

U.S. Forces Hunting, Fishing, and Sport Shooting Program



Sport Shooting – Basic Knowledge Training

IMCOM Europe Region US Forces Sport Shooting Program Basic Knowledge Training Day 1 / Part 2



U.S. Forces Hunting, Fishing, and Sport Shooting Program



Sport Shooting – Basic Knowledge Training

Basic Knowledge Certification

- Purpose/Background/History
- Firearm and ammunition history
- Firearm functionality
- Firearm and ammunition technology
- Safety
- German weapons law
- Legal/Penal Code Federal/Local
- Handling of firearms and ammunition
 - Firearm ownership/registration
 - Practice & safe handling review
 - Sport Shooting Disciplines
 - Application process
 - Exam: Written/Verbal/Practical

Schützenmeister Certification

- JMTC (local specific) SOP Orientation
- JMTC Ammo Energy Limitations
- Exam: JMTC SOP
- Purpose/Background/History
- German weapons law review
- Safety
- U.S. Forces Sport Shooting Handbook O Administrative Rules
 - \odot Sport Shooting Disciplines
 - \circ Administrative Procedures
- Application process review
- Exam: Written/Discussion



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Sport Shooting – Basic Knowledge Training

Ammunition History and Technology



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Sport Shooting – Basic Knowledge Training Ammunition History and Technology



Ancient Greek sling bullets Left side depicts and winged thunderbolt Opposite is the Greek inscription "take that" (ΔΕΞΑΙ)



Matchlock musket balls



Molded pointed bullets with bullet mold





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Muzzleloading consists of:

- 1. Priming charge
- 2. Main propellant charge
- 3. Wadding
- 4. Projectile
- 5. Wadding



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A modern cartridge consists of:

- 1. Bullet / projectile
- 2. The case, which holds all of the parts together
- 3. The propellant (gunpowder or cordite)
- 4. The rim, which provides the firearm extractor a place to grip the casing for removal from the chamber after firing
- 5. The primer, which ignites the propellant





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7



.270 ammunition, L to R: 100-grain (6.5 g) – hollow point 115-grain (7.5 g) – FMJBT 130-grain (8.5 g) – soft point 150-grain (9.7 g) – round nose (Full Metal Jacket Boat-Tail)



6.5x55mm ammunition, before and after expansion



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Rimfire cartridge

Source: en.wikipedia.org



Rimfire ammo, L to R: .22 Short .22 Long Rifle .22 WMR (Winchester Magnum Rifle) .17 HM2 (Hornady Mach 2) .17 HMR (Hornady Magnum Rimfire)



Fired cartridge comparison

- Legal markings on center-fire cartridges include manufacturer and caliber of ammo
- Legal markings on rimfire ammo include the manufacturer's identifying mark



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Bore Diameter

The inner diameter of the barrel and/or the diameter of the projectile (bullet) to be fired

Cartridge Comparison

(Categories based on bore diameter)

<u>Imperial</u>	<u>Metric</u>	Typical Diameter	<u>Notes</u>
.222 Rem	5.6	0.222 inches	Varying cartridges
.275 Rigby	7x57	0.285 inches	7mm bullet in a 57mm long case
.30-06	7.62x63	0.307 inches	7.8mm bullet in a 63mm long case

Cartridge Similarities

8x57 IS (Infantry Spitzer) 8x57 I (Infantry) Different ammo / Do not interchange



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<u>US</u>	GERMAN
.308 W	7.62 x 51

Germany is currently using mostly the metric system to identify the caliber. The first number stands for the bullet diameter in millimeters, and the second number stands for the length of the case without the bullet.

In the US, the bore diameter in inches is always the first part of the caliber, with some other letter, numbers or name used to identify the caliber.



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US

GERMAN

9mm Luger / Para

9 x 19

.30-06 is a .30 inch caliber bullet (7.62mm), -06 is the year of introduction in the US Army.

.45-70 is a .45inch caliber bullet, -70 identifies the old original load of 70 grs Black Powder.

