FUNCTION.
3. CORRECTLY DEMONSTRATE ELEMENTS FOR EFFECTIVE FIRING.
4. DESCRIBE THE COURSE OF FIRE.

FIREARMS LESSON PLAN - SHOTGUN - CLASSROOM

MATERIALS REQUIRED

REMINGTON MODEL 870 PUMP 12 GAUGE SHOTGUN WITH 5-10 DUMMY SHELLS, SILHOUETTE TARGET, CHART/DIAGRAM SHOWING MODEL 870.

EQUIPMENT REQUIRED FOR SLIDE PROGRAM

2 EACH ECTAGRAPHIC OR KODAK 35 MM CAROUSEL SLIDE PROJECTORS.

1 EACH QUICK CHANGING DISSOLVE UNIT, AVL-MK II, OR KODAK QUICK CHANGE, OR ELECTROSONIC.

1 EACH SYNC-CASSETTE TAPE DECK, WOLLENSAK #2551 OR EQUIVALENT.

1 EACH PROJECTION SCREEN.

NOTE: PRIOR TO CLASS, SET UP SLIDE PROGRAM.

FIREARMS LESSON PLAN - SHOTGUN - CLASSROOM

C. WEAPON NOMENCLATURE

1. STOCK

STANDARD STOCK WITH PISTOL GRIP, MAY HAVE RECOIL PAD.

2. RECEIVER HOUSING

CONTAINS MOST OF THE SHOTGUN'S INTERNAL MECHANISMS, TRIGGER, HOUSING ASSEMBLY WITH SAFETY AND SLIDE RELEASE, EJECTION PORT, LOADING PORT, REAR SIGHT PLANE, MAGAZINE TUBE, SHELL STOP.

3. BARREL

VARIOUS LENGTHS AND CHOKES (OPEN-FULL). DETERMINES PATTERN SIZE OR SHOT SPREAD.

4. FRONT SIGHT BEAD

5. TRIGGER ASSEMBLY HOUSING

CONTAINS SAFETY, TRIGGER, AND SLIDE RELEASE

6. SAFETY

LOCATED AT REAR OF TRIGGER ASSEMBLY. WHEN RED RING ON SAFETY IS SHOWING, THE SAFETY IS OFF AND THE SHOTGUN WILL FIRE IF THE TRIGGER IS PULLED.

7. TRIGGER

LOCATED IN TRIGGER ASSEMBLY.

8. FORE-END

THE DEVICE WHICH OPERATES THE SELF-FEEDING RELOADING MECHANISM PLUS AS A GRIP FOR THE WEAK HAND.

UTILIZING EMPTY WEAPON, POINT OUT EACH PART AS IT IS IDENTIFIED.

FIREARMS LESSON PLAN - SHOTGUN - CLASSROOM

5. DEFINE THE TERMS AND COMMANDS USED ON THE FIRING RANGE.
6. CORRECTLY DEMONSTRATE FIRING POSITIONS.
7. CORRECTLY DEMONSTRATE LOADING/RE-LOADING PROCEDURES.
8. CORRECTLY DEMONSTRATE UNLOADING PROCEDURES.

II. CLASSROOM PRESENTATION

A. RANGE SAFETY RULES

EACH OF YOU HAS A COPY OF THE FIREARMS SAFETY RULES. THE PURPOSE OF THESE RULES IS TO INSURE THAT YOU THOROUGHLY UNDERSTAND HOW TO TREAT FIREARMS IN A SAFE, CONSCIENTIOUS, AND PROFESSIONAL MANNER. WE WILL NOW DISCUSS EACH RULE IN DEPTH, EXPLAINING WHY WE HAVE THE RULE AND THE POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES OF VIOLATING THESE RULES.

HANDOUT: SAFETY
RULES

DISCUSS RANGE
RULES.

B. SHOTGUN SLIDE PROGRAM

THE SLIDE PROGRAM WE ARE NOW GOING TO SEE DEALS WITH THE OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE OF THE REMINGTON 870 SHOTGUN. IN ADDITION, WE WILL LOOK AT THE COURSE OF FIRE WE WILL USE WITH THIS WEAPON.

START SLIDE PRO-
GRAM.

INSTRUCTOR NOTE: STOP PROGRAM WHEN NARRATOR SAYS, "A LAST CHECK TO BE SURE THE SAFETY IS ON AND THE WEAPON IS SAFE FOR STORAGE." CHANGE SLIDE TRAYS BUT DO NOT CHANGE OR ADVANCE AUDIO TAPE.

FIREARMS LESSON PLAN - SHOTGUN - CLASSROOM

9. SLIDE RELEASE

LOCATED AT THE LEFT FRONT OF THE TRIGGER ASSEMBLY. WHEN DEPRESSED, THE SLIDE RELEASE ALLOWS THE FORE-END TO SLIDE REARWARD. THIS ENABLES YOU TO OPEN THE ACTION EVEN WHEN THE SHOTGUN IS LOADED AND THE HAMMER IS COCKED. THE SAFETY SHOULD ALWAYS BE "ON" WHEN SLIDING THE FORE-END OPEN OR CLOSED.

10. MAGAZINE TUBE

LOCATED UNDER THE BARREL. STANDARD CAPACITY IS FOUR SHELLS, HOWEVER, LONGER MAGAZINE CAPACITIES ARE AVAILABLE.

11. MAGAZINE CAP

LOCATED AT FRONT OF MAGAZINE TUBE. ALLOWS REMOVAL OF BARREL, INSPECTION OF MAGAZINE TUBE AND SPRING, ALSO ALLOWS USE OF PLUGGING DEVICE WHICH LIMITS THE NUMBER OF SHELLS THE MAGAZINE WILL HOLD.

D. LOADING/UNLOADING PROCEDURES

THERE ARE SEVERAL FACTORS TO CONSIDER WHEN LOADING A SHOTGUN. REMEMBER TO KEEP THE BARREL POINTED IN A SAFE DIRECTION, AND IF YOU ARE IN A GROUP OF PEOPLE, KEEP THE MUZZLE HIGHER THAN THE HEAD OF THE TALLEST INDIVIDUAL IN THE GROUP.

NOTE: A SECOND INSTRUCTOR SHOULD DEMONSTRATE EACH FACTOR AS IT IS DISCUSSED.



FIREARMS LESSON PLAN - SHOTGUN - CLASSROOM

2. UNLOADING IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO OTHER PEOPLE

PLACE SAFETY ON.

HOLD SHOTGUN VERTICALLY WITH BARREL POINTED UP.

DEPRESS SLIDE RELEASE.

