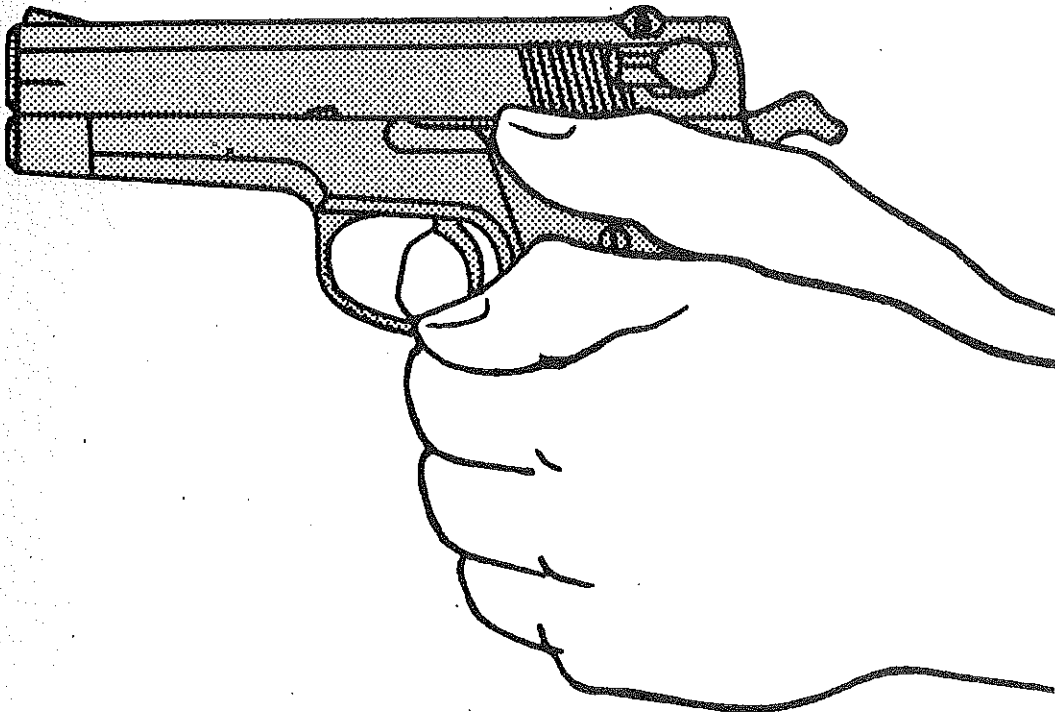




BASIC TRAINING



F I R E A R M S

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BASIC FIREARMS TRAINING

Description

Firearms are the tools of the law enforcement professional. Unlike the tools of many other professions, firearms are deadly tools that officers employ in defense of life. Understanding how to safely handle firearms, both on and off duty, is of paramount importance to survival. Knowing when and how to use a firearm are two of the most important areas of a law enforcement officer's training. Taking the life of another human being is not a pleasant thought, yet law enforcement officers across the country are faced with that decision every day when their lives or the lives of innocent citizens are placed in jeopardy. When a decision is made to use deadly force, it is usually after the assailant has brandished a weapon, or even fired at the law enforcement officer. The officer must be able to react quickly and confidently to maintain control. Good basic firearms training prepares an officer to meet these awesome challenges.

Purpose

This basic training serves as a foundation of firearms knowledge upon which an officer must continue to build through the years of service in law enforcement. Regular training is essential to the further development of firearms skills and their maintenance. Active and continued participation in such endeavors is encouraged.

Objectives

- To provide the student officer with information concerning the fundamentals of shooting a firearm.
- To introduce a firearms training program that encompasses more than just marksmanship. Knowing how to use deadly force is one thing; knowing when to use it is another issue.
- To provide the student officer instruction in the dangers associated with firearms; point out the importance of safety rules; and procedures for the proper care and cleaning of a firearm.
- To build the student officer's knowledge concerning bullet penetration and placement. A round must adequately penetrate the central nervous system and/or vital organs if there is to be wound effectiveness resulting in neutralizing the assailant. Shot placement is critical.

- To reinforce the proper techniques for loading. This phase prepares the officer to effectively and efficiently load and reload the firearm under pressure.
- To provide the student officer with information concerning surviving low-light conditions. Statistics show that the most dangerous time for fatal assaults is nighttime. Training under these conditions is imperative.
- To instill in the student officer a positive mental attitude for survival. Developing a positive mental attitude means a person has to remove the negative feelings and replace them with positive motivators. This can be achieved by establishing goals and conditioning oneself to achieve these goals.
- To provide the student officers information concerning relevant legal issues. Training must be carefully tailored to comply with those legal standards that authorize law enforcement officers to use deadly force.

INSTRUCTOR/STUDENT GUIDELINES

Only LETB certified firearms instructors are authorized to present this pre-basic/basic firearms program.

A foundation must be established that give officers the skills and judgement to do whatever is required of them in the use of firearms.

Student officers must receive classroom instruction before they are permitted to fire on a range. Classroom instruction must be followed by additional training on a range and a demonstration of attainment of the required proficiency level.

REQUIREMENT:

Each Pre-Basic officer must fire ~~one~~ 48 round course of fire for qualification. Basic Course officers must fire ~~three~~ 48 round courses of fire for qualification. Officers must have a minimum score of 192 out of a possible score of 240 on respective courses of fire.

The required 48 round course is the Law Enforcement Training Board Qualification Handgun Course. (See the appendices for a description of the course.)

The required target for the combat qualification course is the Police Training Silhouette B-27 Economy Target (Size: 23"x35").

FIREARM SAFETY RULES AND GUIDELINES

I. INTRODUCTION

- A. Law enforcement officers must be able to demonstrate the safe handling of both handguns and shotguns with proficiency before assuming the job of enforcing laws and protecting the public. They should keep in mind the awesome responsibility inherent in performing the police mission. Society bestows the ultimate trust in police officers - the right to carry firearms and use force in the performance of duty. However, this trust is based on the premise that officers will use the authority reasonably, safely and proficiently.
- B. Officers must establish and abide by safety rules. The "cardinal rule" in firearms safety is to treat every firearm with the respect due a loaded firearm. Each person handling a firearm is responsible for that firearm--its use and misuse.

II. HOME SAFETY

- A. Law enforcement officers must safeguard their family and friends from their firearms. Each year tragedies result from careless firearms handling. Children die each year in accidental shootings and thousands more are injured. Shootings can be prevented by following proper safety precautions. Firearms are highly prized by burglars. These thefts could be minimized if added precautions were taken in the storage of firearms.
- B. Safe and secure storage is one of the most important responsibilities. Only responsible individuals in the family should know where firearms are permanently stored. Firearms should not be within sight or reach of children, or readily accessible to burglars.
- C. Location of the Firearm at Home:
 - 1. Store your firearm unloaded and uncocked in a securely locked container.
 - 2. Store your firearm and its ammunition in separate locations.
 - 3. Do not store your firearm among your valuables.
 - 4. Do not store your firearm in a bedside table or under a mattress or pillow.
 - 5. Child-proof your revolver by placing a padlock around the top strap of the firearm or by securing a trigger lock.

6. Child-proof your semi-automatic firearm by removing the magazine, disassembling the frame from the slide and magazine or securing a trigger lock.
7. Always carry with you the keys that open both the locked container that stores your firearm and its padlock or trigger lock.
8. If you go on vacation, consider additional safe-keeping measures.
9. Store ammunition in a locked container, away from heat or moisture.
10. Never dispose of ammunition in the trash.

D. Additional Home Safety Rules:

1. Keep a written record, including photographs, of all of your firearms. Serial numbers are invaluable for insurance claims, and should be reported to appropriate authorities if your firearm is stolen.
2. Each responsible member in your home should know where your firearms are stored, the storing procedure, and the importance of keeping them in a secure place.
3. All firearms should be kept out of the reach of children and immature or irresponsible adults.
4. Some people believe it is vital to instruct all family members in the use of firearms. They establish a code of honor that says that no one will handle a firearm without parental permission. Other parents maintain that firearms should be locked up, out of sight, and, if possible, hidden from other occupants of the home. Since there is no one best method of dealing with this problem, general guidance seems preferable to inflexible rules.
5. While it may seem that instructions and cautions to youngsters are sufficient, in reality the firearm that is out of sight and properly secured is less likely to be the cause of trouble than a firearm that is more readily available. Combining instruction and admonitions with a strong lock on a substantial storage place seems to be the safest approach to safety in the home.

III. GENERAL SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

- A. It is necessary to establish good safety rules and abide by general safety precautions when handling firearms. "Treat every firearm with the respect due a loaded firearm." This is the cardinal rule in firearm safety. (Always remember that the one in possession of the firearm is responsible and should never appear in company with the

use of drugs or alcohol.)

B. The Following Safety Rules Must be Strictly Enforced:

1. Always treat a firearm as if it is loaded.
2. Always point a firearm in a safe direction.
3. Give a firearm to someone only with the cylinder open or slide locked back with the magazine removed.
4. A revolver cylinder should be opened and visually examined.
5. The safety on a semi-automatic firearm should be engaged (if applicable), the magazine removed, the action opened, and the chamber visually examined.
6. Do not permit your firearm to be worked on by a person other than a factory certified gunsmith or armorer.

C. The manner in which you handle a firearm is a demonstration of your firearms knowledge. Never point the muzzle of a firearm, loaded or unloaded, at anyone or anything that you do not intend to shoot. An unintentional discharge may cause damage, injury, and possibly death.

D. When Handing a Firearm to Another Person, Check To See That:

1. It is unloaded (rounds removed from the cylinder or magazine removed and the chamber is empty).
2. Action is open (cylinder open or slide locked back).
3. Safety is on (if applicable).
4. Muzzle is pointed in a safe direction. (Do not accept a firearm from anyone unless the appropriate procedure is followed).

E. When Handling a Firearm Thought to be Unloaded:

1. Presume that it is loaded.
2. Take all precautions to render the firearm safe.

F. When Dry Firing:

1. Never point a firearm at another person.

2. Do not point a firearm at anything that could not safely stop a projectile if fired.
- G. Keep the Finger Out of the Trigger Guard.
1. While drawing or holstering.
 2. Until ready to fire.
- H. In The Open, A Bullet May Ricochet If It Is Shot:
1. At the surface of water.
 2. At a flat, hard surface, whether horizontal or at an angle.
- I. Procedures for Unloading Firearms:
1. Unload a firearm only in a designated unloading area.
 2. Visually and physically inspect the firearm to make sure it is unloaded.
- J. When to Unload a Firearm:
1. Before handing the firearm to another person.
 2. Before dry firing.
 3. Before cleaning.
 4. When unloading a firearm, do not rush. This is the mark of a novice and can cause an accident. A visual inspection must be made of the action and any extracted ammunition.
 5. After unloading a firearm, take these steps to prevent losing a round or accidentally discharging the firearm:
 - a. Count the number of rounds into the hand. Store the rounds away from the firearm until reloading is required.
 - b. Recheck the cylinder or chamber.
- K. Procedures for Rendering a Semi-Automatic Safe:
1. Keep your finger out of the trigger guard.
 2. Point the firearm in a safe direction.

3. Remove the magazine. Put the safety on (if applicable).
4. Open the action or cylinder.
5. Unload.
6. Visually and physically check the chamber(s) and magazine well.

IV. CARRYING THE OFF-DUTY FIREARM

- A. An important consideration is the firearm you carry off-duty. It is essential that you be as proficient with the off-duty firearm as with your on-duty firearm. Skills that are critical do not easily translate to a totally different firearm. The off-duty firearm should be similar, if not identical, to the duty firearm.
- B. A general recommendation for carrying an off-duty firearm is that it be carried in the same body location as the on-duty firearm. Carrying it in that location will enable you to react instinctively. Switching to an ankle holster or some other hard-to-get-to body location may cost you valuable seconds if a shooting situation should develop.
- C. Whatever location you choose, make sure your firearm is concealed. Do not lose tactical advantage by making others aware that you are armed. It is possible that the situation may escalate if your firearm is exposed. Of greater concern is that you or innocent bystanders could be injured or killed as a result of your off-duty firearm being viewed by undesirable elements of society.
- D. Holster design for the off-duty handgun is no different than for the on-duty firearm, with the exception of concealability. The firearm must be secured and accessible.
- E. When confronted with an off-duty situation in which the use of a firearm is justified, make a tactical evaluation before reacting. You are always responsible for your actions and a personal tactical plan is essential. **UNDER NO CONDITION SHOULD YOU CARRY A FIREARM IF YOU ARE CONSUMING ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES.**

V. RANGE SAFETY

- A. The potential hazards associated with activities conducted on a firearms range, coupled with liability issues, dictate that the highest degree of safety precautions be observed at all times. Procedures and regulations should be promulgated to assure the

safe efficient operation of the range.

B. Rules of range safety can be divided into three groups:

1. General safety regulations which apply to any situation on the range.
2. Regulations which apply on the firing line.
3. Regulations which apply behind the firing line.

C. General safety regulations and precautions include the following:

1. Before firing begins on any range the range officer must insure that range regulations are observed. That officer has the primary responsibility for the safety and efficient operation of the range and the general welfare and safety of all participants and observers.
 - a. A visual safety inspection should be performed by a range officer prior to each use of the range.
 - b. All firearms used in firearms training are subject to inspection at any time by the range staff.
 - c. The range facility must be able to support all the firearms fired on the range.
 - d. All ranges should require eye and ear protection to be worn by every person on the range.
 - e. Warning signs should be conspicuously posted in bold letters around the perimeter of the range, including the boundaries adjacent to roadway(s), points of entry, vicinity of the firing area, and the outside limits.
 - f. Safety rules should be posted at the range and be available to the public and participants.
 - g. A red light or flag should be displayed when firearms training is in process.
 - h. Only a range that has been certified for night firing by the range supervisor should be utilized for night shooting.
 - i. The height, slope and length of the impact area and side berms should meet all safety standards to avoid personal injury and property damage. (Side berms might not be required if the range is away from populated areas.)

- j. No alcoholic beverages should be permitted on the range at any time.
- k. No smoking should be permitted on the range. (Smoking areas should be designated if needed.)
- 1. Any participant taking prescribed drugs or other medication should report this information to the rangemaster or firearms instructor prior to firearms training.

D. Rules and precautions to be observed on the firing line:

- 1. Follow instructions explicitly. Do not make assumptions concerning instructions. If you are not sure of an instruction, ask questions. Do not anticipate commands. Keep your firearm holstered and secured unless otherwise instructed.
- 2. When your firearm is unholstered keep the barrel pointed down range at all times.
- 3. Never place the finger within the trigger guard until time to fire or when authorized to dry fire for practice.
- 4. Semi-autos should always have the safety on when applicable. Note: Some departmental policies state that a double action firearm is to be carried with the decocking lever off and in the fire position.
- 5. While reloading, keep the firearm pointed in a safe direction.
- 6. Never point a firearm at anyone on the range, or in a direction where an accidental discharge may do harm.
- 7. Always wait for the "load" command from the range officer before loading your firearm.
- 8. Again, before loading a handgun open the cylinder or action. Look through the bore to see that it is free from obstruction.
- 9. Never turn around at a firing point while holding a loaded firearm in your hand.
- 10. Never go in front of the firing line until the firing line has been cleared and the command has been given to go forward.
- 11. If a firearm is to be moved, it must be unloaded, with the action open and held in a safe manner.
- 12. If a firearm is dropped check the firearm before firing.

13. When a handgun fails to fire, point the handgun in a safe direction and utilize the malfunction drills. If unsuccessful:
 - a. Raise the weak hand and wait for a range officer's assistance.
 14. If you are on the range alone, allow at least ten (10) seconds before clearing and examining your firearm.
 15. Never talk while on the firing line except to a range officer.
 16. Never leave your position on the firing line unless instructed to do so by a range officer.
 17. When the command "cease fire" is given all firing must immediately cease.
 18. At the end of a course of fire, and upon command of a range officer, each shooter should conduct a safety check of their firearms.
- E. Rules to be observed on the range behind the firing line:
1. Firearms must be unloaded at all times (except when the line is "hot").
 2. There must be no aiming, dry firing, or position work behind the firing line (except in designated areas).
 3. No running or horseplay should be permitted on a firearms range.

NOMENCLATURE

I. INTRODUCTION

A handgun is carried by virtually all police officers in this country. Among the types of handguns available in the marketplace, two have been chosen for use in police work; the revolver and the semi-automatic. The primary difference between these two firearms is that the revolver has a revolving cylinder. The semi-automatic does not. The cylinder in a revolver must be cycled by the shooter (usually by pulling the trigger) to bring a chambered cartridge in line with the barrel. In a semi-automatic firearm cartridges are stripped and chambered "automatically" by the action of the firearm after a round is discharged. This action of the automatic firearm also "cocks" the firearm as opposed to the trigger-cocking double action revolver.

As a law enforcement officer, you should be familiar with the major parts of both types of firearms along with the primary safety features of each. Regardless of the type you carry, you will, at times in the performance of your job, be required to safely handle both.

II. REVOLVERS

A. Frame (Figure 1).

The frame is the metal housing that gives the handgun its basic shape. All other parts of the revolver are connected to it. The rear portion of the frame that is turned down is called the butt. The butt is the portion of the frame that is used to grip the revolver with one or both hands.

B. Barrel (Figure 1).

The barrel is a metal tube containing "rifling". The "rifling" consists of spiral lands and grooves inside the barrel which impart a spin to the bullet. This spin stabilizes the bullet in flight. The front sight is located at the muzzle end of the barrel.

C. Action (Figure 2).

The action is the heart of a revolver. It contains parts which cock the hammer, move the cylinder and fire the gun. When the hammer is cocked the mainspring, which is located in the butt of the frame, is compressed. Squeezing the trigger releases the spring which drives the hammer forward.

The hammer has a hammer nose and spur. The spur is that part of the hammer that is used in pulling the hammer back during cocking. The firing pin is a small projection that strikes the primer of the cartridge when the hammer falls.

Any maintenance work performed on the action should be done by a qualified

armorer who has training in the actual maintenance of that firearm.

D. Cylinder (Figure 1).

The cylinder is a solid metal drum with holes. The holes are called chambers and each stores a single cartridge, more commonly referred to as a round. The cylinder rotates at the same time the hammer is being "cocked", thus lining up the chamber with the barrel. This results in a new cartridge being lined up at the completion of each "cocking".

E. Safety Features:

1. Hammer Block.

The hammer block forms a block between the firing pin and the chamber when the hammer is down. This prevents the firearm from discharging if dropped or struck on the hammer. (Not available on all revolvers).

F. Advantages:

1. Simple mechanism.
2. Easier to teach loading and unloading. Good safety features.
3. Less critical of ammunition types.
4. Less expensive. (This includes the firearm and ammunition)
5. Maintenance.
6. Can be cleaned without disassembly; however, it must be armorer-disassembled when full cleaning is required.

G. Disadvantages:

1. Efficiency.

Difficult to learn to shoot double action and reload quickly.

2. Durability.

Less durable for long-term use, especially with heavy loads.

3. Ammunition.

Revolver - Generic S & W or Colt Major Parts

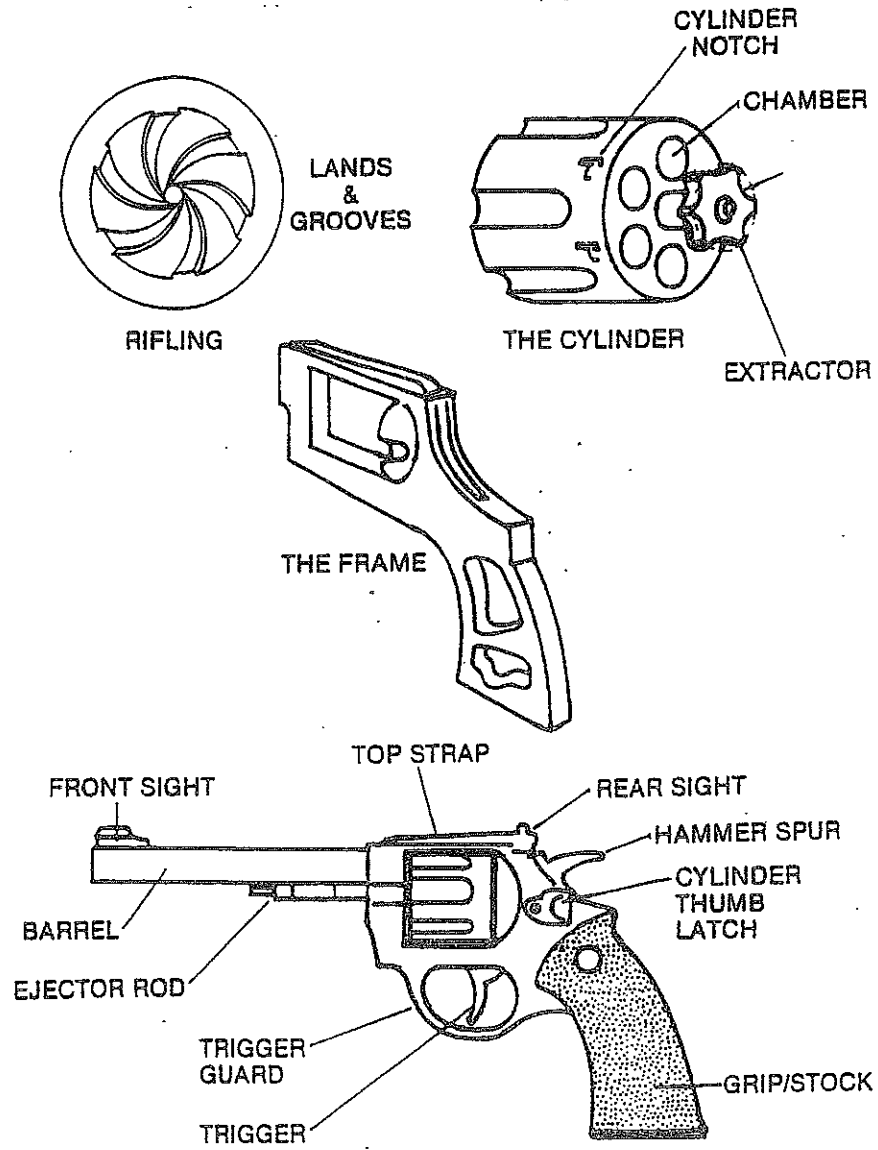


FIGURE 1

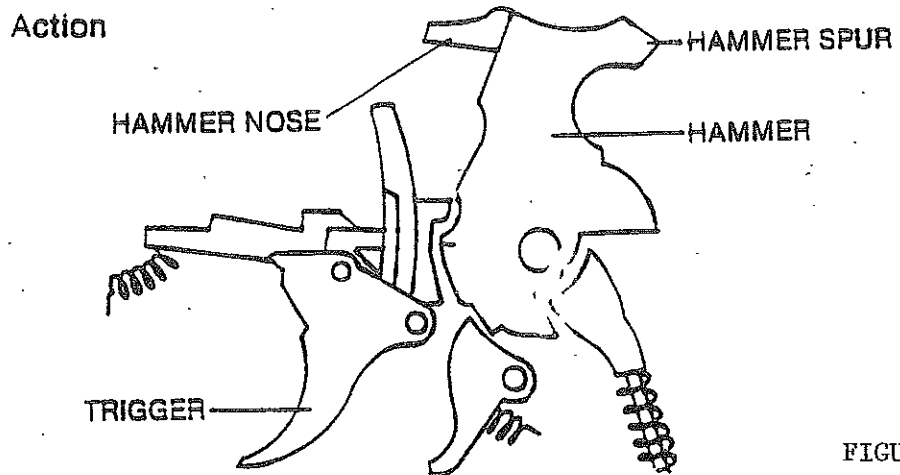


FIGURE 2

Small ammunition capacity and more time required to reload.

