STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

PISTOL ANNEX

VERSION 3.0

1.1 FOREWORD

This annex provides an overview of our Pistol Discipline programs of instruction. It is intended to be read in conjunction with the Basic Volume which provides important information about safety procedures and other general information of note to all volunteers.

Our pistol program is growing, with initial rollout in 2016. Our intent is to gradually grow the number of modules available for instructor usage over time. This will require instructor credentialing as well. Expect updates to this annex through the 2017-2018 time frame.

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1.2 EDITION INFORMATION

1.2.1 REVISION NOTES

This annex is new for Edition 3.0. Several significant updates have occurred since Version 2.0:

- Volume separated from other disciplines
- Skill challenges updated
- Formatting cleanup

1.2.2 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Many individuals contributed to this manual, and not all can be individually named. Any errors are those of the editor (i.e. myself).

1.2.3 REVISIONS AND CHANGES

This manual will be revised on a periodic basis. Please identify changes to this volume to the Executive Officer for Marksmanship (Pistol).

1.3 SOP APPROVAL

18 Dec 16

Revere's Riders
PO Box 9571
Las Vegas, NV 89191

MEMORANDUM FOR RR CLUB MEMBERS

The enclosed Standard Operating Procedures address typical activities. On 25 April 2015, the RR Board of Directors reviewed the initial SOPs and passed the following resolution:

WHEREAS, the board of directors has reviewed the proposed Standard Operating Procedures (SOP),

WHEREAS, the SOP are based upon best practices in our field,

RESOLVED, that the proposed SOP are approved and in effect,

RESOLVED FURTHER, that the board shall review the SOP annually,

RESOLVED FURTHER, that the President or Vice President may approve additions, subtractions, or other changes to the SOP from time to time, except that neither shall remove any safety precautions.

This revision reflects an annual update and does not affect safety procedures. Drafts were circulated among the membership for 30 days and inputs solicited. The updated SOPs is approved / ~~rejected~~. It will go into effect immediately and be reviewed on at least an annual basis. It supersedes any previous versions, effective 1 January 2017.

Respectfully,

//SIGNED-CMS18DEC16//

Christopher M. Seidler

2 ADMINISTRATION

This page intentionally left blank to allow for individual notes.

2.1 EVENT PLANS

2.1.1 OVERVIEW

This section provides outlines for a variety of events. The Event Director may of course deviate from the suggested outline so long as safety is not affected. If a particular subject will not be covered at all then that should be noted when the event is scheduled so that participants have appropriate expectations.

2.1.2 FIRST SHOTS CLINIC (~2 HRS – NSSF STYLE)

Modify to use NSSF materials as desired available here.

- Introduction
  - Administration & Registration
  - Welcome and Introduction
- Classroom Portion
  - Introduction to Firearms Shooting and Activities
  - Range Information
  - Safety Procedures
  - Review how to unload firearms
  - Range Operations & Line Commands
  - Retrieve firearms
- Range Portion
  - Pistol Position: Isosceles and/or Weaver (Chief Instructor chooses one or both)
  - Fundamentals of Pistol Shooting ("ABCs")
  - Whittemore's Stand Classifier
- Weave History Throughout
- Call to Action: Civic Engagement

2.1.3 MATCHES

- Introduction
  - Administration & Registration
  - Setup gear line
  - Welcome and Introduction
  - Safety Procedures
  - Review how to unload firearms
  - Range Operations & Line Commands
- Skill Challenges (as advertised)
  - RR Qualification Test
  - NRA or CMP Matches

2.1.4 BASIC PISTOL (ONE DAY)

- Introduction
  - Administration & Registration
  - Setup gear line
  - Welcome and Introduction
  - Safety Procedures
  - Review how to unload firearms
  - Range Operations & Line Commands
  - Retrieve firearms
- Fundamentals
  - Two-Handed Pistol Grip
  - Pistol Position: Benchrest (optional)
  - Pistol Position: Isoceles and/or Weaver (Chief Instructor chooses one or both)
  - Whittemore's Stand Classifier COF*
  - Pistol Position: Low Ready
  - Fundamentals of Pistol Shooting ("ABCs")
  - Natural Point of Aim
- Additional Skills
  - Shot Group Analysis
  - Common Stoppages
- Skill Challenges
  - RR Qualification Test(s)
  - Whittemore's Stand Classifier
- Weave History Throughout
- Call to Action: Civic Engagement

2.1.5 FIRST STEPS PISTOL CLINIC (1/2 DAY – NRA STYLE)

- Introduction
  - Administration & Registration
  - Setup gear line
  - Welcome and Introduction
  - Safety Procedures
  - Review how to unload firearms
  - Range Operations & Line Commands
  - Retrieve firearms
- Fundamentals
  - Two-Handed Pistol Grip
  - Pistol Position: Benchrest, Isoceles and/or Weaver (Chief Instructor chooses one)
  - Pistol Position: Low Ready
  - Fundamentals of Pistol Shooting ("ABCs")
  - Natural Point of Aim
- Skill Challenges
  - Whittemore's Stand Classifier
- Weave History Throughout
- Call to Action: Civic Engagement

2.1.6 OTHER PROGRAMS

Conform to NRA or CMP standards.

3 MARKSMANSHIP & SHOOTING SPORTS

REVERE'S MARKSMEN

3.1 PISTOL SKILL CHALLENGES

3.1.1 INTRODUCTION

NEAR THIS SPOT, SAMUEL WHITTEMORE, THEN 80 YEARS OLD, KILLED THREE BRITISH SOLDIERS, APRIL 19, 1775. HE WAS SHOT, BAYONETED, BEATEN AND LEFT FOR DEAD, BUT RECOVERED AND LIVED TO BE 98 YEARS OF AGE.

The above inscription marks the place where one of the heroes of April 19, 1775 took a famous stand. Our pistol course of fire merges the legacy left to us by Samuel Whittemore with that of the classic Army WW2 M1911 qualifier. By shooting this qualifier, you engage with a piece of history.

3.1.2 TARGETS

These courses of fire uses the Revere's Riders Carbine Qualifier (50% scale) target on a 25 yard range fired at various different distances.

Alternatively, the Pistol Drill target posted at a distance of 7 yards may be used.

3.1.3 GENERAL NOTES

All pistol firing is done from the "guard" or "low ready" position. There is no draw from the holster required. Shooters may use any safe grip or stance (i.e. one or two handed).

3.1.4 WHITTEMORE'S STAND ASSESSMENT CLASSIFIER

HISTORY: This course of fire is intended to be similar to the simple "Morgan's 13" course of fire in our rifle courses. It is ideal for new shooters or as the pre- and post-test event at pistol events. Tell the story of Samuel Whittemore, and how he shot two Grenadiers with his pistols as they came upon him after shooting one with his musket. Three hits inside each circle indicates success with this course of fire.

