

FIREARMS TRAINING

Glock Pistol Transition and Qualification

Lesson Plan

December 14, 2019- Fairfield Range
January 3, 2020- Fairfield Range

Registration:

- A. Students will be given new pistols, ammunition and complete Firearms Instruction/Qualification forms including pistol information and transition information if applicable.
- B. Instructors will discuss Range Safety. Four Basic Range Safety Rules:
 - 1. All pistols are considered loaded.
 - 2. Keep your finger OFF the trigger until ready to fire.
 - 3. Never point the pistol at anything you don't intend to shoot.
 - 4. Beware of your backstop and beyond.
- C. Instructors will discuss differences between Glock G22/23 and G17/19 Gen 5 MOS Pistols.
- D. Instructors will discuss differences in Safariland holsters, old vs new.
- E. Discuss reasons for going back to 9mm Luger cartridge.

Pistol Familiarization:

- A. Exercise will start with a pistol inspection. Ensure all pistols are UNLOADED and the magazines are removed.
- B. Glock pistol nomenclature and accessories.
- C. Maintenance, pistol disassembly, assembly and function check.
- D. Pistol function, cycle of operation and causes of malfunction.
- E. Lecture: Discuss grip panels and differences in each.
- F. Lecture: Load and unload / reload and malfunctions.
- G. Lecture: Glock does NOT have a magazine disconnect!!!
- H. Lecture: Dangers of holding hand over ejection port when unloading pistol.
- I. Demonstrate the mounting of the TLR-1 light.
- J. Discuss MOS feature and requirement for new holsters.

Dry Fire Exercise:

- A. Exercise will start with a pistol inspection. Ensure all pistols are UNLOADED and the magazines are removed..
- B. Each student will stand on firing line and cycle action.
- C. Each student will hold the pistol in the low ready position.
- D. On each threat command the student will slowly raise the pistol, place their finger on the trigger and dry fire.
- E. Repeat at least 10 times.
- F. This exercise allows the student to become familiar with the new grip and student can select which panel they want to use.

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Shooting Drills: 5 Yard Line

- A. Each student will load three magazines full capacity, load-check chamber and holster.
- B. On the threat command student will draw pistol from holster and fire (1) full magazine into specified target. When slide locks back student will complete a magazine change, come to the low ready, survey threat and holster.
- C. Course of fire will be repeated two more times.
- D. Emphasis on holstering pistol with index finger OUT OF THE TRIGGER GUARD!!!

Out-of-Battery Reload Lecture and Drills:

- A. Discuss out-of-battery reloading.
- B. Student will load three magazines with (2) rounds each.
- B. Students will fire two rounds center mass, reload and continue firing through all three magazines.
- C. Emphasis on proper reloading procedures.

In-Battery Reload Lecture & Drills:

- A. Discuss in-battery reloading.
- B. Student will load three magazines (3 rounds, 2 rounds, 2 rounds).
- C. Student will load the (3 round) magazine, make pistol ready and holster pistol.
- D. On the threat command student will draw and fire (2) rounds into specified target-RELOAD-fire (2) rounds-RELOAD-fire (2) rounds.
- E. Student will come to low ready and holster pistol.
- F. Magazine will be loaded with (2) rounds each and drill will be repeated.

Draw and Fire Repetition Drills:

- A. Student will load three magazines to full capacity.
- B. Student will make pistol ready and holster pistol. Spare magazines will be attached to student in department approved magazine pouch.
- C. On the threat command student will draw pistol from holster and fire (2) rounds into specified target. Student will come to the low ready, survey the threat and holster pistol.
- D. Drill will be repeated as above until all rounds have been fired. Upon slide lock back student will complete a magazine change.
- E. Drill will be repeated until all rounds in three magazines have been fired.

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Shooting Drills: 10 Yard Line

- A. Load three magazines full capacity, make pistol ready, and holster.
- B. On the threat command student will draw pistol from holster, disengage safety, and fire (1) full magazine into specified target. When slide locks back student will complete a magazine change, come to the low ready, survey threat, engage safety, and holster.
- C. Course of fire will be repeated two more times.

