



Rangemaster Firearms Training Services
1808 James L Redman Parkway, Suite 226, Plant City, FL, 33563
rangemaster.tom@gmail.com www.rangemaster.com

JUNE 2026 NEWSLETTER

DRILL OF THE MONTH

Throughout 2026 we will be running a Drill of the Month in each edition of the newsletter. The goal is help motivate folks to get to the range and actually shoot their defensive weapons, and to have some fun in the process. Each month we'll post a drill or a short course of fire. You are encouraged to go to the range, shoot the drill, and then post your thoughts and a photo of your target on the Rangemaster Facebook page, <https://www.facebook.com/groups/rangemaster/> .

ARMADA STANDARDS

My personal vehicle is a Nissan Armada, which is 18 feet long. This entire drill is to be shot at 18 feet (6 yards), the length of my vehicle. This is an incredibly common engagement distance in real life defensive shootings.

Target- B8, B8-C or FBI-IP1. Scored as printed, except anything further out than the 7 ring is zero points.

Hit factor scoring- record the time for each string. Total points divided by total time = score.

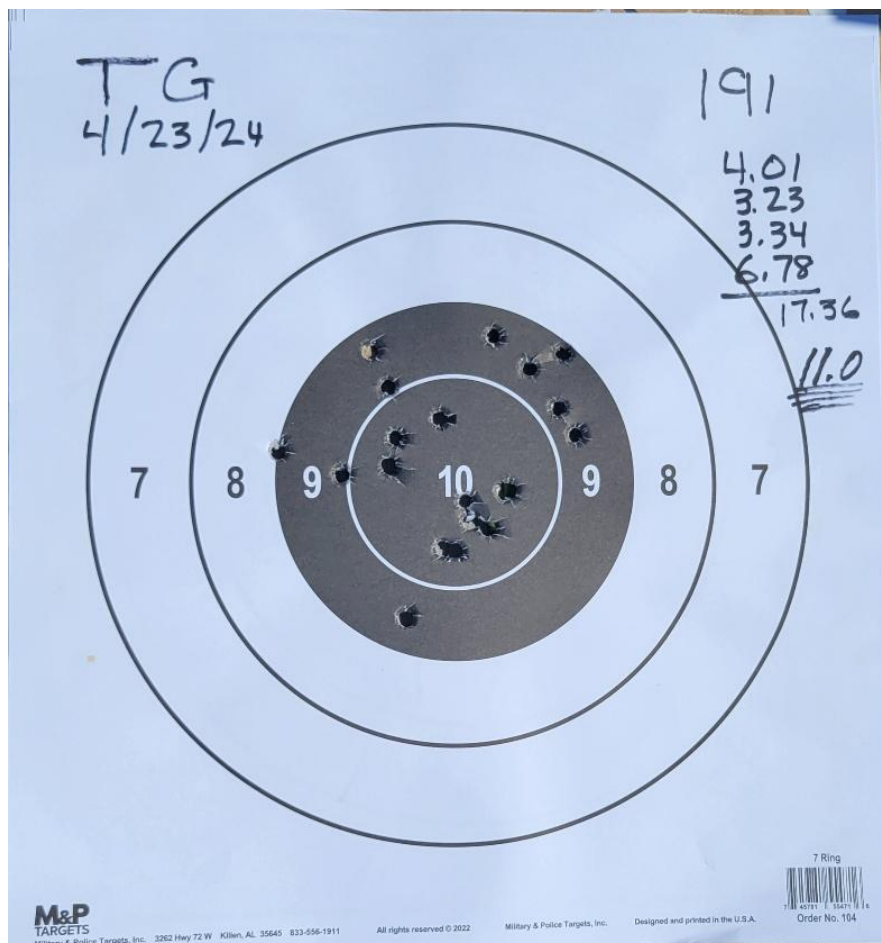
Both hands, draw and fire 6 rounds.

Start at Ready, gun in dominant hand. Dominant hand only, 4 rounds.

Start at Ready, gun in non-dominant hand. Non-dominant hand only, fire 4 rounds.

Start with 4 rounds in the gun, holstered. On signal draw, fire 4 rounds, reload immediately, and fire 2 more rounds, using both hands.

20 rounds total. 200 points possible. Par score is 8. Your goal is a score higher than 8, the higher the better.



