

HURLBURT FIELD RIFLE & PISTOL CLUB STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOP) 1 JAN 2021



COMPLIANCE WITH THIS PUBLICATION IS MANDATORY

This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) implements AFPD 34-1, Air Force Services Combat Support Program, by providing guidance for the operation of the Hurlburt Field Rifle and Pistol Club. Operational procedures, safety, base and member responsibilities are listed in this SOP. These procedures apply to all personnel participating in any activity on the HFR&PC range complex.

References:

AFI 91-202, US Air Force Mishap Prevention Program, 24 June, 2015
AFM 91-201, Explosive Safety Standards, 12 Jan 2011
HFI 91-203, Thunderstorm and Lighting Response, 15 Jun 2001
HFI 13-204, Airfield Operations, 17 Dec, 2015
Eglin Test Directive No. 9994T F32

Calendar link:

<https://www.brownbearsww.com/freecal/HurlburtField>

Rifle Club Link:

<https://www.myhurlburt.com/pages/rifle.html>

Training Video Link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WBuZkXoP8kU>

SOP link:

<https://www.myhurlburt.com/pdf/Rifle-Pistol-SOP.pdf>

Table of Contents

Responsibilities, References and Web site links	1
Table of Contents	2
Club Manager’s Welcome Message/contact information	3
ARTICLE I – Basic Qualification	
Section 1: Organization/Club Role	4
Section 2: Information, Qualification and Training Requirements	5
Section 3: Range Description, Access, Capabilities and Limitations	6
Section 4: Range Preparation and Operating Conditions	11
Section 5: Firing Operations	13
Section 6: Safety, Standardization and Enforcement	17
ARTICLE II – Guest Sponsor Qualification	
Section 1: Range Safety Officer-2 Control Procedures	19
ARTICLE III – Restricted Pistol Qualification	
Section 1: Restricted-pistol Policies and Procedures	21
ARTICLE IV – Restricted Rifle Qualification	
Section 1: Restricted-rifle Policies and Procedures	23
<u>Tables and Figures</u>	
Table 1. HFR&PC Badge Color Codes	6
Figure 1. HFR&PC General Layout	6
Figure 2. Range A Entry Control Point	6
Figure 3. Range B Entry Control Point	6
Figure 4. Range A Firing line isolation cable	7
Figure 5. Range B Firing line Isolation cable	7
Figure 6. Single-point down-range access gates	8
Figure 7. Improper target placement	9
Figure 8. Proper target placement	9
Figure 9. Authorized transport of firearms	11
Figure 10. Prohibited transport of firearms	11
Figure 11. Bullet trap inspection	13
Figure 12. Examples of properly installed Empty Chamber Indicators	14
Figure 13. Demonstration of unsafe conduct with uncased pistol behind firing line	20
Figure 14 & 15. Example of authorized holster and firing stance	22
Figure 16: Lanes authorized for restricted pistol training	22
Table 2. Typical unrestricted rifle cartridges	23
Table 3. Typical restricted rifle calibers	23
Appendix A: Universal Firearms Handling Rules	24
Appendix B: Club Officers and staff	28
Attachment 1: 1 SOW Commander’s Concealed Carry Weapons Policy Letter	32



On behalf of the Membership Advisory Council, welcome to the Hurlburt Field Rifle & Pistol Club. Our goal is to provide a safe and enjoyable range facility for our members. Collectively, we run a very safe (and strict) operation. Members are expected to abide to a high standard of discipline and compliance with these Standard Operating Procedures. We respectfully request your cooperation to keep our facility a safe and disciplined club. Though my duties as Club Manager are voluntary (unpaid position) I am normally available at the Club House on Saturday mornings and work a flex schedule during the week. If you need to contact me for any reason, my e-mail address is listed below.

Thank you

Michael Sheehan, Club Manager

Membership Advisory Council (MAC):

Club Manager	Mr. Michael Sheehan	850-217-1922	michael.sheehan@ieee.org
Chairman	CMSgt (ret) Bill Walter	850-217-5428	billwalter105@gmail.com
Vice Chairman	Lt Col (ret) David Coombs	850-226-3517	daveat704@aol.com
Executive Officer	Lt Col (ret) Mike Radford	850-269-2113	radford56@cox.net
Chief Range Safety Officer	SMSgt (ret) Ed Fowler	850-362-7007	eddiar15@cox.net
Chief Training Officer	MSgt(ret) John Stephenson	850-218-5790	hurlburtminipalma@gmail.com
Facilities Liaison Officer	Lt Col (ret) David Coombs	850-226-3517	daveat704@aol.com
.22 Sporter Match	MSgt(ret) John Stephenson	850-218-5790	khtrimfiresporter@gmail.com
Action Pistol	Staff	850-855-7007	HFRPC1911@yahoo.com
Appleseed	Mr. Chuck Williams	850-218-3645	chuckim33@cox.net

ARTICLE I

BASIC QUALIFICATION (RSO-1) STANDARDS

ARTICLE I, SECTION 1: ORGANIZATION/CLUB ROLE

1.1. Organization:

The Hurlburt Field Rifle & Pistol Club (HFR&PC) is a membership organization led by the 1st Special Operations Wing Services Squadron (1 SOFSS). The Club is required to be a self-sustaining operation. Revenue generated by Club annual membership dues, special events and guest fees provide funds for operations and maintenance.

1.2. The club exists to provide a facility that will:

- a) Promote firearms handling safety, familiarity and marksmanship.
- b) Instruct basic small arms safety, firing techniques and marksmanship.
- c) Advance competitive shooting programs that contribute to public safety.
- d) Promote good sportsmanship and community relations.
- e) Conduct and encourage small arms competition among military members/organizations and civilian competitors in cooperation with the Florida Sport Shooting Association, USA Shooting, the National Rifle Association of America (NRA), National Shooting Sports Foundation (NSSF), International Defensive Pistol Association (IDPA), Applesseed Project and the Civilian Marksmanship Program (CMP).

1.3. Club Tenets:

- a) Club membership is a privilege, not a right.
- b) Members must complete annual Range Safety Officer (RSO) training to access ranges.
- c) Strict adherence to this SOP is required to ensure safe operations.
- d) Personal discipline, safe conduct and professionalism are paramount.
- e) Violations of discipline, safety or professionalism will not be tolerated.



ARTICLE I, SECTION 2: INFORMATION, QUALIFICATION AND TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

2.1. Personnel eligible for membership:

- a) Active duty and retired military members and their dependents (18 and older).
- b) National Guard or Reserve personnel
- c) Department of Defense Civil Service personnel (Active and Retired)
- d) Veterans, contractor and LEO personnel authorized unrestricted-access to Hurlburt Field

2.2. Range Safety Officer Qualification Training Mandate: Members must complete initial/annual HFR&PC RSO training prior to accessing ranges. Training will be conducted via test, lecture and video presentation by an HFR&PC contract NRA-certified instructor.

- a) **Range Safety Officer Level 1 (RSO-1):** Permits range access for the member only – no guests.
- b) **Range Safety Officer Level 2 (RSO-2):** Permits limited guest privileges (see Section 8).
- c) **Restricted Pistol:** Permits holster draw/fire training for competition and self-defense ON RANGE A.
- d) **Restricted Rifle:** Permits limited firing of rifles exceeding the ballistic footprint of 7.62mm NATO (.308 Win).

2.3. Joining times and location: Walk-ins: Saturdays between 8:00 and 10:00 AM at the range clubhouse or by appointment with the Club Manager (see contact information on page 3).

2.4. Annual Membership Fee, based on qualification training level(s) desired:

Range Safety Officer Level 1 qualification	\$75 per year (includes training tuition)
Range Safety Officer Level 2 qualification	Add \$30 for annual training tuition
Restricted Pistol qualification	Add \$30 for annual training tuition
Restricted Rifle qualification	Add \$30 for one-time training tuition

2.5. RSO-1, RSO-2 Qualification and Restricted Access Badges

- a) Members **MUST** display a current qualification badge at all times when on firing lines.
- b) Personnel **SHALL NOT** enter firing lines without a badge.

HFR&PC Badge Color Codes	
Range Safety Officer Level 1	White
Range Safety Officer Level 2	Orange
Range Safety Officer Level 3 (Club Staff Only)	Green
Restricted Pistol qualified	Red
Restricted Rifle qualified	Blue
Accompanied Guest/Dependent	Yellow

Table 1

ARTICLE I, SECTION 3: RANGE DESCRIPTION, ACCESS, CAPABILITIES AND LIMITATIONS

The Hurlburt Field Rifle & Pistol Club consists of two ranges, a Club House, and several maintenance buildings.

A = Range A
B = Range B
C = Club House

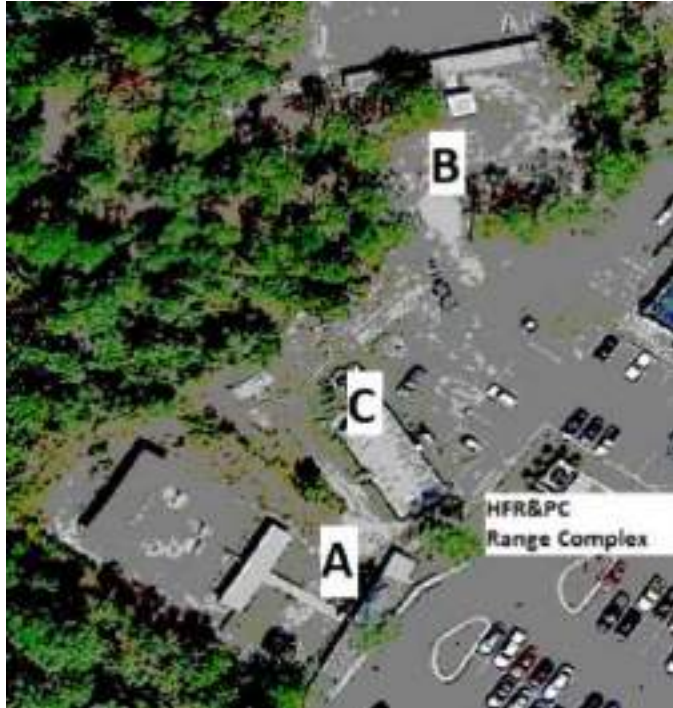


Figure 1. HFR&PC General Layout



Figure 2. Range A Entry Control Point



Figure 3. Range B Entry Control Point

3.1. Club House: The facility is accessible by all club members via lock box on the Club House door.

- a) For safety reasons, **children less than 10 years of age are NOT ALLOWED on or near firing lines of a "HOT" range.**
- b) Escorted children are welcome in the Club House at all times. Parents or Guardians must ensure children are not left unattended at any time.
- c) Complimentary toys, books, magazines and videos are in the Club House.
- d) Children less than 18 years of age must be accompanied by their sponsors at all times while on the firing line.
- e) Firearms and ammunition are NOT allowed in the Club House unless for specific classes approved by the Club Manager or MAC.

