

## Appendix 1 – Range Brief

### **Range Brief:**

The Range will be run as a Cold Range. No student will have ammunition in their firearm unless told to do so by an instructor.

All shooters must follow the NRA's three Basic Firearm Safety Rules at all times:

ALWAYS keep the gun pointed in a safe direction. A safe direction for the purpose of this class means downrange. When the pistol is not in use it must remain in the holster.

ALWAYS keep your finger off the trigger until ready to shoot.

ALWAYS keep the gun unloaded until ready to use. For this course, this means that the pistol may be loaded only while on the firing line, after the command to "Load" has been given.

Failure of a student to follow these rules will result in the student being removed from the course.



All shooters and staff must wear eye and ear protection while on the range.

- The Instructor explains that he/she will call shooters to the firing line with commands such as "Group 1 to the line" or "Shooters on Relay One to the firing line."
- The Instructor must review the range commands with the students. The Instructor will read the range commands one at a time. The students will respond as a group what each command (TPI) means. For reference the range commands again are
- Load and Make Ready
- Fire / GO
- Unload
- Show clear
- Holster
- STOP!!!
- Line is safe
- Pickup
- Down Range

At the end of each drill, shooters will let the slide go forward or the cylinder will be closed and with the muzzle pointed down range. The Instructor will tell the shooters to "Holster." When all pistols are safe, the Assisting Instructors will give a "thumbs up" and the Lead Instructor will announce "The line is safe." At that point the shooters may relax but students are not to collect magazines or speedloaders until the pickup command is given.

This course of fire can be shot downrange against a berm or from designated shooting positions on a firing line. Additionally, the course of fire can be administered one student at a time if necessary to meet the needs of the student.

## Appendix 1 – Medical Brief

<p><b>DISCUSSION</b></p> <p><b>1. Identify student abilities</b></p> 	<p>Ask students if anyone has experience as a first responder: Paramedics, EMTs, Military Medics, Firefighters and LEO.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>If yes:</b> Designate those students as “first responders”. Ideally each course should have 2-3 individuals assigned to different roles in case of an emergency.</li> <li>• <b>If No:</b> All students can act as first responders</li> </ul>
<p><b>2. Roles</b></p> 	<p>The Lead Instructor will designate individuals to act in the following roles. These individuals can be members of the training team, range staff or students. The specific tasks and number of individuals needed per role will vary widely based upon circumstances. A course taking place at an isolated outdoor range will have a different emergency response plan from one conducted in a conference room using simulation ammunition.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Primary Responders</b> – Based upon student abilities and training, you may identify 2-3 individuals as primary responders. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Students trained as Paramedics, EMTs, Military Medics, Firefighters and LEO should be considered as Primary Responders.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>First Responders</b> – Inform students that they can all act as first responders in the event of an emergency.</li> <li>• <b>Communicators</b> – Select 2-3 students to establish communications. Their tasks may include dialing 9-1-1, radioing the clubhouse, meeting/directing arriving EMS.</li> <li>• <b>Transporters</b> – Select 2-3 individuals to move any injured person if the need arises. Their tasks may include moving the injured party to a safer area or loading them into a personal vehicle for transport to the hospital.</li> </ul> <p><b>3. Medical Brief</b></p> <p>The medical brief should be conducted at the beginning of each course and briefly refreshed on subsequent days for extended courses. The brief must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Location of exits</li> <li>• Location of medical/first aid kit, Automatic External Defibrillator (AED)</li> <li>• Identification of Primary and First Responders</li> <li>• Details of emergency response plan</li> </ul>

## Appendix 1 – Medical Brief

### 4. Emergency Response Plan

The emergency response plan will vary widely depending on circumstances of the course. Required contingencies to consider:

- Gunshot wounds
- Heart attack/Cardiac Arrest
- Fractures
- Minor cuts/scrapes

### 5. Medical Kit

The medical/first aid kit does not need to be expensive or elaborate. Most injuries will be minor cuts and scrapes but you should prepare for the possibility of more serious situations. A standard kit should include the following:

- Tourniquets
- Chest seals
- Clotting agent
- Splinting materials
- Gauze, adhesive/non-adhesive bandages

It is recommended that you and your staff seek training specifically to address gunshot wounds, Heart attack/Cardiac Arrest and basic first aid. Also, research laws and regulations in the area of the course pertaining to rendering aid.

### 6. Basic Emergency Response Plan

The Basic Emergency Response Plan has too many variables to list but each should follow a similar pattern:

- Cease fire immediately
- Take charge of the situation
- Activate the appropriate plan (Fire, Gunshot, Heart Attack/Cardiac Arrest)
- Triage the injured
- Render the appropriate aid

**Give students a short break.**

**Appendix 1 – Medical Brief**

**NOTES**