Many of the US cartridges are known in Germany under their US names, for some the name was changed to German system.

WARNING / 8mm Mauser

The German name for the 8mm Mauser is 8 x 57, but it is extremely important to know the meaning of the LETTERS following these numbers. The are two basic types of 8 x 57 cartridges.



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Sport Shooting – Basic Knowledge Training Ammunition Technology

The first 8x57 cartridge was introduced to the imperial German Army in 1888, it was the fist modern type cartridge used by German Forces The bullet was relatively long and had a round nose. The exact diameter for this bullet is <u>7.88mm</u>. This cartridge is called the 8 x 57 I. The I standing for Infantry (and sometimes J was used as an alternative for I). The second 8x57 cartridge was introduced together with the famous 98 Mauser rifle in 1898. On this round the bullet was pointed and this basic cartridge was standard for German forces until 1945. The exact diameter for this bullet is <u>7.92mm</u>. This cartridge is called the 8 x 57 IS, The I is for Infantry and the S stands for spitzer (pointed). Both round will chamber in both types of rifles without problem, and firing a 8x57I from a 8x57IS firearm will be no

problem. B U T firing the 8x57IS from a 8x57 barrel will end in disaster. This barrel is too tight for this round and it will blow up. Contraction of the second seco

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There are still guns available in both calibers, it is relative easy with the military surplus rifles. The old Mauser Model 1888 is chambered for 8x57I and the newer M 98 is 8x57IS. Before loading a gun in one of these calibers always make sure to read the stamping on the barrel, all guns in Germany are marked with the correct caliber, even old surplus guns.

8x57I	"old" cartridge, 7.88mm caliber
8x57IS	"newer" cartridge, 7.92mm caliber
8x57 IR	rimmed version of "old" cartridge
8x57 IRS	rimmed version of "newer" cartridge



IMCOM Europe Region U.S. Forces Hunting, Fishing, and Sport Shooting Program Sport Shooting – Basic Knowledge Training Ammunition Technology Shotgun Shells <u>Components</u> **Gauge Comparison Over-shot Wad** #8 birdshot Shot wad Over-powder wad Gunpowder .410 28ga 20ga 12ga Brass casing & Primer Source: en.wikipedia.org



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Safety

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Sport Shooting – Basic Knowledge Training Safety

- Weapons Safety
 - Hearing protection at range is mandatory
 - Eye protection with side guards is mandatory (not just for the shooter – for everybody)
 - The only loaded gun is at the firing line
 - Only approved ammo is to be used (no mix-up of 8x57 and 8x57IRS, etc.)
 - The only targets are approved targets
 - Shooter will listen to commands
 - The range officer will verify the gun is empty, bolt is back, safety is on prior to shooter leaving the firing line
 - Barrel ALWAYS points down-range (to target)
 - No loaded gun will be put down
 - When "parking" or carrying a gun it will be open, magazine/cartridges removed
 - Only weapons with appropriate markings will be permitted for competitions
 - Misfire: wait <u>at least</u> 5 seconds then unload weapon (barrel pointed down-range)
 - Malfunction: Cease fire, unload with barrel pointed down-range, resolve malfunction, take to gunsmith if not solved
 - Range officers will take JMTC training if using JMTC range
 - Alcohol, impairing medication, drugs are off limits prior to and while shooting
 - Permanent attention to detail is required
 - Violations will not be tolerated
 - Cooperation is expected



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Sport Shooting – Basic Knowledge Training Handling of Firearms and Ammunition

Danger Zone: Max Distance

<u>Caliber</u>	Barrel Elevatio	n <u>Distance</u>
.308W	25-30°	5,000 meters
.22 WM	"	1,800 meters
.22lr high spee	d "	1,500 meters
.357 M	"	1,500 meters
.22lr	"	1,300 meters
.32 Auto	"	800 meters
Shotgun	"	100 meters





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Sport Shooting – Basic Knowledge Training

