



**V-VICTA®**

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VirTra - Virtual Interactive Coursework Training Academy®

***INJURED OFFICER  
HANDGUN MANIPULATION***

Training Manual

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**VirTra**

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## TRAINING COURSE CERTIFICATION

This "Injured Officer Handgun Manipulation" training course, developed by VirTra, has been certified by the IADLEST National Certification Program™ on 7/21/2024.

Certification Number: 24830-2407



***INJURED OFFICER HANDGUN MANIPULATION***

## TOPIC

Injured Officer Handgun Manipulation

## ESTIMATED TIME

6 hours total, which can be interleaved into smaller sections (up to 8 students and full class presentation).

- Safety check - (5 minutes)
- Pre-test and Introduction (5 minutes)
- Primary hand draw and fire demonstration (5 minutes) - video segment provided
  - » Primary hand draw skill development (10 minutes)
- Primary hand malfunction clearance demonstration - Stage 1 (5 minutes)
  - » Stage one skill development (15 min)
  - » Primary hand malfunction clearance demonstration - Stage 2 (5 minutes)
  - » Stage two skill development (15 min)
- Primary hand empty gun reload demonstration (5 min)
  - » Primary hand empty gun skill development (10 min)
- Primary hand tactical reload demonstration (5 min)
  - » Primary hand tactical reload skill development (15 min)
- Break (10 min)
- Support hand draw and fire demonstration (5 min)
  - » Support hand draw and fire skill development (20 min)
- Support hand malfunction clearance demonstration - Stage 1 (5 min)
  - » Support hand malfunction clearance skill development - Stage 1 (15 min)
- Support hand malfunction clearance skill demonstration - Stage 2 (5 min)
  - » Support hand malfunction clearance skill development - Stage 2 (20 min)
- Support hand empty gun reload demonstration (5 min)
  - » Support hand empty gun reload skill development (15 min)
- Support hand tactical reload demonstration (5 min)
  - » Support hand tactical reload skill development (15 min)
- Break (10 min)
- Scenario Event Training (30 minutes) - during this stage the instructor will randomly require the student to perform one of the above skills. Ideally, this is conducted while using the Threat-Fire.
- Scenario test and written test (30 min)

## INJURED OFFICER HANDGUN MANIPULATION

## PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE

At the end of the 6 hours of classroom presentation and digital media simulation, instruction students will successfully conduct the following skills:

- A. Primary hand only, draw and accurately hit a target 2 times within 3 seconds. (Under 2.5 seconds is excellent)
- B. With a drawn weapon, using primary hand only, clear a stage one malfunction and accurately hit a target 2 times within 6 seconds. (Under 5 seconds is excellent)
- C. With a drawn weapon, using primary hand only, clear a stage two malfunction and accurately hit a target 3 times in 15 seconds. (Under 12 seconds is excellent)
- D. Using support hand only, draw/fire and accurately hit a target 2 times in 10 seconds. (Under 8 seconds is excellent)
- E. With a drawn weapon, using support hand only, clear a stage one malfunction and accurately hit a target 2 times within 6 seconds. (Under 5 seconds is excellent)
- F. With a drawn weapon, using support hand only, conduct an empty gun reload and accurately hit a target 2 times in 15 seconds. (Under 12 seconds is excellent)

## CLASS SIZE

Designed for a class of 4 solo officers at a time in the simulator (V-300), with a maximum class size of 8 (2 groups of four).

The following training plan and lesson plan is designed to be used with the VirTra simulator. Whereas many of the techniques have been used over many years in LE, this training plan maximizes training time and leverages the strengths of the VirTra Training System.

The instructor shall first ensure that students are familiar with the presented material. The outline provides the overview of basic Injured Officer Handgun Manipulation and is provided to supplement and provide context to the use of the simulation scenarios.

The simulation scenarios are used as a tool to facilitate the understanding of the concepts.

All officers will be allowed to watch the other pairs participate in the exercise. This is done to maximize the benefit of modeling for adult learners. Students shall be allowed to ask questions at the end of each section.