4. Malfunctions.

Any malfunctions which do occur are generally harder to solve in the field.

III. SEMI-AUTOMATIC FIREARM

A. Barrel (Figure 3).

Metal tube consisting of "rifling" in the barrel.

B. Frame (Figure 3).

Backbone to which groups attach, gives the firearm its basic shape. All other parts connected to it.

C. Action.

Includes the slide, firing pin, and extractor mechanisms, plus other parts which enable the firearm to fire. Any maintenance work given to the action should be by a qualified armorer.

D. Magazine Well and Magazine (Figure 3).

Magazine containing cartridges inserts into the well of the magazine. The magazine is the heart of the semi-automatic. However, the firearm is useless if the ammunition will not feed into the chamber. Check magazines frequently for deficiencies.

E. Safety Features:

1. Decocking Lever.

Used to lower the hammer safely. The firearm can be carried with a round in the chamber, hammer down, and in a firing position.

2. Grip Safety.

When depressed, makes firearm operable (Colt is the principle police firearm with a grip safety).

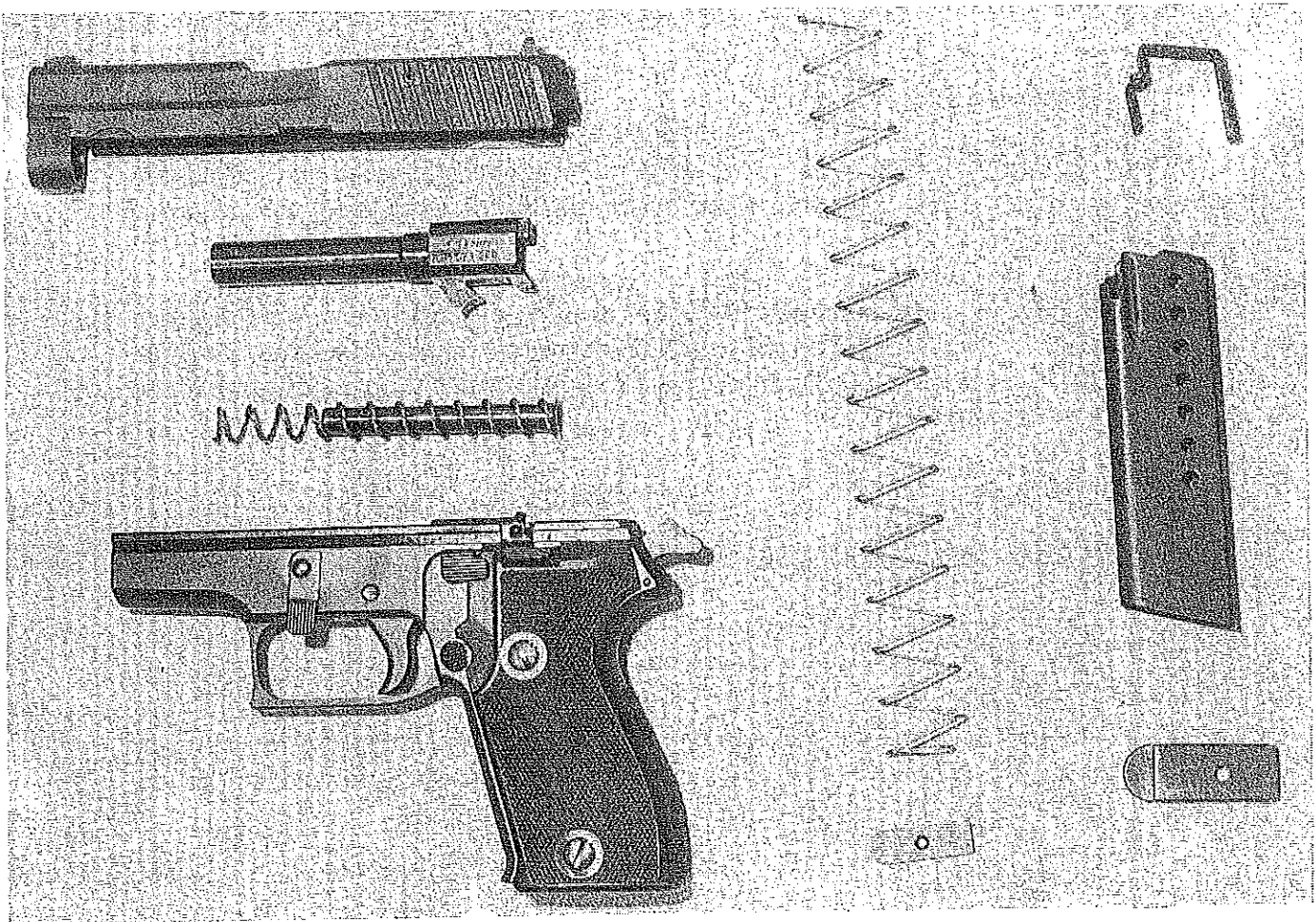


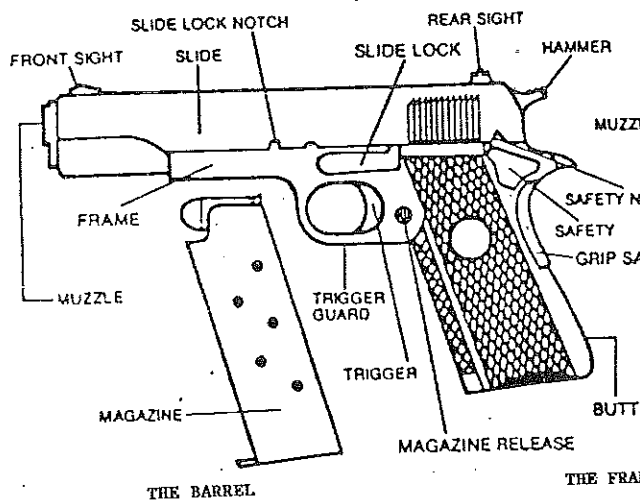
FIGURE 3

HANDGUN DIAGRAM #1

MAIN DIFFERENCE BETWEEN REVOLVER AND SEMI-AUTOMATIC PISTOL IS MEANS BY WHICH CARTRIDGES ARE PUT IN FIRING POSITION (REVOLVER, CYLINDER---SEMI-AUTOMATIC, MAGAZINE/SLIDE)

SELF-LOADER (SEMI-AUTO)

REVOLVER

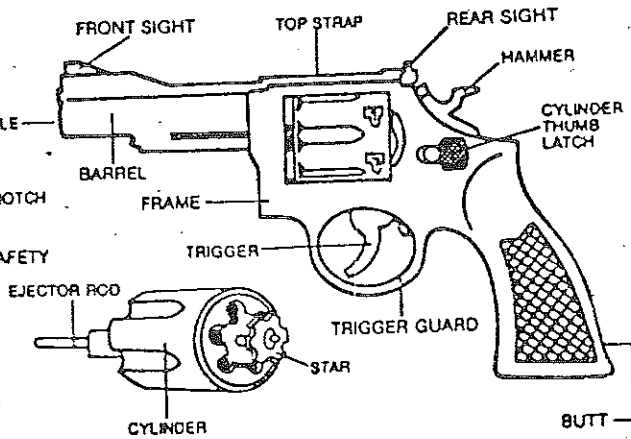


THE BARREL

Gives bullet direction. Spiral rifling imparts spin, stabilizing bullet in flight like a football.

THE FRAME

Forms backbone to which all other parts are attached.



THE ACTION

Heart of handgun. Contains all moving parts of handgun which fire the gun.

3. Magazine safety/disconnect.

Firearm will not operate unless magazine is properly inserted and locked into receiver. Note that most firearms are capable of firing with the magazine removed.

NOTE: Each semi-automatic firearm operates differently and therefore each firearm necessitates a different procedure for safe operation. Research all the available material and fully understand the safety feature of the firearm.

F. Advantages:

1. Double Action/Single Action.

The double action semi-automatic firearm is designed to fire the first shot double action, then continue to fire subsequent rounds in a single action mode. In the double action mode it takes approximately 12 lbs. of trigger pull to fire the firearm. In single action it only requires 4-6 lbs. Not only is less strength required, but there is less trigger motion and that translates into a significantly reduced time between shots (plus increased control).

2. Moderate Recoil.

The semi-automatic firearm transmits recoil into the hand much more efficiently and thus the firearm is easier to control.

3. More Durable and Reliable.

Experiences fewer stoppages and breakages.

4. Ease of Loading and Reloading.

Semi-automatic firearms can be reloaded faster and with great surety than the revolver (even when speedloaders are used). This is a significant tactical advantage. When under stress the handgun requires excellent motor skills and motor skills dissipate under stress.

5. Maintenance.

According to some experts the semi-automatic firearm is easier to maintain and repair. There are approximately 40 individual parts to the revolver.

6. Ammunition.

All training is done with service ammunition. The officer trains with the same ammunition that is used in day-to-day street encounters. This adds credibility to the practical and legal aspects of the training. (Quality ammunition is essential to reliability).

7. Enhanced Shooter Confidence.

Adequate firearm advances shooter confidence, and shooter confidence is critical in any violent confrontation. Many feel that semi-automatic firearms are easier to shoot because of ease of control and this affords a higher degree of skill level. However, it is to be noted that skill development is paramount, regardless of firearm type.

8. Training.

Semi-automatic firearm advocates are of the opinion that the basics can be instilled faster and the shooter can reach qualification levels sooner, permitting more time for tactical and judgmental training. This is very important because shooting basic qualification courses does not translate into survival skills. They merely teach marksmanship.

G. Disadvantages:

1. Complexity of Design.

The cost of the semi-automatic firearm is significantly more, with an increased cost of support equipment, i.e., extra magazines, new holsters and leather, and also additional training costs and time required for transitional training.

2. Training.

The process of introducing a new firearm to personnel already knowledgeable in the revolver is difficult. The established learning skills have to be discarded and new skills developed in order that the officer will become proficient with the new firearm system.

Most knowledgeable police trainers would conclude that the most important criteria regarding such matters is whether or not the shooter can accurately and quickly place shots and operate the firearm safely and effectively. Without doubt, the shooter choosing the semi-automatic firearm must accept the fact that he/she needs more in-depth training (malfunction drills, safety drills for some models and magazine exchange drills, etc.) and shooting on a continual basis to maintain these skills. This should not be interpreted in a manner that suggests regular training for revolver shooters is not important or necessary.

MAINTENANCE

I. INTRODUCTION

- A. Regular firearm maintenance is essential if the firearm system is to function reliably.
- B. Good maintenance requires periodic inspection of the firearm and adoption of a thorough and systematic cleaning procedure.
- C. Before any inspection or cleaning is done the firearm should be unloaded.

II. CLEANING EQUIPMENT (Figure 5)

- A. Cleaning rod/brass rod.
- B. Bore brushes.
- C. Cleaning patches.
- D. Good bore solvent.
- E. Quality gun oil.

1. Do not use penetrating oils to lubricate a firearm.

- a. Penetrating oils will turn to a varnish- like substance after a time.
- b. Penetrating oils can get into the primer, causing the round to malfunction.

- F. Lead-Away® cloth - (not on blue steel firearm).
- G. Clean rags.
- H. Toothbrush.
- I. Properly fitted screwdriver for tightening screws.

III. CARE AND CLEANING OF THE REVOLVER

- A. Although sturdily constructed and not prone to malfunction, the modern revolver must be maintained properly if it is to give long-time satisfactory service.

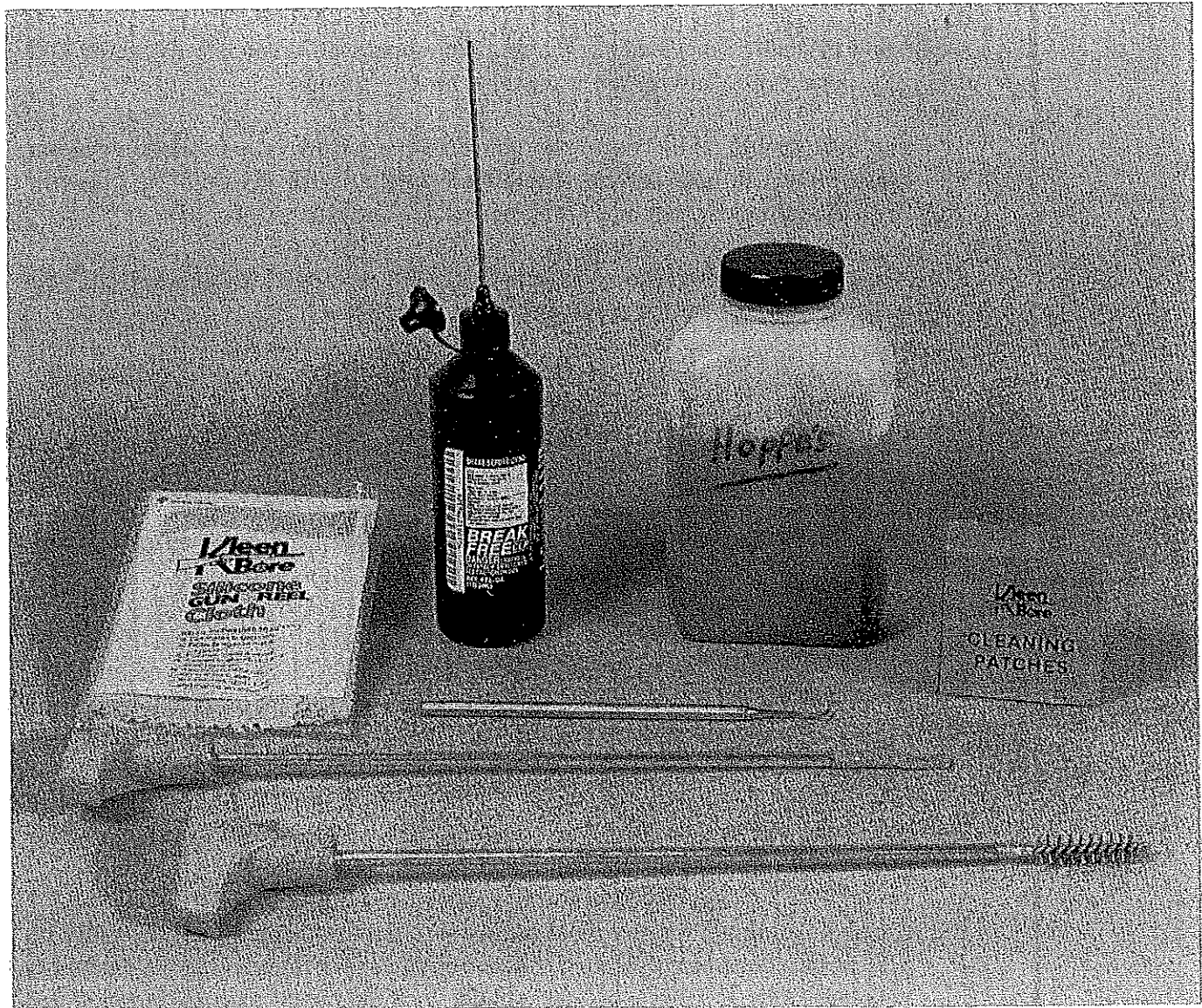


FIGURE 5

- B. Repairs, internal cleaning, and inspection of the revolver should be entrusted to a competent factory trained armorer. You should check daily for cylinder rotation, firing pin protrusion, ejector rod operation, bore cleanliness, cylinder locking, and alignment and hammer fall. This inspection can be accomplished in approximately one minute.
- C. Before any inspection or cleaning, the revolver should be unloaded. (Visually and physically inspect it to insure that it contains no live rounds.)
1. The bore should be thoroughly scrubbed with a proper caliber bristle or nylon brush dipped in bore solvent (use bronze bristle brush if leading is present). Brush should clear the bore at the end of each stroke.
 2. A thorough cleaning with a bronze bristle brush dipped in bore solvent will remove ordinary fouling from individual chambers.
 3. Use a solvent-moistened cleaning patch on a jag tip to give final polish to the bore. After final inspection, apply a very light coat of protective lubricant to the bore if the gun is to be maintained in "ready to use" status. Clean and wipe each chamber of the cylinder with a patch.
 4. Use a bristle brush or clean toothbrush with solvent to clean interior surfaces of the frame and crane assembly.
 5. Push the ejector mechanism back and forth vigorously. It should operate freely. Clean the entire assembly with a brush and place a drop of lubricant on the ejector rod and spline shaft. Push back and forth again, then wipe off all excess lubricant. Check to see that the ejector head is aligned properly and seated fully in the cylinder recess.
 6. The firing pin well in the frame should be free of foreign matter. Clean with toothpick or pointed plastic rod.
 7. Check the cylinder for abnormal looseness. Slight movement will normally be present but movement sufficient to cause obvious misalignment of the chambers with the bore or failure of the cylinder locking mechanism to function are serious defects indicating need for major repair. Excessive looseness or gap between the frame and crane assembly indicates the need for major repair. Slight movement will normally be present.
 8. Use a small screwdriver to verify tightness of the frame and grip screws. Unsightly burring of screw heads can be prevented by selecting a screwdriver blade to match the width and length of slots. Note: Strain screw in front strap of S & W revolvers should be kept tight.
 9. With S&W revolvers, verify tightness of the ejector rod using flat jaw pliers.

Prevent marring of the rod by masking plier jaws with thick cloth or paper. It is a good idea to place two or more empty cartridges in the chamber when tightening the rod in this manner.

10. Lint and fuzz accumulated in the muzzle end of the holster can attract moisture which, in turn, will cause rust at the muzzle or may gather in the bore. Remove this with wire brush on the end of a cleaning rod.

IV. CARE AND CLEANING OF THE SEMI-AUTOMATIC HANDGUN

A. Field Stripping the Firearm:

1. The firearm should be unloaded, then visually and physically inspected.
2. Remove the magazine from the firearm by depressing the magazine release. (Figure 6)
3. Lock the slide to the rear with the slide stop, being careful not to cover the ejection port. (Figure 7)
4. Rotate the takedown lever to its down position with the weak hand on the Sig-Sauer. (Figure 8) On the S&W double action the safety/decocker must be in the fire mode for disassembly.
5. Grasp the slide with the support hand and depress the slide release lever. Allow the slide to glide forward removing it from the receiver. (Figure 9) Be sure to hold onto the guide rod and recoil spring.
6. Remove the recoil spring and recoil spring guide with the forefinger of the strong hand, pushing forward slightly and then lifting up on the recoil spring guide. (Figure 10)
7. Remove the spring guide from the recoil spring by pulling the guide from the spring.
8. Remove the barrel from the slide by lifting up on the locking lug and pulling the barrel from the slide. (Figure 11)
9. Field stripping is quite sufficient to permit cleaning. Further disassembly is not necessary. Further breakdown should only be completed by a factory certified gunsmith or armorer.
10. Avoid using any chemicals on or around semi-autos or revolvers with the new night sights. The sights are glued and chemical cleaner will remove the glue



FIGURE 6



FIGURE 7



FIGURE 8



FIGURE 9

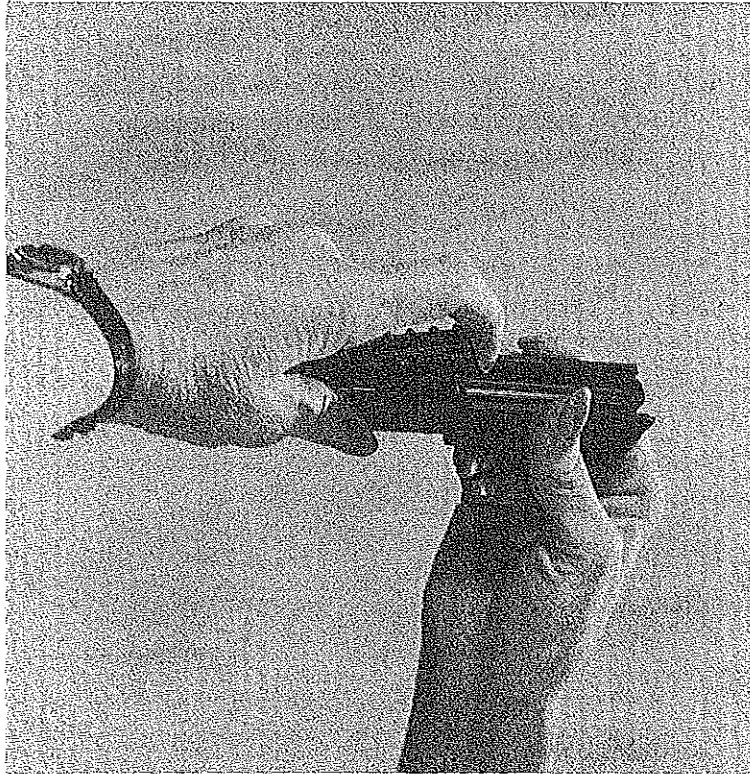


FIGURE 10.

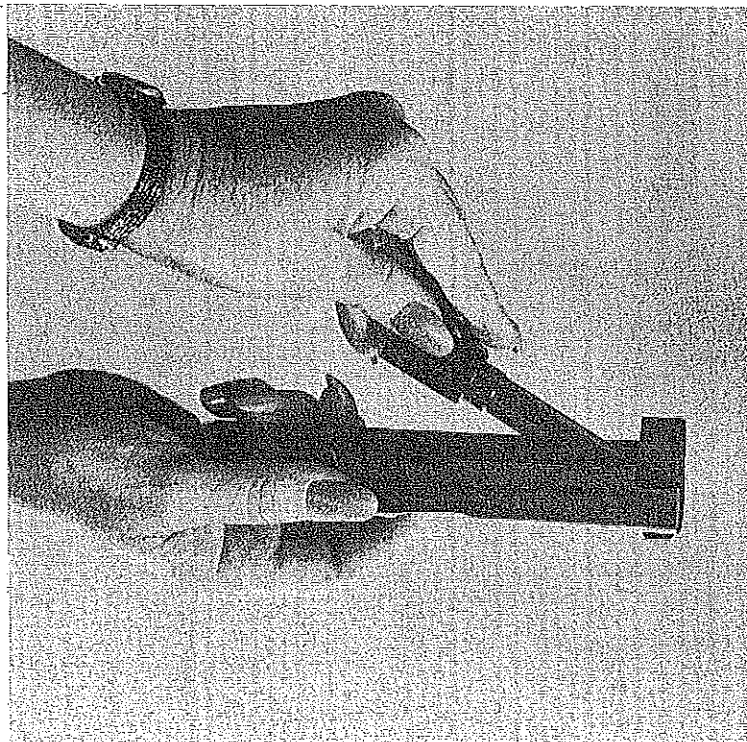


FIGURE 11.

causing the sights to fall out.