German Weapons Law



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- German Weapons Law (only Sport Shooting perspective)
 - Observe German Weapons Law Waffengesetz (WaffG)
 Ratified 11. Oct 2002 in effect since 01. Apr 2004
 - Observe German Weapons Ordinance (allgemeine Waffengesetz
 Verordnung AWaffV) ratified 11. Jul 2003 in effect since 01. Dec 2003
 - Regulates usage/handling of weapons and defines some terms
 - Weapons are Schusswaffen and equivalent items and portable devices that
 - Are designed to reduce or remove ability of persons to attack or defend, especially hitting and punching devices
 - Are intended without being especially designed for it reduce or remove ability of persons to attack or defend and that are mentioned in this law

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- Usage/handling requires permit
 - Somebody obtains/purchases, owns, has in his possession, lets someone else have access (gives to), exercises actual control, transports, takes along, shoots, manufactures, repairs, or sells
- Pre-requisite for a permit (Para 4 Sec 1)
 - Min. 18 years of age (Min. 25 for certain firearms and disciplines)
 - Demonstrates reliability and personal fitness
 - Demonstrates technical knowledge
 - Demonstrates a need
 - For concealed or a shooting permit has obtained liability insurance of 1 mil. Euro for damages to persons or property



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- Reliability is not given for persons that
 - Have been convicted of a crime (within 10 yrs)
 - Sentenced for 1 year or more (within 10 yrs)
 - Can be assumed not to properly handle, store, or use weapons and ammunition
 - Can be assumed to grant access to unauthorized persons
 - Are members of prohibited, subversive parties or clubs (within 10 yrs)
 - Are engaged in activities against the constitutional order or peaceful coexistence (within 5yrs)
 - Have been taken into court-ordered precautionary custody more than 1 time due to violent behavior (within 5 yrs)
 - Have been convicted of DUI/DWI
- Weapons authority is required to obtain
 - File from Federal Registry
 - File from Federal Court Registry
 - Local Police Check



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- Personal Fitness is not given for persons that
 - Have a guardian assigned to them
 - Are addicted to alcohol or other drugs, mentally unstable, psychologically ill
 - Are determined to be unable to properly handle weapons and ammunition or grant unauthorized access resulting in danger to self or others
 - In cases of doubt the Weapons Agency may demand a psychological and physical evaluation (applicant pays)
- Persons under 25 years of age are required to submit a psychological and physical eval. for firearms except when applying for
 - 22Ir and smaller, rimfire with 200J or less, single loader shot guns up to cal. 12



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Sport Shooting – Basic Knowledge Training German Weapons Law

- Technical Knowledge
 - A test must be passed or credible experience must be demonstrated
 - Type and scope of knowledge is determined by the Weapons Authority
- Recognized Need
 - Hunter
 - Sport Shooter (if sanctioned club/assoc)
 - Collector
 - Subject-matter expert
 - Person at risk
 - Weapons Manufacturer/Dealer
 - Protective Services
- Permits may be denied if public or public order is at risk

Decorative weapons must be permanently disabled and proofmarked by a gunsmith



U.S. Forces Hunting, Fishing, and Sport Shooting Program



- Weapons Possession Permits Waffenbesitzkarte (WBK)
 - Permission to purchase and possess weapons
 - A pre-approval permit/entry is valid for 1 year
 - Approved entries normally do not expire
 - Upon purchase Registration within 2 weeks (with seller info)
 - WBK can be issued for multiple persons (e.g. club)
 - One person must be named (reliability, personal fitness, etc.)
 - If person leaves assign new person within 2 weeks or surrender WBK
 - Ammunition permit is within WBK if authorized, and only for the specific weapons as listed and authorized in WBK
 - A permit is not required if
 - Securing or transporting weapon temporarily
 - Commercially transporting
 - Doing authorized repair/modification (gun smiths)
 - Temporarily obtain weapon(s) on range for range use only
 - You are a licensed hunter and temporarily obtain a long gun from an authorized person for less than 30 days



