

Ultimate Protection Academy

Directors of Training

Mary Polkowski

Allen Polkowski

Michigan Concealed Pistol License

Certified Safety Course

586-286-SAFE (7233)

35965 Groesbeck Hwy.

Clinton Twp., MI 48035

www.ccwtraining.com

Welcome to ULTIMATE Protection Academy

& Indoor Lead Free Tactical Range

Introduction Briefing

Who and What are we?

We are a “Guntry Club”™ and an “Anytime Range”™ where responsible firearm and defense enthusiasts visit our facility to Train and/or shoot their weapons for FREE on our “State of the Art” Lead Free Exposure Indoor or Outdoor 75 yard ranges.

You just came to shoot your gun or ours?

Prior appointments to shoot on our ranges are set up to those who have:

1. Earned FREE shooting reward points by completing training classes, using us for FFL gun transfers of gun internet sales or volunteering to help as a *Range Safety Officer* or with our 23 year legacy of community safety presentations/food drives/clothing drives.

OR

2. Purchase one of our many membership options to shoot when you want until you are done. Focus on your shooting, not your watch!

AND

3. Be ‘Skilled at Arms’ to pass a simple marksmanship qualification with a demonstration of basic firearm safety.

(Membership requires an approved background check by the MSP)

Why Shoot UPA?

1. The only one of two public indoor ranges in the nation that is completely Lead Free Exposure for everyone!
2. Where **Your Safety** and **Your Health** are the highest priorities!
3. The only Michigan Gun Range that offers FREE shooting and treats you like the responsible person that you are.

Come Join Us!

Did you know that UPA as of March, 2018, has more **5 STAR RATINGS ON GOOGLE** than any other indoor gun range in Macomb, Oakland or Wayne Counties!

www.cwtraining.com / 586-286-SAFE

SPECIALTY COURSES

Shooting on Steel Level I, II, III:

Learn how to shoot with Frangible copper based ammunition. Get immediate feedback from the targets. 50-100 rounds of Lead Free ammo needed. Taught by a local law enforcement officer.

Drawing from the Holster Level I, II, III, IV:

Level I: Classroom class covers purchasing proper holstering gear for training and to protect your life. Level II: Shooting at least 50 rounds of ammunition and understanding the proper way to draw and re-holster safely. Level III: Review of level 2 and shooting from reality based training. Level IV: Shooting from exotic holsters and concealment devices, purse, ankle, etc.

Shooting "New Bold" Targets: Knock Down Plates, Pin Shoots, Shooting Gallery:

Fire at specialty targets, plates, and pins, for knock down action and fun!

Refuse To Be A Victim (RTBAV):

The Refuse To Be A Victim® program is not a firearms or self-defense class. It's a seminar that will help you improve personal safety strategies and will provide you with valuable information that you can apply in every area of your life.

Call for Information on These Rotating Courses:

Active Shooter Preparedness: Defensive or Speed Revolver and Pistol Only
Session: Tactics of the DEA/FBI/Air Marshals: Bank Miller: Massad Ayoob



35965 Groesbeck Highway, Clinton Township, MI 48035
South of 16 Mile Rd. : Conveniently Located Near I-94 and I-696
Phone: 586-286-SAFE (7233) Email: info@ccwtraining.com



ULTIMATE PROTECTION GUN TRAINING & TACTICAL RANGE

SERVING MICHIGAN SINCE 1995
PEACE OF MIND TRAINING

SCHEDULE OF CLASSES

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PUBLIC MEMBERSHIP RANGE & ACADEMY

- *Lead Free Range: One of only two commercial gun ranges in the Nation that are **Lead Free Exposure***
- *CCW/CPL Indoor Range Concealed Carry Classes & Renewal Classes*
- *Male and Female Instructors: Professional Civilian, Law Enforcement, & Military Veterans*
- *All responsible persons of all ages are invited to attend our multi-level, wide variety of curriculum of safety, self-defense, and firearm training without a membership*
- *Earn free range time reward points for courses, volunteering for community programs and events, and gun purchases and transfers*

BEGINNER TRAINING

Handgun Lessons: Small to large group sessions, beginner to advanced.

Private One on One Handgun Lessons: Private one on one training.

Basic Introduction to the Shooting Sports:

New to the shooting or have a fear of loud noise and gunfire? Our compressed air propelled Lead Free BB/Pellet Air pistols or revolvers puts your fear, trepidation, anxiety and noise inhibitions to rest in a safe/healthy environment.

First Shots/Beginner/Introduction to Handguns or Rifles:

13yrs and up. 3 Hours. Classroom and live fire on the range. Cost covers equipment, materials, and ammunition.

Fundamentals of Handgun Cleaning:

This class teaches you the proper supplies to use, how to take apart and put your gun back together, and field stripping your gun. Proper maintenance of both revolvers and semi-auto.

Beginner AR-15 Fundamentals Level I, II:

Level I: covers basics of assembly, disassembly, cleaning, parts, performance, and history of the weapon. Level II: Basic rifle marksmanship, boresight-zero confirmation and shooting of weapon.

Ladies Only Self-Defense:

From 9-90 years, avoid abduction and violent attacks. Use leverage not strength to get out of a situation. Bear hug defenses, choke hold breaks, aggressive strikes, and attacks, being pinned down, and use of pepper spray and tactical flashlights.

Civilian Safety Awareness Program: Self-Defense with Pepper Spray:

SABRE: Safety awareness tips, how to carry and properly deploy pepper spray, verbal commands and presence, training drills with inert training sprays, post deployment advice, and simple self-defense techniques.

Family Fun Full Auto AR-15 Style Rifle Class:

Ages 9-12. Get the kids off the couch and into the game? Shooting a style of the AR 15 rifle semi/auto fire modes. Fueled by 2 12-gram CO2 cartridges. Red dot sight. Expert professional instructors for safety the entire session.

FREE: Kids on Target:

Ages 9-12. 2 Hour class. Learn to shoot on pink and black .22 bolt action rifles. Tuition is free, small ammunition fee.

INTERMEDIATE TRAINING

MICHIGAN Concealed Carry Classes (CPL): This 8 hour class meets and exceeds Michigan Law since the law went into effect. Valid for all 83 Michigan counties. Our course is state compliant: At least 5 hours of classroom instruction and at least 3 hours of range instruction on a live fire range. Beware of those courses that you are not on a live fire range for at least 3 hours to meet Michigan minimum requirements. Guaranteed Course: Female and Male NRA Instructors, Eye and Ear protection and range fees included. Complimentary coffee/donuts, bring your lunch. Guns available for rental.

New Applicants: Small to Large Group Sessions, Beginner to Advanced

Review Applicants: 3 hours of classroom instruction and 1 hour range time.

Ladies Only: Ladies only CPL class: Call for Information

2 Nights New Applicants: 2 nights of instruction instead of one day.

TASER for MI CPL Holders:

If you have a CPL in MI you are eligible to carry a Taser for personal protection. Learn about Taser laws and fire a Taser.

AR-15 Level III:

Recap of different shooting positions from Level II, including standing and kneeling in prone. Practical exercises, dry fire, and range confirmation.

Handgun Retention Level I, II, III, IV from a Holster:

Covers to retain a gun from front, side, or behind; from a holster or from hands. Taught by a local law enforcement officer.

Introduction to Competitive Shooting: USPSA & IDPA (Anytime Range Members only) Call for Information

ADVANCED TRAINING

Shooting in Low Light:

Proper access of your firearm in dim light will prepare you to safely draw/hit your target accurately. Muscle memory will be discussed as well as what your body may go through when you're in a stressful situation.

AR-15 Level IV:

Build on Level III training. Slings, one point and two point. Dynamic target engagement, transitions, and movement techniques.

General Membership information

Guntry Club™ Benefits

Anytime Range™ Benefits (AKA: AR-Club)

Membership Benefits and Fees

AR-Club (Anytime Range™ Club)

Guntry Club™ Basic

24/7 N/C	Access to Range/Lounge	N/C During Business Hours
24/7 N/C	Online/phone Lane Reservation	No
B-1;S-2;G-3;P-4	Yearly Guest Passes	No
Unlimited N/C	Gun Rentals	½ Price
10% off	Merchandise	No
15% (other than free options)	Training Courses	10% Discount
½ Price	Training Alumni Pricing	5% Discount
½ Price (other than free options)	Gun / Basic Cleaning	5% Discount
Free	FFL Gun Transfers	\$30.00
Free	Eye & Hearing Protection	Free

Monthly Fee Schedule / Paid Yearly

(Second Year can be paid in advance monthly for 11 months for a full second year 12 Month membership)

Annual Monthly Fee

Individual\$29.95\$359.40 1 year paid in advance

Couples.....\$49.95.....\$599.40 “

Family.....\$59.95.....\$719.40 “

Discount Membership.....\$24.95.....\$299.40 “

Discount Membership Family..... \$44.94.....\$539.40 “

Basic One Time Initiation Fee with standard “Guntry Club™ ” membership

\$1,000.00 for the first 10 founding members

\$1,500.00 for members 11 – 20

\$2,000.00 for members 21-30

*Financing applications are available upon request

First Come First Serve Founding Basic Members will receive a custom Black Felt NRA Tactical Ball Cap: value at \$25.00

Use of one locker upon first come, first serve, basis, \$9.99 monthly.

Note: membership details may change for future membership offerings.

Definitions & Details

The INITIATION FEE is a one-time fee at the commencement of the membership. A 12 month commitment is required for all membership contracts; paid in full at time of signing. Optional Two year commitments provide member with a one month Free with 11 monthly payments for a total membership equal to 24 months. Applicant for membership must provide Background Check, Paid Membership and pass a firearm/range safety/marksmanship qualification. AR-Club members must also provide a current drug test showing free of Psychiatric Prescribed Medications.

Couples and family memberships are persons in same household with same address. Families are two adults and dependent children under the age of 21; same address, same household.

Discount Members are limited to active/veteran Military and Active Reserve/Auxiliary Law Enforcement.

Training Alumni Pricing is the discount for taking the same class again within one year

Range Holster Drawing is available for any member over 21 who has taken Introduction to Concealed Carry Holster Seminar and who have passed both Drawing from the Holster Level I and II; with proper approved gear.

We don't just offer the healthiest/safest shooting range facility anywhere, we offer an exciting shooting experience for the whole family!

Bored with paper targets? We regularly offer a variety of moving gallery targets, reactive steel and State of the Art Marksmanship /Tactical Laser Systems in our Laser Range. Also, a multi-purpose Training Classroom for courses with conversion to open area defensive tactical courses including, but not limited to: Women's Self-Defense protected with the top of the line Law Enforcement Crown Gym Matt Soft Flooring.

Here are a few selected listing of our training classes:

CCW/CPL

Free Kids Gun Safety & Stranger Danger Awareness

Free Kids Firearm Class

Free Ladies Shooting Club/Gun Rights Group

All Firearm Courses, Children's /Family Safety Programs and Defensive Tactics Course are available to the General Public.

Range Memberships for Firing Range Access without supervision are available to those law abiding citizens/military and law enforcement providing:

Background Check

Drug Test

Safety/Marksmanship Test

Purchase of one of several affordable levels of Membership

The Only Indoor Gun Range
In Michigan Where You Can

Earn Reward Points



Toward

FREE

RANGE TIME!*

START TODAY!

Register at:

ccwtraining.com

Or call: 586-286-SAFE (7233)

ULTIMATE Protection Firearm Academy

&

Indoor Tactical Range

35965 Groesbeck Hwy. Clinton Twp., MI
48035

*Restrictions Apply.
Call for Details

HOW IT WORKS

Earn *Free* Reward Points for:

- Each Training Class
= 10 Points
- Each On-Line Gun Purchase/Transfer
= 5 Points
- Volunteer to assist
with training

for our Community Safety Programs

= 10 Points/hr you volunteer

***Free Range Time Earned Depending
on level of

Gun Range Membership***

60 Reward Points = Free Range Time*

REGISTER AT: CCWTRAINING.COM
& CLICK ON “CONTACT US”
OR CALL: 586-286-SAFE (7233)

Michigan’s Only

(and possibly the nation’s first and only)
‘NON-LEAD EXPOSURE’ Indoor Gun Range

Our clients, Range Officers and Instructors
use only Copper, Zinc, Tin and Totally
Encapsulated Bullets (Total Copper Jacket)
Bullets with Lead Free/Toxic Metal-Free
Primers.

