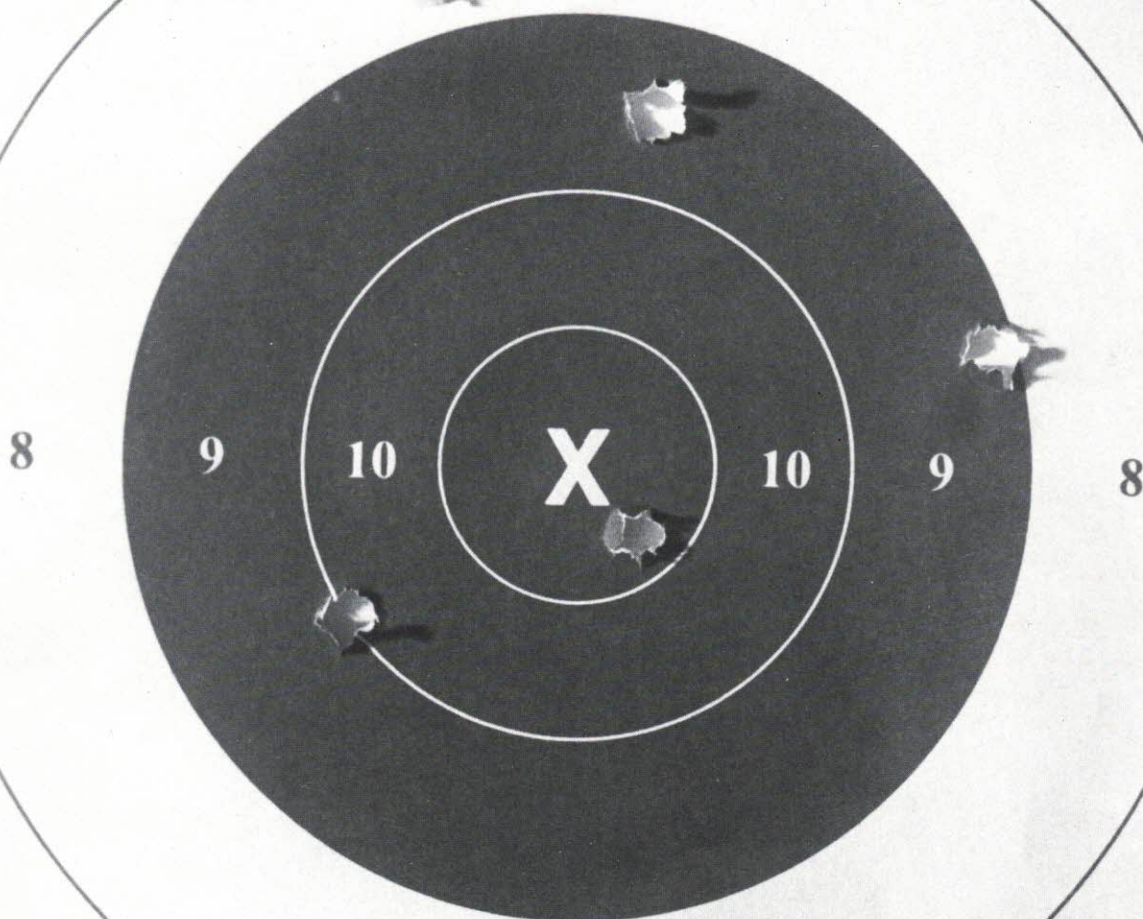


# THE FIREARMS INSTRUCTOR



The Official Publication of The International Association of  
Law Enforcement Firearms Instructors

1993 ATC CONFERENCE  
PROGRAM ENCLOSED



September 26 - October 1, 1993  
Reno, Nevada

SPRING 1993



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# THE FIREARMS INSTRUCTOR

SPRING 1993

VOLUME 9

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# The President's Message

by  
Michael P. Beckley

It is essential that training on the proper use of force be more than an academic or theoretical exercise. Instruction must not only be founded in law, it must be practical, understandable, realistic, and applicable. Law enforcement officers must be taught skills to diffuse an emotionally charged situation using verbal techniques, to utilize proper defensive tactics and arrest and control tech-

niques, to correctly employ non-lethal tools such as mace and if necessary to discharge a firearm only under the proper circumstances. In short, training must be congruent with need.

With these goals in mind, your organization, the International Association of Law Enforcement Firearms Instructors, has brought together some of the most dynamic and effective instructors in our field to present

at the 93 A.T.C. in Reno, Nevada. I hope that you will be able to attend. If for reasons beyond your control you cannot be present, please find time to attend one of our Regional Training programs. It will make a difference.

*Good Luck,*

*Michael P. Beckley*



## Board of Director's Attendance Record

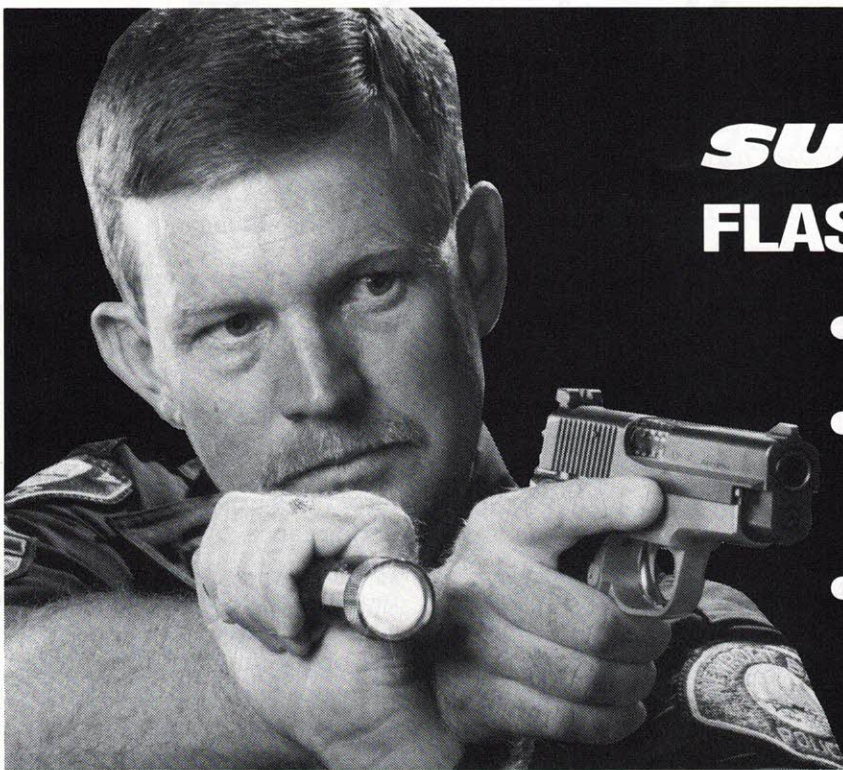
	Dec 90	Mar 91	Jun 91	Sep 91	Dec 91	Mar 92	May 92	Sep 92	Dec 92	Mar 93
Beckley	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	C a n c e l e d *	P
Callahan	P	P	P	A	A	P	A	P		A
Chargois	NM	NM	NM	P	A	P	A	A		A
Bossey	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P
Hargreaves	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A		P
Howard	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	A		P
Hunt	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P
Januzelli	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P
Kapelsohn	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P
Keller	NM	NM	NM	A	P	P	P	P		P
Lawson	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P		P
Lepore	P	A	P	P	A	P	P	P		P
MacDonalad	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P
Meyer	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P
Pollack	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P
Repass	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P
Scott	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	
Tarley	A	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	
Williams	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	

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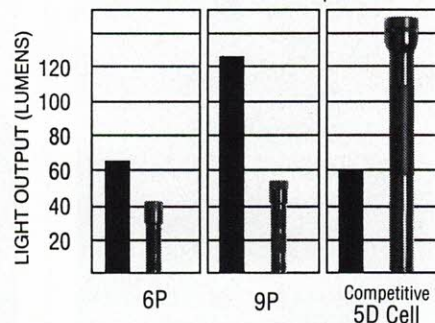
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# SURE-FIRE

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# Training Applications For The Law Enforcement Shotgun

By W. E. Burroughs

The evolution of the shotgun for law enforcement applications has progressed from the short double barreled coach gun to the high tech semi-automatic weapon tailored to the specific needs of the agency and, more importantly, the officer. The weapon has been shelved often, however, when it appeared that newer, "state of the art" weapons would replace what has always been the weapon of choice for those who understand its application. Without question, the shotgun is the most devastating of all law enforcement weapons. Given the wide range of ammunition to support the system, it is, however, also the most flexible. Few other weapons in the arsenal have the potential to deliver as much energy to the target with one depression of the trigger as the shotgun.

As we move closer to closing out this century, we can only speculate as to the continued existence of the shotgun. Interestingly, this weapon cur-

rently remains in most of the police cruisers in the country as the primary support weapon for the officer. The future use of the shotgun will be largely dependent upon the next generation of engineers and trainers as they seek to develop new technology and training methods to prepare the officer for the most horrifying of all encounters — death. The officer of the future must be better prepared in all levels of integrated subject control to effectively police current societal pressures. That officer will be trained by you. You must train to a level of excellence unknown to officers of an earlier era. You must analyze and employ those techniques and weapon systems that have been developed to effectively counter the assault made on our society by those who choose not to abide by its rules.

When the techniques supporting the application of lethal force are practiced in realistic scenarios where research can be conducted, we learn

how effectively a weapon might be employed and how practical the training is for its use. Additionally, we rehearse certain principles of threat engagement, but rarely are those principles evaluated and revised.

Within each level of applied force there exist distinct sublevels of performance. As an example, when lethal force is required, the officer most often resorts to the handgun as a means of defense. If the officer has the opportunity to preplan his response to the threat, an offensive initiative is undertaken, utilizing a weapon of more destructive power.

Training budgets are tight and manpower is in short supply; these items directly control when and how much training will be conducted and with what type of weapon. Given that everyone is concerned with the continuing ability to demonstrate marksmanship proficiency with the handgun, shotgun training is rarely undertaken except for familiarization.



Photo 1



Photo 2

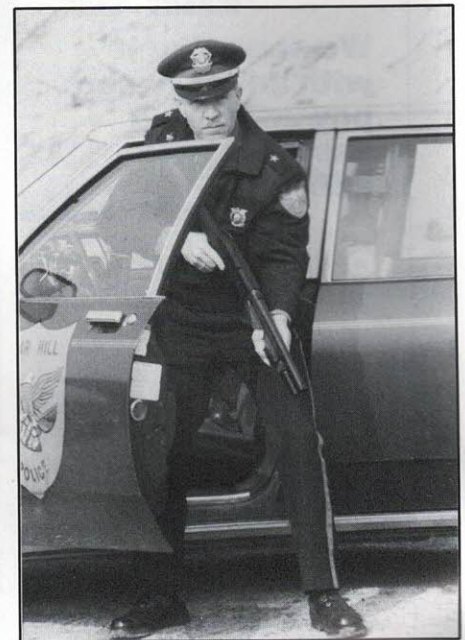


Photo 3



I recently spoke with the head of a firearms training unit of one of the largest state police agencies in the country who related to me that training with the shotgun was done in a fashion designed to get the attention and respect of the cadet. Imagine having to gut through fifty rounds of buckshot and fifty slugs on your first day of training. What is being accomplished here? Fear? Intimidation? The trainer suggested that this type of training would, at the very least, stick with the cadet long into his career and cause him to remember the weapon. Unfortunately, that memory may well cause him to be overly cautious in its use, if the weapon is selected at all. The need here is to demystify the weapon and train for its proper application.

National and regional statistics provide us with information on the distances involved when personal vio-

The downside to the employment of the weapon is the training time necessary to become proficient and the discomfort often associated with shooting high pressure, heavy loads. Marksmanship principles, as well as combat procedures, must be honed levels of individual competency or the weapon becomes a liability rather than an asset.

The pump shotgun has served the law enforcement community very well over the years. In some circles, it is being pushed aside by those that believe the handgun caliber carbine provides more versatility. In other circles, however, the pump shotgun is giving way to the semiautomatic version. We saw a similar move in the early eighties when the pistol began replacing the revolver. Now look where we are!

To further enhance field use of the shotgun, lighter loaded ammuni-

far forward as the officer's handgun when in the shooting position. Each of these weapons is controlled by the National Firearms Act, which restricts ownership. Law enforcement agencies may purchase these weapons after submitting the proper paperwork to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. Private ownership is restricted to individuals passing a background check, submitting N.F.A. paperwork and then paying a two hundred dollar transfer tax over and above the price of the weapon.

These shotguns fit handily in the interior compartments of all police cruisers. When mounted in gun locks affixed to the interior door post on the driver's side, they are secure, hidden from public view and immediately accessible to the officer as he exits the vehicle, as shown in photos #1, #2 and #3. These weapons are highly effective in close quarters situations where they are actually faster to employ than the handgun. That might sound hard to believe, but when a mounting procedure depicted in photo #4 is used, actual hits on a target can be measured in as little as 0.5 of a second at distances under 12 yards.

## The need here is to demystify the weapon and train for its proper application.

lence erupts. For the officer in the field, that distance is inside fifteen feet better than 80 percent of the time. Handgun ammunition certainly has the ability to do the necessary damage at these distances, but only when accurate shots are applied. Even if multiple shot techniques are taught, their delivery takes a great deal of discipline on the part of the officer to impact on those areas of the body where incapacitation will likely be immediate. Even for the accomplished, this takes time; something the officer may not have enough of. The shotgun affords the officer the ability, with one manipulation of the trigger, to deliver a pattern of projectiles to the target over an expanding area. Impact can create such trauma as to genuinely cause the immediate incapacitation that the officer needs.

tion has been produced such as Federal's tactical buckshot load, which provides the officer with less recoil and more pattern density over all application ranges. Barrel lengths have become appreciably shorter than the standard 18 inch tube, allowing for more versatility, specifically in indoor operations. H & K, Remington and Scattergun Technologies manufacture or modify existing shotgun models to suit the specialized needs of today's officer. Each produces a weapon with a fourteen inch barrel designed for entry procedures and close confrontational situations. These weapons are extremely fast to employ and do not telegraph your arrival when used properly during movement. They provide the officer with a shoulder fired weapon that, when mounted, does not extend as

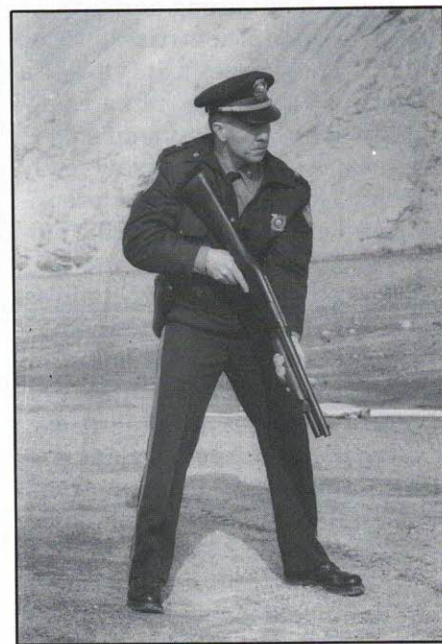


Photo 4



This low ready position is best utilized in situations where the objective is to search or secure an area. The position is not fatiguing and can be effectively employed by officers of all body types. Movement of the weapon into the shooting plane is accomplished by using the toe of the stock as a pivot point and quickly elevating the muzzle (photo #5). If contact is anticipated, a high ready position is employed, bringing the front sight of the weapon into alignment with the officer's eyes and the target area as shown in photo #6. The muzzle now becomes the pivot point, staying on target as the comb of the stock is elevated to contact the cheek. Accurate shots can be fired in as little as 0.3 of a second. For all those concerned with speed, it just does not get any faster than this.