U.S. Forces Hunting, Fishing, and Sport Shooting Program



Sport Shooting – Basic Knowledge Training German Weapons Law

• Weapons Possession Permits Waffenbesitzkarte (WBK)

Lfd. Nr.	Art	Bezeichnung der Munition		Hersteller oder Warenzeichen (Modellbezeichnung)	Herstellungs- nummer	Berechtigt zum Munitionserwerb (Dienstsiege!)	erworben oder angemeldet		
		oder des Kalibers					am	Überlasser (Name, Sitz)	B (Die
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- Permit for "Führen" is not required (if/for)
 - Within house/apartment or fenced in property with permission of owner
 - Transporting unloaded and not readily available for authorized purpose (range, gun smith)
 - Unloaded long gun at shooting event on marked paths
 - Signal gun when mountain climbing, or as responsible water craft operator, or emergency exercises
 - A starter pistol is used for sporting events for signaling
- Permit to shoot is not required
 - On proper ranges
 - Outside of proper ranges
 - If permission has been granted by owner of property
 - For less than 7.5Joule and projectiles cannot leave property
 - For participation in long gun events
- "Führen" at public events, trade shows, Volksfests, sporting events, etc. is prohibited (exception: at some shooting events)



U.S. Forces Hunting, Fishing, and Sport Shooting Program



- Sport Shooter Participation
 - 12-13 years of age: Written parental consent and direct supervision / air-pressure or CO₂ weapons
 - 14-17 years of age: 22Ir and smaller, rimfire with 200J or less, single loader shot guns up to 12 gauge (including Over/Under and side by side) with parental consent and direct supervision
 - 18-24 years of age:
 - 22lr and smaller, rimfire with 200J or less, single loader shot guns up to 12 gauge (O/U & S/S)
 - For larger calibers, psychological and physical reliability evaluation required (sport shooter pays)
 - 25 years and above: No restrictions beyond basic laws
- The "Need" to obtain and possess is only recognized for shooting clubs that belong to a sanctioned association and if "Certificate of Need" from association is submitted
 - Certificate of Need certifies min. 12 month membership with regular participation
 - Certificate of Need certifies the weapon is needed and permitted within a specific discipline of the association
- Within 6 months no more than 2 firearms may normally be purchased
- Additional demonstration of need is required for desire to obtain
 - More than 3 semi-auto long guns and more than two "multi-shot" hand guns
- Exception: Sport Shooters are permitted to obtain
 - Single-shot shot guns and rifles, bolt-action rifles, single-loader hand guns, and multi-shot hand and long percussion guns. Registration of such purchases must be initiated within 2 weeks.



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Sport Shooting – Basic Knowledge Training German Weapons Law

- Association and associated Clubs
 - An association is a cooperation of multiple clubs
 - Minimum total membership 10,000 (exception 2000) ×
 - Must have approved Sport Shooting Handbook
 - Must be recognized as association by weapons authority
 - Must offer instruction and shooting opportunities
 - Must have proper ranges (or access)
 - Must conduct tournaments/competitions/championships ⊤BD
 - Weapons Authority has the right to conduct unannounced inspections proof of law compliance is upon us.

Must inform weapons authority when membership ceases (for individual WBK holders)

Must be available to advise weapons authority

U.S. Forces Hunting, Fishing, and Sport Shooting Program



- Weapons Trade
 - License required
 - Specialized technical knowledge exam (state level)
 - Branch offices may be established but weapons authority must be informed within 2 weeks
 - If overall manager or branch office manager ceases employment weapons authority must be informed right away
 - Weapons log must be kept according to weapons law
 - Weapons log must be turned in every 2 years to weapons authority
 - Marking requirements if bringing weapons into Germany (immediately even if not a dealer) - that includes proof-mark, F stamp, PTB symbol, manufacturer, serial number
 - If marks are missing weapons may not be handed over
 - When selling firearm weapons authority must be informed immediately (dealers must enter source, make, model, cal, serial number and date in WBK)
 - Requirement to inform customer of "kleiner Waffenschein"
 - Imported firearms from European countries already have proof mark
- Firearms from the U.S. need German proof mark on barrel before registering and before firing In Germany



