

EMERGENCY AMMUNITION

CAUTION: Authority figures view the private ownership of firearms dimly. For example, on Dec. 29th, 1999, three days before Y2K, over 40 police illegally raided the Ark Two shelter in Canada seeking firearms and explosives. Even though none were located (the shelter has NEVER held any), the authorities welded the shelter shut, and after 7 years, continues to deny the owners access to their property. As another example, on Sep. 8th, 2005, immediately after Hurricane Katrina; the mayor and chief of police of New Orleans illegally ordered members of the Police and National Guard to go door-to-door (especially to those homes thought to have "safe-room" shelters), and at GUNPOINT confiscate all private legally owned firearms. Two years later, and in violation of court orders, those confiscated firearms, which include valuable portions of antique collections and works of gunmakers art purchased purely for their speculative value, still have NOT been returned to their rightful owners.

None the less, firearms are indeed useful tools. This is because in a severe disaster, it may be desirable to use a firearm to humanely "put down" animals. As ammunition acquisition may be difficult during an emergency, it is sensible to stockpile a small quantity beforehand. Even if you personally do not own a firearm, it is probable that a neighbor may own one for which you could supply the ammunition. Besides, ammunition makes good barter when you can't reach an ATM (trading bullets for beans).

The most likely firearms you may encounter are probably the 12 gage shotgun and the 9mm automatic pistol. These firearms will probably already be loaded with ammunition, or ammunition for them can be readily acquired. On the other hand, the next most likely firearms you may encounter, the .22 Long Rifle rifle, .223 Remington rifle, .30-06 Springfield rifle, and the .38 Smith & Wesson Special revolver, will probably be in storage WITHOUT any ammunition. All four of these firearms are extremely useful for hunting, humane euthanasia, and deterrence. It is therefore a good idea to have one box of ammunition for each. As you may not know the quality of the encountered firearm, you should stock ammunition that is suitable for poor firearms. This specifically means: No MAGNUM or +P loads (these will over-stress compact, cheap, or worn-out firearms), and No MILITARY ISSUE ammunition (these will over-stress many civilian firearms).

Suggested ammunition to stockpile is:

- .22 Long Rifle = 50 round box, 38 grain Subsonic Hollow Point
= Quieter "small game" bullet, that's safe in older tubular magazine rifles
(example: Remington Subsonic [SUB22HP])
- .223 Remington = 20 round box, 55 grain "controlled-expansion"
= Good "medium game" bullet, that's safe in slow-twist rifles
(example: Remington Core-Lokt [R223R1])
- .30-06 Springfield = 20 round box, 165 grain "controlled-expansion"
= Good "large game" bullet, that's safe in military surplus firearms
(example: Remington Core-Lokt [R3006B])
- .38 Smith & Wesson Special = 20 round box, 110 grain Jacketed Hollow Point
= Good "defensive" bullet, that's safe in light-framed revolvers
(example: Federal Premium Personal Defense [PD38HS3H H])

TAB F SECTION 20
GUIDELINES FOR HUMANE EUTHANASIA OF ANIMALS

Since most physical methods involve trauma, there is inherent risk for animals and humans. Extreme care and caution should be used. Skill and experience of personnel is essential. If the method is not performed correctly, animals and personnel may be injured. Inexperienced persons should be trained by experienced persons and should practice on carcasses or anesthetized animals to be euthanized until they are proficient in performing the method properly and humanely. When done appropriately, the panel considers most physical methods conditionally acceptable for euthanasia.

Penetrating captive bolt

A penetrating captive bolt is used for euthanasia of ruminants, horses, swine, rabbits, and dogs.⁸ Its mode of action is concussion and trauma to the cerebral hemisphere and brainstem.^{9,10} Captive bolt guns are powered by gunpowder or compressed air and must provide sufficient energy to penetrate the skull of the species on which they are being used.⁹ Adequate restraint is important to ensure proper placement of the captive bolt. A cerebral hemisphere and the brainstem must be sufficiently disrupted by the projectile to induce sudden loss of consciousness and subsequent death. Accurate placement of captive bolts for various species has been described.⁹⁻¹² A multiple projectile has been suggested as a more effective technique, especially for large cattle.⁹

A nonpenetrating captive bolt only stuns animals and should not be used as a sole means of euthanasia.

Advantage—The penetrating captive bolt is an effective method of euthanasia for use on the farm when use of drugs is inappropriate.

Disadvantages—(1) It is aesthetically displeasing. (2) Death may not occur if equipment is not maintained and used properly.

Recommendations—Use of the penetrating captive bolt is an acceptable and practical method of euthanasia for horses, ruminants, and swine. It is conditionally acceptable in other appropriate species. The nonpenetrating captive bolt must not be used as a sole method of euthanasia.