3.2. Range Access: Both ranges employ a single-point Entry Control Point (ECP). Sign-in/sign-out logs, range inspection log, current notices and a copy of the SOP are located inside respective ECP structures. Non-members will not enter the firing lines without having signed a Hold Harmless Agreement.

3.3. Range Availability: Ranges are normally open sunrise to sunset, 365 days a year; however, they can be closed for maintenance, mission activity or special events. If a range is closed, access will be blocked and signs will be posted.

- a) Members shall not enter a closed range for any reason unless directed by the Club Manager or Staff.
- b) Members SHALL NOT remove “Range Closed” or “Special Event In-Progress” signs or barriers unless directed by the Club Manager or Staff.
- c) Scheduled range closures will be listed on the official club web site calendar (see 4.2); however, unforeseen short-term closures (although rare) may not be listed.

3.4. Default Range Condition: HFR&PC ranges are “COLD” until a qualified RSO declares “HOT” status.

3.5. Firing Line Safety Controls:

- a) **“COLD” FIRING LINE** is defined as:
 - 1. Uncased firearms are forward of the yellow line and grounded.
 - 2. Grounded firearms are safe and cleared in accordance with this SOP.
 - 3. Firing line isolation cable is extended to prevent access to firing stalls.
 - 4. Cables must be extended fully – the line cannot be half “HOT” or half “COLD”.
- b) **“HOT” FIRING LINE** is defined as:
 - 1. Firing line isolation cable is fully retracted to permit access to firing stalls.
 - 2. Firing operations are in progress.
 - 3. Anytime a firearm is NOT safe and cleared in accordance with this SOP.

3.6. SAFETY LINE: A yellow line defines the aft limit of each firing stall. This line acts as a transition area, forward of which firearms may be uncased. A manually-deployed firing line isolation cable inhibits access to firing stalls when the line is “COLD”.



Firing Line Isolation Cables must be fully deployed before a firing line can be declared “COLD”. Firing lines cannot be partially “HOT” or “COLD” at any time.

Figure 4. Range A Firing Line Isolation Cable



Figure 5. Range B Firing Line Isolation Cable

- a) Firearms, including separated uppers and lowers, shall not be cased or uncased until forward of the **YELLOW LINE**.
- b) Uncased firearms are allowed, and shall be handled, only when forward of the **YELLOW LINE**.
- c) Firing shall only occur forward of the **YELLOW LINE** and aft of the **RED LINE**.
- d) Do not cross the **YELLOW LINE**/cable or reach into a stall any time the line is "COLD." Treat the extended cable like a wall.

3.7. WARNING LINE: A red line is painted on the forward edge of each firing stall. This line shall never be crossed, unless for range maintenance or during an emergency.

3.8. Downrange access:

- a) Both ranges utilize single-point down-range access gates.
- b) Gates are located on the extreme left end of each firing line.
- c) All down-range access will transit through these gates.
- d) The gate shall be latched in the closed position at all times when the line is "HOT".



Figure 6. Single-point down-range access gates: Range A (left) Range B (right)

3.9. Authorized Firearms:

- a) Center-fire rifles, pistols and revolvers
- b) Rimfire rifles, pistols and revolvers
- c) Black-powder firearms
- d) Shotguns (single-slug ammunition only)
- e) Pellet rifles, pistols, and "BB" guns

3.10. Prohibited Firearms:

- a) .50 Caliber BMG (12.7 x 99mm)
- b) Fully-automatic firearms (unless capable of firing in the semi-automatic mode)
- c) Any firearm not equipped with sights or aiming device
- d) Any semi-automatic firearm equipped with stocks or triggers that bypass factory-designed safety features to enable rapid firing

3.11. Authorized Ammunition

- a) Conventional lead or jacketed bullets/slugs
- b) Air gun pellets and BBs

3.12. Prohibited Ammunition:

- a) Multiple-projectile ammunition, including bird shot and buck shot
- b) Incendiary, tracer or explosive ammunition of any type
- c) Paintball or marker ammunition
- d) Armor piercing or penetrator type ammunition

3.13. Authorized targets: Commercial or homemade paper, plastic or cardboard two-dimensional targets are authorized. Target dimensions shall not exceed target support stands/frames (no overhang).

3.14. Prohibited targets:

- a) Glass targets of any type
- b) Clay pigeons or any target that cause excessive debris
- c) Metal targets
- d) Soft drink cans, boxes or any type of trash
- e) Explosive targets of any type
- f) Any target deemed inappropriate for military or sporting use or patently offensive in nature

3.15. Target limits: To ensure bullets impact in the traps and do not damage the support structure of the bullet trap overhead cover, the following rules apply:

- a) Targets will not overhang the club-provided backer.
- b) If your target is too large for the backer, you may use it as long as the portions that overhang are folded behind the backer.
- c) Privately-owned backers may be used but must not exceed the size of the club-provided backer.
- d) Target frames numbered 2-9 located on Range A are moveable by members but can only be placed in the club-provided holders affixed to the back side of the railroad tie support. Keep the target frame in the same lane you find it. Do not move target frames laterally.
- e) Targets 1 and 10 on Range A are not moveable.
- f) All targets located on range B are fixed (not moveable).



Figure 7. Improper target placement



Figure 8. Proper target placement

3.16. Range A Capabilities and Specific Limitations: Ten firing stalls/lanes with targets placed at distances ranging from 5-20 yards. Firearms allowed:

- a) Handguns
- b) Rifles
- c) Shotguns (single-slug ammunition only, shot shells are not allowed)
- d) Airguns

3.17. Range B Capabilities and Specific Limitations: Twenty-two lanes (two lanes at 50 yards, six lanes at 100 yards and fourteen at 200 yards). NOTE: the 50-yard traps on Range B are for rimfire rifles only.

Firearms allowed:

- a) Rifles
- b) Shotguns (single-slug ammunition only, shot shells are not allowed)
- c) Handguns are permitted on Range B only if they are specifically designed for long-range firing. Examples are centerfire Contender, XP100, Freedom Arms or similar models.

3.18. Prohibition against indiscriminate/un-aimed fire: Un-aimed or excessively-rapid fire is defined as “indiscriminate fire” which increases risk of damage to facilities. Indiscriminate fire will not be tolerated under any circumstances. On HFR&PC ranges, all shots must be aimed. To ensure bullets impact the bullet traps without escaping the confines of the range or damaging the overhead wooden structure, a firing “speed limit” of **two rounds per second** is mandated.

3.19. Holster restrictions: Drawing, firing and re-holstering a loaded handgun can be dangerous for both shooter and bystanders; therefore, **holster use is prohibited** unless a Range Safety Officer level 3-controlled physical-proficiency validation has been successfully completed. See Article III for procedures to earn the Restricted Pistol Qualification.

3.20. Firearm Transport Condition Definitions:

- a) **UNLOADED/CASED:** Unloaded and transported in a case or bag that isolates the firearm’s trigger.
- b) **LOADED/CASED:** Loaded and transported in a case or bag that isolates the firearm’s trigger.
- c) **LOADED/SECURED:** Loaded and secured in a holster which isolates the firearm’s trigger.
- d) **UNSECURED:** Any condition when the firearm’s trigger is exposed.

3.21. Members transporting firearms without a valid Concealed Carry Weapon (CCW) license:

Firearms and ammunition will be transported in accordance with current Florida Statutes Chapters 790 and 784.05 and HFI 31-101.

3.22. Members transporting firearms with a valid Concealed Carry Weapons (CCW) license or Law Enforcement Safety Act (LEOSA) Credentials: (See 1 SOW/CC policy letter, (Attachment 1) for additional info)

NOTE: Members of HFR&PC are considered assigned to Hurlburt Field for the purposes of base entry with CCW, regardless of base of assignment or retired status. Non-members or guests not assigned to Hurlburt Field are **NOT ALLOWED** on-base CCW privileges and shall not enter Hurlburt Field with a concealed weapon.

- a) Members possessing a valid Florida (or reciprocity-state) CCW license and/or credentialed-LEOSA are authorized to enter base with a LOADED/CASED or LOADED/SECURED firearm.
- b) To promote safety and standardization **on the range complex**, CCW/LEOSA privileges are limited to the confines of the member’s vehicle.

- c) If a member arrives with a LOADED/SECURED (holstered) firearm, the holstered firearm must be placed in a LOADED/CASED condition (case or bag) in the member's vehicle before being transported to the firing line.
- e) **WARNING!** Drawing and firing from a holster is prohibited unless the member complies with provisions found in this document. See Article III for specific requirements.
- f) When ready to depart the firing line, the LOADED/SECURED handgun must be again placed into a LOADED/CASED condition (while on a "HOT" firing line, forward of the yellow line) before leaving the firing line.



Figure 9. Authorized:
Transport of cased
firearm to/from firing
line.



Figure 10. Prohibited:
Possession of
uncased/unsecured
firearm when not on
firing line

ARTICLE I, SECTION 4: RANGE PREPARATION AND OPERATING CONDITIONS

4.1. Ranges are normally available for shooting from sunrise to sunset, seven days a week; however scheduled events may occur that restrict general range access. To confirm range availability, it is highly recommended that members check the daily range schedule before traveling to the range.