U.S. Forces Hunting, Fishing, and Sport Shooting Program



- Weapons Log (Dealer-level)
 - Weapon brand, type, caliber, serial number, source, recipient
 - If electronic a print-out must be made every 30 days and kept separate collected print-outs are to be turned in after 2 years
- Ranges
 - Must meet building code, safety requirements, and must be approved by weapons authority
 - Permit required, insurance required (damage to persons 1mil, death 10K, permanent disability 100K)
 - Combat style shooting is prohibited
 - Permit required for defensive shooting course (only for persons in immediate danger or professionals)
- European Firearms Pass (EFP)
 - Required to take firearms and ammunition to other EU countries * for hunting or sport shooting
 - Exceptions exist but are usually not well known safer to have EFP
 - Person is required to declare weapons (even if not asked by customs) and make documentation available
- * = Not including Great Britain

U.S. Forces Hunting, Fishing, and Sport Shooting Program



- Storage of Weapons and Ammunition
 - Requirement to protect from loss or unauthorized use
 - Weapons that require WBK are to be kept in appropriate safes (Class A, B, M, 0, 1, 2) (see handout)
 - Ammo may be locked in storage container (locked ammo box)
 - Local authorities have right to inspect
- ID Checks in case of "führen" (if you have it with you)
 - Military ID, WBK, EFP, Jagdschein
 - If no entry on WBK proof the package has been submitted or bill of sale if less than 2 weeks
 - If loaned weapon letter with addresses and weapon identified
- Para 48 WaffG BVA is weapons authority for US Forces members (and other foreign forces)



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081400RDEC15

Sport Shooting – Basic Knowledge Training Home Storage Requirements

In Zusammenarbeit mit der Jagdfachzeitschrift PIRSCH







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Sport Shooting – Basic Knowledge Training Home Storage Requirements







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"F" stamp

(paintball markers)

NTE Max 7.5 Joule

Sport Shooting – Basic Knowledge Training German Weapons Law

• Air Rifles – Paintball Markers (cold gases)

- Up to 7.5J no permit required
- F-Stamp required (otherwise illegal weapon, unless on WBK)
- No F stamp required if made prior to 01 Jan 1970 or prior to 02 Apr 1991 in the former GDR
- Projectiles may not leave property
- *"Führen"* in public is not permitted
- Transporting "from" "to" is permitted
- Starter/Blank Pistols/Revolvers
 - PTB stamp required (otherwise illegal weapon)
 - "Führen" outside of own property requires "kleiner Waffenschein"
 - Shooting requires permit or emergency situation
 - May not be taken along to public events
- Decorative Weapons
 - No permit required if significant modifications for non-functionality have been made (exact list in law)
- No permit required for
 - Single shot blackpowder muzzleloader
 - Weapons with powder string or spark ignition designed prior to 01 Jan 1871
- Excluded from Weapon Law
 - Crossbows, bows, guns with less than 0.08J
 - Imitations of weapons
- Essential parts require registration:
 - Interchangeable barrel with chamber (*Wechsellauf*), interchangeable drum, bolt, or slide grip

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U.S. Forces Hunting, Fishing, and Sport Shooting Program



Sport Shooting – Basic Knowledge Training

German Weapons Law

- Prohibited Weapons
 - Weapons of War
 - Fully automatic weapons
 - Disguised firearms (walking canes, belt-buckle pistols, shooting pens, etc.)
 - Firearms that can be broken down too quickly, in non-standard way, become too small
 - Laser sighting devices (or projecting a dot on the target) mounted
 - Illuminators, night vision scopes mounted
 - Steel rods (belly clubs), throwing stars, flammable liquid throwers/disbursers
 - Tear Gas/Pepper Spray (unless approved)
 - Electro-shockers (unless approved)
 - Precision sling shots
 - Switch-blades (unless blade has only one edge, >8.5cm, width 20% of length)
 - Knifes with perpendicular handle (exception for hunters)
 - Projectiles with narcotics for attack or defense purposes (human)
 - Tear/pepper gas blank pistol cartridges (unless approved)
 - Rifle ammunition with a bullet smaller than the barrel grooves and with a second container for the bullet that separates from bullet
 - Tracer, incendiary, or explosive projectiles
 - Projectiles with a solid (hard) core