Officers who must negotiate narrow passages and enter through doorways will find the room entry position (photo #7) most beneficial. The compact profile of the weapon against the body allows the officer unencumbered movement through even the tightest places. The firing method for this carry position is shown in photo #8. The mechanics of shot delivery are to simultaneously lower the muzzle of the weapon down the centerline of the body, while bringing the comb of the stock sharply into the armpit of the strong arm. Notice that the weapon is now parallel to the ground. For a target that is inside a distance of 8 feet, the results are devastating. If no target is identified and the area has opened up, a low ready or a high ready position is appropriate, based upon the needs of the officer.

Procedures to properly train an officer with the necessary techniques to employ the compact shotgun include not only nomenclature and maintenance procedures, but also basic marksmanship development, tactical awareness, loading procedures, multiple shot and multiple target techniques and principles of movement. When the officer has mastered these techniques for his own personal

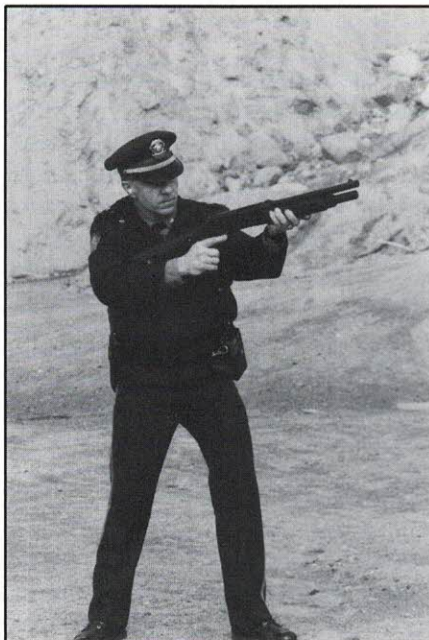


Photo 5

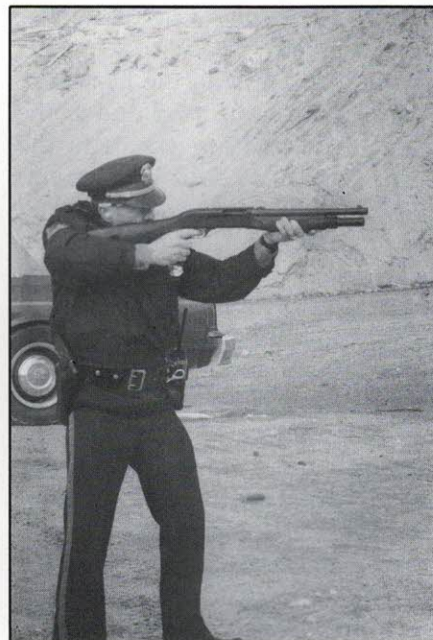


Photo 6

level of development, efficient field operations can be conducted. Emphasis must be given to proper selection and use of the weapon in order to justify its application. Negligent training methods with this, or any other weapon, leads to a higher potential for injury, death and civil liability. Proper training methods lead to controlled encounters that pose little risk to the officer; and that, after all, is what we are after.

*About the Author:*

*Ten years of experience in municipal law enforcement serving in patrol, training, special response and supervisory roles, B.S. in Criminal Justice, Post graduate work in management (M.B.A. candidate), 10 years as a professional law enforcement trainer - private sector, member of NTOA, ASLET and IALEFI. Presently the Assistant Director of Training for Sigarms Academy in Exeter, NH - Tel 603-772-2302.*



Photo 7

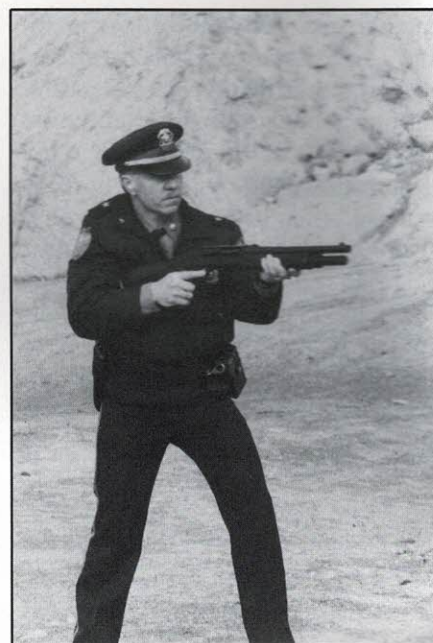


Photo 8



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# "Americans With Disabilities Act" and Firearms

By Kevin Stenger

Some of you may have noticed the turmoil in the personnel departments of your agencies. The activity is due to the Americans With Disabilities Act which just became federal law. The law is intended to stop discrimination against disabled people in hiring. The law is expected to have an impact on the hiring process. Attention is currently centered on the law's effect on personnel departments. I believe this new law will have an impact on firearms policy and training. The law is new and its effect and scope have yet to be determined by a court.

The section of the disabilities act which could affect firearms policy and training deals with buying equip-

ment to assist employees in overcoming disabilities. That section essentially says that an employer must provide equipment to an employee that is necessary to overcome a disability. Examples of this are magnifiers for the seeing impaired and reducing the height of desks for those people below average height or in wheelchairs. The employer does not have to provide equipment that would prove to be a "hardship" to the employer's organization. What constitutes "hardship" is not defined and will no doubt be determined by a court.

How firearms policy and training are affected by this law could depend on how disability is defined. In the next paragraphs, I will suggest

some possible scenarios that could fall under the law's definition.

An individual is going through the local police academy's firearms training. This individual is less than average height and short waisted. The agency requires that all its personnel wear a high rise safety holster. No changes are allowed to the equipment to preserve uniformity. This includes the use of a holster drop. The trainee has difficulty in drawing the weapon due to its position under his or her arm and eventually fails to qualify.

The question is, has your agency discriminated against that person because he or she has a short waist? Does a short waist constitute a dis-

**Eve**

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ability? Would purchasing a holster drop for the trainee constitute a hardship to the agency?

Things could get even more complicated if the trainee goes out on his or her own and buys a holster drop and then qualifies on the course of fire. The trainee has just made a strong case that the equipment was all that was necessary to overcome the problem of physical size.

Another problem, your agency has decided to issue a semiautomatic to its personnel. Due to cost, only one type of semiautomatic will be issued. In order to maintain uniformity no other type of handgun will be allowed to be carried on duty. The handgun will be a high capacity semiautomatic with a double stacked magazine. As you are aware, the grips on many of these semiautomatic pistols are quite large. A person with small hands applies to the agency, but fails to qualify with the department handgun.

Has your agency just discriminated against that person because of a physical handicap? If that person says they could have qualified if they could have used another type of gun, where will the agency stand? If that person goes out and buys a gun of their own that fits their hand and qualifies, have they proved their case?

opinion of these individuals is that departments which would refuse to hire or retain individuals in the scenarios above would violate the act. The issue of uniformity would not qualify as a hardship to the department. The issue of cost would also not constitute a hardship on the department. This would be especially true if


### **How firearms policy and training are affected by this law could depend on how disability is defined.**

This could also be a problem for departments that only allow one type of grip on revolvers.

Let's say the agency buys a small automatic. What happens if a person with large hands cannot qualify with it?

I have contacted several organizations in my area who monitor compliance with the disabilities act. The

the individual offered to buy the equipment on their own.

It is only a matter of time before someone sues an agency over its firearms policy using this statute. You can almost be certain that as your department's firearms instructor, you will be called in to testify. 

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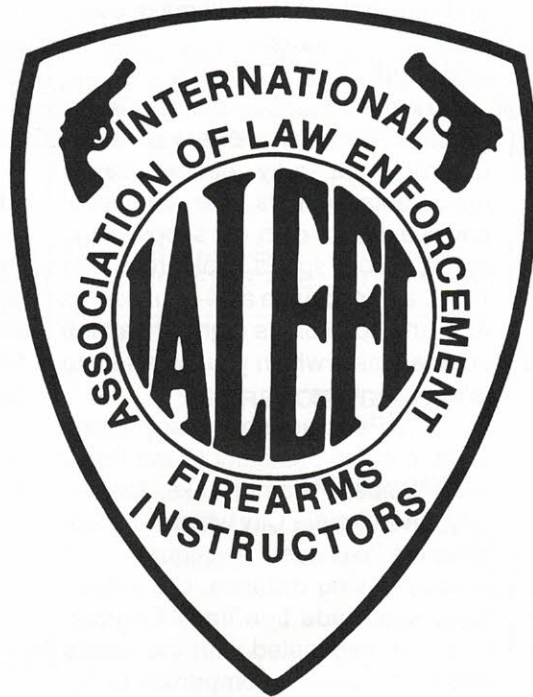
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# Annual Training Conference

September 26 - October 1, 1993  
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# I.A.L.E.F.I. ANNUAL TRAINING CONFERENCE RENO, NEVADA

IALEFI's 1993 ATC will be the guest of Sheriff Vincent G. Swinney and the Washoe County Sheriff's Office. Our local host coordinator, Deputy Sheriff Mike Robbins, has been diligently working over the past many months preparing the range site for all of our outdoor activities. Again this year, we have scheduled the range activities for the morning to fully take advantage of the optimum temperature comfort range. The group lectures and conference site electives will take place in the air-conditioned comfort of the Conference Center both for the morning and afternoon sessions. Transportation to the range activities will be provided.

With the diversity of the course topics, you should be able to tailor your conference agenda to meet your particular training needs and interest. Classes fill up quickly. The key this year, as in the past, is early selection

and registration! We will make every attempt to satisfy your priority selections.

The conference hotel is a large, modern complex, offering every amenity you may desire; seven restaurants, lounges, year-round pool and spa, health club, gift shops, bingo parlor, race & sports book area, card room, and of course a 24-hour casino. Also, the hotel offers nightly headline entertainment which you may want to take advantage of.

The Reno area has many attractions in close proximity to the hotel. Lake Tahoe, Pyramid Lake, Carson City, and Virginia City which still captures the "old west" mystique, are all in easy driving distance. Our official travel host, Jade Tree Travel Corporation, has negotiated with the airline and rental vehicle companies to obtain the optimum discounts available. They will make all your travel arrange-

ments for you, "free of charge", and are also capable of providing any information you may desire should you want to book other activities in the area.

Many of our repeat conference attendees couple this training event with a vacation with their family each year. Please feel free to take advantage of Jade Tree Travel Corporation's services. Their toll-free number is 1-800-653-8733, 8:00 am to 5:00 pm, Central Time, Monday through Friday.

We hope to see as many of our members as possible participate in this year's activities.

Have a safe trip and see you in Reno!

Robert D. Bossey  
Executive Director

## CONFERENCE INFORMATION

<b>SPONSOR:</b>	I.A.L.E.F.I., Inc.	<b>CONFERENCE SITE &amp; ACCOMMODATIONS:</b>	John Ascuaga's Nugget Casino Resort 1100 Nugget Avenue Sparks, Nevada 89431 Tel. (800) 648-1177 or (702) 356-3300
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<b>HOST COORDINATOR:</b>	Deputy Sheriff Mike Robbins Washoe County Sheriff's Office		

### PURPOSE:

The Annual Training Conference is planned to provide seminars on subjects of vital interest to Law Enforcement Firearms Instructors. Experts are invited to provide an introduction and understanding of their specialty so that attendees can evaluate the need for additional training or equipment. The "ATC" will also provide you with the opportunity to meet fellow firearms instructors from around the world, and exchange information, ideas, and training techniques.

### COSTS:

Seminar registration fee is **\$295 IF PAID PRIOR TO AUGUST 27, 1993**, \$325 if paid **AFTER** that date. The spouse fee is \$25 which covers the cost of the banquet meal only. Mail registration forms with the fee, or, agency purchase order to:

I.A.L.E.F.I. ATC Registration  
390 Union Avenue, Union Square  
Laconia, New Hampshire 03246  
Telephone: (603) 524-8787    FAX (603) 524-8856



Registration fee includes 5-Day Conference participation, Get-To-Know-The-Members Social, FIRST DAY LUNCH, Banquet Meal, and a Certificate of Attendance.

**PRE-CONFERENCE CHECK-IN WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE NUGGET RESORT HOTEL, ON SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1993, FROM 1700 - 2100 HOURS.**

IALEFI HAS PRE-BLOCKED A NUMBER OF ROOMS AT THE NUGGET RESORT HOTEL AT A NEGOTIATED SPECIAL RATE OF \$82.00 PLUS TAX, SINGLE OR DOUBLE OCCUPANCY IN THE TOWER, OR, \$65.00 PLUS TAX, SINGLE OR DOUBLE OCCUPANCY IN THE COURTYARD FOR OUR ATTENDEES. THE NORMAL ROOM RATE FAR EXCEEDS THIS NEGOTIATED PRICE! PLEASE DIRECT ALL INQUIRIES TO THE NUGGET RESORT HOTEL AT 1-800-843-2427. THE HOTEL PROVIDES COMPLIMENTARY TRANSPORTATION TO AND FROM RENO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT FREE OF CHARGE.

**EQUIPMENT:**

Sufficient ammunition for your participation in revolver, auto-pistol, shotgun, and sub-machine gun training courses. THE EXACT COURSE EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS ARE LISTED IN EACH COURSE DESCRIPTION!

**CONFERENCE AGENDA**

	<b>WEDNESDAY - September 29, 1993</b>
Registration	0700 - 1145 Range Training
Check-In	0800 - 1200 Classroom Training
	1200 - 1300 Lunch Break
	1300 - 1700 Steve House Match - Sponsor Displays
Program	1900 - 2200 Evening Training Electives
	<b>THURSDAY - September 30, 1993</b>
Registration	0700 - 1145 Range Training
Check-In	0800 - 1200 Classroom Training
	1200 - 1300 Lunch Break
	1300 - 1700 Group Lecture/Conference Ctr.
	1900 - 2100 IALEFI Banquet
	<b>FRIDAY - October 1, 1993</b>
Registration	0700 - 1145 Range Training
Check-In	0800 - 1200 Classroom Training
	1200 - 1300 Lunch Break
Conference Ctr.	1300 - 1700 Group Lecture/Conference Ctr.