Why: because we care about your and your
family’s health & to provide a healthy /shooting
environment so everyone can shoot and train as
often as possible without the irrefutable harmful
effects of lead exposure from all other lead
ranges. (Source: *Google – “Lead Exposure on
Shooting Ranges”*)

*Restrictions Apply. Call for Details

Ultimate Protection Academy

WEB GUN SALES

586-286-SAFE

Also visit us on the web at:

www.ccwtraining.com

*Ultimate Protection Academy is a Federal Firearms License Dealer (FFL) which means we can save you money on the purchase of your handguns and long guns. We would do the paperwork for you and make it easy to purchase: you have it shipped to us!

*Buy online from an FFL (out of state) and have it shipped to us and we do the rest. There is a small fee for this service; you will still SAVE an average of \$100 on the purchase of a gun! You cannot have a gun delivered to you. Let us help you make the process quick and easy and stress-free.

Our FFL is Ultimate Protection Academy - on Cheryl Drive, Macomb, MI 48044

*You can purchase on any website and we send them our License, if they don't already have us on file with their company.

*Here are a few out-state, no Michigan Tax gun dealers that our customers have been very pleased with.

www.sportsmansoutdoorsuperstore.com

www.cheaperthandirt.com

www.grabagun.com

www.gunsamerica.com

www.sportsmansguide.com

www.kygunco.com (Handguns ONLY)

www.budsgunshop.com (Handguns ONLY)

www.armscor.com

Palmettostatearmory.com

There are many other sites on line. This is just a sampling. We do not make \$ off the sale of the gun, just the transfer fee (\$40). We also reduce that fee if you are a frequent buyer with us. Thank you!



Why I Made Firearm Practice My New Year's Resolution

by Sheriff Jim Wilson - Friday, January 3, 2020

I don't go in for the New Year's Resolution stuff usually. But a trip to the range the other day drove home a point to me and caused me to make one new resolution for 2020. That resolution is simply to practice more. During that trip to the range, I realized that my shooting skills had slipped just a bit, and it took quite a while (and a good deal of ammunition) to get back up to what I am capable of doing.

We sometimes forget that shooting skills are quickly diminishing skills. We certainly may know what to do, but doing it is a whole other thing. Our hand-to-eye coordination is off and our movements get sluggish, all of which can prevent us from delivering that first quick, accurate shot that is so important in personal defense.

The same is true with training. We may take a very good and useful class and pick up lots of good training tips. But, as time goes by, we tend to forget the little nuances of technique that had us performing so well. Often, we begin to make mistakes that we don't even know that we are making.

For that reason, I have made my own resolution to go easy on buying guns and gear this coming year and focus instead on improving my performance. I try to take at least one training class per year; this year I'm going to try to make it

two. Instead of spending the evenings after class visiting with fellow students, I am going to take a little time to write down some notes about the day's training so that I can more easily remember them.

Of course, good training doesn't amount to much if we don't practice it once we get home. About two trips to the range per month is not an unreasonable goal. Taking those class notes to the range and working on improving the skills that need improving is important. It keeps what we spent our good money learning fresh in our mind.

In conjunction with those trips to the range, dry practice in the home, about once a week, will pay dividends, too. This is an excellent way to work on improving the pistol presentation, flash sight picture and surprise trigger break.

Of course, all of these things are part and parcel to taking our personal defense seriously. **No one is a natural-born defensive shooter. It takes training, practice and study to develop and maintain life-saving skills. I'd like to be able to say that I don't need the continued training and practice because I spent a lot of years as a Texas peace officer and besides, I'm a gun writer, but I'd only be kidding myself.** So it's time to get honest with myself and get to work.

At any rate, that's my personal resolution for 2020. What's yours?

Concealed-Carry for Beginners: Tips for Continued Training

by Sheriff Jim Wilson - Wednesday, October 10, 2018

Many new gun owners seem to be a bit confused about the role that classes designed to facilitate the issuing of concealed-carry licenses play in this whole business of personal defense. *The purpose of these classes is to make the applicant aware of state laws regarding the use of deadly force and when and where a person can carry their defensive firearm. The shooting portion of the class, if there is one, is to determine if the applicant is safe enough with a firearm to carry it.*

Just about every single concealed-carry instructor can regale us with stories about students who think that the purpose of the licensing class is to teach them how to shoot a handgun. Some arrive at the class with a handgun that has never been taken out of the box, a gun that they don't know how to load, let alone operate properly and safely. Most of the instructors I know do a yeoman's job of getting the folks that come to them for instruction fully qualified.

The point many of these new people miss is that the licensing class is just the beginning of their personal-defense education. Knowing the law is certainly important and a person should continue to study so that he or she has the most complete understanding possible. But the typical class addresses when the defensive firearm can be used; it doesn't usually address how that defensive firearm can be most effectively used to save lives. That is a very important difference.

If a person takes the right to carry a defensive handgun seriously, he or she understands the need for expert training in how to fight with that firearm. They should understand that no single class is going to qualify them as any sort of an expert on the subject. They should understand that a truly qualified instructor has spent years developing his knowledge and skills. And there is simply no way that this instructor can impart all the knowledge, or even a significant part of it, in one class.

The smart thing to do is to look at personal-defense training the same way that we approach our continuing-education classes in our chosen field of work. We periodically go back for refresher courses and to learn new skills. A person can certainly reach a point, fairly quickly, when they know how to properly handle their chosen defensive firearm and develop the necessary marksmanship skills. On the other hand, learning defensive tactics—how to fight with the handgun—takes much, much more time, training and study.

Frankly, a serious study of personal-defensive techniques can be expensive. Now, it is difficult for me to be very sympathetic with those who will spend several thousand dollars on a two-week vacation, but cry about the cost of defensive training. In my view, they just don't have their priorities in the proper order.

But, there are those who are on a tight budget who have a legitimate concern. Some will start savings accounts specifically designed to pay for their trip to a major defensive school and I have met many of those folks at [Gunsite](#), [Thunder Ranch](#) and other well-known academies. They understand the seriousness of their defensive undertaking and they are willing to make personal sacrifices to get the training that they consider important. But there are other ways to get started down the road to serious defensive training.

One has to look no further than the [National Rifle Association](#) to find instructors in your general area who teach classes in personal defense. In addition to these instructors, the [NRA's Whittington Center](#) offers classes throughout the year that offer training in the defensive handgun, carbine and shotgun. By comparison, these classes through the NRA are generally less expensive and will get the student started in the right direction.

Another less-expensive option is to bring a guest instructor in and hold a class at your local gun range. There are a number of very qualified defensive instructors who travel around the country teaching such classes. And, instead of spending several thousand dollars for a week-long class, a person will spend several hundred dollars, sometimes less.

Another value for the defensive student is to take classes from a variety of instructors. Different instructors may use different terminology and often teach different techniques. But it will be the rare class that the student doesn't get his money's worth in terms of valuable techniques and training that can save a life.

The new concealed-carry license holder needs to determine if this is a hobby or a lifetime commitment. In my view, it should be the latter due to the seriousness of the undertaking. And, when a person is serious about defensive training, they will learn to make the system work to their benefit. They will get as much variety in continued training to learn different ideas and techniques and find ways to budget defensive training funds to make them stretch as far as possible. If they can't go to the professional trainer, they will find ways to bring the professional trainer to them. We don't give up because of time constraints or financial constraints if we really want to accomplish an important goal.

It is my right to own and use firearms. It is also my right to get as good with those firearms as I am possibly able through quality instruction, specialized training and purposeful practice. I intend to exercise both of those rights to the fullest extent that I am able. How about you?



5 Critical Mistakes Made by Defensive Gun Owners

by Sheriff Jim Wilson - Tuesday, April 10, 2018

Working in the field of personal defense, I make an effort to keep informed about defensive techniques, equipment and training. The most-obvious thing I see is that there is a lot of good gear and ideas out there. However, it is also obvious that there are some folks who, though they seem well-meaning, come up with some faulty information and ideas. It is important for us not to be too critical of this sort of thing. After all, we went through the learning process to develop our defensive skills and training, too. With that in mind, here are a few defensive mistakes that occur from time to time.

Mistake No. 1: Not Learning Your Defensive Handgun We seem to live in a world of instant gratification. Some folks decide that they need to do something about their own personal protection, so they buy a gun, some ammo, shoot it a bit and think they are good to go. Rushing things, they might end up having a negligent discharge that surprises, scares and sometimes hurts them. The frequent response to this, especially on social media, is that this particular kind of gun is just not safe.

In the vast majority of these cases, it is the shooter who was not safe. Numerous types of firearms are suitable for personal defense if the shooter will take the time to learn how to handle them safely. Each type of firearm has its own manual-of-arms. The double-action revolver works differently from the double-action semi-auto; the striker-fired semi-auto works differently from the single-action semi-auto and so on. Learning the proper manual-of-arms for a particular pistol not only dictates the shooting technique, it may also dictate what kind of holster is most suitable and what kind of ammo should be used. Col. Jeff Cooper suggested that a person should “live with” his defensive handgun in order to learn its intricacies and proper, efficient handling.

Mistake No. 2: Rotating Your Daily Concealed-Carry Gun

Another mistake that some defensive shooters make is this business of having several types of defensive handguns in their “rotation” for everyday carry. Upon questioning, I’ve found that some of these folks will be carrying a double-action/single-action pistol one day, a single-action 1911 the next and a striker-fired pistol the day after that.

Let me let you in on a little secret: when faced with a violent attack, you will be so focused on the threat that it will be difficult, if not impossible, to devote time to trying to remember how to operate the defensive handgun. The focus should be on the threat and how to deal with it. The management of the handgun must be almost subconscious. Carrying different types of guns on a regular basis may very well lead to confusion and may result in valuable time being lost trying to remember how that particular gun

operates. It's a good way to come in second place in that fight.

Mistake No. 3: Not Carrying with a Round in the Chamber

Speaking of coming second in a fight, another easy way to give a bad guy the jump on you is carrying a semi-automatic pistol with an empty chamber. In those crazy milliseconds in which your life hinges on your ability to respond quickly and accurately, having to use both hands to chamber a round could be the last mistake you ever make. Not only are you wasting precious time, you are counting on having both hands available for this task, which may not be the case. If, for whatever reason, you just don't feel comfortable with a round chambered in your semi-automatic pistol, the smart thing would be to switch to a double-action revolver.

Mistake No. 4: Not Having a Light for Nighttime Use

We occasionally hear of a person being awakened by a noise at night and mistaking a family member or house guest for a threat. There have even been cases of people, gun in hand, confronting police officers in their yard after dark when the police are trying to locate a prowler or burglar in the neighborhood. It is important to remember that we can only use deadly force—even in the dark—when the person in question represents an actual threat and we have a reason to believe that our lives are in immediate danger.

When dealing with suspicious things at night, our greatest friend is light. Light them up. There are so many tactical lights on the market today that I can't begin to keep up with them. The smart move is to buy several lights and stash them all around the house, being sure to have one, or more, on the nightstand. The safety rule, "Be sure of your target and what is behind it," is critically important in the dark. Think before you act and light them up before you shoot.

Mistake No. 5: Not Seeking Out Quality Firearm Training

Possibly the biggest mistake that defensive shooters make is the failure to get proper training. All of the above mistakes can be corrected with good training. What compounds this major mistake is the fact that we live in a time when good training is available as never before. Numerous life-saving schools around the country teach the skills needed. In addition, quite a number of qualified instructors are available to come to your local gun club and teach (not to mention the thousands of [NRA-certified instructors](#) around the country). Today, there is simply no excuse for not getting professional training. You owe it to yourself and those around you. Getting your concealed-carry license is like graduating from kindergarten. I'm not trying to put anyone down with that statement. It is only meant to point out that your education is ahead of you. Good training will help a person avoid these mistakes and many others that can cost your life or the lives of folks around you. In the end, mistakes are what bad guys need to make.

3 Concealed-Carry Myths Debunked

by Sheriff Jim Wilson - Friday, April 26, 2019



Concealed carry and personal defense have been hot topics among Americans for quite some time now. Defending yourself and your family from violent attack is important to us, and we naturally seek to learn as much as we can and to be as informed as possible. However, as with serious discussion, the true facts get all mixed up with rumors, myths and downright fabrications. It is often difficult to sort them out and find things that work for us and make us safer. What follows, in no particular order, are some of the myths, mistakes and misconceptions regarding concealed carry that I have encountered.

Myth No. 1: Switching concealed carry guns often is a good idea.