NOTE: The above procedures apply to the Sig-Sauer. When field stripping other firearms refer to factory instructions or instructions given by your firearms instructor.

B. Cleaning Procedure:

Note: Once the firearm has been field-stripped, it can be cleaned using the following procedure as a guide:

1. Clean the chamber and the barrel:
 - a. Clean from the breech or chamber end. This prevents damage to the crown which would adversely affect accuracy.
 - b. Start with a moistened bore brush.
 - c. Next use moist patches.
 - d. Follow up with dry patches.
 - e. Remove all the excess debris.
2. Clean the slide assembly:
 - a. Clean the bottom and face of the breech block.
 - (1) Use a nylon brush (toothbrush).
 - (2) Do not use steel brushes.
 - (a) Clean underneath the extractor.
 - (b) Clean the inside of the slide with a brush.
 - (c) Clean the recoil spring guide and the recoil spring.
3. Clean the frame assembly using a nylon brush:
 - a. Clean around the locking insert.
 - b. Clean down in the bottom of the frame.
 - c. Clean the front and rear rails.

- d. Clean the back end of the frame around the ejector, slide catch lever, decocking lever and the back around the hammer.
- e. Clean down into the magazine well. Do not use a hard brush.

C. Field Stripping The Magazine:

1. Remove any rounds from the magazine.
2. With a pen, small screwdriver, etc., push in on the retainer pin at the center of the floor plate. (Figure 12)
3. Slide the floor plate off the magazine while covering the bottom of the magazine with your thumb. This will prevent the magazine spring and insert from jumping out of the magazine. (Figure 13)
4. Remove the spring, insert, and follower from the magazine tube. Note: Some magazines will not function if the spring is inverted.

NOTE: The above procedures apply to the Sig-Sauer. When field stripping other magazines refer to factory instructions or instructions given by your firearms instructor.

5. Clean the magazine:
 - a. Clean the magazine area of dirt, grit, etc.
 - b. Clean the follower of any dirt.
 - c. Clean the magazine spring.
6. Once the firearm and magazine have been cleaned, the firearm should be lubricated and then reassembled.
7. The primary cause for the semi-automatic's failure to extract is an improperly cleaned firearm.

D. Lubricating the Firearm:

Note: The following parts of the firearm should be lubricated after the firearm has been cleaned:

1. Barrel.
 - a. Lubricate sparingly with a good quality gun oil (Breakfree CLP®, etc.)

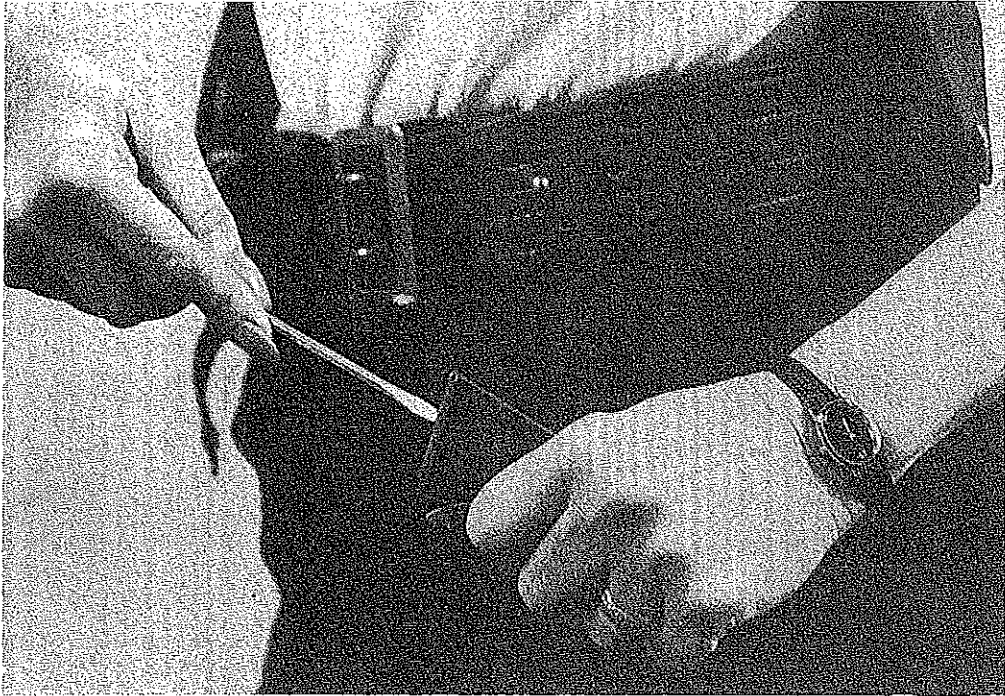


FIGURE 12

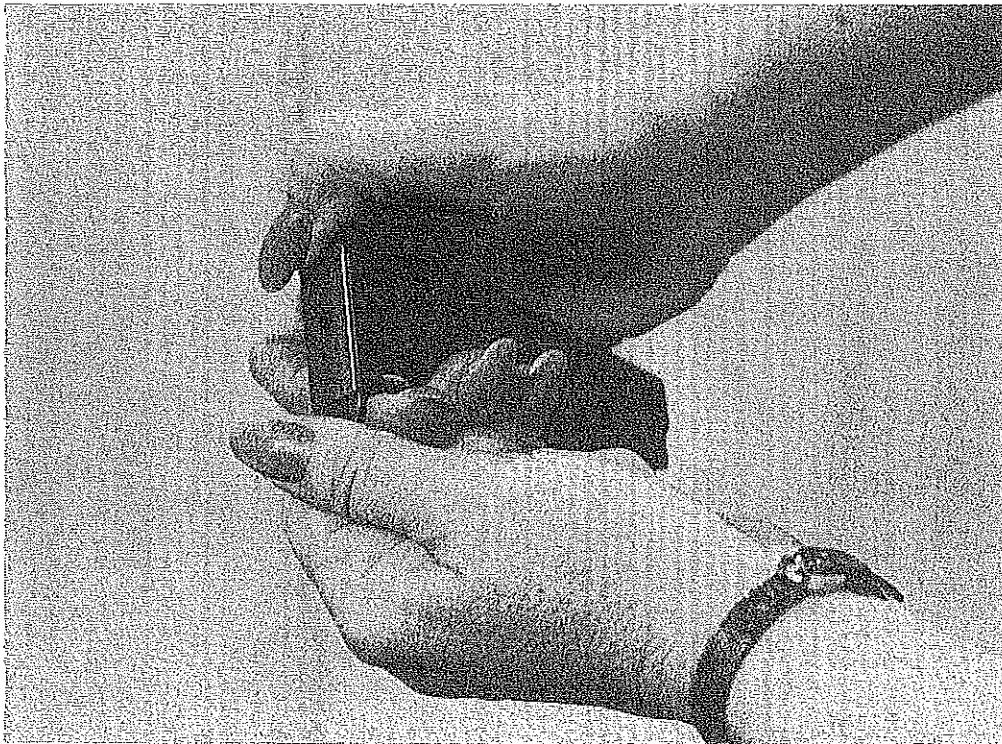


FIGURE 13

- (1) Do not use penetrants in place of good quality lubricants
- (2) Two or three drops on the barrel will be adequate.

2. Frame rails.

- a. Two or three drops (wet to the look).

E. Reassemble The Firearm:

Follow factory recommendations in replacing the barrel into the slide assembly, making sure it falls into place, followed by the recoil guide rod and recoil spring. Be sure to grasp it firmly to prevent the recoil guide rod and recoil spring from flying off. Turn it over holding it in your left hand. Allow the slide to glide back onto the receiver. Depress the slide release lever pushing the slide straight back. Work the slide back and forth a few times to be sure that it is functioning properly.

F. Firearm Inspection:

1. It is important that the firearm be periodically inspected to insure that the system is functioning as it should. A good time to do this is at the time of cleaning. Before inspecting the firearm, make sure the firearm and the magazine are both empty.
2. With the slide off the firearm, inspect the rails for signs of cracking, then reassemble the slide and frame.
3. Insert an empty magazine into the firearm and draw the slide to the rear. The slide should lock in the rear position.
 - a. If the slide does not lock the magazine may be defective or dirty, or the slide lock/release may be damaged.
4. Insert an empty magazine into the firearm, and push the magazine release button. The magazine should fall free of the firearm without sticking. (The lock is an exception.)
5. Operate the decocking lever to make sure that it is working properly.
6. After making sure that the firearm is empty, cock the firearm, then push on the hammer with your thumb. The hammer should not travel to its forward position.
7. After making sure the firearm is empty, move the slide to the rear approximately 1/2 inch. Pull the trigger. The hammer should not fall in single action or double action.

8. After removing the magazine and making sure the firearm is empty, work the slide back and forth sharply. It should move smoothly with the hammer staying in its rearward position as the slide moves forward.
 - a. Check the frame rails to make sure they are lubricated lightly. The frame rails should appear wet.
 - b. Excessive oil on any firearm attracts lint and dust.

SHOOTING FUNDAMENTALS

I. INTRODUCTION

- A. Accurate shot placement with any firearm is dependent on execution of shooting fundamentals. To be competent with a firearm it is necessary to understand the fundamentals. Without the fundamentals, no matter what the firearm system, the individual will be unable to effectively use that system. The mental and physical selection standards for law enforcement are sufficient to enable law enforcement officers to become, at a minimum, average shooters.
- B. Officers need to develop the proper mental attitude and concentration essential to be a good shooter. Application and execution require concentration. Success in any skill is ultimately dependent upon intense concentration. Good shooting consists of learning the fundamentals and putting them into practice. Only by learning the basic fundamentals and by consistent practice can you reach a point where your performance will be a combination of instinct and ability.

II. THE STANCE

- A. Various shooting stances have been developed in an attempt to enhance an officer's ability to engage in a gun battle with a high probability of shooting accuracy. The selection of a shooting stance is based on a number of variables that influence an individual or agency. "Experts" disagree on which shooting stance is superior, and numerous articles have been written in defense of both the Isosceles (or the reflexive crouch) and the Weaver Stance (field inquiry or alert stance) popularized by Jack Weaver, of Lancaster, California in 1958.
- B. Weaver Stance.

1. Stable Shooting Platform.

The Weaver stance begins with a stable shooting platform and, at the same time, allows for mobility in all directions.

Though none of the stances currently in use provide a distinct advantage in speed in regard to the first shot, according to Weaver advocates, the Weaver stance provides the shooter with the ability to fire subsequent shots faster due to the reduction of recoil. The Weaver stance also allows the shooter to remain in a good defensive stance without making unnecessary movements if one needs to draw and shoot.

2. Foot Positioning.

The feet should be approximately shoulder width apart. The right-handed

shooter stands with the left foot forward, both feet angled in the direction of the target. The feet are not directly in line from front to rear but spread for balance.

3. Body Position.

The angle to the target may vary from shooter to shooter, but you should be at approximately a 45 degree angle; and you should be comfortable. To help you get into this stance, point the non- shooting hand directly at the target. The body is positioned so as to offer less mass to the assailant. With the weak foot forward the holstered firearm is away from the assailant.

The shoulders do not extend any farther than the back of the heels, and the shooter should be relaxed.

4. Head.

Only your head is facing the target.

C. Modern Isosceles Stance.

1. Foot Position.

The shooter should stand directly facing the target with the feet spread at a comfortable distance. In the modern Isosceles stance the weak or strong foot is extended slightly forward. This results in a natural center. The center of gravity occurs when the weight is on the balls of the feet and toes.

2. Body Weight Forward.

The knees are slightly bent without effecting balance (bent for good balance). The body weight forward controls back recoil pressure. This is critical because it allows the shooter to relax and concentrate on shooting. The degree to which the knees are bent may be modified to suit the shooter.

3. Arms Straight.

Arms are maintained in a natural extension; however, elbows are not locked.

4. Head.

The head leans slightly forward. This controls back recoil pressure.

5. Relax.

The shoulders, knees and ankles should be relaxed. The body needs to be

relaxed in order to enhance performance.

6. Draw.

This is perhaps the most important concept that must be mastered if one is to achieve the status of a good shooter. Be aware of the alignment of the holster to the hand and the position of the gun in relation to the body. The holster and firearm should be in same position at all times. The holster and the arm should be almost on a straight line. Do not be overly concerned with speed. Movement should be natural with the hand above the holster. The firearm should be drawn straight up and out of the holster.

III. TWO HAND GRIP

- A. Each shooter will find it necessary to work with the grip, making whatever modifications necessary to accomplish the desired result. A word of caution... do not develop habits which will hinder you in tactical shooting. That is to say, do not develop skill with a grip that works well on the range but would not be suited to a combat situation.
- B. The purpose of the grip is to aid in controlling barrel movement. Additionally, proper grip will aid in recoil control which is important to the tactical shooter. Two methods of gripping the firearm will be discussed. Both will be "two-handed" since all tactical shooters can perform at a higher proficiency when firing with the added support of the weak-hand.
- C. Both grips should be firm but not so tight that trembling results. Once the grip is obtained, it should not be tightened or relaxed while pressing the trigger. Modifying the grip by tightening or relaxing will affect the ability of the shooter to maintain sight alignment until the trigger breaks, thus affecting shot placement. Additionally, in a combat situation, shots must be fired quickly and the habit of adjusting the grip between rounds would prove disastrous.
- D. The Strong Hand Grip. (Figure 14)
 - 1. Solid Grip With Strong Hand

The webbing of the shooting hand must be tight against the tang of the firearm. Web placement is critical to grip and rapid target acquisition. The recoil pushes against the web. High on the back strap for revolvers.

The fingers should be together and wrapped around the stock, but not digging into the stocks. The strong hand thumb should be down on the stock and straight forward as it keeps the firearm in proper vertical plane.

2. The Grip With The Strong Hand Should Put The Firearm In A Straight Line With The Arm.

Front sight, rear sight, forearm adjustments may have to be made depending on the individual.

3. Trigger Finger Position.

The small pad of the trigger finger should be resting on the trigger, resulting in, "Straight Back", finger control. Adjustments may have to be made, depending on the individual.

4. Wrist.

The wrist should be straight and locked. Barrel, frame, and forearm should be in a straight line.

E. Weak Hand Grip. (Figure 15)

1. The weak hand should completely encircle the shooting hand. The weak hand helps to control the effects of recoil when the firearm is fired.
2. The fingers of the weak hand are held together and the shooting hand is "punched" into the weak hand.
3. The thumb of the weak hand overlaps the thumb of the strong hand with the semi-automatic. Remember to keep both thumbs on the same side of the firearm, out of the way of the slide. If not, you may be severely injured by the rearward movement of the slide at discharge.
4. The basic grip with a revolver is a two handed, reinforced grip, with the weak hand overlapping the strong hand. The thumb of the weak hand can either overlap the thumb of the strong hand, or be clamped over the back of the strong hand.

F. Isometric Tension. (Figure 16)

Isometric tension is created by both the strong hand and off hand. When the Weapon is held as illustrated in Figure 16.

1. "Push/Pull", by pushing straight forward with the shooting hand while pulling straight back with the supporting hand.
2. There should be equal pressure with both hands. Once the proper grip is achieved the grip should not be relaxed.



FIGURE 14



FIGURE 15

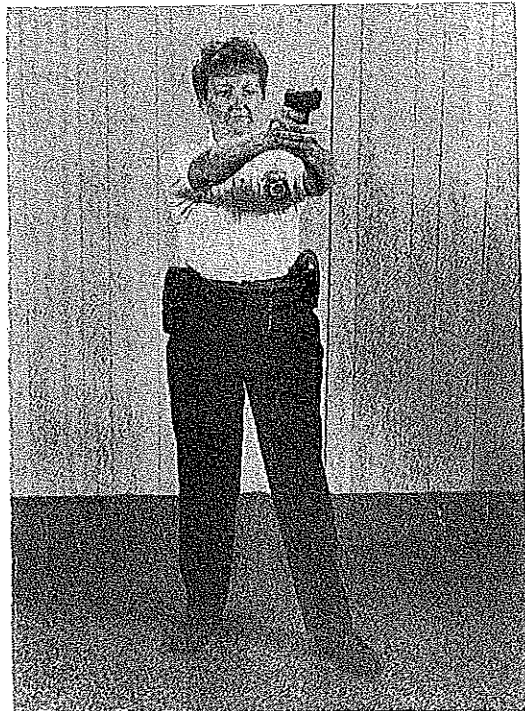


FIGURE 16

3. Isometric tension controls recoil and barrel stabilization.
4. It also gives faster recovery for follow-up shots.

IV. BREATH CONTROL

- A. Proper breathing plays an important part in good shooting. Stress causes one's breathing to be fast and shallow. By entering a state of relaxation (slow and deep breaths) you can mentally program yourself to relax. Low levels of oxygen in the system because of poor or no breathing impairs mental abilities such as judgment and decision making. Muscles without oxygen fatigue quickly, usually in a matter of seconds.
- B. Like any other skill, breathing must be taught as a psychomotor skill. This will enable you to maintain a high level of oxygen in the bloodstream regardless of how stressful the encounter is.

V. TRIGGER CONTROL

- A. Trigger control is a term which describes the manner in which the trigger is pulled...controlled. As you develop skill in trigger control, you will find it possible to press the trigger more quickly and still maintain sight alignment well enough to hold shots in center mass. In tactical firearms training, tight shot groups are not the goal...merely placing each shot somewhere in center mass, as quickly as possible, is all that is required.
 1. The release of the hammer to fire the firearm should be accomplished by applying smooth, continuous pressure on the trigger. Snapping the trigger to the rear causes a jerked shot.
 2. Trigger pressure must be in a straight line to the rear until the round is fired...do not hesitate enroute.
 3. The trigger finger should be positioned properly for good "straight back" trigger control.
 - a. If it is not possible to place the finger properly, a change in stocks or grip is essential.
 - b. Keeping the finger on the trigger allows for better trigger control, shot placement and quicker follow up shots.
 - c. With the semi-automatic, it is important to keep the finger on the trigger when going from the double action mode to single action.
 4. "Allow" the firearm to go off. Do not force or anticipate the firearm going off.

5. The final step is follow-through and is extremely important. This involves recovering from the recoil of the shot (while resuming the same position) and maintaining your concentration on your grip, sight alignment and trigger control.
 - a. It is a continuation of the proper stance, grip, breath control, sight alignment and trigger control for a split second after the shot has been fired.
 - b. Follow-through is the procedure that most effectively enables you to call your shots and detect errors in your position.
6. It is important to train the finger to recognize the difference in the double action trigger pull and the single action trigger pull, and train it to return no further than necessary when following through after the shot.

VI. SIGHT ALIGNMENT/SIGHT PICTURE (Figures 17 & 18)

The first and most important of all shooting fundamentals is sight alignment. Think of sight alignment as the reason for the existence of the other fundamentals. They are created and modified to aid the shooter in obtaining and maintaining proper sight alignment, for misaligned sights are, in the last analysis, the reason a shooter will fail to accurately place a shot.

A. Sight Alignment.

1. The relationship between the front and rear sight is called sight alignment.
2. Correct alignment means the top of the front sight blade must be level with the top of the rear sight and be centered in the rear sight when the firearm discharges. (See Figures 17 & 18)

B. Sight Picture.

1. The relationship between the target, the front and rear sights, and the eye (aiming point on target) is the sight picture.
2. Although sight picture is extremely important to accurate shot placement, too much concern with sight picture causes misaligned sights as the firearm discharges.
3. You must first point the firearm at the target and get the proper sight picture with the eyes focused on the target. You can then focus your vision on the front sight blade and concentrate on keeping it perfectly aligned in the rear sight until the firearm discharges.