How to Spot a Bad Guy- A Comprehensive Look at Body Language and Pre-Assault Indicators

Written by: [Greg Ellifritz](#)

You could work your butt off to cut 1/10th of a second off your drawstroke, OR you could learn to interpret danger signs and start moving several seconds sooner. Sooner is always better than faster. This is long but well worth your time- Tom Givens

It was day time on a crowded big-city street in a country far from home. It seems my girlfriend and I attracted the attention of a gang of bag thieves.

I noticed a guy on an opposite street corner talking on a cell phone. He caught my attention when he seemed to be pointing us out to some unseen other person. As soon as he pointed at us we picked up a tail. Two guys appeared out of nowhere and started following us very closely. The dude on the cell phone supervised from a distance.

I slowed down our walking pace. So did our followers. Not a good sign. The man on the phone paralleled us from across the street. I made a quick stop and forced our followers to walk past. They didn't like that at all and we could tell that it screwed up their plan.

It was quite the study in the criminal assault paradigm. The two men were obviously together, but walking a half step apart to seem separate. They weren't talking. One guy was pretending to look at a cell phone in a very unnatural posture (trying to look inconspicuous). The other was giving off constant "grooming

cues" touching his face, neck, and hair as he nervously kept looking over his shoulder to check our position.

They were obviously up to something. I warned my girlfriend and slowed the pace even more. The two guys slowed down as well, keeping the same distance between us. In between nervous strokes of his neck, I saw one of the men dart his hand into his pocket. He pulled it out and had something gold and metallic-colored in his palm. I couldn't tell what it was, but it looked like brass knuckles of some sort. Go time.

I quickly maneuvered between my girlfriend and the two men so that I could give her a chance to get away as I accessed my knife. She saw what I was doing (without knowing what had prompted my draw) and was astute enough to say "*Hey! Let's check out this restaurant!*" as she pulled me into an eatery we were passing. Smart girl. The crooks kept walking and I didn't have to stab anyone.

Pre-assault indicators are universal. It doesn't matter whether you are at home or abroad. Be alert when you start seeing any predatory movement patterns or deliberate approaches in a crowd.

Pay attention to all of the following body language:

Hands- Hands above the waistline and or being clenched are a warning sign. Look at people who are calm and are not angry. Their hands will be relaxed and generally below waist level. When the hands come up, get ready for action. Any time a person is hiding his hands may indicate that he is in possession of a weapon.

Lower body- Standing in a bladed stance with one leg (and the same side hand) back and out of view is a sign that the person has hostile intentions or is concealing a weapon. Standing on the

balls of the feet indicates that the person is getting ready for rapid movement, which may also precede an attack

Arm movements- Wide gesticulating outside the framework of the body is threat and posturing. It's the sign of a person who is trying to blow off some steam. Gestures inside the body frame and pointing are more closely associated with violent actions.

Breathing- As adrenaline spikes, the criminal's breathing rate will increase. If you notice someone who appears to be "panting," it should be a warning sign. Likewise, it should also be a warning when you see or hear someone take a big, deep, breath or audibly sigh. The criminal may be taking these actions to consciously slow his breathing rate and calm down so that he doesn't prematurely alert you to his plans.

"Thousand yard stare"- Be especially alert if you see someone with an empty stare who isn't responsive to his environment.

Other signs- If the person is mentally ill or exceptionally angry, you might see clenching or grinding the teeth. Occasionally you'll see the contemptuous snarling of lips. Their face will flush red. They will also be breathing more rapidly than normal. Angry people and the mentally ill are often unpredictable and it's best to avoid them, even if they aren't posing an obvious immediate threat to you.

Obvious danger signals

Beyond mere body language, there are other indicators to watch for that may give you an early warning that you are dealing with a potential criminal. Look out for these indicators as well:

Masking Behaviors, Pacifying Actions and "Grooming Cues"- One of the really obvious pre-assault indicators is the unnecessary touching of the face, neck, or upper

body. Described using different terms depending on the expert cited, these actions all have the same purpose, to "hide" psychological discomfort.

As criminals are evaluating you as a victim or planning their attack, their stress levels rise. The criminals don't want to get hurt and they don't want to get caught. The idea of pain, death, or imprisonment amps up the criminal's fear and baseline level of stress. They know this is happening and subconsciously fear that you will pick up on their nervousness and do something to prevent their successful commission of the crime.