*Your 1993  
Annual Training  
Conference  
Registration  
Form*

**1993 CONFERENCE TRAINING STAFF**

Instructor(s)	Subject(s)
Al Baker, American Body Armor	Ballistic Protection Overview & Virginia Incident Case Study
Frank McBee Palm Bay, FL, Police Dept. Bill Barousse, Kennedy Space Center, FL	Training For Success In Reduced Light Parts I & II
Bank Miller, George Harris, Bill Burroughs, SigArms Academy	Training For Lethal Force Encounters
Tom Campbell, Safariland LTD, Inc.	Mastering The Handgun With One-Hand
Andy Casavant, Midwest Tactical Training Inst.	Building Entry & Search Techniques



David Churilla	Multiple Officer Tactics Shooting Drills
Bert DuVernay, Smith & Wesson Academy	Aerosol Subject Restraints
John Farnam, Defense Training International	Tactical Handgun Operation
Terrell Hendrix, Altamonte Springs, FL, PD	Identifying Performance Discrepancies & Preparing Training Objectives
Emanuel Kapelsohn, The Peregrine Corporation Peter Tarley, Police Training Division	Development of Dynamic Range Exercises
Gary Klugiewicz, Milwaukee County, WI, Sheriff's Dept.	The Use of Force Instructor Development
John Meyer, Heckler & Kock International Training Division	Development Of A Comprehensive Tactical Team Training Program
Ken Murray, Siminition Technologies, Inc. Sgt. Joe Robinson Orlando, FL, Police Dept.	Getting Firearms Training Out Of The Range Using Specialized Munitions
Frank Repass Orlando, Florida, Police Dept.	Ballistic Shield Utilization
Mark Rominger, Florida Dept. of Law Enforcement	Utilization & Tactical Fire With LE Hide-Out/Back-Up Weapons
Don Smith, Law Enforcement Small Arms Tactics LESAT	The Police Rifle
Robert St. George, Smith & Wesson Academy	Identifying Range Malfunctions
Robert Webber, Point Blank Body Armor	Tactical Use of Body Armor
James Weber, Pinellas, FL, Sheriff's Office	Advanced Shooting Drills

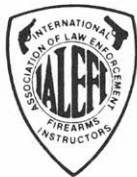
### GROUP LECTURES

Thomas Aveni, Bert DuVernay, Smith & Wesson Academy	Contemporary Issues of Use-Of-Force Management
Frank Repass Orlando, FLorida, Police Dept.	Dynamics Of A Gunfight & Lessons Learned
Arnie Stallman, Phoenix, AZ, PD Kirby Moore, Maricopa County, AZ, Sheriff's Office	Assisting The Challenging Shooter
Dr. Ray Shelton, Nassau County, NY, Police Dept.	Managing The Effect Of Critical Incident - Confrontational Stress

### TAX DEDUCTION FOR EDUCATIONAL EXPENSES

U.S. Citizens - Treasury Regulations 1.162.5 permits an income tax deduction for educational expenses (registration fees, costs of travel, meals and lodging) undertaken to maintain or improve skills required to one's employment or other trade or business.





# 1993 Annual Training Conference



## Courses & Descriptions

### NON-ELECTIVE GROUP LECTURES

**Name of Course:** *Contemporary Issues of Use-Of-Force Management*

**Instructor:** Thomas J. Aveni, Jr.  
Bert DuVernay, CPP  
Smith & Wesson Academy

**Bio:** Thomas J. Aveni, Jr., is an 11-year police veteran of both the State and Local levels of law enforcement. He has an Associates Degree in Criminal Justice with continued studies in the field. He has 15 years of active and reserve military service, and has been a training coordinator with Smith & Wesson for three years. Tom is also a co-founder and current 1st Vice President of the Law Enforcement Alliance of America.

**Bio:** Bert DuVernay, CPP, is a staff instructor at the Smith & Wesson Academy and former police officer from Ohio. He has a Bachelor of Criminal Justice degree and is a part-time officer with the Ware, MA, Police Department.

**Course Description:** This four-hour block will address many of the critical issues pertinent to law enforcement firearms trainers. It will provide an overview of these issues, and offer some specific recommendations to agencies wishing to implement an effective training regimen as a supportive adjunct to agency policy and procedural guidelines.

**Student Requirements:** None

**Name of Course:** *Dynamics Of A Gunfight & Lessons Learned*

**Instructor:** O. Frank Repass  
Orlando, Florida Police Dept.

**Bio:** O. Frank Repass is an 18 year veteran of the Orlando, Florida, Police Department and is assigned as a Range Master as well as to the Department's S.W.A.T. Team. He has been involved in all areas of the Orlando S.W.A.T. Round Up since its inception. He serves on the IALEFI Board of Directors and is First Vice President of this organization.

**Course Description:** At last year's ATC we had a very successful impromptu

presentation by Mike Williams. He reviewed two confrontations that occurred last year in Chattanooga, TN. Because of this, we dedicated a four-hour block on Friday afternoon. The objectives of this group lecture are to review gunfights so that we can apply lessons learned to firearms training. Any member attending the Reno ATC, who is interested in presenting an armed confrontation that occurred at your department or any other location, may contact Frank Repass at (407) 246-2422.

Be prepared to present a 15-30 minute lecture. Your lecture time may be limited by the number of presenters. Overheads, slide projector and VCR equipment will be available for your use.

**Student Requirements:** None

**Name of Course:** *Managing the Effect of Critical Incident - Confrontational Stress*

**Instructor:** Dr. Ray Shelton, PhD.  
Nassau County, New York, Police Dept.

**Bio:** Dr. Shelton is a mental health counselor in private practice in Hicksville, New York, specializing in the management of stress in Emergency Service. He is also a health educator for the Nassau County Police Department. Dr. Shelton presents workshops throughout the U.S. to a wide variety of groups on the subject of stress management and has authored numerous articles in national journals on the subject of stress. He specializes in the management of Emergency Service Critical Incident Stress, and provides stress debriefing to police, fire, paramedic, and medical personnel following major incidents or disasters. He is the training director for Nassau County Police Peer Support program.

**Course Description:** Ask the average police officer what the deadliest threat he or she faces might be, and the answer will vary. The one thing all deadly threats have in common is confrontation. In these situations officers need to think and act

quickly in order to protect their own lives, and the lives they are sworn to protect. In this workshop Dr. Shelton will present the issue of stress in police work. He will discuss the nature of Critical Incident, the confrontational Stress, along with the cumulative stress of everyday life. This program will present the Firearms Instructor with stress management techniques that will aid themselves and students in managing the effect of Critical Incidents, Confrontation, and cumulative stress.

**Student Requirements:** None

**Name of Course:** *Assisting the Challenging Shooter*

**Instructor:** Arnie Stallman  
Phoenix, Arizona, Police Dept.  
Kirby Moore

Maricopa County, AZ, Sheriff's Office

**Bio:** Arnie Stallman has been an active Firearms Instructor since 1979. He was assigned as the lead instructor at the Phoenix Regional Police Academy for six years, and has taught throughout Arizona, for the State Training Agency (POST). He is the lead instructor for Arizona's Firearms Instructor Certification School.

**Bio:** Kirby Moore has been an active Firearms Instructor for 11 years and is currently the Range Master and Armorer for his agency. He was a member of the Tactical Team for 7 years. Kirby has been instructing on the state level for 4 years in both instructor and uses classes.

**Course Description:** This class is an examination of the problem shooter. It includes an analysis of the root causes for shooter inefficiency and their solutions. Included in the presentation will be techniques for isolating and identifying the specific problems of the shooter. This course will help you develop a checklist of items for assisting the Challenging Shooter.

**Student Requirements:** None



## TRAINING ELECTIVES

### **Name of Course: *Ballistic Protection Overview & Virginia Incident Case Study***

**Instructor: Lt. Al Baker, Retired**  
*American Body Armor & Equipment, Inc.*

**Bio:** Lt. Al Baker, retired from the New York City Police Department serving with the Emergency Service Unit. Over his 24 years of experience, he has served in management of Tactical Operations, and violent crime, hostage and emotionally disturbed persons. He is a nationally recognized training and equipment expert and is the present Director of the Tactical Division, American Body Armor and Equipment, Incorporated.

**Course Description:** The course of instruction will be divided into two parts to comprise a four-hour block. Part One will trace the development, deployment and multiple case histories of the use of ballistic protection during tactical operations involving armed, barricaded subjects and/or hostage situations. Data presented will be based upon situations occurring in the City of New York involving the Emergency Services Unit and the Hostage Negotiations Team. Part Two will trace the events in a Virginia incident in which two uniformed officers were shot during a confrontation and how two police officer's lives were saved by their equipment.

**Student Requirements:** None

### **Name of Course: *Mastering The Handgun With One Hand***

**Instructor: Tom Campbell**  
*Safariland LTD., Inc.*

**Bio:** Tom Campbell has an extensive background in the shooting industry. He spent 22 years with Smith & Wesson and has worked for Safariland for the last three years. A world class competitive shooter, Tom has taught firearms classes in all 50 states and 65 foreign countries.

**Course Description:** This 4-hour course will cover an area frequently overlooked in today's training programs, shooting with one hand. Every aspect of one-handed defensive shooting will be addressed; drawing and firing with either hand, reloading, malfunctions and all techniques for proper one-handed control. Realistic scenarios will be used including shooting from a vehicle to stress the importance of learning these "solo" skills.

**Student Requirements:** Duty firearm, leather gear, extra magazines or speed loaders and 200 rounds of ammunition.

Concealed carry equipment is also recommended. Also one dark colored T-shirt that is expendable, we will be shooting at it.

### **Name of Course: *Building Entry & Search Tactics***

**Instructor: Andrew J. Casavant**  
*Midwest Tactical Training Institute*

**Bio:** Andrew J. Casavant is President of the Midwest Tactical Training Institute and a LTC in the US Army Reserves Military Police. He is a part-time police officer with the Freeport, Illinois Police Department working in patrol and SWAT. Besides being an adjunct faculty member at the University of Illinois, Andy is also a member of the Police Marksman National Advisory Board and a consultant to the National Tactical Officers Association. Andy is a member and staff instructor for ASLET.

**Course Description:** This program will help the firearms trainer to develop scenario training as a part of their firearms program. Tactics related to cover/concealment approach and development, movement, lighting and weapon deployment, and suspect control will be discussed and demonstrated. An overview of the importance of cover utilization and its various applications will be shown utilizing past IALEFI tapes. Role playing will be used as a teaching medium. High tech toys are not required to recreate street incidents and information will be provided on how to set up and conduct a very effective, low cost, realistic training.

**Student Requirements:** Duty gear to include handgun and flashlight. (NO LIVE AMMO)

### **Name of Course: *Multiple Officer Tactics Shooting Drills***

**Instructor: Davis Churilla**

**Bio:** An active IALEFI member, Davis Churilla is a court qualified expert in police firearms tactics. He has instructed law enforcement personnel nationally and internationally, for more than 17 years.

**Course Description:** An active seminar where each participant will be required to act as student, observer and instructor. The seminar will address the training demands associated with live fire movement and use of cover by multiple officers simultaneously. Silent and verbal signals will be used.

**Student Requirements:** Uniform duty holster, weapon and spare ammunition. 200 rounds of ammunition and protective vest.

### **Name of Course: *Aerosol Subject Restraint***

**Instructor: Bert DuVernay, CPP**  
*Smith & Wesson Academy*

**Bio:** Bert DuVernay, CPP, is a staff instructor at the Smith & Wesson Academy and former police officer from Ohio. He has a Bachelor of Criminal Justice degree and is a part-time officer with the Ware, MA, Police Department.

**Course Description:** This course will address training and equipment issues pertinent to aerosol subject restraints. Subjects covered include: Selection of equipment, integrated use of force training, actual effectiveness of A.S.R.'s, and post-application procedures. Some hands-on training is involved - dress appropriately. Live application of OC is optional.

**Student Requirements:** Cloths permitting freedom of movement, eye protection, chemical agent mask is recommended.

### **Name of Course: *Tactical Handgun Operation***

**Instructor: John Farnam**  
*Defense Training International, Inc.*

**Bio:** John Farnam's main occupation, through Defense Training International, Inc., is consulting, lecturing, and running courses in defensive firearms, tactics and policy, for police departments and police officers.

**Course Description:** The course will consist of classroom lecture/demonstration and live-fire range exercises. The curriculum includes: situation awareness, threat evaluation, risk identification and reduction, the force continuum, precision shooting, cover and movement, safely holding suspects at gunpoint, and target scanning and quick identification. Safety and correct gun handling will be stressed and expected of all students throughout the course.

**Student Requirements:** Handgun and holster, etc., 150 rounds of ammunition, baseball cap.

### **Name of Course: *Identifying Performance Discrepancies & Preparing Training Objectives***

**Instructor: Lt. Terrell Hendrix**  
*Altamonte Springs, Florida, PD*



**Bio:** Lieutenant Terrell Hendrix is a 20-year veteran of the Altamonte Springs, Florida, Police Department. A firearms instructor since 1979, he is currently the Department's Training Officer.

**Course Description:** Course participants will develop skills to help identify performance problems experienced by their students. Participants will utilize a "decision tree" to examine the performance discrepancy and determine a proper response. Course participants will learn the basic elements of a sound training objective. Participants will take part in brief practical exercises to practice identifying and writing valid training objectives.

**Student Requirements:** None.

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**Name of Course: *Development of Dynamic Range Exercises***

**Instructors: Emanuel Kapelsohn**  
*Peregrine Corporation*  
**Peter M. Tarley**  
*Police Training Division*

**Bio:** Emanuel Kapelsohn is the President of the Peregrine Corporation, an IALEFI Board member, and is nationally recognized as a firearms instructor and is a frequent presenter at previous IALEFI training conferences.

**Bio:** Peter M. Tarley is the President of Police Training Division, an IALEFI Board member, and is nationally recognized as a firearms instructor and is a frequent presenter at previous IALEFI training conferences.

**Course Description:** The course will focus on development of realistic range exercises for one or more officers involving stress, tactics, movement, use of cover, verbalization, communication, and coordination with other officers.

**Student Requirements:** Baseball cap and long sleeve shirt, duty belt, handgun, and 150 rounds of ammunition. Students are encouraged to bring for purpose of discussion dynamic course (involving movement) of fire of their own design.

---

**Name of Course: *The Use of Force Instructor Development***

**Instructor: Gary T. Klugiewicz**  
*Milwaukee County Sheriff's Dept.*

**Bio:** Gary T. Klugiewicz is recognized as one of the nation's leading control system analysts, specializing in the "Use of Force". Gary is a Lieutenant with the Milwaukee County Sheriff's Department. He has spent the last 17 years as a line officer, trainer, supervisor, and finally a control system designer. He serves as a

defensive tactics consultant for numerous police and correctional agencies throughout the United States.

**Course Description:** This program will outline the concept of a "Use of Force" Instructor, I.E., an instructor that is capable of instructing the full range of "Use of Force" tactics as outlined in the "Disturbance Resolution Model". The program will consist of lecture, video presentations, demonstrations, and "Hands On" practical exercises designed to prepare the participants to take back safe, realistic simulation programs to their agencies. Each level of force will be examined to illustrate how training at each level will either eliminate the need to use the firearm or make the use of the firearm possible or more effective.

**Student Requirements:** Duty equipment to include duty belt, handgun or practice weapon, intermediate weapons, handcuffs, and handcuff key.

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**Name of Course: *Training For Success In Reduced Light (Part 1) & (Part 2)***

**Instructors: Frank McBee**  
*Palm Bay, Florida, Police Dept.*  
**Kirby Moore**

*Maricopa County, Arizona, Sheriff's Office*

**Bio:** A certified firearms instructor since 1986, Frank McBee serves as the Law Enforcement Training Director and Senior Firearms Instructor for the Palm Bay, Florida Police Department. He has taught at the academy level six years, served as the regional coordinator for IALEFI for four years and has been a past ATC presenter. He is an adjunct instructor for H&K and has served six years with his department Emergency Response Team.