Sample Student group 1 set up:

- A. Officer Yackley
- B. Officer Danninger
- C. Officer Adams
- D. Officer Stephens

**First Event** - "Injured Officer Handgun Manipulation" Executed in "PLAY/PAUSE" methodology for all students as needed-key concepts are discussed and applied. Each section is designed to play the "discussion" section and then play the looped skill demonstration. The looped demonstration can continue non-stop while the other screens provide environments that will randomly present a threat cue to the students. Students can then refer to the demonstration at any point if needed.

The facilitating instructor shall ensure that concepts and skills are being conducted as demonstrated before moving to the next skill set. Muzzle discipline shall always be reinforced.

## INJURED OFFICER HANDGUN MANIPULATION

## TACTICS, TRAINING, AND PROCEDURES (TTP)

### A. “INJURED OFFICER HANDGUN MANIPULATION” - PLAY/PAUSE AS NEEDED

### B. “MIDNIGHT MADNESS”

1. First threat encounter behind the arcade video game shots at the student. Instructor forces support arm injury dynamic. Threat-Fire can be used.
  - A. The threat must be neutralized first then treatment needed.

### C. “SCHOOL MAYHEM”

1. First threat encounter is a male subject that is shooting at the student from behind cover. Threat-Fire can be used.
  - A. The threat must be neutralized first then treatment needed.

## SKILLS LIST

### A. PRIMARY HAND

- Primary hand draw and fire
- Primary hand malfunction clearance
  - » Primary hand malfunction clearance stage 1
  - » Primary hand malfunction clearance stage 2
- Primary hand reloads
  - » Primary hand empty gun
  - » Primary hand tactical magazine exchange
  - » Primary hand speed reload

### B. SUPPORT HAND

- Support hand drawn and fire
- Support hand malfunction clearance
  - » Support hand malfunction clearance stage 1
  - » Support hand malfunction clearance stage 2
- Support hand reloads
  - » Support hand empty gun reload
  - » Support hand tactical magazine exchange
  - » Support hand speed reload