The criminal doesn't want you to see his psychological stress reactions, so he subconsciously "masks" them by covering his face, eyes, or neck. It is very common to see criminals do the following immediately before their attack:

- Touching the face or neck
- Wiping at the nose or mouth
- Rubbing the eyes
- Smoothing the hair
- Rubbing the neck
- Scratching the head
- Rubbing the arms or chest as if shivering
- Or making any other gesture that partially conceals the criminal's face/neck area from view

These cues occur very late in the game. If you are seeing them, the attack will happen within the next couple seconds. Get ready to act.

“Target Glancing”- When a criminal wants to steal something from you, he has to figure out how to physically remove it from your protection. Sometimes that takes time. While the criminal is figuring out his plan of action, he will likely be staring at what he wants to take. This is called this “target glancing.”

Any time someone stares intently at some item (especially a valuable item) in your possession, assume that he is planning on stealing it. Immediately implement countermeasures to ensure that he won't be able to proceed with the criminal activity he is planning. If you take immediate action, there is a good chance the criminal will become frustrated and move on to another victim.

“Looking Around”- Immediately prior to his attack, the criminal has to make sure that there is no one in the immediate area who can frustrate his plans. The criminal will take a quick look around to ensure there are no cops or security guards in the area. He may also be looking for cameras or escape routes. This indicator almost always occurs. If you are being approached by someone who displays a grooming cue and then looks left and right in a furtive manner, get ready. You are about to be attacked.

While we are discussing the direction that a criminal may look, I should also mention criminals often “check their tail.” They look behind themselves to see if anyone is following or watching. If you are observing someone and you notice frequent looks to the rear, you can safely assume that the person you are watching is a criminal, a cop, or a spy. You don't want to have contact with any of those people.

Predatory Movement Patterns- Criminals targeting you will regularly move in a predictable fashion. Anyone attempting to correlate their movement with yours (following, paralleling, directly approaching in crowds) should be viewed as a danger. Running directly towards you is an obvious threat cue.

People who turn or look away when you notice them are worthy of your attention. A conspicuous lack of movement should also ping your radar. People who are sitting in parked cars without getting out should be watched suspiciously.

A sudden change in status (focusing of attention) - If someone is watching you then suddenly looks away, he is probably trying to hide his attention. Likewise if someone “locks in” on you with his eyes, you should be ready for a potential attack.

The display of any one pre-assault indicator or body language cue is not enough to instantly brand the person who displays it as a serial killer. “Normal” people sometimes make these gestures as well. Look at clusters of signs. When you start seeing two, three, or four different indicators, recognize that you are likely being groomed for a criminal attack.

“I knew something was wrong.”-When speaking to crime victims, they almost universally tell me about a “sixth sense” or “bad feeling” that they experienced immediately prior to the attack. I firmly believe that this intuitive sense that something isn’t right is your subconscious mind alerting you that it has noticed one or more of these pre-assault indicators. Don’t try to deny or rationalize the feeling. It’s your own body’s early warning system.

Perhaps the best use of this list of behaviors is to provide a conscious structure to what your subconscious mind already understands. When you get a “creepy” feeling combined with obvious pre-assault indicators, you must act without hesitation. Flee the scene, call for help, or access a weapon and prepare to fight. Implement whatever self-protection plan you have devised. If you don’t, you too will join the ranks of the thousands of people who are victims of crime every year.

Other Potential Danger Signs

Tattoos- Numerous studies have shown that the presence of visible tattoos is far more prevalent in criminal populations than people who have never been arrested. This holds true across almost all cultures. It doesn't mean everyone with a tattoo is a criminal; but most criminals have tattoos. Look at tattoos (especially on the face, neck, or hands) as one of many possible warning signs.

"Branding" style of dress- People use clothing and accessories to communicate their association with certain gangs or cultural elements. A common type of "branding" is the wearing of "colors" by street gangs. Each gang has a particular color each member wears to show alliance or solidarity. You may not know which color signifies which gang, but you should be extra alert when you are approached by groups of people all wearing the same dominant color. There is a good chance that those people belong to a criminal gang.

Beyond colors, other "branding" efforts can include wearing the same style of clothing (like oversized T-shirts), clothing created by the same company, similar tattoos, the same style of jewelry, or the same kind of hat. When you notice "branding" be extra cautious.

Facial Expressions- A person's facial expressions are another reliable indicator of potential threats. Fortunately for us, Paul Ekman, the world's foremost authority on facial expressions, has determined that certain key expressions are universal. That means the expressions are the same no matter what geographical area of the world or culture a person comes from. In his book [*Emotions Revealed*](#), Dr. Ekman categorizes these universal facial expressions and describes their significance.