TARGETS: Use the scoring areas on a RR Carbine Target, referred to here as the "T" (small) and the "Main" (large zone). If desired, instead of firing at the "T" at 10 yards, you can fire at the Main score area at 25.

Alternatively, there is a scaled target suitable for placement at 7 yards for a static firing line that replicates the scoring zone areas and does not require moving the line.

SCORING: Three consistent hits at each stage indicates max effective range. We are looking for consistency.

STAGES: The table below outlines the stages of the course of fire. All stages fired from the Ready, slowfire.

Stage	Range (Yards)	Time (Min)	Target	Rounds	Remarks
1	10	3	Main	3	Slow fire.
2	10	3	T	3	Slow fire.
2	15	3	Main	3	Slow fire.

3.1.5 RR PISTOL QUALIFICATION TEST (PQT) COURSE OF FIRE

This is the standard qualifier skills test to be used at Pistol events. It does not require draw from the holster.

HISTORY: This COF is inspired on the COF from FM 23-25 dated April 30, 1940 for the 45 ACP 1911 pistol. It was originally fired at 15 and 25 yards at moving "E" silhouettes as well as large "L" bullseyes. There was even a variant for qualification mounted on horseback, but our version is based on the dismounted version. This version emphasizes speed more than marksmanship compared to the original WW2 test; stages 1, 2A, and 3A were not in the original WW2 version. All other stages were present in some form.

TARGETS: Use the scoring areas on a RR Carbine Target, referred to here as the "T" (small) and the "Main" (large zone). If 25 yards is not available, replace Stage 6 with two shots to the "T" at 10 yards.

SCORING: Each hit is worth one point. 20 rounds are fired.

AWARD: Award a "pistol" strip for qualification as "sharpshooter" or higher.

STAGES: The table below outlines the stages of the course of fire. All stages fired from the Ready.

Stage	Range (Yards)	Time (Sec)	Target	Rounds	Remarks
1A	3	3	Both	3	Center-High drill. Two to Main, one to "T."
1B	3	3	T	1	*Not in original WW2 COF*
2A	5	3	Main	2	*Not in original WW2 COF*
2B	5	3	T	1	
2C	5	3	T	1	
3A	7	3	Main	2	*Not in original WW2 COF*
3B	7	3	T	1	
3C	7	3	T	1	
4A	10	5	Main	2	
4B	10	5	T	1	
4C	10	5	T	1	
5	15	5	Main	2	
6	25	60	Main	2	Slowfire

QUALIFICATION SCORES:

Marksman	Sharpshooter	Expert	Master
12	16	18	20

VARIANTS:

TBD as the program expands.

3.1.6 REVERE'S RIDERS CLASSIC PISTOL CHALLENGE (2017)

HISTORY: This COF is inspired on the COF from FM 23-25 dated April 30, 1940 for the 45 ACP 1911 pistol. It was originally fired at 15 and 25 yards at moving "E" silhouettes as well as large "L" bullseyes. There was even a variant for qualification mounted on horseback, but our version is based on the dismounted version.

TARGETS: Use the scoring areas on a RR Carbine Target, referred to here as the "T" (small) and the "Main" (large zone). If 25 yards is not available, replace Stage 6 with two shots to the "T" at 10 yards.

Alternatively, there is a scaled target suitable for placement at 7 yards for a static firing line, making this course of fire well suited for basic classes.

SCORING: Each hit is worth one point. 20 rounds are fired.

AWARD: Award a "Classic Pistol" strip for qualification as "sharpshooter" or higher.

STAGES: The table below outlines the stages of the course of fire.

Stage	Range (Yards)	Time (Sec)	Target	Rounds	Remarks
1	25	15	Main	5	Rapid Fire.
2	15	11	Main	5	Rapid Fire.
3	10	5	Main	2x3	Quick Fire. Repeat this stage three times for a total of six rounds on target in five seconds per pair.
4	10	120	T	1x4	Slow Fire. Repeat this for a total of five rounds. Return to the ready after each shot.

QUALIFICATION SCORES:

Marksman	Sharpshooter	Expert	Master
12	16	18	20

Award a "Classic Pistol" strip for qualification as "sharpshooter" or higher.

VARIANTS:

- The "Mini KD" ¼ scale targets used in Rifle classes can also be used; post at 12.5, 7, and 5 yards.
- For a 40 round variant, fire each stage twice. Score cutoffs become 24/31/34/39.

HISTORICAL NOTES:

- We have reduced the round count in half for this qualifier. The full round count option is presented as an option.
- To be true to the historical version only one round would be fired in the "quick fire" stage. We increased the round count fired at this stage to bring the qualifier to an even 20 rounds and also to emphasize rapid, up close shooting as is more popular in 2017. Additionally, these targets are larger which makes scoring easier as holes are less likely to be "double shot." For a true re-creation of the WW2 test, reduce the final quickfire stage to one round. The score cutoff becomes 12/16 for a Sharpshooter.
- Even after adding more shots at "quick fire," this test is deliberately weighted more towards accuracy at range than speed up close in keeping with the historical tradition than some more modern drills such as the "FAST" drill. Remember that groups open up substantially under stress, so a shooter landing hits on a static target at 15 yards in good lighting on a square range is likely able to make hits at perhaps half that distance at longer ranges.
- Historically the "quick fire" stage was executed on a rotating "bobbing" target. This is difficult to replicate on most modern ranges but would have increased the difficulty.

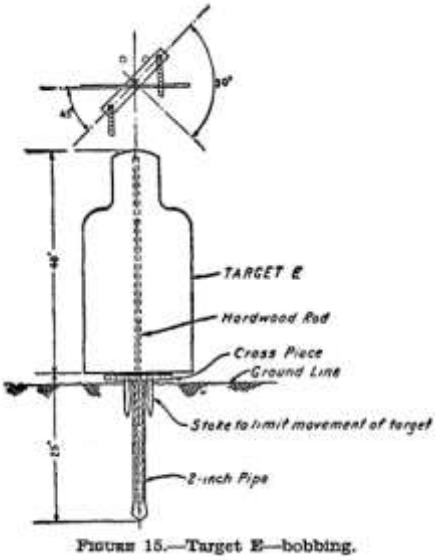

FIGURE 15.—Target E—bobbing.

■ 54. RECORD PRACTICE.—The following tables prescribe the firing in record practice in the order followed by the individual soldier. The procedure is as in instruction practice.

a. Slow fire.