Sight Picture and Sight Alignment

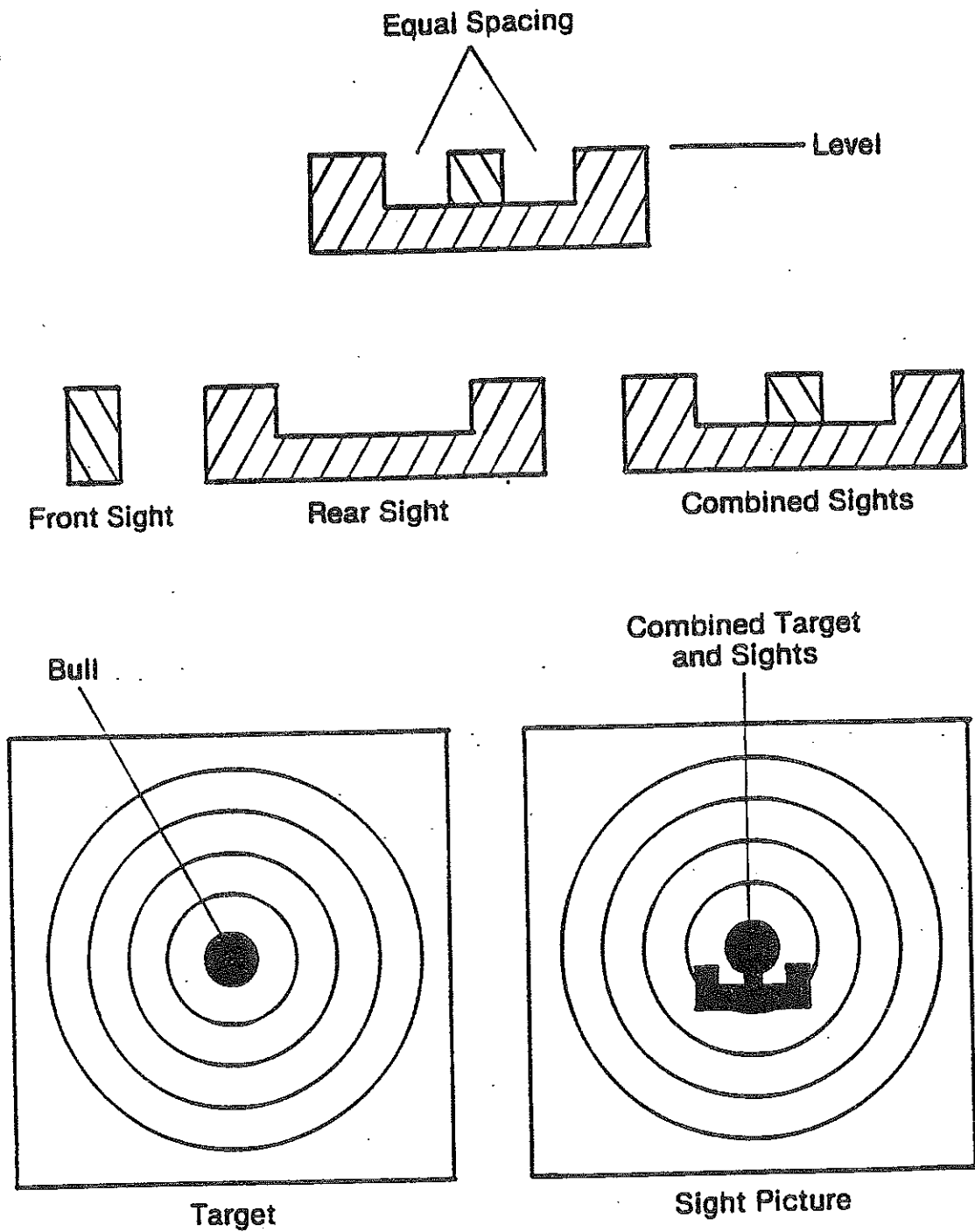
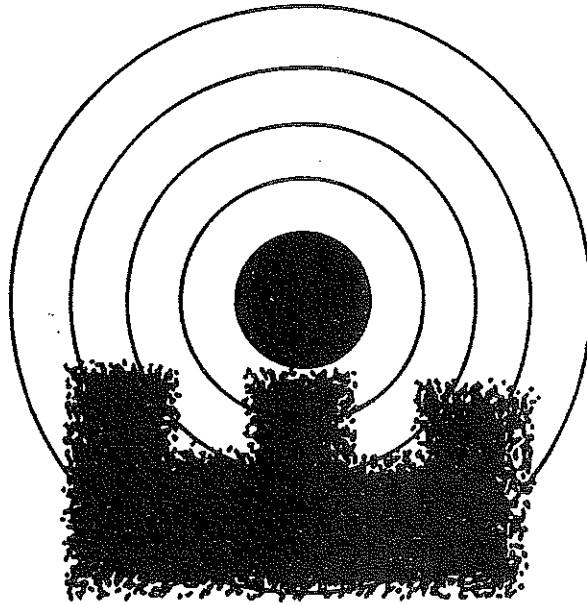
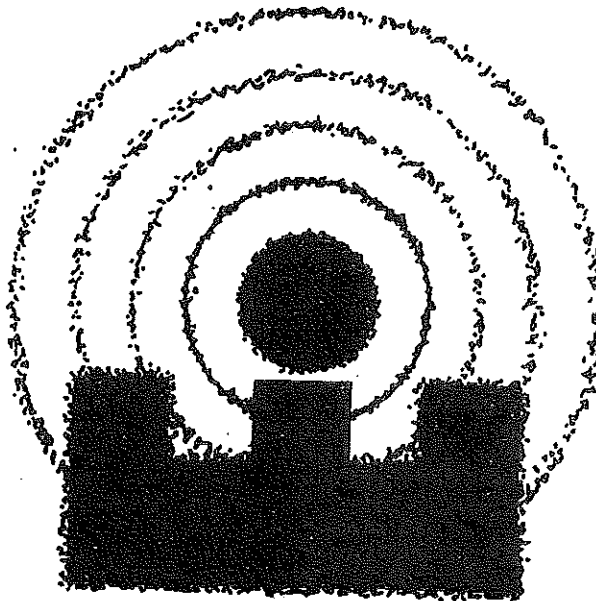


FIGURE 17



INCORRECT
Target in focus
(sight picture blurred)



CORRECT
Sight Picture in focus
(target blurred)

FIGURE 18

4. Two methods of sight picture are used by most shooters: the six o'clock hold and the dead-in or direct hold.
 - a. The six o'clock hold is generally used by bullseye shooters.
 - b. Dead-in or direct shooting is used most often by police who are trained in silhouette shooting.
5. The location of the front sight in relation to the rear sight when the firearm is discharged determines where the bullet will strike.
6. Your focus should always be the front sight and never the target. Continue to focus on the front sight during recoil after firing.
7. Sighting (aiming) can be accomplished with your master eye. You can also use the eye of your shooting hand.
8. Sight alignment is not as critical in a combat situation. However, you must still concentrate on the front sight.
9. Targets farther than 12 yards become targets of opportunity requiring that you use the sights. Sight alignment is always critical. However, the further the target is the more precise it must be.
10. As target distance increases, combat shooting techniques give way to precision, and marksmanship skills becomes more critical.

VII. THE TWO SHOT BURST

There is no firearm which will guarantee stopping an adversary with one shot. The only way to guarantee incapacitation is to cause sufficient disruption to the vital body structures i.e. brain, upper spinal cord, head, neck, heart and major blood vessels in the torso.

The two shot burst is a technique designed to help bring about incapacitation quickly, and bring the confrontation to an end. This technique requires the shooter to fire two quick shots at a target (threat), doubling the effectiveness of the ammunition and a greater possibility of a hit. Once the "flash" sight picture is acquired, the firearm is fired twice in rapid succession.

A. Use of Two Shot Burst.

1. The two shot burst is viewed as a close combat technique designed for confrontations occurring at close range.
2. The closer the adversary, the more important the immediate stoppage and the quicker the shots must be delivered.

3. The technique is used where immediate stoppage of an adversary is the prime concern.

B. Placement of Shots.

1. Shot placement should generally be to the upper center of mass.
 - a. Striking a vital body structure in this area should cause sufficient disruption to the major blood vessels.
 - b. Be aware, however, that aggressors may also use body armor forcing you to make an adjustment in your point of aim.

C. Applying the Technique.

1. The front sight must be kept on target and you must watch the front sight for each shot.
2. You must control the trigger on all shots.
 - a. Use a smooth and continuous trigger pressure on the first shot. On subsequent shots, the trigger pull should be a steady mash, without forcing the rounds off.
 - b. Jerking will cause you to miss the target, even at close range.
3. Control the Recoil.
 - a. Minimize the amount of recoil.
 - b. Maintain proper stance.
4. To Fire the Two Shot Burst:
 - a. Bring the firearm just below eye level and on the target.
 - b. Press the trigger to the rear in a smooth continuous motion.
 - c. The trigger finger should follow through, reapplying pressure to the trigger, trigger finger does not lose contact with the trigger.

AMMUNITION

I. DEFINITIONS

- A. Ballistics: The study of the natural laws governing projectiles and their predictable performance.
- B. Wound Ballistics: The study of a projectile's effect on living tissues.
- C. Caliber: Bore diameter in inches or millimeters.
- D. Cavitation: Cavity created by air being sucked in during the passage of a bullet through the target in.
- E. High velocity bullet: Above 2500 feet/second when bullet can cause both shock waves and cavitation which increase tissue destruction.
- F. Hollow point bullet: A bullet with a cavity in the nose, designed to expand on impact and increase energy dissipation.
- G. Jacket: An outer layer of high-melting point metal used to cover the lead of a bullet.
- H. Magnum: Extra gunpowder added to provide 20% to 60% more energy than a standard load of the same caliber.
- I. Muzzle velocity: Velocity as bullet leaves the barrel.

II. INCAPACITATION

- A. The handgun is the primary individual firearm of police officers. Ideally, these firearms and ammunition will cause the immediate incapacitation of any individual you might have to shoot.
- B. Factors of incapacitation:
 - 1. Severity of the wound: This can be expressed, variously, as the size of the temporary wound cavity, or the amount of tissue destroyed, or the kinetic energy transferred to an organ by a bullet. The interaction between a bullet and a body is, in fact, not fully understood. Most people equate kinetic energy transfer with incapacitation however, this is not a complete picture.
 - 2. Organ injured: Wounds in some organs will produce immediate incapacitation. A bullet through the brain stem or the spinal cord will generally produce instant collapse and inability to move. In such cases, the caliber of

the gun and type of ammunition are almost irrelevant. Aside from these areas, there is generally no guarantee of incapacitation because the brain can function for at least 10- 15 seconds after the heart stops. Thus a suspect may still lift and fire a gun after being shot.

3. Individual physiological response: The immediate result of a given wound is affected by the psychological state of the person shot and by whether or not he is under the influence of chemical substances. In other words, some people are tougher than others.

C. Mechanisms of Tissue Damage.

1. Primary damage mechanisms.

- a. Compression, laceration and stretching of tissue in the immediate vicinity of the bullet. The denser the tissue, the more severe the wound. This is the dominant damage mechanism for firearms.
- b. Formation and collapse of temporary wound cavity. For commonly used handgun loads; temporary cavity formation plays a negligible role in tissue damage.

2. Secondary damage mechanism.

- a. Short-duration pressure pulses: Shock waves and sonic pressure waves are generated by projectile impact. These are significant only in high velocity (above 2500 feet/second) rounds.

D. Incapacitation vs. Tissue Damage:

1. Aggressive action by a determined adversary can only be stopped reliably and immediately by a shot that disrupts the brain or upper spinal cord.
2. Available evidence suggests that the probability of incapacitation by a bullet is directly related to the amount of primary damage to vital organs. This incapacitation depends not only on the total amount of tissue damage, but also on the spatial distribution of damage relative to the position of vital organs within the body.
3. Given this limitation, massive bleeding from holes in major organs or blood vessels of the torso causing circulatory collapse is the fastest and only other reliable mechanism available to the handgun user.
4. Shot placement is critical and an intelligent assessment of the location of vulnerable organs within the human body dictates that placement.

5. Not all shots into the torso are frontal shots into the thorax. Vulnerable organs in the abdominal cavity are, for the most part, located in the rear of the cavity. Therefore, in order to be effective on frontal shots to the abdomen, the bullet must extend quite far into the body. Lateral shots, which may pass through an arm, require an even deeper profile.
6. The absolute minimum penetration capability that any bullet should have is 10 inches (25 cm).

III. AMMUNITION SELECTION:

- A. The critical consideration here is that the bullet produce its permanent tissue disruption to sufficient depths to insure major vessel/organ disruption from any angle. At least 10-12 inches penetration into typical soft tissue is minimal and 18-20 inches is desirable.
- B. The recoil effect on the average shooter will determine the ability to place shots where desired and determine spatial distribution.
- C. The occasional need for adequate terminal ballistic performance at ranges exceeding a few meters should be considered.
- D. Muzzle flash can reduce the ability to accurately place shots in dim light (76% of police action shootings occur in dim light). Ammunition should be loaded with a flash retardant gunpowder.
- E. Accuracy of the ammunition from shot to shot is necessary to aid correct shot placement.

VI. CARTRIDGE COMPONENTS:

- A. Case - Contains the other three components of the round.
- B. Powder - Drives the bullet from the barrel by gas released as the powder burns. As the gas expands, it pushes the bullet out by creating energy (measured in foot pounds per square inch) and muzzle velocity of the bullet (measured in feet per second).
- C. Primer - Contains a chemical which explodes when struck a sharp blow (by the firing pin). It is this explosion in the primer that acts as a detonator to start the powder burning.
- D. Bullet - The projectile launched from the barrel. Many types of bullets are available for use in the handgun.

LOADING AND UNLOADING A HANDGUN

I. INTRODUCTION

Proper loading techniques ensure continuity and safety during training and when preparing a firearm for duty use.

A. The Proper Sequence for Loading and Unloading the Revolver.

1. Draw the revolver and point it down range.
2. Pivot the body so that the left side is facing down range. This will facilitate keeping the muzzle pointing down range during loading or unloading.

B. Loading the Revolver.

1. Place the right side of the revolver in the palm of the left hand with the right thumb on the cylinder latch. (Figure 19)
2. With the middle and ring finger of the left hand, push the cylinder and follow it through the frame, using the thumb on the right hand to operate the cylinder latch. (Figure 20)
3. The first and little finger remain on the frame.
4. The muzzle should be pointed toward the ground while the firearm is being loaded.
5. The cylinder can be controlled by the thumb and two fingers (which can rotate the cylinder).
6. The right hand will remain free to load, either by hand or by using a mechanical loader. (Figure 21)
7. Close the cylinder, stand facing the target and holster the firearm. (Figure 22)

C. Unloading the Revolver.

1. The same body position is used as described for loading the revolver.
2. With the right hand thumb, activate the cylinder release. (Figure 23)
3. Place the revolver in the left hand. (Figure 24)
4. Push the cylinder open with the middle and index fingers and turn the barrel

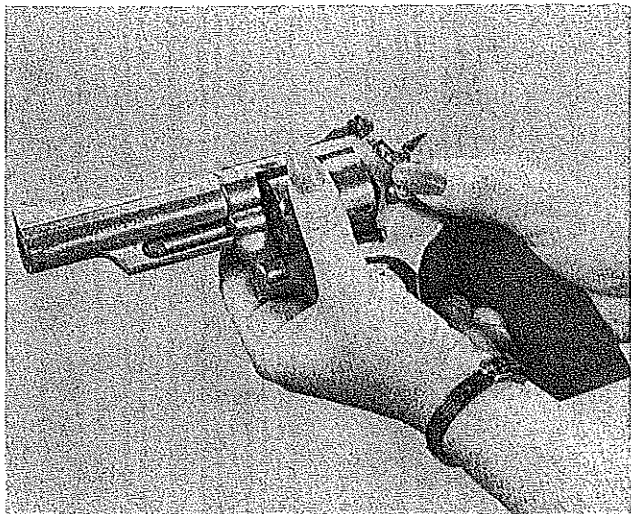


FIGURE 19

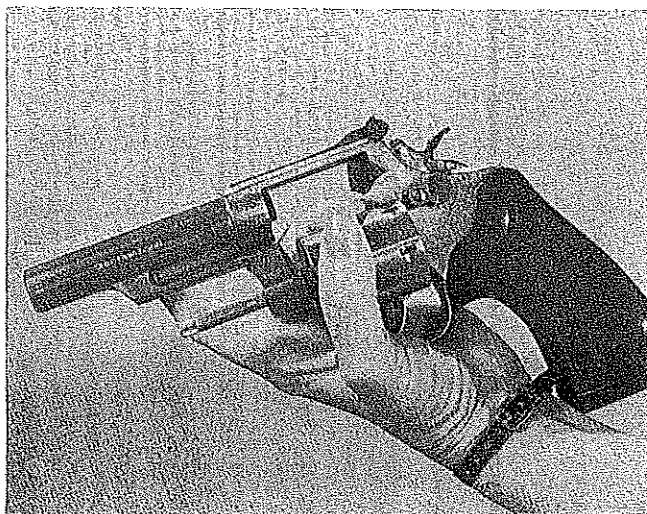


FIGURE 20

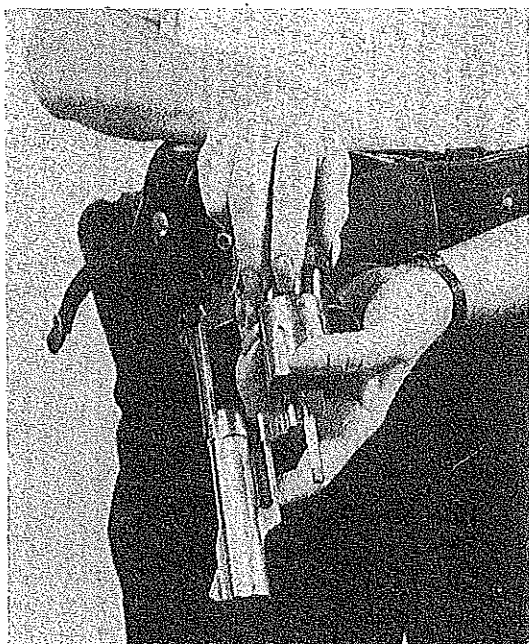


FIGURE 21



FIGURE 22

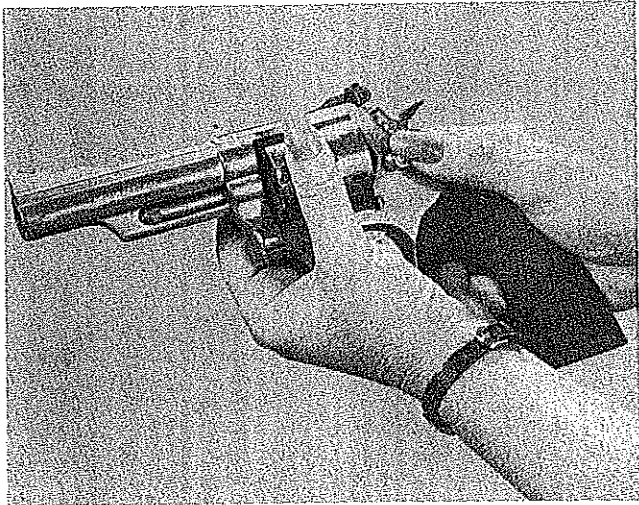


FIGURE 23

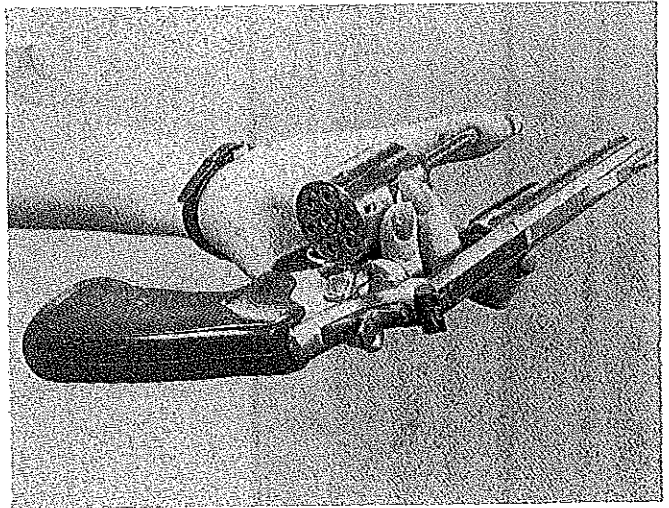


FIGURE 24

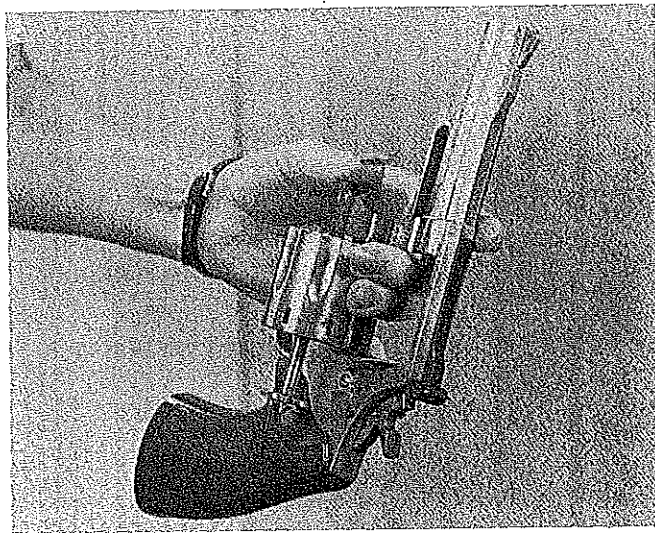


FIGURE 25

upward.

5. Depress the ejector rod sharply with the thumb. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO CATCH OR DUMP YOUR BRASS IN ANY PARTICULAR LOCATION. Such habits can hinder you in a tactical situation. (Figure 25)
6. In tactical situations try to keep your adversary in sight while you reload. It could save your life.
7. Close the cylinder and either holster or reload. (Figures 26 & 27)

D. Use of Speed Loaders.

1. The right hand thumb activates the cylinder release. The left hand middle and ring fingers are on the outside of cylinder and the thumb is on the inside (left side).
2. The left hand opens the cylinder. The right hand obtains a resupply of ammunition.
3. When loading with a speed loader the barrel is pointed downward to allow gravity to pull the rounds into cylinder.

Note: The firearm is supported and controlled by the left hand. The little finger is along side the hammer, with index finger on the barrel, ring and middle finger plus thumb on the cylinder.

4. Ammunition is dropped into the cylinder and the speed loader is released.
5. As the speed loader falls free and the cylinder closes, the strong hand assumes the combat grip.
6. Ready to holster or fire depending on the situation.

Note: Speedloaders are currently the fastest way to reload a revolver.

E. Loading a Partial Load.

On occasion you may be required (or choose) to close the cylinder before all chambers are full. Should this be necessary, you must know which way the cylinder rotates on your firearm. Once this is determined, make sure that you close on an empty chamber with a full chamber ready to cycle under the hammer.

II. LOADING THE SEMI-AUTOMATIC FIREARM

A. Loading the Magazine

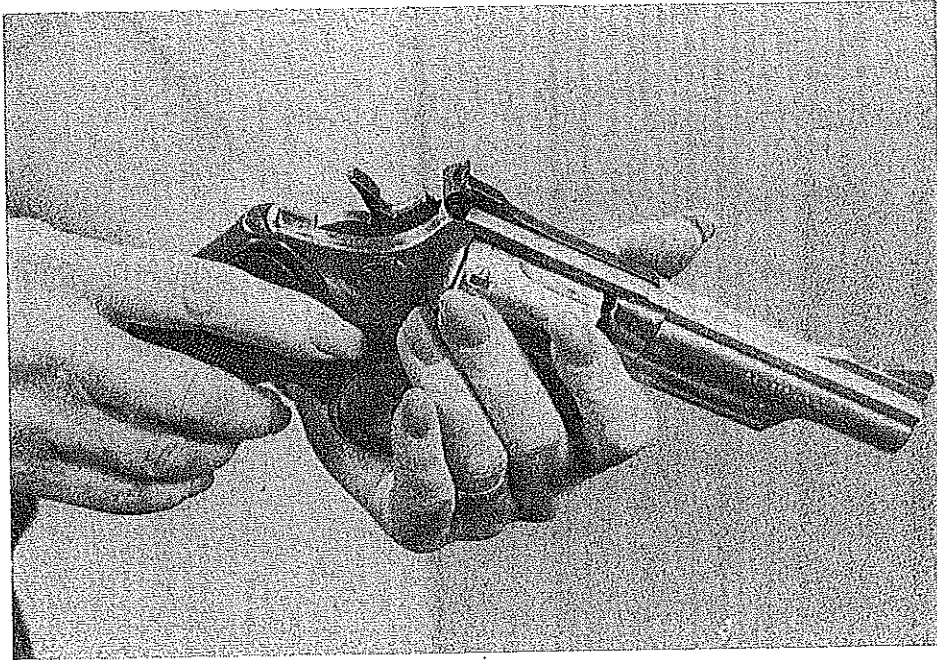


FIGURE 26



FIGURE 27

1. The magazine is normally held in the weak hand.
2. The ammunition is pressed into the magazine with the strong hand.

B. Loading the Firearm.

1. Stand facing the target and draw the firearm.
2. Maintain the firearm in the strong hand.
3. Insert the magazine into the firearm with the weak hand and make sure it is seated properly.
4. With the support hand grasping the slide of the firearm and not covering the ejection port, move the slide to the rear, and then release slide, allowing the slide to close under spring tension, chambering a round.
5. Decock the firearm if applicable and then re-holster. (Figure 30 & 31)

Note: This procedure may vary depending on manufacturer of firearm.

C. Topping off a magazine load.

1. Depress the magazine release and remove the loaded (less one round) magazine, keeping your finger off the trigger. (Figure 32)
2. Load a round into the magazine. (Figure 33)
3. Insert the magazine back into the holstered firearm. (Figure 34)

D. Clearing the Firearm.

1. Release the magazine. (Figure 35)
2. Make a visual of the chamber. (Figure 36)
3. Hit the slide release. (Figure 37)
4. Decock and holster. (Figure 38)

Note: Do not catch the magazine in your hand.



