

STC Course Certification Lesson Plan

Course Name: Intermediate Handgun		
Course Hours: 8	Min Class Size: 6	
Max Class Size: 14		
<p>Course Summary: <i>(Brief description of the course)</i> This course will provide probation officers with the basic skills, training and knowledge to safely and effectively utilize a semi-automatic duty pistol. The course will review the rules and responsibilities concerning the use of a firearm and the care required to carry a duty weapon. The training will instill basic firearms handling skills, range safety, marksmanship fundamentals, and an introduction to tactical movement, shooting platforms and bilateral shooting. During this training officers will focus on perfecting the basic marksmanship fundamentals, while adding additional skills of: presentation from the holster, loading and unloading, clearing common weapon malfunctions, and follow through, movement off the line, forward, backward, left and right, angled advanced and retreat, shooting platforms, bilateral shooting, and target diagnosis. This course consists of lecture, instructor demonstration, and dry and live fire drills.</p>		
<p>Performance Objectives: <i>(What the trainees will be able to do at the conclusion of the course.)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trainees will be able to demonstrate safe and effective weapon handling • 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 constraints • 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 • Trainees will demonstrate the ability to clear 3 types of weapon malfunctions under time constraints. • Trainees will demonstrate how to effectively complete an after action (scan and assess) sequence after each drill cycle • Trainees will demonstrate proficiency in basic movement off the line of attack • Trainees will demonstrate basic forward, backward, left and right movement • Trainees will demonstrate movements associated with angled advance and retreat • Trainees will show proficiency in shooting from two platforms - one and two knees • Trainees will demonstrate the ability to shoot bilaterally • Trainees will be able to use basic target diagnosis to identify and correct any shooting deficiencies 		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>If testing is required, check applicable tests.</p>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Post Test <input type="checkbox"/> True/False	<input type="checkbox"/> Final Examination <input type="checkbox"/> Multiple Choice (Job Knowledge)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Performance (Behavior Skills) <input type="checkbox"/> 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.)

1. Targets (3 per student)
2. Masking Tape
3. Black sharpie (1 per instructor)
4. Staple gun and staples
5. Target stands
6. Target backers
7. Ammunition (300 rounds per student)
8. Dummy rounds
9. Trainees and Instructors: Eyes/Ears, duty gear/vest, duty weapon and backup weapon
10. Water
11. 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.)

0800-0820: Introduction

0820-0845: Warm-up shoot with sight alignment and trigger control

0845-0910: Footwork Review

0910-0950: After Action Procedure and Drill

0950-1010: Movement: off the line, forward, backward, left and right

1010-1045: Angled advance and retreat

1045-1230: Malfunction Overview and Malfunction Clearing Type 1, 2, & 3

1230-1330: Lunch

1330-1430: Review of Mornings range

1430-1530: Shooting platforms

1530-1630: Bilateral Shooting

1630-1645: Target Diagnosis

1645-1700: 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**
- **Conduct safety briefing to include:**
 1. Four cardinal rules of firearms safety
 2. Hot brass procedure

3. Emergency medical plan
4. Range instructions
 - a. 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)
 - b. No bending down to pick up equipment on the firing line until instructed to do so.
 - c. No walking off the firing line until instructed to do so.
5. Cold/Hot Range procedures
6. Ensure that locations of the first aid kit and AED are known to all participants.
7. Cell phone rule

I. Malfunction Overview and Malfunction Clearing Type I

0900-0950: Lecture, demonstration, live practice

Overview:

Malfunction has occurred when the trigger is pressed and a loaded firearm does not discharge
Causes of malfunctions: Improper loading (magazine not seated,) improper gun handling techniques (limp wrist absorbing recoil, weak grip) and ammunition failure (moist, damaged, bad primer.)

Type I Malfunction:

When the gun is loaded, the slide is forward, the trigger is pressed, and firearm does not discharge.