SLIDE FORE-END TO REAR, PLACING HAND OVER
EJECTION PORT TO CATCH SHELL AS IT IS EJECTED.

REMOVE THE SHELL FROM THE SHELL CARRIER.

REMOVE SECOND SHELL FROM RECEIVER.

SLIDE FORE-END FORWARD, INSURING THAT NO
ADDITIONAL ROUNDS ARE CHAMBERED.

DEPRESS SHELL CARRIER AT THE LOADING PORT.

DEPRESS SHELL STOP AT REAR OF MAGAZINE TUBE AND
THE MAGAZINE TUBE SPRING WILL PUSH THE SHELLS OUT
INTO YOUR HAND.

WHEN THE MAGAZINE TUBE IS EMPTY, DEPRESS SLIDE
RELEASE, SLIDE FORE-END REARWARD, AND CHECK TO
INSURE THE SHOTGUN IS UNLOADED.

FIREARMS LESSON PLAN - SHOTGUN - CLASSROOM

1. LOADING IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO OTHER PEOPLE

PLACE SAFETY ON.

DEPRESS SLIDE RELEASE.

SLIDE FORE-END TO REAR.

HOLD SHOTGUN VERTICALLY WITH BARREL POINTED UP.

LOAD A SHELL INTO THE RECEIVER VIA THE EJECTION PORT.

SLIDE FORE-END FORWARD, CHAMBERING THE ROUND.

LOAD REMAINING SHELLS INTO THE MAGAZINE TUBE VIA THE LOADING PORT BY DEPRESSING THE SHELL CARRIER AND PUSHING SHELLS INTO THE MAGAZINE TUBE WITH YOUR THUMB UNTIL THE SHELL IS FULLY SEATED WITHIN THE TUBE. (A CLICK CAN BE HEARD WHEN THE SHELL GOES PAST THE SHELL STOP.)

SHOTGUN IS NOW FULLY LOADED AND READY TO FIRE WHEN THE SAFETY IS RELEASED.

FIREARMS LESSON PLAN - SHOTGUN - CLASSROOM

WITH SECOND SHELL IN LEFT HAND, PLACE LEFT HAND UNDER RECEIVER AND DEPRESS SHELL FOLLOWER WITH THE SHELL, SLIDING SHELL INTO MAGAZINE TUBE WITH THE THUMB OF THE LEFT HAND UNTIL THE SHELL IS FULLY SEATED IN MAGAZINE. (NORMALLY, YOU WILL HEAR A CLICK WHEN THE SHELL IS FULLY SEATED.)

DO NOT USE THE LITTLE FINGER OF THE LEFT HAND AS IT MAY BECOME CAUGHT BETWEEN THE MAGAZINE TUBE LOADING PORT AND THE SHELL FOLLOWER; ALSO, THE SHELL MAY NOT FULLY SEAT IN THE MAGAZINE.

REPEAT THIS PROCEDURE UNTIL THE MAGAZINE IS FULLY LOADED. WEAPON IS NOW READY FOR USE.

THERE ARE SEVERAL ADVANTAGES TO LOADING THE SHOTGUN IN THE MANNER JUST DESCRIBED.

FIRST, IT'S FAST. WITH PRACTICE, YOU SHOULD BE ABLE TO LOAD FIVE ROUNDS IN LESS THAN 10 SECONDS.

SECOND, THE WEAPON IS ALWAYS IN A READY-TO-FIRE POSITION EITHER FROM THE HIP OR FROM THE SHOULDER AFTER THE FIRST ROUND IS CHAMBERED.

FIREARMS LESSON PLAN - SHOTGUN - CLASSROOM

TAKE SAFETY OFF, WITH THE WEAPON POINTED IN A SAFE DIRECTION, PULL TRIGGER. PLACE SAFETY ON.

3. LOADING - COMBAT READY HIP POSITION

THE SHOOTER'S RIGHT HAND SHOULD BE HOLDING THE PISTOL GRIP, SAFETY ON, FINGER OFF THE TRIGGER. THE RIGHT ELBOW CLAMPS THE STOCK FIRMLY AGAINST THE SHOOTER'S HIP. THE LEFT HAND SHOULD HOLD THE FORE-END TO AID IN SUPPORTING THE WEAPON IN THIS POSITION.

WITH SHELLS IN LEFT HAND POCKET, SAFETY ON AND SHOTGUN LOCKED INTO THE HIP WITH FOREARM AND ELBOW, WITH RIGHT INDEX FINGER DEPRESS SLIDE RELEASE (FORWARD OF TRIGGER GUARD ON LEFT HAND SIDE OF GUARD) AND SLIDE FORE-END COMPLETELY BACK.

WITH LEFT HAND, LOAD FIRST SHELL INTO CHAMBER BY PLACING LEFT HAND UNDER RECEIVER AND ROLLING SHELL UP RIGHT SIDE OF RECEIVER HOUSING WITH FINGERS UNTIL SHELL FALLS INSIDE EJECTOR PORT.

WITH LEFT HAND, SLIDE FORE-END FORWARD CHAMBERING FIRST ROUND.

FIREARMS LESSON PLAN - SHOTGUN - CLASSROOM

ROLLING THE SHOTGUN TO THE RIGHT AND KEEPING RIGHT HAND NEAR EJECTOR PORT, CATCH SECOND SHELL IN RIGHT HAND AS IT FALLS FROM THE RECEIVER THROUGH THE EJECTOR PORT.

WITH SHOTGUN STILL INVERTED, SLIDE FORE-END COMPLETELY FORWARD, MAKING SURE NO ADDITIONAL SHELLS ARE CHAMBERED IN THIS PROCESS.

DEPRESS REAR OF SHELL CARRIER WITH RIGHT THUMB.

USING EITHER THE LEFT INDEX FINGER OR THUMB, FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF THE SHOOTER, DEPRESS SHELL STOP ON RIGHT HAND SIDE OF THE CARRIER HOUSING.

WHEN SHELL STOP IS DEPRESSED, SHELL WILL SLIDE BACK APPROXIMATELY $\frac{1}{4}$ " AND LODGE AGAINST THE FRONT OF THE CARRIER.

SHOOTER THEN TAKES LEFT THUMB AND LIFTS UP ON THE BACK OF THE SHELL UNTIL IT FREES THE CARRIER.

KEEPING THE LEFT THUMB ON THE BASE OF THE SHELL, ALLOW MAGAZINE SPRING TO FORCE THE SHELL OUT INTO THE SHOOTER'S HAND.