I often cringe when I hear shooters talking about which gun they are going to use for concealed carry today: a [Glock 9 mm](#), a [Smith & Wesson .357 Mag.](#) or a [SIG Sauer .45 ACP](#). Now, don't get me wrong; those are all great defense guns, but they operate entirely differently from each other.

Those of us who have had to deal with deadly encounters can tell you that it is an extremely stressful and chaotic experience. In order to succeed, you have to focus on the threat and think quickly. The mechanics of dealing with that threat—operating the defensive handgun—has to be a function that relies almost entirely on habit. Habits are formed by lots of training and practice. The middle of a fight for your life is not the place to be trying to remember if the gun you are carrying today has a safety that must be depressed, how many rounds that particular gun holds or what the sights on that gun look like and where they hit.

Like most of you, I have a number of handguns that I enjoy shooting and carrying, but I don't switch types of guns on a frequent basis. Before changing to another style of concealed carry handgun, it is a good idea to spend some time shooting it at the range. The same is true with practicing your pistol presentation a number of times as well as running through a speed load and tactical load. Let your mind get used to

what you are carrying and you will make it run and function through habit. Changing the type of defense gun that you carry is fine; changing it indiscriminately and frequently is a mistake.

Myth No. 2: Concealed carry with an empty chamber is safer.

In some defensive circles it has become accepted to use a semi-auto pistol with an empty chamber for concealed carry. I'm not sure quite how this got started, except to recognize that some military and foreign police agencies adhere to the practice. The misconception is that a person will incorporate racking the slide and chambering a round into his or her pistol presentation.

The armed citizen must understand that criminal attacks usually occur quite quickly and from very close range. Additionally, the crook nearly always has the first move. That is, you must identify the crook, realize an attack is taking place and then catch up and overcome the threat. All of that is happening in seconds, often fractions of a second. In truth, a person's natural reaction time may barely allow for drawing a handgun and responding appropriately. The additional time required to rack the pistol's slide just gives that much more time to the criminal. And that is time that can cost you dearly in a fight.

If a person feels that carrying a chambered pistol is some sort of safety issue, he or she should first obtain qualified training from a defensive expert. That expert can demonstrate safe handling and carrying techniques that will work in a defensive situation.

If a person is still not comfortable carrying a chambered round in a semi-auto, perhaps switching to a double-action revolver is in order. The DA revolver has been defending the lives of honest citizens for more than a century and it still does a good job of it.

The point is that the defensive shooter should carry a handgun that he or she feels confident in and one that is ready to go when it clears the holster. Taking the time to rack a pistol slide in the middle of a gunfight is time that you simply can't afford to be wasting in the first place.

Myth No. 3: Learning how to fight isn't necessary.

The vast majority of people who carry concealed have never shot anyone and, in fact, they have never even seen anyone shot. Although they are loathe to admit it, what they know about gunfighting generally comes from watching movies and television dramas. They see actors holding guns in really stupid ways. They see bad guys go flying through the air from bullet impacts, with blood flying everywhere. They see the good guys standing out in the open and shooting it out when there is all sorts of good cover available. In fact, most experienced defensive shooters can sit down at any movie and make a long list of really stupid gun stuff that is going on.

This is the reason why it is so important to obtain qualified training in actual fighting techniques. Any number of firearms trainers can teach a person how to shoot effectively. But, fewer still can actually teach a student how to fight and survive with a concealed carry handgun.

When you are going to spend your hard-earned money on defensive training, make sure you are spending it with an instructor who knows gunfighting because they have seen it live and up close. Approach the whole thing like your life depends on it, because it really does.

Myths, mistakes, and misconceptions abound when it comes to concealed carry. We'll discuss some more of them in the near future.

Class Outline

1. The safe storage, use, and handling of a pistol including, but not limited to, safe storage, use and handling to protect child safety.
2. Avoiding Criminal attack and controlling a violent confrontation.
3. Handgun Parts, selection, and Ammunition knowledge
4. Handgun Shooting positions/Fundamentals.
5. Firearm and the law, including civil liability issues.
6. Deadly Force.

Introduction

"The United States Constitution does not guarantee 'innocent people' the right to a fair trial when they are accused of wrongdoing. It guarantees everyone the right to a fair trial. Likewise, virtuous people are not guaranteed the right to free speech and respectable people are not guaranteed the right to the private ownership of firearms. Those rights are guaranteed to all free citizens. It is their birthright. Government employees are not permitted to presume to bestow 'rights' upon only the people they like. It is not the job of the government employees to 'grant' or 'regulate' rights at all. It is their job only to protect those rights. In other countries, government employees routinely bully, intimidate and tyrannize the people. In this country, they are expected to protect and serve the people." Farnam Method of Defensive Handgunning, by John Farnam, copyright 2000, Defensive Training International Publications, page 39.

Legal Aspects

Federal, state and local laws vary greatly with respect to the various information in this handbook. It does not contain legal advice and is not to be used as a substitute for the necessary professional advice of an attorney.

ULTIMATE Protection and its' affiliates, expressly disclaims any and all warranties, liabilities, losses, claims, demands, suits or actions of any type or nature whatsoever, arising from or in any way related to this handbook, the use of this handbook, and/or any claim that a particular technique or device described in this handbook is legal or reasonable in any jurisdiction.

Safe Storage and Handling

Major causes of Gun Accidents:

- * Ignorance: a lack of knowledge of proper firearm safety or operation.
- * Carelessness the failure to apply one's knowledge of safety.
- * Detroit Police Department's Firearm Instructors: " *There is no 'missed' targets, only 'unintentional' targets.*"

Fundamentals Rules of Gun Safety

- * Always keep the gun pointed in a safe direction at all times when handling.
- * Always keep your finger off the trigger until ready to shoot and placed on the frame.
- * Always keep the gun unloaded until ready to use.

Additional Rules

- * Know your target and what is beyond.
- * Be sure your gun is safe to operate and how to use it safely.
- * Use only the correct ammunition for your gun .
- * Wear hearing and eye protection as appropriate.
- * Never use alcohol or drugs before or while shooting.
- * Store guns so that they are not accessible to unauthorized persons.
- * Gun proof your kids and kid proof your guns!
{Be aware that certain types of guns and many shooting situations require additional safety precautions.}

Storage

It is advisable to store firearms so they may be secure from unauthorized individuals, and yet quickly available to those trained in self protection. Depending on your particular situation, will necessitate the level of security of your firearms. The possibility of both criminal and civil liability is realistic upon the occurrence of an accidental or illegal use event that results in injury with your firearm(s).

Options

- * Gun trigger locks / on gun locking devices
 - * Gun Cases
 - * Gun cabinets
 - * Gun safes
 - * Gun lock boxes (mobile and permanently mounted)
- { Note: there are also many laws which govern the storage of guns & ammunition. You need to be familiar with those that apply to your area of residence. }

Major Components

Frame

Barrel

Action

Revolver Parts:

Frame

- a. Grip panels- allow the shooter to grip the revolver comfortably. They are usually composed of wood, rubber, or molded plastic and are attached to the lower portion of the frame.
- b. Backstrap- the rear, vertical portion of the frame that lies between (or beneath) the grip panels.
- c. Trigger guard- designed to protect the trigger in order to reduce the possibility of an unintentional firing.
- d. Rear sight- used along with the front sign to aim the revolver.

Barrel

- a. Bore- the inside of the barrel. The measurement of its diameter is called the caliber of the pistol.
- b. Rifling- composed of spiral lands and grooves cut in to the bore. The rifling makes the bullet spin to give it stability.
- c. Muzzle- the front end of the barrel where the bullet exits.
- d. Front sight- used along with the rear sight to aim the revolver.

Action

- a. Trigger- when pressed activates the hammer.
- b. Hammer- strikes the firing pin to fire the gun. The hammer spur is the part of the hammer that may be gripped by the thumb.
- c. Cylinder- holds ammunition in the individual chambers that are rotated into firing position by the action of the trigger or hammer.
- d. Chamber- holds the cartridge at the instant of firing.
- e. Cylinder release latch- releases the cylinder and allows it to swing out for loading and unloading.
- f. Loading gate (single action revolvers only) - opens to expose the rear of the chamber for loading and unloading.
- g. Ejector (also called extractor) - removes cartridges from the cylinder when activated by the ejector rod.
- h. Ejector rod- activates the ejector.

Semi-Automatic Parts:

Frame:

- a. Safety- a mechanical device designed to reduce the chance of an unintentional discharge. Since a safety is a mechanical device that can fail, it must be used as a supplement to safe gun handling practices, never as a substitute.
- b. Slide stop (also called slide lock) – locks the slide in an open position.
- c. De-cocking lever (if applicable) – relaxes spring tension and lowers hammer so it is not in a position to strike the firing pin and fire the gun. On some pistols, the de-cocking lever also serves as a safety.
- d. Grip panels- allow the shooter to grip the pistol comfortably. They are usually composed of wood, rubber, or molded plastic and are attached to the lower portion of the frame.
- e. Backstrap- the rear, vertical portion of the frame that lies between (or beneath) the grip panels.
- f. Trigger guard- designed to protect the trigger in order to reduce the possibility of an unintentional firing.
- g. Rear sight- used along with the front sight to aim the pistol.

Barrel

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- d. Muzzle- the front end of the barrel where the bullet exits.
- e. Front sight- used along with the rear sight to aim the pistol.

Action

- a. Hammer- strikes the firing pin to fire the gun.
 - b. Slide- performs several functions:
 1. Extracts the cartridge case from the chamber and ejects it from the pistol.
 2. Cocks the hammer (on most models).
 3. Removes the top cartridge from the magazine and feeds it into the chamber.
 - c. Ejection port- opening through which cartridge case is ejected from the pistol.
 - d. Magazine- holds cartridges ready for feeding into the chamber.
 - e. Magazine release- releases the magazine so it may be removed from the pistol.
 - f. Trigger- when pressed activates the hammer or an internal firing mechanism.
- Loading
 - Cocking
 - Uncocking
 - Unloading

Ammunition

CARTRIDGE PARTS

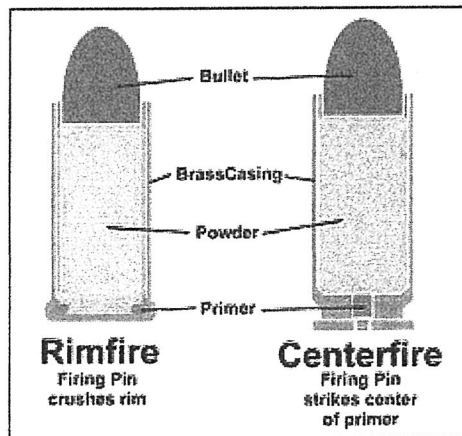
A pistol cartridge is made up of four basic components. The case, the primer, the powder charge, and the bullet

The case is a metal cylinder (usually made of brass) that is closed at one end and contains the other three components.

The primer is an impact-sensitive chemical compound used for ignition. In a rim-fire cartridge, it is contained in the inside rim of the case's base. In a center-fire cartridge, the primer is contained in a small metal cup, and is located in the center of the case's base.

The powder charge is a fast-burning chemical compound used as a propellant, and is contained inside the body of the case.

The bullet is a projectile, usually made of lead and sometimes covered with a layer of copper or other metal, and is located at the mouth of the case.



A cartridge is also commonly referred to as a round. A live round is a cartridge that contains a primer, a powder charge, and a bullet. A dummy round contains a bullet, but does not contain a primer or a powder charge, and there cannot be fired.

TYPES OF CARTRIDGES

The two types of modern pistol cartridges are: rim-fire and center-fire. The names for both types of cartridges are derived from the location of the primer.

AMMUNITION

- Ammunition Compatibility/Designation:
 - a. Found on the frame of the firearm
 - b. Found on the cartridge box
 - c. Found imprinted on most cartridges as well (not on 22's)

- Cartridge malfunctions:
 - a. Misfire- a failure of the cartridge to fire after the primer has been struck by the firing pin.
 - b. Hang fire- a perceptible delay in the ignition of a cartridge after the primer has been struck by the firing pin.
 - ❖ If a cartridge fails to fire you will not know immediately if it is a misfire or a hang fire. You need to wait at least 30 seconds while keeping the gun pointed in a safe direction. After that the pistol can be unloaded carefully.
 - c. Squib load- development of less than normal pressure or velocity after ignition of the cartridge.
 - ❖ If anything unusual is noticed when a shot is fired, such as a difference in recoil or noise, a squib load may have been fired. STOP FIRING IMMEDIATELY. Squib loads can result in the bullet failing to exit the barrel. If the bullet is lodged in the barrel, the firing of another shot could cause serious injury or damage.