Shooting Drills: 15 Yard Line

- A. Load three magazines full capacity, make pistol ready, and holster.
- B. On the threat command student will draw pistol from holster, disengage safety, and fire (1) full magazine into specified target. When slide locks back student will complete a magazine change, come to the low ready, survey threat, engage safety, and holster.
- C. Course of fire will be repeated two more times.

*These exercises are intended to teach and maintain proficiency in basic marksmanship skills. Items to be covered are grip, shooting platform, sight alignment, and trigger control.

Speed Drills (1 full magazine)(Full Body Target)

- A. Class forms two lines.
- B. The threat command will be the target advancing towards the student. The student will draw and double tap the target.
- C. Fastest with two hits advances to final.

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Pistol- Move and Shoot Drills (Six Full Body Targets) (Modified Rolling Thunder)

- A. Students will load three magazines to capacity.
- B. Students will form into a 4 or 5 person team. Each group will designate a leader. The leader will be responsible for the safety briefing and the conduct of their team.
- C. On the leaders command, the students will load with a full magazine.
- D. Students will form up in front of 6 silhouette targets.
- E. When ready and on the threat command, the first student will draw and fire one round into their target. After firing, the student will place their pistol on safe, holster and yell "Clear." The second student will draw and fire 1 round into their target, etc. The students are encouraged to change magazines as needed. One student will have to fire at two targets.
- F. When the leader has fired into their target, they will give the "All CLEAR" command. The team will then jog to cone and return to line changing positions. Drill will continue until all students have fired at all 5 positions. The clock will then stop with the final "All clear" command.
- G. No student can fire until the preceding student has holstered a safe pistol.
- H. If a student has a malfunction, they need to yell "COVER." The student will clear the malfunction and proceed to fire the course.
- I. Emphasis on proper handling of pistol, aiming, reloading under stress, and clearing of malfunctions. Repeat drill if time permits.

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PISTOL QUALIFICATION: One B-27 silhouette targets starting at the 3-yard range.

- A. Load three magazines with 11, 10, 9 rounds (Students instructed to reload as necessary to complete course). Check, chamber and load 11 round magazine. On the threat command, draw and fire 2 rounds left target, 2 rounds right target, 2 rounds left target. Take low ready position, survey threat and holster. Move to 5-yard range.
- B. On the threat command, draw and fire 2 rounds right target, 2 rounds left target, (reload needed) 2 rounds right target. Take low ready position, survey threat and holster. Move to 10-yard range.
- C. On the threat command, draw and fire 2 rounds right target, 2 rounds left target, 1 round headshot left target, 1 round headshot right target. Take low ready position, survey threat and holster.
- D. On the threat command, draw and fire 2 rounds left target (reload needed), 2 rounds right target, 1 round headshot right target, 1 round headshot left target. Take low ready position, survey threat and holster. Move to 15-yard line.
- E. On the threat command, draw your pistol, draw and fire 2 rounds center mass left target, 1 round headshot left target. Take low ready position and stand by.
- F. On the threat command, draw your pistol, draw and fire 2 rounds center mass right target, 1 round headshot right target. Take low ready position, survey threat and holster an empty pistol.

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Use of Tactical Light and Flashlight Review:

- A. Discuss various techniques used for flashlight use while shooting.
 - a. Chapman
 - b. Ayoob
 - c. Harries
 - d. Rogers/SureFire
 - e. Modified FBI
 - f. Neck-Index
- B. Have students practice with an empty weapon and no live ammunition on their person, each carry technique and manipulate slide with flashlight as well as practice magazine changes.
- C. Discuss use of tactical light, proper mounting, malfunctions, cleaning etc...