FIREARMS LESSON PLAN - SHOTGUN - CLASSROOM

THIRD, IT CAN BE DONE IN DIM LIGHT OR TOTAL DARKNESS. YOU ARE GUIDED BY YOUR SENSE OF TOUCH, ONCE YOU ARE FAMILIAR WITH THE WEAPON.

THIS MEANS YOU CAN WATCH YOUR DETAIL OR TARGET ALL THE TIME YOU'RE LOADING.

FOURTH, FOR MOST PEOPLE, IT EASILY BECOMES A NATURAL WAY TO LOAD.

4. UNLOADING - HIP POSITION

NOW, TO UNLOAD. FIRST, CHECK THE SAFETY. MAKE SURE IT IS ON.

WITH THE SHOTGUN IN THE COMBAT READY HIP POSITION AS DISCUSSED BEFORE, AND THE WEAPON POINTED IN A SAFE DIRECTION, WITH THE RIGHT INDEX FINGER DEPRESS THE SLIDE RELEASE AND SLIDE THE FORE-END BACK SMOOTHLY AND COMPLETELY TO THE REAR, PLACING RIGHT HAND NEAR EJECTOR PORT TO RECEIVE SHELL AS IT IS EJECTED FROM THE CHAMBER THROUGH THE EJECTOR PORT INTO SHOOTER'S HAND.

FIREARMS LESSON PLAN - SHOTGUN - CLASSROOM

RAISE SHOTGUN TO SHOULDER, KEEPING SHOTGUN
PRESSED FIRMLY INTO SHOULDER.

THE LEFT HAND SHOULD FIRMLY GRIP THE FORE-END
AND THE LEFT ELBOW SHOULD BE POINTING TOWARDS
THE GROUND.

THE RIGHT HAND SHOULD FIRMLY GRIP THE PISTOL GRIP
ON THE STOCK AND THE RIGHT ELBOW SHOULD BE AT A
90° ANGLE TO THE VERTICAL AXIS OF THE BODY.

THE LEFT FOOT SHOULD BE SLIGHTLY AHEAD OF THE
BODY AND THE SHOOTER SHOULD LEAN SLIGHTLY FORWARD,
TO PLACE BODY WEIGHT ON LEFT FOOT.

ALIGN SIGHTS SO THAT FRONT SIGHT BEAD SITS ON TOP
AND IN THE CENTER OF THE REAR GROOVE ON THE
RECEIVER AND LINES UP WITH THE TARGET.

PUSH SAFETY OFF.

PLACE FINGER ON TRIGGER AND APPLY PRESSURE WHEN
READY TO FIRE, MAINTAINING A PROPER SIGHT
PICTURE.

FIREARMS LESSON PLAN - SHOTGUN - CLASSROOM

KEEPING THE CARRIER DEPRESSED WITH THE THUMB OF THE RIGHT HAND, REPEAT THIS PROCESS OF PRESSING THE SHELL STOP AND LIFTING THE SHELL OUT OF THE MAGAZINE UNTIL THE WEAPON IS COMPLETELY UNLOADED.

AFTER ALL SHELLS HAVE BEEN REMOVED, ROLL SHOTGUN BACK INTO THE UPRIGHT POSITION, DEPRESS THE SLIDE RELEASE AND BRING THE FORE-END TO THE REAR. CHECK CARRIER AND CHAMBER TO INSURE THAT SHOTGUN IS EMPTY. SLIDE FORE-END FORWARD, CLOSING THE ACTION. TAKE SAFETY OFF, PULL TRIGGER, RETURN SAFETY TO SAFE "ON" POSITION. THE WEAPON IS NOW SAFE FOR STORAGE.

E. SHOOTING POSITIONS

WE WILL DISCUSS TWO FIRING POSITIONS WITH SHOTGUN; THE SHOULDER POSITION AND THE HIP POSITION. THE FOLLOWING APPLIES TO A RIGHT HANDED SHOOTER. A LEFT HANDED SHOOTER WOULD USE OPPOSITE POSITIONS.

1. SHOULDER POSITION

CHECK TO INSURE THE SHOTGUN IS UNLOADED AND SAFETY IS ON.

PLACE RIGHT HAND AROUND PISTOL GRIP ON STOCK AND PLACE LEFT HAND ON FORE-END.

FIREARMS LESSON PLAN - SHOTGUN - CLASSROOM

B. OVERVIEW OF COURSE

THIS COURSE WILL REQUIRE THE SHOOTER TO FIRE A TOTAL OF TEN ROUNDS IN THE FOLLOWING SEQUENCE:

1. FIVE (5) ROUNDS OF SLUGS FIRED SHOULDER POSITION FROM THE 50 YARD LINE ON THE TARGET(S) CALLED BY THE RANGE OFFICER.
2. TWO (2) ROUNDS OF BUCKSHOT FIRED SHOULDER POSITION FROM THE 50-YARD LINE ON THE TARGET(S) CALLED.

ONE (1) ROUND OF BUCKSHOT FIRED SHOULDER POSITION AS HE WALKS DIAGONALLY TOWARD THE 25 YARD LINE ON THE TARGET CALLED.

ONE (1) ROUND OF BUCKSHOT FIRED SHOULDER POSITION FROM THE 25 YARD LINE ON THE TARGET CALLED.

ONE (1) ROUND OF BUCKSHOT FIRED HIP POSITION FROM THE 15 YARD LINE ON THE TARGET CALLED.

C. COURSE OF FIRE

1. PART ONE

INSTRUCT SHOOTER TO STAND ON 50 YARD LINE FACING 5 SILHOUETTE TARGETS.

FIREARMS LESSON PLAN - SHOTGUN - CLASSROOM

2. HIP POSITION

CHECK TO INSURE THE SHOTGUN IS UNLOADED AND THE SAFETY IS ON.

ASSUME A FIRM GRIP WITH RIGHT HAND ON PISTOL GRIP.

PLACE STOCK ON RIGHT HIP AND WITH INSIDE OF RIGHT FOREARM PRESS FIRMLY AGAINST THE BODY.

ASSUME A FIRM GRIP WITH LEFT HAND ON THE FORE-END.

KEEP BARREL PARALLEL TO THE GROUND AT HIP LEVEL.

PUSH SAFETY OFF.

PLACE FINGER ON TRIGGER AND APPLY PRESSURE WHEN READY TO FIRE.

III. RANGE EXERCISE

A. EQUIPMENT

FIVE (5) TARGETS, FIVE (5) ROUNDS #1 BUCKSHOT, FIVE (5) ROUNDS SLUGS, ONE (1) REMINGTON MODEL 870 PUMP ACTION SHOTGUN, EAR PROTECTORS, AND SHOOTING GLASSES.

