

**Law Enforcement Officer's Safety Act
MLEFIAA & MPTC
Retiree Qualification Course - #LEO-001 & LEO-002**

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Time: 4 hours

of rounds: 50

Passing Score: 80%

Target: IALEFI Q (P) or similar target

Scoring: Scoring should be in accordance with the type of target and overseeing agency's guidelines. The instructor will evaluate the qualified retired law enforcement officer's ability to safely draw and handle their weapon during the qualification course in addition to achieving a passing score.

Classroom Session (3 hours)

PART I INTRODUCTION

- A. Instructor introduction - background info

- B. Course Objectives - upon successful completion, each student will be able to:
 - a. State the Cardinal Rules of Firearms Safety;
 - b. Demonstrate how to safely operate their handgun;
 - c. State the legal ramifications of improper or negligent use of firearms;
 - d. Demonstrate a basic knowledge regarding carrying a firearms under Massachusetts law;
 - e. Demonstrate a basic knowledge of the provisions of the Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act;
 - f. Demonstrate proficiency with their firearm.

- C. Requirements -
 - a. Review Student Preparation Sheet. For each attendee -
 - i. Check for valid Retired ID card
 - ii. Check for valid LTC
 - b. Attend all portions of this program;
 - c. Demonstrate basic competency in the safe handling of a firearm;
 - d. Demonstrate basic proficiency with their firearms by scoring 80% or better on the Qualification Course of Fire.

- D. Upon successful completion
 - a. The student will be issued a LEOSA Firearms Training & Qualification Card pursuant to 515 CMR 6.05 which is valid for 12 months from the date of issue.
 - i. This "card" is 8.5" x 11" – not wallet size.
 - b. This card must be accompanied by
 - i. Official retired ID card; and
 - ii. Valid Massachusetts License to Carry Firearms.

- E. Course Approval - 9/18/2008 as #LEO-001 by Colonel of Mass. State Police

PART II HANDGUN KNOWLEDGE REVIEW

A. Handgun Nomenclature Review

B. REVOLVERS - discuss nomenclature using chart or actual revolver.

1. FRAME

- a. Hammer
- b. Hammer Spur
- c. Trigger
- d. Trigger Guard
- e. Cylinder release latch
- f. Rear sight

2. CYLINDER

- a. Chamber(s)
- b. Extractor
- c. Yoke or crane

3. BARREL

- a. Bore
- b. Muzzle
- c. Front sight

4. GRIP AREA

- a. Factory grips
- b. After market grips for better / customized fit

B. SEMI AUTOMATIC PISTOLS

1. FRAME

- a. Hammer
- b. Trigger
- c. Trigger Guard
- d. Decocking lever / Safety (if so equipped)

2. SLIDE

- a. Barrel (bore/caliber is measured the same)
 - i. Chamber
 - ii. Muzzle
 - iii. Bore & Rifling (pass around old barrel)
- b. Front sight
- c. Rear sight
- d. Safety/decock lever (if so equipped)

3. GRIP AREA

- a. Magazine
- b. Magazine release
- c. Grip safety (if so equipped)

4. The location and type of safety and operating mechanism will vary with the manufacturer. This is why each individual should familiarize themselves with the handgun they own **BEFORE** they use it.

PART III HANDGUN OPERATION REVIEW

A. Revolvers

1. Double Action

Using dummy ammunition, demonstrate the procedure for:

LOADING
UNLOADING
COCKING
UNCOCKING

In a double action revolver, the trigger performs two operations (actions):

1. It drops the hammer; or
2. It will cock the hammer and drop it.

Be sure to emphasize removing the finger from the trigger and to place the off hand thumb between the frame and hammer when decocking for added safety.

B. Semi Automatic Pistols

1. Single Action Pistols (use M-1911)

Using dummy ammunition, demonstrate the procedure for:

LOADING
UNLOADING
COCKING
UNCOCKING (if possible w/ that model)

2. Traditional Double Action Pistols (use SIG P-228 or S&W 4006)

Using dummy ammunition, demonstrate the procedure for:

LOADING
UNLOADING
COCKING
UNCOCKING

3. Double Action Only (DAO) Pistols

Using dummy ammunition, demonstrate the procedure for:

LOADING
UNLOADING

NOTE: it is not possible to manually decock pistols with no external hammer or decocking mechanism.