**Bio:** Kirby Moore has been an active Firearms Instructor for 11 years and is currently the Rangemaster and Armorer for his agency. He was a member of the Tactical Team for 7 years. Kirby has been instructing on the state level for four years in both instructor and user classes.

**Course Description:** This course is designed to present practical concepts for the department firearms instructor who is responsible for a reduced light program. It examines the recent trends in officer involved in shootings and offers a systematic approach to designing a reduced light program. The course identifies diverse demographic considerations which impact the content and structure of a reduced light program. Finally, the course offers demonstrations and hands-on practice so that the student may fully understand the presented material. Part One of this course will be given as a con-

ference center lecture elective followed by Part Two which will be actual live fire in dim light conditions at the range. Part One must be attended to participate in Part Two, the live fire exercises.

**Student Requirements:** 150 Rounds of Ammunition, Duty or Concealed Carry firearm and rig, flashlight.

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**Name of Course: *Development Of A Comprehensive Tactical Team Training Program***

**Instructor: John T. Meyer, Jr.**  
*Heckler & Koch Training Division*

**Bio:** John T. Meyer, Jr., H&K International Training Division and is a former Special Reaction Team leader. John has trained federal, military, state and local law enforcement agencies throughout the U.S. for special operations. He is the Second Vice President of IALEFI and is the current President of the Tactical Response Association.

**Course Description:** This course of instruction will introduce the history, objectives, and responsibilities of the instructor in the development of a comprehensive Tactical Team training program to include Standard Operating Policies (SOP's). The types of training programs required to develop to required skill level of each team member, the methods of testing performance, and specific simulations and realistic exercises to include Post Operational Procedures will be presented.

**Student Requirements:** None

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**Name of Course: *Training For Lethal Force Encounters***

**Instructor: Bank Miller**  
**George Harris**  
**William Burroughs**  
*SIGARMS Academy*

**Bio:** Director of Training for SIGARMS Academy, Exeter, NH, Bank is a veteran of 28 years of federal, municipal and military law enforcement including 12 years as Chief Firearms Instructor for DEA.

**Bio:** Assistant Director of Training for SIGARMS Academy, George has 20 years of military experience with weapons and applied tactics and three years as a civilian professional trainer.

**Bio:** Assistant Director of Training of SIGARMS Academy, Bill is a veteran of 10 years of municipal law enforcement with emphasis on weapons, tactics, training and supervision. Bill has been a professional trainer for 10 years and is recognized internationally for his contributions in use of force.



**Course Description:** The purpose of this program is identifying the use of force techniques that are appropriate for managing incidents of violent, aggressive behavior and providing the officer with a practical relevant system for subject control. The instruction presented affords the officer practice in those physical techniques designed to reduce personal risk when higher levels of force to control violent behavior must be applied. Topics include proximity techniques, multiple threats, fire discipline, and subconscious programming.

**Student Requirements:** Authorized duty weapon and related support equipment. A portion of the course requires concealed carry equipment for duty weapons (waist carry preferred). 750 rounds of service ammunition, light jacket, cleaning equipment, pocket notebook and pen.

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**Name of Course:** *Getting Firearms Training Out Of The Range Using Specialized Munitions*

**Instructor:** Ken Murray  
*Simunition Technologies, Inc.*  
Sgt. Joe Robinson  
*Orlando, Florida, Police Dept.*

**Bio:** Ken Murray is the Director of Training for Simunition Technologies, Inc. He is a member of ASLET, Florida SWAT Association, TRA, NTOA, and IALEFI.

**Bio:** Joe Robinson is a 12 year veteran Sergeant with the Orlando, Florida, Police Department. He is currently assigned as the department's Public Information Officer. His background is supervising in mounted patrol, K-9, defensive tactics, police academy and S.W.A.T.

**Course Description:** Traditional firearms training requires trainers to base their courses on the limitations of the firing range available to them. This course teaches trainers how to make firearms training more realistic by varying training locations through the use of different types of specialized training ammunition in otherwise bullet-unfriendly settings. The course concludes with 3-D confrontational training using marking cartridges and Red Man suited role players.

**Student Requirements:** Long sleeve BDU's, Nomex gloves, athletic cup. FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION WILL BE PROVIDED.

---

**Name of Course:** *Ballistic Shield Utilization*

**Instructor:** O. Frank Repass  
*Orlando, Florida, Police Dept.*

**Bio:** O. Frank Repass is an 18 year veteran of the Orlando, Florida, Police Department and is assigned as a Range Master as well as to the Department's S.W.A.T. Team. He has been involved in all areas of the Orlando S.W.A.T. Round Up since its inception. He serves on the IALEFI Board of Directors and is First Vice President of this organization.

**Course Description:** This program will be taught using lecture, demonstration and student participation. The course will focus on development of realistic shooting exercises utilizing the Ballistic Shield. These exercises are for one and two person teams utilizing Ballistic Shields during patrol or tactical operations. Student will first demonstrate exercises with unloaded weapons and then complete exercises with live fire.

**Student Requirements:** Duty leather & safety holster, 100 rounds of ammunition, duty sidearm.

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**Name of Course:** *Utilization and Tactical Fire with LE Hide-Out/Back-up Weapons*

**Instructor:** Mark Rominger  
*Florida Department of Law Enforcement*

**Bio:** Mark Rominger is a Special Agent with the Florida Department of Law Enforcement in Tallahassee, Florida. He is currently the chief armorer and firearms instructor at the Florida Criminal Justice Executive Institute. He is a 21 year veteran with over 16 years S.W.A.T. experience.

**Course Description:** This course will cover the management of non-uniform personnel weapon control. It will involve weapon selection, safe carry techniques, proper holster selection, and qualifying courses of fire for plain clothed police officers.

**Student Requirements:** Handgun, 100 rounds of ammo, holster and appropriate method for carrying & spare magazine/speed loader.

---

**Name of Course:** *The Police Rifle*

**Instructor:** Don Smith  
*Law Enforcement Small Arms Tactics (LESAT)*

**Bio:** Don Smith is the President of the L.E.S.A.T. Corporation and a Sergeant with the Palm Bay, Florida, Police Department. He has extensive training and experience in all types of small arms training.

**Course Description:** This course will provide the instructor with a basic working

knowledge of instructing the rifle, rifle selection process, advantages and disadvantages of the rifle for police use. Ammunition performance and penetration, zeroing over extended ranges, and the quick-fire stance.

**Student Requirements:** Semi-automatic or bolt action with standard sights, or optional scope mounted rifle with sling, 2 magazines, magazine pouch or clamp, 100 rounds of ammo.

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**Name of Course:** *Identifying Range Malfunctions*

**Instructor:** Bob St. George  
*Smith & Wesson Academy*

**Bio:** Bob is an eleven year employee of Smith & Wesson. Starting in Research and Development his responsibilities included the preparation of testing programs on experimental Smith & Wesson products and components. For the past 3 years Bob has been an Armorer Instructor with the S&W Academy teaching law enforcement and the military, the repair and maintenance of revolvers and pistols. Bob has been a military firearms instructor for the past 23 years, supervising all facets of small arms training.

**Course Description:** Interruptions in the cycle of operation of an auto pistol can be very deceiving unless you know what to look for. This expanded version of last year's presentation will place more emphasis on malfunctions and their causes. A high speed video system will be used to emphasize stoppages in the cycle of operation like feeding, firing, extracting and ejecting. Prior to the video presentation, the participants again will be familiarized with pistol disassembly, parts terminology and function, safeties and the cycle of operation of all recoil operated pistols.

**Student Requirements:** None

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**Name of Course:** *Tactical Use of Body Armor*

**Instructor:** Robert Webber  
*Point Blank Body Armor*

**Bio:** A scientist/technical engineer involved in the development and refinement of ballistic resistant materials and an armor authority who has designed and tested armor, and who is also a former police officer with significant tactical experience will teach this highly informative program.

**Course Description:** Since the introduction of personal body armor, major reductions in injury and death have resulted, and continue today. There is a variety of weapons, bullets, and violent confronta-



tion situations which all too often occur. Unfortunately, those who need to know the most about body armor, the trainers, supervisors, purchasing agents and the officers on the street are not aware or are uncertain about facts. The purpose of this training is to provide knowledge and information to the participant about body armor material choices, construction, testing quality control and proper use.

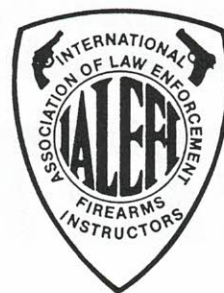
**Student Requirements:** None

**Name of Course:** *Advanced Shooting Drills*

**Instructor:** James Weber  
*Pinellas, Florida Sheriff's Office*

**Course Description:** Drills

**Student Requirements:** Semi-automatic Pistol & holster, 250 Rounds of Ammunition

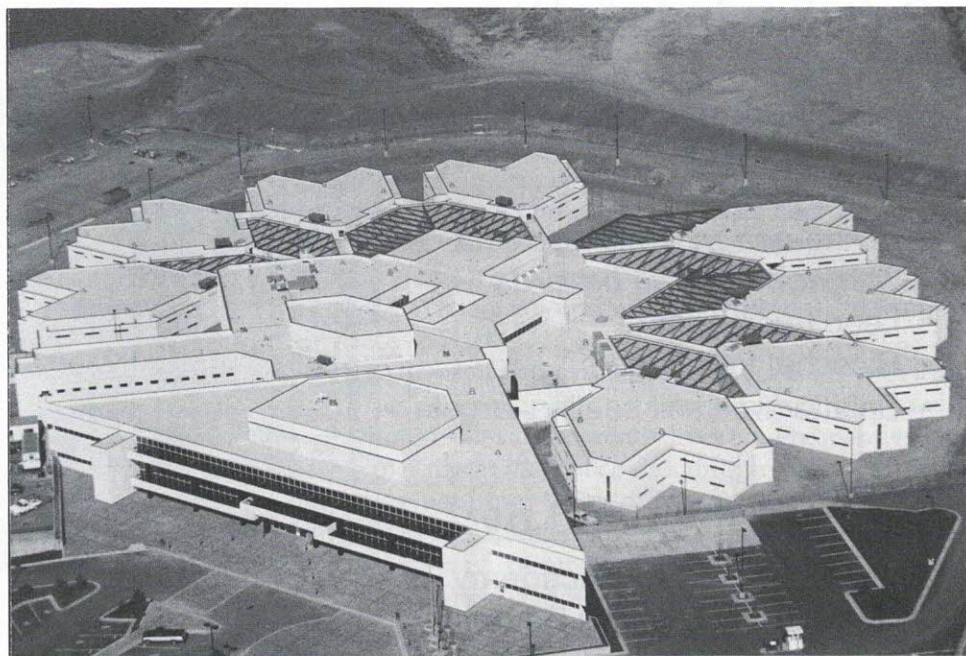


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## Your Host for the 1993 ATC



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# 1993 ATC Spouse Program Committee Needs Your Help!

The ATC is drawing near and Mike Hargreaves and Diane Mundy have been diligently making plans for the spouse activities for Reno this year. Dr. Ray Shelton, Ph.D., has offered to provide a two hour class specifically designed for law enforcement families entitled, "Surviving Stress In The Police Family - A Program For Spouses," which any law enforcement family will find to be informative.

Contact has been made with the hotel staff and the local chamber of commerce relative to potential activities and

events that the spouses can elect to take part in. Supper and breakfast meetings, tours, and shopping trips are respective of the activities on the agenda thus far. But, Mike needs your help by providing your suggestions.

Please feel free to contact him by calling or writing:

Mike Hargreaves 31 Gilder Dr., Suite 1707  
Scarborough, Ontario Canada M1K-4P7  
Tel:(416) 267-7222 Fax:(416) 265-2242



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& Gunsite Training Center**

### SWAT Magazine

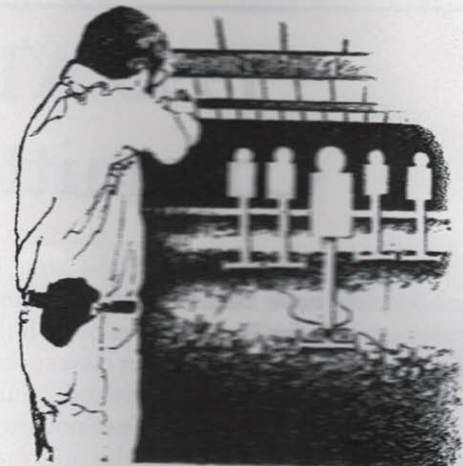
**"The benefits from reduced civil / criminal liability, resulting from improved shot placement, is justification enough for the purchase of this equipment."**

*Jim Binder, SWAT Magazine, June Issue, 1993*

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# LIABILITY - Vicarious, Various & Vicious

By Walt MacDonald

At a recent survival policy development seminar, a state police officer raised the following question: If the object of firearms use is to "stop" rather than to kill - why is there no policy of "stopping" by just wounding?

At the time, this inquiry was quickly set aside as an issue which had been laid to rest long ago. Perhaps, however, this position might deserve more examination, as there are very few "laid to rest" ideas which cannot be dusted off and resurrected by someone. Isn't this just the proposition which could be raised in some form by one of our oh so politically correct administrators, or by an opposing attorney, or even by one of our "new breed" recruits.

It is suggested that this idea be examined as to its probable impact on the interlocking aspects of officer survival, effective duty performance, and liability.

Generally, our duty to "stop" an imminent unlawful risk of death or serious bodily harm, or to "stop" the escape of a dangerous felon - is serious enough to give rise to our right to use force of the highest order, namely - deadly force. The theory is that the public's welfare and safety is sufficiently threatened to make the highest escalation of force appropriate and justified. Because of its potential for causing death or serious bodily harm - the use of a firearm is considered deadly force. A "reality check" should be called for anyone considering a firearm to be anything less. A "stopper" it may be; an instrument of deadly force it is!!

The anti-social activity giving rise to an officer's right to use deadly force must be "stopped" as quickly and effectively as possible. Public safety requires nothing less, and liability could be imposed if an injury resulted from a negligent delay in duty performance.

With all due respect for the powers of persuasion of silver tongued counselors and social workers, there is nothing which brings violence to a halt quicker than the serious disruption of the perpetrator's bodily mechanism. Any delay in achieving this level of disruption increases the risk of death or serious bodily injury to the officer and members of the public. Furthermore, this "stop" level of disruption may very well vary with the individual. As the infamous Dade-Miami FBI shoot-out of 1986 indicated, some persons - whether because of adrenalin, sheer cussedness or whatever - do not go easy.

With the option just to wound, the response of the officer could well be delayed. According to some law enforcement survival authorities, increasing the number of alternative actions available, also increases reaction time. By opening this supposedly "kinder and gentler" door, the choice would not merely be between "center mass" and

wounding. Decision making would also include where to wound; was the wounding sufficient; should time be given for the wounding to take effect; should additional rounds be fired to escalate the level of force. It should also be remembered that one of the purposes of the "center mass" principle is to minimize the chance of a miss or a grazing hit. With many of our officers being brainwashed into a "liability shy" condition, their mental process could well be "maybe I'd better wound first, just to be on the safe side."