NOTE: COMPLETES
CLASSROOM, REVIEW
OBJECTIVES AND
ASSEMBLE FOR
FIELD EXERCISE

FIREARMS LESSON PLAN - SHOTGUN - CLASSROOM

SHOOTER WILL START AT THE 50 YARD LINE WITH SAFETY ON AND SHOTGUN IN READY POSITION.

INSTRUCT SHOOTER TO FIRE ONE ROUND OF BUCKSHOT AT EACH SILHOUETTE TARGET CALLED.

SHOOTER WILL FIRE A TOTAL OF TWO ROUNDS OF BUCKSHOT FROM THE 50 YARD LINE, USING THE SHOULDER POSITION.

AFTER EACH ROUND OF BUCKSHOT IS FIRED, SHOOTER WILL PUT SAFETY ON AND HOLD SHOTGUN IN PORT ARMS POSITION.

AFTER FIRING TWO ROUNDS FROM THE 50 YARD LINE, INSTRUCT SHOOTER TO WALK DIAGONALLY TOWARDS THE 25 YARD LINE.

ON COMMAND, SHOOTER WILL STOP AND FIRE ONE ROUND OF BUCKSHOT (SHOULDER POSITION) AT THE TARGET CALLED.

FIREARMS LESSON PLAN - SHOTGUN - CLASSROOM

INSTRUCT SHOOTER TO LOAD WITH 5 SLUGS, USING THE COMBAT READY HIP POSITION.

ALL FIVE SLUGS WILL BE FIRED FROM THE 50 YARD LINE, SHOULDER POSITION.

INSTRUCT SHOOTER TO FIRE ONE SLUG AT EACH TARGET CALLED.

AFTER EACH SHOT, SHOOTER WILL PUT SAFETY ON AND HOLD SHOTGUN IN THE PORT ARMS POSITION UNTIL THE RANGE OFFICER CALLS THE NEXT TARGET.

UPON COMPLETION OF FIRING ALL 5 SLUGS, SHOOTER WILL PUT SAFETY ON, SLIDE FORE-END REARWARD, AND RETURN SHOTGUN TO THE READY (PORT ARMS) POSITION.

2. PART TWO

INSTRUCT SHOOTER TO STAND ON THE 50 YARD LINE FACING 5 SILHOUETTE TARGETS.

INSTRUCT SHOOTER TO LOAD WITH FIVE #1 BUCKSHOT USING THE COMBAT READY HIP POSITION.

FIREARMS LESSON PLAN - SHOTGUN - CLASSROOM

WITH SAFETY ON AND SHOTGUN IN PORT ARMS POSITION, SHOOTER WILL WALK TO THE 25 YARD LINE AND FIRE ONE ROUND (SHOULDER POSITION) AT THE TARGET CALLED.

WITH SAFETY ON AND SHOTGUN IN READY POSITION, SHOOTER WILL WALK TO THE 15 YARD LINE AND STOP.

SHOOTER WILL SECURE SHOTGUN IN THE HIP POSITION AND BEGIN WALKING PARALLEL TO THE TARGETS.

SHOOTER WILL FIRE 1 ROUND (HIP POSITION) AT TARGET CALLED.

SHOOTER PUTS SAFETY ON, SLIDES FORE-END BACK, AND CHECKS SHOTGUN TO MAKE SURE THE WEAPON IS EMPTY.

D. SCORING

1. SLUGS

HITS ARE SCORED ACCORDING TO THE K-VALUE IN WHICH THEY STRIKE. SINCE THERE IS ONLY ONE HIT PER TARGET, THE MAXIMUM VALUE OF EACH HIT PER TARGET IS FIVE (HIT IN A K-5 AREA). THE MINIMUM VALUE IS ZERO (COMPLETE MISS, OR HIT IN A D AREA OR ZERO, OR ACCIDENTALLY SHOOTING THE SAME TARGET TWICE, UNLESS THE INSTRUCTOR CALLS THE SAME TARGET TWICE.)

FIREARMS LESSON PLAN

MAXIMUM SCORE SHOOTING FIVE SLUGS IS TWENTY-FIVE.

2. BUCKSHOT

HITS ARE SCORED ACCORDING TO THE SINGLE STRIKE IN THE HIGHEST K-VALUE. IF A SHOOTER HITS THE TARGET WITH TWO OR MORE PELLETS, ONLY THE SINGLE HIGHEST K-VALUE HIT IS COUNTED (EXAMPLE, NINE PELLETS HIT IN K-5 AREA, THE MAXIMUM TARGET SCORE IS ONLY FIVE; OR, TWO PELLETS HIT IN K-4 AREA, THE MAXIMUM TARGET SCORE IS ONLY FOUR; OR TWO PELLETS HIT IN K-5 AREA, ONE PELLET HITS IN K-4 AREA, TWO PELLETS HIT IN THE K-2 AREA, THE MAXIMUM TARGET SCORE IS STILL ONLY FIVE.

TO OBTAIN A FINAL SCORE, TOTAL THE VALUES OF THE HIGHEST HIT IN EACH TARGET AND MULTIPLY BY 2.

FIREARMS LESSON PLAN

EXAMPLE

	SLUGS	BUCKSHOT
TARGET 1	1 HIT X K-5 = 5	1 HIT X K-5 = 5
TARGET 2	1 HIT X K-4 = 4	1 HIT X K-5 = 5
TARGET 3	1 HIT X K-4 = 4	1 HIT X K-4 = 4
TARGET 4	1 HIT X K-2 = 2	1 HIT X K-4 = 4
TARGET 5	1 HIT X K-3 = 3	1 HIT X K-2 = 2
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	18	20

$$\begin{array}{r}
 18 \\
 + 20 \\
 \hline
 38 \times 2 = 76
 \end{array}$$

FINAL SCORE = 76

SITUATION LESSON PLAN

Course

"WHEN TO SHOOT SITUATIONS"**OBJECTIVE:**

TO INTRODUCE THE STUDENT TO POTENTIAL SHOOT/DON'T SHOOT SITUATIONS REQUIRING INDIVIDUAL RESPONSES AND TO EVALUATE THOSE RESPONSES TO DETERMINE APPROPRIATE/INAPPROPRIATE REACTIONS BY STUDENTS.