## INJURED OFFICER HANDGUN MANIPULATION

**II. INTRODUCTION**

**A. SCENARIO BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

**III. OVERVIEW**

**A. “STRONG” VS. “WEAK” HANDS**

**B. AUTOGENIC BREATHING**

**C. “SHOT AIN’T DEAD”**

**IV. PRIMARY HAND MANIPULATIONS - SKILL LIST**

**A. DRAW AND FIRE**

**B. MALFUNCTION CLEARANCE**

**C. RELOADS**

**V. PRIMARY HAND ONLY - DRAW AND FIRE**



**VI. PRIMARY HAND MALFUNCTION CLEARANCE**

- A. STAGE 1 CLEARANCE
  
- B. STAGE 2 CLEARANCE
  
- C. RELOADS - EMPTY GUN AND TACTICAL MAGAZINE EXCHANGE / RELOAD WITH RETENTION

**VII. SUPPORT HAND MANIPULATION - SKILL LIST**

- A. SUPPORT HAND DRAW AND FIRE
  
- B. SUPPORT HAND MALFUNCTION CLEARANCE
  
- C. SUPPORT HAND RELOADS

**VIII. SUPPORT HAND DRAW AND FIRE**

- A. THE AREA TO THE FRONT OF THE BODY MAY BE LONGER THAN THE SUPPORT ARM
  
- B. OUTER BALLISTIC CARRIERS AND EQUIPMENT MAY GET IN THE WAY
  
- C. GETTING TO THE HOLSTER



**IX. SUPPORT HAND MALFUNCTION CLEARANCE - STAGE 1**

- A. TAP BASE PAD OF THE MAGAZINE ON FIRM STRUCTURE
  
- B. RACK THE SLIDE - A SOLID AND COMPLETE CYCLING OF THE ACTION MUST OCCUR

**X. SUPPORT HAND MALFUNCTION CLEARANCE - STAGE 2**

- A. REMOVE MAGAZINE AND CYCLE WEAPON PRIOR TO STAGE 2
  
- B. OFTEN TAUGHT TO LOCK THE SLIDE TO THE REAR PRIOR TO MAGAZINE REMOVAL
  
- C. LOCKING SLIDE TO THE REAR
  
- D. MAGAZINE REMOVAL

**XI. RELOADS - EMPTY GUN & TACTICAL MAGAZINE EXCHANGE/RELOAD WITH RETENTION**

- A. WHEN TO CONDUCT EMPTY GUN RELOAD
  
- B. DROP-FREE MAGAZINES IN SEMI-AUTO WEAPONS
  
- C. WEAPONS WITHOUT DROP-FREE MAGAZINES



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>I.</b>	<b>INSTRUCTOR INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>II.</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>10</b>
	A.    SCENARIO BACKGROUND INFORMATION	10
<b>III.</b>	<b>OVERVIEW</b>	<b>11</b>
	A.    “STRONG” VS. “WEAK” HANDS	11
	B.    AUTOGENIC BREATHING	11
	C.    “SHOT AIN’T DEAD”	11
<b>IV.</b>	<b>PRIMARY HAND MANIPULATIONS - SKILL LIST</b>	<b>11</b>
	A.    DRAW AND FIRE	11
	B.    MALFUNCTION CLEARANCE	11
	C.    RELOADS	11
<b>V.</b>	<b>PRIMARY HAND ONLY - DRAW AND FIRE</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>VI.</b>	<b>PRIMARY HAND MALFUNCTION CLEARANCE</b>	<b>12</b>
	A.    STAGE 1 CLEARANCE	12
	B.    STAGE 2 CLEARANCE	12
	C.    RELOADS - EMPTY GUN AND TACTICAL MAGAZINE EXCHANGE / RELOAD WITH RETENTION	13
<b>VII.</b>	<b>SUPPORT HAND MANIPULATION - SKILL LIST</b>	<b>13</b>
	A.    SUPPORT HAND DRAW AND FIRE	13
	B.    SUPPORT HAND MALFUNCTION CLEARANCE	13
	C.    SUPPORT HAND RELOADS	13
<b>VIII.</b>	<b>SUPPORT HAND DRAW AND FIRE</b>	<b>14</b>
	A.    THE AREA TO THE FRONT OF THE BODY MAY BE LONGER THAN THE SUPPORT ARM	14
	B.    OUTER BALLISTIC CARRIERS AND EQUIPMENT MAY GET IN THE WAY	14
	C.    GETTING TO THE HOLSTER	14
<b>IX.</b>	<b>SUPPORT HAND MALFUNCTION CLEARANCE - STAGE 1</b>	<b>14</b>
	A.    TAP BASE PAD OF THE MAGAZINE ON FIRM STRUCTURE	14
	B.    RACK THE SLIDE - A SOLID AND COMPLETE CYCLING OF THE ACTION MUST OCCUR	14

<b>X.</b>	<b>SUPPORT HAND MALFUNCTION CLEARANCE - STAGE 2</b>	<b>15</b>
	A. REMOVE MAGAZINE AND CYCLE WEAPON PRIOR TO STAGE 2	15
	B. OFTEN TAUGHT TO LOCK THE SLIDE TO THE REAR PRIOR TO MAGAZINE REMOVAL	15
	C. LOCKING SLIDE TO THE REAR	15
	D. MAGAZINE REMOVAL	15
<b>XI.</b>	<b>RELOADS - EMPTY GUN &amp; TACTICAL MAGAZINE EXCHANGE/RELOAD WITH RETENTION</b>	<b>15</b>
	A. WHEN TO CONDUCT EMPTY GUN RELOAD	15
	B. DROP-FREE MAGAZINES IN SEMI-AUTO WEAPONS	15
	C. WEAPONS WITHOUT DROP-FREE MAGAZINES	16
<b>XII.</b>	<b>QUESTIONS?</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>XIII.</b>	<b>REFERENCES</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>XIV.</b>	<b>PRE-TEST</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>XV.</b>	<b>TEST</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>XVI.</b>	<b>STUDENT ATTENDANCE ROSTER</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>XVII.</b>	<b>CLASS SURVEY</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>XVIII.</b>	<b>CONTACT VIRTRA</b>	<b>22</b>

## I. INSTRUCTOR INTRODUCTION

Instructor will introduce themselves to the class. This intro should be no more than 2-3 minutes long and establish why they are qualified to teach the course and how long they have been with the organization. This not a moment to brag but to build confidence and trust from the attending students.