Note: +P or +P+ cartridges have more "pressure".

Lead Exposure at Shooting Ranges Poses a ‘Significant and Unmanaged’ Public Health Risk, Study Finds

BY ALEX YABLON

·May 10, 2017

The all-American pastime of squeezing off a few rounds at the range is riskier than many realize. A new analysis of 40 years of research demonstrates that gun range customers and staffers are at high risk of exposure to dangerous amounts of lead, from inhaling smoke and tiny bits of bullets that float through the air after crashing into targets.

The meta analysis of 36 studies conducted between 1975 and 2016, published in the journal *Environmental Health* examined the ways firing range patrons, employees, and their families are exposed to lead. **It found that individuals who patronize or work at gun ranges had blood lead levels from between two and eight times the level of exposure deemed cause for serious concern by the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The review’s authors concluded that “firing ranges, regardless of type and user classification, currently constitute a significant and unmanaged public health problem.”**

The quantity of lead in someone’s blood is typically measured in terms of micrograms per deciliter. **There is no level of lead that is determined safe by the CDC,** but most people accumulate trace amounts through environmental exposure. The average adult blood lead level for all Americans is 1.2 micrograms per deciliter. The CDC considers anything above 5 micrograms per deciliter “elevated.”

One study of employees at a California firing range evaluated as part of the new analysis found lead levels of 20 to 40 micrograms of lead per deciliter.

Lead exposure carries health risks for men, women, and children.

Adults suffering from lead poisoning can experience tremors, high blood pressure, heart disease, and decreased kidney function. Pregnant women are put at higher risk of reduced fetal growth by lead. **Children exposed to lead often have lower IQ and cognitive function and may have delayed puberty.**

The elevated levels are present after just a day or two of shooting and can linger for months. In one of the studies reviewed, the mean lead level in a class of police cadets increased more than six fold from 6 micrograms per deciliter of blood on the first day of training to more than 15 micrograms per deciliter after five days of training. Even 69 days after the training, the cadets' blood level remained at an average of 9 micrograms per deciliter. An estimated one million American police officers train with guns at indoor ranges, according to the study.

“Nearly all [blood lead level] measurements compiled in this study exceed” the CDC’s maximum safe level, the study’s authors wrote.

Lead exposure at ranges can happen a variety of ways. When a round discharges, its primer releases a small amount of the metal as it burns. The smoke, if inhaled, can introduce lead into the bloodstream. Some ammunition uses lead projectiles — the bullet that is shot at a target. When it breaks up on impact, the metal is aerosolized. Even if lead particles — either from the primer or the bullet — are not inhaled, they can settle on skin or clothing, or in soil at outdoor ranges, which shooters can then ingest. If people who spend time at gun ranges don’t immediately change their clothes or wash their exposed skin after visiting, they also risk exposing the people they come into contact with to the metal.

Submit

The authors found that higher levels of lead exposure are associated with more frequent shooting, the use of higher-caliber ammunition, and indoor ranges, which can have poor ventilation.

Despite the risk to customers and employees, shooting ranges are largely free of health and environmental regulation beyond standard Occupational Safety and Health Administration rules. *A 2014 investigation by the Seattle Times found gun range employees on the verge of organ failure, or suffering from loss of feeling in hands and feet.* Despite this, in 2014 OSHA only inspected 201 of the more than 16,000 shooting ranges in the country.

The study’s authors called for ranges and their patrons to adopt a set of practices to reduce lead exposure, such as banning smoking and eating on premises, increased ventilation and airflow systems at indoor and outdoor facilities, and protective clothing that customers can wear while they shoot. The most important means of reducing this exposure, the authors said, would be the widespread use of lead-free primer and projectiles in ammunition.

One of the authors stressed that the research was not meant to take a position on firearms or criticize the activity of visiting the range.

“This is not an anti-gun paper,” Gabriel Filippelli, a professor of earth science at Indiana University-Purdue University, told the Indy Star. “It’s a pro lead-protection paper.”

ALEX YABLON

Alex Yablon is a reporter at The Trace.

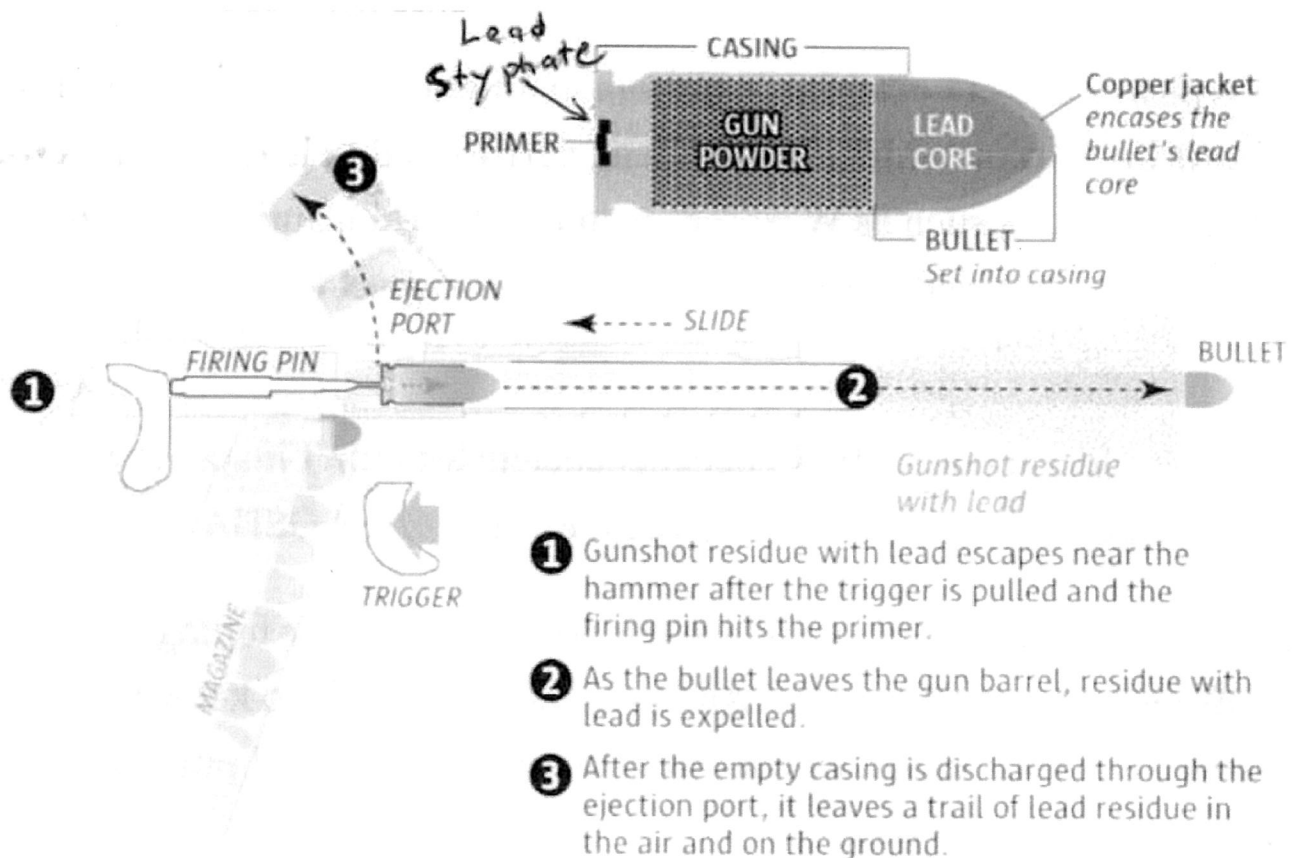
Seattle Times: “Loaded with Lead: Lead poisoning is a major threat at America’s shooting ranges,…” By CHRISTINE WILLMSEN, LEWIS

KAMB and JUSTIN MAYO OCT. 17, 2014

Lead exposure at gun ranges is “a serious problem and we think it could be quite widespread,” said Dr. Elana Page, medical officer for NIOSH.

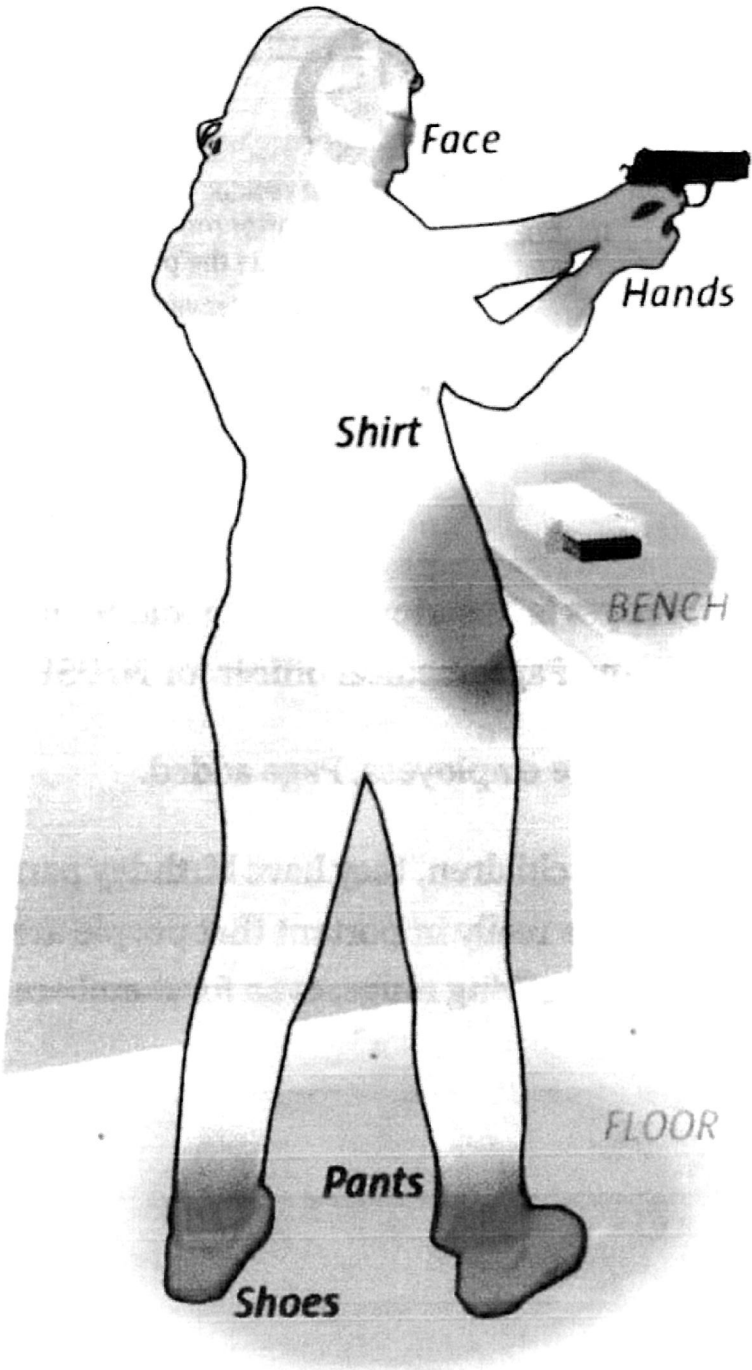
The risk isn’t limited to range employees, Page added.

“Some firing ranges cater to children, they have birthday parties and special events,” she said. “I think it’s really important that people are aware they can have significant exposure at a firing range, even for members of the general public.”



MARK NOWLIN / THE SEATTLE TIMES

● *Exposure to lead*



The Fundamentals of Pistol Shooting

- Position
- Grip
- Breath Control
- Sight Alignment
- Trigger Press
- Follow-through

Position

- a. Should be comfortable, balanced, relaxed, and properly aligned with the target.
- b. Both arms are extended fully out in front.
- c. Head erect.

Grip

- a. Keeping the gun pointed in a safe direction and the index finger off the trigger, use the non-shooting hand to place the pistol in the shooting hand.
- b. Fit the "V" formed by the thumb and index finger of the shooting hand as high as possible on the backstrap.
- c. Align the backstrap of the pistol frame with the wrist and forearm.
- d. Grip the pistol using the base of the thumb and the lower three fingers of the shooting hand. The pressure of the grip must be directed straight to the rear. Hold the pistol as firmly as possible, but without exerting so much pressure that the hand shakes.
- e. Keep your finger off the trigger until ready to shoot. The index finger should lie along the side of the frame or on the outside of the trigger guard.
- f. The thumb should lie relaxed along the other side of the frame.
- g. Uniformity is the most important feature of the grip. You should grip the pistol the same way each time you hold the pistol.
- h. Place the heel of the non-shooting hand against the heel of the shooting hand. Rest the thumb of the non-shooting hand on the thumb of the shooting hand, and firmly wrap the fingers of the non-shooting hand around the fingers of the shooting hand.