OUTCOMES:

AS A RESULT OF THIS INSTRUCTION THE STUDENT WILL BE ABLE TO:

1. IDENTIFY THE THREE PRE-REQUISITES TO SHOOTING.
2. JUSTIFY, TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE INSTRUCTOR, HIS REACTION TO EACH SHOOTING SITUATION.
3. RESPOND APPROPRIATELY TO 80% OF THE SITUATIONS.
4. QUOTE RULE NUMBER 125-2-4-.06.

AS A RESULT OF THE INSTRUCTION THE INSTRUCTOR WILL BE ABLE TO:

1. IDENTIFY AND REVIEW EACH STUDENT'S RESPONSE AND JUSTIFICATION TO EACH SITUATION.
2. IDENTIFY THE PERCENTAGE OF CORRECT RESPONSES TO EACH SITUATION BY EACH STUDENT.
3. BE AWARE OF THE INDIVIDUAL STUDENTS WHO RESPONDED INAPPROPRIATELY OVER 20% OF THE TIME.

TIME REQUIRED: 2 HOURS

Course

"WHEN TO SHOOT SITUATIONS"

MATERIAL REQUIRED:

VIDEO TAPE RECORDER AND MONITOR OR 16MM PROJECTOR
AND SCREEN, SITUATION RESPONSE FORM, PEN OR PENCIL.

1. PRESENTATION

IN THIS SESSION WE ARE GOING TO PRESENT YOU WITH
SOME POTENTIAL SHOOTING SITUATIONS. BY POTENTIAL
WE MEAN IT MAY OR MAY NOT BE A SITUATION WHERE
THE ONLY WAY IT COULD BE RESOLVED IS BY FIRING
YOUR WEAPON.

MOST POTENTIAL SHOOTING SITUATIONS OCCUR IN A
MATTER OF SECONDS; AN INMATE RUNS FROM YOUR
DETAIL, A CAR COMES BY AND SOMEONE STARTS
SHOOTING, TWO OR MORE INMATES GET INTO A FIGHT
WITH OR WITHOUT WEAPONS, AN INMATE JUMPS A
FELLOW OFFICER, AND SO ON.

IN OTHER WORDS, SITUATIONS THAT REQUIRE AN
IMMEDIATE REACTION FROM YOU. WHERE YOU DON'T
HAVE TIME TO SIT AND THINK ABOUT WHAT YOU SHOULD
DO; WHERE YOU CAN'T CALL YOUR SUPERVISOR FOR
INSTRUCTIONS. WHERE YOU MAY HAVE TO SHOOT AND
POSSIBLY KILL A FELLOW HUMAN BEING.

THINK ABOUT THAT.

PAUSE

"WHEN TO SHOOT SITUATIONS"

YOU MAY HAVE TO SHOOT AND MAYBE KILL SOMEONE ELSE. HOW DO YOU FEEL ABOUT THAT? WE SINCERELY HOPE YOU WILL NEVER FIND YOURSELF IN THAT KIND OF A SITUATION. BUT, IF YOU EVER DO, WE HOPE YOU WILL MAKE THE RIGHT DECISION.

WHAT CAN WE DO TO HELP YOU MAKE THE RIGHT DECISION? WELL, IN THE FIRST PLACE WE CAN ASK YOU, REALISTICALLY, DO YOU FIRMLY BELIEVE YOU COULD FIRE A WEAPON AT SOMEONE, IN THE LINE OF DUTY, IF IN YOUR OPINION AND BASED ON YOUR KNOWLEDGE OF THE RULES AND REGULATIONS AND POLICIES OF THE DEPARTMENT, YOU FELT THE CIRCUMSTANCES WARRANTED THE SHOOTING?

IF YOUR ANSWER TO THAT QUESTION IS NO, THEN LET ME KNOW AND WE WILL TALK ABOUT IT ON AN INDIVIDUAL BASIS.

ONE THING IS FOR SURE, IF THE DEPARTMENT ISSUES YOU A WEAPON THEY ARE GOING TO EXPECT YOU TO USE IT IF THE SITUATION WARRANTS. THEY ARE ALSO GOING TO EXPECT, NO INSIST, THAT YOU USE IT APPROPRIATELY.

INDISCRIMINATE USE OF A FIREARM IS GROUNDS NOT ONLY FOR IMMEDIATE TERMINATION BUT PROSECUTION AS WELL. HOWEVER, FAILURE TO USE A FIREARM WHEN APPROPRIATE

"WHEN TO SHOOT SITUATIONS"

IS NOT ONLY GROUNDS FOR TERMINATION AND POSSIBLE PROSECUTION BUT MAY COST YOU OR SOMEONE ELSE A LIFE.

KIND OF LEAVES YOU IN THE MIDDLE, DOESN'T IT? WHAT CAN YOU DO ABOUT IT? YOU HAVE TWO OPTIONS, YOU CAN EITHER FIND YOURSELF ANOTHER JOB, OR YOU CAN LEARN AS MUCH ABOUT FIREARMS, THE RULES AND REGULATIONS AND LAWS ABOUT THEIR APPLICATION AS YOU POSSIBLY CAN.

AND I DON'T MEAN WAIT A YEAR OR TWO TO FIND ANOTHER JOB, I MEAN RIGHT NOW. WHEN YOU GET BACK TO YOUR DUTY STATION TOMORROW OR NEXT WEEK, AND IF YOU ARE QUALIFIED ON FIREARMS USE THROUGH TRAINING, YOU MAY BE ISSUED A FIREARM AND BE EXPECTED TO USE IT WHEN APPROPRIATE.

THE FIRST STEP IN THE TRAINING PROCESS IS TO MAKE YOU AWARE OF DEPARTMENT POLICY REGARDING FIREARMS TYPE AND USE.

SOMETIME BACK THE DEPARTMENT OF OFFENDER REHABILITATION ESTABLISHED STANDARDS AND POLICIES FOR FIREARMS. I WOULD NOW LIKE TO BRIEFLY REVIEW THESE POLICIES WITH YOU. WE WILL GO INTO MORE DETAIL ON EACH OF THESE TOPICS LATER ON IN THIS SESSION.

HANDOUT -
POLICY & PROCEDURE

"WHEN TO SHOOT SITUATIONS"

INSTRUCTOR: REVIEW AND DISCUSS POLICIES AND PROCEDURES HANDOUT.

I WOULD SUGGEST YOU KEEP THIS HANDOUT AVAILABLE SO WHEN WE DO BEGIN TO ELABORATE ON EACH TOPIC YOU WILL BE ABLE TO TAKE APPROPRIATE NOTES FOR LATER REFERENCE. IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS AT ANY TIME DURING THIS PRESENTATION, DON'T HESITATE TO ASK.