4.2. The schedule can be found at this web address:

<https://www.brownbearsw.com/freecal/HurlburtField?KW=Range%20Schedule>

4.3. The Wingman Rule: In accordance with USAF Wingman Policy, at least **TWO PEOPLE** with valid driver's licenses and one operational vehicle must be on the range complex for all live-fire operations. The Club Manager on duty counts as a Wingman, but military groups performing official training **do not**.

4.4. Airspace/impact area de-confliction: In accordance with HFI 13-204 Airfield Operations, all Hurlburt small arms ranges are considered "HOT" from sunrise to sunset daily.

- a) Prior to live fire operations and at the conclusion of live fire, club members will notify the Control Tower (884-4795/6440).
- b) Members must also maintain surveillance of the phones located on each range in the event Air Traffic Control (ATC) needs to close the range for unexpected air traffic transiting the impact area. If the phone rings on either range, all shooters must cease-fire immediately, answer the phone, and follow instructions given.
- c) Shooters witnessing any aircraft entering the airspace within 30 degrees right or left of range centerline shall stop firing until the aircraft has passed.

4.5. Adverse weather procedures: If the base warning system (Giant Voice) is activated indicating impending weather hazards, lightning, tornado, or FPCON conditions the following actions are mandatory:

- a) If a “Thunderstorms-within-10 NM-observed” advisory or a “Lightning Watch” is reported, shooters must take precautionary steps to prepare for a Lightning Warning. Shooters may continue shooting activities during this time but must be prepared to terminate activities immediately if a Lightning Warning is announced.
- b) If Lightning Warning is sounded, shooters shall cease-fire, clear all firearms, and evacuate the ranges immediately. Shooters must seek shelter in the Club House or a vehicle until the Lightning Warning is lifted.

4.6. Notice To All Members (NoTAM) bulletin board: Posted near the sign-in area of both ranges and inside the club house. Current notices and range schedule are posted on NoTAM boards.

4.7. Bullet Trap Inspection: The first shooter of the day shall inspect the bullet traps prior to firing.

- a) Ensure the range is “COLD” (Firing Line Isolation Cable is fully extended and access gate opened) prior to proceeding downrange. If possible, post a person at the entrance to the range to ensure the range remains “COLD”.
- b) Proceed to the backside of the bullet traps to ensure rubber is not piling up under any portion behind the trap. (It is normal for a thin layer of rubber granules to fall from the trap.)
- c) If granulated rubber is witnessed piling under the trap, notify the Club Manager.
- d) Visually inspect the metal framework of trap for loose or missing components.
- e) Inspect the facing of the bullet trap for damage and loose or missing components.
- f) Inspect the roof and support timbers for damage and loose or missing components.
- g) Visually inspect the rubber granules in the bullet trap for a smooth ramping surface, with no depressions that expose the steel backing material.
- h) If metal panels are visible directly under the deflector panels, the hopper may be empty and must be replenished before firing can begin. Notify the Club Manager immediately.
- i) Visually inspect the shooting range, benches, tables, target stands and facilities for damage or signs of vandalism.



Figure 11. Bullet Trap inspection.

4.8. Range inspection log: After completion, print your name and date, and any discrepancies found, on the daily inspection log located in the range Entry Control Point of the specific range.

ARTICLE I, SECTION 5: FIRING OPERATIONS

5.1. General safety rules:

- a) Treat all firearms as if they were loaded at all times.
- b) Keep your finger off the trigger until ready to fire.
- c) Keep firearms pointed down range at all times.
- d) Do not aim/point a firearm at anything but a target.

5.2. Signing in: After all pre-requisites have been accomplished, members will legibly print the date, their full name, and their membership expiration date on the sign-in log inside the range-specific ECP structure. Guests will be similarly signed in on the sign-in log using the word "guest" in place of an expiration date.

5.3. “One-Lane” Rule: Members shall occupy ONE FIRING LANE at a time, regardless of lane vacancies or inactivity.

5.4. “Cross-fire” Prohibition: Members must fire on a target number that matches their lane number. Cross-firing onto other lanes or targets on adjacent lanes is PROHIBITED.

5.5. Target stands: All bullets must impact in the traps behind the targets. To ensure proper alignment, privately-owned target stands shall not be placed on the range unless approved by the Club Manager or MAC.

5.6. Eye and Ear Protection:

- a) Hearing protection shall be worn at all times when the range is “HOT”.
- b) Eye protection with side or temple protection is strongly recommended.
- c) Use of eye protection may be mandated by procedures of specific classes or competitions.

5.7. Empty Chamber Indicator: Empty Chamber Indicator (ECI) use is mandatory anytime an uncased firearm is placed on a “COLD” firing lane. If an ECI cannot be inserted into the chamber of cleared firearm, it will, instead, be placed in a position to restrict operation of the firearm.



Figure 12. Examples of properly installed Empty Chamber Indicators

5.8. Range Safety Officer (RSO) Responsibilities: Only current and qualified RSO-1 and RSO-2 members are allowed to call line commands. The RSO farthest to the right is considered the Default RSO who assumes the responsibility for controlling the firing line.

- a) Guests SHALL NOT act as Default RSO; however, they are allowed to call an emergency cease fire.
- b) Qualified RSOs may command the firing line from any position, if necessary for safe operations.

5.9. Mandatory Firing Line Commands: Note: Steps listed in italics/quotation marks are verbal commands. Lettered steps are non-verbal tasks. Placards listing these commands are on each range.

“PREPARE FOR LIVE FIRE”

- a) Visually clear the impact area and bullet trap.
- b) Retract and fully stow Firing Line Isolation cable(s).
- c) Ensure eye and ear protection are in place.

“ALL READY ON THE FIRING LINE”

“THE LINE IS HOT”

- a) Shooters may move forward of the yellow line.
- b) Shooters may handle firearms and fire.

“CEASE FIRE”

- a) All firing will stop immediately.
- b) Anyone can make this call.

“UNLOAD AND SAFE ALL GUNS”

- a) Safety selector.....ENGAGED (if applicable)
- b) Magazines.....REMOVED/EMPTY (detachable/fixed)
- c) Chamber.....EMPTY/CLEAR
- d) Actions/cylinders.....OPEN
- e) Black Powder firearmsDISCHARGED/EMPTY
- f) Empty Chamber Indicators.....INSTALLED
- g) Firing Line Isolation Cable(s)....DEPLOYED (Must block all firing lanes)

“THE LINE IS COLD”

- a) Ensure all personnel remain behind the yellow line.
- b) Open single-point down-range access gate.

“SHOOTERS ARE CLEARED DOWN RANGE”

- a) Shooters may proceed down range at this time.
- b) Ensure nobody crosses the yellow line/cable for **any** reason.

WARNING! If a firearm can't be cleared for any reason, it must be pointed in a safe direction and considered "HOT" until it can be cleared. At no time will anyone walk in front of, or point an un-cleared firearm at anyone. If unable to clear it, call Security Forces at 884-7777 and ask for EOD support.

5.10. Post-firing procedures:

- a) Before leaving the HFR&PC Complex, all shooters must pick up their spent casings.
- b) Spent cartridge cases may be placed in the spent-casing cans located on each range for recycling.
- c) Dud ammunition should be placed in the marked/locked red cans located on each range.

5.11. Signing-off the range:

- a) Enter the lane used, the number of rounds fired and caliber on the "Range Daily Use Log"
- b) If you are the last one to leave, ensure the range flag is lowered and the control tower is notified that your range is cold.
- c) If only one other person remains on the facility, you must notify that shooter you are leaving and firing must cease IAW Wingman Policy.

5.12. Non-Standard Firing Lines: If a class, competition, or special event wishes to change location of standard firing lines or target placement, the RSO in charge of the operation must provide a detailed

plan to the Club Manager and MAC for approval. For safety reasons, the MAC will only authorize NRA-Certified Chief Range Safety Officers to move the established firing line or targets, using published control procedures and parameters.

5.13. Smoking prohibition: Smoking or use of smokeless tobacco within 50 feet of the firing line is prohibited.

5.14. Use of “brass deflectors”: Shooters are encouraged to use brass deflectors or catchers to prevent impacting fellow shooters adjacent to their positions.

5.15. Climbing/mining of berms or bullet traps:

- a) Climbing on the berms or bullet traps is prohibited except for maintenance purposes.
- b) Mining (collecting) lead from bullet traps is strictly prohibited and may only be performed by qualified personnel during maintenance procedures.

5.16. Parking restrictions: Park vehicles in designated parking areas a minimum of 20 feet from the firing line to allow access by emergency vehicle/personnel.

5.17. Handicapped-access to ranges: Handicapped members may park vehicles closer than 20 feet to the firing line, where possible, to enable better access to ranges, but must not block access routes for emergency vehicles.

5.18. Personnel capacity: During periods of high range usage, individual time on the firing line should be limited to 60 minutes, thereby allowing everyone a chance to shoot

5.19. Alcohol/drug prohibition: Alcoholic beverages and persons under the influence of drugs or alcohol are not permitted on the range complex or parking lots.

5.20. Deviations to this SOP for Club-sponsored events: Any Club-sponsored match, event or class requiring deviation from this SOP, must submit a written request to the Membership Advisory Council with a supporting rationale for the exception.

5.21. Target house access: HFR&PC maintenance and storage buildings are only accessible to the Club Manager, staff and program directors.

5.22. Cleaning firearms on range complex: Because of HAZMAT restrictions, firearms shall not be cleaned on the HFR&PC complex.

5.23. Cell phones: Use of communication devices (voice or text) is not permitted on the firing line. Members shall ensure ringers of cell phones are turned off when stowed in equipment cases/bags on, or near, the firing line. Smart devices, however, may be used for score-keeping, photography, note-taking, etc.

5.24. Coaching or training latitude: During MAC-approved classes and clinics, coaches may occupy more than one shooting lane/target to prevent excessive handling of firearms/equipment when performing demonstration/performance instruction. Coaches will not use more than one firing lane/target if it results in denied access to any member.