Range:

*** With the exception of the Qualification, range instructors will go two at a time from opposite sides of the line and observe and instruct each individual shooter on each drill to ensure proper technique.***

A. Low light/ Dark Condition Drills

a. Slow Fire

Shooters will load their magazines full. From the five yard line, shooters will line up and upon range master instruction will turn on their tactical light and slow fire five rounds into the high chest of their target.

b. Reload Drills/Tac Light

Shooters will load their magazines with two rounds each. From the five yard line, shooters will line up and upon range master instruction will turn on their tactical light and fire two rounds into the high chest of their target, turn off their tactical light, move (sidestep) and reload. Repeat with all three magazines.

c. Reload Drills/Flashlight

Shooters will load their magazines with two rounds each. From the five yard line, shooters will line up and upon range master instruction will turn on their flashlight and fire two rounds into the high chest of their target, turn off their flashlight, move (sidestep) and reload. Repeat with all three magazines. Emphasis on utilizing different flashlight carrying techniques.

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d. Offhand Transition/Tac Light

Shooters will load their magazines full. From the five yard line, on the threat command, shooters will turn on their tactical light and will fire two rounds into the high chest of the target, turn off their tactical light, move then transition to their off hand and fire two more rounds into the high chest of their target. Repeat until magazine change.

e. Kneeling Drill/Tac Light

Shooters will load their magazines full. From the seven yard line, on the threat command, shooters will turn on their tactical lights and fire two rounds into the high chest, turn off their tactical lights and move. Shooter will then move to a kneeling position, turn on their tactical lights and fire two rounds into the head of their target.

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Pistol Qualification (Night/Low Light) One Qual target starting at the **15 yard range**.

- A. Students will load their magazines with 10 rounds each. (Students instructed to reload as necessary to complete course). Check, chamber and load a 10 round magazine. On the threat command, draw and fire using a preferred flashlight technique 4 rounds into the high chest area of the target. Take a low ready position, survey your threat and holster. (Move to 10-yard line)
- B. On the threat command, draw and fire using tactical light (or flashlight if none) 4 rounds into the high chest of target then turn off light, move then turn on light and fire 4 more rounds into high chest of target.(reload needed) Take a low ready position, survey your threat and holster. (Move to 7-yard line)
- C. On the threat command, draw and fire using tactical light (or flashlight if none) 4 rounds into the high chest of target, turn off light, move and fire 2 rounds into head of target. Take a low ready position, survey your threat and holster.
- D. On the threat command, draw and fire using tactical light (or flashlight if none) 2 rounds into the high chest of target, turn off light, move and go to kneeling (reload needed) and fire 2 rounds into the head of target. (Repeat for 8 rounds total) (Move to 5-yard line)
- E. On the threat command, draw and fire using tactical light (or flashlight if none) 2 rounds into the high chest of target, turn off light, move and switch to offhand. Turn on light and fire 2 rounds into the high chest of target. Take a low ready position, survey threat and holster an empty weapon.

Qual has emphasis of turning off light and moving and re-engaging

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Lesson Plan

Chapman



This hands-together technique, which was developed for, and is limited to, use with older-style flashlights possessing side-mounted switches, works well with large and small versions of the veteran illumination devices. The method is easily assumed by isosceles or modified-isosceles shooters, but difficult to accomplish for those with small hands or when using a heavy flashlight. The latter is of particular concern when the approach is utilized for extended periods.

The Chapman technique is accomplished by grasping the flashlight in a "sword" grip, with the thumb and forefinger circumventing the body, while the remaining fingers wrap around those purchasing the handgun. This approximates a normal, two-handed firing grip, and the arms provide isometric tension.

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Ayoob



Like the Chapman technique, the hands-together Ayoob method is restricted to side-mounted-switch flashlights, and it's fatiguing for extended use with heavier models. The benefits are that it requires less training to master than most approaches and isometric tension stabilizes the gun and light for improved accuracy.

Employing the Ayoob technique requires the shooter to grasp the flashlight with a "sword" grip with any finger on the side-mounted switch, then thrusting both hands to an approximate isosceles position and ending with both thumbs touching. The latter action creates isometric tension that steadies the firearm.

Harries



Although developed for use with large-bodied flashlights, the Harries technique works equally well with smaller tactical lights, thereby earning this hands-together method its go-to status. As the approach was created for use with large flashlights—a heavy flashlight may be rested on the shooting hand's forearm—this method is less fatiguing during extended use than many others. A hitch, though, is the Harries technique offers poor ergonomics for anything other than the Weaver stance.