O.K., LET'S TALK ABOUT WHEN TO USE THE FIREARM. THE RULES OF THE "GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF OFFENDER REHABILITATION", SPECIFICALLY RULE NUMBER 125-2-4-.06, PARAGRAPH FOUR, ON PAGE SIXTY-ONE STATES: "DISCHARGE OF ANY WEAPON BY AN EMPLOYEE WHILE IN DUTY STATUS IS PROHIBITED, EXCEPT: AS AUTHORIZED ON TRAINING RANGES; UNDER THOSE CIRCUMSTANCES WHERE SUCH ACTION BECOMES ESSENTIAL TO THE MAINTENANCE OR REESTABLISHMENT OF CONTROL; WHEN REQUIRED FOR THE PROTECTION OF ONE'S SELF OF OTHERS; OR AS NECESSARY IN ORDER TO PREVENT OR CONTROL FELONIOUS ACTIONS."

BEYOND THE DEPARTMENTAL RULES, THERE ARE THREE PRE-REQUISITES TO A LEGAL SHOOTING SITUATION. THEY ARE:

"WHEN TO SHOOT SITUATIONS"

ABILITY

ABILITY IS DEFINED AS; "THE QUALITY OR STATE OF BEING ABLE." IN THIS CASE WE MEAN THAT THE SUBJECT, BY ABILITY ALONE, PRESENTS AN IMMEDIATE THREAT TO YOUR LIFE OR SOMEONE ELSE'S LIFE.

FOR EXAMPLE; IF A PERSON IS UNARMED, AND STANDING TEN OR TWENTY FEET AWAY FROM YOU, DOES HE HAVE THE ABILITY TO HARM YOU. THE ANSWER IS YES. THE ABILITY TO HARM SHOULD BE ASSUMED TO BE PRESENT IN EVERY SITUATION.

EVEN HANDCUFFED, A PERSON STILL HAS THE ABILITY TO HARM. IN THIS SITUATION HIS ABILITIES HAVE BEEN SOMEWHAT RESTRICTED BUT IT IS STILL PRESENT. A PERSON CONFINED TO A WHEELCHAIR HAS ABILITY, BUT PROBABLY NOT AS MUCH AS A PERSON WHO HAS FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT IN ALL OF HIS LIMBS.

ALSO, REMEMBER THAT EVEN THOUGH ABILITY IS USUALLY ALWAYS PRESENT, THIS ALONE DOES NOT JUSTIFY SHOOTING. EVERYONE HAS THE ABILITY, BUT THE OTHER TWO ELEMENTS, OPPORTUNITY AND JEOPARDY, MUST BE

WRITE ON BOARD

Course

"WHEN TO SHOOT SITUATIONS"

PRESENT BEFORE A SHOOTING DECISION IS MADE.

OPPORTUNITY

THE SECOND PRE-REQUISITE NECESSARY FOR A SHOOT/DON'T SHOOT DECISION IS OPPORTUNITY. REMEMBER, WE SAID THAT EVERYONE HAS THE ABILITY TO HARM BUT HE MUST ALSO HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY.

THE DICTIONARY DEFINES OPPORTUNITY AS; "A COMBINATION OF CIRCUMSTANCES CONTRIBUTING TO A CERTAIN ACTION OR INVITING A CERTAIN DECISION."

BACK TO THE EXAMPLE WE JUST MENTIONED. IF AN UNARMED PERSON IS STANDING TEN OR TWENTY FEET AWAY FROM YOU, HE HAS THE ABILITY BUT NOT THE OPPORTUNITY. THE OPPORTUNITY WOULD INCREASE HOWEVER AS THE PERSON MOVES CLOSER TO YOU.

IF A PERSON IS STANDING TEN OR TWENTY FEET FROM YOU WITH A IRON BAR IN HIS HANDS HE WOULD HAVE A GREATER OPPORTUNITY. IF THIS PERSON WAS HOLDING A REVOLVER, POINTED AT THE GROUND, OPPORTUNITY WOULD BE EVEN GREATER.

THE ELEMENT WHICH PREVENTS THESE FROM BEING A SHOOTING SITUATION IS JEOPARDY.

WRITE ON BOARD.

Course

"WHEN TO SHOOT SITUATIONS"

JEOPARDY

WRITE ON BOARD.

THE MOST CRITICAL ELEMENT IN DECIDING WHEN TO SHOOT IS JEOPARDY. JEOPARDY IS DEFINED AS; "EXPOSURE TO OR IMMINENCE OF DEATH, LOSS, OR INJURY."

EVEN THOUGH THE OTHER TWO PRE-REQUISITES MAY BE PRESENT, IF THIS ELEMENT IS NOT PRESENT NEITHER IS A SHOOTING SITUATION. THERE HAS TO BE AN IMMEDIATE THREAT OF INJURY OR LOSS OF LIFE TO EITHER YOURSELF, INMATES, OR THE GENERAL PUBLIC.

FOR EXAMPLE; A PERSON IS STANDING TWENTY FEET AWAY WITH A REVOLVER IN HIS HAND, POINTING TO THE GROUND AT HIS FEET. EVEN THOUGH HE HAS THE ABILITY, AND THE OPPORTUNITY, YOUR LIFE IS NOT IN IMMEDIATE JEOPARDY.

THIS IS NOT TO SAY THAT YOU CANNOT DRAW OR AIM YOUR WEAPON AT THE SUBJECT, BUT YOU CAN NOT FIRE UNTIL YOUR LIFE IS SERIOUSLY AND UNQUESTIONABLY THREATENED.

IN THIS CASE YOU ARE NOT IN JEOPARDY UNTIL THE SUBJECT BEGINS MOVING THE REVOLVER IN A DIRECTION THAT WOULD AIM IT AT YOU. THE MORE THE WEAPON IS MOVED AND POINTED IN YOUR DIRECTION, THE GREATER YOUR LIFE IS JEOPARDIZED.

"WHEN TO SHOOT SITUATIONS"

AT WHAT POINT IN THIS SCENARIO DO YOU SHOOT?

"WHEN YOU ARE CERTAIN, OR WHEN HIS ACTIONS LEAD YOU TO BELIEVE, BEYOND A QUESTION OF REASONABLE DOUBT, THAT HE INTENDS TO SHOOT YOU!"

QUESTION: IN THE SITUATION WHERE A PERSON IS STANDING TWENTY FEET FROM YOU HOLDING AN IRON BAR, AT WHAT POINT IS YOUR LIFE IN JEOPARDY?

ANSWER: WHEN HIS ACTIONS INDICATE HE IS GOING TO THROW THE BAR AT YOU, OR HE MOVES IN YOUR DIRECTION AND GETS CLOSE ENOUGH TO STRIKE YOU.