5.25. Reporting accidents: In the event of an emergency, dial 911 and report the problem and ask for assistance. Report all accidents to the Club Manager who will (in turn) submit a report to the 1st SOW Safety Office.

5.26. First Aid kits: First aid kits are available on both ranges and inside the club house.

5.27: Facilities Maintenance: The HFR&PC Complex can be closed temporarily throughout the year for range maintenance activities.

5.28. Monthly range maintenance/clean up

- a) Range maintenance/clean-up is performed the first Saturday of every month at 11:00 AM.
- b) Sessions last approximately one hour.
- c) Work normally consists of replenishing the rubber granules in the bullet trap hoppers and general maintenance and repair of facilities and grounds.
- d) Members will report to the Range A sign-in station for an operations briefing.
- e) Members arriving after the operations briefing is complete will **not** receive credit.
- f) As members arrive, they will place their membership badges in a container controlled by the Club Manager or his designated representative.
- g) Badges will not be returned until after the maintenance session is complete.
- h) When tasks are complete, members will re-assemble on Range "A."

- i) Membership badges will be returned and a \$25 credit towards renewal will be earned. Participation in additional clean-ups during an annual membership period will result in the award of four complimentary stand-in guest passes (RSO-2 or 3 only).

5.29. Special Events: Scheduled, club-sponsored events include escorted public access to competitions, classes, or other events, including military training.

- a) Special events will be posted on the schedule at least two weeks prior to the event.
- b) All special events must be controlled by an HFR&PC-trained/qualified RSO-2 or RSO-3.

ARTICLE I, SECTION 6: SAFETY, STANDARDIZATION AND ENFORCEMENT

It is every member's responsibility to ensure strict compliance with this SOP. The Club Manager, Membership Advisory Council members and NRA-Certified Range Safety Officers will conduct periodic spot inspections to ensure compliance with this SOP. Copies of this SOP are maintained on both ranges, near the sign-in roster. A copy is available on-line here:

<https://www.myhurlburt.com/pdf/Rifle-Ristol-SOP.pdf>

6.1. Procedural Violation:

- a) Member will be verbally instructed as to nature of the violation using this SOP as guide.
- b) Member may be given a warning by the individual discovering the violation.
- c) All violations will be documented in the Club's Violation file.
- d) Significant procedural violations may result in mandatory remedial training at the member's expense

6.2. DIRECT SAFETY VIOLATION (DSV): Members detected violating safety procedures will be directed to cease fire, clear and case their firearms, surrender their membership badge and depart the range complex immediately. Members cited with a DSV will be contacted by the MAC and advised of actions required. Examples of DSV include:

- a) Handling an uncased firearm when anyone is down range.
- b) Failure to follow mandatory clearing procedures outlined in the SOP.
- c) Possessing uncased firearms behind the forward edge of the yellow line.
- d) Pointing a firearm (regardless of condition) aft, across the yellow line towards parking lot.
- e) Indiscriminate or unsafe firing.
- f) Possession of firearms or ammunition in the clubhouse (unless under the direct control of a Club Instructor for training classes and approved by the MAC).
- g) Use of a known-unsafe firearm.

6.3. Members Cited with a DSV:

- a) Will be barred from entering ranges until re-training and re-qualification has been accomplished.
- b) Must successfully complete re-training before qualification(s) can be restored.
- c) Must pay training tuition for each training level required.
- d) Will be required to address the MAC face-to-face during a quarterly meeting if the violation(s) are negligent, severe or numerous.
- e) Will be on probation for one year from their retraining date. Additional violations during probation will result in the loss of membership for a minimum of one year.
- f) Any member who accumulates three DSVs (on separate occasions) at any time during their membership will be barred from HFR&PC ranges and facilities. Barred personnel are prohibited from participating in any HFR&PC activities, including club-sponsored events, or as a guest of another member, for one year (from the date of the third offense).

6.4. Gross Negligence and/or Criminal Acts:

- a. Anyone committing acts of gross negligence may be banished for at least one year.
- b. Criminal activity such as theft, fraud or deception may result in lifetime banishment.

6.5. Appeal Process:

Any member cited with a DSV may request to meet face-to-face with the Membership Advisory Council to discuss their case during a regularly-scheduled quarterly meeting (POC is the Chairman of the MAC). The Membership Advisory Council will independently review the severity of each violation to determine the best course of action for the Club membership at large

ARTICLE II

GUEST SPONSOR QUALIFICATION (RSO-2) STANDARDS

ARTICLE II, SECTION 1: RANGE SAFETY OFFICER-2 GUEST CONTROL PROCEDURES

1.1. Stand-in guests are exactly that...they “stand in” a qualified sponsor member’s (RSO-2) lane and only fire under direct supervision of an RSO-2 member. Stand-in guests are **not** allowed to fire on a separate lane from their sponsor.

1.2. RSO-2 members are responsible for stand-in guest conduct and safe operations.

1.3. RSO-2 qualification training consists of three hours of hands-on demonstration/performance instruction. During this training, prospective RSO-2 members are instructed on roles, responsibilities and conduct on the firing line.

1.4. After successful completion of training, RSO-2 members are granted the stand-in guest qualification and will be issued an orange (RSO-2) badge.

1.5. Only one stand-in guest is allowed on the firing line at a time; all other stand-in guests must remain behind the fence of either range.

1.6. Daily fee is \$5 per stand-in guest.

1.7. When issued an HFRPC Dependent Family picture badge of their own, dependent children and spouses are exempt from a daily stand-in guest fee for the purposes of periodic supervised safety and marksmanship training by their RSO-2-qualified family member.

1.8. Stand-in guest Sign-in Procedures: The following steps must be completed PRIOR to accessing the firing line. At the guest sign-in area (Range A):

- a) Open envelope and unfold Hold Harmless Statement (taped to inside of flap of envelope).
- b) Fill out the Hold Harmless Statement(s); have stand-in guest read and sign – RSO-2 member signs as witness.
- c) Pay fee: \$5 per stand-in guest. Cash or check (Payable to: HFR&PC)
- d) Fold Hold Harmless Statement w/payment into envelope and drop it into the lock box.
- e) Fill out yellow “HFR&PC Club Stand-in guest” badge with red marker pen
- f) Attach badge to stand-in guest’s outer garment.
- g) Proceed to Entry Control Point (sign-in station).

h) Stand-in guest and RSO-2 member BOTH sign in on the Daily Range Use Log and read the NoTAM board.

1.9. Prior to proceeding to the firing line, RSO-2 members will ensure their stand-in guest(s) are briefed with the following advisory:

- a) All firearms must remain cased until on the firing line and forward of the yellow line.
- b) Firearms shall NOT be touched when the line is “COLD”.
- c) You must stay behind the yellow line until the line is called “HOT”. Do not reach over the extended cable.

- d) You must stay behind the red line at ALL times.
- e) You must follow all range commands immediately.
- f) You are not allowed to call any range command except "cease fire."
- g) You must cease firing if aircraft are overhead or if animals or personnel are spotted on the range.
- h) All bullets must impact in the bullet trap.
- i) You must share my firing lane and we cannot shoot at the same time.
- j) Every shot must be aimed. Rapid fire faster than a rate of two-shots-per second are not allowed.
- k) Un-aimed or Indiscriminate firing is prohibited.

1.10. When a stand-in guest is forward of the yellow line, the RSO-2 member will stay within arm's-reach at all times. If you can't TOUCH your guest, you're too far away.

1.11. When firing is complete, ensure you and your stand-in guest sign out at the Entry Control Point. Drop the guest badge into the lock box at the guest sign-in area.



Figure 13: Demonstration of unsafe conduct of guest with uncased pistol behind the firing line

WARNING You are responsible for your guests' conduct. Ensure 100% supervision of your guest. Possession of an uncased firearm aft of the yellow line by member or guest will result in a Direct Safety Violation Citation and mandatory retraining at member's expense. The cameras are always on.

ARTICLE III

RESTRICTED PISTOL QUALIFICATION STANDARDS

ARTICLE III, SECTION 1: RESTRICTED-PISTOL POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

1.1. Restricted-Pistol Qualification: Restricted-pistol qualification is REQUIRED for all RSO-1 and RSO-2 qualified members who wish to draw and fire from a holster on Range A to train for Action Pistol competitions or self-defense.

- a) Successful completion of a formal performance evaluation and written evaluation is required.
- b) An equipment inspection shall be conducted prior to the performance evaluation.
- c) Specific formal training certificates or qualifications awarded by other official entities may be accepted as proof of training for the performance evaluation)

d) Restricted-pistol qualification is valid for the duration of the member's annual membership, provided that no DSVs are cited. Recurring training is an annual requirement.

1.2. Restricted-Pistol Firing Limitations (Range A):

a) Qualified members and will be issued a red badge (RSO-1) or have the word "PISTOL" printed on their badge.

b) Restricted-pistol qualified members are allowed to fire at a rate exceeding two rounds per second provided they are hitting their target and not damaging the overhead structure of the bullet trap.

c) Members are allowed to fire on only ONE target frame and ONE firing lane that corresponds with their lane number.

d) Restricted pistol training is limited to firing lanes 3, 8 and 10 on Range A.

WARNING! Members granted restricted-pistol privileges are not allowed to exit their firing stall on Range A with a holstered pistol, regardless of firearm condition. Instead, the pistol must be cleared and grounded IAW standard HFR&PC rules.

WARNING: Guests are prohibited from drawing and firing from a holster.

1.3. Restricted Pistol Equipment & Training Requirements:

WARNING: Holsters designed for small-of-back, cross-draw, shoulder, pocket, ankle, purse or pouch carry are specifically prohibited.

WARNING: The Club Manager or RSO-3 reserves the right to reject any holster deemed to be unsafe (e.g., SERPA, appendix carry, etc.).

a) Holster (strong-side hip holster which covers the trigger).

b) Ammunition adequate to complete the performance evaluation.

c) Eye and ear protection.