In addition to injuries sustained by officers and innocent civilians caused by delayed and/or ineffective use of firearms, there could also be litigation filed on behalf of the "target felon" (or his estate). Was there first an attempt merely to wound - and if not, then why not? Would less serious wounding have been sufficient? Wasn't "Wounded Willie" sufficiently incapacitated without escalating to center mass? What of an officer who intends only to wound - but causes a fatality?

The firearms fiction of the old time western movies in which the hero in the white hat merely "wings" desperados in the shoulder or leg apparently lives on. Frequently in the newspaper report of a police shooting, an onlooker will be quoted as inquiring, "Why didn't the cops just shoot the knife out of his hand!"

A more sophisticated application of this same misconception could be advanced by the bleeding heart liberals in our society and the public officials who cater to them. Its effect could be evidenced in department policies which not only unrealistically limit street use of firearms, but also only authorize the "wimpiest" of weaponry.

The bottom line is that to include any type of wounding option would unnecessarily and dangerously complicate an already highly stressed situation.

#### *About the Author:*

*W. J. MacDonald is a Captain, Plymouth County (MA) Sheriff's Department, in charge of Special Investigations and Drug Enforcement, OIC Special Response Team, Chief Firearms Instructor. Graduate Drug Enforcement Officers Academy, FBI, Quantico. Attended firearms courses presented by FBI and Smith & Wesson Academy. Member of Massachusetts bar. Certified Mass. Criminal Justice Training Council Instructor: Firearms-Revolver, Semi-auto, Shotgun, Baton, Defensive Tactics, Chemical Agents, and Officer Survival. Member of National Tactical Officers Assn, International Narcotic Enforcement Officers Assn, New England Narcotic Enforcement Officers Assn, and International Association of Bomb Technicians and Investigators. *



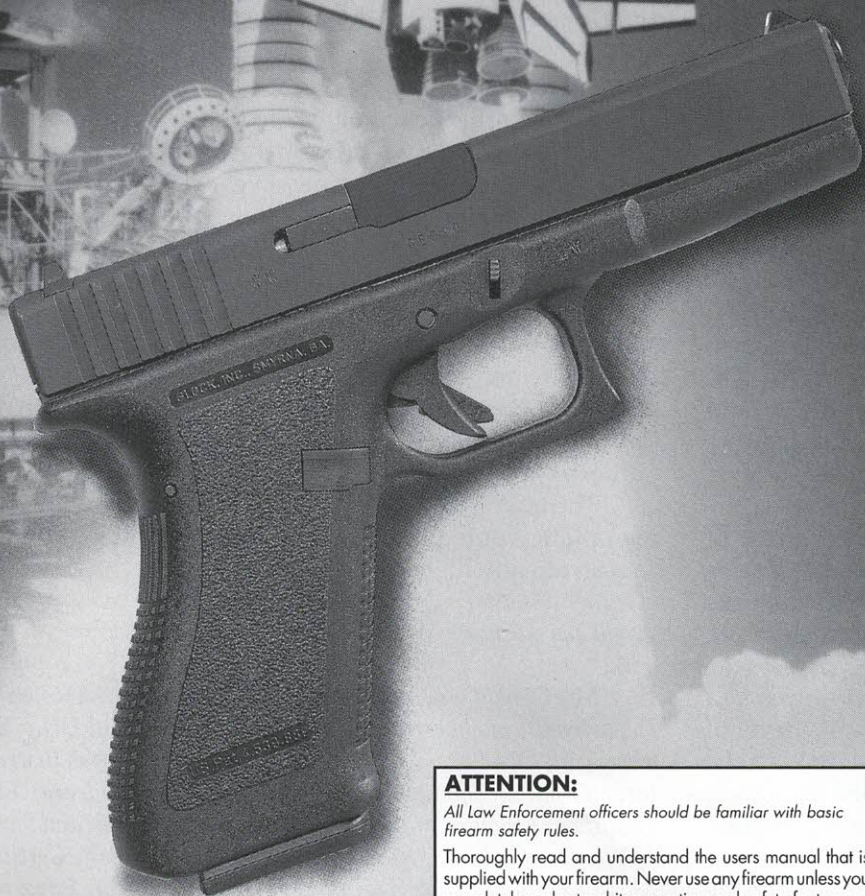
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# Realistic Training

By

*Sgt. William Porter and Sgt. Judi Porter*

The gunfight begins, the perp is 12 feet away from the officer and the officer misses the target. This is the same officer who distinguished himself on the firing range at 25 yards during qualifications. The perp has the advantage in the fight, he knows what actions he is going to take. The officer must rely on his previous training and hope it is adequate to keep him alive. If the officer fails, is it because we as trainers failed in previous training to provide the officer the necessary skills to survive?

Several factors may hamper our training efforts, causing failure in implementing new technology into our firearms program. Administration often hampers the advancement of weapons training, believing that too much time and money are already spent in this area. You know the theory, "If you are shooting guns, you are dopping off," or "Go to the range and shoot, but do it quick, so you can get out and write some tickets." Sounds familiar, right?

In recent years, the courts have indicated more realistic and continuous types of training must be provided for law enforcement.

*Popow vs Margate, 476 F Supp. 1237 (D.N.J. 1979)*

*Tennessee vs Garner, Memphis Police Department vs Garner, 471 U.S., 105 S Ct., 85 L. Ed. 2nd (1985), and*

*City of Oklahoma City vs Tuttle, 471 U.S. 105 S. Ct., 85 L. Ed. 2nd 791, 53 U.S.L.W. 4639 (1985)*

The above listed court actions are an indication that the courts are not going to continue to make suggestions. Soon realistic training will be mandated. Until that time, it is our responsibility as firearms instructors to be innovative in our training and also keep our administrators informed and updated with information concerning our program.

All the blame for obsolete training cannot be placed on the administrators. As trainers we hate to admit that we have failed in our training efforts. Many trainers attend

instructor certification once during their career and carry on training in that mode forever.

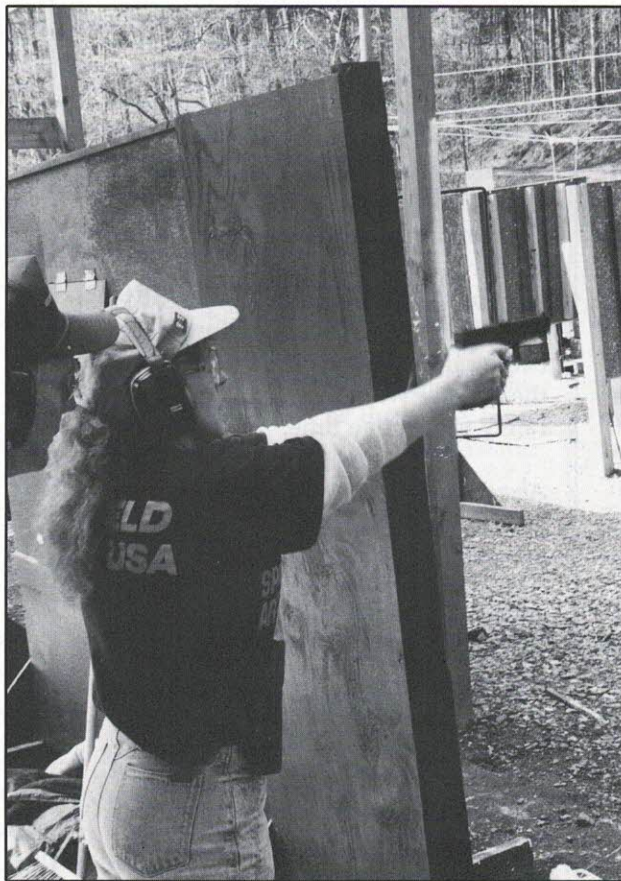
The obsolete mode goes like this. Tack cardboard to a fir strip, staple on a target, and stick it upright in a gravel pit. The officer stands at a given yardage and has so many seconds to fire X number of rounds into an area of a target that has an X on it. Some training ranges have the ability to edge and face targets, thus enforcing the amount of time allotted to fire the shots, preventing early or late shots. We judge the officer's shooting ability by how many shots go into the X. We then distinguish the officer by providing them with a shooting badge that designates their skill level.

Also, in the obsolete mode what have we done with the problematic shooter? We put our arm around the person, talk them through the course until they become capable of qualification. Have we done this person a favor? Maybe not. If they become one of the officers who has to utilize their weapon in a stress survival situation, most likely they will revert back to their problematic ways. You know this as a trainer because these same people have to be retrained every time they report to the range, and each time they just barely qualify. All we have accomplished is getting the officer through the qualification course and nothing else. After approximately 50 rounds, we send the officer out to face the living, breathing, reactive "bad guy." Please note, we are not

saying our predecessors did not know what they were doing. At the time, they were teaching state of the art firearms training.

New weapons training technology and information comes along every day and we have an obligation to implement the advancements in our training program so we do not become obsolete. If the new training helps just one officer, you have accomplished your job as a trainer.

Training the subconscious mind to shoot, and shooting in reactive time, is the present day technology. It is not new. Bill Rogers has been providing such training for more



Larry Conn and Judi Porter



than ten years. Mostly, Bill has trained armed forces special units in a reactive shooting technique. We recently attended his school in Ellijay, Georgia. This was an eye opening experience for us.

What is needed to conduct this type of training are targets that are capable of moving in reaction time and fall when struck by a bullet. Reaction time is .24 seconds. The targets we trained on were Action Targets from Provo, Utah. We saw these targets initially at a seminar in Detroit, Michigan. Scott Roberts of Action Target Inc. instructed as to how the targets worked. Bill Rogers demonstrated the training potential. With weapon in hand, there is no reason why two targets cannot be engaged with adequate hits in the confines of reaction speed.

Many people think that shooting in the confines of such a time frame is unreasonable. Initially we did, but when you forget about the time element and just do it, you will find out how easy it is, and how easy it is to teach. The only thing necessary is to have students who are willing to cooperate and apply the techniques being instructed. For the last several months, this type of training has been introduced to members of the Michigan State Police. In an hour introduction results are varied, but what has taken place is positive. All participants advised that it was more realistic and felt that it was needed to prepare them for the possibility of future weapons use. Maybe most important, they found it to be fun.

Many agencies do not have the monies to send trainers to update or advanced firearms schools or to purchase reactive targets. Overcome the obstacles by becoming innovative and educated. If you cannot afford attending further training, get the information from someone who has. Become as knowledgeable in your field as you can. Whether by reading or picking the brain of another instructor, you will find that most firearms instructors have developed their programs by borrowing information from several other trainers.

Recent firearms classes that we have attended used stationary targets. However, drills were developed to simulate the stress of engaging a target while moving. An example of a "shoot and move drill" is pushing the target away with the non-shooting hand, while moving backwards, drawing and firing rounds to given locations of the target. The instructor stresses the reactive time by using a timer and repeating the drill until the shooter's ability is increased and a realistic time is achieved.

A control drill that can be utilized to check the student's reactive ability is the student vs student shoot-out drill. This drill can be as simple as hanging two balloons and having the students draw and fire at them. The competition between the students generates a higher stress level. This will allow the instructor to determine if the student has retained the desired skills or has returned to former habits that are not as desirable.

In reality we know that an officer will respond the way they have been trained. So why not train them the way we want them to react, accurately in reactive time.

#### *About the Authors:*

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# Thoughts on Transitional Training

By William R. Moore

The adoption of semiautomatic service pistols has generated debate concerning a variety of considerations. Several aspects of transitional training will be discussed.

One of these aspects is the question of reloading. This can include the length of strings of fire of qualification courses. I've read passionate declarations that officers have to be trained to utilize the full capabilities (i.e., burn all ? rounds). Similar articles extol the necessity of the tactical reload.

The specter of liability suits no doubt drive those who believe that continuing to fire six shot strings of fire is obsolete. Numerous authorities support my own observations that, under stress, the weapon is almost invariably fired until ammunition is exhausted. Therefore, the length of strings of fire should not be a primary consideration in the design of training and qualification courses.

A more appropriate emphasis would be on training to automatically execute a proper reload. I've lost count of the number of officers I've observed who fail to actuate the slide stop after an out of battery reload. As a result, I've come to agree with Massad Ayoob's contention that actuation of the slide stop should be taught as an automatic action on every reload, regardless of its necessity. This also covers reduced light reloads where it is not possible to visually check the slide location. The use of short strings of fire will help make this action a conditioned response.

The tactical reload should remain an important part of training. It should not be the prevalent reload. The blind assertion that reloading is properly done before the weapon is empty rejects the reality that weapons are typically fired empty. Failure to train to execute a complete reload

as a conditioned reflex is a deadly error. When possible, reloading should be performed when behind cover. The decision to reload is dictated by the tactical situation and the capacity of the weapon. What must be recognized is that the officer does not have an infinite supply of ammunition nor a crystal clear tactical problem on the street.

As a result, it is suggested that tactical reloading problems be incorporated into training and qualification. This should be considered a realistic training expectation similar to the requirement of Popow vs Margate. Inclusion of tactical reloading problems into the same scenarios as the other requirements is possible with proper planning. This can also allow satisfaction of two or more training requirements at the same time. Documentation of the scenarios and the results are required.

The 1986 Miami FBI firefight illustrates the wisdom of training in reloading with one hand. This can be accomplished without the expenditure of live ammunition and should include both strong hand only and weak hand only reloads. Departments who chose to retain the revolver should consider this mandatory.

A second area of concern is malfunction clearance. Several points must be considered. The first and most important point is one that is generally ignored. The first and most important point is one that is generally ignored. If your weapon malfunctions and cover is immediately available, TAKE COVER FIRST! Officers should be trained to utilize available cover effectively.

It should be emphasized during training that the correct response to all malfunctions except the double feed (failure to eject) is the Tap, Rack

Drill. Despite repetitions of this drill, I noted a tendency of our officers to ask "What do I do now?" upon their first experience of any new type of malfunction. My belief is that we did not emphasize the reason for this drill sufficiently.

Related to malfunction clearance is the question as to the proper manner to grasp the slide. It is currently fashionable to teach grasping the slide forward of the ejection port to clear the weapon. Continuous use of the forward grip creates a habit that will cause an officer to grasp a hot slide while trying to clear a malfunction. I've personally observed at least a dozen pistols dropped during qualification as a result of the forward grip. I've also observed officers revert to a strong hand grip to clear malfunctions that occurred during weak hand barricade firing.

The best way to grasp the slide is at the rear using the thumb and fingers. This is variously referred to as the "pinch" or "slingshot" technique. This technique also helps protect the hand from shrapnel if a cartridge should detonate from contact of the primer with the ejector. This type of incident is becoming more common and corrective action should be taken to minimize the risk. The grip on the rear of the slide will accomplish this. Practice should include both the strong and weak hands.

The double feed malfunction was mentioned earlier. There are two differing schools of thought on clearance of this malfunction. This occurs when an empty case is left in the chamber and another live round is jammed against it by the slide. One school of thought stresses speed by introducing a magazine into the magazine well prior to ejecting the empty case. The other group clears the empty case from the chamber before intro-



ducing the magazine and reloading the weapon.

The certainty of the second method is preferable. It also takes care of the problem of malfunction clearance in reduced light. Leaving the magazine well clear to act as an alternate ejection path is a technique that has been proven in competition. While some developments of competition are of dubious value, this one is not. The method is as follows: lock the slide to the rear and strip the magazine from the well; the slide is then allowed to run forward and then racked to the rear, possibly more than once to ensure ejection. The slide is locked to the rear, a fresh magazine is inserted into the magazine well and the slide released to load the weapon.