We don't have to learn all of the expressions, just the ones we need to keep ourselves safe. People displaying facial expressions involving anger, hatred, contempt, and disgust are most likely to have bad intentions. These are the people we want to stay away from.

What does an angry facial expression look like? The easy way to find out is to look at yourself in the mirror while imagining a situation that makes you mad. Take note of what happens to your face: your eyebrows are pulled down so that their inner corners move towards your nose, your eyes widen, and your lips are pressed closed. The eyebrows are the big indicator. When they are pulled down, you should consider it a danger cue.

Other worrisome facial expressions are those of contempt or disgust. According to Ekman, these emotions can be identified when we see someone combine a wrinkled nose and a raised upper lip. People showing open contempt for you may be planning on doing you harm.

While we are discussing facial expressions, it's important to recognize what your own facial expressions may mean to an attacker. Displaying fear and surprise may embolden a criminal. Ekman states "*An attacker looking for an easy victim may interpret a fearful expression as a sign that we won't fight back and will be easily overcome.*" Even if you are scared, it's important not to allow the fear you are feeling to show on your face.

We all easily recognize the look of surprise or fear on a person's face. The scared or surprised person will have wide open eyes and may have an open mouth. Practice getting used to changing fearful expressions into angry expressions. The wide open eyes are common to both emotions. The difference is in the eyebrows. When the eyebrows are pulled down, it signifies anger rather than surprise.

Here's a drill for you to practice in the mirror. Start with a surprised expression with eyes wide open and mouth agape. Then simply pull your eyebrows down and press your lips together. You've changed a fearful look into an angry look. When a criminal predator sees that change in facial expressions, he may move on to find a victim who isn't as likely to fight back. Practice changing fear into anger at every opportunity you can. It needs to be a reflexive act if you want to be able to depend on it in a crisis.

Other odd appearance cues- Any obvious signs of drug abuse should be considered warning cues. Metallic spray paint around the mouth and nose, the presence of lots of scabs on the skin, itching motions (crank bugs), needle tracks, and small bruises on the extremities all indicate drug use. While not all drug users are predatory criminals, many predatory criminals are drug users. It pays to be alert to these indications of drug abuse.

How to Avoid Looking Like a Victim

We've talked about criminal pre-assault indicators, now it's time to discuss "victim indicators." What makes a criminal choose a particular person as a victim?

The authors of the book [Left of Bang](#) describe behavioral clusters that they have named "*submissive clusters*" and "*uncomfortable clusters*." These behaviors are universal across all cultures and nations. When several of these behaviors are seen together in the same person, it signals that a person is overly submissive or extremely uncomfortable with their surroundings. Uncomfortable and submissive people are victimized more often than calm and confident people. The following behaviors form the submissive and uncomfortable clusters:

- Bouncing feet

- Feet oriented towards a door or escape route
- Legs crossed while seated or feet wrapped around chair legs
- Torso leaning away from a potential threat
- Torso rotated towards exits or escape routes
- Arms across the chest or pulled into the chest
- Arms or hands covering the groin
- Shoulders raised
- Darting eyes
- Any body posture that makes you appear smaller
- Wrists or palms exposed
- Failing to make eye contact

(Van Horne and Riley. [Left of Bang](#). pp 80-88)

These clusters are difficult to detect by yourself. Give the list to a friend and have the friend evaluate you one day when you are out in public. If you or your friends notice any of these behaviors, work to stop displaying them. If you seem less like a victim, you won't be victimized as often.

Besides the behavior clusters identified in *Left of Bang*, we can also look at some other victimology research to learn what we shouldn't be doing. A well-known study showed videos of people walking down the street to incarcerated prisoners. The prisoners were asked to subjectively rate each person as a "good" victim or not. There was wide agreement between all of the prisoners about who exactly they would attack and who they would avoid.

The prisoners looked primarily at the physical characteristics of the victim and the victim's relative awareness. Among the physical characteristics they evaluated, they looked primarily at gait patterns, body type, sex, and relative fitness levels. Fatter and less fit people were chosen more often than fitter-looking folks. Women were chosen more often than men. Anyone from either sex who had a gait abnormality (was walking funny) was chosen. All of these factors indicate relative weakness. In any predatory system, the weak get eaten. Don't display characteristics of weakness.