Breath Control

- a. Before each shot, take a breath, let enough air out so you are comfortable, and hold the remaining breath while firing the shot. Generally, the breath should be held no longer than six to eight seconds. If your breath is held too long, muscle tremors may start.
- b. Point the gun in a safe direction, take your finger off the trigger, come to ready position, relax, take a few breaths, then begin the cycle again.

Sight Alignment

- a. The top of the front sight is even with the top of the rear sight, and there is an equal amount of space separating the front sight post from the sides of the rear sight notch.
- b. The eye can focus on only one object at a time. It cannot keep the rear sight, the front sight, and the target in focus simultaneously. The shooter must focus, both visually and mentally, on the front sight. The front sight should appear sharp and clear, the rear sight should look less sharp, and the target should look blurred.
- c. Sight picture is obtained by achieving the proper sight alignment and then putting the aligned sights into their proper relationship with the target.
- d. There will always be some movement of the aligned sights relative to the target. The shooter should try to maintain proper sign alignment while keeping the movement of the gun to a minimum.
- e. Proper sight alignment is the key to accurate shooting. Any misalignment of the front sight with the rear sight introduces an angular error that is multiplied with the distance.
- f. Ideally, it is best to keep both eyes open while aiming. An equal amount of light is available to both eyes and depth perception is better. Facial contortions and muscle tension are also eliminated.
- g. Sight adjustments are made on metallic sights by moving the rear sight in the same direction that you want your shots to appear on the target. Only adjust the sight when you have a good group.
- h. Optical and electronic sights eliminate the need to align a rear sight with a front sight.

Trigger Press

- a. The index finger is placed so that the trigger is halfway between the tip of the finger and the first joint.
- b. The trigger is pressed straight to the rear in a smooth, continuous manner while maintaining proper sigh alignment.
- c. When pressing the trigger, each shot should come as a surprise.
- d. Trigger press and sight alignment must be done simultaneously while keeping the movement of the gun to a minimum.

Follow-through

- a. Follow-through means continuing, for one or two seconds, to do everything that was being done at the time the shot was fired.
- b. Follow-through prevents any unnecessary movement before the bullet exits the barrel.
- c. If the shooter focuses on the front sight and follows through correctly, the shooter should be able to "call the shot" or indicate its location on the target.



Six Steps to Clean a Gun

1. Take a bronze brush and saturate it with Nitro Solvent; work it back and forth in the bore from breech to muzzle if possible. Repeat at least 10 times.
2. Remove brush and attach a jag or slotted tip with a patch for the caliber you are cleaning. Soak the patch with Nitro Solvent and work it back and forth 10 or more times. If the gun hasn't been cleaned for a while let the Nitro Solvent sit for a few minutes to work in and break up residue.
3. Repeat Step #2 with clean patches until patch is free of residue.
4. Lightly oil a patch or mop and run it down the bore, making sure to work in the oil along the entire barrel.
5. Clean the action of the gun thoroughly with Nitro Solvent and wipe dry. Remove the bolt on a bolt action and wipe it down. On lever, slider, or semi-autos you may want to use an aerosol Nitro Solvent to get all the working parts.
6. Give your gun a final rub down with a silicon cloth for short term storage or a spray down with Metal Seal for storage of over two months. Note: before shooting run a clean patch through the bore to remove any remaining oil.

<https://www.star-telegram.com/latest-news/article238813193.html>

Video shows man act quickly to take down gunman in shooting at Fort Worth-area church

BY NICHOLE MANNA

DECEMBER 29, 2019 04:37 PM

Video livestreamed from the West Freeway Church of Christ shows church security take down a man who opened fire during a service. Police say three people were killed in the shooting, including the gunman. BY WEST FREEWAY CHURCH OF CHRIST VIA STORYFUL

Livestream video of a shooting at a White Settlement church shows a man quickly firing a shot at a gunman who had opened fire during the service.

The shooting appeared to happen during communion. One man was standing toward the back of the sanctuary holding a tray when the shooter got up from a nearby pew, walked toward the man and appeared to say something to him.

The gunman sat back down at a pew as the man he spoke to moved to another wall. The gunman then got up, appeared to have said something to the man again. Then, the gunman backed up, pulled out a long gun and fired a shot toward the man who was holding the tray. **In a split second, another man who was standing nearby reached into his jacket, but was also shot by the gunman.**

A third man who was also in the back of the auditorium pulled a handgun on the gunman and fired one shot. The gunman fell and at least three or four more people armed with handguns walked toward him.

Three people were killed in the shooting, including the gunman.

Jeff Williams, an investigator with the Department of Public Safety, said two security volunteers fired upon the gunman **and the shooting was over within six seconds.**

Warren Police Detective Accidentally Shoots Self During Training

February 27, 2017 at 10:55 am

WARREN (WWJ) – A Warren police detective is being treated at a local hospital after he accidentally shot himself Monday morning.

The shooting happened just after 9 a.m., according to Mayor Jim Fouts.

Fouts told WWJ's Zahra Huber that the cop was in the basement of the police department for a routine firearms training session, when the accident occurred.

"The detective was putting his gun in his holster when it actually discharged, hitting him in the thigh and going through some muscle tissue," Fouts said. "The good news is he's stable, he's alert, he's awake and he's talking."

Fouts said the officer, who has been on the force for maybe 20 or 25 years, is expected to be OK. His name is not being released at this time.

[WARNING GRAPHIC] Instructor Shoots Himself in the Leg While Holstering

By

Luke McCoy

-

November 5, 2019



I came across a post by North American Rescue this morning about an instructor that shot himself in the leg while holstering his pistol. While it is very unfortunate for him, he managed to survive to tell his story, which allows us to learn from his mistakes.

The instructor's name is Drew Kavanaugh, who is part of Davad Defense, a Chicago, IL-based company that focuses on firearm instruction and home safety. The post by NAR does a good job of describing what took place so instead of putting it into my own words, [here is the post](#):

*"Drew, a firearms instructor for Davad Defense, lives in Chicago and in the predawn hours of April 19th, 2019, heard a commotion in his alleyway and went outside to investigate. As this was urban Chicago, he had his G19 drawn but didn't find anyone. **He is an experienced appendix carry guy, and when he reholstered, a piece of his t-shirt got inside the trigger guard causing the weapon to fire. The high-velocity personal defense round went into his upper thigh, and the bullet passed obliterated his femoral artery. He quickly lost consciousness,** but a responding Chicago police officer (who had recently attended LEMART training through CPD) applied a tourniquet and stopped further bleeding. Drew coded twice (6, and 7 minutes – all of his ribs were broken during the administration of CPR!!!), but they got him to the hospital and were able to revive him (30 units of blood) and ultimately save his life. We appreciate his willingness to tell his story in the hope that it helps someone else – accidents can happen to even very experienced people!"*

The rest of the details come from Drew himself in replies to the many comments on the Facebook post. I appreciate him leaving his ego behind and taking the time to answer all the commenters. Again, I'm not pointing out these mistakes out to bash or belittle Drew at all but so that we can learn from his mistakes.

Investigating a Strange Noise in a Dark Alley

First off, I'm not sure I agree with going outside to investigate a strange noise coming from the alley. I wouldn't leave the safety of my house unless I absolutely had to. If you think something shady is going on, then call the police. Have them investigate strange noises coming from a dark Chicago alley.

Drew mentions how he thought this was his biggest mistake of the night in the following comment:

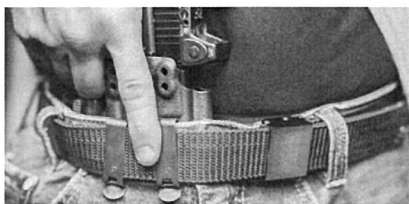
"I think that doing that may have, in fact, been my biggest mistake of the night. That's one of the big things I want to share moving forward. It's amazing to me that I teach that, but then I do something stupid like that. It's not only stupid, but it's also not tactically sound. Why would you willingly give up ground that you are intimately familiar with, to seek out an unknown number of threats in an unknown place? I'm no longer in the military, and I am not a cop. I made the wrong call."

Knowing When to Draw Your Gun

The second issue here is having your gun drawn while investigating. I'm no lawyer, but this is pretty much just brandishing a gun.

Making Sure Your Holster is Clear of Obstructions

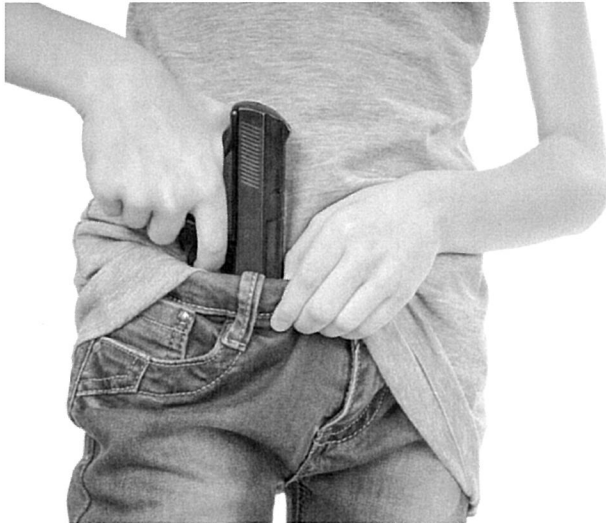
And the third mistake was when he reholstered. He got his shirt caught in the trigger guard of his gun, causing it to fire while reholstering. Yes, he was carrying a Glock 19. And yes, appendix carry is his preferred carry method.



[appendix carry](#)

Indiana Man Carrying a Gun Without a Holster Shoots Himself in the Genitals...All of Them

BY DAN ZIMMERMAN |
MAR 03, 2019 |
116 COMMENTS



Bigstock

You see it all the time in movies and on TV. A guy grabs a handgun and slips it into his pants, held in place only by his belt. No holster involved. So-called Mexican carry is inherently dangerous. Any method of toting a handgun that doesn't cover the trigger is asking for trouble.

Last week, an Indiana man found out why.

A 46-year-old man accidentally shot himself in genitals Thursday after a gun slipped from his waistband, police said.

Marion Police Department issued a news release via Facebook that said Mark Anthony Jones did not have a license for the Hi-Point 9mm gun he was carrying.

According to the cbs17.com report prosecutors will review the case for (a number of) possible criminal charges. **But given the location of the entrance and exit wounds, some might argue that Mark Anthony Jones has already been sufficiently punished.**

Why do so few gun ranges allow you to practice drawing from your holster and firing?

<https://www.google.com/amp/s/guncarrier.com/draw-from-your-holster-range-part-1/amp/>

Keith Shannon, Texas LTC, scholar of 2A constitutional law

Updated Jul 17, 2018

Simple. Holster drawing violates one of the central rules of practically any gun range; keep all firearms pointed downrange at all times. Holstered firearms, especially in holsters with the popular forward cant, have the firearm pointing down and to the rear, and other rigs like shoulder holsters require the shooter to sweep everyone to his or her weak side when drawing.

Much as with everything else in U.S. society, liability is a huge deal.

Therefore, insurers of gun ranges, to minimize their risk, have been placing more and more restrictions on what is or is not allowed on the firing line. Slow-fire rules, no holster draws, even no-FMJ-rifle rules are all based on reducing insurance liability by reducing the potential for an injurious mishap with each of these things. And trust me, said mishaps *have* happened.

The safest way to allow holster draws (and rapid fire FTM) is to set up individual range lanes with bulletproof barriers: one person at a time, they can swing their firearm around as much as they want without too much concern that anyone besides the shooter could get hurt. There are a few ranges that are set up this way, but it's obviously relatively expensive compared to a multi-lane design where you only need a bulletproof barrier on either side of the bay instead of between each lane, and there's still potential for serious damage and injury by letting just any yahoo into the lane to practice. So, the ranges I'm aware of that have these isolated lanes typically require you to go through a course on holster drawing and rapid fire (\$100-\$200 plus gun, holster and ammo) before you can use those lanes, and they often cost triple the hourly rate of the average lane in a multi-lane range bay. Because most ranges are not designed for draw and fire, and most don't have the necessary supervision to ensure safety.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=747_rz-qE4w

Watch the video above: The wazoo's name is Tex Grebner (never trust a city boy who calls himself "Tex"). The guy was making an internet video to demonstrate how to properly draw and fire, and put a round into his leg because he didn't have proper, disciplined, habits for drawing and firing.