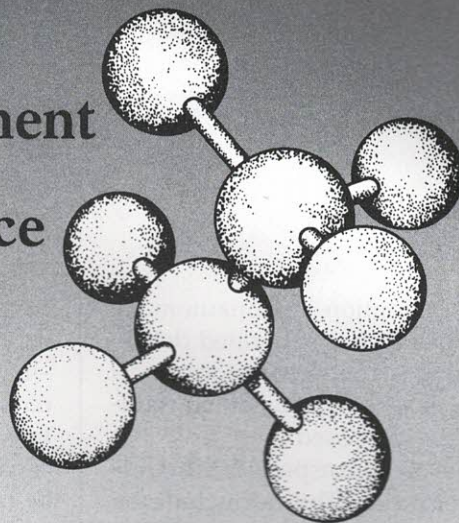
While this article primarily addresses problems of transitional pistol training, revolver armed agencies cannot ignore the issues raised here. In particular, wounds of the hand(s) are frequent injuries. The ability to compensate for such injuries should be considered a required skill. In any case, these skills should be refreshed on a regular basis. Budgetary considerations have a profound impact on training. However, court decisions have held that budgetary considerations are not mitigating circumstances for inadequate training. Fortunately many of these exercises can be conducted either dry fire or as part of other training.

The points raised here are intended to assist others in the preparation of transitional training programs. Those who view the points raised as reasons for not adopting the semiautomatic pistol do not have a realistic view. The problems of malfunction clearance and reloading - particularly one hand reloads - are shared by revolvers and must be dealt with in adequate training programs.

*About the Author:*

*William R. Moore holds an MA in Criminology from Indiana University of Pennsylvania, and has over ten years experience in security and training. Is certified as a Personal Protection Specialist and is employed as a Nuclear Security Officer/Firearms Instructor for the last five years.*

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# Chemical Aerosol Training

By Bert A. DuVernay

It was no different than any other domestic dispute. At least it was no different until the husband began to pull a shotgun from underneath the living room sofa. The contact officer began drawing his pistol from his holster in response to the lethal threat. The cover officer, prepared for a lower level of resistance, had his canister of OC concealed in the palm of his hand. A mist of the yellowish liquid surrounded the attacker's head and he dropped to the ground, hands covering his eyes, having suddenly lost interest in shooting police officers. And all before the contact officer was able to fire his handgun.

Handheld chemical aerosol devices have generated controversy since they hit the law enforcement mainstream in the late 60's in the form of MACE. Although hailed by some as a substitute for almost all intermediate weapons and condemned by others as being more effective on cops than crooks, it would be hard to convince two particular officers of a mid-size city in western Massachusetts that aerosols aren't worth carrying. They are the two cops in the story.

Handheld aerosols or Personal Defense Units (PDU's) are available from numerous manufacturers in each of the three chemicals considered acceptable for police use in our society; CN, CS and, more recently, oleoresin capsicum (OC) (Table 1). Although improperly used as a generic term, MACE is a trademark for a product utilizing a refined form of CN that was manufactured by DefTec Corporation. Once the demand for PDU's was established, many manufacturers made their contributions to the field with CN or CS based units utilizing some form of quickly evaporating liquid carrier.

Both of these agents are actually solids, not gases or liquids. These microparticulate solids are simply suspended in a liquid carrier until that liquid is discharged into the atmo-

sphere where it evaporates. Once the liquid carrier evaporates, leaving the dust-like solids airborne (or on a skin surface), the chemical can begin its work.

Since it is very difficult to be involved in the law enforcement field for very long without being exposed to CN or CS in some form, most readers are at least somewhat familiar with their effects. Although different in both chemical composition and classification, CN and CS behave in fairly similar ways. Both produce copious tearing and irritation in contact areas. Both make breathing uncomfortable, with the effects of CS being most intense, in addition to causing a heavy mucus flow.

OC, on the other hand, is dramatically different. First marketed as CAP-STUN by Luckey Police Products, OC is an oily resin rather than a microparticulate solid. It causes intense pain to, and involuntary closing of, the eyes and inflames the mucus membranes. The inflammation of the mucus membranes accounts for the most dramatic difference between OC and the more traditional agents, CN and CS.

Since CN and CS simply make a subject very uncomfortable and do not actually incapacitate when used in an aerosol, persons with mental states altered by intoxicants, disease

or simple rage are often not affected by PDU's based on those chemicals. When one considers the circumstances under which law enforcement officers use PDU's, it becomes clear that these seldom are of much benefit. A vast majority of persons that resist arrest or attack officers are intoxicated, mentally disturbed or enraged.

While anyone who has been exposed to OC will verify that it too causes discomfort, OC also physically limits resistance in most circumstances. When OC mist droplets are inhaled, they inflame the respiratory tract which is made up of mucus membranes. The result is that breathing is limited to shallow breaths, which cannot support high levels of activity such as fighting with police officers. Even if the mist is not inhaled, almost all recipients of an OC application find that they cannot open their eyes without actually holding the eyelids open with the fingertips. Since most people depend almost exclusively on their sight for their cues during a fight, denying a subject his or her sight puts the officer at a tremendous tactical advantage.

Does OC always work? Certainly not. No chemical, bullet or defensive tactic is a magic wand that when waved will make threats to our safety go away. Less than a two hour drive from the city that hosted this

Table #1

## Chemical Agent Classifications

Symbol	Name	Classification	Color Code
CN	Chloroacetophenone	Lacrimator	Red
CS	Orthochlorobenzalmalononitrile	Irritant	Blue
OC	Oleoresin Capsicum	Inflammatory	N/A*

\*DefTec Corporation is using orange



article's scenario, the identical PDU was used with no effect on a mentally disturbed man swinging a club at passing cars. It finally took several officers to physically bring the man under control.

Although not the case in the latter incident, a lack of training with the PDU is often the common denominator in PDU failures. When MACE and similar products became popular they were usually issued with no training other than the salesman's glowing recommendations for the product, suggesting that it would do about everything but doublelock the handcuffs for the officer.

Unrealistic expectations of effectiveness made the unit appear to have very little effect by comparison. Although the units fell short of the claims found in advertising copy, they still could have proved their worth (and in some cases did) by giving the officer a TACTICAL ADVANTAGE over the arrestee. Rather than expecting the PDU to incapacitate the suspect by itself, the units should have been used to distract the arrestee through discomfort and through the sheer surprise of suddenly being sprayed in the face and the accompanying reflex of shielding and closing the eyes.

Additionally, since no specific training was normally provided in application (spraying) technique, officers tended to revert to the "if a little is good, a lot must be better" technique. Since 95 to 98 percent of the substance in a PDU is inert liquid, these continuous sprays actually decreased the effectiveness of the chemical. In order to be effective, the microscopic particles of the chemical must contact the skin or other body tissues. Long sprays of mostly inert liquids washed away most of the chemical before it could have any effect at all. Shorter spray times have proven to be much more effective than "hosing them" with the chemical.

Although the OC based PDU's are much more effective than those utilizing CN or CS, the lessons learned years ago are not to be forgotten. Hand held aerosols should not be issued without being accompanied

by a comprehensive training program in the use of the munition. The effectiveness of even OC based munitions is enhanced through proper training as well as helping to protect the officer and the agency during litigation. This training must go past the technical aspects of the munition such as symptomatic effects, first aid and decontamination. Legal and tactical issues must also be examined in order to have a sound program.

One of the most important issues to be addressed in a department's training program is the force continuum and the chemical weapon's place in it. The force continuum is a list of force options available to an officer from the lowest to the highest. The lowest form of force available to an officer is his or her mere presence. Since the presence of an enforcement officer influences people's actions, it is a use of force, at least for this discussion.

The next level of force is verbal interaction since speech tends to influence people more strongly than the silent presence of an individual. The levels of force escalate in a similar manner until the table reaches its highest level: deadly force. The use of all other levels of force fit into the continuum between the levels described here. An example of a force continuum can be seen in Table 2.

Where does the chemical weapon fit into the continuum? That question is the center of some controversy. The traditional approach is to place it in the category of intermediate weap-

ons since it does meet that description. Many trainers, however, take a much different approach with an OC device. "We can introduce OC much earlier in the force continuum since there has never been a case where OC has caused a serious injury. An arrestee has a greater chance of being injured during a wristlock than during an application of OC," according to Dennis Jauresz, co-owner of Dimensional Tactics Systems, Inc. and 18 year veteran of North Tonawanda, New York Police Department.

Both views have merit. The FBI has been using OC since late 1989 and teaches agents to apply the agent before touching a suspect that has displayed obvious signs of resistance. Larry Smith, retired San Diego California PD officer says, "The key issue to legal survival is community acceptance. First, did the force used stop the threat? Second, how did it stop the threat? Third, is there any permanent injury? OC has done very well on all these issues."

Whichever approach is settled upon by the agency, it must be formalized by policy and made part of the training program. If not, the agency is subject to accusations of arbitrary and inconsistent applications of force. That may not be a desirable position for an agency to be in now that public attention has been so acutely focused on use of force issues by the Rodney King incident.

After formalizing the agency's force continuum, officers must be trained in all aspects of it, beginning

Table #2	
Levels of Resistance	Levels of Control
Psychological Intimidation	Officer Presence
Verbal Non-compliance	Verbal Direction
Passive Resistance	Empty Hand Control
Defensive Resistance	a) Soft
Active Aggression	b) Hard
Aggravated Active Aggression	Intermediate Weapons
	a) Soft
	b) Hard
	Lethal Force



with officer presence. Since most communication is nonverbal, it is critical that the officer both send the correct messages and be aware of the messages being sent by the suspect in order to control a situation and minimize the force needed to maintain that control.

Training officers to use the chemical cannot be done in a vacuum. Officers must be trained in how to select options from the force continuum and control a situation from start to finish, or, put another way, from arrival at a scene to departure, with or without a prisoner. To attempt to train an officer in one force option or another without putting into context with other options often results in an officer not able to make appropriate force decisions or to make transition from one option to another as the suspect's resistance raises or lowers.

In addition to the proper use of force issues, certain technical skills must also be taught. Application technique is a critical point. This is not as simple as it sounds. It involves a fumble-free draw, use of a spray technique that dispenses an optimum amount of chemical, proper verbal directions, proper movement to keep a tactical advantage, fumble-free reholstering and, finally, appropriate control techniques that result in a properly handcuffed arrestee.

The draw starts with proper choices of canister, holster, carry location and draw technique. The canister must be designed so that it is quick and sure under stress, easy to point accurately and safe from unintentional discharges. There are several very different designs that accomplish all these ends and more that do not. Evaluation by the officer(s) using the device is necessary to make the right choice. The canister, or more accurately the valve, also determines the spray pattern that the device will deliver. Streams are solid sprays of chemical similar to that given by a child's water pistol. Mists are delivered in a wider cone-shaped spray of fine droplets. Both have good and bad points. Streams can be delivered more precisely than mists, but also

require more accuracy. Streams are less likely to be affected by wind than a mist, while mists work more quickly because the carrier liquid evaporates more readily from the mist than a stream. This choice must be made according to the circumstances the officer is likely to face.

The holster must retain the canister against loss, but must present it for a smooth drawing motion under stress. The canister must be able to be drawn directly to a firing grip, not unlike a handgun, although it is best to anticipate the use of the aerosol and draw it beforehand without the subject's knowledge. This is accomplished most easily if the canister doesn't require excessive handling before firing. In addition, if an emergency draw is necessary at some point, it shouldn't be hampered by poor holster design.

An officer must normally arrest a person that is sprayed with the aerosol. Remember that the use of the chemical is force and to lawfully use it, the officer or some third party must have been the object of unlawful force by the subject that will result in a criminal violation necessitating an arrest unless other circumstances do not permit it. A court would be likely to view very critically a situation in which a person who did not deserve to be arrested was sprayed with a chemical weapon.

Because an arrest, handcuffing and searching will almost always follow an application of agent, it is essential that the canister be capable of being reholstered smoothly and securely under stress. Many containers are too large to be placed securely in a pocket or are subject to unintentional discharge if that is done. If an officer drops the canister to the ground intentionally, he or she may be sprayed by friends of the arrestee. The holster must either be easily snapped after reholstering or hold the canister securely during vigorous activity without a retention device.

Just as with a handgun, this reholstering should be practiced with only the firing hand and without looking. Remember that you may very well be involved in a struggle by this

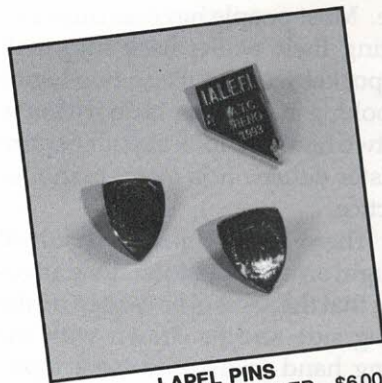
time. Most people have no difficulty putting their wallet back into their hip pocket without using two hands or looking at it. There is no reason to use two hands or look at your aerosol canister either. It is just a matter of practice.

There are two main schools of thought on carry position. One advocates that the aerosol be carried on the strong side and be drawn with the strong hand (right side for a right-handed person). Advocates of this approach feel that the strong hand is the one best counted on during times of stress, particularly when the task requires dexterity and fine motor movement which is the case when drawing and applying a chemical aerosol.

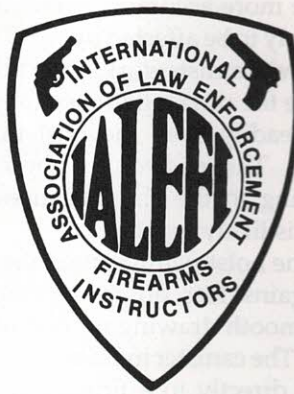
The other school of thought suggests that the canister be carried on the weak side and deployed with that hand. Those proponents feel that the strong hand should be kept free to engage in empty hand defensive skills and control the arrestee as well as remaining free to draw the firearm. Both approaches are valid and should be chosen according to the types of situations encountered and the other defensive skills utilized by the officer. Again I would like to emphasize that the use of the chemical weapon must not be practiced by itself, but in conjunction with the other techniques likely to be used in a realistic situation. In order to make this evaluation, an actual spray must be delivered to a target. The chemical must be delivered to a subject to be effective, so accuracy must be evaluated as well as other considerations when selecting a carry position.