## II. INTRODUCTION

Overcoming injury in life-threatening events is critical to winning. It is possible that the first indication that an officer is in a gunfight is that they have been struck with a round. Overcoming major injury and not only survive but also win is possible. What happened on March 7, 2003 with Sgt. Marcus Young is an example of this critical spirit.<sup>1</sup>

### A. SCENARIO BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. Sgt. Marcus Young working evening shift for Ukiah, California Police Department. A retired veteran of the US Navy with 18 years of police service. With him is a young police cadet by the name of Julian Covella.
2. Sgt Young answers for a shoplifting call at the Wal-Mart Superstore. Young takes custody of the female suspect as he escorts her to his patrol car, Wal-Mart security guard Brett Schott watches. From the shadowy parking lot comes a medium-sized individual with the appearance of the devil, due to the tattoo horns on his forehead. Unknown to Young this is the female suspect's accomplice.
3. Also unknown to Young is that this Nazi Low Rider is wanted in connection with a \$100,000 home invasion robbery. He is concealing a fixed-blade hunting knife in his left hand. He is told, "Take your hands out of your pockets." There is initially no response. After a second command, the subject responds with, "I have a knife."
4. Sgt Young is a 2nd-degree black belt who grabs the suspect at the wrist and quickly establishes a twist lock and he feels something snapping and popping in the arm but the knife hand does not release. They slam into the side of a car.
5. There is then a bright flash as Young is shot in the face. Then, there is a pain in his right arm and back, then intense pain in his rib cage. All the while the female subject is screaming from inside the car. The subject had fired all 5 shots from his S&W 637 that was in his other pocket and hand.
6. The security guard quickly takes action to grab the revolver that he is not aware is now empty. The subject places the knife in his other hand and violently stabs the guard in the chest. He then seesaws the blade opening the wound wider.
7. Sgt. Young is fighting to get to his feet. He attempts to reach for his gun but his arm is paralyzed, due to the shattered humerus and nerve damage. He had been trained to draw support side, but his left arm is not working properly either.
8. The suspect has climbed into the front of the patrol car and is trying to find the electric gun lock release. The release with either gains him access to the Remington shotgun with 00 Buck or the select fire HK33.
9. Young tells his police cadet to place his handgun into his non-dominate but less injured hand. Young kneels to steady himself and fires two rounds into the car door but in line with the subject's body with no reaction. He raises the weapon and fires a third round through the window and into the subject's face. A fourth round is fired and the subject goes limp.
10. Sgt. Young had been shot in the face with an exit wound to the back of his neck, one in his right arm, one over his armor and into his back and one into his vest. Sgt. Young was still alive.
11. The suspect was hit in the forehead but the angle caused it to skid off his skull under the scalp. As he turned away he presented his buttocks toward the severely wounded Sgt. Young and the fourth round entered here, running deep into his body cavity and lodging in his neck. This round ended the suspect's violent actions.
12. The security guard survived, Sgt. Young went on to earn officer of the year from IACP and the young cadet became an officer.

### *INJURED OFFICER HANDGUN MANIPULATION*

### III. OVERVIEW

#### A. “STRONG” VS. “WEAK” HANDS

Often times we refer to our hands as “weak” or “strong.” This is not exactly accurate. Research has show that there are 10-33% of the population are actually stronger with their non-dominant hand.<sup>2</sup> A better terminology would be “primary” or “support” hand.

#### B. AUTOGENIC BREATHING

Sometimes referred to as “combat breathing,” autogenic breathing is a technique to reduce stress and arousal level. This technique has been used by first responders, military and athletes to focus, gain control and manage stress.

1. Autogenic Breathing Technique - 4 count breathing
  - A. In, 2, 3, 4
  - B. Hold, 2, 3, 4
  - C. Out, 2, 3, 4
  - D. Hold, 2, 3, 4
2. Breathing is a function that we engage in automatically (without thought) but that we can also gain conscious control over.

#### C. “SHOT AIN’T DEAD”

Being struck by gunfire may be the first indication that you have been shot, but “shot ain’t dead.”

### IV. PRIMARY HAND MANIPULATIONS - SKILL LIST

#### A. DRAW AND FIRE

#### B. MALFUNCTION CLEARANCE

1. Stage 1
2. Stage 2

#### C. RELOADS

1. Empty Gun
2. Tactical Magazine Exchange / Reload with Retention
3. Speed Reloads

## V. PRIMARY HAND ONLY - DRAW AND FIRE

- A. Officer must establish a solid platform to allow the gun to cycle effectively.
- B. This is not about the placement of your feet, you may be on the ground, it is about your overall platform.
- C. Without an effective platform, you can induce a malfunction in the handgun.
- D. Required sight picture and proper trigger manipulation are critical.