TABLE IV.—*Slow fire—Target L*

Range	Time	Scores (5 shots each)
25 yards	No time limit	2

b. Rapid fire.

TABLE V.—*Rapid fire—Target L*

Range	Time	Scores (5 shots each)
15 yards	11 seconds per score	2
25 yards	15 seconds per score	2

c. Quick fire.

TABLE VI.—*Quick fire—Target E—Bobbing*

Range	Time	Scores (5 shots each)
25 yards	3 seconds per shot	3

The very unique "bobbing" target that rotated left and right during "quick fire" as well as the record fire tables from FM 23-25.

3.2 BASIC PISTOL MARKSMANSHIP INSTRUCTIONAL MODULES

3.2.1 OVERVIEW

Basic Pistol Marksmanship begins with a solid understanding of safety rules, pistol operation, and ammunition. This baseline knowledge provides a safety layer which can then be built upon.

Pistol Marksmanship then consists of three broad pillars which form a foundation for all other activities.

1. Fundamentals of Shooting a Pistol (aka the "Five Fundamentals")
2. Grip & Shooting Positions
3. Natural Point of Aim

The the concept of "Natural Point of Aim," while less important than with rifle shooting, is also a key fundamental to understand and apply.

After the pillars are mastered, the basic marksman must learn a few more additional skills:

4. How to analyze groups for errors
5. Resolving basic malfunctions

All of these subjects are covered with lesson plans in this section. Together these modules form the core of a Revere's Marksmen Basic Pistol class. They can also be used separately as review material or as parts of other classes.

Dry fire is a useful practice, but students should ensure it is safe in their firearms. Consider the use of dummy rounds where indicated by the owner's manual.

Safety Techniques:

- Chief instructors must carefully review and adhere to the RR Range Operations SOP. Several items specific to pistols (for example, use of drop safe firearms) are critical. Due to the short barrels on pistols, unsafe situations can develop rapidly, so continuous safety focus is critical.
- Student/RSO Ratio: Classes with large numbers of new shooters such as half day events should strive for a 2 student to 1 RSO ratio during live fire. Even with the full day classes, the first few events of the day may be wisest to shoot in relays if needed to get to a 2/1 ratio and allow students to serve as additional safety monitors backing up the RSOs. This allows you to identify which students are struggling with safety rules and put extra attention on them. After gauging participant skill levels, up to a 10/1 ratio is acceptable and in accordance with NRA competition policies, but the Event Director must use their judgment and ensure the ratio makes sense for their team, the shooters, and the facility. Likewise, at the end of the day when students are tired, it may be wise to go back to relays to allow for a 2/1 ratio.
- Multiple shots: For the first few drills of the day, consider loading pistols with only one shot at a time. This allows instructors to reinforce fundamentals and evaluate student proficiency with less complexity and risk. As students get a firm grip on the pistol and build solid positions, move to loading multiple rounds in magazines/cylinders.

3.2.2 FUNDAMENTALS OF SHOOTING A PISTOL (AKA THE "ABCS")

3.2.2.1 LESSON PLAN OVERVIEW

3.2.2.1.1 LEARNING OBJECTIVES

By the end of this lesson, students should be able to…

1. Explain the fundamentals of pistol shooting:
   a. Explain the proper sight alignment for their sights or optic
   b. Describe when in the breath cycle they should take a shot
   c. Explain the importance of hold control
   d. Describe how to engage the trigger
   e. Explain what to do during the follow through after a shot is fired
2. Demonstrate the five fundamentals of shooting a pistol

3.2.2.1.2 LENGTH

20-30 minutes

3.2.2.1.3 FACILITY

Range

3.2.2.1.4 TRAINING MATERIALS

Student handouts

3.2.2.1.5 REFERENCE

NRA The Basics of Pistol Shooting Handbook -- Part 2 Chapter 1 (pp 66-70)

NRA Basic Pistol Shooting Course – Lesson II, Section G

3.2.2.2 PLAN OF INSTRUCTION

1. Provide overview of the five fundamentals
2. Lecture
   a. Aiming
   b. Breath Control
   c. Hold Control
   d. Trigger Control
   e. Follow Through
3. Review learning objectives
4. Live fire plan
   a. Dry practice
   b. Drill target

3.2.2.3 INSTRUCTIONAL NOTES

3.2.2.3.1 AIMING

To remember this step, remember "ABCs…" The "A" stands for "aiming."

Aiming is the process of achieving the proper relationship between the target, front sight, and rear sight.

3.2.2.3.1.1 SIGHT ALIGNMENT

Sight alignment is the relationship between the pistol's front and rear sights.

1. Typical Post-and-Notch Sights: The top of the front sight is even with the top of the rear sight, the post is centered in the notch, and equal amounts of light on both sides.
2. Telescopic sight: Head positioned so you can clearly see the entire field of view (i.e. no shadow)

3.2.2.3.1.2 SIGHT PICTURE

Sight picture is the relationship between the aligned sights and the target. It is best to keep both eyes open while aiming, as more light is available to the eyes, depth perception is better, and facial contortions and muscle tensions are eliminated. A small piece of frosted tape on the inside of the lens of safety glasses can relieve eye strain if needed.

1. 6:00 Hold: In traditional bullseye shooting, the aligned iron sights are placed at the 6:00 position in relation to the round black bull.
2. Center of Mass: In target sports such as pistol silhouette, cowboy action, and practical pistol shooting, the aligned sights are placed on the center area of the target. This sight picture is also used for defensive shooting purposes. Shooters with optical sights or red dots put the crosshairs or dot exactly at the spot on the target where a hit is desired.

Either sight picture may be used. For Revere's Riders events, we recommend the center of mass hold.

The front sight should be clear and crisp. The target and rear sight will be blurry. This is because your eye can only focus on one object any time.

3.2.2.3.2 BREATH CONTROL

To remember this step, remember "ABCs…" The "B" stands for "breathing."

Breath control means pausing your breathing before you fire a shot. Breathing causes your body to move which makes it impossible to get a steady sight picture. We want you to exhale normally; the bottom of the breathing cycle, when your lungs are empty, is the most relaxed and repeatable. Your natural breathing cycle is a breath every 3-8 seconds. If you hold your breath longer your muscles will start to shake and your vision will blur. If you're not able to fire the shot within this time, simply take a breath and repeat.

Of note, the NRA suggests expelling half a breath rather than the whole breath (pp 67). For the sake of consistency with our rifle program as well as consistency for the shooter from shot to shot, we suggest a full exhalation.