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- Other prohibitions
 - Night vision devices
 - Flashlight taped to gun barrel
 - Butterfly Knives
 - Knuckle rings
 - Nun-Chakus



- Allowances
 - Silencers (must apply in advance and get pre-purchase entry on WBK)



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Sport Shooting – Basic Knowledge Training Legal/Penal Code – – Federal & Local Aspects

 Sentence 1-5 years (in severe cases 10 years) for illegal possession, purchase, sale, production, and/or repair of illegal firearms. This includes:

- Unregistered firearms
- \circ War trophies
- Full automatic guns
- \circ Conversion of guns into full automatic capability



- Up to three years for giving unauthorized access to firearms or ammo.
- Minimum 1 year sentence for violations of the weapons of war act, (i.e. possession of military full automatic guns, military ammo, armor piercing ammo, tracers, grenades, etc.)

• Loss of *Waffenbesitzkarte* and ammo permits after violations of the *WaffG*, or severe violations of other laws and regulations, (i.e. DUI/DWI, violence, etc.) that might show the individual's inability to handle firearms and ammo safely, reliably, and legally



U.S. Forces Hunting, Fishing, and Sport Shooting Program



Sport Shooting – Basic Knowledge Training

Handling of Firearms and Ammunition

Notwehr / Notstand



U.S. Forces Hunting, Fishing, and Sport Shooting Program



Sport Shooting – Basic Knowledge Training Notwehr / Notstand

EMERGENCY SELF DEFENSE NOTWEHR

Notwehr ist die Verteidigung, die erforderlich ist, um einen gegenwaertigen, rechtswidrigen Angriff von sich oder einem anderen abzuwehren.

Self defense is the defense, that is required to repulse a ongoing, unlawful attack from yourself or someone else.

- **DEFENSE** only against attack, no precaution.
- **REQUIRED** only the response that will stop the attack, no overreaction
- **ONGOING** just happening, no self defense before or after attack
- UNLAWFUL- against the law
- ATTACK maybe verbal or physical, with or w/o weapons

The lowest level response to an attack is to get out of the way of an attack



U.S. Forces Hunting, Fishing, and Sport Shooting Program



Sport Shooting – Basic Knowledge Training Notwehr / Notstand

EMERGENCY SITUATION

Notstand

Protects the personal legal rights guaranteed in constitution:

- Life
- Freedom
- Property
- Honor

A true emergency allows someone to violate one of these basic rights to save a higher valued legal right.

- Break into a locked car to save a child's life during summer heat.
- Break into a locked mountain cabin to save your own life.



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Sport Shooting – Basic Knowledge Training Notwehr / Notstand

TWO TYPES OF EMERGENCY

Rechtfertigender Justifiable Entschuldigender Excusable

Life Freedom Property Honor Life Freedom

You are EXCUSED if you violate someone's right to life/freedom, by securing your own, next of kin right of freedom/life (immediate family).



U.S. Forces Hunting, Fishing, and Sport Shooting Program



Sport Shooting – Basic Knowledge Training Notwehr / Notstand

Self Defense and Emergency

Firearms are always the very last option!

You shoot to stop – NOT to kill!

Shoot or don't shoot – you'll always be wrong!

German law requires:

Prior to using a firearm in defense you have to warn the attacker verbally and fire a warning shot if possible.



U.S. Forces Hunting, Fishing, and Sport Shooting Program



End Of Brief

Installation Management Command



"Sustain, Support and Defend"