## VI. PRIMARY HAND MALFUNCTION CLEARANCE

### A. STAGE 1 CLEARANCE

- 1. Tap base pad of the magazine on firm structure- this can be a firm part of the body to include the ballistic vest. This is done to seat the magazine fully.
- 2. Rack the slide - a solid and complete cycling of the action must occur.
  - A. Hooking rear sight- on the belt, on the holster, on a solid section of the wheel well are all options.
  - B. Some guns may have ramped rear sights so a flat edge such as the front of the slide can be used.
  - C. With the slide held in position, the frame of the weapon is then vigorously cycled.
  - D. The ejection port must be clear to allow the chambered round/casing to eject.
- 3. Traditional slide rack method- The back of the boot in a kneeling position is often taught as an option. It works but only if you are kneeling. It also may have you taking your vision off the threat environment for an extended period of time trying to find the back of the heel.

### B. STAGE 2 CLEARANCE

The stage 2 clearance is done after stage 1 doesn't fix or is known it wouldn't fix the situation.

- 1. There are two aspects that must be accomplished for the stage 2. The magazine must be removed and the weapon has to be cycled.
- 2. Traditionally it is taught to lock the slide to the rear prior to magazine removal.
  - A. This takes the tension off the slide and the rounds in the chamber area.
  - B. There are some handguns that do not require the slide to be locked to the rear and you can "cheat" by going directly to magazine removal.
- 3. Locking slide to the rear
  - A. The slide must have pressure exerted on it rearward while pushing up on the slide stop/ slide lock
  - B. Similar to the initial step of cycling the slide, you can use the rear sight or a flat part on the front of the slide while pushing on the frame.

4. Magazine Removal - There are two methods to remove the magazine if it does not drop free.
  - A. Standard - Depress the magazine release and the hook the base pad on a fixed object. Then pull the gun away from the magazine
  - B. Inertia Method - While depressing the magazine release the bony portion of the wrist (where your watch sits) is struck downward with the magazine pointing to the ground on a knee or other body part.
    - I. To generate the most force the knee or opposing limb can be driven quickly in the opposite direction.
    - II. The magazine must be clear of any obstructions for this to work.

### **C. RELOADS - EMPTY GUN AND TACTICAL MAGAZINE EXCHANGE / RELOAD WITH RETENTION**

1. We conduct an empty gun reload when we must and a tactical reload when we want to.
2. Many semi-auto weapons have drop-free magazines.
3. If the weapon does not have drop free magazines, meaning they don't fall out when the magazine release is pressed, then you will have to assist it out. (See "magazine removal" above)
  - A. Empty Gun
    - I. The magazine is removed from the weapon that has gone to slide lock.
    - II. The weapon can be re-holstered or pinned (knee, arm, etc)
    - III. A fresh magazine is then inserted into the magazine well
    - IV. Depending on weapon slide is cycled or slide stop is depressed
  - B. Tactical Magazine Exchange / Reload with Retention
    - I. The weapon can be holstered or pinned
    - II. The magazine release is pressed
    - III. Partial magazine removed and stored on a person
    - IV. The fresh magazine is inserted into the magazine well
    - V. The master grip is re-established
  - C. Speed reloads some jurisdictions teach a speed reload. This is conducted by dropping a partial magazine on the ground and replacing it with a full magazine. With the mechanics being the same as an empty gun reload.

## **VII. SUPPORT HAND MANIPULATION - SKILL LIST**

### **A. SUPPORT HAND DRAW AND FIRE**

### **B. SUPPORT HAND MALFUNCTION CLEARANCE**

1. Stage 1
2. Stage 2

### **C. SUPPORT HAND RELOADS**

1. Empty
2. Tactical / Reload with Retention

## VIII. SUPPORT HAND DRAW AND FIRE

Drawing and establishing a master grip with the support hand provides some extra challenges.