Procedure:

1. LOOK AND MOVE: Trigger finger indexes to the slide while the officer cants the gun upward to observe the ejection port. Diagnose Type I malfunction by observing slide is forward.
2. TAP: Firmly on the bottom of the magazine with the heel of your support side hand.
3. RACK: The slide, allowing your support side and come off and slap your shoulder. This ensures you are getting full power out of the recoil spring.
4. ASSESS: the threat by re-acquiring your shooting grip and sight picture. If there is still a threat, re-engage the threat. If not, then scan for other possible threats.

II. Malfunction Clearing Type 2

0950-1010: Lecture, demonstration

Type 2 Malfunction: When the gun is fired and fails to eject spent brass properly, "Brass High."

Procedure:

LOOK AND MOVE: Trigger finger indexes to the slide while the officer cants the gun upward to observe the ejection port. Diagnose Type 2 malfunction by observing a spent casing partial in the action and sticking out of the ejection port. Also known as a "Stove Pipe" or "Brass High." When the trigger is pressed it will feel "mushy."

Clearing procedure same as Type I.

III. Malfunction Clearing Type 3

1010-1120: Lecture, demonstration, practice

Type 3 Malfunction: When the gun is fired and fails to eject spent brass properly, "Brass Low" or "Double Feed."

Procedure:

1. LOOK AND MOVE: Trigger finger indexes to the slide while the officer cants the gun upward to observe the ejection port. Diagnose Type 3 malfunction by observing two rounds stuck in the action. Also called a "Double Feed" or "Brass Low."
2. LOCK: the slide to the rear.
3. STRIP: your magazine from the gun.
4. RACK RACK RACK: your slide vigorously three times. Each time pulling the slide to the rear and pushing it forward while canting the gun toward the ejection port. The purpose is to remove the cartridge that is stuck in the chamber.
5. INSERT: a fresh magazine.
6. RACK: the slide to chamber a fresh round.
7. ASSESS: the threat and respond accordingly.

ALTERNATIVELY: Most magazines will drop free if the shooter is capable of depressing the magazine release while racking the slide vigorously. In that case the procedure is look and move, depress magazine release while rack rack rack, insert, rack, reassess.

IV. After Action Procedure and Drill

1120-1200: Lecture, demonstration, practice

Purpose:

After action is a critical component of tactical shooting in that a single threat or single direction of threat cannot be assumed.

Procedure:

Finish course of fire and then:

1. Follow target to the ground
2. Scan left and right
3. Bring weapon to sul and check over primary side shoulder ("check your six")
4. Keep weapon at sul, take one step back with support side foot, check "your other six"
5. Come back to target and reassess.
6. Bring weapon to high compressed ready (count 4) evaluate weapon status.
7. Holster "reluctantly."

NB: Do not complete an after-action drill if your weapon is empty or has malfunctioned, reload/clear malfunction, and then do after action procedure. These drills require shooter to be THINKING.

V. Movement of the line of Attack:

1300-1325- Lecture, Terminology, Demonstration

Lateral Movement

1. Move out of the line of fire or attack. Must be built into all firearms training courses. (Move off the line of attack)
2. Movement consisting of one body width, does not require large lateral steps.

3. Move, engage the threat.

VI. Movement Forward, Backward, Left and Right:

1325-1350- Lecture, Terminology, Demonstration

Movement Left and/or Right

1. Basic movement begins with lateral movement, left or right, advancing from there.
2. Lateral step left or right, as the gun comes out of the holster, in a 5 point presentation, as previously taught.
 - a. Lateral step mirrors the movement taught in defensive tactics, driving off of the ball of the foot in the direction the shooter intends on moving, trailing with the other foot, always returning to the proper shooting stance.

Movement Forward

1. Basic movement begins by stepping forward with the forward foot, trailing with the rear foot, returning to the proper shooting stance.

Movement Backward

1. Basic movement begins by stepping back with rear foot, trailing with the forward foot, returning to the proper shooting stance.