1.4. Restricted Pistol Proficiency Qualification Procedures: Member shall:

a) Be given standard range commands by Instructor/RSO-3.

b) Demonstrate proficiency in muzzle control, drawing, clearing and re-holstering an unloaded pistol.

c) Demonstrate proficiency in muzzle control, drawing, firing, clearing and re-holstering a loaded pistol.

d) Demonstrate ability to successfully hit a standard IDPA target at a distance of ten yards.



Figures 14 & 15: Member demonstrating use of authorized holster and firing stance



Figure 16: Only firing lanes 3, 8 and 10 are authorized for Restricted Pistol training on Range A.

ARTICLE IV

RESTRICTED RIFLE QUALIFICATION STANDARDS

ARTICLE IV, SECTION 1: RESTRICTED-RIFLE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

1.1. Restricted-Rifle Privileges: The unrestricted downrange safety footprint of the HFR&PC is 13,000 feet. Members firing calibers that fall into the unrestricted category do not need a restricted-rifle qualification. Members wishing to fire restricted calibers may do so only after successfully passing a proficiency demonstration and earning the restricted-rifle qualification.

Typical unrestricted rifle cartridges: (restricted-rifle qualification not required)

.223 Remington/5.56mm	.22-250 Remington	7mm Remington
7.62x39mm	.243 Winchester	.260 Remington
.308 Winchester/7.62x51mm	.300 AAC Blackout	.303 British
.458 SOCOM	6.8 SPC	.45-70 Government
30-30 Winchester	.220 Swift	.222 Remington

Table 2.

Typical restricted rifle cartridges: (restricted rifle qualification required) (list is not all-inclusive; consult Club Manager for other restricted calibers)

30-06 Springfield	.338 Lapua Magnum	.338 Norma Magnum
.300 Winchester Magnum	.300 Weatherby Magnum	.338 Remington Ultra Mag
7mm Remington Magnum	.375 Winchester Magnum	.270 Winchester
.300 Remington Ultra Magnum	.375 CheyTac	6.5 Creedmoor
7.62 x 54mmR Mosin-Nagant	.416 Remington Magnum	.375 H&H Magnum

Table 3.

1.2. Restricted-Rifle Proficiency Qualification Procedure (NOTE: Performance demonstration need only be accomplished once. Annual re-qualification will be accomplished via written exam, generally in concert with membership renewal.)

- a) Member must coordinate with the Club Manager to schedule a time/date.
- b) Member must provide information to the Range Manger (preferably via e-mail) pertaining to cartridge, and rifle specifics for input into commercial ballistic software to facilitate initial zero.
- c) Member desiring special qualification certification must bring their own rifle and ammunition for the validation procedure, which takes approximately one hour. A restricted cartridge rifle is not required for this proficiency demonstration.
- d) Initial zero will be accomplished with RSO-3 oversight on Range A.
- e) Scored evaluation will be accomplished with RSO-3 oversight on Range B at a distance of 200 yards.
- f) All 5 shots must impact on a club-provided 24" square "Five-V" target. If one round misses the target, the evaluation will result in failure. Members may submit for a second attempt at any time.
- g) Members successfully qualified will be recorded in the main data base and will either be issued a blue badge (RSO-1) or have the word "RIFLE" printed on their RSO-2 membership badge.

Appendix A: Universal Firearms Handling Rules

Learn the Mechanical Characteristics of Your Firearm

It is important to become thoroughly acquainted with the firearm you intend to use, because not all firearms are the same. Know its mechanical characteristics as well as the mode of loading, unloading and carrying it safely. For example, depending on the model, a firearm may or may not have a manual safety. If the firearm does have one, the safety may be "on" when the switch is placed in an "up" position. On another firearm, it may be "off" in that same position. Read the owner's manual for your firearm and get to know every detail. Never assume that what applies to one brand or model is exactly applicable to another. Ask questions about its function from the sales clerk or its previous owner. Take lessons. If necessary, write the manufacturer for a copy of the manual for your gun. Most manufacturers posts copies of their manual online at no cost.

Treat Every Firearm As If It Were Loaded

This is a good way to always remember to be alert around firearms and never relax your attention to the principles of safe gun handling. If you treat every firearm, even the ones you know are unloaded, with the same degree of care that you would when it is loaded, you will not only avoid lapsing into bad habits, but you will also set the best example to everyone around you. Also, there is always the chance that you might be mistaken in thinking a particular firearm is indeed unloaded. One common handling mistake associated with magazine-fed semi-automatic handguns is to assume the gun is unloaded simply because the magazine has been removed. All too often, a live cartridge is sitting in the chamber because the user failed to open the action (by pushing the slide to the rear) and visually inspect the chamber. This is the principal reason HFR&PC uses Empty Chamber Indicators (ECIs). Treating a firearm as if it is loaded also avoids potential accidents that might occur if someone, unknown to you, loaded a cartridge into the chamber when your attention was elsewhere. Another danger is that you picked up someone else's firearm by mistake. In summary, this rule is designed to neutralize the accidental momentary lapse in attention to safety standards. It also protects against simple human errors that may occur if a loaded firearm is considered "unloaded" or "safe." Always perform safety checks to visually and physically ensure that every firearm is, in fact, unloaded.

Always Point the Muzzle in a Safe Direction

This is paramount among the universal rules of gun safety under any circumstance. A "Safe Direction" requires a bit of common sense. The rule of thumb is that a "Safe Direction" is any direction that will produce no damage or injury should the firearm discharge. Think in terms of penetration, too. That means that if you consider shooting at something, make certain that there is no one or nothing you don't intend to damage behind or near your target. In general, the safest direction for the muzzle or front end of the barrel is pointing down range or toward the ground. Pointing a gun at a person is dangerous, and could be construed as a criminal threat.

Keep Your Finger Off the Trigger until Ready to Fire

Until you are actually ready to shoot, the safest place for your trigger finger is off the trigger and resting alongside the trigger guard. Avoid at all costs the natural tendency to place your finger on the trigger when handling or moving with a firearm. The trigger has one purpose: to

fire the gun. In a home defense or combat situation, if you are moving with your finger on the trigger and happen to stumble, fall, or run into someone, you could accidentally discharge the gun. Similarly, if you are startled or frightened by a sudden loud noise or movement, your natural tendency to tighten muscles under stressful situations may also cause you to inadvertently pull the trigger.

Never Rely on a Mechanical Safety

Safeties are mechanisms designed to prevent a firearm from firing. Many are designed to prevent accidental discharges when a firearm is dropped. Long-gun safeties, in general, prohibit the trigger from being used. They often don't block the hammer or firing pin. Never use a safety as a substitute for safe handling practices. Certainly, safeties should be used. However, like any mechanical device, a mechanical safety might break or fail. Two universally-acknowledged "safe" practices are to unload a firearm and to keep your finger off the trigger. Nevertheless, even when a firearm is checked and rechecked to insure it is unloaded, and even if your finger is resting solidly on the trigger guard, that firearm should be handled as if it were loaded and ready to fire. The same principle of treating the firearm as if it were ready to fire should be your rule of thumb, even when the safety is on.

Keep Gun Unloaded and Action Open Until Ready to Shoot

The "action" of a firearm is the working mechanism where the process of readying a cartridge for firing, firing, and extracting the empty cartridge casing takes place. In revolvers, this means swinging open the cylinder and removing the cartridges via the ejector. In semi-automatic handguns, this means removing the magazine, locking the slide back, and visually inspecting the chamber. A firearm should always be kept unloaded until it is being used, whether at the range or prior to taking to the field in pursuit of wild game. Under no circumstance is it necessary to keep a firearm loaded before a hunt begins, after a hunt ends, or on the range when not actually engaged in controlled shooting.

Know Your Target and What's Beyond It

Whether on the range, in the field, or in the midst of a life-threatening situation, you must be absolutely certain of your target and the background beyond. If you don't know what your bullet will strike, don't shoot. You must always be aware of certain characteristics of a bullet's trajectory or flight. Bullets can travel amazing distances. When fired from a rifle, the low-power .22 short can travel for more than a mile and a quarter, and three miles is the conservative distance a rifle using the 30-06 cartridge can send its bullet. Shotgun slugs have a range of more than half a mile, while pellets can fly some 500 yards. If you are "plinking," that is, engaging in informal recreational shooting, make certain that the background against which you are shooting will not cause ricochets that direct the bullet back toward you or towards areas you don't want struck. If the background beyond your target is solid rock or metal that is not angled towards the ground, there is a good chance that the bullet will pass through a paper target, hit the background, and ricochet back at you. Or, it may pass through the intended target and strike an unintended person or object beyond the target. Do not shoot if buildings or populated areas lie along your bullet's flight path, as you will endanger people and property. Even shooting over a calm body of water is a very dangerous proposition. Calm water, like a smooth hard surface (such as a stone floor, street, or concrete wall) will cause a bullet to deflect and travel a few inches above and parallel to that surface for quite some distance. When hunting, do not shoot solely at a sound or movement. Be absolutely certain of

your target. That sound of rustling leaves may be a deer, or it well may be another hunter, camper or hiker.

Use Only the Correct Ammunition for Your Firearm

Mixing ammunition of different calibers or gauges, or using ammunition that is loaded to pressures too extreme for safe use in your firearm, is a formula for an accident that may destroy your firearm. Even worse, you could cause an accident that could injure you or someone else.

All firearms are built and "proof-tested" to standards based on factory-loaded ammunition. Using hand-loaded, reloaded, or higher-than-normal pressure ammunition may result in pressures that are too powerful for a particular model firearm. For example, .38 Special handgun ammunition marked "+P" or "+P+" may be the correct numerical caliber for your firearm, but unless your particular model is designed to withstand the pressures equivalent to a "magnum" load, chambering and firing such ammunition may result in your firearm literally blowing up in your face. Another equally dangerous scenario involves loading a sub-sized cartridge in your firearm. The smaller cartridge may slide from the chamber into the barrel and cause an obstruction in the barrel. If the correct cartridge is then chambered in the gun and fired, the gun could explode. Always be sure the ammunition you are carrying is correct for the firearm you intend to use. Never store different ammunition together. Discard ammunition that has been soaked in water. Never carry more than one kind of ammunition, unless they are so different that they could not possibly be mistaken for each other. For example, .22 long rifle ammunition and 12-gauge shotgun shells are quite safe to carry together. But .40 S&W and 9mm are not. Neither are 12 gauge and 16 gauge shot shells.