In any situation where the shooter may need to fire a shot quickly, under mental or physical stress, the heart will be pounding and lungs demanding air. Under these circumstances, breath control involves simply stopping breathing and holding it. Breathing should simply cease momentarily while the shot(s) are being fired. This will steady the position and allow for a quick shot or series of shots.

3.2.2.3.3 HOLD CONTROL

To remember this step, remember "ABCs…" The "C" stands for "concentration" or "control."

Control is the process of maintaining the correct relationship between the shooter, gun, and target. Hold control requires great focus and concentration. Maintaining a consistent sight picture (with a focus on the front sight), practice, and mental discipline are essential to achieving hold control.

Hold control is achieved through a proper grip, well balanced and stable shooting position, and extensive practice. Physical fitness can also contribute. Some shooters make the mistake of firing a long string of shots without allowing the arm and shoulder muscles to rest. Shooters should fire only a few shots, then lower the gun (to the guard position with proper muzzle discipline) and rest.

Note: NRA discusses this very abstract concept, and the verbiage above is from NRA. This is best explained using keywords like "focus on the target," "concentrate," or "consistency."

3.2.2.3.4 TRIGGER CONTROL

To remember this step, remember "ABCs…" The "S" stands for "squeeze."

Squeeze the trigger straight back in a smooth controlled motion until the pistol fires.

1. The index finger is placed so that the trigger is halfway between the tip of the finger and the first joint.
2. The trigger is squeezed straight to the rear in a smooth, continuous manner without disturbing sight alignment. Pressure should be applied evenly, not in a start and stop manner.
3. The shooter should not be able to predict when the gun will fire. Each shot should come as a surprise.

When you are at full exhale and your sights are on the target it is time to squeeze the trigger. Keep your eyes focused on the front sight or reticle and start applying pressure to the trigger until the shot breaks.

There are some variants to the above guidelines:

1. Situations where slow gradual pull is not appropriate (hunting, defensive encounter, etc): Trigger control should still be practiced. Control involves speeding up the process of squeezing the trigger without jerking or flinching. The time period will be compressed. The Modern Technique refers to this as a "compressed surprise break."
2. Single action shooting: The trigger should be pulled using the middle of the last pad of the trigger finger rather than the position described above.

3.2.2.3.5 FOLLOW THROUGH

When the shot breaks it's critical that you ride the trigger all the way to the point it stops. Any movement of the trigger after it reaches the stop will distort the shot. Trap the trigger and ride the recoil. This is called follow through.

3.2.2.3.5.1 TRIGGER RESET

While you are taking your next breath, in preparation for the next shot; release only enough pressure on your trigger finger until you feel the trigger reset. You are now ready for your next shot.

3.2.2.3.5.2 CALL THE SHOT

If the shooter focuses on the front sight and follows through correctly, the shooter should be able to call their shots, that is, indicate their location on the target before looking at the bullet hole.

3.2.2.3.6 LIVE FIRE PLAN

3.2.2.3.6.1 DRY FIRE AND TRIGGER RESET DRILL

If students are unfamiliar with the concept of trigger reset, then a dry practice drill can be conducted. Have students apply all five steps and press the trigger for a single dry shot. After the hammer drops, have a coach or partner manually cycle a semiautomatic firearm's action while the student keeps the trigger trapped to the rear. After the action has been cycled, the student can gradually a release the trigger which allows them to hear and feel the sear reset. This concept can also be demonstrated using a "clicky pen."

3.2.2.3.6.2 LIVE FIRE

Utilize drill targets to practice these five steps. Watch closely for follow through and trigger resets. These are common shooter (new and experienced) errors. This is an easy place for new instructors to start working directly with shooters.

3.2.3 TWO HANDED GRIP

3.2.3.1 LESSON PLAN OVERVIEW

3.2.3.1.1 LEARNING OBJECTIVES

By the end of this lesson, students should be able to…

1. Demonstrate an appropriate two handed pistol grip

3.2.3.1.2 LENGTH

20-30 minutes

3.2.3.1.3 FACILITY

Range

3.2.3.1.4 TRAINING MATERIALS

Demonstration pistol

3.2.3.1.5 REFERENCE

NRA The Basics of Pistol Shooting Handbook -- Part 2, Chapter 9 (pp 64-65)

3.2.3.2 PLAN OF INSTRUCTION

1. Explain the grip
2. Demonstrate the grip
3. Practice the drill
    1. Dry practice
    2. Drill target

3.2.3.3 INSTRUCTIONAL NOTES

"Consistency"

KEY CONCEPTS*:* Control, consistent

1. Grasp pistol behind the muzzle in the support hand
2. Make a "Y" in the thumb and fingers of the firing hand
3. Place the gun's backstrap firmly in the web of the firing hand
4. Bring the support hand around the front of the grip
5. Overlie and overlap support hand fingers over the firing hand fingers; knuckles of the second joint of the support hand should be roughly aligned with same knuckles of firing hand

3.2.3.3.1 LIVE FIRE PLAN & COACHING NOTES

3.2.3.3.1.1 DRY FIRE

During a dry fire preparation period, coaches should assist shooters in building a proper grip. With semiauto pistols, the support hand thumb should lie directly forward of and below the shooting-hand thumb. With revolvers, the support thumb crosses and lies directly atop the firing thumb. For pistols with thumb safeties such as 1911s, the thumb rides on top of the safety.

Grips may vary from pistol to pistol and position to position. Coaches should help check grips to make sure they are consistent and provide control. Check for white knuckles and shaking hands; these are indications of a grip that is too tight. "Dangling" pistols that droop or seem uncontrolled are examples of grips which are too loose.

3.2.3.3.1.2 LIVE FIRE

To practice, use a drill target. Coaches should watch hands carefully for signs of inappropriate grips.

3.2.4 SHOOTING POSITIONS: BENCHREST

3.2.4.1 LESSON PLAN OVERVIEW

3.2.4.1.1 LEARNING OBJECTIVES

By the end of this lesson, students should be able to…

1. State the advantages of the benchrest position
2. Demonstrate the knowledge, skills and attitude to safely assume this position with a pistol
3. Safely shoot a pistol using the fundamentals of pistol shooting at a target on a range from the benchrest position.
4. Explain and demonstrate how to shift natural point of aim from the benchrest position.