QUESTION: AT WHAT POINT IN THIS SITUATION DO YOU MAKE THE DECISION TO SHOOT?

ANSWER: WHEN YOU BELIEVE, BEYOND A REASONABLE DOUBT THAT HE INTENDS TO HARM YOU AND WHEN YOUR LIFE IS IN IMMEDIATE JEOPARDY.

ABILITY, OPPORTUNITY, AND JEOPARDY. ALL THREE ELEMENTS MUST BE PRESENT BEFORE A POTENTIAL SHOOTING SITUATION IS PRESENT. ALSO EACH SITUATION IS DIFFERENT AND THEREFORE MUST BE EVALUATED DIFFERENTLY.

ASK QUESTION.

course

"WHEN TO SHOOT SITUATIONS"

YOU ALSO NEED TO BE AWARE OF HOW THESE PRE-REQUISITES RELATE TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS WHICH WE WILL TALK ABOUT NEXT.

REMEMBER, IF YOU DO SHOOT YOU HAD BETTER BE ABLE TO ANSWER YES WHEN YOU ARE ASKED; "DID HE HAVE THE ABILITY, THE OPPORTUNITY, AND WAS YOUR OR SOMEONE ELSE'S LIFE IN JEOPARDY, AND DID YOU COMPLY WITH THE DEPARTMENTAL RULES AND REGULATIONS."

QUESTION: ARE THERE ANY QUESTIONS?

ASK QUESTION.

NOW THAT WE HAVE DEFINED THE THREE PRE-REQUISITES, LET'S RELATE THEM TO OUR DEPARTMENTAL RULES.

AS I MENTIONED BEFORE, THE RULES STATE THAT THE ONLY TIME YOU ARE AUTHORIZED TO FIRE A WEAPON IS, ONE, ON THE TRAINING RANGE. THIS IS SELF-EXPLANATORY AND I THINK WE ALL UNDERSTAND WHAT THIS MEANS.

THE SECOND RULE IS; "UNDER THOSE CIRCUMSTANCES WHERE SUCH ACTION BECOMES ESSENTIAL TO THE MAINTENANCE OR RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF CONTROL."

WHAT IS MEANT BY MAINTAINING CONTROL? WHEN DO YOU HAVE CONTROL AND WHEN DO YOU LOOSE IT? IF AN

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"WHEN TO SHOOT SITUATIONS"

INMATE REFUSES TO WORK HAVE YOU LOST CONTROL AND ARE YOU JUSTIFIED TO SHOOT.

IT DEPENDS ON THE SITUATION AS TO THE MEANING OF CONTROL. POLICY SAYS YOU WILL MAINTAIN CONTROL OF THE INMATES BY NOT LETTING THEM ESCAPE, ACQUIRE CONTRABAND, FIGHT, OR PERMIT BEHAVIORS WHICH CONFLICT WITH EXISTING RULES OR REGULATIONS.

YOU ARE JUSTIFIED, ACCORDING TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS, IN USING YOUR WEAPON IN ORDER TO PREVENT ESCAPES FROM YOUR AREA OF CONTROL, AND TO PREVENT DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY TO YOURSELF, INMATES, OR THE GENERAL PUBLIC. YOU ARE NOT JUSTIFIED TO USE YOUR WEAPON TO MOTIVATE INMATES TO WORK, OR FOR MINOR INFRACTIONS OF THE RULES.

THE THIRD PART OF THE RULE SAYS; "WHEN REQUIRED FOR THE PROTECTION OF ONE'S SELF OR OTHERS." THE POLICY IS THAT, IF YOU ARE ARMED, UNDER NORMAL CIRCUMSTANCES YOU ARE NOT TO ALLOW AN INMATE TO GET CLOSER THAN THIRTY (30) FEET TO YOU.

UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES ARE YOU TO EVER PLACE YOURSELF OR YOUR WEAPON IN A COMPROMISING SITUATION.

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"WHEN TO SHOOT SITUATIONS"

OTHERWISE THE INMATE HAS THE ABILITY, YOU GIVE HIM THE OPPORTUNITY, AND YOU PLACE YOURSELF AND OTHERS IN JEOPARDY.

PROTECTION OF ONE'S SELF OR OTHERS ALSO MEANS PROTECTING ONE PERSON AGAINST SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH BY ANOTHER. IF TWO INMATES GET INTO A FISTICUFF YOU WOULD NOT BE JUSTIFIED IN SHOOTING. HOWEVER, IF AN INMATE IS ATTEMPTING TO CAUSE SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH TO ANOTHER, THEN YOU WOULD BE JUSTIFIED IN SHOOTING. WHY? BECAUSE THE AGGRESSOR HAS THE ABILITY AND OPPORTUNITY AND THE INMATE'S LIFE IS IN JEOPARDY.

THE FOURTH PART OF THE RULE SAYS; "AS NECESSARY IN ORDER TO PREVENT OR CONTROL FELONIOUS ACTIONS." WHAT DOES THIS MEAN? CAN YOU LEGALLY SHOOT SOMEONE WHO IS OBVIOUSLY AND IMMEDIATELY AIDING THE ESCAPE OF AN INMATE? YES. CAN YOU LEGALLY SHOOT AN INMATE WHO IS ATTEMPTING TO ESCAPE? NO. ATTEMPTED ESCAPE IS NOT A FELONY. ONLY WHEN HE NEARS OR EXCEEDS THE LIMITS OF YOUR CONTROL AND IS OBVIOUSLY GOING TO ESCAPE CAN YOU SHOOT AND BE JUSTIFIED IN YOUR ACTIONS.

"WHEN TO SHOOT SITUATIONS"

CAN YOU LEGALLY SHOOT AN EMPLOYEE WHO IS STEALING AN ITEM OF VALUE OVER ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS? IN MOST CASES, NO. CAN YOU LEGALLY SHOOT SOMEONE IF THAT PERSON IS ATTEMPTING TO OBVIOUSLY RUN YOU DOWN WITH AN AUTOMOBILE? YES.

THE POINT OF ALL THIS IS THAT YOU CAN LEGALLY USE YOUR WEAPON TO CONTROL OR PREVENT CERTAIN FELONIOUS ACTIONS. THE CRUCIAL POINT BEING, IT SHOULD BE AS A LAST RESORT AND AS AN EFFORT TO PREVENT SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH TO YOURSELF, INMATES, OR THE PUBLIC.