### A. THE AREA TO THE FRONT OF THE BODY MAY BE LONGER THAN THE SUPPORT ARM

### B. OUTER BALLISTIC CARRIERS AND EQUIPMENT MAY GET IN THE WAY

### C. GETTING TO THE HOLSTER

1. Duty Belt - Grab the belt and pull the holster closer to the front centerline.
  - A. Some agencies have realized increased performance success by starting with the holster in a 2:30-2:45 position for everyday use, instead of the traditional 3:00 position.
  - B. This may have speed advantages for straight draw holsters and primary hand manipulations as well.
2. Outer Ballistic Carrier - You may have to unsnap or undo the Velcro on one side of the panel and fish the support arm underneath the ballistic panel to get to the firearm.
3. Disable Retention - There are a multitude of retention options and each of them will have to be disabled with the support hand.
  - A. This will take practice.
  - B. It is critical that once the weapon starts to clear the holster that the fingers do not inadvertently go into the trigger guard.
4. Repositioning to obtain master grip.
  - A. Once the weapon is clear of the holster, the master shooting grip must be established.
  - B. This can be done with some weapon and holster combinations by turning it around in the holster and regripping.
  - C. Tucking the weapon in the waistband then regripping.
  - D. Tucking it under a knee and regripping the handgun is also an option.

## IX. SUPPORT HAND MALFUNCTION CLEARANCE - STAGE 1

### A. TAP BASE PAD OF THE MAGAZINE ON FIRM STRUCTURE

This can be a firm part of the body to include the ballistic vest. This is done to seat the magazine fully.

### B.. RACK THE SLIDE - A SOLID AND COMPLETE CYCLING OF THE ACTION MUST OCCUR

1. Hooking Rear Sight - on the belt, on the holster, on a solid section of the wheel well are all options.
2. Some guns may have ramped rear sights so a flat edge such as the front of the slide can be used.
3. With the slide held in position, the frame of the weapon is then vigorously cycled.
4. The ejection port must be clear to allow the chambered round/casing to eject.



## **X. SUPPORT HAND MALFUNCTION CLEARANCE - STAGE 2**

The Stage 2 clearance is done after Stage 1 doesn't fix or is known it wouldn't fix the situation.

### **A. REMOVE MAGAZINE AND CYCLE WEAPON PRIOR TO STAGE 2**

### **B. OFTEN TAUGHT TO LOCK THE SLIDE TO THE REAR PRIOR TO MAGAZINE REMOVAL**

1. This takes the tension off the slide and the rounds in the chamber area.
2. There are some handguns that do not require the slide to be locked to the rear and you can "cheat" by going directly to magazine removal.
3. Know your handgun and what it needs to work

### **C. LOCKING SLIDE TO THE REAR**

1. The slide must have pressure exerted on it rearward while pushing up on the slide stop/slide lock.
2. Similar to the initial step of cycling the slide, you can use the rear sight or a flat part on the front of the slide while pushing on the frame.

### **D. MAGAZINE REMOVAL**

There are two methods to remove the magazine if it does not drop free. Unless you have an ambidextrous magazine release you will have to use the index finger or middle finger of your support hand. If the middle finger is used, due regard should be given to prevent the index finger from inadvertently going into the trigger guard.

1. Standard - Depress the magazine release and hook the base pad on a fixed object. Then pull the gun away from the magazine
2. Inertia Method - While depressing the magazine release, the bony portion of the wrist (where your watch sits) is struck downward with the magazine pointing to the ground on a knee or other body part.
  - A. To generate the most force, the knee or opposing limb can be driven quickly in the opposite direction.
  - B. The magazine must be clear of any obstructions for this to work.

## **XI. RELOADS - EMPTY GUN & TACTICAL MAGAZINE EXCHANGE/RELOAD WITH RETENTION**

### **A. WHEN TO CONDUCT EMPTY GUN RELOAD**

We conduct an empty gun reload when we must and a tactical magazine exchange when we want to.

### **B. DROP-FREE MAGAZINES IN SEMI-AUTO WEAPONS**

Many semi-auto weapons have drop free magazines, but not all. Fighting with a subject in sand or dirt can also prevent a magazine from being drop free.

## C. WEAPONS WITHOUT DROP-FREE MAGAZINES

If the weapon does not have drop free magazines, meaning they don't fall out when the magazine release is pressed, then you will have to assist it out. (See "Magazine Removal" above)

1. Empty Gun
  - A. The magazine is removed from the weapon that has gone to slide lock.
  - B. Pinned under the knee, in a waistband or inserted backward in the holster.
  - C. A fresh magazine is then inserted into the magazine well.
  - D. Depending on the weapon, the slide is cycled or slide stop is depressed to send the slide into battery.
  