There is one drawing technique that I recommend not be used. It involves drawing the canister with the weak hand and the handgun with the strong hand simultaneously. The suspect is then covered with both weapons side-by-side using a technique similar to a popular flashlight/handgun shooting position. The officer theoretically then has both options immediately available. I feel that this is very dangerous for three reasons. Most importantly, it has already been established that under



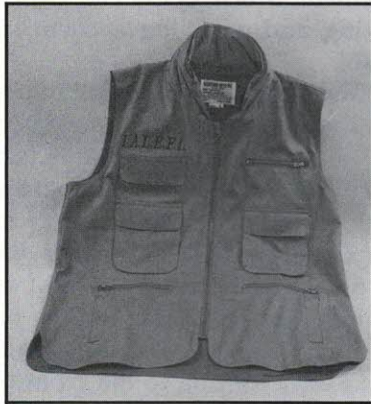


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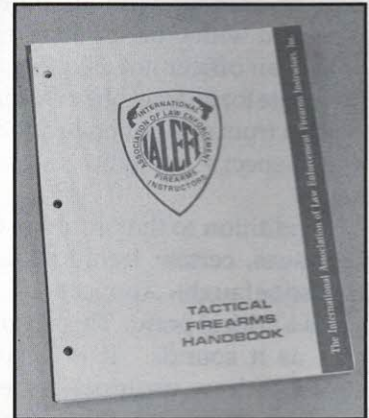
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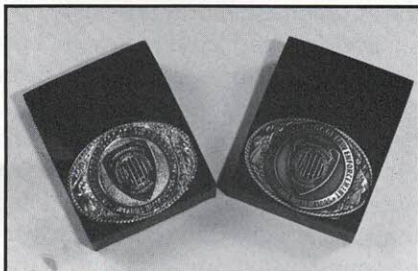
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high stress the brain's message intended for one hand can go to both hands. In other words, a panicked decision to spray is quite likely to wind up with a shot as well.

Secondly, this technique results in having both hands occupied by weapons, one of which will be of little use. Empty hand defensive skills are best executed with at least one empty hand.

Third, if the decision is made to fire the handgun, a two-hand shooting technique will probably be most effective. I suggest practicing to utilize your weapons one at a time, escalating and de-escalating as needed. This "double threat" technique is an invitation to disaster.

After the canister is drawn, it must be sprayed effectively. The chemical must contact the attacker and the liquid carrier be allowed to evaporate. The attacker is probably moving at this point rather than politely standing and waiting to be sprayed. Although there are other techniques, the one most likely to be effective involves a burst of about one second directed at the area of the nose and mouth while moving the spray horizontally from about shoulder to shoulder. This technique applies a sufficient amount of chemical, while allowing for movement on the part of the attacker. It also doesn't lend itself to the "hosing down" of an attacker, which results in less effectiveness, not more.

The actual spraying of the canister must be practiced in order to develop the necessary skill level and to evaluate the drawing technique selected, as discussed earlier. Canisters of inert liquid for training purposes are available from all the major manufacturers. These should be obtained and used as part of a comprehensive training program. A static target allows accuracy to be practiced until an initial skill level is developed. A training partner that acts as an attacker is valuable at that point since the training can provide feedback about the effectiveness of the application as well as accompanying movement by the officer.

Verbal commands must also be practiced if the officer expects to actually deploy them under stress. These commands fall into three categories: before, during, and after the confrontation. Commands given before the actual use of force are essentially warnings that attempt to coax cooperation from the subject. They are also intended for the ears of witnesses, however. Commands similar to "Stay back, I don't want to hurt you" or "Stop resisting arrest or I will have to spray you" establish both your use of the lower force level and your reluctance to escalate the level of force.

Once the chemical has been applied and empty hand techniques are being utilized, commands must be given to direct the now confused and distracted subject. "Lie down on the ground" and "Stop resisting arrest" tell the subject what you expect of him or her and how to get away from the pain of a compliance technique. These commands, too, communicate to witnesses your desire to use minimum force.

After resistance has ceased, the subject must be reassured that nothing further will happen to him and that first aid for the chemical application is forthcoming. Remember that after physical resistance has ended, the subject will be most aware of the discomfort from the chemical. Without this reassurance, the subject may become violent again from frustration or an effort to escape the discomfort of the chemical. Statements like "No one is going to hurt you" and "Stay calm and I will help get the chemical off of you" provide incentive for cooperation and demonstrate your de-escalation of force as resistance has de-escalated.

Movement must also be practiced. The first response of most people when anything is directed towards their face is to close their eyes. By moving out of the path of an attacker, the officer benefits by either confusing the attacker as to the officer's location or forcing the attacker to open her eyes to the chemical in an effort to find the officer. Remember, the main advantage of

the chemical weapon is to distract the attacker, not to totally incapacitate on its own. "The chemical doesn't replace the baton or empty hand tactics," states Roland Oulette, president of R.E.B. Security Training and New England Director of the American Society of Law Enforcement Trainers, "Officers must learn movement and other defensive skills to increase the options in a use of force situation."

After the confrontation has ended, three more training concerns remain. First aid to the subject, decontamination of the area, and proper reporting of the incident are now the primary concerns.

Proper first aid must be rendered in order to prevent undue injury and suffering and to demonstrate efforts to de-escalate force used. Fortunately, first aid procedures are the same regardless of the chemical used. The best first aid is to apply large amounts of cool water and fresh air. A steady mist or low pressure stream of water provide a feeling of relief, particularly from an OC application. With CN or CS, water should be avoided unless a copious amount of water is available, since both chemicals attack most areas of the body. With OC, an application of snow, if available, provides very effective relief. Use caution to avoid thermal injuries such as frostbite.

Have the subject face into the wind and hold the eyes open, perhaps with the fingertips, in order to allow the breeze to dissipate the agent. Avoid standing downwind from the subject to avoid a light application of agent to yourself.

If the subject displays physical symptoms other than a slight reddening of the skin, complains of an inordinate amount of pain, or if symptoms persist for more than 30 minutes, obtain medical assistance. Do not apply ointments or solutions yourself unless you are licensed to practice medicine. Usually applying anything to the site of application will worsen the condition, not better it.

It is best to offer to take the subject to a medical facility whenever



a chemical is applied and allow him or her to refuse that offer than to defend against allegations of improper care later. Certainly if the subject requests medical care it should normally be provided.

A copy of the Material Safety Data Sheet for the chemical weapon should be in the vehicle of every officer using the device. If medical attention is required, this document provides the doctor with a listing of all substances within the munition and eliminates guesswork during treatment. If the manufacturer won't provide you with a MSDS with a complete listing of substances in the canister, "DON'T CARRY THAT PDU. Although a MSDS notation of "trade secret" is permissible under federal rules, it is of no help in an emergency medical situation. A device with a complete MSDS should be used instead.

Particularly in an indoor environment, the area must be decontaminated of the chemical. Fresh air

and sunlight will usually do most of the work for us. With OC, ventilation of the affected area for one hour is usually successful, although a water wash can be helpful if water won't damage objects in the area.


CN and CS often require ventilation of longer duration and sometimes require a washing of the area with a chemical solution. If the latter option becomes necessary, contact the manufacturer or a recognized chemical agent training institution for specific directions.

If your application of a chemical renders furnishings useless or causes a family to relocate for a night, you or your agency may be financially responsible. Check with the manufacturer of your device to find out how to remove the chemical.

Finally the use of force, including the chemical PDU, must be documented as soon as possible and as completely as possible. The reports should be guided by the force continuum and start with the officer's

first knowledge of the incident and proceed step by step with both the actions of the subject and the officer.

A critical, but often overlooked component of the report is how the officer de-escalated the force applied as the resistance of the subject de-escalated. If this is left out of the report it can be made to look like wristlock-type techniques were maintained at high intensity even after the subject submitted to the arrest. First aid procedures or medical assistance should also be documented as well as decontamination efforts.

Although an officer that trains him or herself in all these issues will be far ahead of one that does not, this article is not a substitute for training offered by a certified instructor for whatever PDU is being used. PDU training courses, particularly with OC, are now offered widely enough that even an officer without departmental support for training should be able to find one. 

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# The Hot Range Concept... And Other Tidbits

By Mike Hargreaves

Knowing what we all know about our Canadian winters, it does not take Einstein to guess that the title of this article has nothing to do with temperature - C. or F.

A Hot Range is one that you walk into as a Police Officer or armed Security Officer with your handgun holstered and loaded. When you do this walking in, you are dressed exactly as you are on your normal tour of duty; no sweats or old, worn comfy jeans, unless your old clothes assignment has you dressed in that mode.

The Range Officer still greets you at the range entrance door with a nice hot cup of cocoa (hot chocolate, if you are not from Liverpool) and a donut. What, your range officer does not greet you that way? He just snaps, "Listen up, make sure all your revolvers are unloaded," and here is the clincher, "and safe!!".

I will give you another statement you might have heard - "Unload and holster a safe Pistol" (or Revolver or weapon). Allow me to let you into a little secret - A FIREARM IS NEVER "SAFE." Safety is the way you handle it, you are in charge of your personal issue weapon, you and no one else!! and no rules or huge notices on the wall to "unload and never enter here with a loaded revolver" will absolve you from the responsibility of your own actions.

Just to recount a little bit of history here, some years ago at an indoor range in Toronto I had attended to shoot an impromptu pistol match. The complex 'check each other system' broke down, and an inadvertent (not intentional) shot was fired into a wall of 1 ft. thick concrete, said wall was insulated, and covered with a nice wood finish. A wood finish instantly superimposed with a .45 calibre hole! I was 3 ft. behind the shooter! The only thing that was done right was...you guessed it..."SAFE DIRECTION." The only rule of weapon handling that can never be violated with your personal weapon.

"SAFE DIRECTION" — what does that mean? It means a direction that if the firearm were to discharge inadvertently, the projectile would not inflict any injury to a person or persons.

By the way, how we took that risk away, was by a simple rule, whilst the shooters in this range were sport shooters, and even the police officer members arrived with cased pistols, (Canada Eh?) a Hot Range concept could not be used, so we started an unbox and holster system thus: Arrive at Range; put gun box down; put holster and magazine pouches on; open gun case; grasp bottom half of pistol grip with a whole hand grip (all your fingers and thumb below the trigger guard) and holster your pistol. The rational was: no click, no clack, NO BANG!

We also had an addendum to the "you only own the bottom half of your grip" rule. If when you stepped up to the firing line, and under the range officer's instruction to "load and make ready", pulling back the slide of your .45 Colt caused a round to be ejected from this "empty (and safe?)" pistol, you would be instructed to "unload and show clear" - "gun clear, hammer down and holster" then your mandatory sentence of one month banished to wife and home began. The good news is, not once has this happened in over 12 years.

The point I hope I made here was "SAFE DIRECTION." Never allow your handgun, or any firearm to point at a person or object you would not be willing to shoot. EVER!

I will now wander back to my direction of travel here, you are back to the third paragraph, and the range officer was not giving you a cup of cocoa (because you never eat, drink or smoke in a range; lead contamination is a real threat to your health and most often this contamination is caused by ingestion, and not by airborne particles!) If your Force is not using "lead free" .38 Special cartridges for practice and training exercises, speak to the Armament officer of Metro Toronto P.F. for the info on their lead free programme.

Do I ever wander about when writing about all this really interesting stuff! One more time, you walk in to the range, gun on; loaded; thumb break fastened; all duty gear in place, yes, even your P.R. 24 - if you carry one in uniform, you are then briefed on the procedures to be followed during the practice/training/qualification shoot you are attending this range for, issued ammo, ear muffs and safety glasses. Up to this time you have not touched your duty pistol. (No click, no clack, NO BANG!)

Let us say you are to fire 3 strings of two shots, at a target 5m away, on command of "fire" you will draw and fire two shots at your target, center chest hits are preferred.

- \* "Eyes and ears"
- \* "Stand by"
- \* "Fire"

Out of ten officers on the line, only nine fired their first two rounds on command. Mr. Number 9! (#9?) forgot to load his revolver when he took it out of his gun locker that a.m. Nice to find out this kind of error on the range and not behind the Eaton Centre at 2 a.m.!! Have I made my point yet?? No??

O.K. I will try some more. Do you agree that training



is done so that you will react in a life-threatening situation as trained? Why do anything different on the range then? All training should be geared to the work assignment.

Another mistake done in the past: after the officer has fired the last round in the revolver, he/she would use their speed loader just to load and holster. What are you training to do? ... you got it ... speed load and holster!! How to do it, you ask? Well listen up:

- \* Last two shots fired.
- \* Dump empties on deck.
- \* Speed load by inserting speed loaded cartridges into cylinder.
- \* Close cylinder. (Don't lift the empty speed loader, just let it be wiped off by the closing of the cylinder). Muzzle down!! Gravity is on your side.
- \* Up and aim, tight stance, WATCH THE FRONT SIGHT.
- \* Lower revolver to ready position, and holster it.
- \* Fasten thumb break each and every time you holster, always!

Shooting exercises over, the command should be "don't reload, we are going to clean revolvers" ("you are, I'm not") "holster an empty revolver, and police up your area."

Then off to cleaning room (round tables in the centre of a cleaning room are a big no no) remember "SAFE DIRECTION"? All cleaning of handguns should be done at long benches fastened to a solid outside wall. After gun is nice and clean, still facing wall/bench, load fully with factory-fresh ammo, holster, fasten thumb break and leave the bench clean. A sign I have seen on the inside of the go-out door of a U.S. Police Range — "IS YOUR HANDGUN LOADED?" Smart, eh!

Proof of the pudding? I have used a Hot Range concept on my range since 1980, shots fired into wall? - None. Shots fired into floor or roof? - None (both revolvers and self-loading pistols). Shots that hit anyone else on the range? - None. Not once. That's between four to five hundred

students per year who carry guns in the performance of their duties: Police, Security, Armoured Car, Embassy, and Automatic Teller Machine Personnel.

And last but not least, accidental(?) discharges? - None.

\*\*\*\*Keep Safe\*\*\*\*

*About the Author:*

*Mike Hargreaves is a full time Firearms Instructor based in Toronto. He taught the first Glock programme in Canada in 1987 to the Q.P.F. Intervention Group's Firearms Instructors in Montreal. Mike is the Austrian Steyr Co. (Steyr AUG .223) Factory Rep to Law Enforcement in Canada, and is a Board member (2nd term) of IALEFI.*

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# The Ready Position - Some Observations

*By Robert A. Schwartz*

High ready, low ready, combat ready? Gun in close or extended? Gun level, pointing down or pointing up? Gun in front or to the side? If you find the plethora of ready positions bewildering, how about your students? To make sense, a ready position should be task specific. Factors to consider:

### **Safety:**

A ready position, fundamentally, is used to increase safety. Safety to the officer and safety to others. Are you operating alone, with a partner or with a team?

### **Observation:**

The gun cannot block the field of vision or become the focal point. An adversary's hands and feet should be observable for furtive moves. Observing for additional adversaries and threats is paramount. Observing for effectiveness of fire is also important.

### **Speed:**

A ready position may not always be faster than presenting a holstered hand gun or a slung long

gun. Where is the ready position in its relationship to the presentation sequence? At what position, or when, is it possible to begin firing? How does a ready position correlate to reloading or switching hands?

### **Fatigue:**

How long will you be holding the gun in a ready position? Are you holding a suspect(s) while waiting for backup? In conducting a search will you be holding a flashlight or opening doors?

### **Retention:**

Can you maintain stealth in a ready position or does the gun precede you? Are you using a hand gun or a long gun? Can the gun be used as a cold weapon as well as hot? By you or against you?

With such a vast menu of variables, it would behoove a firearm instructor to evaluate the equipment being used and the field conditions encountered and develop ready positions germane to those specific criteria.



# Determining Eligibility For Advanced Semi-Automatic Handgun Training


By Aron S. Lipman

All of us in the firearms training field often have had a student arrive for a training program who claimed to have a certain degree of firearm proficiency, only to find out they lack the proficiency they claim and were not eligible to attend the program being given.

I cannot speak for other instructors, but I have developed a system in

order to determine the qualification of a new student. The system consists of the below.