AN ASSOCIATED RULE WHICH IS JUST AS IMPORTANT IS RULE 125-2-1-.09, POLICE OFFICER POWERS. THIS RULE TELLS YOU WHAT POWERS OF A POLICE OFFICER ARE ASSOCIATED WITH YOUR POSITION.

THIS RULE SAYS IN PART; "---THE STATE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS IS AUTHORIZED TO CONFER ALL POWERS OF POLICE OFFICER OF THIS STATE, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE POWER TO MAKE SUMMARY ARREST FOR VIOLATIONS OF ANY OF THE CRIMINAL LAWS OF THIS STATE, AND THE POWER TO CARRY WEAPONS UPON---CORRECTIONAL OFFICER OF ANY STATE OR COUNTY INSTITUTION OPERATED UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE STATE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS---WHO MEET TRAINING STANDARDS ESTABLISHED BY THE BOARD."

"WHEN TO SHOOT SITUATIONS"

THIS RULE FURTHER STATES; "ARREST MAY BE MADE INCIDENT TO DEPARTMENTAL DUTIES AND UNDER THE FOLLOWING CIRCUMSTANCES: ...CIVILIAN COMMITTING A MISDEMEANOR OR FELONY ON PREMISES WHICH ARE UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE DEPARTMENT...CIVILIAN COMMITTING A CRIME OUTSIDE THE DEPARTMENT BUT INVOLVING AN OFFENDER WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT'S JURISDICTION...(OR) EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN WHICH A CITIZEN'S ARREST IS PERMITTED BY LAW."

THE RULE ALSO SAYS THAT; "...ALL STATUTES GOVERNING THE AUTHORITY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS APPLY TO SUCH PERSONNEL IN THIS DEPARTMENT." THE RULE ALSO POINTS OUT; "...CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS...ARE NOT AUTHORIZED...TO CARRY WEAPONS OFF-DUTY UNLESS SPECIFICALLY AND INDIVIDUALLY AUTHORIZED IN WRITING..."

IN EFFECT, THIS RULE SAYS THAT YOU HAVE THE SAME AUTHORITY AS A POLICE OFFICER WHILE YOU ARE ON DUTY, BUT, YOU ALSO COME UNDER THE SAME LAWS WHICH GOVERN POLICE OFFICERS.

IN THE FINAL ANALYSIS, THE JUSTIFICATION FOR USING YOUR WEAPON AGAINST ANOTHER PERSON IS YOUR RESPONSIBILITY. YOU MUST BASE YOUR DECISION ON

"WHEN TO SHOOT SITUATIONS"

YOUR KNOWLEDGE OF THE DEPARTMENTAL RULES AND REGULATIONS, STATE AND FEDERAL LAW, DEPARTMENTAL POLICY, AND THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE SITUATION. ALSO, REMEMBER, AIM TO NEUTRALIZE, NOT TO KILL.

ONE FINAL POINT; ONCE THE BULLET IS FIRED YOU CAN NEVER RETRIEVE IT OR THE LIFE IT MAY TAKE. REMEMBER THAT.

BEYOND ALL OF THIS, I SUGGEST YOU TALK TO YOUR SUPERVISOR REGARDING HIS VIEWS ON USE OF FIREARMS.

ARE THERE ANY QUESTIONS?

(NOTE: SET UP FOR "WHEN TO SHOOT SITUATIONS" FILM).

WE ARE NOW GOING TO LOOK AT A FILM ABOUT WHEN TO SHOOT/NOT SHOOT. YOU WILL BE REQUIRED TO WRITE YOUR RESPONSE TO EACH SITUATION. WHEN I GIVE THE INSTRUCTIONS, AS SOON AS YOU SEE THE SITUATION, WRITE YOUR RESPONSE.

"WHEN TO SHOOT SITUATIONS"

INSTRUCTOR NOTE

(THIS FILM SHOULD BE UTILIZED AS A TEACHING AID IN DISCUSSION AND INSTRUCTION ON DEPARTMENTAL RULES/REGULATIONS AND POLICY REGARDING USE OF WEAPONS. SINCE REGULATIONS MAY VARY FROM STATE TO STATE, THERE ARE NO SPECIFIC ANSWERS PROVIDED FOR THE SITUATIONS. BASED ON THE RULES/REGULATIONS AND POLICY FOR YOUR DEPARTMENT YOU SHOULD DEVELOP APPROPRIATE ANSWERS FOR EACH SITUATION).

1. START FILM
2. FOR FIRST FIVE (5) SITUATIONS INVOLVING NARRATION, STOP FILM EACH TIME ON CUE AND DISCUSS:
 - (1) RULES AND REGULATIONS
 - (2) PRE-REQUISITES
 - A. ABILITY
 - B. OPPORTUNITY
 - C. JEOPARDY
 - (3) VARIABLES
 - A. COULD THIS HAVE BEEN AVOIDED
 - B. WERE THERE ANY OTHER ALTERNATIVES
 - C. WHAT ACTION DO YOU TAKE NOW

"WHEN TO SHOOT SITUATIONS"

3. FOR LAST SEVEN (7) SITUATIONS, STOP FILM EACH TIME ON CUE AND ASK STUDENTS TO WRITE THEIR RESPONSE INDICATING THE REASON FOR THEIR ACTION. IF TIME PERMITS, AFTER EACH SITUATION, THE INSTRUCTOR MAY WISH TO ELABORATE.

WHAT YOU HAVE JUST SEEN ARE SITUATIONS YOU MAY ENCOUNTER ON THE JOB. AGAIN, IF YOU HAVE ANY DOUBTS ABOUT YOUR ATTITUDE, OR YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS ABOUT POTENTIAL SHOOTING SITUATIONS, LET SOMEONE KNOW.

DOES ANYONE HAVE ANY QUESTIONS?

SITUATION RESPONSE FORM

WHEN-TO-SHOOT
SITUATION RESPONSE

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

INSTRUCTOR'S NAME: _____

This form is to be used in conjunction with the "When to Shoot" film. Upon completion of each situation check whether you fired or not and write your justification for why you took the action.

Situation #1 I fired _____

 I did not fire _____

JUSTIFICATION: _____

Situation #2 I fired _____

 I did not fire _____

JUSTIFICATION: _____

Situation #3

I fired _____

I did not fire _____

JUSTIFICATION: _____

Situation #4

I fired _____

I did not fire _____

Situation #5

I fired _____

I did not fire _____

Situation #6

I fired _____

I did not fire _____

JUSTIFICATION: _____

Situation #7

I fired _____

I did not fire _____

JUSTIFICATION: _____

Student Signature: _____

Instructor Signature: _____