For the Harries method, the flashlight is maintained in an "ice pick" grip while the handgun is thrust forward, at which point the non-shooting hand crosses beneath the handgun-retaining arm. The technique finishes with the backs of the hands against one another, creating isometric tension for stability. The type of flashlight—tailcap pushbutton or body-mounted switch—determines whether the thumb or another finger operates the switch.

Rogers/SureFire



The Rogers technique, which was later refined by SureFire for use with the company's grip-ring-equipped CombatLights, allows for rapid flashlight deployment when it's being carried in SureFire's CombatLight holster. This hands-together method closely approximates a normal, two-handed firing grip, but is restricted to only small, pushbutton-equipped flashlights.

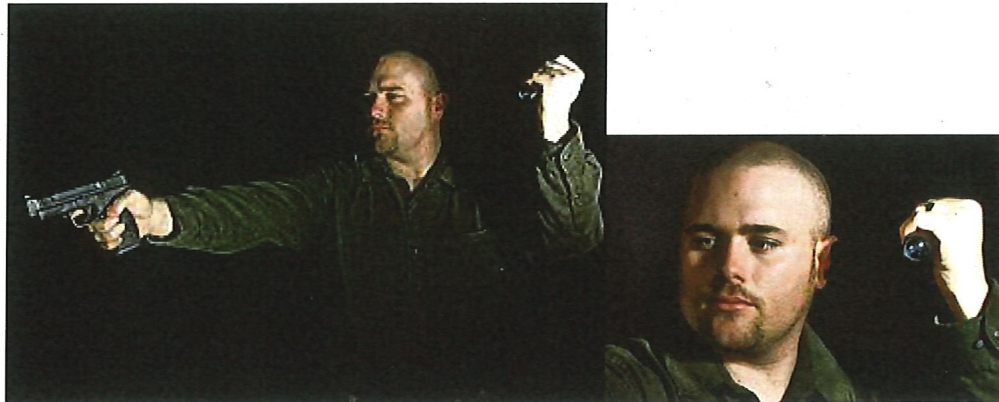
To perform the Rogers/SureFire approach, the flashlight is held between the forefinger and middle finger of the non-firing hand with the tailcap pushbutton positioned against the palm/base of thumb, forming what could be considered a "syringe" grip. The flashlight hand is then brought together with the firearm hand, with the two unused fingers of the light hand wrapping around the gripping fingers of the weapon hand, as to attain a normal, two-hand firing grip. The light is activated by exerting pressure to depress the tailcap pushbutton.

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Modified FBI



This hands-apart technique prevents the user from "marking" his position—through the use of intermittent light at random heights—and draws fire away from center-of-mass, as well as provides easy transitioning to and from the Neck-Index method. It works well with large and small flashlights and allows for ambidextrous shooting. Its disadvantages include difficulty in maintaining the flashlight beam on the threat and fatigue in extended use. Additionally, implementing this method with an injured hand or arm would be arduous, and the approach requires extensive practice to perfect.

The Modified FBI technique is accomplished by holding the flashlight in a "sword" or "ice pick" grip with the arm extended away from the body and the gun hand. To prevent the user from self-illumination, the flashlight is held slightly in front of the body.

Neck-Index



Another hands-apart handgun option, the Neck-Index technique, works with large and small flashlights alike, as well as those possessing varying switch configurations. This method offers fast deployment, provides simultaneous illumination of sights and the threat and easily transitions to and from the Modified FBI technique. The flashlight always illuminates the direction the user's looking, it's in line for use as a striking tool (with larger versions) and the technique can be used with an injured limb. The problems, however, are that it can create excessive reflection off the rear of the handgun, and most importantly, it draws fire toward the shooter's head.

The Neck-Index technique is achieved by holding the flashlight in an "ice pick" grip against the jaw/neck juncture below the ear, so it moves with the user's head with minimal blocking of the peripheral vision. For larger flashlights, the body can be rested on the shoulder and indexed against the base of the neck. Depending on the type of flashlight, either the thumb (tailcap pushbutton) or another finger (side-mounted switch) operates the switch.