EMPHASIZE THAT THE MAGAZINE MUST BE REMOVED FIRST TO PREVENT CHAMBERING A ROUND DURING THE UNLOADING PROCESS.

PART IV AMMUNITION

A. Types of Ammunition

1. Center Fire

2. Rimfire - 22 caliber S, L, LR & WMR only modern rimfire ammo.

B. Ammunition Components - Use inert or unloaded components w/ visual chart

1. Case
 - a. Straight walled rimless usually for semi autos
 - b. Straight walled rimmed usually for revolvers and lever action rifles
 - c. Bottleneck rimmed & rimless (some pistols, usually for rifles)

2. Primer
 - a. Rimfire
 - b. Center fire

3. Propellant (gun powder)

4. Projectile (bullet or shot)
 - a. Lead or cast bullets
 1. Round nose (RN) - general purpose, plinking
 2. Semi Wad Cutter (SWC) - plinking, informal target
 3. Wad Cutter (WC) - target shooting
 3. Hollow Point (HP) - hunting, personal defense

 - b. Jacketed bullets
 1. Full Metal Jacket or Ball (FMJ) - general purpose, plinking
 2. Jacketed Soft Point (JSP) - hunting
 3. Jacketed Hollow Point (JHP) - hunting, personal defense
 - c. Frangible bullets - designed to break up on impact for range safety

5. Discuss the recommended types for personal defense.

C. Emphasize the importance of knowing the proper ammunition to use.

1. Show how to read the label and guns markings.
2. Note how some types of ammunition will fit in guns not made for them

PART V SAFETY & SAFE GUN HANDLING - REVIEW

A. Responsibility for Safe Gun Handling requires:

1. KNOWLEDGE

- a. Education through courses, manuals and experience.
- b. Being cautious of the actions of others with firearms.
- c. Many accidents are caused by people with no little or no knowledge.

2. SKILL

- a. Experience develops better marksmanship thus safety.
- b. The ability to put your knowledge to work safely.

3. POSITIVE ATTITUDE

- a. Maturity - firearms do not belong in the hands of the irresponsible.
- b. Ethics - the desire to obey laws and regulations for the benefit of all.
- c. Be open to learning from the experience of others.
- d. You must have a desire to be safe in order to be safe.

B. Cardinal Rules for Safe Gun Handling

1. Treat all firearms as if they are loaded – all the time.
2. Keep the muzzle pointed in a safe direction when not on target
3. Keep your finger off the trigger until you on target and have made the decision to fire.
 - a. Off the trigger AND outside of the trigger guard.
 - b. Remember “OFF TARGET - OFF TRIGGER”.
4. Be sure of your target and what is beyond it.
 - a. You are responsible for every round you fire.
 - b. Be sure of your backstop in case a round misses the target.

With a modern firearm in good working order, there is no such thing as an “accidental discharge”. Firearms today are made to exacting industry standards with built in safety devices that make a firearm in good working order almost impossible to fire unless the human being holding it operates the trigger.

What we have are UNINTENTIONAL DISCHARGES where the gun was discharged because the person was careless or fooling around and failed to keep their finger off the trigger.

C. Causes of accidents

1. Ignorance - not knowing what to do, lack of education or experience
 - a. Ignorance is curable through education and experience.
2. Carelessness - had the knowledge but failed to use it.
 - a. Carelessness is very dangerous because it shows a complete disregard for basic safety and common sense.