For semi-automatic handguns, I put the student through basic exercises from concealed draw and ready position starting 10 feet back to 30 feet. This is done to determine that he/she handles their weapon safely, and the degree of proficiency. There

is no emphasis made on time. For any student that is not qualified at this point, I call them aside to politely return their tuition and suggest he/she take a more basic program. For those that pass, they go through a minimum handgun proficiency test. If they pass, they can then continue in the advanced program. 

## Basic Semi-Auto Handgun Minimum Proficiency Test

(11" x 18" Hanging Steel Plate Covered with Linatex at 21 Feet)

Exercise #1	<u>Student Level</u>	<u>Instructor Level</u>	<u>Time</u>
On signal, shooter draws and hits plate	2.5 sec.	1.75 sec.	_____
<b>Exercise #2</b>			
Student from Ready Position hitting plate at least 5 times in total, with time between shots not to exceed:	.30 sec.	.25 sec.	_____
<b>Exercise #3</b>			
Student with magazine set up for stoppage when encountered, with time interval from previous (live) hot to subsequent (live) shot not to exceed:	3.5 sec.	3.0 sec.	_____
<b>Exercise #4</b>			
After firing 1 (live) shot, student does a speed reload with slide back, and hits plate one more time (after the reload), with time interval from previous (live) shot to subsequent (live) shot with autoloader not to exceed:	5.0 sec.	4.0 sec.	_____

NOTE: 12 seconds (shot to shot student), 10 seconds (shot to shot instructor). Time is allowed if "Tap-Rack-Bang" fails to clear stoppage, and shooter must proceed to phase two reduction procedure. "Rip-Work-Tap-Rack-Bang"

NOTE: For more advanced students, a 9" x 11" plate can be used to represent the cardio-vascular area and a 7" x 9" plate can be used to represent cranium shots.

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# Firearm Training - Some Observations

By Robert A. Schwartz

Firearm training involves complex psychomotor skills best taught using a building block method. By reducing a complex skill to blocks of subskills, and limiting each subskill to a minimum number of steps, each skill block can be more easily and readily learned. By sequentially linking the skill blocks, each block is reinforced. This reinforcing adds to the total skill(s) being learned, progressing smoothly to form a cohesive whole.

The skill becomes a tool used to perform a task. The skill may not only be job related, but also have personal application. To reach a competency level commensurate with job requirements, instructors balance the amount of training necessary for the students to achieve the requisite performance. The students later decide how much time they are willing to allocate to maintaining performance.

Why train? If correctly responding to threat was instinctive, there would be no need for training. If correctly responding to threat was simply a matter of being told what response is appropriate for a given threat, pairing responses with threats would be an academic exercise. Then, as threat management techniques evolve or technology creates new and different threats, old threat-response pairings could be updated with new, correct threat-response bulletins. For retraining, merely reading the latest threat-response update would suffice. Effective threat management demands more. Academic learning often breaks down under stress. Students will not all be blank slates unburdened with inappropriate conditioned responses. Retraining, at best, will be a challenge. The time required for the conscious mind to intellectualize a threat event is greater than the time it takes for the event. The threat is effectively over before the threat is realized. Fortunately, the subconscious mind functions faster than the conscious and is not limited to performing solo tasks.

The subconscious mind can perform a complex psychomotor skill more efficiently and with greater speed than the conscious mind. The subconscious can perform a sequence of tasks quickly and efficiently without our conscious attention after sufficient repetition, conditioning. Long term memory, muscle memory, is conditioned to react to a stimulus, a threat. The unconscious continually processes stimuli in abbreviated time frames without conscious effort. This can be inferred by the conscious as a hunch or intuition, a gut feeling. By correlating the inference with the conditioned response, the sequence becomes reflexive, a conditioned reflexive response, an effective threat management mechanism.

Stress the basics. Under stress, the basics prevail. Basics are the fundamentals, the essential skills necessary

for surviving. Basic skills are not the nice to know, they are the need to know. Basic skills must be practiced until they are reflexive. Additionally, the correct reflexive response is best insured if it can blend with and utilize a natural or instinctive response.

The worst place to initiate firearm training is in a frenetic training environment. There is too much going on. A student cannot effectively process a continuous and overwhelming bombardment of external stimuli. Events occur far too rapidly. Focus is dissipated. Stress rises precipitously. Learning is inhibited.

"Practice makes perfect." No! Perfect practice makes perfect. Our goal, perfect performance, on demand, under stress, derives from correct training and is readily achievable. Begin with one small component of an overall skill. Have the student practice dry. Apply it with the next small component. Each step is positively reinforcing. By doing the techniques dry, in a quiet environment, by demystifying the technique, learning is accelerated. Dry drills program long term memory efficiently and inexpensively, maximizing training resources. Live fire becomes the check mechanism and is minimized.

Use positive reinforcement. Building confidence and problem solving ability are the trainer's goals. The student must learn how to learn. By selecting and teaching one small component of a complex task, it becomes a tool to be applied to the next component. Components are not taught so they remain sterile and isolated, but are taught so they can be selectively linked and applied to similar conditions in an everchanging environment. Change is constant. Adaptability is its corollary.


Demystify learning. Apprehension is created by the unknown. Apprehension creates hesitation. Hesitation can create extreme negative consequences. Tell the students what you are about to tell them. Tell them. And tell them what you told them.

Map it out. Students must not only know where they are, but where they are going. They must also know how they are going to get there. By creating a "road map" for the student, you significantly reduce apprehension because they know where they are, know where they are going, and know how they are going to get there.

Teach error recognition. Don't only show your students the right way, contrast it with what isn't right. Show the students the correct technique. Show them what the technique looks like when it is not correct, and again when it is correct. The faster deviation can be perceived, the faster, smoother and smaller the correction required, and the more consistent and accurate the performance.



Switch roles. When the student claims to know a technique, become the student and have the student teach you. Include error recognition. Create different sets of conditions where the technique can be applied and see if the student can apply the newly learned technique. This is true learning.

Teach preplanning. Make students think about what they must do if an emergency develops while they have the luxury of time. By preplanning, by knowing what to do if, when, and where an emergency arises, corrective action is reflexive. The student is not in condition white. Teach students to mentally prepare contingency plans. Train students to be aware of their surroundings. Their firearm capability is directly related to their overall awareness, creating a cohesive whole. 

## Editorial Guidelines For The Firearms Instructor

IALEFI actively solicits the submission of articles to be considered for publication in THE FIREARMS INSTRUCTOR, and encourages members to share their ideas, experience, and expertise with others. Neither IALEFI, nor THE FIREARMS INSTRUCTOR, endorses any specific techniques, training programs, trainers, products, or manufacturers.

Members are urged to provide us with input on the style and content of THE FIREARMS INSTRUCTOR. Submitted articles should conform to these rules:

1. Articles should be typewritten and double-spaced on 8 1/2" x 11" white paper. Please have your article free of spelling and grammatical errors;
2. A black and white photograph of the author, along with a brief biographical sketch, should be included;
3. Any photographs submitted should include captions. Black and white photos are preferred. Photos will be returned on request;
4. Submitted manuscripts will not be returned. The author should retain a copy of the manuscript.

Articles should be directed towards law enforcement firearms training, trainers, instructional methods, and officer survival. The specific techniques and practices proposed in the article may be original, unconventional, or controversial, but should reflect sound training and safety principles. IALEFI does not publish product reviews, evaluations, or endorsements. Articles on other subjects may mention and discuss the use of specific products, including limited professional critique of the products, but the thrust of the article must be one of training methods, firearms techniques, and officer survival.

IALEFI reserves the right to edit submitted material for spelling, grammar, syntax, clarity, or length. IALEFI reserves the right to reject articles from members or others. IALEFI reserves the right to reject any submitted material, including articles, photographs, letters, or advertisements, that, in the sole discretion of the Editorial Committee would reflect or impact negatively on IALEFI or its stated goals. Members wishing to inquire as to suitability of a particular subject, before writing an article, should call the IALEFI office.

# Ohio Tactical Officers Seek Info

The Ohio Tactical Officers Association (OTOA) is currently seeking information on SWAT Team and SWAT Officer Standards. This would include Selection Criteria for SWAT Officers, Minimum Training Required (both team and individual officer), Mandated On-Going Training (number of hours per year, etc.).

At the present time, Ohio does not have any Mandated Standards for SWAT Teams or SWAT Officers and the OTOA is working to compile professional standards to assist agencies creating SWAT teams.

Please send any information to:  
Detective Mike Gay  
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2310 2nd Street  
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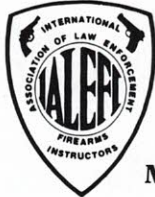
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**BACKGROUND: MUST BE COMPLETED ENTIRELY**

Date designated Firearms Instructor by your agency? \_\_\_\_\_

Are you presently active as your agency's Firearms Instructor? \_\_\_\_\_

Describe Firearms Instructor's Training you have attended, and your background as a Firearms Instructor:  
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**ENDORSEMENT OF APPLICANT'S OR DIRECT FIREARMS TRAINING SUPERVISOR:**

I know the applicant to be professionally engaged in Firearms Instruction (Active), or know him/her to be a law abiding citizen who has knowledge that would benefit firearms training (Associate), and recommend him/her for membership.

SIGNED \_\_\_\_\_ Title \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

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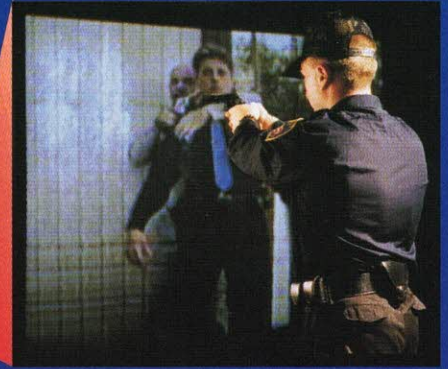
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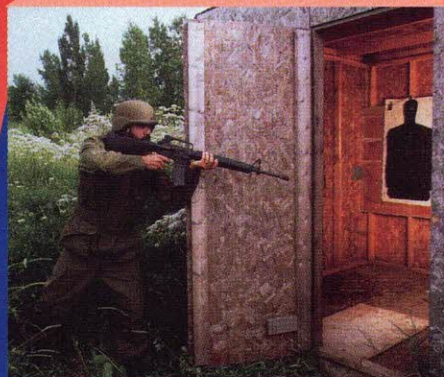
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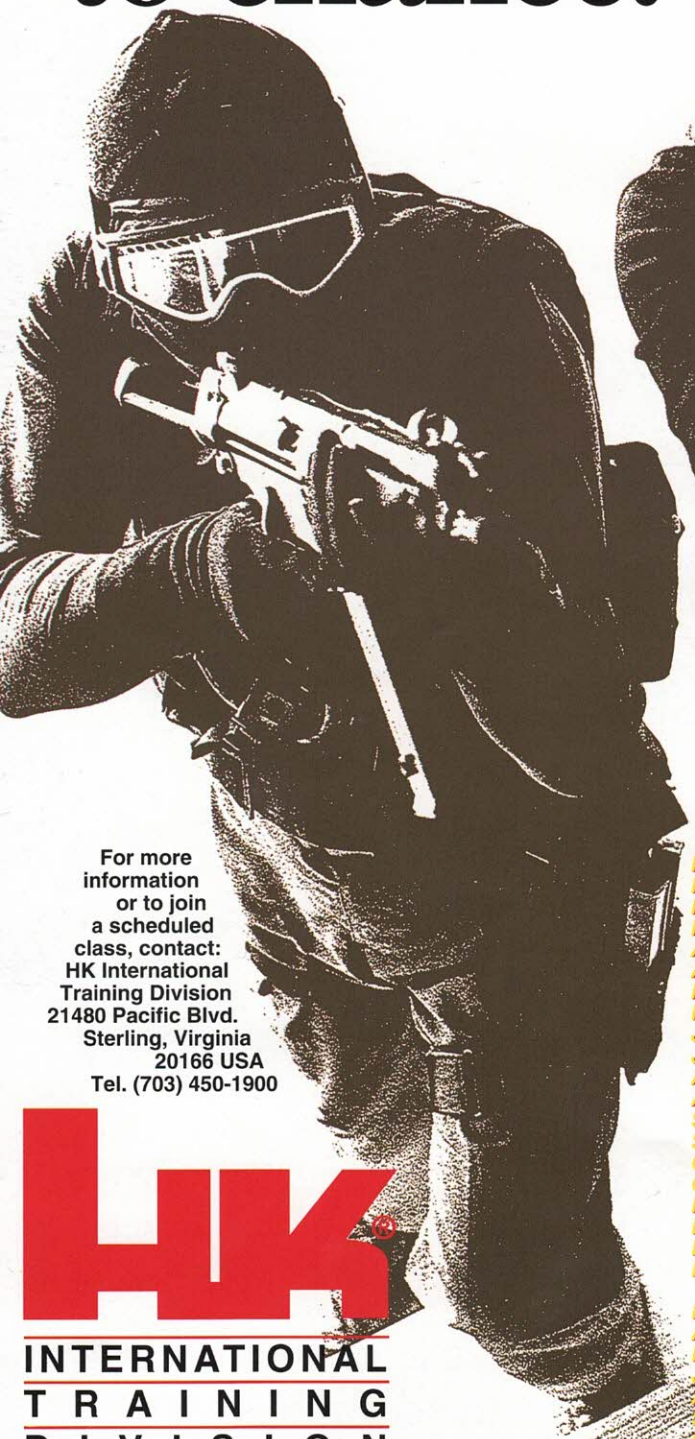
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February 7-11	MP5 Instructor	Los Angeles, CA
March 1-5	MP5 Instructor	Seattle, WA
March 7-11	Precision Marksman	Seattle, WA
April 19-23	MP5 & 9mm Rifle	HK Sterling, VA
April 26-30	Tactical Pistol	HK Sterling, VA
May 3-7	MP5 & 9mm Rifle	DEF-TEC Academy, OH
May 17-21	Tactical Submachine Gun	Chattanooga, TN
July 14-16	Transitional Pistol	HK Sterling, VA
July 19-23	Pistol Instructor	HK Sterling, VA
August 9-13	Precision Marksman	HK Sterling, VA
August 29-Sept 3	Tactical Team	HK Sterling, VA
Sept. 8-10	Tactical Team Development	HK Sterling, VA
Sept. 13-17	Tactical Submachine Gun	HK Sterling, VA
October 11-15	MP5 & 9mm Rifle	HK Sterling, VA
October 18-22	MP5 Instructor	HK Sterling, VA
November 17-19	Tactical Shotgun	HK Sterling, VA
December 1-3	MP5 Instructor's Update	HK Sterling, VA
December 5-7	Tactical Weapons Control	HK Sterling, VA
December 8-10	ACM Tactical Instructor	HK Sterling, VA
February 15-19	Armorer's Class 1	HK Sterling, VA
April 12-16	Armorer's Class 2	HK Sterling, VA
May 3-7	Armorer's Class 3	HK Sterling, VA
June 14-18	Armorer's Class 4	HK Sterling, VA
August 2-6	Armorer's Class 5	HK Sterling, VA
September 6-10	Armorer's Class 6	HK Sterling, VA
October 4-8	Armorer's Class 7	HK Sterling, VA
November 8-12	Armorer's Class 8	HK Sterling, VA