2. Tactical Magazine Exchange/Reload with Retention
  - A. The weapon can be holstered or pinned (knee, waist, under the arm, or reverse in a holster).
  - B. The magazine release is pressed.
  - C. Partial magazine removed and stored on a person.
  - D. The fresh magazine is inserted into the magazine well.
  - E. The master grip is re-established.

## XII. QUESTIONS?

## XIII. REFERENCES

1. <http://lawofficer.com/exclusive/officer-down-the-marcus-young-incident/>
2. Incel, N., Ceceli, E., Durukan, P., Erdem, H., and Yorgancioglu, Z (2002) Grip Strength: Effects of Hand Dominance. Singapore Medical Journal Vol 43(5): 234-237.
3. <http://www.med.navy.mil/sites/nmcphc/Documents/health-promotion-wellness/psychological-emotional-wellbeing/Combat-Tactical-Breathing.pdf>

**STUDENT NAME:** \_\_\_\_\_

**DATE:** \_\_\_\_\_

1. Officers can fight through serious injury and still win a lethal encounter.  
A. True  
B. False
  
2. The first step in a stage one malfunction clearance is to vigorously tap the base pad to ensure the magazine is seated correctly.  
A. True  
B. False
  
3. All guns have drop free magazines and they always drop free.  
A. True  
B. False
  
4. The outer ballistic carrier and addition gear carried on it can present additional drawn problems.  
A. True  
B. False
  
5. "Shot ain't dead."  
A. True  
B. False

**PRE-TEST KEY**  
1. True 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. True

Passing score: 70% or above  
All test scores must be retained in department records for at least 30 years

***INJURED OFFICER HANDGUN MANIPULATION***

STUDENT NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

**Written Test (4 pts each)**

1. A solid shooting platform should always be established to allow a semi-automatic handgun to cycle correctly.  
  
A. True  
B. False
  
2. The first step in a malfunction clearance (stage one) is to aggressively rack the slide.  
  
A. True  
B. False
  
3. If an injury to the support arm is received the holster can be used to conduct reloads.  
  
A. True  
B. False
  
4. An outer carrier could become a hindrance to gaining access with the support arm during the draw.  
  
A. True  
B. False
  
5. Some firearms allow you to skip the stage of locking the slide to the rear during a stage 2 malfunction clearance.  
  
A. True  
B. False

**PRACTICAL SKILLS TEST**

	<b>Excellent (Under Time)</b>	<b>Acceptable</b>	<b>Failure (Any Miss)</b>
Primary Hand Draw/Fire	5 pts	2 pts	0 pts
Primary Hand - Stage 1	5 pts	2 pts	0 pts
Primary Hand - Stage 2	5 pts	2 pts	0 pts
Support Hand Draw/Fire	5 pts	2 pts	0 pts
Support Hand - Stage 1	5 pts	2 pts	0 pts
Support Hand - Empty Gun	5 pts	2 pts	0 pts

<b>Instructor Comments</b>

40 points (out of 50) are required as an aggregate score of the written and practical tests.

All test scores must be retained in department records for at least 30 years.

**TEST KEY**  
 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. True



**XVII. CLASS SURVEY**

**TOPIC: INJURED OFFICER HANDGUN MANIPULATION**

INSTRUCTOR: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

COMMENTS

CLASS CONTENT	Excellent	Above Average	Good	Below Average	Poor
Class organization					
Class objectives were clearly stated					
Practical activities were relevant to objectives					
All materials/resources were provided					
Topic area was important to Law Enforcement					
CLASS INSTRUCTION					
Instructor was prepared					
Instructor was knowledgeable in the content area					
Manner of presentation of the material was clear					
Effective teaching strategies were used					
Instruction met class objectives					
STUDENT PARTICIPATION					
Level of effort your put into the course					
Your skill/knowledge of the topic at start of course					
Importance of the topic to your assignment					

**INJURED OFFICER HANDGUN MANIPULATION**



## XVIII. CONTACT VIRTRA

If you have any questions/issues with any part of this manual, please see contact below:

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Email: [training@virtra.com](mailto:training@virtra.com)



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