PART VI PRACTICAL CARRYING SOLUTIONS

A. Holsters – Identify the various types

1. Belt
2. Shoulder
3. Ankle
4. Pocket

B. Holster Construction

1. Retention devices
2. Materials
 - a. Leather
 - b. Nylon
 - c. Kydex / Polymers

C. Advantages & Disadvantages of each

PART VII SAFE STORAGE PRACTICES

A. All firearms must be stored so that they are not accessible to unauthorized persons.

1. This may include:

- a. Children
- b. Untrained adults
- c. Prohibited adults (either by criminal or mental disqualifiers)

B. Safe storage required by law (c.140§131L MGL)

C. Methods of Safe Storage

1. Trigger locks

- Advantage - inexpensive
- Disadvantage - gun remains accessible and visible

2. Locked carrying case

- Advantage - convenient since also used for transporting
- Disadvantage - long term storage may promote corrosion

Note: Many handguns are sold today in plastic carrying cases that are capable of accepting a padlock for security. This is an acceptable first step towards securing your firearms but should only be considered temporary until a more secure metal lock box, cabinet or gun safe can be purchased. Often the replacement cost of several handguns not to mention the liability, will far exceed the cost of a metal cabinet.

3. Metal Handgun Lock Box

- a. Advantage – secure, relatively inexpensive if only handguns are owned
- b. Disadvantage - may be easy to steal entire box unless bolted to floor

4. Metal Storage Cabinet

- a. Advantage - good security for the price especially if long guns are also owned
- b. Disadvantage - may not stop a determined burglar unless properly secured to floor or wall

5. Gun Safes

- a. Advantage - highest level of security
- b. Disadvantage - cost and weight (your floor must be able to support the weight)

D. Special concerns with children in the household

1. Children should be taught that guns are not toys.
2. Children of any age should not be allowed free access to guns w/o direct parental supervision.
3. Instruct children NOT to discuss or show your firearms to their friends
4. It is YOUR responsibility to keep YOUR firearms out of the hands of children

E. Store guns and ammunition separately (*this adds an additional level of safety incase an unauthorized person gains access to your firearm(s)*)

- F. Educate your children in firearms safety and impress on them that it applies in all homes
1. Your guns may be stored safely and securely however homes that your children visit may not be as secure. It is imperative that children understand that it is not “cool” to play with guns.
 2. N.R.A.’s Eddie Eagle Gun Safety Program for children
 - STOP
 - DON’T TOUCH
 - LEAVE THE AREA
 - TELL AN ADULT

PART VIII CARING FOR YOUR FIREARM

A. Cleaning equipment - inexpensive cleaning kits protect expensive investments

1. Cleaning rod w/ tips
2. Patches of correct size
3. Bore solvent (discuss potential hazards noted on label)
4. Lubricant
5. Silicone cloth
6. Old toothbrush & Q-tips are excellent additions

B. Cleaning procedure

1. Complete disassembly not usually required. Only field stripping.
2. Clean from chamber end of barrel
3. Note various spots to watch for accumulation of powder residue

C. Repairs

1. Repairs should only be attempted by authorized factory service center or competent gunsmith.
2. Always have any firearm of questionable condition inspected by a competent gunsmith.

PART IX LEGAL REVIEW

A. State law covers almost every aspect of firearms ownership. We will only talk about licensing, possession, transporting and storage

B. Definitions unique to Massachusetts law:

FIREARM - gun w/ barrel length less than 16" for rifled bores, 18" for smoothbore. Basically this is the definition of a handgun.

ASSAULT WEAPON - any semiautomatic weapon defined as follows:

SEMIAUTOMATIC RIFLE - has the ability to accept a detachable magazine and at least 2 of the following:

- a. folding or telescoping stock;
- b. pistol grip that protrudes conspicuously from beneath the action;
- c. bayonet mount or lug;
- d. flash suppressor or a threaded barrel that could accept a flash suppressor;
- e. grenade launcher.

SEMIAUTOMATIC PISTOL - has the ability to accept a detachable magazine and at least 2 of the following:

- a. a magazine that attaches outside of the pistol grip;
- b. a threaded barrel capable of accepting a silencer, barrel extender, forward handgrip or flash suppressor;
- c. a barrel shroud that permits holding the barrel w/o being burned;
- d. a manufactured weight of 50 oz or more (unloaded);
- e. a semi-auto version of a full auto machine pistol.