Know What to Do in the Event of a Misfire

Understanding your firearm does not stop with normal functioning. Get familiar with worst-case scenarios such as what to do when the trigger is pulled and instead of the familiar loud "bang" of the shot being fired, a mild "pop" or no sound at all is heard. If nothing happens when the trigger is pulled, any number of factors might be at work. The firearm might not be loaded, the chambered cartridge might have a defective primer, or the firing pin may be broken. Whatever the reason, you must determine what caused the misfire before continuing to shoot. One approach, used by law enforcement officers when a semi-automatic firearm misfires, is the "tap and rack" method. That means to firmly apply a slap with the palm of the non-firing hand to the bottom of the magazine to ensure that the magazine is seated correctly. Then firmly grasp the slide and "rack" it to the rear to clear the chambered round and feed a new round. Another possibility is that the "failure" to fire is a "hangfire," where a cartridge fires after some delay. This is more common when shooting black powder muzzle-loaders. Regardless of the type of firearm, keep the muzzle pointed down range at the target for at least thirty seconds. Looking down the barrel or covering the muzzle with your hand during a "hangfire" is a dangerous proposition. After the 30 seconds have elapsed, begin to examine the firearm in a prudent manner. If you heard a muffled pop after pulling the trigger, it usually means that the chambered round had a faulty or missing powder charge. Only the primer detonated. This is called a "squib" round. If that is the case, be very careful. The bullet might have traveled out of its cartridge case and lodged a few inches down the barrel's bore. If that is the case, the bullet must be removed to avoid a potential tragedy due to the obstructed barrel.

When a cartridge fails to fire, for whatever reason, remember to keep the muzzle pointed in a

safe direction and never put your face close to the breech. Carefully open the action, unload the firearm and dispose of the faulty cartridge in a safe manner.

Wear Protective Ear and Eye Equipment

Eye protection, in the form of prescription or non-prescription safety glasses, is highly recommended. This is true whether you are shooting in a confined indoor range or in the field. Back splatter (tiny pieces of metal sent flying from the bullet's impact with the back stop) and flecks of unburned powder are only two examples of debris that can make their way back toward your eyes. Another safety concern is that the report, or sound, of a fired cartridge can cause serious hearing damage. Continual exposure to gunfire can cause cumulative nerve damage that, before the days of hearing protectors, often led to deafness. You can purchase hearing protection in the form of plugs or "ear muffs" that cost anywhere from one dollar to nearly \$100. Molded earplugs, custom fit to your individual ear, are especially effective. Some shooters prefer earmuff-style protectors over inexpensive plugs. Whatever your preference, get the best quality protectors you can afford, and wear them. Be sure everyone you bring to the range has both ear and eye protection, whether they participate in shooting or not.

Keep Firearm Free from Obstructions and Well-Maintained

Regular cleaning and proper storage are essential to safe operation. Failure to properly maintain a firearm is not only irresponsible; it could endanger you, your family, a friend or wildlife. Always open the action and check to insure that no ammunition is in the chamber or magazine, and that nothing is obstructing the barrel bore. Even small amounts of oil, grease, mud, dirt or snow can cause extreme and dangerous pressures to build that can cause an injury to you or a companion. A good habit prior to shooting is to run a cleaning rod and cloth patch or "bore snake" down the bore to ensure that it is free of any unwanted substance. Equally important is having a qualified gunsmith or armorer check the firearm to ensure that all parts are functioning properly. Because a firearm is a mechanical device and is subject to wear, it is highly recommended that you have your firearm checked by a professional. Have it inspected for worn or broken parts, as well as needed adjustments.

Don't Modify Your Firearm

Tampering with a firearm may cause it to malfunction. Altering it from its original design may not only void its warranty, but it may be illegal. Do not jeopardize your safety, your firearm's functional integrity or your freedom by deliberately or inadvertently altering or modifying it from its original design. It is a federal offense, punishable by time in prison, to do any of the following: disfigure the unique identifying serial number of your firearm, modify a firearm to fire in a fully automatic mode, and shorten a rifle or shotgun barrel below legal lengths.

Do not Mix Guns with Alcohol, Drugs, or Fatigue

Whether you are competing on the range, plinking, or hunting in the field, remember two extremely important safeguards. The first is that firearms combined with alcohol and illicit drug use is a dangerous and deadly mix. The second is beware of fatigue, particularly when hunting. Alcohol, drugs and fatigue impair your judgment and your behavior, and they exponentially increase the likelihood of an accident. Combining guns with any one of these compromises your safety, and the safety of those around you.

APPENDIX B: CLUB OFFICERS AND STAFF

A1. Club Officers: Club Officers constitute the Membership Advisory Council (MAC).

- a) Officers serve in a volunteer position, and will not be monetarily compensated for their time, commuting or other incidental expenses. MAC officers and club volunteers who contribute at least 20 hours of labor to maintain, upgrade or coordinate club activities during an annual membership period may earn a “no-fee membership” upon membership re-newal. All volunteer work must be observed and tracked by the Club Manager to receive credit earned.
- b) With the exception of 1st SOFSS financial and operational oversight, the MAC shall have general oversight of all activities relating to club membership.
- c) The MAC reports directly to the 1st SOFSS Commander and coordinates operations and maintenance activities with the Director of Outdoor Recreation and Club Manager.

A.2. Membership Advisory Council Procedures: The following rules apply to MAC election, service, voting requirements and removal.

- a) **MAC Elections:** The voting members of the Membership Advisory Council shall be elected by the membership of the HFR&PC on an annual basis. The following procedures will be used to conduct elections
- b) Members desiring to be considered for office will submit a short resume of shooting-related experience and the position they wish run for by December 1st to the MAC for placement on the ballot. This resume may also be posted on the bulletin board. The MAC will publish a list of those running for office by December 15th and make ballots available.
- c) Officers wishing to remain in their current office will notify the Chairman by December 15th to be considered. Elections will be held during the January quarterly meeting. All members must be in good standing to cast a ballot. Voting will be by written ballot during the January business meeting held on the first Wednesday of the month (if a holiday, then meeting will default to the second Wednesday). Members unable to attend this meeting may request a ballot at any time between December 15th and January 1st. Ballots will be counted by the Club Manager or designated representative. Newly elected Officers will assume office on Feb 1st of each year.

A3. MAC business Rules: The MAC is required to formally vote on certain club business. Votes may be in person, telephone or via email. The Executive Officer will record the votes and publish the results to the MAC or the general membership as required.

A4. Removal from MAC: Any Officer may resign by giving notice to the Chairman via email or letter. The MAC may also remove an Officer for the following reasons:

- a) **Inactivity:** An Officer not performing MAC-required duties for a period of 90 days may be removed. TDY or other events beyond the members control will not be considered inactive time. The Chairman will notify the Officer of the pending action and the Officer will have 7 days to respond. The Officer may request a personal appearance before the MAC and the Chairman will schedule a Special Meeting within 7 days of this request and notify the Officer of the time and place of this meeting. Upon voting of the MAC, the Officer will be advised of the results and notified of their right to appeal to the Director, Outdoor Recreation. The Chairman will submit a written report on the proceedings within 3 days to the Director, Outdoor Recreation
- b) **Misconduct:** Any club member in good standing may prefer charges against any Officer. The member will submit a written statement of the nature of such charges to the Chairman. The Officer named will be given a copy of these charges and have 15 days to respond. The Officer may request a personal appearance before the MAC and the Chairman will schedule a Special Meeting within 7 days of this request and notify the Officer of the time and place of this meeting. Upon voting of the MAC, the Officer will be advised of the results and notified of their right to appeal to the Director, Outdoor Recreation. The Chairman will submit a written report on the proceedings within 3 days to the Director, Outdoor Recreation

A5. Duties of Officers

The Chairman is the primary oversight and management authority of the MAC. The Chairman will:

- a) Preside over meetings of the Club and of the MAC.
- b) Represent the MAC and general membership as a single point of contact with the Club Manager
- c) Be a qualified NRA-Certified Range Safety Officer.

The Vice Chairman is the secondary oversight and management authority of the MAC. The Vice Chairman will:

- a) Assume the Chairman's duties in his absence.
- b) Be a qualified NRA-Certified Range Safety Officer.

The Executive Officer will:

- a) Maintain official club daily operations records and act as editor of the annual status report.
- b) Be responsible for financial tracking, planning, and strategy.
- c) Be responsible for all public relations activities with other local Shooting clubs and businesses.
- d) Attain Range Safety Officer qualification as soon as practical.

The Chief Training Officer ensures all members and stand-in guests complete required training, and are the primary maintainer of the club SOP. The Chief Training Officer will:

- a) Be responsible to ensure HFR&PC lesson plans, qualifications, stand-in guest procedures, open book examinations and other forms are current and comply with USAF regulations and instructions.
- b) Oversee and schedule all club member training events and will coordinate with the Chief Range Safety Officer on all safety related issues.
- c) Be responsible for ensuring that the SOP and AST Supplement to the SOP are kept current and

accurate.

- d) Appoint a Training or Safety Committee as required upon approval of the remainder of the MAC.
- e) Be a qualified NRA-Certified Range Safety Officer

The Chief Range Safety Officer is responsible for recruiting, scheduling and training of all club Range Safety Officers (RSOs). The Chief Range Safety Officer will:

- a) Be the primary Officer responsible for recruiting new NRA-Certified RSOs and nominating them to the MAC for approval.
- b) Be responsible to ensure RSOs are current in all required training and procedures are current.
- c) Be responsible for scheduling all NRA RSO courses with the Club Manager.
- d) Track and report quarterly operational trends and RSO related matters.

The Facilities Liaison Officer is responsible for:

- a) Oversight of facilities and ranges to ensure serviceability.
- b) Coordinates with the Club Manager on facilities related issues.
- c) Directs and manages self-help maintenance and capital improvement projects.