Gunshot

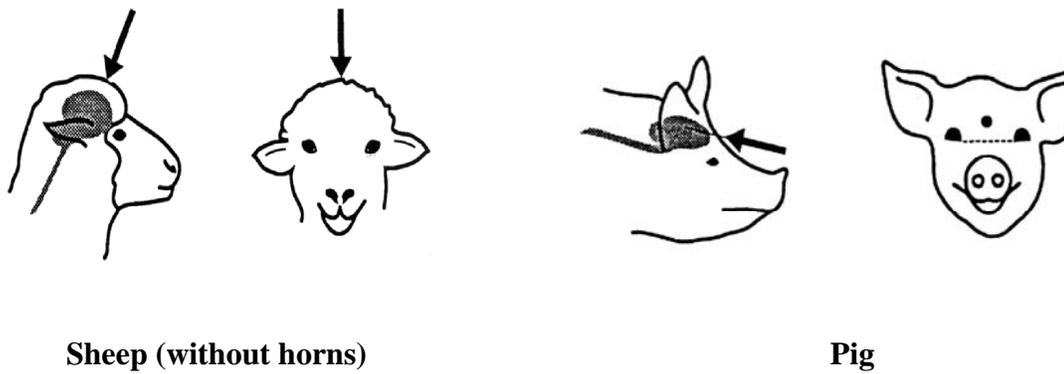
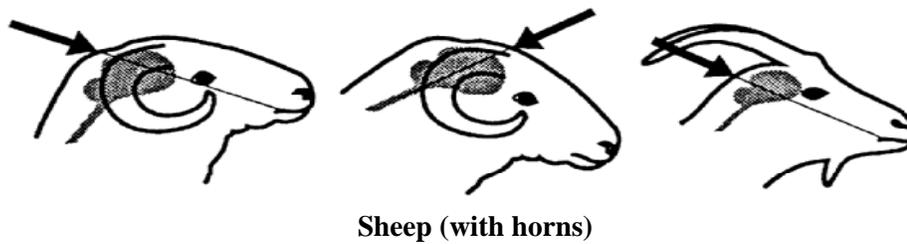
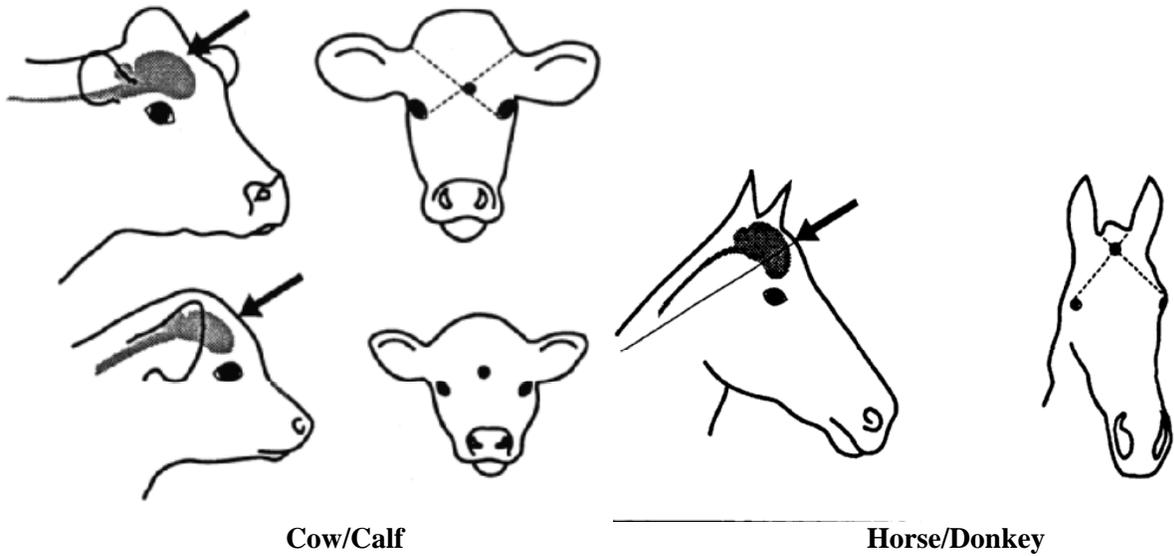
A properly placed gunshot can cause immediate insensibility and humane death. In some circumstances, a gunshot may be the only practical method of euthanasia. Shooting should only be performed by highly skilled personnel trained in the use of firearms and only in jurisdictions that allow for legal firearm use. Personnel, public, and nearby animal safety should be considered. The procedure should be performed outdoors and away from public access.

For use of a gunshot to the head as a method of euthanasia in captive animals, the firearm should be aimed so that the projectile enters the brain, causing instant loss of consciousness.^{3,12-14} This must take into account differences in brain position and skull conformation between species, as well as the energy requirement for skull bone and sinus penetration.^{9,15} Accurate targeting for a gunshot to the head in various species has been described.^{14,16-19} For wildlife and other freely roaming animals, the preferred target area should be the head. The appropriate firearm should be selected for the situation, with the goal being penetration and destruction of brain tissue without emergence from the contralateral side of the head.²⁰ A gunshot to the heart or neck does not immediately render animals unconscious and thus is not considered to meet the panel's definition of euthanasia.²¹

Advantages—(1) Loss of consciousness is instantaneous if the projectile destroys most of the brain. (2) Given the need to minimize stress induced by handling and human contact, gunshot may at times be the most practical and logical method of euthanasia of wild or free-ranging species.

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GUIDELINES FOR HUMANE EUTHANASIA OF ANIMALS

CORRECT LOCATION FOR EUTHANASIA OF LIVESTOCK WITH A FIREARM OR CAPTIVE BOLT GUN
(Figures reprinted from Can Vet J 1991; 32: 724-726 with the permission of the
Canadian Veterinary Medical Association)



12 Gauge Direct Impact Munitions Operational Range Chart (Yards)