SEMIAUTOMATIC SHOTGUN - has at least 2 of the following:

- a. a folding or telescoping stock;
- b. a pistol grip that protrudes conspicuously below the action;
- c. a fixed magazine capacity in excess of 5 rounds;
- d. the ability to accept a detachable magazine.

The definition **ASSAULT WEAPON** also includes the following firearms by specific name:

Avtomat Kalashnikov (AK's) - all models
Action Arms/Israeli Military Industries - Uzi & Galil
Beretta - AR-70, SC-70
Colt - AR-15 all models
Fabrique National - FN, FNC, FAL, LAR
SWD - M-10, M-11, M-11/9, M-12
Steyr - AUG
Intratec - TEC-9, TEC-DC9, TEC-22
Any revolving cylinder shotgun i.e. Street Sweeper, Striker 12.

The definition **ASSAULT WEAPON** **does not** include any of the following:

1. Any firearm listed in Appendix A of 18 USC 922;
2. Any manual bolt, pump, slide or lever action firearm;
3. Any weapon rendered permanently inoperable or permanently unable to be designated a semiautomatic assault weapon;
4. Any weapon manufactured prior to 1899;

5. Any antique, relic or theatrical prop incapable of being fired;
6. Any semiautomatic rifle incapable of accepting a detachable magazine of more than 5 rounds in capacity (i.e. M-1 Garand);
7. Any semiautomatic shotgun incapable of holding more than five rounds in a fixed or detachable magazine;
8. Any .22 rimfire semiauto rifle having a tubular magazine, even if it holds more than 10 rounds.

LARGE CAPACITY WEAPON - a SEMIAUTOMATIC which is capable of receiving a magazine of greater than 10 rounds (or 5 rounds if a shotgun). (or employs a rotating cylinder with a capacity of more than 10 rounds if rifle or handgun and more than 5 rounds if a shotgun)

LARGE CAPACITY FEEDING DEVICE - any magazine, belt, drum or other ammunition feeding device capable of holding more than 10 cartridges (5 if a shotgun). Tubular magazines on .22 caliber rifles are excluded from this definition.

RIFLE - A weapon having a rifled bore with a barrel length of 16 or more inches

SHOTGUN - A weapon having a smooth bore and a barrel length of 18 or more inches with an overall length of 26 or more inches.

AMMUNITION - cartridges or the components (primers, cases, powder and bullets). Also includes mace/OC.

PURCHASE and SALE: shall include exchange, trade, barter etc.

LICENSING AUTHORITY: The chief of police or board or officer having control of the police in a city or town; or persons authorized by them.

C. Types of licenses

LICENSE TO CARRY FIREARMS (aka "Pistol Permit")

1. Class A - Covers all types of firearms (except machine guns) including large capacity handguns, rifles, shotguns and feeding devices. The only license which permits concealed carry of a loaded handgun.
2. Class B - allows possession of non large capacity handguns and all rifles and shotguns including large capacity versions. Does NOT permit concealed carry of handguns and possession of large capacity handguns or handgun feeding devices.

Age requirement for Class A & B: 21 years or older;

No convictions (ever) of drug use or addiction, violent crime, felony crime, misdemeanor crime punishable by more than 2 years, domestic violence or adjudication as a youthful offender for a felony or any firearms convictions.

Valid for not more than 6 years.

The licensing authority may impose further restrictions on a Class A or B license.

LTC's are issued at the discretion of the licensing authority.

Firearms Identification Card

FID - allows the holder to possess non large capacity rifles and shotguns, and Mace/OC. Permits possession of a handgun only in your residence or place of business and then only if purchased on a Permit to Purchase. Does NOT permit carrying a handgun under any circumstances.

NOTE: The FID is not a valid supporting document for the purposes of LEOSA.

D. Application process - appeal

1. Within 40 days of the application, the licensing authority must approve or reject the application.
2. If denied, the applicant has 90 days to appeal in District Court (unless a C.209A was the rejecting factor).