FIGURE 28



FIGURE 29



FIGURE 30

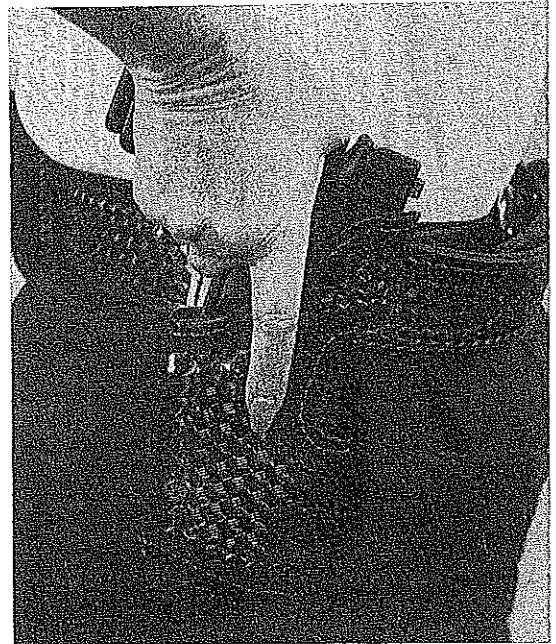


FIGURE 31

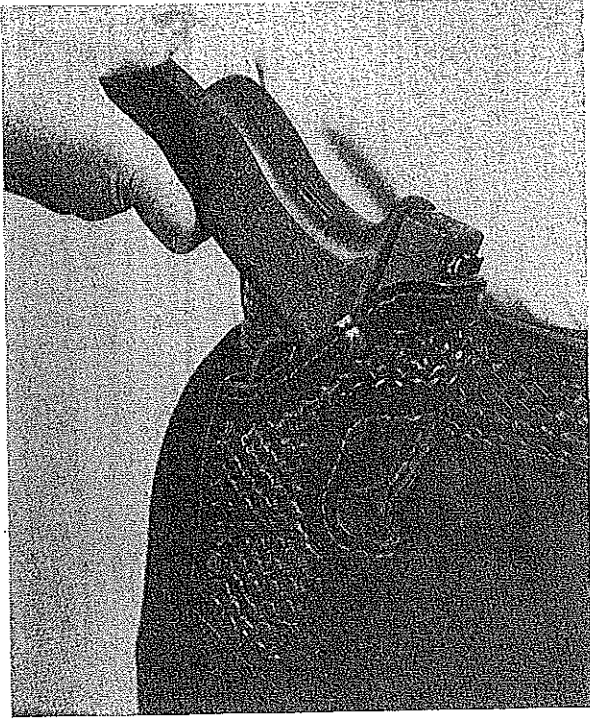


FIGURE 32

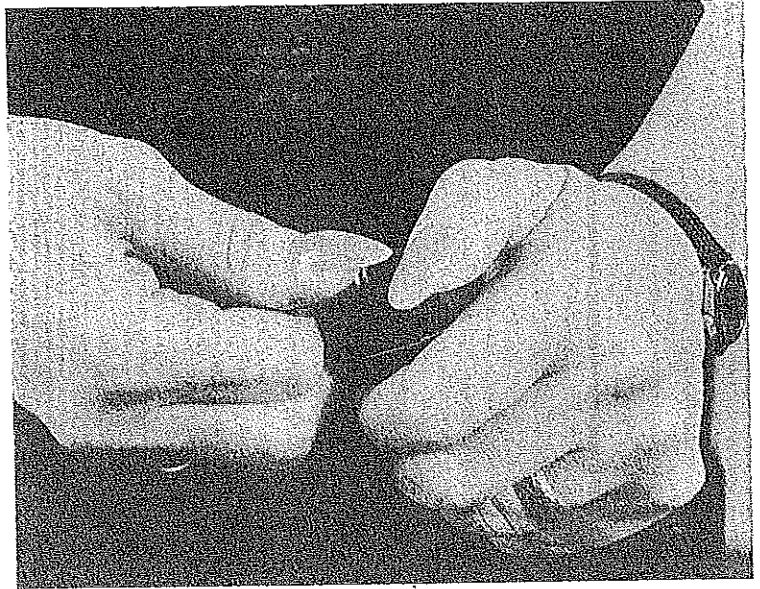


FIGURE 33



FIGURE 34



FIGURE 35

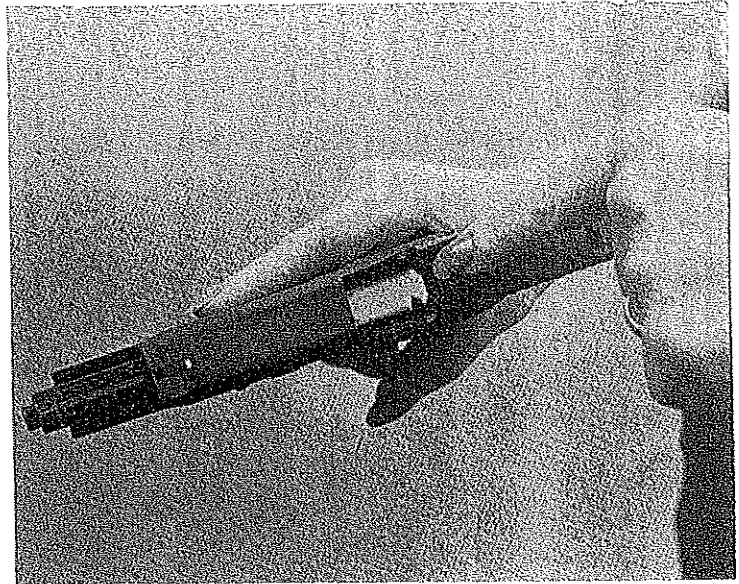


FIGURE 36



FIGURE 37



FIGURE 38

DRAWING THE FIREARM

I. INTRODUCTION

A law enforcement officer must be able to draw his or her firearm quickly and efficiently. The firearm must move in a straight line from the holster to the shooting position.

A. Four Part Drawing Technique

1. Position

- a. The officer begins from the interview position with the strong foot, and shoulder back (Weaver). The acceptable beginning hand position is above the waist.
- b. The officer stands facing the target straight on and feet are spread at a comfortable distance (Isosceles).

2. Thumb Break Snap.

Release the thumb break snap and grip the firearm firmly while it is still in the holster. (See Figure 39 on Page 55.)

- a. The strong hand elbow travels directly to the rear, close to the body.
- b. The weak hand is at waist height near the body's center or in front of the belt buckle.
- c. The firearm is drawn from the holster only far enough to clear the holster.
 - (1) Straighten the wrist as soon as the firearm is clear of the holster. Keep the barrel pointed forward.
 - (2) The weak hand remains at the body's center, but should not be in front of the muzzle of the firearm.
 - (3) The trigger finger is kept outside of the trigger guard while drawing.

3. The Hands.

Push the firearm forward until your hands meet. Clasp the firearm in front of you with both hands, keeping approximately a 45 degree angle. (Figure 40)

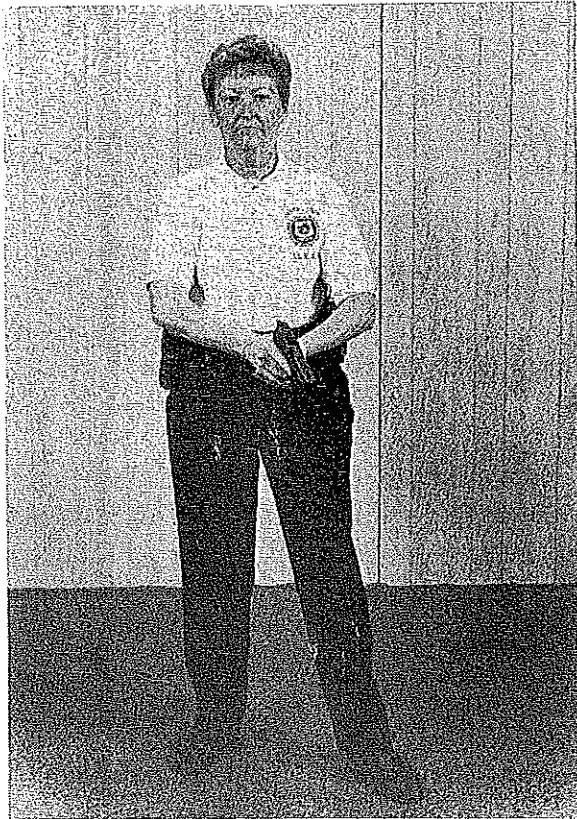


FIGURE 40

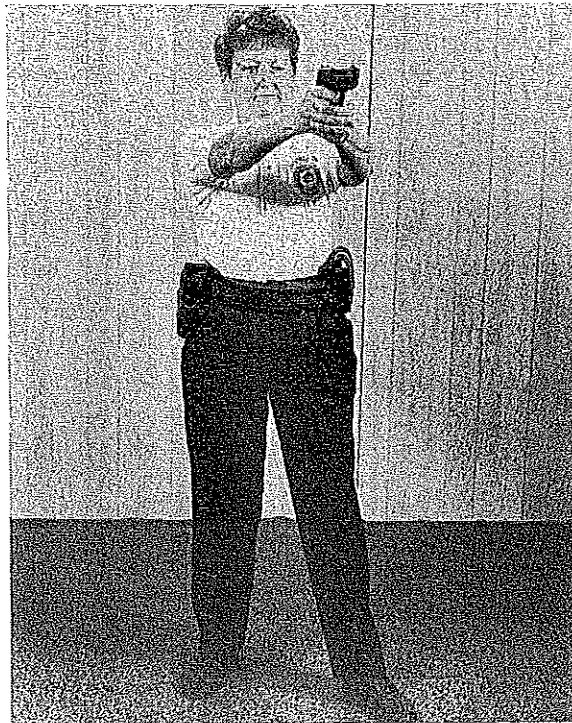


FIGURE 41

- a. The weak hand must not get in front of the muzzle of the firearm as it moves forward!
- b. This approximates the ready position.

4. Sight Alignment

Continue to push the firearm forward and up until the firearm reaches eye level. (Figure 41)

- a. During close-in shooting (3-7 yards), the shooter should not take time to acquire perfect sight alignment. With both eyes open, bring the sights up to slightly below eye level, seeing the front sight in secondary vision.
- b. As distance increases, the need for better sight alignment increases.

B. Drawing Firearm Is One Fluid Motion.

Drawing the firearm is done in one continuous motion. The shooter tries to move the firearm in a straight line from the top of the holster to eye level with arms extended using the least possible movement.

1. Drawing the firearm from the holster is like throwing a punch to an eye level target.
2. Practicing drawing the firearm will help to increase smoothness and speed.
 - a. Do not try for speed. Speed comes naturally as a result of smoothness. Concentrate on performing the technique correctly and speed will take care of itself.
 - b. Never sacrifice safety or accuracy for speed.

C. Holstering

To return the firearm to the holster, reverse the process.

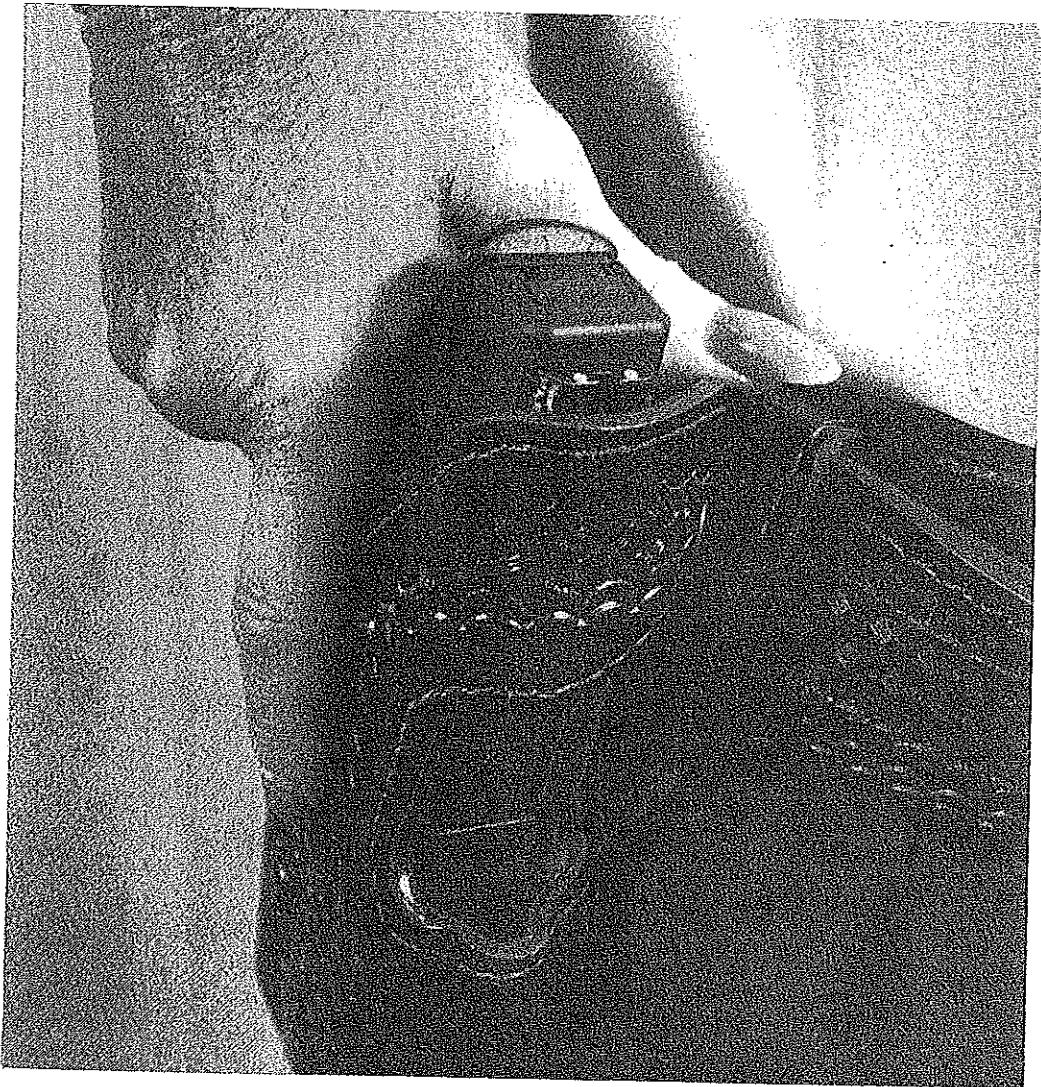
1. Do not holster until sure the situation has stabilized.
2. Before returning the firearm to the ready position, decock it. Once in the ready position, check the area again to make sure the situation has stabilized, then continue with the recovery procedure back to the holster.
3. The finger is alongside the trigger guard as the firearm is placed back into the holster.

4. The holstering process should be a one-handed operation without looking at the holster.

D. Close Shooting Techniques.

The feet should be flat on the ground, a little more than shoulder width apart (not on the toes or back on the heels) with the back fairly straight and leaning slightly forward. The shooting arm and hand should be forward of the body with the elbow bent and forearm horizontal to the ground. Whether shooting one-handed or two-handed, the procedure should be the same.

Since most people are right-handed and most right-handed, untrained people have a tendency to shoot to their left, we should encourage a quick step to the left by the officer as he draws his or her firearm. This movement should also include dropping down by bending at the knees (to reduce body size).



MALFUNCTIONS

I. INTRODUCTION

If a law enforcement officer has a reliable, well-maintained firearm and good quality ammunition, stoppages will be minimal. However, should a stoppage occur, you must be able to identify the malfunction and its causes, and take the necessary corrective action. Knowing how to correct malfunctions during a gunfight is critical. Your life and the life of a fellow officer or innocent bystander may depend upon your skill in this area.

II. REVOLVER

A. Stoppages; Types, Causes, Solutions.

1. Light hammer strike.

a. Causes and Solutions.

(1) Mainspring cut or loosened.

(a) Replace the mainspring.

(2) Strain screw loosened.

(a) Tighten the strain screw.

2. Lead shaving.

a. Out of time.

(1) Firearm continues to function and no immediate action drill required.

(2) Consult an armorer as soon as possible.

b. Worn cylinder stop.

(1) Correct by replacing the worn cylinder.

c. Lead accumulation in barrel or chambers.

(1) Carefully open the cylinder and clean out the lead accumulations in the barrel, chambers and forcing cone.

3. Rough Opening Cylinder

- a. Dirt.
 - (1) Clean out the dirt under the extractor with a clean toothbrush.
 - b. Out of adjustment.
 - (1) The extractor rod is loose. Force open the cylinder, tighten (counter-clockwise) the rod with your fingers, and continue firing.
4. Trigger will not recover.
- a. Dirt.
 - (1) Clean the area (rare occurrence).
 - b. Internal binding.
 - (1) Push the back of the trigger forward and resume firing again.
 - (2) Check with armorer as soon as possible.
5. Cylinder Fails to Turn.
- a. High primer.
 - (1) Force open the cylinder, visually check and feel for a bad cartridge. Dump all the rounds and reload, close the cylinder, and fire again.
 - b. Protruding bullet from a squib load which fails to enter the barrel completely.
 - (1) Force the protruding bullet back into the cylinder and fire again.
 - (2) Revert to a back-up firearm or (in combat) retreat to cover.

III. SEMI-AUTOMATIC

The prevention of semi-automatic firearm malfunctions and the ability to quickly clear any malfunctions comes through awareness and practice. Malfunctions occurring with the semi-automatic pistols are often the result of operator error. With proper maintenance and inspection most problems can be prevented (assuring your firearms will perform effectively when needed).

A. Stoppages, Types, Cause, Immediate Action Drill to Correct.

1. Failure to Feed.

a. Causes:

- (1) Failure to completely insert the magazine.
- (2) Faulty magazine or ammunition.
- (3) Failure to extract preceding round correctly.
- (4) Improper or no maintenance.
 - (a) Rails are dry or dirty.
 - (b) Obstructed or dirty chamber.

b. Immediate Action Drill:

- (1) Finger out of the trigger guard.
- (2) Tap, rack, bang.
 - (a) Tap the magazine. (Figure 42)
 - (b) Rack the slide briskly. (Figure 43)
 - (c) Resume firing or assess the situation. (Figure 44)

2. Failure to Fire.

a. Causes:

- (1) Improper or faulty ammunition.
- (2) Empty chamber.
- (3) Magazine not properly engaged or defective.
- (4) Slide not in battery.
- (5) Broken firing pin or pin spring.

b. Immediate Action Drill:

- (1) Take your finger out of the trigger guard.
- (2) Tap, rack, bang.



FIGURE 42



FIGURE 43

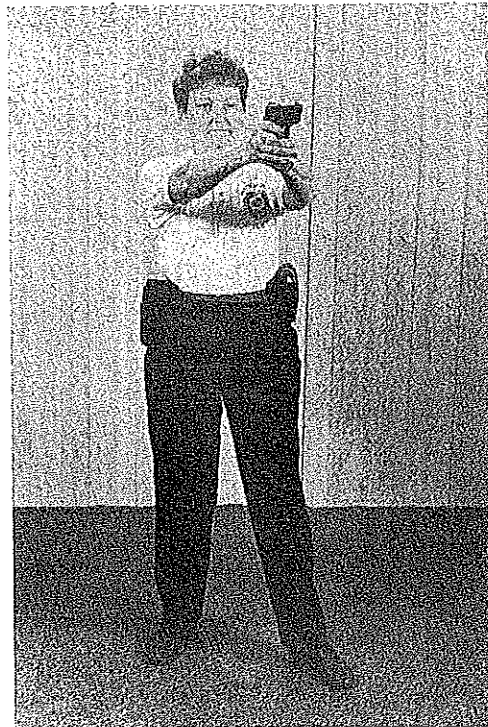


FIGURE 44

(3) For (4) above, clean firearm and lubricate.

(4) For (5) above, seek armorer repair.

3. Failure to Eject ("Stovepipe").

Easily recognized because the spent case usually blocks the line of sight as it protrudes from the ejection port.

a. Causes:

(1) Improper or faulty ammunition.

(2) Firearm dirty or not lubricated.

(3) Broken ejector. (Should be corrected by qualified armorer.)

To avoid these problems, maintain the firearm properly and check the firearm and ammunition periodically to make sure that the system is serviceable.

b. Immediate Action Drill:

(1) Take your finger out of the trigger guard.

(2) Accepted action drills include racking the slide to the rear or sweeping the spent case clear of the ejection port, thus releasing the slide to chamber a fresh round and fire. (Figures 45 & 46)

4. Failure to Extract Fired Casing.

a. Apparent if the slide is well out of battery. (Figure 47)

b. Immediate Action Drill.

(1) Take your finger out of the trigger guard.

(2) Lock the slide back. (Figure 48)

(3) Drop the magazine. (Figure 49)

(4) Work the slide. (Figure 50)

(a) Manually cycle the slide three times or until the empty casing falls out.

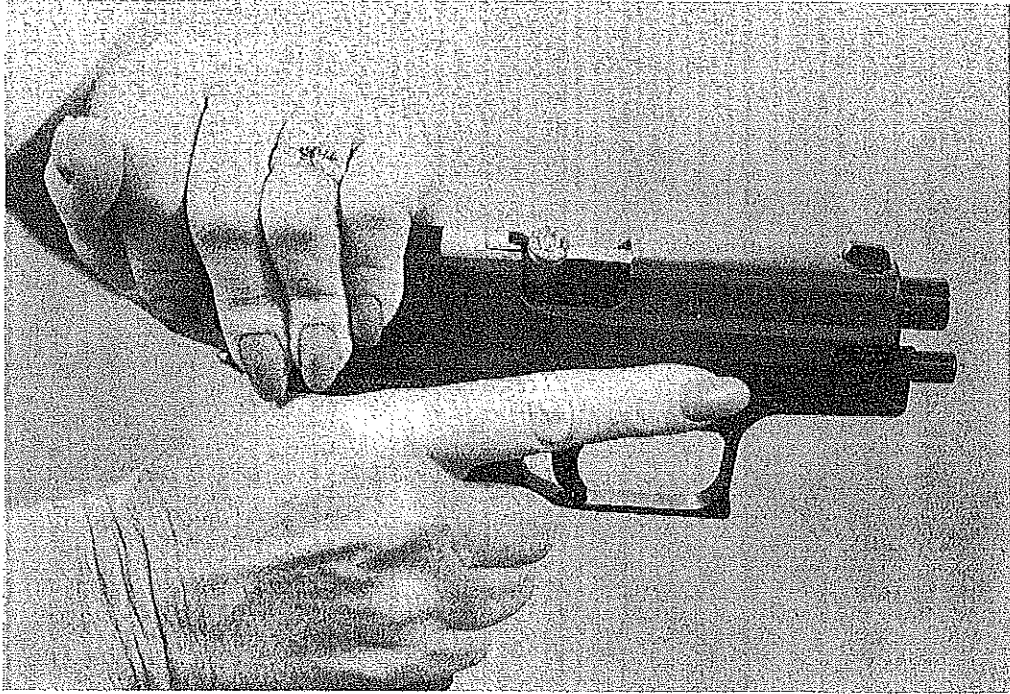


FIGURE 45

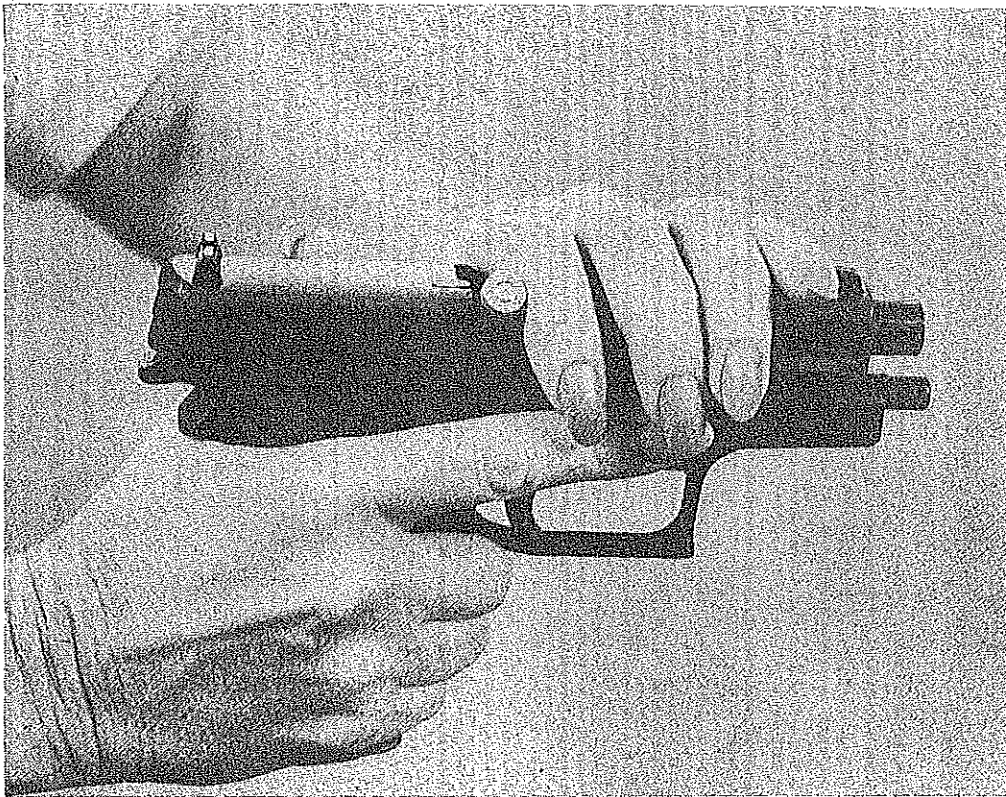


FIGURE 46



FIGURE 47 .