The vast majority of folks who have a concealed weapons permit DO NOT have adequate training to safely and consistently draw and fire the pistol (the same can be said for most police officers). But not knowing what they are doing doesn't stop them from doing it.

Few people buy high-quality holsters that are capable of one-handed re-holstering.

Many people buy holsters (behind-the-hip; cross-draw, shoulder holsters, bra holsters; belly bands, etc) that will result in sweeping adjacent shooters when they draw.

Most ranges employ Range Safety Officers who are not qualified to supervise draw-and-fire exercises.

So how do you actually learn to draw and fire?

- **Take a class.** The NRA offers a curriculum designed to take you from "I've-never-handled-a-pistol-before" to "move, shoot-and-move" in bite-sized chunks. Other schools like Gunsight, SIG Academy or Thunder Ranch offer immersive instruction with a week dedicated to nothing but shooting.
- **Private instruction. Hire a qualified coach, with the emphasis on "qualified." Just because someone carries a gun for a living, doesn't mean they are qualified to teach you how to draw-and-fire. Expect to pay \$30-\$40 an hour.**
- Shoot IDPA. It's great practice, just make sure the match chair knows that you're a newbie.
- Practice, Practice, PRACTICE. Get a blue gun and establish a "safe area" in your home to do your dry-fire drills. Even better, get a laser insert for your pistol (check out LaserAmmo) or buy a SIRT replica pistol with built-in laser. Laser training is an invaluable way of learning proper technique.

Thorax

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This article is about the anatomy concept. For other uses, see Thorax (disambiguation).

The **thorax** or **chest** is a part of the anatomy of humans and various other animals located between the neck and the abdomen.^{[1][2]} The thorax includes the thoracic cavity and the thoracic wall. It contains organs including the heart, lungs, and thymus gland, as well as muscles and various other internal structures.

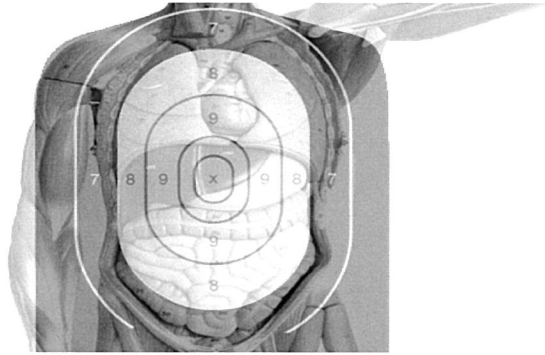
Anatomical Training Target

WHEN TRAINING FOR THE X MAY GET YOU KILLED

- **AUGUST 5, 2014 BY STEVEN BROYLES**
- **“YOU DO NOT RISE TO THE OCCASION IN COMBAT, BUT SINK TO YOUR LEVEL OF TRAINING”**
 - **Lt. Col Dave Grossman**

It's a beautiful Saturday morning so you grab your gun and head to the local gun range. You attach a standard human silhouette target at seven yards and proceed to practice different shooting drills. **When a drill calls for a body shot, you aim straight for that X. An hour and about 50 rounds later, you're happy with the week's training and leave the range feeling a little more prepared if you ever have to pull your gun. There is only one problem, you might have just created deeper "training scars" that may put your life at risk when faced with a deadly threat. Lt. Col Dave Grossman says that you can inadvertently train yourself to complete unnecessary or even dangerous actions that can cost you your life if you are faced with a deadly encounter. He calls these actions training scars.** He gives an example of an officer who became an expert at disarming individuals. He would train time and time again with a partner, each time giving the gun back to the individual so he could try again. One day while out of the job, a suspect pulled a gun on him. His training kicked in and he instinctively disarmed him; unfortunately his training scars also kicked in and he gave the gun back to the suspect. Luckily his partner was there and he ended up shooting the suspect. Back when police officers were issued revolvers, they would dump their brass into their hands and slip them into their pockets to avoid picking up the spent casings once range time was over. After firefights, officers were finding spent cases in their pockets, and some officers were found dead with brass in their hands, seemingly killed by their training scars drilled into them at the range. So what does this mean? Well.....

So imagine this scenario: You wake up to the sound of breaking glass. As your heart starts pumping, and adrenaline starts coursing through your body. You reach for your pistol and head towards your bedroom door. As you slowly head towards the cause of the noise, a man steps around the corner. Your pupils dilate and focus on the gun in his hand. Instinct takes over and before you know it your gun is up and two rounds enter the home invader. So, based on your training at the range, you probably most likely hit the person about where the X would be on the silhouette. Lets examine where those shots probably landed.



As you can see, any bullets penetrating the X or the 10 ring would be impacting the liver, stomach, and possibly the pancreas. While there are many variables to consider, an individual who is shot in the abdominal cavity could live upwards of 30 minutes while they slowly bled out. In fact, the mortality rate of someone getting shot in this area is only 23.1% if they receive treatment. Therefore, it is possible that the intruder you just shot would have the ability to shoot back before they lost enough blood to become combat ineffective.

We train to shoot center mass because it's a big target and it's hard to miss. Shooting the head would be the best way to instantly (maybe, it depends) stop a bad guy, but the head is a small, hard to hit target so it's not the best place to aim for during a firefight. But if aiming for the head isn't a good idea and hitting a person center mass isn't the best option if you want to stop an assailant quickly; where should you be shooting your silhouette targets during training? Answer, the Thoracic Triangle.

Thoracic Triangle

Shooting for the Thoracic Triangle focuses on putting lead into the thoracic cavity. It's the second largest body cavity and houses a person's lungs, tracheobronchial tree, esophagus, heart, the blood vessels that transport blood from the heart and the lungs, the major arteries that transport blood from the heart into the general circulation, and veins which transport blood back to the heart. The thoracic triangle is an ideal area to concentrate your shots since it contains the organs and structures immediately needed to sustain life. If the heart stops beating, a person blacks out within seconds and brain damage sets in within 4-6 minutes. Bleed out time can vary tremendously but if the heart or the aorta is ruptured, one would bleed out quicker than if other parts of the body are hit. **There is no such thing as a "one shot stop," so that is why multiple shots into the Thoracic Triangle is ideal to immediately stop an assailant.**

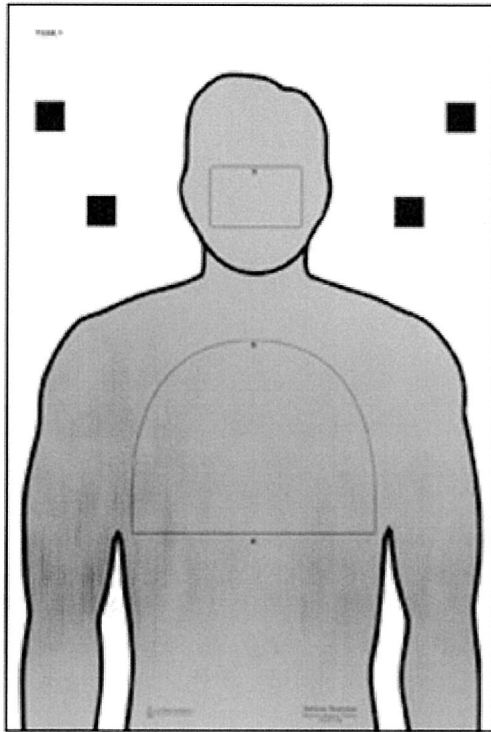
Final Thoughts

Be mindful of what you are doing during training. The smallest, seemingly unimportant actions can become training scars which could put your life into danger. Many Human silhouette target's X is 4 to 5 inches lower than where you should be training for. Next time you go to the range, raise your sights and focus on the Thoracic Triangle and you will be more likely to instinctively aim there during a deadly encounter.

Sources [Encyclopedia Britannica](#) – The Thoracic Cavity [On Combat](#), Lt. Col Dave Grossman *Lethality of Firearm-Related Injuries in the United States Population* Beaman, et al, *Annals of Emergency Medicine* 35:3 March 2000

Serious Business Anatomical Training Target

TGSB-1



- SKU: TGSB-1
- Category: Paper Target
- Brand: Law Enforcement Targets
- Unit Price: \$1.05

Description

Depicts anatomically correct target zones.
Features crano-ocular box in the lower third of head in order to center the medulla oblongata plus a 9" x 12" thoracic cavity."

AIMING AND FIRING TECHNIQUES

Mastering the fundamentals of handgun shooting and the various defensive shooting positions only partially prepares you to use a handgun effectively to protect your life. It is also essential to understand and apply other defense-related skills and concepts, such as defensive accuracy, flash sight picture, point shooting, firing multiple shots, engaging multiple assailants, and breaking tunnel vision to assess for additional threats.

DEFENSIVE ACCURACY

Violent encounters typically take place at a distance of only a few feet and are completed in a few seconds, and the target area (the vital area of an assailant) is fairly large. Thus, a high level of pinpoint accuracy is not required of the shooter, the gun or the ammunition. A good general estimate is that the ability to keep all shots on a standard 8½-inch by 11-inch sheet of paper at 7 yards, hitting in the center of exposed mass, is sufficient for most defensive purposes.

Experienced shooters will recognize that this is an extremely modest level of accuracy, well within the capabilities of virtually any handgun even in only moderately skilled hands. However, what can be easily attained in a well-lit practice range, firing at a stationary target using a stable two-hand hold, is far different than what can be expected during the stress of being suddenly attacked by a violent, hostile, rapidly-moving person in a low-light situation.

In the vast majority of defensive encounters, it is essential to fire as fast as you accurately can. Both a proper shooting position and good execution of the shooting fundamentals are essential to accurate, rapid fire.

Inevitably, there will be a certain degree of shot dispersion around the center of mass. This is not the result of deliberately aiming at different spots. All shots are aimed at the same area—the center of exposed mass.

The shots are spread out due to the speed with which shots are fired and the less-than-perfect alignment of the sights.

Note that if you are shooting ragged one-hole groups in the center of the exposed target mass during practice, you should probably be shooting faster. If your shots are spreading to the edge of a large target, beyond the maximum allowable group size (an 8½-inch by 11-inch sheet of paper) at 7 yards, you should slow down.

Also, while the old adages "a slow hit beats a fast miss" and "you can't miss fast enough" are certainly true, there is such a thing as taking too much time to fire the shot.

Probably more than any other factor, the effects of stress are responsible for the deterioration in accuracy often observed during defensive shooting situations.

Studies of shooting incidents involving law enforcement officers, which typically take place at relatively close range, show that police officers achieve hits less than 20 percent of the time. In other words, four out of five shots fired by trained law enforcement officers miss the target completely. Even under the relatively modest level of stress imposed by activities such as practical shooting competition, it is not uncommon for shooters to completely miss a large, close target.

Poor shooting is not inevitable under the extreme stress of a defensive encounter, however. Your actual shooting performance during such an encounter can be improved by incorporating stress and realism in your training regimen, and by always striving for a higher level of accuracy. A shooter who can keep his or her shots within 3 inches at 7 yards has much more of a margin for stress-induced error than one who can do no better than 8 inches at the same distance.

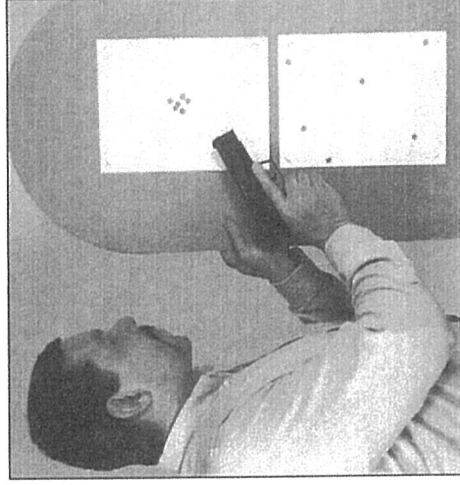


Fig. 43. If you are shooting tight seven-yard groups, as in the upper target (above), you should speed up your shooting. If some of the shots in your group are almost off the paper, slow down. The group shown at right represents good accuracy for defensive purposes.