E. Suspension & Revocation

1. Licenses must be revoked for any violation that would preclude the holder from applying for or being issued a renewal.
2. A license may be suspended or revoked if the licensing authority finds the holder is no longer a "suitable person".

F. Carrying (on your person)

1. Unless holding a valid Class A, you may not carry a loaded handgun concealed.
2. All rifles and shotguns must be unloaded and cased unless target shooting, hunting or marching in a parade.
3. Carrying while under the influence is prohibited.

G. Transporting (in a vehicle)

1. Unless under your direct control w/ a Class A license, all handguns must be unloaded and cased.
2. All rifles and shotguns must be unloaded and cased.

H. Transporting by hand on a public way or place

1. Same as above.
2. Exception for licensed hunters actually engaged in hunting. They must unload firearms when crossing or walking upon a public way and have their hunting license prominently displayed.

I. Safe Firearms Storage

1. Applies to all firearms regardless of age or type (antique weapons now exempt)
2. Secured by means of "tamper resistant mechanical lock or other device"
3. Does not apply to firearms under the direct control of the owner/user.

Violations may be punishable by up to ten years and \$10,000 depending on the type of firearm.

Because the law is complicated and ever changing it is suggested that if an applicant has any question as to whether they are eligible to be issued a firearms license that they consult an attorney for details.

Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act of 2004 as amended by the Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act Improvement Act of 2010

LEOSA has two sections – one deals with active law enforcement and the other with retired and former law enforcement officers

Sec. 926B. Carrying of concealed firearms by qualified law enforcement officers

- Notwithstanding any other provision of the law of any State or any political subdivision thereof
- A qualified law enforcement officer
- Carrying the identification required by subsection (d)
- May carry a concealed firearm (subject to subsection (b))

Subsection (b)

This section shall not be construed to supersede or limit the laws of any State that-

- Permit private persons or entities to prohibit or restrict the possession of concealed firearms on their property;
- Prohibit or restrict the possession of firearms on any State or local government property, installation, building, base, or park.

The term “*qualified law enforcement officer*” means an employee of a governmental agency who -

- Is authorized by law to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of, or the incarceration of any person for, any violation of law, **and has statutory powers of arrest;**
 - Is **authorized by the agency to carry a firearm;**
 - Is not the subject of any disciplinary action by the agency which could result in suspension or loss of police powers;
 - Meets standards, if any, established by the agency which require the employee to **regularly qualify in the use of a firearm;**
 - Is **not under the influence** of alcohol or another intoxicating or hallucinatory drug or substance;
- and
- Is not prohibited by Federal law from receiving a firearm.

Subsection (d)

The identification required by this subsection is the **photographic identification issued by the governmental agency for which the individual is employed as a law enforcement officer.**

As used in this section, the term `firearm'

- (1) except as provided in this subsection, has the same meaning as in section 921 of this title; **(pistol, revolver, rifle and shotgun)**
 - (2) includes ammunition not expressly prohibited by Federal law or subject to the provisions of the National Firearms Act; **(negates HP ban in NJ)**
- and
- (3) does not include--
 - (A) any machinegun (as defined in section 5845 of the National Firearms Act);
 - (B) any firearm silencer (as defined in section 921 of this title); and
 - (C) any destructive device (as defined in section 921 of this title).

‘(f) For the purposes of this section, a law enforcement officer of the Amtrak Police Department, a law enforcement officer of the Federal Reserve, or a law enforcement or

police officer of the executive branch of the Federal Government qualifies as an employee of a governmental agency who is authorized by law to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of, or the incarceration of any person for, any violation of law, and has statutory powers of arrest.'