The prisoners assessed relative awareness by looking at whether the people were paying attention to their surroundings or not. They also assessed whether the person appeared "clueless" or seemed to understand what was happening around him. Unsurprisingly, criminals chose the least aware people as victims. In total, the crooks tended to pick those people who were weak, alone, and not aware of what was going on. Do your best to avoid fitting into any of those categories when out in public.

ANNUAL RANGEMASTER INSTRUCTOR CONFERENCE

To be useful, both pencils and firearms instructors must be sharpened from time to time.

Each year we put on a Rangemaster Instructor Conference. This annual event is strictly for people who have graduated from one or more of our firearms instructor development courses, either handgun or shotgun.

This is a fast paced two-day training event, with classroom and live-fire training. It is intended as annual in-service training and skill refresher for our graduates. It is also an excellent networking opportunity, with working instructors from all over the country gathered together for training and fellowship. Since everyone is a prior Rangemaster graduate, "That Guy" is conspicuously absent.

This year's presenters will be Tom & Lynn Givens, Tiffany Johnson, John Hearne, Aqil Qadir, Lee Weems, Tim Chandler, and Ashton Ray. Come join us at the fabulous indoor facilities of Royal Range in Nashville, TN, one of the nicest training facilities in the US. Space is limited, so don't procrastinate.

<https://rangemaster.corsizio.com/event/685ec45cf02127913e36f6e7>

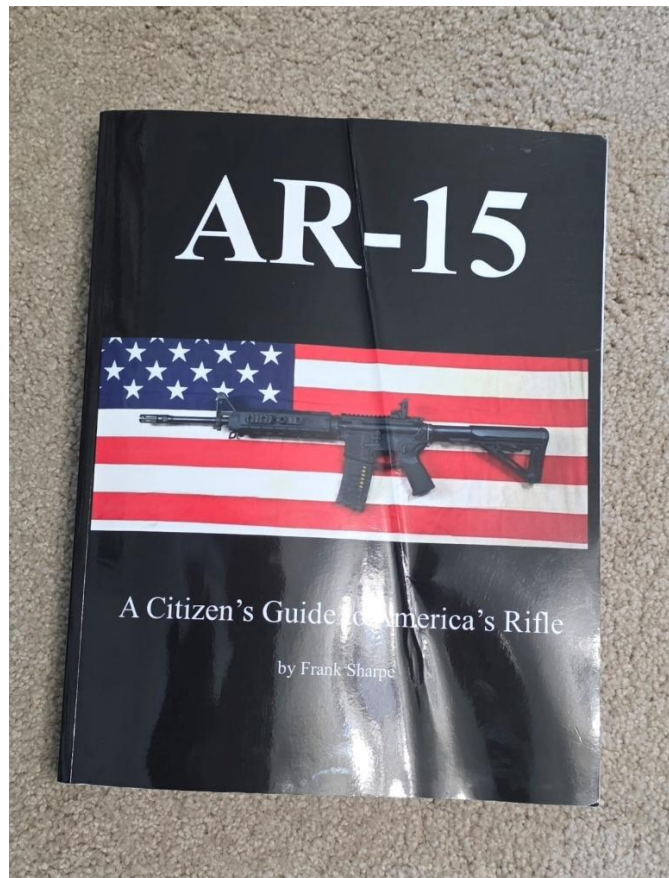




New AR-15 Guide, Recommended

Our old friend and Rangemaster certified instructor Frank Sharpe has recently released a new book for owners of the AR-15 family of rifles. This is a huge book, with 384 pages in large format. It is heavily illustrated with color photos and contains a wealth of knowledge for carbine users. You can order one here:

<https://www.lulu.com/shop/frank-sharpe/ar-15-a-citizens-guide-to-americas-rifle/paperback/product-v8wqpe6.html?srsId=AfmBOoqSViXep1E3bFXDw4LoyBmhAJpor7O2eRFAhlu1aKfgWF2fy6z-&page=1&pageSize=4>



Mindset is Not a Slogan

Few words are used more frequently in the defensive training world than *mindset*. It appears in class descriptions, social media posts, podcasts, and casual conversations almost daily. The problem is not that the word is overused. The problem is that it is often left undefined.

Too often, mindset is reduced to emotion, aggression, or determination. It becomes a collection of phrases designed to sound decisive:

- *Refuse to be a victim*
- *I'd rather be judged by 12 than carried by 6*
- *Flip the switch*

While many of these statements are well intentioned, they are not mindset. At best, they are expressions of intent. At worst, they replace disciplined thinking with emotional posture.