1350-1400 BREAK

VII. Movement Angled – Advance and Retreat

1400-1430- Lecture, Terminology, Demonstration

Angled Advance

1. For advancing, shooter will move forward, at a 45 degree angle, right, either keeping the weapon pointed at the designated target, at the low ready, or in the SUL position, always stepping heel to toe. Once angled advancement is halted, shooter will return to the proper shooting stance.
2. For advancing, shooter will move forward, at a 45 degree angle, left, keeping the weapon pointed at the designated target, at the low ready, or in the SUL position, stepping heel to toe. Once angled advancement is halted, shooter will return to the proper shooting stance.

Angled Retreat

1. For retreating, shooter will move backward, at a 45 degree angle, right, keeping the weapon pointed at the designated target, at the low ready, or in the SUL position, stepping toe to heel. Once angled retreat is halted, shooter will return to the proper shooting stance.
2. For retreating, shooter will move backward, at a 45 degree angle, left, keeping the weapon pointed at the designated target, at the low ready, or in the SUL position, stepping toe to heel. Once angled retreat is halted, shooter will return to the proper shooting stance.

VIII. Shooting Platforms

1430-1515- Lecture, Terminology, Demonstration

Kneeling positions

1. One knee

- a. For single knee platforms, either on the left or right knee, can be dictated based on the circumstances and possible cover available.
 - b. For shooting on the right knee, the shooter will place the right knee on the ground, providing a base platform. The left leg will be bent at a 45 degree angle, with the left foot on the ground, adding further stability for the shooter. The shooter will utilize this platform either for shooting from cover or in the open.
 - c. For shooting on the left knee, the shooter will place the left knee on the ground, providing a base platform. The right leg will be bent at a 45 degree angle, with the right foot on the ground, adding further stability for the shooter. The shooter will utilize this platform either for shooting from cover or in the open
2. Two knees
 - a. For double knee platforms, the position can be dictated based on the circumstances and possible cover available.
 - b. For shooting on both knees, shooter will have both knees on the ground, slightly apart. Shooter will sit back on his/her heels, using this as the base platform either for shooting from cover or in the open.

(Shooting, utilizing cover and concealment to be covered on day 3, in Section 10.2)

Prone Shooting– verbal description and demonstration only

1515-1525 BREAK

IX. Bilateral Shooting

1525-1600- Lecture, Terminology, Demonstration

Thumb Transition Method:

1. When transitioning to the support side, utilizing the thumb transition technique, the shooter will drop the primary side thumb, moving it under and around the tang, repositioning the thumb on the opposite side of the slide.
2. Shooter will then drop the support side thumb, moving it under and around the tang, repositioning the thumb on the opposite side of the slide, as well.
3. Shooter will then index the weapon with the support side hand,
4. Shooter will adjust his/her grip on the weapon, establishing the proper grip on the frame of the pistol with the support side hand.

Pancake Transition Method:

1. When transitioning to the support side, the shooter will release the grasp from the pistol's frame, maintaining contact with the weapon between the palms of both hands. At this point, all fingers should be indexed, and facing forward.
2. Shooter will transition into a support side grip of the pistol, moving the support side thumb around the tang.
3. Shooter will then index the weapon with the support side hand,
4. Shooter will adjust his/her grip on the weapon, establishing the proper grip on the frame of the pistol with the support side hand.