Sec. 926C. Carrying of concealed firearms by qualified RETIRED law enforcement officers

- (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of the law of any State or any political subdivision thereof, an individual who is a qualified retired law enforcement officer and who is carrying the identification required by subsection (d) may carry a concealed firearm that has been shipped or transported in interstate or foreign commerce, subject to subsection
- (b) This section shall not be construed to supersede or limit the laws of any State that--
- (1) permit private persons or entities to prohibit or restrict the possession of concealed firearms on their property; or
 - (2) prohibit or restrict the possession of firearms on any State or local government property, installation, building, base, or park.
- (c) As used in this section, the term **'qualified retired law enforcement officer'** means an **individual who--**
- (1) **separated from service in good standing from service with a public agency as a law enforcement officer**, other than for reasons of mental instability;
 - (2) before such separation, was authorized by law to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of, or the incarceration of any person for, any violation of law, and had statutory powers of arrest;
 - (3) (A) before such separation, **served as a law enforcement officer for an aggregate of 10 years or more**; or
(B) separated from service with such agency, after completing any applicable probationary period of such service, **due to a service connected disability**, as determined by such agency;
 - (4) **during the most recent 12-month period, has met, at the expense of the individual, the standards for qualification in firearms training for active law enforcement officers**, as determined by the former agency of the individual, the State in which the individual resides or, if the State has not established such standards, either a law enforcement agency within the State in which the individual resides or the standards used by a certified firearms instructor that is qualified to conduct a firearms qualification test for active duty officers within that State;
 - (5) (A) has not been officially found by a qualified medical professional employed by the agency to be unqualified for reasons relating to mental health and as a result of this finding will not be issued the photographic identification as described in subsection (d)(1); or
(B) has not entered into an agreement with the agency from which the individual is separating from service in which that individual acknowledges he or she is not qualified under this section for reasons relating to mental health and for those reasons will not receive or accept the photographic identification as described in subsection (d)(1);

- (6) is not under the influence of alcohol or another intoxicating or hallucinatory drug or substance; and
- (7) is not prohibited by Federal law from receiving a firearm.

(d) The identification required by this subsection is--

- (1) a photographic identification issued by the agency from which the individual separated from service as a law enforcement officer that indicates that the individual has, not less recently than one year before the date the individual is carrying the concealed firearm, been tested or otherwise found by the agency to meet the active duty standards for qualification in firearms training as established by the agency to carry a firearm of the same type as the concealed firearms; or
- (2)(A) a photographic identification issued by the agency from which the individual separated from service as a law enforcement officer; and
- (B) a certification issued by the State in which the individual resides or by a certified firearms instructor that is qualified to conduct a firearms qualification test for active duty officers within that State that indicates that the individual has, not less than 1 year before the date the individual is carrying the concealed firearm, been tested or otherwise found by the State or a certified firearms instructor that is qualified to conduct a firearms qualification test for active duty officers within that State to have met –
 - (I) the active duty standards for qualification in firearms training, as established by the State, to carry a firearm of the same type as the concealed firearm; or
 - (II) if the State has not established such standards, standards set by any law enforcement agency within that State to carry a firearm of the same type as the concealed firearm.

(e) As used in this section--

- (1) the term 'firearm' —
 - (A) except as provided in this paragraph, has the same meaning as in Section 921 of this title;
 - (B) includes ammunition not expressly prohibited by Federal law or subject to the provisions of the National Firearms Act; and
 - (C) does not include--
 - (i) any machinegun (as defined in section 5845 of the National Firearms Act);
 - (ii) any firearm silencer (as defined in section 921 of this title); and
 - (iii) any destructive device (as defined in section 921 of this title);
- (2) the term 'service with a public agency as a law enforcement officer includes service as a law enforcement officer of the Amtrak Police Department, service as a law enforcement officer of the Federal Reserve, or service as a law enforcement or police officer of the executive branch of the Federal Government'.