Real mindset is much quieter than that.

In practical terms, mindset is not about how aggressively someone believes they will respond when something goes wrong. It is about how they recognize, interpret, and manage decisions *before* situations fully develop. Most important decisions are made long before visible action ever occurs.

This is where much of modern discussion misses the mark. People often focus on what they would do at the final moment of a confrontation, while paying far less attention to the subtle decisions that shape whether that confrontation escalates at all.

Mindset begins earlier.

It begins with recognizing that something has changed in the environment before it becomes obvious to everyone else. It begins with understanding how space affects movement and options. It involves recognizing when time is being lost, even when nothing dramatic appears to be happening. It requires understanding that the person making the decision, their fatigue, ego, assumptions, emotional state, and habits of attention, is always part of the equation.

In many cases, the most important defensive decisions are not dramatic. They are almost invisible.

A small repositioning in a parking lot. Leaving a conversation earlier than necessary. Choosing not to match someone else's emotional escalation. Creating distance quietly before discomfort becomes urgency. Most people never think of these moments as "mindset" because they do not feel heroic or intense.

That is precisely why they matter.

The deeper we study decision-making under pressure, the clearer it becomes that good outcomes are rarely built on sudden acts of courage alone. More often, they are the result of small, early adjustments made while options still exist. Quiet decisions tend to preserve flexibility. Late decisions tend to feel forced.

This also changes the way we should think about restraint.

Restraint is often misunderstood as hesitation or unwillingness to act. In reality, restraint is one of the clearest signs of disciplined control. It reflects the ability to recognize that action is possible without feeling compelled to act simply because emotion, ego, or social pressure suggest that you should.

In that sense, responsibility and restraint are not separate from mindset. They are evidence of it.

Another important realization is that mindset cannot be separated from honest self-assessment. Many failures occur not because people lack courage, but because they misunderstand themselves in the moment. Fatigue, distraction, frustration, overconfidence, and emotional investment all shape judgment long before people realize they are doing so.

This is why mindset cannot be trained through slogans alone. It requires deliberate reflection, observation, and calibration. It requires examining not only what decisions were made, but *when* they were made and *why* they seemed reasonable at the time.

Most importantly, it requires accepting that mindset is not something reserved for catastrophic moments. It exists in ordinary life. It is present in how people move through space, manage discomfort, interpret uncertainty, and preserve options daily.

The goal is not paranoia.
The goal is not aggression.
The goal is not constant alertness.

The goal is deliberate judgment.

Real mindset does not make people louder. If anything, it tends to make them quieter, more selective, and more thoughtful about where, when, and why they choose to involve themselves.

Because in the end, mindset is not what someone says they are willing to do.

It is how they think, long before they are forced to prove it.



Jim Shanahan (right), Advanced Performance Shooting

“A Missing Step in Basic Training”

By Rick Remington, Foundational Defensive Training,
Rangemaster certified instructor

Much of the training community is neglecting to cover one of the most vital items in our educational programs: holster work! Karl Rehn's data shows that the vast majority of people only take one firearm training class. If the typical student only takes one class, holster work **MUST** be included in that class, or at the very least an introduction to it.

Neglecting to teach students how to properly draw and re-holster hinders them from attending additional firearms training, where proper holster work skill and experience is expected and required.

Many people buying a handgun do so for personal protection. A majority are looking to carry that gun concealed on their person. Putting a loaded gun BACK into a holster is THE MOST DANGEROUS thing we do as a concealed carrier. We are doing our students a disservice by not addressing this, and it is a missing piece in helping create safe, responsible gun owners. As instructors, we need to impress on our students how vitally important drawing and safely re-holstering is, and we must teach them how to draw and re-holster, safely. Either we teach them, or they will learn it from some Yahoo on YouTube.

The holster is the second most important safety device, right after your brain. A quality holster keeps the trigger covered. If nothing can inadvertently contact the trigger, the gun is relatively inert. A worn holster also makes a safe and convenient method of transporting the gun around, even if it is just on the range. It is better for the student to learn proper holster work in class than to learn that lesson with a trip to the Emergency Room.

I hear instructors cite a number of reasons for not teaching holster work. Let's address these items one at a time.

“The range doesn't allow drawing from the holster.”