The Club Manager interfaces directly with the MAC to accomplish routine organization, management and maintenance activities. The Club Manager will:

- a) Ensure that printed Club forms are available in the Club House at all times and will assist during club member sign-up as needed.
- b) Direct all monthly clean-up sessions and ensure documentation is completed.
- c) Inspect all range facilities weekly and make small repairs as necessary, and will coordinate with the MAC to organize club volunteer work parties as required.
- d) Ensure that the Club House meets safety standards and performs monthly facilities inspections.
- e) Coordinate with pertinent base agencies to open and close the ranges as required for downrange environmental or mission activities.
- f) Be responsible for scheduling range activities with military rental customers.
- g) Be a qualified NRA Certified Range Safety Officer.
- h) Provide input for the quarterly meetings.
- i) Generate membership and financial spreadsheets on a monthly basis.

A.6. The Youth Programs and Competitions Chair are responsible for the scheduling, promotion and conduct of all youth- related events and special training events. Chairs will:

- a) Maintain all required equipment for use in youth shooting activities.
- b) Schedule all youth matches, training and events and will coordinate all matches.
- c) Coordinate with the Boy Scouts, JROTC, and other youth groups in the local area for use of HFRPC ranges to promote youth shooting.
- d) Make a quarterly report to the MAC.
- e) Be a qualified Range Safety Officer and will also be a club and NRA-certified Instructor (Rifle and Pistol).

A.7. Meetings: General membership meetings are held on a quarterly basis at the Club House. Special meetings may be scheduled at any time by direction of the MAC if urgency is required.

All special meeting announcements will be posted on the club website and on the range “NoTAMS Boards” at least two weeks prior to the meeting date.

- a) Representation from 1st SOFSS is required for each quarterly meeting.
- b) Minutes of all quarterly meetings will be taken, reviewed, and published by the Executive Officer. Minutes will be forwarded to 1st SOFSS Commander, posted on the club web site, and maintained in club records for membership reference/review.
- c) During all meetings, three voting members of the MAC shall constitute a quorum.
- d) Resignation of any officer may be accepted by the remaining members of the MAC.
- e) A vacancy in the MAC may be filled by a majority vote of the remaining members of the MAC.

A.8. NRA-Certified RSO Requirements: Members desiring to serve as NRA-certified Range Safety Officers must:

- a) Submit a request and short resume of shooting experience to the Chief RSO and be approved by the MAC
- b) Complete the NRA Range Safety Officer course (training will be paid by applicant)
- c) Complete a written and practical exam on basic firearms knowledge, malfunctions, and the HRF&PC SOP.
- d) Continue to strive to develop and maintain the highest level of firearms knowledge and proficiency.

A.9. Classes. The MAC may contract vendors to teach firearms classes. Such vendors must be knowledgeable on the SOP and local procedures. Any vendor conducting live-fire training on HFRPC ranges will either have a club-certified RSO present or become a club-certified Instructor.

Attachment 1:



**DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE 1ST SPECIAL OPERATIONS WING (AFSOC)
HURLBURT FIELD FLORIDA**

1 June 2016

MEMORANDUM FOR TEAM HURLBURT FROM:

1 SOW/CC

SUBJECT: Hurlburt Field Policy on Concealed-Carry and Transporting Privately Owned Firearms

1. Notwithstanding any other provision of the law, an individual who is a qualified law enforcement officer (QLEO), is currently assigned to Hurlburt Field, 96th Security Forces Squadron or 919th Security Forces Squadron, and who is granted and carrying the Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act (LEOSA) identification credential, may carry a concealed firearm while on Hurlburt Field. For carry on Eglin Air Force Base Federal Property, including areas on Eglin Main Base, Duke Field, 7th Special Forces Group and 6th Ranger Training Battalion, individuals must comply with Eglin AFB policy in accordance with the Eglin AFB IDP. All QLEOs will comply with the provisions of AFMAN 31-125, *Security Forces Implementation of the Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act (LEOSA)*.

2. Retired or separated law enforcement officers who are employees on Hurlburt Field may carry concealed a privately owned firearm on Hurlburt Field only, pending approval of unit Commander or Civilian Lead and the Defense Force Commander, by signing DD2760 in compliance with the Lautenberg Amendment and the LEOSA Agreement Policy Letter.

3. Florida conceal carry weapon (CCW) permit holders, or holders of reciprocating state concealed carry licenses (CCL) and LEOSA credential holders assigned to Hurlburt Field, 96 SFS or 919 SFS are authorized to transport onto and secure a privately owned firearm in a privately owned vehicle on Hurlburt Field. Firearms will be secured discretely, so it will not cause public alarm or panic.

a. Permit holders must maintain CCW/CCL/LEOSA on their person at all times and present it, along with valid DoD ID card, when requested by SF, OSI, local law enforcement officials or command officials. Individuals will not store or secure a firearm in an unattended vehicle for more than 24 hours.

b. This change does NOT allow concealed-carry of a firearm into any installation facility by non-Hurlburt Field/96 SFS/919 SFS LEOSA credentialed personnel, other than an officially sanctioned event allowing the carry/use of a privately owned firearm.

Any Time... Any Place

4. Active members of the Hurlburt Field Rifle & Pistol Club or Skeet Range may transport privately owned firearms onto the installation and may temporarily store them in a privately owned vehicle for use before or after duty hours. Firearms must be unloaded and securely encased in a compartment out of reach by the driver and passengers; privately owned weapons must be stored in a manner that makes them not visible from the outside. Lockable containers are preferred, however, are not required when all vehicle doors and trunk are locked. Ammunition will be transported in a separate container than firearms.

5. QLEOs, or a retired or separated QLEO, will not carry concealed a privately owned firearm in any prohibited facility or area on Eglin Air Force Base Federal Property, including areas on Hurlburt Field, Eglin Main Base, Duke Field, 7th Special Forces Group and 6th Ranger Training Battalion. Prohibited facilities/areas are all Restricted and Controlled Areas, all medical and dental facilities, Commissaries, all HQ AFSOC and AFSAWC facilities, and the Legal Office (courtroom – when in session).

6. Individuals who violate any LEOSA, CCW/CCL, transportation, or storage policy will lose all applicable firearm privileges outlined below.

- a. Authority to concealed-carry on Hurlburt Field and all Eglin Air Force Base Federal Property, including areas on Eglin Main Base, Duke Field, 7th Special Forces Group and 6th Ranger Training Battalion.
- b. Ability to store privately owned firearms within their vehicle while on base.
- c. Will receive immediate disbarment from the Rifle & Pistol Club and/or Skeet Range.
- d. Request to appeal suspensions will be submitted to me through the Defense Force Commander.

7. This policy applies to Hurlburt Field only and does not include any associated training ranges. All concealed carry on additional portions of Eglin Air Force Base Federal Property must comply with the Eglin AFB IDP. Personnel should check with the security forces of any other installation they are entering to ensure they are in compliance with their local directives. Please contact the Defense Force Commander, Major Christopher Hagemeyer at DSN 579-7620, or his POC MSgt Jason Rangel, at DSN 579-0734 if you have any questions.

Digitally signed by FARRELL.SEAN.M.1157869139
DN: c=US, o=U.S. Government, ou=DoD, ou=PKI, ou=USAF,
cn=FARRELL.SEAN.M.1157869139 Date: 2016.06.08

SEAN M. FARRELL, Colonel, USAF
Commander

2 Attachments:

- 1. Qualifications to possess Firearms or Ammunition, December 2002
- 2. LEOSA Agreement Policy for Concealed Carry, March 2016

AIR COMMANDOS

HFR&PC RSO-1 QUALIFICATION EXAMINATION
SOP EDITION - Oct 2020

Please do not mark on this exam, use the answer sheet provided

1. Prospective members must accomplish annual qualification training prior to use of facilities.
 - a) True
 - b) False

2. When must members display a current membership card on their outer clothing?
 - a) At all times when on firing lines
 - b) Members are not required to display a badge
 - c) When challenged by an RSO
 - d) At all times when on Hurlburt Field

3. Both facilities operate as COLD RANGES until a qualified member completes a pre-fire checklist to declare the range HOT.
 - a) True
 - b) False

4. A painted two-foot wide yellow **SAFETY LINE** is immediately behind each firing position. This line acts as:
 - a) A transition threshold forward of which firearms may be uncased
 - b) Is augmented with a manually employed firing line isolation cable
 - c) Both a and b are correct

5. A six-inch-wide red **WARNING LINE** is painted on the forward edge of each firing stall. Personnel will not cross the red line at any time for any reason except for range maintenance or in an emergency.
 - a) True
 - b) False

6. Both ranges utilize single-point down-range access gates located on the extreme left of each firing line. All down-range access will transit through these gates.
 - a) True
 - b) False

7. What type of targets are prohibited on HFR&PC ranges?
 - a) Glass targets of any type and Clay Pigeons.
 - b) Soft drink cans, boxes, or any type of trash.
 - c) Explosive targets of any type.
 - d) All the above

8. Un-aimed or excessively rapid fire is defined as “indiscriminate fire” which increases risk of damage to facilities. Indiscriminate fire will not be tolerated under any circumstances. All shots must be aimed on HFR&PC ranges. To ensure bullets impact the bullet traps without escaping the confines of the range or damaging the overhead wooden structure, a firing “speed limit” of **two rounds per second** is mandated.

- a) True
- b) False

9) HFR&PC procedures define an “unsecured” firearm as:

- a) A firearm that is left in a locked vehicle
- b) One that is loaded and holstered, but in plain sight in your vehicle.
- c) An unloaded firearm
- d) Any condition when the firearm’s trigger is exposed.

10) Regardless of member’s status or possession of a Concealed Carry Weapons Permit, firearms can only be taken out of a case, bag, box or holster when the line is “HOT” and then only when forward of the yellow line.

- a) True
- b) False

11) UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES will firearms be handled, un-holstered, loaded, or unloaded anywhere on Hurlburt Field except on a HOT firing line forward of the yellow line.

- a) True
- b) False

12) What “Wingman Rule” conditions apply on HFR&PC?

