

Why do we fail at qualifying?

1. Bad grouping/fundamentals
2. Target/range technical issues

Drawing and Holstering:

STEP 1: PREPARE TO DRAW

- a. Move to pistol.
 - b. High, firm grip.
 - c. Defeat holster's retention.
 - d. Anchor nonfiring hand to body.
 - e. Assume a correct stance.
- (1) Feet about shoulder's width apart.
 - (2) Slightly bend the knees.
 - (3) Place weight on balls of the feet.



STEP 2: GRIP/DEFEAT

- a. Extract from holster in straight, upward motion.
- b. Nonfiring hand anchored to receive the pistol.



STEP 3: DRAW/ROTATE

- a. Clear muzzle, drop elbow, rotate pistol, orient muzzle to target.
- b. Nonfiring hand to support pistol.



STEP 4: MEET/GREET

- a. Nonfiring hand against trigger guard.
- b. Nonfiring heel on open pistol grip space.
- c. Firing hand high on grip, finger off trigger.
- d. Defeat the safety/decocker.



STEP 5: EXTEND/PREPARE

- a. Pistol to sight line.
- b. Firing thumb on nonfiring thumb.
- c. Lock nonfiring wrist.
- d. Push out, prep trigger.
- e. Finish in shooting stance.



GENERAL PARTS OF A HANDGUN	
1. Sights	7. Trigger Guard
2. Barrel	8. Magazine Release
3. Slide	9. Grip
4. Take Down Lever	10. Magazine Well
5. Slide Catch	11. Magazine
6. Trigger	

VARIANT PARTS OF A HANDGUN	
1. Optic Plate	
2. External Safety	

Pictured: Sig Sauer P320 M17 9MM



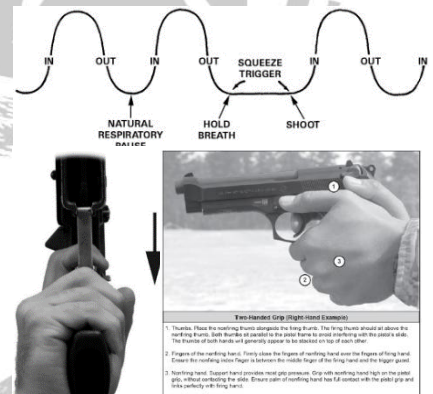
The shot process is:

1. **Pre-shot:**
 - a. Position, natural point of aim, sight picture, hold
2. **Shot:**
 - a. Refine aim, breathing control, trigger control
3. **Post-shot:**
 - a. Follow-through, recoil management, call the shot, evaluate the shot

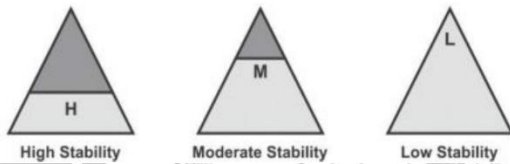
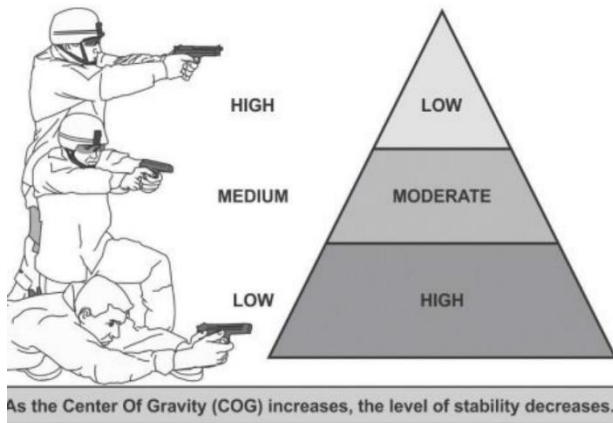


The fundamentals of marksmanship are:

1. **Natural point of aim**, the point where the barrel naturally orients when the shooter's muscles are relaxed and support is achieved
2. **Sight picture**, relationship between the aiming device and the firer's eye, consistent cheek weld and head placement is key here
3. **Breathing control**, breath in, breath out, and at the bottom of breathing out "natural respiratory pause", begin trigger squeeze, do not hold your breath or stay in this pause for longer than eight seconds, otherwise begin breathing cycle again before
4. **Trigger control and follow through**, the act of firing the weapon while not disturbing it until the bullet has left the muzzle. Good trigger control involves a smooth, consistent/steady application of pressure straight to the rear of the weapon, such that your sight picture remains undisturbed. Assume a high grip on the pistol grip at all times, relax your firing hand to isolate your trigger finger from the rest of your hand/fingers. After the shot breaks, keep the trigger pinned to the rear until the bullet has completely left the muzzle, return to the audible and tactile "reset", do not adjust or move your body or head position at all.



Positions & Workspace:



Workspace Management

- Spherical area 12 to 18 inch diameter, centered on chin
- Where majority of weapons manipulations take place
- Need access/use of:
 - Safety/Decocker
 - Slide stop
 - Ejection port
 - Magazine catch
 - Magazine well



WORKSPACE MANIPULATIONS
Decocking or safety lever manipulation
Slide assembly manipulation
Slide stop manipulation
Magazine catch manipulation
Chamber check

WORKSPACE MANIPULATIONS

- **Decocking or safety lever manipulation.** The ability of the Soldier to change the weapon's status from safe to fire or fire to safe from any position.
- **Slide assembly manipulation.** The ability of the Soldier to smoothly use the slide assembly during operation. This includes any corrective actions to overcome malfunctions, loading, unloading, or clearing procedures.
- **Slide stop manipulation.** The ability of the Soldier to operate the slide stop mechanism on the weapon after shooting.
- **Magazine catch manipulation.** The smooth functioning of the magazine catch during reloading procedures, clearing procedures, or malfunction corrective actions.
- **Chamber check.** The sequence the Soldier uses to verify the status of the weapon's chamber.

Reloads:

Tactical reloading- performed when there is a lull in the action. "Reloads are planned events; reload when you need to not when you have to." Always attempt to perform this action in a secured area or behind cover. "*TIME, OPPORTUNITY, COVER & AMMUNITION*" When a shooting has occurred perform a tac-reload, at the first "*LULL IN THE ACTION*". Complete a Tac-reload prior to exiting a room if a shooting has occurred, no more than 3 shooting events Tac-reload regardless.

Tactical reloading process

1. Grasp a fresh magazine, remove it from the furthest mag holder on your gear and move it towards the weapon. Place the fresh magazine next to the seated magazine.
2. Grasp the magazine in the weapon while maintaining control of the fresh magazine. Depress the magazine release button and release the partially used magazine from the weapon.
3. Insert fresh magazine and retain old.

Speed reload- Once there is a break in the fight the operator will perform this procedure while another operator covers him, if possible. Obviously the circumstances will dictate.

Speed load process:

1. Grasp the fresh magazine from the magazine pouch using the proper grasp.
2. Start the fresh magazine towards the weapon simultaneously depressing the magazine release button and dropping the expended magazine onto the ground.
3. Rotate the fresh magazine into the weapon briskly and aggressively seating into the magazine port of the weapon. Give it a tug ensuring that it is locked in the magazine port securely.
4. Slide the support hand straight up the magazine, extend the thumb up and press the slide catch release located on the left-hand side of the weapon or pull the slide back and release without riding it forward.

In one continuous motion slide your support hand up onto the grip and continue the mission.