FIGURE 48 & 49

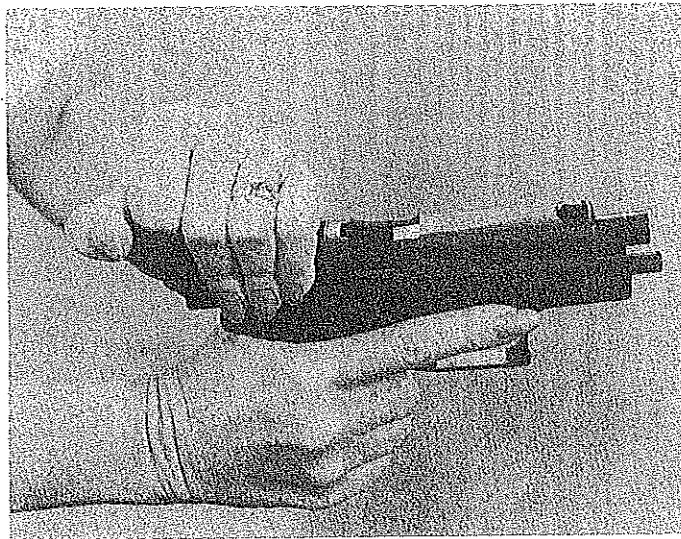


FIGURE 50

(b) If the slide is frozen and will not eject the round, hold the front part of the slide against an object and push the pistol forward, ejecting the case.

(5) Insert the magazine. (Figure 51)

(6) Charge the firearm. (Figure 52)

(7) Continue firing. (Figure 53)

Note: In regard to releasing the magazine, if the magazine will not release you can use the lip of another magazine to dislodge the first magazine. (Figure 54)

5. Ammunition Malfunctions.

a. High Primer.

(1) Do not force the trigger back.

b. Squib Load.

(1) Not enough powder to push the bullet out of the barrel. Do not fire another round. (Discuss possible combat exceptions and hazards)

c. Inverted Primer.

(1) Firearm will not fire.

d. Crimped or Damaged Case.

(1) May not fit into chamber or case may be weakened enough to cause a malfunction when discharged. Inspect the ammunition before loading.



FIGURE 51

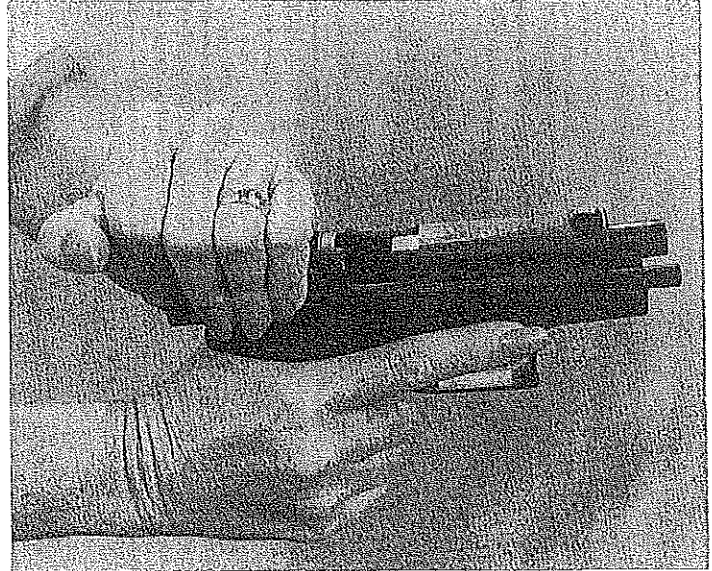


FIGURE 52

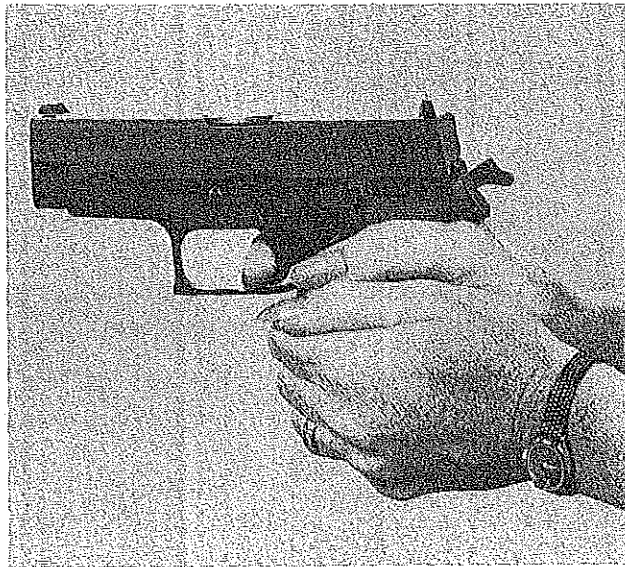


FIGURE 53



FIGURE 54

SHOTGUN

I. INTRODUCTION

The shotgun is a formidable law enforcement weapon. It is effective and versatile, having the potential for use as a rifle, shotgun, or gas gun. It is a superior weapon and is often relied on in high risk situations.

The shotgun can best be deployed as a defensive perimeter weapon in situations where containment is the objective. In responding to high risk situations, the immediate objective for the first officers on the scene is containment and securing a perimeter. In such situations the shotgun is an ideal weapon because of its effective range (for the trained user). Further, one should view the shotgun as a long gun or rifle. Such a perspective includes marksmanship skill as an inherent component. Ability to place shots effectively from a perimeter position is essential to the overall tactical plan which deployed the shotgun.

II. THE LAW ENFORCEMENT SHOTGUN

The law enforcement shotgun is either a pump or self-loader. It is 12 gauge, short barrel, and is virtually a straight tube without a choke. The three main parts of the shotgun are the stock, the receiver, and the barrel.

A. Loading and Unloading the Shotgun.

1. Load for Duty.

The shotgun, loaded for duty, does not have a round in the chamber. No shell should be chambered. Therefore, only the magazine is loaded full. (The magazine houses the ammunition.)

- a. The safety should be engaged. (Figure 55)
- b. Release the bolt out of battery and visually check to ensure no round is in the chamber. (Figure 56)
- c. Visually and physically inspect the chamber and inspect the magazine.
- d. Make sure the slide is forward and the safety is on.
- e. Load shells into the loading port by placing a shell against the carrier, pressing the shell inward with the thumb until it snaps past the shell latch. (Figure 57) Repeat the process until the magazine is filled (the regular magazine holds four shells).

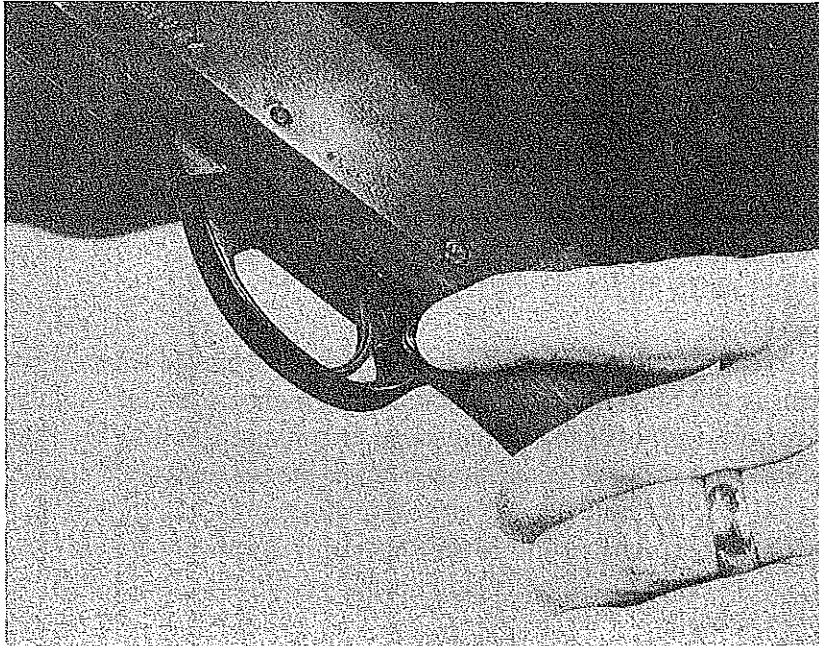


FIGURE 55

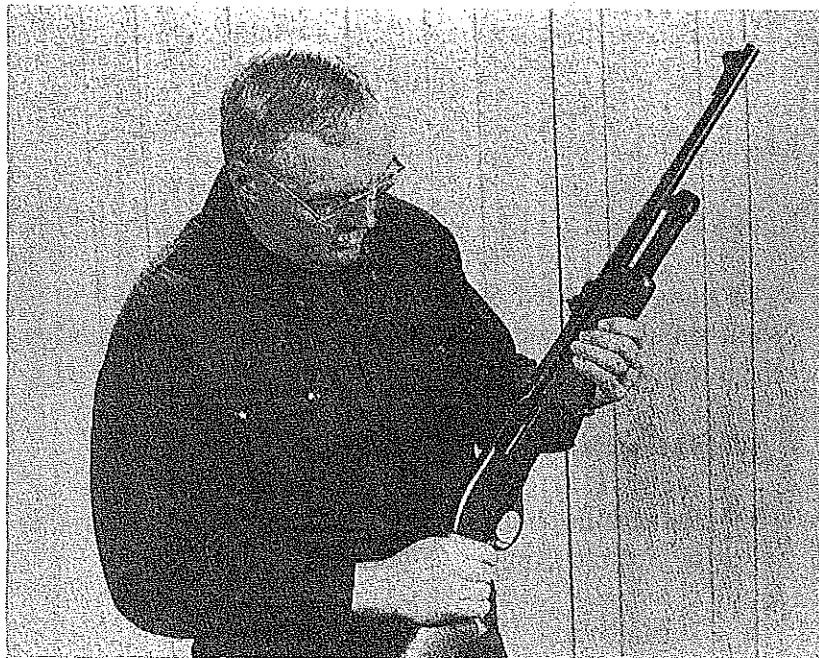


FIGURE 56



FIGURE 57

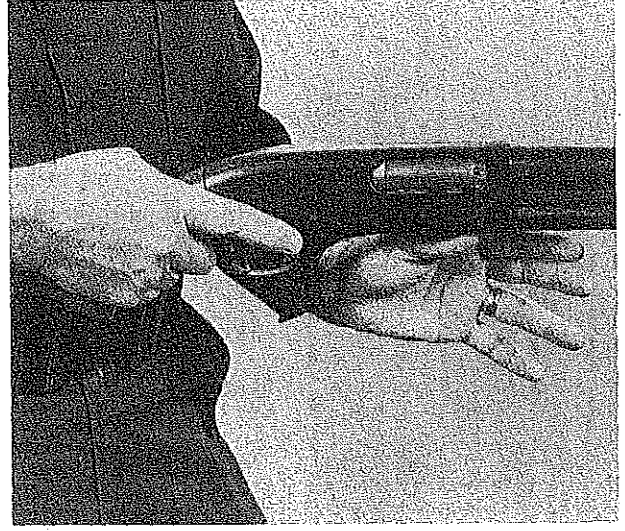


FIGURE 58

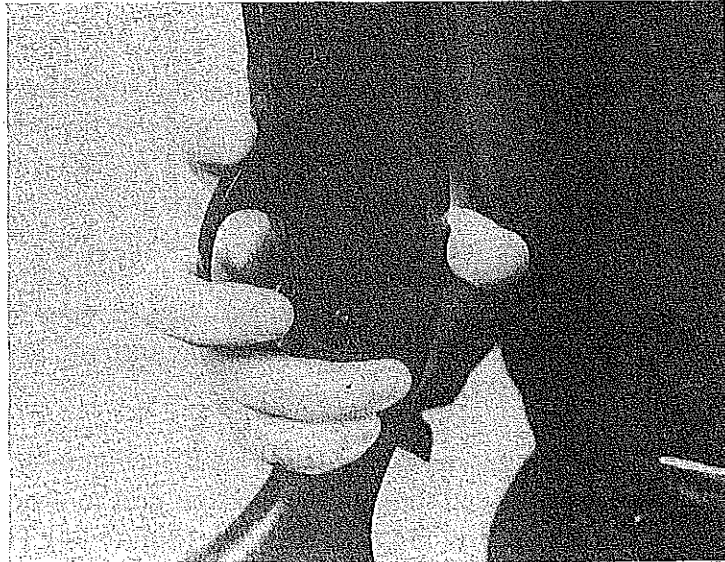


FIGURE 59

- f. The thumb is pressed into the receiver to approximately the first joint. (Figure 58)
- g. The shell is held in the magazine by the shell latch on the side of the receiver.

2. Loading the Chamber or Barrel.

- a. To load a round into the chamber depress the action release lever. (Figure 59) If the weapon is uncocked, just pump in the first round.
- b. Sharply, and in a continuous motion, pull the slide action to its rear most position and then all the way forward again.

CAUTION: If there is a shell in the firing chamber and the weapon is cocked. Double check to assure that the safety is on. The safety should be on before a round is chambered and should not be released until you intend to fire the weapon.

3. Combat Loading.

- a. In a combat situation the officer should always reload from cover if possible. The weapon should be charged and ready. The next phase is to load the magazine.
- b. The officer's attention should be on the aggressor with the shotgun mounted on the strong side, slightly above the belt line and controlled by the strong arm. (Figure 60) Obtain a shell with the weak hand and load through the loading port. (Figure 61)
 - (1) It can be accomplished by finding the front of the trigger guard with the off-hand thumb and then moving forward. This will guide the shooter to the loading port and assist in quick, smooth reloading.
- c. Should the gun be empty (slide back), (Figure 62) the first round should be loaded through the ejection port to charge the weapon. (Figure 63) Run the slide forward. (Figure 64) This charges the gun and you are ready to shoot. The safety should be on until you are ready to fire.
- d. Continue loading the magazine through the loading port. The thumb is pressed into the magazine to approximately the first joint. The officer's attention continues to be on the threat and if necessary he/she is ready to shoot.

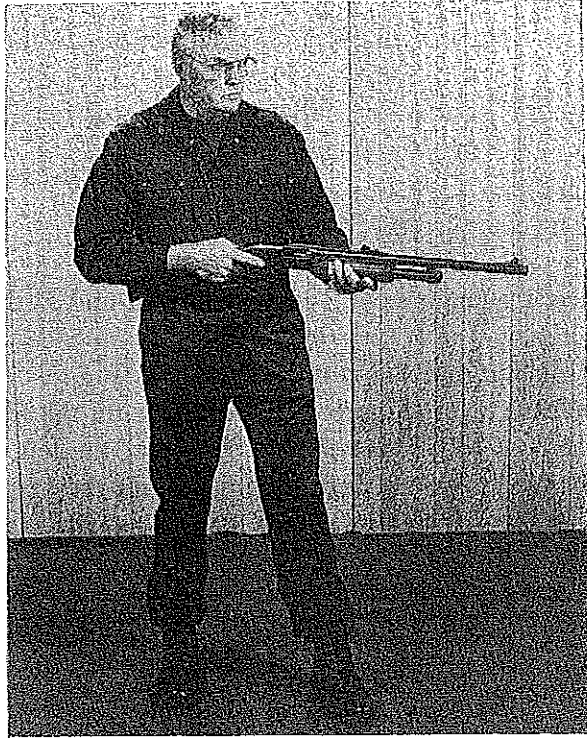


FIGURE 60.



FIGURE 61

- e. The weapon is loaded, charged and ready for action.

Note: Some departmental policies differ. You must adhere to your department's directives.

4. Unloading An Uncharged Weapon.

- a. The magazine is loaded without a round in the chamber.
- b. Push the safety button to the right. (Figure 55) Activate the slide release lever (Figure 59) while placing the left hand on the wood of the fore-end, with the little finger of the left hand at the back of the wooden fore-end and in contact with the magazine tube. (Figure 65) The other three fingers are on the wood of the fore-end and the left thumb is over the top of the barrel for control.
- c. As you start the slide to the rear, push the carrier up (Figure 67) until it clears the magazine tube opening.
- d. After the first shell is dropped, the next shell is held in the magazine by the shell latch. Locate the shell latch on the lower right side, inside of the receiver. (Figure 66) Press it into the receiver and the next shell will release and drop down into your hand.
- e. Visually and physically check the chamber and the magazine tube to determine that both the chamber and the magazine are empty.
- f. Leave the action open and safety on.

Caution: Never unload the shotgun by ejecting the rounds through the chamber opening. This can cause damage to the round or cause a discharge.

5. Unloading A Charged Weapon (round chambered).

- a. Insure that the safety is on.
- b. Activate the slide release lever (Figure 59), and place the left hand on the fore-end in the same manner as before. Move the slide s-l-o-w-l-y to the rear until you feel the little finger of the left hand make contact with the bottom front of the receiver . (Figure 65)
- c. The previously chambered round will be starting to kick-out of the ejection port. (Figure 65)
- d. Remove the chambered round and push the carrier up. (Figure 67)

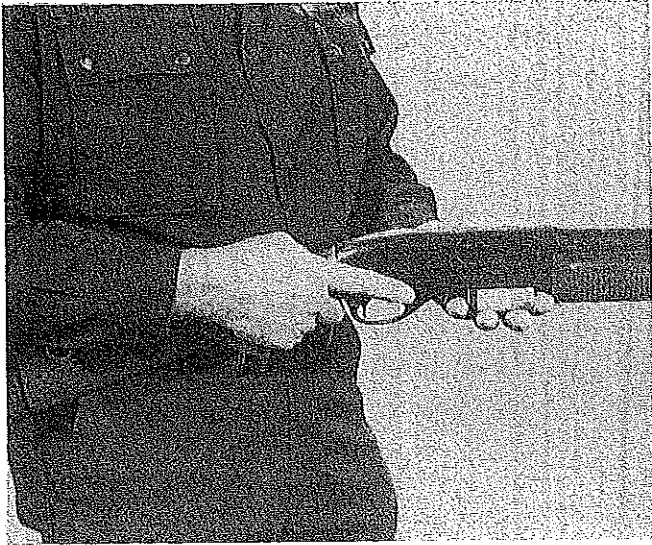


FIGURE 62

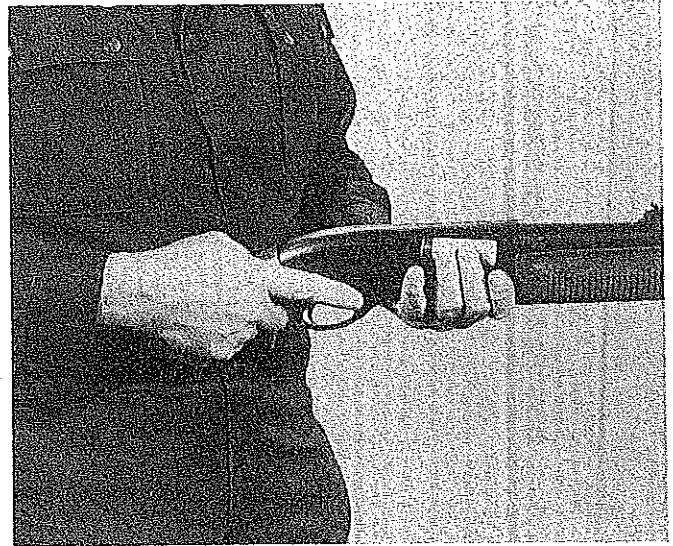


FIGURE 63



FIGURE 64



FIGURE 65

- e. Move the little finger of the left hand out from between the bottom front of the receiver and the wooden fore-end and move the slide completely to the rear. (Figure 69)
- f. When the slide locks to the rear a round will release from the magazine. (Figure 69)
- g. Locate the shell stop (Figure 66) and continue unloading from the magazine.

B. The Shotgun (Range and Lethal Capabilities).

1. The shot spread.

- a. The maximum range at which a person could be killed if struck by one or more pellets from a shotgun is approximately 200 yards; however, the maximum effective range is 100 yards.
- b. Most combat firing occurs under 20 yards.
- c. Test results indicate that an accurately fired shotgun can place all 9 to 12 pellets of a #00 buckshot shell in a human size target at 20 yards or less. After that the shot pattern spreads rapidly.
- d. When firing at a greater distance the officer must consider the proximity of innocent bystanders and shot spread.
- e. Before firing at a fleeing felon, the officer must consider the following factors:
 - (1) Distance.
 - (2) Probable shot spread.
 - (3) Proximity of innocent bystanders.
 - (4) Background the officer is firing into. (Type of building construction and occupancy of area beyond suspect.)

