STC Course Certification Lesson Plan

| Course Name: Basic Handgun Training | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | |
| Course Hours:8 | Min Class Size: 6 | | | | |
| | Max Class Size: 14 | | | | |
| Course Summary: (Brief description of the course) | | | | | |
| This course will provide probation officers with the basic skills semi-automatic duty pistol. The course will review the rules at care required to carry a duty weapon. The training will instill b fundamentals, and an introduction handgun tactics. During this | nd responsibilities concerning the use of a firearm and the asic firearms handling skills, range safety, marksmanship | | | | |
| marksmanship fundamentals, while adding additional skills of clearing common weapon malfunctions, and follow through. T dry and live fire drills. | presentation from the holster, loading and unloading, | | | | |
| Performance Objectives: (What the trainees will be ab | ole to do at the conclusion of the course.) | | | | |
| Trainees will be able to demonstrate safe and effective and effective and effective are safe. | · | | | | |
| Trainees will be able to use the basic firearms fundamentals to accurately engage a presented target | | | | | |
| from the holster or out the of holster under time of | | | | | |
| Trainees will be able to safely administratively load and unload their firearm | | | | | |
| Trainees will be able to complete an emergency and/or tactical reload under time constraints | | | | | |
| T 100 11 0 CT CT T 17 16 T | | | | | |
| Justification for Class Size Less than 16: In order to safely and effectively provide instruction to the trainees, no more than 14 students should be enrolled in this class at a time. | | | | | |
| tramees, no more than 14 students should be enroned | in this class at a time. | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| If testing is required, check applicable tests. | | | | | |
| Pre-Post Test Final Examination True/False Multiple Choice (Job K | Performance (Behavior Skills) nowledge) Written Skills (Essay) | | | | |

Lesson Plan: Best practices indicate detailed lesson plans enhance the development and delivery of training. Lesson plans help ensure quality training delivery by providing detailed information about the delivery of instructional objectives, instructional methodology, testing, and classroom activities. Furthermore, lesson plans provide written documentation of training. The lesson plan must be in such detail that a substitute instructor with requisite knowledge of the subject could teach from the lesson plan without contacting the instructor for clarification.

> Room Set-Up:

(Describe below how the classroom needs to be set up (e.g., classroom style, small group, theater, etc.).)

- 1. Outdoor range that is designed to have multiple shooters on the line at a time.
- 2. Tables and chairs for lecture

> Instructor Material(s)/Equipment Needed:

(Indicate below all material and equipment needed, including handouts and reference material for the class or module.)

- I. Targets (3 per student)
- 2. Masking Tape
- 3. Black sharpie (I per instructor)
- 4. Staple gun and staples
- 5. Target stands
- 6. Target backers
- 7. Ammunition (300 rounds per student)
- 8. Trainees and Instructors: Eyes/Ears, duty gear/vest, duty weapon and backup weapon
- 9. Water
- 10. First-aid kit

> Time for Each Section or Exercise/Activity:

(In the "Training Agenda" below, specify the beginning and end time or amount of time needed for each exercise/activity, section, or topic.)

0800-0830: Introduction

0830-0945: Firearm fundamentals

0945-1000: Break

1000-1200: Presentation from the holster

1200-1300: Lunch

1300-1315: Review & Safety

1315-1345: Carry/Ready/Resting Position

1345-1430: Reloads

1430-1445: Break

1445-1640: Cont....Reloads

1640-1700: Discussion, Evaluations and clean up

Trainer's Speaking Notes: (per section)

(Include below any notes to remind the trainer of anything pertinent in that section. This may include key concepts, targeted responses, activity instructions, etc. It is not necessary to capture everything the instructor will say, for example, stories drawn from the instructor's own experience to illustrate or underscore a key concept would not necessarily be included. This should be written to a level that a person that is familiar with the content and course could step in and complete the training.)

I. Introduction:

- Review of the Course Outline & Objectives
- Conduct safety briefing to include:
 - a. Four cardinal rules of firearms safety
 - b. Hot brass procedure
 - c. Emergency medical plan

d. Range instructions

- I. Safe weapon handling on the range (only handle firearm at the direction/supervision of the firearms instructor, locations weapons can be out of the holster; safety table or down range while on the firing line)
- 2. No bending down to pick up equipment on the firing line until instructed to do so.
- 3. No walking off the firing line until instructed to do so.
- e. Cold/Hot Range procedures
- f. Ensure that locations of the first aid kit and AED are known to all participants.
- g. Cell phone rule

2. Firearm Fundamentals

- Shot placement

- a. Cranial-Ocular Cavity
- b. Thoracic Cavity
- c. Pelvic Girdle

Stance (modern isosceles vs weaver)

- a. Stable platform
- b. Fight stance allows for movement and more advanced skills

- Grip

a. Firm two handed grip, push-pull; 360 degree coverage (related to physics); thumbs forward grip.

- Sight Alignment

- a. Front sight is vertically and horizontally centered between the rear sights (equal height, equal light)
- b. Focus on the front sight (camera description)

- Sight Picture

a. Placement of the front sight on the target where you want your round to impact

- Trigger Control

- a. Slow, steady press rearward with the trigger finger; surprise break
- b. Trap finger to the rear until sights are aligned after recoil
- c. Only bring the finger forward until the Sear resets (no slapping the trigger)

3. Five Count Presentation from the Holster

- Count I(Grab): Primary side hand obtains a high tang grip on the pistol simultaneously removing retention, while the support side hand simultaneously comes up to the chest.
- Count 2 (Clear): Draw weapon firmly from holster just to point of clearing top of holster, muzzle pointed down towards the holster, trigger finger off trigger indexed down frame of weapon.
- Count 3 (Click or Drive): Pivot weapon towards target, using your thumb to can't the gun slightly (this
 allows the gun to be fired in the position without creating a malfunction; pistol barrel will be parallel to
 the ground)

- Count 4 (Smack): Pistol moves towards the center of the chest, muzzle remains pointed down range, support side hand comes together obtaining a firing grip (high compressed ready)
- Count 5 (Drive): press the pistol out toward the target, obtaining proper sight alignment and sight picture, making the decision to shoot or no shoot.