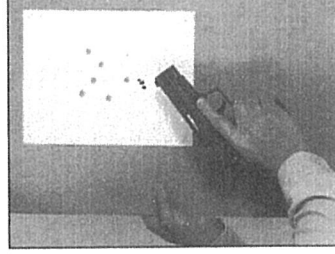
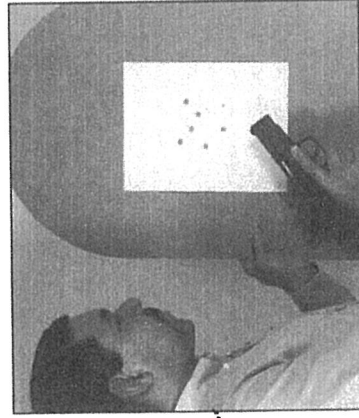


Fig. 42. Adequate defensive accuracy as reflected by this group fired on an 8½" by 11" sheet of paper at seven yards.



FIREARMS (EXCERPT)
Act 372 of 1927

28.425j Pistol training or safety program; conditions. Sec. 5j.

(1) A pistol training or safety program described in section 5b(7)(c) meets the requirements for knowledge or training in the safe use and handling of a pistol only if the program consists of not less than 8 hours of instruction and all of the following conditions are met:

(a) The program is certified by this state or a national or state firearms training organization and **provides 5 hours of instruction in, but is not limited to providing instruction in,** all of the following:

(i) **The safe storage, use, and handling of a pistol including, but not limited to,** safe storage, use, and handling to protect child safety.

(ii) Ammunition knowledge, and the **fundamentals of pistol shooting.**

(iii) **Pistol shooting positions.**

(iv) Firearms and the law, including civil liability issues and the use of deadly force. This portion shall be taught by an attorney or an individual trained in the use of deadly force.

(v) Avoiding criminal attack and controlling a violent confrontation.

(vi) All laws that apply to carrying a concealed pistol in this state.

(b) The program provides at least 3 hours of instruction on a firing range and requires firing at least 30 rounds of ammunition.

(c) The program provides a certificate of completion that states the program complies with the requirements of this section and that the individual successfully completed the course, and that contains the printed name and signature of the course instructor. Not later than October 1, 2004, the certificate of completion shall contain the statement, This course complies with section 5j of 1927 PA 372.

(d) The instructor of the course is certified by this state or a national organization to teach the 8-hour pistol safety training course described in this section.

(2) A person shall not do either of the following:

(a) Grant a certificate of completion described under subsection (1)(c) to an individual knowing the individual did not satisfactorily complete the course.

(b) Present a certificate of completion described under subsection (1)(c) to a concealed weapon licensing board knowing that the individual did not satisfactorily complete the course.

(3) A person who violates subsection (2) is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 4 years or a fine of not more than \$2,500.00, or both.

APPENDIX B

The Fundamentals of Pistol Shooting

INTRODUCTION

This detailed outline is provided as a study reference to assist you in your preparations to teach the fundamentals of pistol shooting.

I. Importance of a Fundamental

a. What does "fundamental" mean? What is a fundamental?

- i. "Fundamental" has a number of meanings:
 1. Basic; elemental
 2. Necessary; indispensable
 3. Primary; principle; most important
 4. Central; key
 5. Of or relating to essential structure, function, or facts
- ii. In terms of pistol shooting, a "fundamental" is an essential skill, technique, or principle that provides the foundation for effective shooting.

b. Why are fundamentals so important in sports? What role do they serve?

- i. They are the elementary skills necessary to the beginner for "initial success" in the early stages of skills development.
- ii. They are the basic skills that form the foundation of a sport activity.
- iii. They are the basic skills that can be built upon to meet the specific skill requirements of a sport.
- iv. They are forever essential in providing a sound foundation for progressively improving the performance of a sport skill from beginner to world champion.

II. Eye Dominance

Determining which eye is dominant will tell the shooter which eye should be used to aim this pistol. This information, in turn, usually also indicates which hand should be used to hold the pistol.

For most shooters, the dominant eye and dominant hand are on the same side. A minority of individuals experience cross-dominance, in which the dominant eye and dominant hand are on opposite sides. Such shooters should aim the pistol using the dominant eye, and learn to hold the gun with the non-dominant hand. If this is not possible, the shooter can cant the gun in order to aim with the dominant eye.

Establishing eye dominance needs to be done before teaching the pistol shooting fundamentals. Have the students use the following exercise to determine their dominant eye.

a. Skills Learned

- i. Establish dominant eye to determine which eye should be used to aim the pistol, and which hand should be used to hold the pistol.
- ii. The student learns how to determine the dominant eye.

Firearms and the Law

MSP Legal Update

- No. 86
- Open Carry vs. Concealed Carry
- **CCW**- A pistol partially or completely hidden from public view on your person, motor vehicle whether concealed or not. "The weapon is concealed if it is not observed by those casually observing the suspect as people do in the ordinary and usual associations of life". (**People v. Reynolds, 38 Mich. App.159 [1970]**)
- Transporting

Public Act No. 381 of 2000

- Standardize issuance of concealed pistol licenses
- Prevent criminals/violent persons from getting licenses
- Allow law-abiding citizens to get licenses
- Prescribe rights and responsibilities to those that have licenses
- Create an appeals process and grant those denied the right to know why



MICHIGAN STATE POLICE LEGAL UPDATE

No. 86

OCTOBER 26, 2010

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FIREARMS LAW

As more and more police officers are encountering citizens who are openly carrying firearms in Michigan, the Michigan State Police offers this special edition of the Update to assist officers in familiarizing themselves with Michigan laws regarding both open and concealed carrying of firearms.

Open carry of firearms

In Michigan, it is legal for a person to carry a firearm in public as long as the person is carrying the firearm with lawful intent and the firearm is not concealed. You will not find a law that states it is legal to openly carry a firearm. It is legal because there is no Michigan law that prohibits it; however, Michigan law limits the premises on which a person may carry a firearm.

MCL 750.234d provides that it is a 90 day misdemeanor to possess a firearm on the premises of any of the following:

- A depository financial institution (e.g., bank or credit union)
- A church or other place of religious worship
- A court
- A theater
- A sports arena
- A day care center
- A hospital
- An establishment licensed under the Liquor Control Code

The above section does not apply to any of the following:

- The owner or a person hired as security (if the firearm is possessed for the purpose of providing security)
- A peace officer
- A person with a valid concealed pistol license (CPL) issued by any state
- A person who possesses on one of the above listed premises with the permission of the owner or owner's agent

Officers must be aware of the above exemption for valid CPL holders as many of the citizens

who openly carry firearms possess valid CPLs. An individual with a valid CPL may carry a non-concealed firearm in the above listed premises.

A CPL holder is not required by law to carry a pistol concealed. A CPL holder may carry a pistol concealed or non-concealed.

A private property owner has the right to prohibit individuals from carrying firearms on his or her property, whether concealed or otherwise, and regardless of whether the person is a CPL holder. If a person remains on the property after being told to leave by the owner, the person may be charged with trespassing (MCL 750.552).

MCL 750.226 states it is a felony for a person to carry a dangerous weapon, including a firearm, with the intent to use the weapon unlawfully against another person.

Possession of firearms in public by a minor is addressed in MCL 750.234f.

Brandishing firearms

MCL 750.234e provides that it is a 90-day misdemeanor for a person to knowingly brandish a firearm in public. Brandishing is not defined in Michigan law and there are no reported Michigan cases that define the term. Attorney General Opinion No. 7101 provides guidance and states, "A person when carrying a handgun in a holster in plain view is not waving or displaying the firearm in a threatening manner. Thus, such conduct does not constitute brandishing a firearm..."

Transporting firearms

Michigan law details how firearms may be transported in a vehicle. MCL 750.227c and MCL 750.227d discuss the transportation of firearms, other than pistols, in vehicles.

MCL 750.227(2) makes it a felony for a person to transport a pistol anywhere in a vehicle unless the person is licensed to carry a concealed

pistol. Exceptions to the above statute are found in MCL 750.231a.

One such exception allows for transportation of pistols in a vehicle for a “lawful purpose.” A lawful purpose includes going to or from any one of the following:

- A hunting or target area
- A place of repair
- Moving goods from a home or business to another home or business
- A law enforcement agency (for a safety inspection or to turn the pistol over to the agency)
- A gun show or place of sale or purchase
- A public shooting facility
- Public land where shooting is legal
- Private property where a pistol may be lawfully used

MCL 750.231a also provides that a pistol transported for a “lawful purpose” by a person not licensed to carry a concealed pistol must be all of the following:

- Unloaded
- In a closed case designed for firearms
- In the trunk (or if the vehicle has no trunk, it must not be readily accessible to the occupants)

There is no way to “open carry” a pistol in a vehicle. An individual, without a CPL or otherwise exempted (e.g., a police officer), who transports a pistol in a vehicle to an area where he or she intends to “open carry” may be in violation of MCL 750.227.

Carrying concealed weapons

MCL 750.227 also makes it a felony for a person to carry a concealed pistol on or about his or her person unless the person is exempt under MCL 750.231 or MCL 750.231a. Complete invisibility is not required. The carrying of a pistol in a holster or belt outside the clothing is not carrying a concealed weapon. Carrying a pistol under a coat is carrying a concealed weapon. Op. Atty. Gen. 1945, O-3158. According to the Court of Appeals in *People v. Reynolds*, a weapon is concealed if it is not observed by those casually observing the suspect as people do in the ordinary course and usual associations of life. 38 Mich App. 159 (1970).

Firearms Act

MCL 28.422 provides that a person shall not purchase, carry, possess, or transport a pistol in Michigan without first having obtained a License to Purchase and registering the pistol. The

statute contains exemptions for certain persons and additional exemptions are located in MCL 28.422a and in MCL 28.432.

A person with a valid Michigan CPL does not have to obtain a License to Purchase; however, he or she still has to register the pistol after he or she purchases or otherwise acquires it using a Pistol Sales Record (MCL 28.422a). Violation is a state civil infraction. Additionally, a person with a valid CPL can carry, possess, use, or transport a properly registered pistol belonging to another (MCL 28.432).

Pistol buyers are required to have in their possession their copy of the License to Purchase or Pistol Sales Record when carrying, using, possessing, and transporting the pistol for 30 days after they acquire the pistol. These records are commonly referred to as Registration Certificates or Green Cards. Officers are reminded that after 30 days, there is no requirement to have either record in their possession or to keep either record.

MCL 28.425o provides that a person with a valid CPL shall not carry a concealed pistol in a pistol-free zone. First offense is a state civil infraction. The following is a list of the premises (excluding parking lots) included in the statute:

- School or school property, except a parent or legal guardian who is dropping off or picking up a child and the pistol is kept in the vehicle
- Public or private day care center
- Sports arena or stadium
- A bar or tavern where sale and consumption of liquor by the glass is the primary source of income (does not apply to owner or employee of the business).
- Any property or facility owned or operated by a church, synagogue, mosque, temple, or other place of worship, unless authorized by the presiding official
- An entertainment facility that has a seating capacity of 2,500 or more
- A hospital
- A dormitory or classroom of a community college, college, or university
- A casino (R 432.1212, MCL 432.202)

Note, the above statute applies to CPL holders carrying a **concealed** pistol. If the CPL holder is carrying a non-concealed pistol, the statute does not apply. As noted above, the unlawful premises listed in MCL 750.234d do not apply to persons with a valid CPL. Therefore, a person with a valid CPL may carry a non-concealed

pistol in the areas described in MCL 28.425c and MCL 750.234d.

Additionally, the above listed pistol-free zones for CPL holders do not apply to the following individuals when they are licensed to carry a concealed weapon:

- Retired police officers
- Persons employed or contracted by a listed entity to provide security where carrying a concealed pistol is a term of employment
- Licensed private detectives or investigators
- Sheriff's department corrections officers
- State police motor carrier officers or capital security officers
- Members of a sheriff's posse
- Auxiliary or reserve officers of a police or sheriff's department
- Parole or probation officers of the department of corrections
- Current or retired state court judges

Out-of-state residents

Non-residents may legally possess a firearm more than 30 inches in length in Michigan. In order for a non-resident to possess a pistol in Michigan, he or she must either be licensed to carry a concealed pistol or be licensed by his or her state of residence to purchase, carry, or transport a pistol. The ownership of property in Michigan does not qualify a non-resident to possess a pistol in Michigan.

Non-resident concealed pistol possession

MCL 750.231a makes it legal for a non-resident of Michigan with a valid CPL issued by his or her state of residence to carry a concealed pistol in Michigan as long as the pistol is carried in conformance with any and all restrictions appearing on the license. Individuals with out of state CPLs are subject to Michigan laws that govern Michigan CPL holders. As many states issue CPLs to out of state residents, officers should verify that the person actually resides in the state that issued the license. If the person does not reside in the state that issued the license, Michigan does not recognize the CPL and the person may not carry a concealed pistol in Michigan.