PART XI BASIC MARKSMANSHIP FUNDAMENTALS

- A. Stance
 - 1. Weaver & Modified Weaver
 - 2. Isosceles or turret
- B. Grip
- C. Sight Alignment / Picture
 - 1. Front sight in focus, target and rear sight fuzzy
 - 2. Proper sight picture in relation to target
 - 3. Determination of dominant eye
- D. Breath Control
 - 1. Take a breath before the shot and partially exhale until comfortable;
 - 2. Hold breath for only a few seconds;
 - 3. If unable to take the shot right away, start over;
 - 4. Holding the breath for too long will cause your hands to shake.
- E. Trigger Control
 - 1. Target shooting - squeeze the trigger slowly;
 - 2. Combat shooting - press the trigger smoothly;
 - 3. Proper finger placement on first joint or pad.
- F. Follow Through
 - 1. Critical for accurate shooting

PART XII RANGE SAFETY RULES

- A. Pass out and have participants read and sign Range Safety Rules form.
Sample form attached
- B. Review each provision.

PART XIII PRACTICAL RANGE EXERCISE & QUALIFICATION – 50 ROUNDS

Range (1 hour)

The firearms proficiency test shall be conducted using the type of firearm to be carried by the qualified retired law enforcement officer upon LEOSA certification.

15 Yards - Reload With Communication

- Prepare 2 Magazines each with 5 rounds
- Fire one magazine and perform a magazine change with communication
- Fire second magazine
- Total rounds; fired 10

Shooters will fire the first magazine of 5 rounds and perform a magazine change. When performing that change shooters will communicate;

- Slide locks back or shooter incurs a malfunction
- Shooter Shouts “COVER”
- Partner Shouts “COVERING”
- Magazine is changed
- Shooter Shouts “READY”
- Partner Shouts “OKAY”

This drill makes the shooter communicate to their partner that they have a problem.

10 Yards

- Facing Left @ 15 yards, pivot and move to 10 yards Fire 2 Rounds
- Facing Right @ 15 yards, pivot & move to 10 yards Fire 3 Rounds
- Facing to the Rear @ 15 yards pivot & move to 10 yards Fire 5 Rounds

Shooters will start at the 15 yard mark with weapon holstered.

On the command shooters will pivot towards the threat, draw their weapon and issue verbal challenges.

On the command “Advance”, move to the 10 yard mark covering the threat and issuing verbal commands;

At the 10 yard mark, shooters will be given the command to fire the required rounds.

(This drill may be performed dry first before moving to live firing.)

★ Mark any hits outside scoring area

7 Yards (NOTE: All rounds must strike within scoring area from now on)

- Move from 15 yards to 7 yards; fire 10 rounds

Shooter starts at the 15 yard marker. On command, shooter will draw their weapon and challenge the threat. On the command “advance”, shooters move forward to the 7 yard marker continuing to issue verbal commands. At the 7 yard marker, shooters fire 10 rounds on command.

★ Allow shooters to top off magazines, speedloaders, etc.

5 Yards

- Transition from Intermediate Force to Deadly Force - Fire 2 Rounds
- Transition from Intermediate Force to Deadly Force - Fire 2 Rounds
- Transition from Intermediate Force to Deadly Force - Fire 2 Rounds - Move Left
- Transition from Intermediate Force to Deadly Force - Fire 4 Rounds - Move Right

Intermediate force options include handcuffs, OC and baton. This stage simulates an escalation from an intermediate level to deadly force. Shooter will make magazine changes when necessary.

On command, shooter transitions to deadly force (firearm) and engages with the required rounds.

SCORE TARGETS (since next stage usually destroys paper targets)

of hits inside scoring area + 20 = TOTAL SCORE

3 Yards or closer if possible*

- CQB, Fire 2 Rounds
- CQB, Fire 2 Rounds
- CQB, Fire 2 Rounds – Move left
- CQB, Fire 2 Rounds – Move right
- CQB, Fire 2 Rounds – Move left, right or 1 step to the rear as directed by instructor

CQB indicates use of a defensive tactic technique such as punch, palm heel strike, knee, kick, elbow strike, etc. On the command, shooter will employ the CQB tactic as the instructor demonstrated.

All rounds will count on this stage for scoring.

*Drill is performed at ECQB (Extreme Close Quarter Battle) distances but can be done from 3 yards if necessary.

SCORING:

80 % minimum passing score

Shooters will reload as necessary