3.2.4.1.2 LENGTH

20-30 minutes

3.2.4.1.3 FACILITY

Range

3.2.4.1.4 TRAINING MATERIALS

Demonstration pistol

3.2.4.1.5 REFERENCE

NRA The Basics of Pistol Shooting Handbook -- Part 3, Chapter 11 (pp 77)

3.2.4.2 PLAN OF INSTRUCTION

1. Explain pros and cons of the position and when you would use it
2. Have another coach model the position and highlight:
   a. Head erect
   b. Back straight
   c. Feed solidly on the ground
   d. Arms extended
   e. Pistol in proper two-handed grip at eye level
   f. Wrists supported by rest
3. Practice the position
   a. Dry practice
   b. Drill target
4. Align the position with a target
   a. Dry practice
   b. Drill target

3.2.4.3 INSTRUCTIONAL NOTES

KEY CONCEPTS: Stable support, stool and bench at comfortable height, head erect, back straight, arms relaxed

3.2.4.3.1 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POSITION

The benchrest position is the steadiest positions. This fundamental pistol can be used to zero a pistol, help novice shooters master the five fundamentals, and allow for maximum accuracy when a rest is available. Variants of this position can be used when an improvised rest or barricade is available.

3.2.4.3.2 PREPARING TO USE THE POSITION

1. Shooting Bench: A bench 30-36" high with sufficient space for the shooter's elbows, rests, and other equipment. The bench must be sturdy; card tables, planks across sawhorses, etc are not steady enough.
2. Chair or Stool: This should be high enough so that half of the torso is above the bench. The feet should be flat on the floor, with an angle at the knee joint of 80-90 degrees.
3. Rest: A rest should support the pistol. Rests can range from simple sandbags to more elaborate devices. The barrel of the pistol should protrude at least 2" beyond the rest.
4. Elbow Pad: Hard-recoiling pistols can lift the shooting hands and drive elbows downward. For extended sessions with centerfire pistols, an elbow pad is recommended.

3.2.4.3.3 BUILDING THE POSITION

1. Head: Erect
2. Back: Straight
3. Feet: Solidly on ground
4. Arms: Extended and relaxed
5. Grip: Two handed at eye level
6. Wrists: Supported by sandbag rest

3.2.4.3.4 LIVE FIRE PLAN & COACHING NOTES

3.2.4.3.4.1 DRY FIRE

During a dryfire preparation period, coaches should assist students in assuming and fine tuning this position.

3.2.4.3.4.2 LIVE FIRE

Utilize drill targets to practice the position. Watch closely for appropriate body position. Be sure to call out when students are doing something right; this reinforces the desirable position for all other students within earshot.

3.2.5 SHOOTING POSITIONS: ISOCELES

3.2.5.1 LESSON PLAN OVERVIEW

3.2.5.1.1 LEARNING OBJECTIVES

By the end of this lesson, students should be able to…

1. State the advantages of the standing isoceles position
2. Demonstrate the knowledge, skills and attitude to safely assume the standing isoceles position with a pistol
3. Safely shoot a pistol using the fundamentals of pistol shooting at a target on a range from the standing isoceles position
4. Explain and demonstrate how to shift natural point of aim in the standing isoceles position

3.2.5.1.2 LENGTH

20-30 minutes

3.2.5.1.3 FACILITY

Range

3.2.5.1.4 TRAINING MATERIALS

Demonstration firearm

3.2.5.1.5 REFERENCE

NRA The Basics of Pistol Shooting Handbook -- Part 2, Chapter 12 (pp 83)

3.2.5.2 PLAN OF INSTRUCTION

1. Explain pros and cons of the position and when you would use it
   a. Have another coach model the position and highlight key aspects
2. Practice the position
   a. Dry practice
   b. Drill target
3. Align the position with a target
   a. Dry practice
   b. Drill target

3.2.5.3 INSTRUCTIONAL NOTES

KEY CONCEPTS**:** Weight equally distributed on both feet, feet perpendicular to target, body straight or leaning forward, head erect, pistol at eye level, two handed grip, arms extended

3.2.5.3.1 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POSITION

The standing isoceles position is one of the two basic standing positions. Under stress, many shooters instinctively adopt a modified form of this position. It is natural and easy to assume. Simply standing from a benchrest position puts most shooters in an approximation of this position.

3.2.5.3.2 BUILDING THE POSITION

The position is so-named because from above, the extended arms resemble an isosceles triangle.

1. Feet: Shoulder width apart, feet and shoulders square with target
2. Knees: Slightly bent
3. Weight: Slightly forward on balls of the feet
4. Grip: Two handed. Recoil is mitigated in this position by the straight alignment of both wrists behind the pistol into the arms; there is no or less need for "push-pull" tension as experienced in the weaver position.
5. Arms: Fully extended
6. Head: Erect, not hunched; shoulders at normal height (not raised), pistol raised to eye level

The modern or modified isosceles varies the basics above. The modern isosceles features a more aggressive lean with shoulders forward of the hips. The arms are straight directly behind the pistol or slightly bent like a boxer. The support foot is placed about six inches in front of the firing side foot.

3.2.5.3.3 ADJUSTING THE POINT OF AIM IN THE POSITION

Pivot at the waist. The upper body acts like a turret, easily rotating to the right or the left. The isosceles position and its variants allow maximum peripheral vision and ability to pivot in all directions.

3.2.5.3.4 LIVE FIRE PLAN & COACHING NOTES

3.2.5.3.4.1 DRY FIRE

During a dryfire preparation period, coaches should assist students in assuming and fine tuning this position.

3.2.5.3.4.2 LIVE FIRE

Utilize drill targets to practice the position. Watch closely for appropriate body position. Be sure to call out when students are doing something right; this reinforces the desirable position for all other students within earshot.

Once the groups begin to look acceptable, you can try a drill that requires the students to shift their position in order to engage multiple targets.

3.2.6 SHOOTING POSITIONS: WEAVER

3.2.6.1 LESSON PLAN OVERVIEW

3.2.6.1.1 LEARNING OBJECTIVES

By the end of this lesson, students should be able to…

1. State the advantages of the weaver position
2. Demonstrate the knowledge, skills and attitude to safely assume the weaver position with a pistol
3. Safely shoot a pistol using the fundamentals of pistol shooting at a target on a range from the weaver position
4. Explain and demonstrate how to shift natural point of aim in the weaver position

3.2.6.1.2 LENGTH

20-30 minutes

3.2.6.1.3 FACILITY

Range

3.2.6.1.4 TRAINING MATERIALS

Demonstration pistol

3.2.6.1.5 REFERENCE

NRA The Basics of Pistol Shooting Handbook -- Part 2, Chapter 12 (pp 85)

3.2.6.2 PLAN OF INSTRUCTION

1. Explain pros and cons of the position and when you would use it
2. Have another coach model the position and highlight:
   a. Stance (asymmetric boxer's)
   b. Grip (push-pull)
   c. Elbows (tucked in, flexed down)
   d. Head (erect or tilted as needed to see sights)
3. Practice the position
   a. Dry practice
   b. Drill target
4. Align the position with a target
   a. Dry practice
   b. Drill target

3.2.6.3 INSTRUCTIONAL NOTES

KEY CONCEPTS**:** "Push Pull" tension between hands in grip, bent elbows, asymmetric foot position

3.2.6.3.1 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POSITION

The Weaver position is named for LA County Sheriff's deputy Jack Weaver, who originated it in the late 1950s. This position gives considerable support to the firearm, enhances recoil absorption, and gives excellent balance and mobility. Notable disadvantages include the requirement for more muscle input than the isosceles and possibilities for difficulties by cross-dominant shooters.