- a) At least two people must be present to fire
- b) Both people must have valid driver’s licenses
- c) One operational vehicle must be present
- d) All the above

13) General HFR&PC safety rules include:

- a) Treat all firearms as if they were loaded at all times.
- b) Keep your finger off the trigger until ready to fire.
- c) Do not aim/point a firearm at anything but a target.
- d) All the above

14) Empty Chamber Indicators (ECI) use is mandatory anytime an uncased firearm is placed on a COLD firing lane. If an ECI cannot be inserted into the chamber of cleared firearm, it will, instead, be placed in a position to restrict operation of the firearm.

- a) True
- b) False

15) The “Default Range Safety Officer (RSO) is always:

- a) Any qualified club member
- b) A stand-in guest
- c) Former Drill Sergeants
- d) The current and qualified member occupying the farthest right firing stall/lane.

16) Mandatory firing line command steps listed in quotation marks are verbal commands while lettered steps are non-verbal tasks.

- a) True
- b) False

17) Who is authorized to make a cease fire call?

- a) Members
- b) The default RSO
- c) A stand-in guest
- d) All of the above

18) Members discovered violating safety procedures will be directed to cease fire, clear and case their firearms, surrender their membership badge and depart the range complex immediately.

- a) True
- b) False

19) Members wishing to fire restricted (rifle) calibers may do so only after successfully passing a proficiency demonstration and earning the restricted rifle qualification.

- a) True
- b) False

20) Restricted Pistol qualification is:

- a) Required for members who wish to draw and fire from a holster on HFR&PC.
- b) Allows members to train for club-sponsored pistol competitions
- c) Is an annual qualification event
- d) All the above

21) Members who violate safety procedures can be suspended, re-trained or expelled from the club.

- a) True
- b) False

22) Use of communication devices (voice or text) are not permitted on the firing line. Members will ensure ringers of cell phones are turned off when stowed in equipment cases/bags on or near the firing line. Smart devices however, may be used for score keeping, photography, note taking, etc.

- a) True
- b) False

23) Children less than 10 years of age are not allowed on or near firing lines when the range is HOT.

- a) True
- b) False

24) What is required if an accident occurs on the HFR&PC complex?

- a) Call 911
- b) Report the accident to the Range Manager
- c) Apply first aid if required
- d) All of the above

25) Members who participate in at least one monthly maintenance session will be credited by:

- a) Having their name carved into the nearest tree
- b) A \$25 credit towards re-newel of membership
- c) A five-pound block of government cheese
- d) All of the above

RSO-1 MEMBER'S (WHITE BADGE) TEST IS COMPLETE AT THIS POINT

**HFR&PC RSO-2 QUALIFICATION EXAMINATION
SOP EDITION - Oct 2020**

Name _____ Date _____

1) Stand-in guests “stand in” a qualified Sponsor’s (RSO2) lane and only fire under direct supervision of a RSO2 qualified member.

- a) True
- b) False

2.) Stand-in guests have not completed HFR&PC training or testing, therefore are unqualified to fire on HFR&PC ranges unless under direct supervision of a RSO2 qualified member.

- a) True
- b) False

3) RSO2 qualified members and stand-in guest(s) will occupy ONE FIRING LANE ONLY, regardless of lane vacancies or inactivity.

- a) True
- b) False

4) The stand-in guest and sponsor-member both sign-in on Daily Range Use Log and read NOTAM board.

- a) True
- b) False

5) Any time a stand-in guest is forward of the yellow line, RSO-2 members will:

- a) Stay within arm’s-reach at all times
- b) Supervise all firing activities
- c) Share a single firing lane with stand-in guest
- d) All the above

6). What is the purpose of the “one guest-one firing lane” rule? (fill in the answer sheet blank)

7). What firing commands can your guest make?

- a) Any command they want
- b) Only “line is cold” command
- c) Guests cannot make any commands whatsoever
- d) A “cease fire” command if they detect an unsafe condition

- 8). In the event of guest misconduct or unsafe behavior, what actions are likely to occur?
- a) The guest may be banned from the range
 - b) The member who sponsored the guest will lose guest sponsorship privileges
 - c) The sponsor member will be required to re-qualify via formal class and pay a \$30 tuition fee for training.
 - d) All the above

9) Why is it mandatory to stay within arm's reach of your guest at all times when your guest is forward of the yellow line? (fill in the answer sheet blank)

- 10) On HFR&PC, we treat every firearm as if it were loaded at all times and keep the muzzle pointed in a safe direction? What is defined as a safe direction of HFR&PC ranges?
- a) 90 degrees elevation
 - b) Muzzle pointed downrange at all times
 - c) Anywhere as long as it is unloaded
 - d) All the above

- 11) Which answer best applies to the Hurlburt 1 SOW Wing Commander policy regarding concealed carry on base?
- a) Members will not carry beyond the confines of their vehicle when armed.
 - b) Members will not un-holster, handle, load, or unload their firearm anywhere other than on a HOT firing line, but can transfer the loaded/holstered pistol into a box or bag.
 - c) Guests not assigned to Hurlburt Field are not allowed to enter base with a loaded firearm.
 - d) All of the above

12) According to the SOP, firearms can only be cased and uncased when forward of the yellow line when the line is hot. Why do you think is this rule critically important? (fill in the answer sheet blank)

- 13) If multiple guests are a sponsored by a member, how many guests can be on a "HOT" firing line at any given time?
- a) There are no restrictions
 - b) Only one guest at a time, all others will remain behind the fence
 - c) Three, if sponsor member and guests are using multiple firing lanes
 - d) If your guest has multiple personalities, all of them may be on the line at once.

14) If your guest brings a holstered pistol and wants to draw and fire from it on HFR&PC ranges, what is your response, and why? (fill in the answer sheet blank)

15) Firearms must be transported to and from the firing line in a case, box or bag. Under what conditions can a firearm be taken out of that case, box or bag?

- a) When the firing line is declared hot
- b) When forward of the yellow line
- c) Conditions a) and b) are both required
- d) None of the above

16) What is the penalty for possession of an uncased firearm aft of the front edge of the yellow line by either you or your guest?

- a) Member receives a Direct Safety Violation citation and loss of all RSO qualifications
- b) Member must complete basic (RSO1) re-qualification training and must pay tuition payment of \$30
- c) Member may complete sponsor (RSO2) re-qualification training and must pay tuition payment of \$30
- d) All the above

17) When is a firearm considered loaded?

- a) When a load indicator is visible
- b) When someone says it is
- c) Firearms are ALWAYS treated as they are loaded at all times
- d) Whenever it is on the range

18) When casing or uncasing a firearm on a HOT firing line, why is it important to bring the case, box or bag forward of the firing line first? (fill in the answer sheet blank)

19) Can you or your guest reach over an extended cable when the line is declared COLD?

- a) Yes, but only to retrieve targets and staplers
- b) The firing line isolation cable is only a reminder to stay out of the shooting stall
- c) Under no circumstances is anyone permitted to enter a shooting stall or reach over the firing line isolation cable whenever extended
- d) All the above

20) Situation: Your guest is firing a pistol on Range A and a hot piece of brass hits your guest and falls inside his/her shirt. The guest begins to jump up and down in pain, waving their muzzle wildly as the brass burns their skin. What action should you take?

- a) Pull up their shirt and get the brass while your guest continues to fire.
- b) Immediately take control of the firearm, remove it from their hands and ground it with muzzle pointing downrange.
- c) No action is needed...brass is not that hot and your guest is just a wimp
- d) Leave your guest on the hot firing line while you go fetch a bandage from the first aid kit in the sign in shed enclosure

RSO-2 MEMBER'S (ORANGE BADGE) TEST IS COMPLETE AT THIS POINT

HFR&PC RESTRICTED PISTOL QUALIFICATION EXAMINATION, SOP 2020

Name _____ Date _____

1. The Restricted-pistol qualification permits members a limited ability to draw and fire from a holster to train for Action Pistol competitions or self-defense.
 - a) True
 - b) False

2. What level of competence or training is required to qualify for Restricted Pistol privileges?
 - a) Successful completion of a formal performance evaluation and written evaluation.
 - b) Completion of an equipment inspection.
 - c) Specific formal training certificates or qualifications awarded by other official entities.
 - d) All the above

3. Restricted-pistol qualification is valid for the duration of the member's annual membership provided that no DSVs are cited. Training is an annual requirement.
 - a) True
 - b) False

4. Restricted-pistol qualified members are allowed to fire at a rate exceeding two rounds per second provided they are hitting their target and not damaging the overhead structure of the bullet trap.
 - a) True
 - b) False

5. Drawing and firing from a holster is only permitted Range A on lanes 3, 8 and 10 and only on a single target frame that corresponds with their lane number.
 - a) True
 - b) False

6. Members granted restricted-pistol privileges are not allowed to exit their firing stall on Range A with a holstered pistol, regardless of firearm condition. Instead, the pistol must be cleared and grounded IAW standard HFR&PC rules.
 - a) True
 - b) False

7. Guests are prohibited from drawing and firing from a holster.
- a) True
 - b) False
8. Holsters designed for small-of-back, cross-draw, shoulder, pocket, ankle, purse or pouch carry are specifically prohibited.
- a) True
 - b) False
9. The Club Manager or RSO-3 reserves the right to reject any holster deemed to be unsafe (e.g., SERPA, appendix carry, etc.).
- a) True
 - b) False

10. What is the only authorized holster type allowed to be used on HFR&PC?

11. Standards for Restricted-Pistol qualification include:
- a) Demonstrating proficiency in muzzle control, drawing, clearing and re-holstering an unloaded pistol.
 - b) Demonstrating proficiency in muzzle control, drawing and firing, clearing and re-holstering a loaded pistol.
 - c) Demonstrating the ability to successfully hit a standard IDPA target at a distance of ten yards.
 - d) All the above
12. A member cited with a DSV for any reason may lose their Restricted-Pistol qualification and would be required to complete retraining and will be charged a fee for training tuition.
- a) True
 - b) False

HFR&PC RESTRICTED PISTOL QUALIFICATION EXAMINATION IS COMPLETE AT THIS POINT