The range I teach at has a similar policy. They are wary of the liability, and for good reason. Have you seen people on a public

range???? Scary! But in a controlled, classroom setting, it's an entirely different atmosphere. Talk with your range owner, explain that you can minimize the risk by doing dry reps in a supervised manner to get people doing it safely in class. See if you can come to an arrangement with them to be able to teach this, even if it's just in a classroom setting. Also consider doing the classroom work with school provided holsters and blue guns.

"It is dangerous/increases liability."

Teaching people who have never handled a gun before is dangerous, as well! We've all seen people pointing the gun at themselves trying to get into the holster, or JAMMING

the gun into the holster like they see their favorite Instagram hero do. But BECAUSE it is dangerous, is exactly WHY we need to teach it. It borders on negligence to not teach holster work. We wouldn't neglect to teach the four cardinal firearms safety rules. This is just as important! Teaching holster work can be done in a safe, controlled manner. And the earlier we start them learning safe holster work, the more success they will have.

"People show up with junk/unsafe holsters"

This is where the Gateway instructor comes in. Even if you don't teach holster work in the Gateway instruction class, you can teach them what to look for in selecting quality equipment. Explain the features a quality holster must have and why each feature is important. Full trigger guard coverage, made from rigid material

so it stays open, made to fit their specific gun, allows a full firing grip, etc. You can provide a list of quality holster makers so they know where to start looking. Providing links to quality holster manufacturers decreases the chances that the student shows up to future classes with a nylon sausage-sack holster. Another way of doing this, if you have the resources, is to provide the guns (or blue guns) and holsters for this class. This is about learning the mechanics of these techniques, even if it's not the same gun/holster that they have or end up with.

“Nobody signs up for it.”

That's fair. “Holster work only” classes typically don't fill well. That is another good reason to start to include safe holster work in the Gateway class. I look at adding holster work as just the next step in safe gun handling; it's not something separate.

At the Gateway level, we are not teaching sub-second draws and sub-two second Bil Drills. We are focused on safety and proper manipulation. Teaching holster work dovetails very well with this. Proper safe holster technique also reinforces proper gun handling, i.e. trigger finger and muzzle discipline. Driving home to the students that Rule TWO (Never allow the muzzle to cover anything you are not willing to destroy) applies to THEIR BODY as well.

In my classes, the students do the holster work dry in the classroom. Open carry, shirts tucked in. Dealing with concealment

comes later. In the classroom they do about thirty to fifty repetitions of drawing and re-holstering with supervision and coaching to make sure they are drawing and re-holstering safely and correctly. When we go to the range, we do the initial work on the range from the bench. We then revisit holster work again, on the range, dry, with empty guns. I then ask each student individually if they want to work from the holster in live fire. If they say no, they keep working off the bench. There is no pressure to work from the holster. If they say yes, I work with each student to ensure they are drawing and holstering correctly. If the student demonstrates competence, AND if they are comfortable drawing and re-holstering, they can continue with live-fire holster-work. Over the course of having thousands of students in class, about one third opt out of holster work; I have only had to disallow one person from live-fire holster work. Even those that are not working from the holster in live-fire, have now done fifty plus repetitions, so if in the future they decide to carry, they have already practiced it correctly and understand the benefits of safe gun handling.

As trainers, we need to get working on this. OR we can let them learn on their own and learn first aid skills on the fly instead!

UPCOMING TRAINING EVENTS

June 5-7, **Instructor Course**, Patriot, Eastaboga, AL (between Birmingham and Atlanta)

(Tom Givens)

<https://rangemaster.corsizio.com/event/685eb5c6f02127913e3490f7>

June 13-14 **Advanced Instructor**,
Patriot, Eastaboga, AL (between Birmingham and
Atlanta) (Tom Givens)

<https://rangemaster.corsizio.com/event/685eb6cef02127913e34aacf>

Aug 14-16, Instructor Development, Bonfield, Illinois
(John Hearne)

<https://rangemaster.corsizio.com/event/69ac52cd4aee3804c4147cf5>

Aug15-16 **Advanced Instructor** Royal Range,
Nashville, TN (Tom Givens)

<https://rangemaster.corsizio.com/event/685eba6bf02127913e3503e5Aug>

Aug 22-23 **Intensive Pistol Skills**, Royal Range,
Nashville, TN (Tom Givens)

<https://rangemaster.corsizio.com/event/685ebb3ef02127913e351a41>

Sept 11-13 **Master Instructor** Terre Haute, IN
(Tom Givens)

<https://rangemaster.corsizio.com/event/685ebc58f02127913e353333>