X. Target Diagnosis

1600-1630- Lecture, Terminology, Demonstration

1. In most cases, watching the student as they fire and viewing the target after firing should confirm things you saw the shooter do while firing.
2. Target diagnosis can provide strong indications or likely reason for that particular group. Keep in mind; this is in no way all-inclusive.
3. Almost all of these problems can be diagnosed and corrected by Dry-Practice.
4. Handspan- Proper size group, centered in the Thoracic Cavity and can be covered with your open hand. Correct balance of speed and accuracy.
5. Group to Large- Shooting to fast, may be sacrificing accuracy for speed.
6. Group Centered but Large- Shooter failing to focus on front sight. They are either looking over the weapon at the target or looking through the sights and focusing their eye on the target. Emphasis sight alignment with the shooter.
7. Group High- Handspan size but too high on target. Improper sight alignment or tip of the front sight is higher than the rear sight, instead of being level. (make sure the tip of front sight is level with rear sight and has equal space on each side. Another cause improper point of aim (shooter aiming too high in the Thoracic Cavity)
8. Group Left- Often improper placement of trigger finger, for right handed shooter, too little of the finger on the trigger and the weapon is being pushed to the left. Left handed shooter, can be caused by too much trigger on the trigger and the weapon is being pulled left. May also be flinching.
9. Group Right- Often improper placement of trigger finger, for right handed shooter, too much finger is on the trigger, weapon being pulled right. For left handed shooter, too little finger on the trigger, weapon being pushed to the right. May also be flinching.
10. Group Moderately Low- Normally rushing the trigger press. (have shooter work on getting a surprise break)
11. Group Very Low- Groups very low and to one side caused by slapping the trigger and flinching. Shooter tries to fire at a particular moment rather than wait for a surprise break, they flinch and push the muzzle downward just as the shot is fired. Also can be caused by over gripping the weapon while pressing the trigger.

XI. Discussion, Evaluations, Clean-up

1630-1700- Lecture, Terminology, Demonstration

➤ Handout/Classroom Materials:

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

➤ **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.)

Training Agenda Day 1				
Time Begin	Time End	Subject or Topic	<i>Select one or more</i> Lecture Group /Discussion Demonstration Group Exercise Audio/Video Clip Trainee Practice Role Play Evaluation	Instructor(s)
0800	0845	<i>Introduction</i> - Review class schedule - Four firearm safety rules - Range Rules - Range Safety Briefing	<i>Lecture Demonstration</i>	
0845	0900	<i>Break</i>		
0900	0950	<i>Malfunction Overview and Malfunction Clearing Type 1</i>	<i>Lecture Demonstration Dry Practice Live Fire Drills</i>	
0950	1010	<i>Malfunction Clearing Type 2</i>		
1010	1120	<i>Malfunction Clearing Type 3</i>	<i>Lecture Demonstration Dry Practice Live Fire Drills</i>	
1120	1200	<i>After Action Procedure and Drill</i>		
1200	1300	<i>Lunch</i>		
1300	1325	<i>Movement off the line of attack</i> -lateral movement	<i>Lecture Demonstration Dry Practice Live Fire Drills</i>	
1325	1350	<i>Movement</i> -Movement forward -Movement backward -Movement left -Movement right	<i>Lecture Demonstration Dry Practice Live Fire Drills</i>	
1350	1400	<i>Break</i>		
1400	1430	<i>Movement Angled</i> -Advance movement -Retreat movement	<i>Lecture Demonstration Dry Practice Live Fire Drills</i>	
1430	1515	<i>Shooting Platforms</i> -Kneeling (one knee) -Kneeling (two knees)	<i>Lecture Demonstration Dry Practice Live Fire Drills</i>	

1515	1525	<i>Break</i>		
1525	1600	<i>Bilateral Shooting</i> <i>-Thumb transition method</i> <i>-Pancake transition method</i>	<i>Lecture</i> <i>Demonstration</i> <i>Dry Practice</i> <i>Live Fire Drills</i>	
1600	1630	<i>Target Diagnosis</i> <i>-Handspan</i> <i>-Group too large</i> <i>-Group Centered, but large</i> <i>-Group high</i> <i>-Group left</i> <i>-Group right</i> <i>-Group moderately low</i> <i>Group very low</i>	<i>Lecture</i> <i>Demonstration</i>	
1630	1700	<i>Discussion, evaluation, and clean up</i>	<i>Lecture</i>	