While less popular than the isosceles position in modern competition and defensive pistol usage, some students may feel comfortable with this position, or a hybrid between this and an isosceles. Instructors may teach either or both positions.

3.2.6.3.2 BUILDING THE POSITION

Key concepts: Boxer's stance, firing side rearward, knees flexed, weight forward

1. Body placed in rough boxer's stance, foot on firing side placed rearwards, support-hand shoulder angled toward target
2. Knees slightly flexed; weight forward on balls of feet
3. Pistol in two-handed grip; elbows bent (support-hand elbow slightly downward), pistol closer to body than isosceles; bent elbow serves as "shock absorber" for recoil
4. Head may tip slightly to see sights
5. "Push-Pull:" Firing hand is pushed forward, support hand pulls rearward – creates stability
6. Variants: Body position will alter this basic setup. Variants include only blading the upper body to more or less of a degree, head fully erect, angled head, and varying degrees of flexion in the elbows

3.2.6.3.3 ADJUSTING THE POINT OF AIM IN THE POSITION

The asymmetric nature of this position requires an extra-careful check of Natural Point of Aim. Shooters should check NPOA. To change targets, the elbows can be bent. The upper body may be able to rotate (easier to the firing side). As a last resort, the foot position can be changed.

3.2.6.3.4 LIVE FIRE PLAN & COACHING NOTES

3.2.6.3.4.1 DRY FIRE

During a dryfire preparation period, coaches should assist students in assuming and fine tuning this position. Pay particular attention to the "push-pull" isometric tension of the position. The elbows should be tucked in close to the body or flexed downward, not splayed out to the sides.

3.2.6.3.4.2 LIVE FIRE

Use a larger target to practice the position. Watch closely for appropriate body position. Be sure to call out when students are doing something right; this reinforces the desirable position for all other students within earshot.

Once the groups begin to look acceptable, you can try a drill that requires the students to shift their NPOA in order to engage multiple targets or move to smaller targets.

3.2.7 SHOOTING POSITIONS: LOW READY

3.2.7.1 LESSON PLAN OVERVIEW

3.2.7.1.1 LEARNING OBJECTIVES

By the end of this lesson, students should be able to…

1. State the advantages of the low ready position
2. Demonstrate the knowledge, skills and attitude to safely assume the low ready position with a pistol
3. Be prepared to transition from the low ready to a firing position, or from a firing position back to the low ready

3.2.7.1.2 LENGTH

10-20 minutes

3.2.7.1.3 FACILITY

Range

3.2.7.1.4 TRAINING MATERIALS

Demonstration pistol

3.2.7.1.5 REFERENCE

NRA The Basics of Pistol Shooting Handbook -- Part 2, Chapter 12 (pp 86)

3.2.7.2 PLAN OF INSTRUCTION

1. Explain pros and cons of the position and when you would use it
2. Have another coach model the position and highlight:
   a. Feet (squared up or asymmetric depending on preferred firing position)
   b. Arms (extended, down at 45 degree angle)
   c. Grip (two handed)
   d. Head (erect, unobstructed view)
3. Practice the position
   a. Dry practice
   b. Drill target
4. Align the position with a target
   a. Dry practice
   b. Drill target

3.2.7.3 INSTRUCTIONAL NOTES

KEY CONCEPTS**:** Feet in same position as firing stance, arms extended and down at 45 degrees, head erect

3.2.7.3.1 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POSITION

The Low Ready position is used when your need to hold your firearm in anticipation of use but are not ready to fire immediately. It is also useful in longer strings of fire as a safe resting position.

This position is simple to assume, and it is easy to transition to a firing stance. It provides an unobstructed view of your surroundings.

3.2.7.3.2 BUILDING THE POSITION

Key concepts: Same feet stance as firing position, arms out and down, two handed grip, head erect

1. Feet are placed in same position as a firing stance (reference weaver or isosceles)
2. Knees slightly bent and weight forward on balls of feet; ready to move
3. Arms extended and down at 45 degree angle; pistol should be pointed at ground several feet in front of you
4. Two handed grip
5. Head erect for good field of view

3.2.7.3.3 LIVE FIRE PLAN & COACHING NOTES

3.2.7.3.3.1 DRY FIRE

During a dryfire preparation period, coaches should assist students in assuming and fine tuning this position. A simple way to assume the position is to have the students assume a firing stance, then simply lower the extended arms about 45 degrees downward. Pay particular attention to muzzle discipline. Students should be watched to make sure they're not pointing the muzzle at their feet. Grips should be firm with pistols in a secure hold; no loosely "dangling" pistols.

Practice bringing the pistol up to a firing stance and dry firing a shot, then returning to the low ready. As part of the recovery, you can include a basic "assessment" stage: assess the pistol (loaded, functional), assess yourself, and look around the environment. This emphasizes the advantages of having the head erect and a full field of view.

Some students with a "tactical" background or experience may bring the pistol in close to their chest. This is a variant on the "ready" position but we teach the "low ready" as described above with arms extended out and down at *basic* courses. The low ready is preferred as it presents fewer muzzle control issues and allows an instructor or RSO to supervise and intervene, helping keep students from sweeping themselves or a neighbor with their muzzles.

3.2.7.3.3.2 LIVE FIRE

Have students assume the low ready, then bring their pistols up, fire at a drill target, and recover. If necessary, this can be done "on command" initially to walk students through each step, then automatically.

Students often get tired and can lead to safety issues if they mentally relax when they physically relax by assuming the low ready. Watch carefully for muzzle issues or loose grips in this position, especially later in the day.