2. Shot or load.

- a. Description: The most common size shot used for general police duty is #00 buck. This shot shell contains 9 to 12 separate lead spheres, each approximately .32 caliber in size.
- b. When used as an anti-personnel weapon, the shotgun with #00 buck is



FIGURE 66



FIGURE 67



FIGURE 68

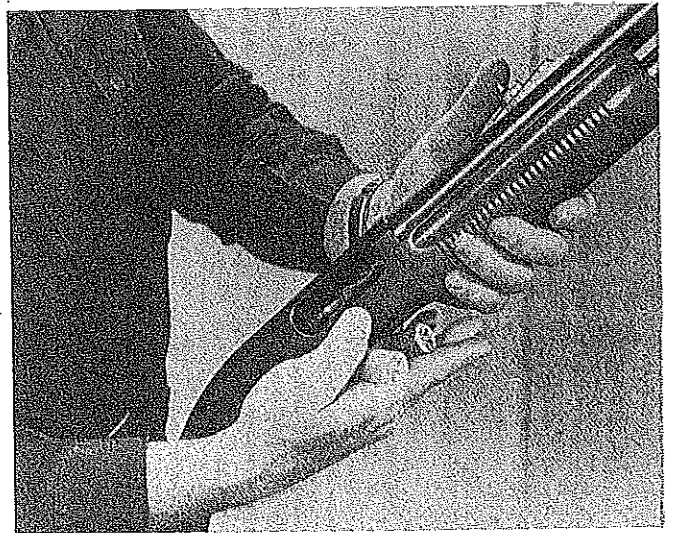


FIGURE 69

an effective man-stopper.

c. At close range, no other police weapon matches its shocking power.

3. Distinct advantages over other police weapons.

a. In combat situations with rapidly moving targets, little time to sight, and poor lighting. The shotgun, with its multiple projectiles and massive shocking power, is superior to other types of police firearms.

b. Its firepower compares favorably with 9 to 12, .32 caliber revolver bullets.

4. Penetration.

a. At 25 yards or less:

(1) It will penetrate most apartment house metal doors.

(2) It will penetrate the rear trunk door of an automobile.

(3) At 6 feet, the shot charge can tear a lock off a heavy metal door, or with two or more well placed shots at the same distance carry away the hinges or door itself.

5. Spread.

a. A pattern (the dispersion of pellets) of buckshot becomes greater as the distance to the target increases.

(1) With #00 buckshot, all pellets will remain in a 6-7 inch circle when the weapon is fired from 7 yards (#4 buck slightly greater).

(2) At 15 yards, the pattern expands to a 15- 18 inch circle (#4 buck slightly greater).

(3) At 25 yards, the pattern has enlarged to a 36-inch circle (again, #4 buck slightly greater).

(4) At 40 yards, the recommended maximum range for police use, 5 to 7 pellets will remain in a 30-inch circle (#4 buck will place more pellets in 30-inch circle).

Note: Number 4 buckshot is smaller than #00 buckshot; 27 pellets of .24-.25 caliber vs. 9 pellets of .32-.33 caliber in a standard 12ga. shell.

III. SHOTGUN SHOOTING PRINCIPLES

A. Stance.

1. Feet should be spread approximately 12 to 15 inches apart (width of shoulders) to a line somewhat to the left of the target. About 45 degrees. (Figure 70)
2. Position the feet as the gun is brought up. (Figure 71)
3. The weapon should be brought to the cheek first, then back to the shoulder.
4. As the gun is being mounted (brought to the shoulder), the barrel is being pointed in the direction of the target.

B. Sight alignment.

1. In tracking a moving target with a shotgun, the classical aiming act is not required.
2. If a shooter closes or partially closes one eye when sighting at a target, he is said to be aiming the shotgun.
3. If he keeps both eyes open, then he is said to be looking down the barrel.
 - a. One advantage of the looking technique in combat shooting is that the shooter who keeps both eyes open does not need either front or rear sights since he sees neither of them deliberately; instead, he sees only the mass of the muzzle with relation to the movement of the target.
 - b. The looking technique is especially advantageous at night and in low visibility.

C. Trigger Control.

1. The most desirable trigger reaction is the fastest possible and the most descriptive term is "slap".
2. The trigger is controlled as in fast double- action revolver shooting.
3. Having assumed the correct stance and having achieved proper sight alignment, the trigger is squeezed - or mashed - by a steady, firm pressure with the index finger against the trigger.
4. Unlike rifle shooting, the tip of the index finger is not used on the trigger of a shotgun. The finger should be curled around the trigger so that the trigger

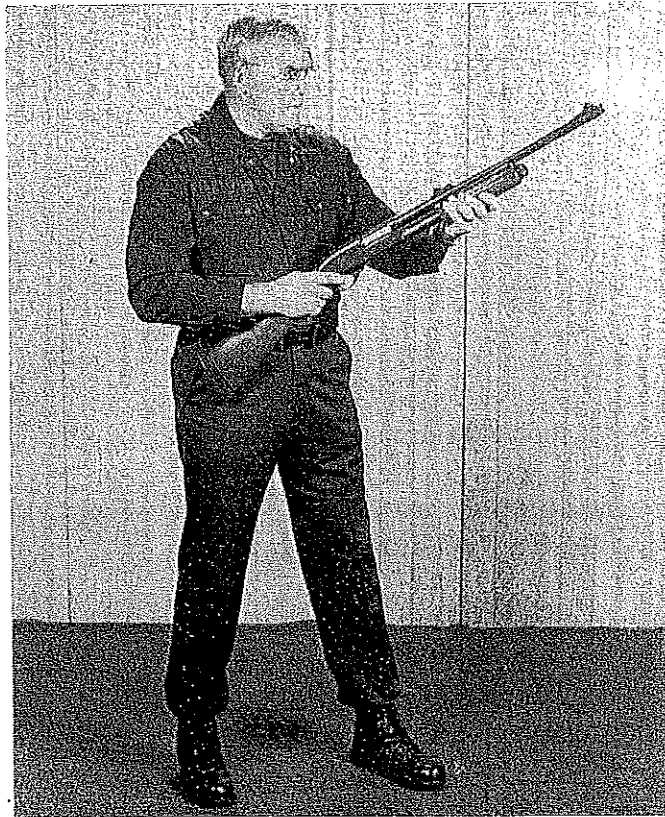


FIGURE 70

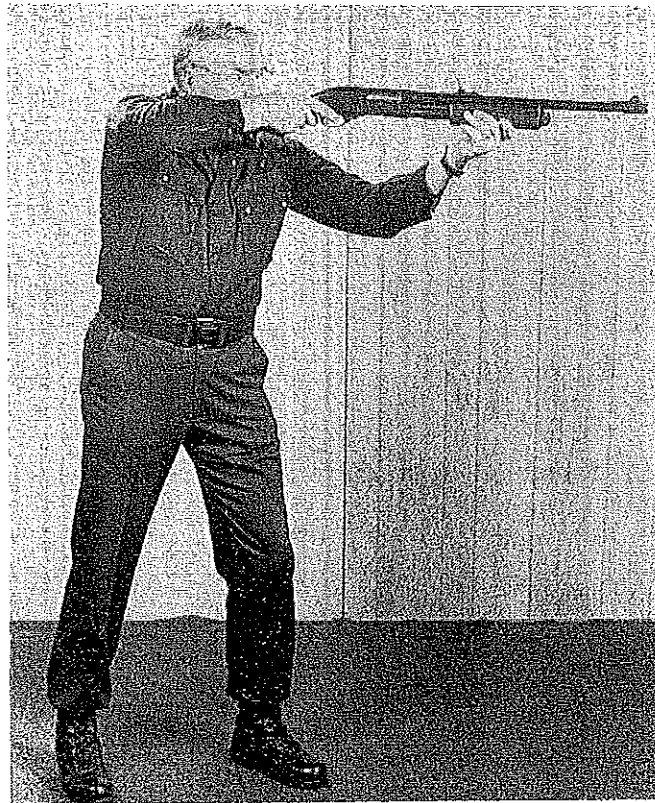


FIGURE 71

is in the crease of the first joint.

D. Follow-through.

1. Follow-through is a continuation of proper stance, breath control, sight alignment, and trigger control for a split second after the shot has been fired.
2. It is the procedure that most effectively enables one to call shots and detect errors in position.

E. Hip-shooting.

1. Vision should be fixed on the target. (Figure 60)
2. Lower vision picks up shotgun.
3. The shotgun should be held very firmly at the wrist of shotgun and at the fore-end.
4. The Shotgun should be held parallel to the ground in most cases.
5. The shotgun stock should be held parallel to the shooter's right forearm, if right-handed; left forearm, if left-handed. (Figure 60)
6. To prevent malfunctions in multiple shooting, be sure to make a full, hard, positive "rack" of the slide action.

F. Point shoulder (Standing).

1. Sight alignment - groove rear, bead front.
2. Stance: Body faced slightly to the right of the target, very similar to the rifle stance (boxer stance).
 - a. Weight forward on the leading foot.(Fig. 71)
 - b. Feet spread 12-15 inches (shoulder width).
 - c. No exaggerated leaning into the weapon.
3. The pistol grip of the stock should be held firmly, thus forcing the stock tightly against the shoulder. (Figure 71-A)
4. In this position the shotgun is parallel to the ground.

G. Kneeling.

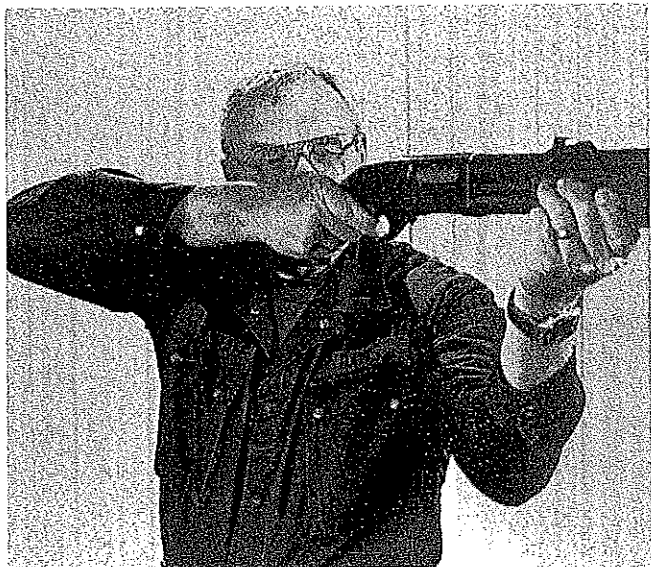


FIGURE 71-A



FIGURE 72

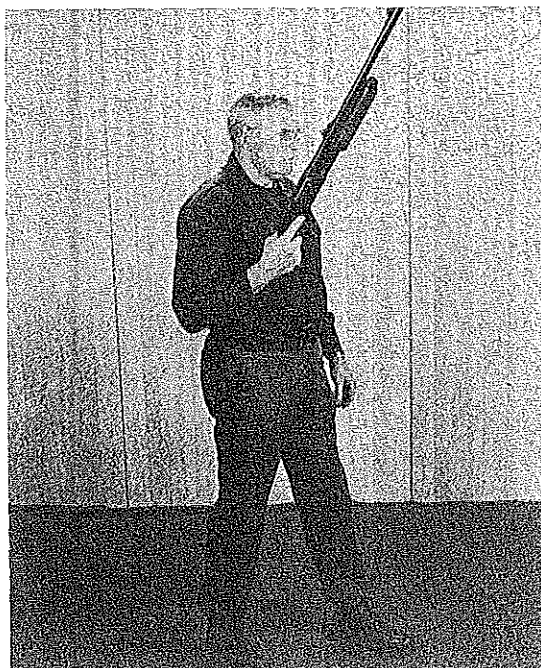


FIGURE 73

1. Getting into position.
 - a. Half-face to the strong hand side (45 degrees).
 - b. Drop to one knee (strong hand side).
 - c. The left knee supports the left arm two or three inches below the elbow. The right elbow is not supported, and may be allowed to relax into the most comfortable position.(Fig. 72)
 - d. This is the common military kneeling position.

H. Carrying a Shotgun on Foot.

1. Guard position/assembly carry. (Figure 73)

Hold the shotgun firmly by its pistol grip with your strong hand. Rest the butt on your hip. The muzzle should be pointing up.

2. Port arms position. (Figure 74)

Hold the shotgun pistol grip with your strong hand; hold the slide or forearm with your weak hand. The shotgun should be held close to your chest at about a 45 degree angle. Rest your trigger finger across the outside of the trigger guard.

3. High ready position. (Figure 75)

You assume the high ready position from the port arms position. This is accomplished by assuming a Weaver stance, dropping the stock of the shotgun to the level of your strong-side forearm, and raising the barrel to eye level so you are looking over the front bead. (Figure 75) Use this position when going into an area of unspecified threat.

4. Low Ready Position. (Figure 75-A)

The butt of the stock is placed into the strong shoulder while the weapon is held down toward the ground at approximately a 45 degree angle. Used when going into an area of a specific threat.

IV. STOPPAGES/MALFUNCTIONS

The following are the most common stoppages that result in a temporary condition where the weapon malfunctions.

- A. Short shucking or stroking.

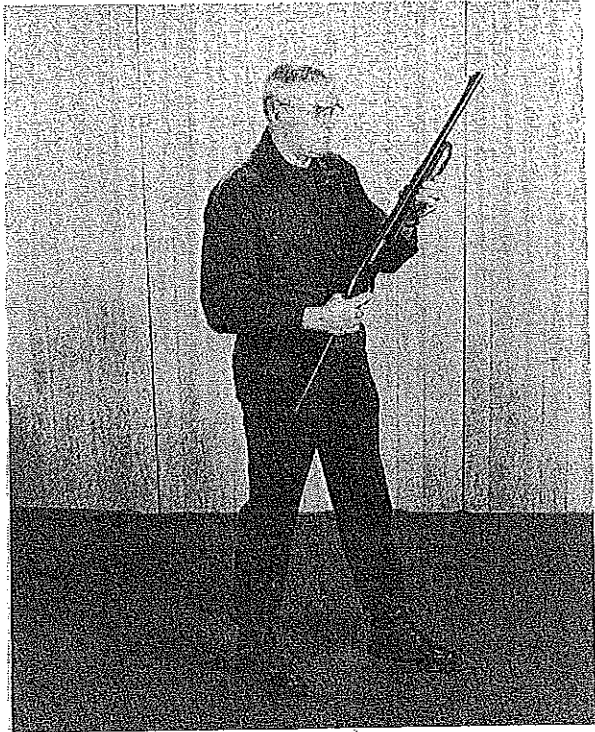


FIGURE 74

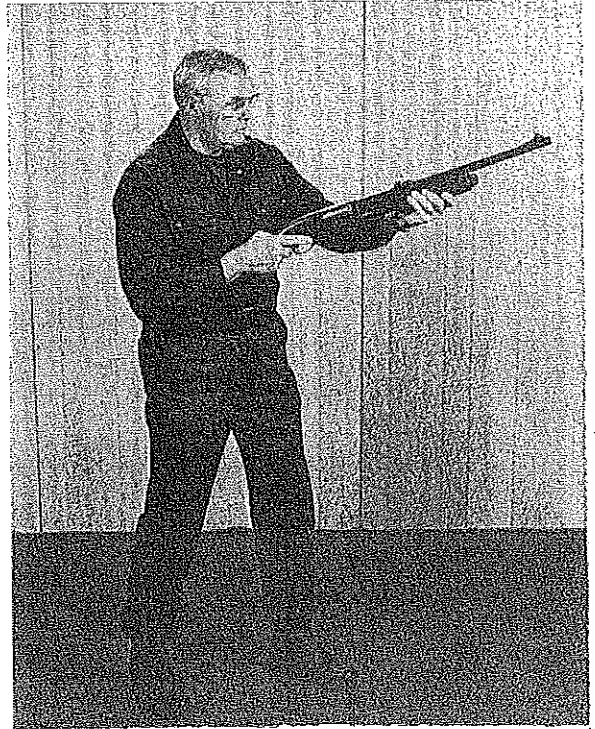
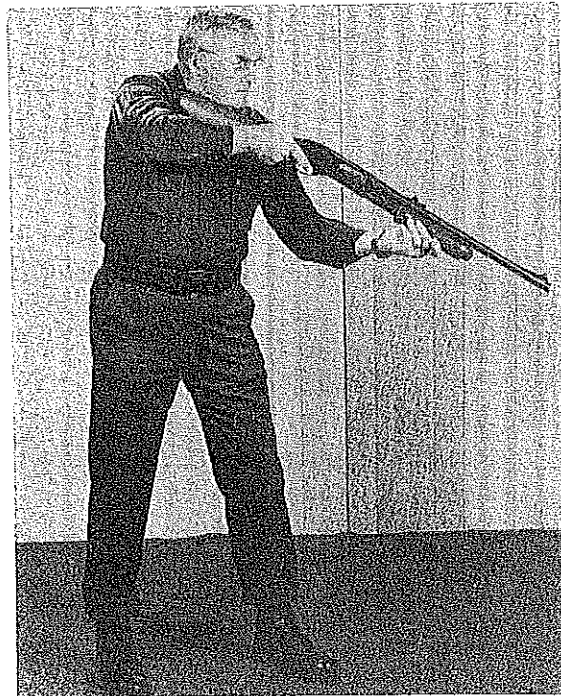


FIGURE 75



75-A

1. Cause.

After the gun has been fired the fired casing. However, before the fired casing is chambered, the shooter runs the action to be fired, but without a chambered casing.

2. Result.

The shotgun will respond with a 'stovepipe' condition.

3. Immediate Action Drill.

All that is necessary is to re-cycle the action.

B. Stovepipe.

1. Cause.

After the weapon has been fired, the fired casing is not chambered slowly. The fired casing is not chambered into the weapon. The situation is further exacerbated if the casing is chambered too quickly. (Figure 76)

2. Result.

It is easy to detect because the fired casing is visible protruding from the weapon. The fired casing inhibits the weapon from firing.

3. Immediate Action Drill.

Bring the forehand back and wip the action forward as the hand comes to the rear. (1) This is done while firing.

C. Backward loading.

1. Cause.

This is the most difficult to deal with because it happens when the shooter is under stress and the fired casing is chambered with the brass portion of the round protruding from the chamber but it cannot be chambered.

2. Result.



FIGURE 76

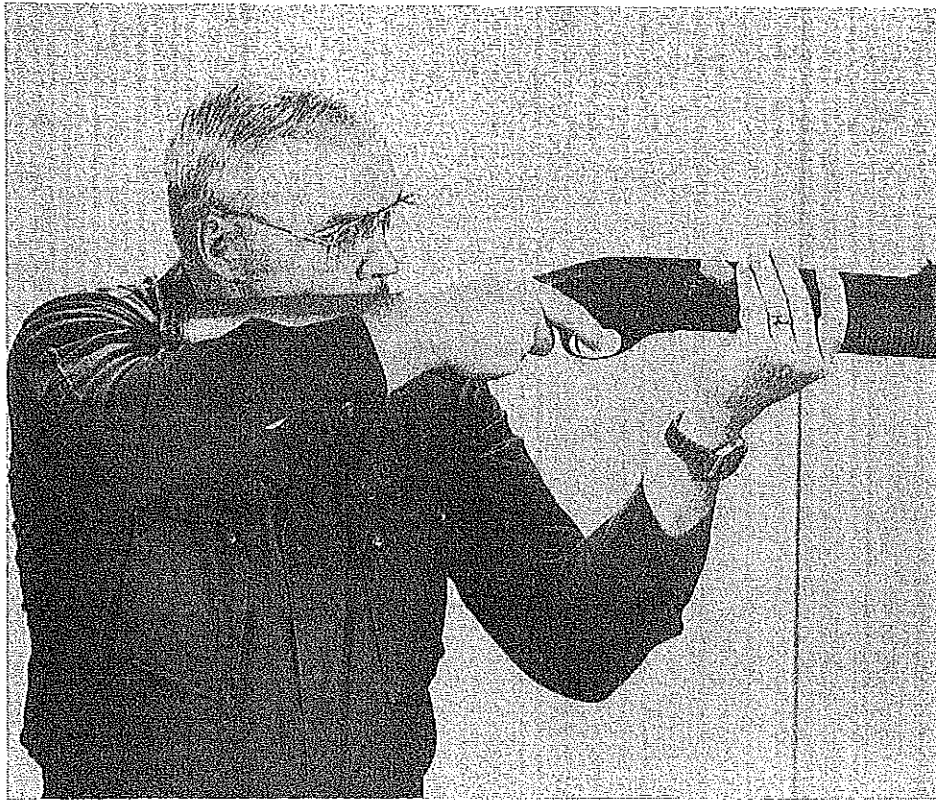


FIGURE 77

Round cannot be chambered into the weapon. The action won't close and appears to be jammed.

3. Immediate Action Drill.

Take alternative measures such as getting rid of the weapon. Rely on the primary back-up weapon. Correction of this situation is too time consuming to use in combat if there is any other alternative.

V. CLEANING AND FUNCTIONAL CHECK OF THE SHOTGUN

A. Make the weapon safe.

1. Check to see that the safety is on and the weapon is unloaded.
2. Open the action.
3. Check to insure that the weapon is clear of ammunition and obstructions.

B. Clean the shotgun.

1. Use a cleaning rod and nylon bristle brush to clean the barrel.
2. Dip the brush into solvent and brush back it and forth the length of the barrel to loosen sediment. Keep excessive solvent from getting onto the working mechanisms.
3. Swab the barrel with patches until one remains clean and dry.
4. Use solvent soaked patches and toothpicks to clean the action area:
 - a. Firing pin.
 - b. Carrier ramp.
 - c. Slide action.

Wipe off excessive solvent and fingerprints with a dry rag.