Dry Practice, skill demonstration, remediation

- 1. 10 solid 5-count presentations with escalating pace
- 2. Heads up, eyes focused on target not weapon or holster
- 3. Individual assessment and coaching by instructors

Live fire Drills

- 1. 3 mags with 3 rounds each
- 2. 5-count presentation with failure drill from 5 yard line
- 3. Holster an empty weapon
- 4. Repeat x 3

4. Carry/Ready/Resting Positions (Weapon Positioning)

Demonstrate and have officer practice the following;

- a. Low Ready
- b. High Ready
- c. SUL weapon position

5. Reloads

- Administrative loading and unloading
 - a. Out of the holster: draw firearm out of the holster with 5 count presentation (present to the ready), bring weapon back into your workspace (count 4), remove your support side hand and slightly cant the gun so you can see the magazine well, press the magazine release, catching the magazine in you support side hand, stow the magazine in a pocket or waistband (partially depleted magazines to do go back in your magazine pouch), obtain a new magazine, and insert it into the gun.
 - b. In the holster: Press the magazine release, remove the magazine and insert a new magazine. Top off the partially depleted magazine if needed.
- Emergency Reloads (two methods, but fundamentals are the same): An emergency reload is required when the handgun has completely run out of ammunition and the slide locks back to the rear.
 - a. Bring the weapon into your workspace while simultaneously pressing the magazine release allowing the empty magazine to drop on the ground.
 - b. As your support side hand comes off the gun, properly index and obtain a fresh magazine (leading with the index finger) inserting it into the magazine well.
 - c. Vigorously rack the slide, inserting a new round in the chamber
 - d. Get the gun back up on target and determine if the threat is still there.
 - e. Another method is to strip the magazine out of the gun with your support side hand, as you are bringing the gun into your workspace. This is one fluid motion, and mitigates the issue of your magazine not falling

out of your gun when you press the magazine release (the magazine may not always fall 100% of the time so stripping the magazine out with your support side hand works 100% of the time).

- Tactical Reloads (two methods): A tactical reload is completed during a lull in the action, is usually conducted from behind cover, and is used to replace a partially depleted magazine with a full magazine in the weapon.
 - a. Traditional Tactical Reload
 - I. Bring weapon into your workspace
 - 2. Obtain a fresh magazine with your support side hand
 - 3. Press mag release with your primary side thumb
 - 4. Drop the partially depleted magazine into your support side hand, which is also holding the full magazine.
 - 5. Insert the full magazine into the magazine well
 - 6. Stow the partially depleted magazine in a pocket or waistband
 - 7. Get the weapon back on target and assess the threat
 - b. Reload with Retention (Modern Tactical Reload)
 - I. Bring weapon into your workspace
 - 2. Press the magazine release with your primary side thumb, releasing the partial magazine into your support side hand
 - 3. Stow the partially depleted magazine in a pocket or waistband
 - 4. Obtaining a fresh magazine with your support side hand
 - 5. Properly seat the magazine into the weapon
 - 6. Get the weapon back on target and assess the threat

6. Discussion, Evaluations, Clean-up

> Handout/Classroom Materials:

(The distribution of handouts and classroom materials should be noted in the section of the lesson plans where the distribution occurs.)

N/A

> Testing Type and Description of BST/WST completion (if applicable):

(The type of test(s) to be given in the class or module; i.e., Multiple Choice Test (MCT), Job Knowledge Test (JKT), Behavior Skills Test (BST), and Written Skills Test (WST). Describe in writing each BST and WST to be completed in the class or module. This can be attached to the lesson plan as a handout and labeled appropriately as to when to administer it.)

N/A

| Training Agenda Day 1 | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|---|--|---------------|
| Time Begin | Time End | Subject or Topic | Select one or more Lecture Group /Discussion Demonstration Group Exercise Audio/Video Clip Trainee Practice Role Play Evaluation | Instructor(s) |
| 0800 | 0830 | Introduction - Review class schedule - Four firearm safety rules - Range Rules - Range Safety Briefing | Lecture Demonstration | |
| 0830 | 0945 | Firearm Fundamentals - Stance - Grip - Sight Alignment - Sight Picture - Trigger Control - Follow Through | Lecture Demonstration Dry Practice Live Fire Drills | |
| 0945 | 1000 | Break | | |
| 1000 | 1200 | Presentation from the Holster - Five Count Presentation | Lecture Demonstration Dry Practice Live Fire Drills | |
| 1200 | 1300 | Lunch | | |
| 1300 | 1315 | Review & Safety | Lecture | |
| 1315 | 1345 | Weapon Positioning -Low Ready -High Ready -SUL | Lecture Demonstration Dry Practice | |
| 1345 | 1430 | Reloads - Emergency - Tactical (Traditional & Modern) | Lecture Demonstration Dry Practice Live Fire Drills | |
| 1430 | 1445 | Break | | |

| 1445 | 1640 | ContReloads - Emergency - Tactical (Traditional & Modern) | Lecture Demonstration Dry Practice Live Fire Drills |
|------|------|---|---|
| 1640 | 1700 | Discussion, evaluation, and clean up | Lecture Demonstration Dry Practice Live Fire Drills |