3.2.8 NATURAL POINT OF AIM (NPOA)

3.2.8.1 LESSON PLAN OVERVIEW

3.2.8.1.1 LEARNING OBJECTIVES

By the end of this lesson, students should be able to…

1. Understand the value of NPOA in making consistent shots
2. Explain how to check their NPOA

3.2.8.1.2 LENGTH

20-30 minutes

3.2.8.1.3 FACILITY

Range

3.2.8.1.4 TRAINING MATERIALS

Demonstration pistol, preferably with laser pointer

3.2.8.1.5 REFERENCE

NRA The Basics of Pistol Shooting Handbook -- Part 2, Chapter 10 (pp 72-73)

3.2.8.2 PLAN OF INSTRUCTION

1. Explain the principle of NPOA
2. Explain how to check NPOA
3. Demonstrate NPOA with a dummy pistol, ideally one with a laser
4. Show how to shift NPOA
5. Practice the position
   a. Dry practice
   b. Drill target

3.2.8.3 INSTRUCTIONAL NOTES

"Where the relaxed body will naturally place the shot"

KEY CONCEPTS***:*** Relaxed, repeatable, cadence

1. Putting multiple rounds in the same hole can be achieved by using your Natural Point Of Aim. The definition of NPOA is where the **relaxed** body will naturally place the shot. The keys to marksmanship are *relaxed* and *repeatable*.
2. How do you find your NPOA? Close your eyes and build your position. Take a breath. Exhale fully, to the bottom of the breath (the most repeatable). Pause your breathing, RELAX and open your eyes.
3. Wherever your front sight is – that ***is*** your Natural Point Of Aim. There is only one NPOA. You have it or you do not.

4. Chances are your front sight is not where you want it to be – you must make an adjustment. Imagine you are aiming a canon. You can't just move the barrel over slightly; you have to adjust the carriage of the canon. You will move your body position to adjust the NPOA; generally the foot position or some other aspect of the stance must be adjusted.
5. After making an NPOA adjustment, you must verify the change. Close your eyes, take a breath, relax, open your eyes. If you are on target, take the shot. If not, make another NPOA adjustment. Repeat this process until you open your eyes and your front sight is exactly where you want it to be. With proper position and technique your front sight will return to this position naturally after every shot.
6. Once we have aligned our NPOA with our target, we don't have to check it until we change targets or break position (like when we reload). All you need to take the next shot is a fresh breath.
7. Breathe in, breathe out – squeeze; breathe in, breathe out – squeeze. This is shooting in cadence or rapid fire. If you need to shoot faster, breathe faster. Relaxed and repeatable – the keys to marksmanship.
8. With pistols, there will be a "wobble area" where the front sight moves around. That's ok. We want the wobble area centered on the target.
9. The NRA calls this concept "Natural Aiming Area;" NPOA is used here for consistent terminology with our other classes. The concepts are the same, and are closely related to the "hold control" fundamental of shooting step.

3.2.8.3.1 LIVE FIRE PLAN & COACHING NOTES

3.2.8.3.1.1 DRY FIRE

During a dry fire preparation period, coaches should assist shooters in acquiring their NPOA. Coaches can observe shooters close their eyes or even block the sights with their hand. Block the sights in front of the front sight; use an index card or similar to avoid putting your hand in front of the muzzle. After blocking the sight, ask shooters to validate that they are still on target.

If resources and time allow, it is helpful to allow students to experiment with a dummy pistol equipped with a laser.

3.2.8.3.1.2 LIVE FIRE

Proper NPOA drills must have more than one target. Arranging targets so vertical and horizontal NPOA changes must be achieved is useful.

3.2.9 SHOT GROUP ANALYSIS

3.2.9.1 LESSON PLAN OVERVIEW

3.2.9.1.1 LEARNING OBJECTIVES

By the end of this lesson, students should be able to…

1. Identify vertical stringing and state corrective action.
2. Identify horizontal stringing and state corrective action.
3. Identify diagonal stringing and state corrective action.
4. Identify a larger size group and state corrective action.

3.2.9.1.2 LENGTH

15 minutes

3.2.9.1.3 FACILITY

Range or Classroom

3.2.9.1.4 TRAINING MATERIALS

Targets with sample groups

3.2.9.1.5 REFERENCE

NRA The Basics of Pistol Shooting Handbook -- Part 2, Chapter 13 (pp 89-94)

3.2.9.2 PLAN OF INSTRUCTION

1. Explain value of being able to diagnose your own performance
2. ID common groups and the errors associated with them
   a. Vertical
   b. Horizontal
   c. Diagonal
   d. Larger Groups
3. Use lesson as an opportunity to reinforce fundamentals from earlier lessons

3.2.9.3 INSTRUCTIONAL NOTES

KEY CONCEPTS: Self-diagnosis

1. Large Groups: Check NPOA, position stability, sight picture and hold control (focus on front sight); reinforce importance of “follow through”
2. Hold Errors: Large groups that get bigger over course of a session
   a. Large arc of movement due to inability to keep pistol still
   b. Initial fix is to take more breaks during shooting; long term fix is more practice and improved muscle tone
3. Aiming Errors: Groups off in any direction
   a. Small groups off center: Sight picture not correct; check position of front sight, then consider adjusting sights or scope

   b. Larger groups further off center: Check sight alignment; ensure front sight centered in rear sights
4. Trigger Errors: Groups off to support side
   a. Large group low and to support side: Jerking the trigger
   b. Large group straight out to support side: applying trigger pressure laterally instead of straight back
   c. Large group high and to support side: "Riding the recoil," jerking trigger finger or entire gun forward before firing
   d. The cure for trigger issues is generally a ball and dummy or dry fire routine; use of a laser pointer can often help in diagnosis
5. Grip Errors: Groups off to firing side
   a. Semi-auto fails to cycle: Grip too loose
   b. Group low and slightly to the firing side: Often related to "breaking the wrist," which occurs when shooter drops gun slightly to counteract recoil; can also be "lobstering," which is a tight grip as the trigger is squeezed
   c. Groups out to the firing side: "Thumbing" the shot, applying pressure to side of pistol
   d. Groups high and slightly to the firing side: "Heeling the gun," anticipates shot and gives gun butt a push
   e. In all these cases, start by checking the shooter's grip; then check position to ensure appropriate recoil management; follow-up with ball and dummy/dry fire to smooth out issues related to anticipating the shot
6. Breathing errors: In bullseye shooting, vertical stringing can be evidence of a breathing error. Larger groups towards the end of a string may also indicate muscle fatigue induced by holding one's breath too long. The fix is to readdress a proper breath cycle.