C. Functional check.

1. Make sure the action is open, slide is back, safety on, and the weapon is empty. The shooter should check the magazine and chamber for rounds.
2. Remove the magazine cap. (Figure 78)

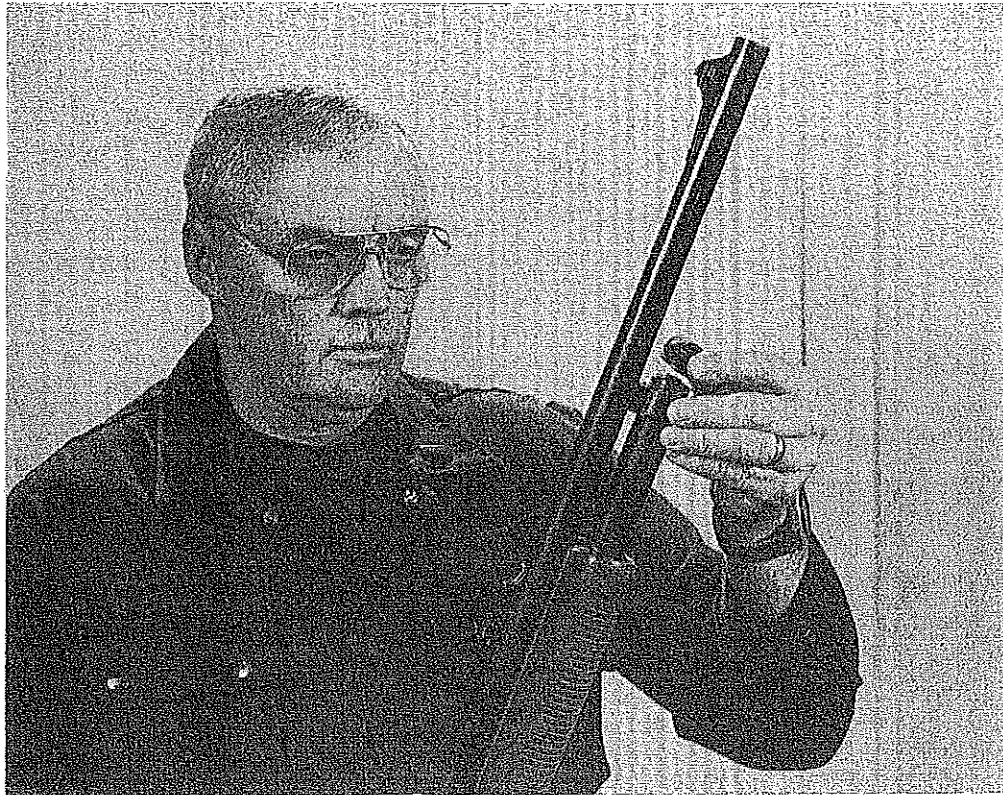


FIGURE 78

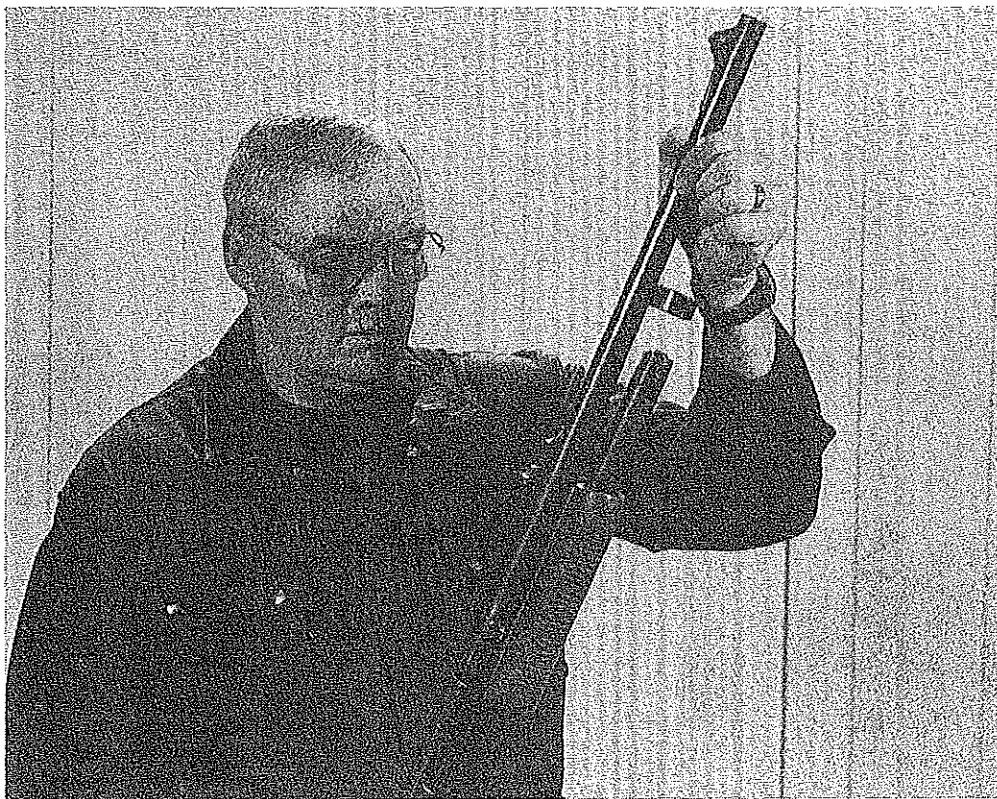


FIGURE 79

3. Remove the barrel and inspect it. (Figure 79) The barrel should come off easily by pulling straight up. Check for obstructions and dirt.
4. Replace the magazine cap. (Figure 80) (The cap prevents you from pulling the slide assembly off the gun.)
5. Push the slide slowly forward until locked in place. This prevents the action from becoming disassembled. The weapon is now cocked. (Figure 81)
6. The safety is a trigger block only. Check the safety by pulling the trigger. The firing pin is not blocked from the primer when the safety is on. THEREFORE, DROPPING THE WEAPON OR STRIKING THE STOCK SHARPLY MAY CAUSE A ROUND TO DISCHARGE. Release the safety and place your finger on the bolt in front of the firing pin. (Fig. 82) Pull the trigger to insure that the firing pin is operational. (On the Mossberg the safety does block the hammer.)
7. Place the slide to the rear and the safety on.
8. Remove the magazine cap in order to replace the barrel.
9. Replace the barrel and magazine cap (tighten only thumb tight). Only by firing the weapon can you determine total operational status of the shotgun.

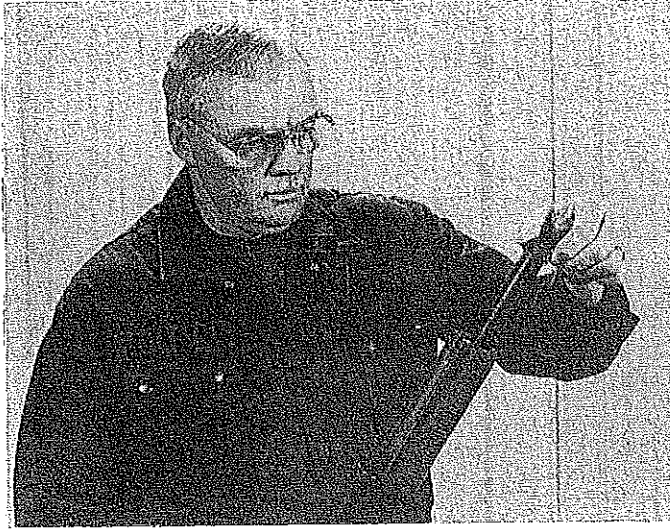


FIGURE 80



FIGURE 81

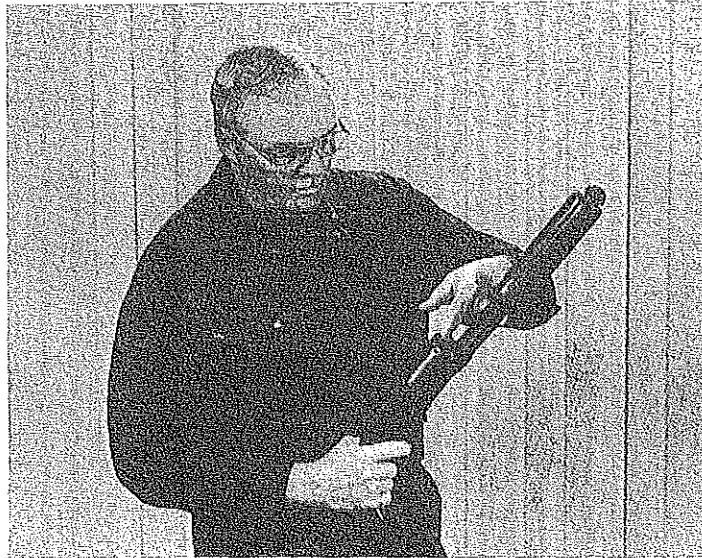
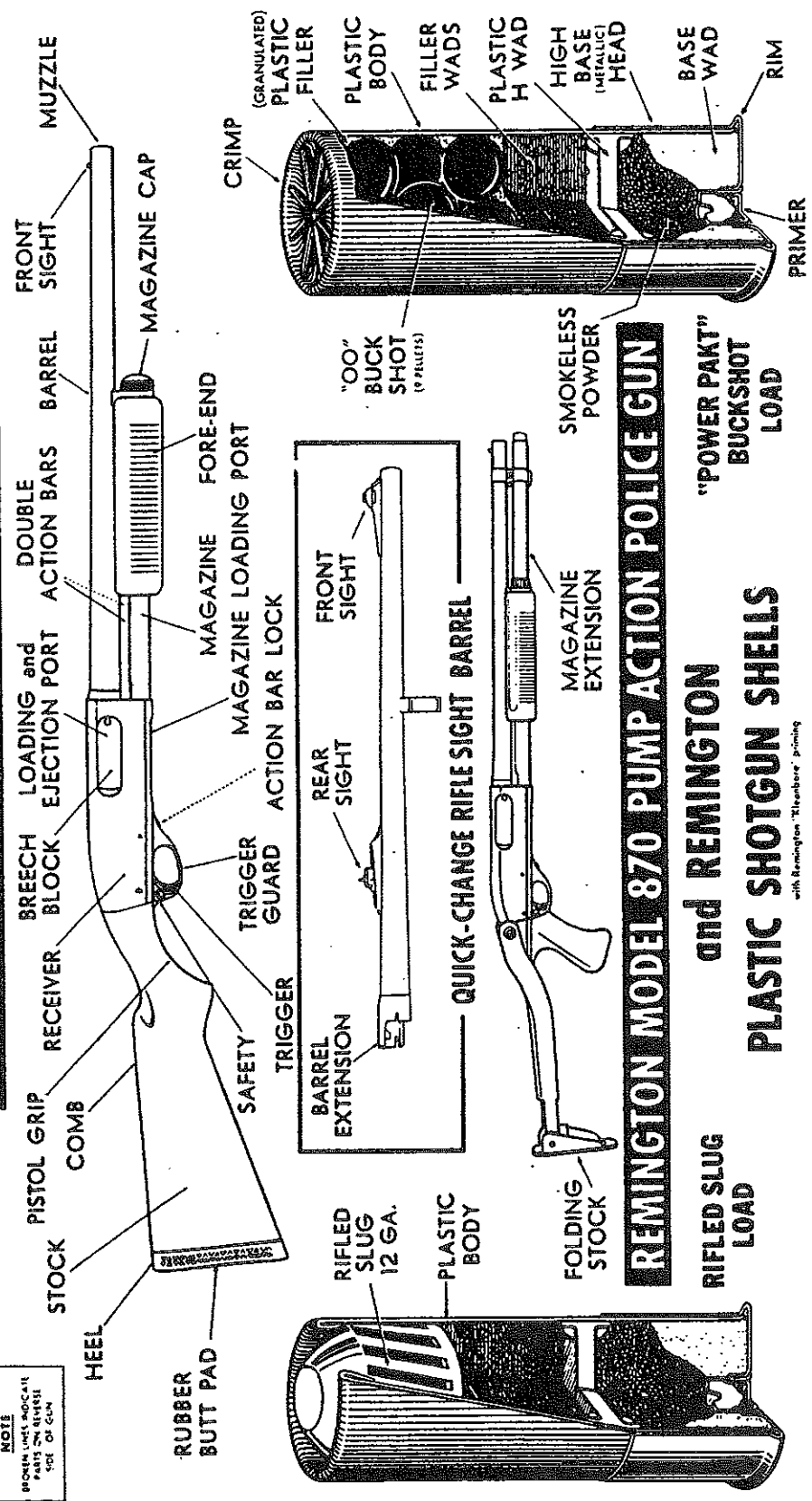


FIGURE 82

NOMENCLATURE

NOTE
DOTTED LINES INDICATE
PARTS OF THE
SHOT OR SLUG



REMINGTON MODEL 870 PUMP ACTION POLICE GUN

RIFLED SLUG LOAD
and REMINGTON
"POWER PAKT"
BUCKSHOT LOAD
PLASTIC SHOTGUN SHELLS

with Remington "Flexbar" Drilling



LOW LIGHT AND NIGHT SHOOTING TECHNIQUES

I. INTRODUCTION

There are many times that the law enforcement officer will find himself/herself in a reduced light situation. Many shootings occur in dim light or the absence of light. This is true even during daylight hours. Techniques used in night or low-light situations need to be developed.

A. Working High Risk in Darkness

1. To see without light, relax and scan the area as problems arise when trying to locate targets, especially identifying hostile targets.
 2. Depth perception at night is distorted.
 - a. Small and/or dull objects seem further away.
 - b. Large and or/ bright objects seem closer.
 3. Avoid running at night if possible. Movement should be slower and with less noise.
 4. Use the light to your advantage. Keep in the dark as you move toward your target.
 5. If possible, approach the target, so that the target is either back lighted or side lighted.
 6. The closer to the ground you are the less likely you will become silhouetted.
 7. If you remain in the shadows you will blend in with the surroundings, and would be more difficult to detect.

a. Back Lighting

This silhouettes target. The target is between you and the light.

b. Angle Lighting

This can silhouette the target, give off shadows of your target or it can flatten your target out, depending on your viewing position and the angle of light on target.

c. Overhead lighting

This creates shadows of your target.

d. Front Lighting

c. Overhead lighting.

This creates shadows from your target.

d. Front lighting.

This tends to flatten your target. The further away you are the harder it will be to see the target because it will tend to blend in with the surroundings.

8. The eye picks up an illuminated image in 1/25th of a second.

9. Shooting should generally be limited to distances of 25 feet or closer.

a. Inside 25 feet there should be enough light to assess whether the aggressor is armed and represents a threat.

b. Depth perception becomes more difficult beyond 25 feet.

c. Target identification is also more difficult beyond 25 feet.

10. The subconscious mind will respond faster than the conscious mind. Allow the subconscious to work for you.

II. SHOOTING TECHNIQUE

A. Target Identification.

It is necessary to clearly identify your target. Through practice and training, you can deliver accurate shots on a target without aiming; bullets will go where you are looking, even though the adversary is only a dim shadow. Consider the background and anticipate where the shots may land.

1. Bring your firearm to a natural shooting position.

2. Look at the low center of target (when sights can not be seen).

3. Fire when the firearm comes into firing position.

4. Multiple Shots.

a. Rounds are fired in pairs.

b. The firearm is brought up to eye level.

c. The two shot process is to be re-initiated if there is an interruption

before firing the second shot.

5. Do not alter your:
 - a. Normal stance.
 - b. Normal grip/hold on the firearm.
 - c. Normal shooting position.

6. Use Flashlight Intermittently.
 - a. Lock on the target.
 - b. When light is on, align your sights and pull the trigger.
 - c. When the flashlight is turned off, move or use cover.

LEGAL ASPECTS

I. INTRODUCTION

- A. The first and foremost duty of a law enforcement officer, in regard to the use of deadly force, is the preservation of life. Resisting and attack come in many forms, with a wide variety of intensity and threat levels. An officer is expected to tailor his/her reaction from a range of options using only enough force to stop the suspect's hostile actions and gain control and no more. With training and experience an officer can manage whatever threat the aggressor presents.

II. FORCE

A. Definitions.

1. Reasonable force:

That force which is necessary and appropriate to the circumstances, short of deadly force, used to effect an arrest.

2. Deadly force:

That force that is likely to cause death or great bodily harm.

B. Deadly Force.

1. Justification of Use of Deadly Force:

a. Ability:

Suspect possesses the ability to cause serious bodily injury or death.

b. Opportunity:

Suspect has the opportunity or proximity to carry out life-threatening behavior.

c. Imminent Jeopardy:

The life threatening situation is immediate (occurring right now).

d. Preclusion:

You have reasonably exhausted all other avenues of apprehension or control. Your action is a last resort.

III. DEPARTMENTAL POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

A. A Departments First and Foremost Duty to the Public is the Preservation of Life.

1. Officers should exhaust all reasonable means before resorting to deadly force.
2. Deadly force shall be considered a last resort rather than an alternative.
3. If there is any doubt -- Don't Shoot.

B. Deadly Force Justified.

1. To defend yourself or others.
2. When an officer has probable cause to believe a fleeing suspect has committed a crime involving the infliction or threatened infliction of serious physical harm and when necessary to prevent escape and the officer (when feasible) has given some warning.

C. Prohibited Use of Firearms.

1. Firing into crowds.
2. Firing into doors, windows or openings where a suspect is not clearly visible.
3. Warning shots.
4. Firing at or from a moving vehicle unless such action is in response to a threat to life.
5. In heavily populated areas unless in response to a threat to life.

D. Best Rule of Thumb.

1. Shoot only in defense of life; yours or anothers.

E. Drawing a Firearm.

1. Nothing in a department policy should preclude an officer from drawing a firearm in a dangerous or life-threatening situation.

IV. THE USE OF LETHAL FORCE BY LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

The use of lethal force is generally justified to prevent death, to prevent great bodily injury to the police officer or a third party and, in some cases, to prevent the commission of a forcible felony where great bodily injury or death is likely.

A. The three basic tests of evaluating whether lethal force should be used are:

1. Does the person have the ability to cause death or great bodily harm?

Generally, this will require that the person be armed, but there could be exceptions, e.g., an officer of small stature who confronts a 250 pound adversary on the roof of a five story building would be justified in using lethal force if the subject threatens to throw the officer off the roof. Or if he ignores the officer's orders to "stop!", and comes into position to grab the officer.

2. Does the person have the opportunity to cause death or great bodily harm?

Distance is generally a factor, but again there are exceptions: A man holding a knife by the handle and standing 10 feet away threatening the officer would probably not have the opportunity to injure the officer. However, if the same man is moving toward the officer's position it might create all of the elements of jeopardy for justification to shoot. The threat must be immediate.

3. Is the officer or a third person in jeopardy?

Test: Would any "reasonable" person, who if presented with the same facts that the officer was presented with at that time, have reached the same conclusion that the officer did?

V. "FLEEING FELONS": THREE GENERAL APPROACHES TO THE USE OF DEADLY FORCE

The details of laws passed by state legislatures in individual states concerning the use of deadly force by law enforcement officers vary greatly. So do the details of the rules that have been judiciously adopted by the courts in individual states, either in the absence of written laws or in the course of interpreting what relativity these written laws have in particular circumstances. There are, however, three broad general approaches to this question in the United States today:

Note: It is important, of course, for the officer to know which of these approaches his/her jurisdiction follows.

1. The common Law Approach:

The "fleeing felon" rule (modified by *Tennessee vs. Garner*).

Deadly force can be used against those engaged in a crime which is a felony, but not against the perpetrator of a misdemeanor.

2. The modified common law approach:

The "forcible felon" rule.

The use of deadly force is restricted to "forcible" or "violent" felonies, threatening human life or safety.

Complies with the "Garner" decision.

3. The model penal code approach: Sometimes called the "defense of life only" rule.

Is the most restrictive of the three general approaches to the use of deadly force.

Restricts the use of deadly force to situations in which deadly force or its threatened use was present during the commission of a felony offense; or in situations where someone is substantially at risk of death or serious injury if the offender is not quickly apprehended.

Obviously, these are not clear cut issues, but issues requiring JUDGMENT.

TENNESSEE -vs- GARNER
105 S.CT. 1694 (1985)

The U.S. Supreme Court struck down a Tennessee statute as unconstitutional insofar as it permitted police officers to use fatal force in order to arrest unarmed suspects fleeing from non-violent felonies. Such force was ruled as excessive, and therefore an unreasonable method of seizure of the person under the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments.

On October 3, 1974, Memphis, Tennessee, police officers intercepted a 15 year old, unarmed boy who had broken a window and entered an unoccupied house. As the youth tried to jump a fence, an officer shot and fatally wounded him. The defendant's father brought an action against the city under 42 U.S.C. Section 1983 to recover damages for wrongful death.

The question under the Fourth Amendment of whether a law authorizing the killing of an unarmed, non-violent fleeing felon in order to prevent escape constituted an unreasonable seizure of the person was one of first impression, the court noted. Killing an individual to make sure that he did not get away was plainly a "seizure" of the "person".

The statute purportedly followed the early common law rule allowing all fleeing felons to be killed. However the rule was developed at a time when only violent crimes were classified as felonies. There were now many state and federal felonies that ranged from violation of tax laws to murder. A statute that made no distinction based on the type of offense or the risk of danger to the community was inconsistent with the rationale of the common law. The statute in question was invalid because it did not put sufficient limits on the use of deadly force but permitted punishment that was disproportionate to the magnitude of the offense. Before taking the drastic

measure of using lethal force, officers should have probable cause to believe that the suspect posed a threat to their safety or would be a danger to the community if left at large.

The state argued that the officer could not be sure that there was not an accomplice in the area who might be armed. An officer would seldom be absolutely certain of the situation, and the state's law always would permit the officer to shoot, the court noted.

Analysis under due process clause led to a similar result. Where, as here, the fundamental right to live was at stake, the law's broad sweep violated due process and was invalid.

The Supreme Court ruled as follows:

"We conclude that deadly force may not be used unless it is necessary to prevent the escape and the officer has probable cause to believe that the suspect poses a significant threat of death or serious physical injury to the officer or others".

However, the Court also wrote the following:

"Where the officer has probable cause to believe that the suspect poses a threat of physical harm, either to the officer or to others, it is not constitutionally unreasonable to prevent escape by using deadly force. Thus, if the suspect threatens the officer with a firearm or there is probable cause to believe that he committed a crime involving the infliction or threatened infliction of serious physical harm, deadly force may be used if necessary to prevent escape, and if, where feasible, some warning has been given".

INDIANA LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY

QUALIFICATION HANDGUN COURSE

When designing a course of fire which accommodates all makes, models, and ammunition capacities some concessions are made which allow each to be used in training and qualification. Limited time disallows individualized instruction except in the basic fundamentals of loading, unloading, and safety of operation, cleaning, and handling. Cylinder and magazine capacities differ from one make and model to another. Gun ammunition capacities range from 5 rounds to 19 rounds with many having a number between the two. The following course of fire meets the requirement of the Indiana Law Enforcement Training Board.

48 Round Qualification Pistol Course

1st Stage - 3 yard line - 12 rounds - 6 rounds fired - crouch position - strong hand and 6 rounds fired with support hand. First command, load and holster. On command fire 2 shot strings, 6 with strong hand only and 6 with support hand only. Once the gun clears the holster all firing is completed before the gun is holstered. A 10 second delay between strong hand firing and support hand firing will allow revolver shooters a reloading period. Each 2 rounds will have a 3 second face time. As the stage of fire ceases the command to cease fire and clear and holster guns will be given. When the line is safe the command to move to the 7 yard line will be given.

2nd Stage - 7 yard line - 12 rounds - crouch position - all 12 rounds fired two-handed - 20 second time limit. On command load and holster. Revolver shooters will load with 6 rounds. Semi-auto shooters may load with 12 rounds. On command fire, when firing is completed unload and holster and empty gun. When the line is safe, the command to move to the 15 yard line will be given.

3rd Stage - 15 yard line - 12 rounds - kneeling and standing positions - 25 second time limit. On command load and holster. 6 or 12 rounds may be loaded. On command fire 6 rounds kneeling and complete the firing in a standing without support position. Cease fire, unload and holster. When the line is safe, the command to move to the 25 yard line will be given.

4th Stage - 25 yard line - 12 rounds - standing barricade left and right handed - 50 second time limit. On command, load and holster. 6 or 12 rounds may be loaded. On command fire 6 rounds left hand barricade and 6 rounds right hand barricade. Cease fire unload and holster.

Possible Score -- 240

Requirement --- Officer must fire an 80% or a score of 192 to qualify.
Officer must fire the course (3) times and all (3) tries
must be a 192 or above score.

CLASSIFICATIONS

MARKSMAN: 204-215 (85%) SHARPSHOOTER: 216-227 (90%) EXPERT: 228-240 (95%)