3.2.10 CLEARING COMMON PISTOL STOPPAGES

3.2.10.1 LESSON PLAN OVERVIEW

3.2.10.1.1 LEARNING OBJECTIVES

By the end of this lesson, students should be able to…

1. Explain how to identify and react to a "failure to fire" (i.e. hangfire/misfire)
2. Explain how to use the tap, rack, and assess drill
3. Demonstrate how to use the tap, rack, and assess drill

3.2.10.1.2 LENGTH

20-30 minutes

3.2.10.1.3 FACILITY

Range

3.2.10.1.4 TRAINING MATERIALS

Demonstration pistol, dummy rounds

3.2.10.1.5 REFERENCE

NRA The Basics of Pistol Shooting Handbook -- Part 2, Chapter 14 (pp 95-98)

3.2.10.2 PLAN OF INSTRUCTION

1. Explain common stoppages and how to clear them
2. Demonstrate the "tap, rack, assess" drill
3. Practice the drill
    a. Dry practice
    b. Drill target

3.2.10.3 INSTRUCTIONAL NOTES

"Quickly recognize and resolve a stoppage"

KEY CONCEPTS: Tap, Rack, Assess

1. Stoppages may cost a target shooter a win, or have even more dire consequences for a person who owns a pistol for protection; every pistol shooter should know how to clear these stoppages safely
2. Common causes of stoppages
    a. Ammunition problems
    b. Poor maintenance
3. Common types of stoppages
    a. Failure to Fire
        i. Diagnosis: Firing pin falls on loaded chamber but gun does not fire. Most common cause is ammunition used is a "dud" causing a hangfire or misfire

ii. Fix: NRA suggests waiting 30-60 seconds with muzzle pointed downrange. If this is not practical (for example, defensive encounter, timed competition), shooter should pull the trigger again if possible with their type of pistol. With a revolver, this will bring a fresh cartridge around. With a semi-auto, a second firing pin hit may discharge the cartridge. If this fails, proceed to "tap, rack, assess." If the issue is persistent, consider changing ammunition types then examine the firing pin and refer to a gunsmith.

b. Failure to Eject (Semiauto only)
   i. Diagnosis: The fired case is extracted partially from the chamber but is not completely ejected. Fired case remains within the slide, may be partially protruding from ejection port. Often known as a "stovepipe." Trigger feels mushy.
   ii. Fix: Tap, rack, assess drill
c. Failure to go Into Battery (Semiauto only)
   i. Diagnosis: Slide does not go all the way forward, and is about 1/8 to ¼" short of going into battery
   ii. Fix: Tap, rack, assess drill
d. Double Feed (Semiauto only)
   i. Diagnosis: Two rounds feed and jam chamber. The second round will likely be visible rising up and the slide will not be in battery. Trigger feels mushy.
   ii. Fix: Lock slide to rear, drop magazine, rack slide to ensure chamber clear, reload, and send slide forward (tap-rack)
e. Tap, Rack, Assess Drill (Semiauto only)
   i. Remove trigger finger from trigger
   ii. Tap the magazine with the palm of the support hand to ensure it is firmly seated
   iii. Invert the pistol so the ejection port is facing down by rotating about 90 degrees toward the thumb of the shooting hand; this ensures empty cases will be dislodged
   iv. Rack the slide vigorously and let it go back forward under spring tension (do not "ride" the slide)
   v. Reassume shooting position, assess target area, and continue firing if appropriate

3.2.10.3.1 LIVE FIRE PLAN & COACHING NOTES

3.2.10.3.1.1 DRY FIRE

During a dry fire preparation period, coaches should assist shooters in practicing "Tap, Rack, Assess." Dummy rounds are very useful for this procedure. Pay careful attention to muzzle positions.

Malfunction clearance is not a major focus of our basic class. We teach the basic fundamentals as described by the NRA "Basics of Pistol Shooting" manual. More advanced classes may get into other techniques. Students can practice the drills and use them on the courses of fire if they have a problem. Coaches should focus on "tap, rack, assess" (which will fix most common issues) and plan on helping students who have double feeds or other more complicated problems.

3.2.10.3.1.2 LIVE FIRE

To practice, mix a magazine (or revolver cylinder) with live and dummy rounds. Revolver cylinders can be left with empty chambers. When a dummy round or empty cylinder is encountered, a failure to fire will result. Students will have to identify the issue and conduct the right action.

4 REVERE'S RIDERS TRAINING PROGRESSION

4.1 RR BASIC PISTOL ENDORSEMENT

4.1.1 PURPOSE

The purpose of RR Basic Pistol Endorsement is to establish a fundamental baseline of knowledge, skills, and attitudes for RR Members to teach the RR Pistol curricula.

4.1.2 TIMELINE

The Basic Pistol endorsement is intended to be completed over at least two RR events with a "hands on" training model. It should take at least 20 hours of on-the-job training plus some self-study.

4.1.3 CHECKLIST OF TASKS

TASK	DATE	LOCATION	MASTER NAME	MASTER INITIAL
APPRENTICE PISTOL				
Complete RR-BIT (Certified)		N/A	N/A	N/A
Score "Marksman+" on RR Pistol Qualifier				
Apprentice Upgrade Complete				
ASSISTANT PISTOL				
Complete RR-BIT (Certified)				
Explain Whittemore's Stand COF				
Pistol Safety, Parts, & Operation				
Fundamentals of Shooting a Pistol				
Two Handed Grip				
Position: Isoceles				
Position: Weaver				
Position: Low Ready				
Clearing Common Stoppages				
Shot Group Analysis				
Assistant Upgrade Complete				

Table 1: Basic Pistol Task List

TASK	DATE	LOCATION	MASTER NAME	MASTER INITIAL
CERTIFIED PISTOL				
Score "Sharpshooter+" on RR Pistol Qualifier				
Explain RR Pistol Qualifier				
Position: Benchrest				
Natural Point of Aim				
Serve as Chief Instructor for a Basic Pistol event				
Certification Upgrade Complete				
MASTER PISTOL				
Be a Full RR Member		N/A	N/A	N/A
Be 21+ Years of Age		N/A	N/A	N/A
Complete all NRA Requirements to be a Certified Basic Pistol Training Instructor		N/A	N/A	N/A
RR Officer Approval				
Master Upgrade Complete				

Table 2: Basic Pistol Task List (contd)

4.1.4 PISTOL SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS AND CLARIFICATION

The following provides a study guide and clarification for tasks above.

- **Certified:** To complete this upgrade, the candidate must serve as the Chief Instructor for a Pistol event under the direct supervision of the certifying Master Basic Pistol Instructor. The line items above may be accomplished simultaneously or completed prior based on the preferences of the upgrading and certifying members.
- **NRA Certifications:** Individuals holding the appropriate NRA Basic Pistol Instructor certification may have all tasks included in NRA Basic Pistol curriculum signed off. Such individuals need only demonstrate the RR specific skills.
- **CMP EIC or NRA Sharpshooters:** The RR Pistol Qualifier score requirement is waived for any instructor holding CMP EIC points in Service Rifle or a NRA Sharpshooter rating or better in a pistol discipline.

5 RESOURCES

INDEX OF TABLES