Possession of pistols by non-residents

MCL 28.432 makes it legal for non-residents of Michigan who hold valid CPLs issued by another state to possess a non-concealed pistol in

Michigan without complying with Michigan's pistol registration requirements. Additionally, MCL 28.422 exempts residents of other states from Michigan's pistol registration requirements therefore, allowing them to possess a pistol in Michigan, if all of the following requirements are met:

1. The person is licensed by his or her state of residence to purchase, transport, or carry a pistol,
2. The person is in possession of the license while in Michigan,
3. The person owns the pistol possessed in Michigan,
4. The person possesses the pistol for a lawful purpose as defined in MCL 750.231a, and
5. The person is in Michigan less than 180 days and does not intend to establish residency here.

A non-resident must present the license issued by his or her state of residence to a police officer upon demand. Failure to do so is a 90-day misdemeanor. When transporting a firearm in Michigan, non-residents must transport pistols in compliance with MCL 750.231a (discussed above in the Transporting Firearms section), unless they have a concealed pistol license issued by their state of residence.

Officers are reminded that the Fourth Amendment protects citizens from unreasonable searches and seizures. Carrying a non-concealed firearm is generally legal. Officers may engage in a consensual encounter with a person carrying a non-concealed pistol; however, in order to stop a citizen, officers are required to have reasonable suspicion that crime is afoot. For example, officers may not stop a person on the mere possibility the person may be carrying an unregistered pistol. Officers must possess facts rising to the level of reasonable suspicion to believe the person is carrying an unregistered pistol.

Officers are also reminded there is no general duty for a citizen to identify himself or herself to a police officer unless the citizen is being stopped for a Michigan Vehicle Code violation.

Application Process

- Obtain free kit during normal working hours at:
 - County sheriffs
 - Local police agencies
 - County clerks office or On Line
- Processing the application
 - Application on Line in the County of where you live
 - Application is filed with the county clerk in Person
- Fees
 - - MSP Legal Update No. 119
- Fingerprinting
 - Taken by the sheriff department in the county where the applicant resides: Only new applicants
 - Applicant provides a receipt from the application to the county Sheriff for Finger Printing: Only new applicants
 - * Note: No photo required

USE of DEADLY FORCE



MICHIGAN STATE POLICE LEGAL UPDATE

No. 119
December 2, 2015

Subscriptions: To receive the Update via email, go to michigan.gov/msp-legal and click on "subscribe to legal updates."

CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE MANUAL

The third edition of *Michigan Criminal Law and Procedure: A Manual for Michigan Police Officers* is now available for purchase in print and eBook formats.

The manual is published by Kendall Hunt Publishing Co. Copies may be ordered online or by calling Kendall Hunt Customer Service at (800) 228-0810.

STATUTES

Amendments to the Firearms Act affecting the process for obtaining a Concealed Pistol License

Public Act 3 of 2015 amended various sections of the Firearms Act, MCL 28.421 through MCL 28.435, related to the sale, purchase, possession, and carrying of firearms and certain other devices, and revised the process for issuing or renewing a concealed pistol license (CPL).

Elimination of county gun boards

MCL 28.425a eliminated all county concealed weapons licensing boards effective December 1, 2015, and required the boards to transfer all CPL applications and official documents held by the board to the county clerk of the county in which the board was located. All pending applications remained in place and are considered to have a December 1, 2015, application date. These applications will be processed by the county clerk as provided by law. Any valid CPL issued before December 1, 2015, will continue to be in effect until the expiration of the CPL or as otherwise provided by law.

CPL requirements and application process

General information regarding the application process and the requirements for obtaining or renewing a CPL may be found in the RI-012 Concealed Pistol License Guide and Application.

The Michigan State Police (MSP) does not issue or deny applications for a CPL. The MSP is responsible for verifying through the Law Enforcement Information Network and National Instant Criminal Background Check System that the applicant meets certain statutory requirements and reporting all statutory disqualifications to the county clerk.

The county clerk is responsible for issuing either a CPL or a notice of statutory disqualification within 45 days after classifiable fingerprints are taken.

Emergency CPLs

MCL 28.425a revised the process for issuing an emergency license to carry a concealed pistol (emergency CPL). To be eligible to obtain an emergency CPL, an applicant must meet certain statutory requirements and have either obtained a personal protection order issued under MCL 600.2950 or MCL 600.2950a, or a county sheriff has determined there is clear and convincing evidence to believe the safety of the applicant or the safety of a member of the applicant's family or household is endangered by the applicant's inability to immediately obtain a CPL.

An emergency CPL is valid for 45 days or until the county clerk issues a CPL or a notice of statutory disqualification, whichever occurs first. Pursuant to MCL 28.425a(4), an individual who fails to immediately surrender an unexpired emergency CPL to the county clerk after being notified of a statutory disqualification is guilty of a 93-day misdemeanor.

An emergency CPL will indicate if the individual is exempt from the prohibitions against carrying a concealed pistol or electro-muscular disruption (EMD) device on the premises listed in MCL 28.425o.

Fingerprinting and fingerprinting receipt

An applicant for a CPL who has submitted an application and paid the required application fee, must request that classifiable fingerprints be taken by the county clerk, Michigan State Police, county sheriff, a local police agency, or other entity, if that entity provides fingerprinting capability for purposes of the Firearms Act. Fingerprints shall be taken by the entity within five days of the request. The applicant shall pay a fee of \$15 to the entity taking the fingerprints and provide that entity with his or her CPL application receipt. The entity shall issue the applicant a receipt at the time his or her fingerprints are taken. The receipt shall contain the information required by MCL 28.425b(9).

Pursuant to MCL 28.425b(14), if a CPL or notice of statutory disqualification is not issued within 45 days of the date classifiable fingerprints were taken, the fingerprinting receipt will serve as a CPL when carried with an official state-issued driver's license or personal identification card and is valid as a CPL until a CPL or notice of statutory disqualification is issued by the county clerk.

CPL renewal and renewal receipt

MCL 28.425l(5) was amended to provide that if an individual applies for a renewal CPL before the expiration of his or her CPL, the expiration date of the current CPL is extended until

This update is published by the Michigan State Police, Office of the Director, Legal Resource and Education Unit and is provided for informational purposes only. Officers should contact their local prosecutor for an interpretation before applying the information contained in this update. Questions and comments may be directed to MSPLegal@michigan.gov. Past editions can be found at www.michigan.gov/msp-legal.

the renewal CPL or notice of statutory disqualification is issued. The county clerk is required to issue the applicant a receipt for his or her renewal application at the time the application is submitted. The county clerk must issue a renewal CPL or a notice of statutory disqualification within 30 days after the renewal application is received.

Pursuant to MCL 28.425l(6), a person carrying a concealed pistol after the expiration date of his or her CPL under a renewal extension described above is required at all times to be in possession of the renewal receipt issued by the county clerk and his or her expired CPL. The renewal receipt is considered part of the CPL until a renewal CPL is issued or denied, or until a notice of statutory disqualification is issued.

License to purchase requirements

Pursuant to MCL 28.422a(1)(a), the following individuals are not exempt from the license to purchase a pistol requirements detailed in MCL 28.422, based solely on the fact the individual possesses a CPL:

- An individual with an emergency license issued under MCL 28.425a
- An individual who has a receipt serving as a CPL under MCL 28.425b(9)
- An individual who has a renewal receipt serving as a CPL under MCL 28.425l

Possession of CPL and other identification

MCL 28.425f(1)-(2) requires anyone licensed to carry a concealed pistol to possess both the license to carry that pistol and his or her state-issued driver's license or personal identification card at all times that he or she is carrying a concealed pistol or EMD device, and to show both items to a peace officer upon request. Failure to do so is a state civil infraction.

Disclosure to a police officer when stopped

MCL 28.425f(3) continues to require a Michigan CPL holder who is carrying a concealed pistol or an EMD device and who is stopped by a peace officer to immediately disclose to the peace officer that he or she is carrying a pistol or an EMD device concealed upon his or her person or in his or her vehicle. Officers should note that this disclosure requirement only applies to individuals issued a Michigan CPL and only when he or she is carrying a concealed pistol or EMD device at the time of the stop.

MCL 28.425f(6) was amended to require a peace officer to notify the MSP if an individual is found responsible for a state civil infraction for violating MCL 28.425f(3).

Chemical test rights

Officers are reminded that, pursuant to MCL 28.425k acceptance of a Michigan CPL constitutes implied consent to submit to a chemical analysis when a police officer has probable cause to believe an individual is carrying a concealed pistol or EMD device while under the influence of alcoholic liquor or a controlled substance, or while having any bodily alcohol content of .02 or more.

MCL 28.425k(8)(c) was amended to define "under the influence of alcoholic liquor or a controlled substance" for purposes of MCL 28.425k to mean "that the individual's ability to properly handle a pistol or to exercise clear judgment regarding the use of that pistol was substantially and materially affected by the consumption of alcoholic liquor or a controlled substance."

Pursuant to MCL 28.425k(1), the requirement to submit to a chemical analysis also applies to individuals who are exempt under MCL 28.432a from the requirements for obtaining a CPL, including a regularly employed police officer and a non-resident licensed by his or her state of residence to carry a concealed pistol.

Prior to requiring an individual to submit to a chemical analysis of his or her blood, breath, or urine, a peace officer must advise the individual that he or she can refuse to submit to a chemical analysis, but if he or she refuses, all of the following apply:

- The officer may obtain a court order requiring the individual to submit to a chemical analysis.
- The refusal will result in a 6-month suspension of the individual's CPL.

The peace officer must also advise the individual that if he or she submits to a chemical analysis, the individual may also obtain a chemical test of his or her blood, breath, or urine from a person of his or her own choosing.

MCL 28.425k(7) was amended to require a peace officer to promptly report a refusal to take a chemical test in writing to the MSP. Peace officers may utilize the CPL Chemical Test Rights form (UD-194) to report the refusal to the MSP.

MCL 28.425k(2)(c) was amended to require a peace officer to notify the MSP of a state civil infraction for carrying a concealed pistol or EMD device while having a bodily alcohol content of .02 or more but less than .08 grams per 100 milliliters of blood, per 210 milliliters of breath, or per 67 milliliters of urine.

Notifications to the MSP

Notifications and reports that are required to be made to the MSP by a peace officer may be mailed to the Michigan State Police CPL Unit, P.O. Box 30634, Lansing, MI 48909-0634, or emailed to MSPCPL@michigan.gov.

Deadly Force

A force that, when applied, can cause serious bodily injury or death.

Self – Defense Act
Public Act 309 of 206

Deadly Force Justification

- **By law there are three times when a person is justified in using deadly force:**
 1. To prevent death or great bodily injury to himself/herself
 2. To prevent death or great bodily injury to a third person
 3. To prevent the commission of a forcible felony

SELF-DEFENSE ACT
Act 309 of 2006

AN ACT to clarify the rights and duties of self-defense and the defense of others.

History: 2006, Act 309, Eff. Oct. 1, 2006.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

780.971 Short title.

Sec. 1. This act shall be known and may be cited as the "self-defense act".

History: 2006, Act 309, Eff. Oct. 1, 2006.

780.972 Use of deadly force by individual not engaged in commission of crime; conditions.

Sec. 2. (1) An individual who has not or is not engaged in the commission of a crime at the time he or she uses deadly force may use deadly force against another individual anywhere he or she has the legal right to be with no duty to retreat if either of the following applies:

(a) The individual honestly and reasonably believes that the use of deadly force is necessary to prevent the imminent death of or imminent great bodily harm to himself or herself or to another individual.

(b) The individual honestly and reasonably believes that the use of deadly force is necessary to prevent the imminent sexual assault of himself or herself or of another individual.

(2) An individual who has not or is not engaged in the commission of a crime at the time he or she uses force other than deadly force may use force other than deadly force against another individual anywhere he or she has the legal right to be with no duty to retreat if he or she honestly and reasonably believes that the use of that force is necessary to defend himself or herself or another individual from the imminent unlawful use of force by another individual.

History: 2006, Act 309, Eff. Oct. 1, 2006.

780.973 Duty to retreat; effect of act on common law.

Sec. 3. Except as provided in section 2, this act does not modify the common law of this state in existence on October 1, 2006 regarding the duty to retreat before using deadly force or force other than deadly force.

History: 2006, Act 309, Eff. Oct. 1, 2006.

780.974 Right to use deadly force; effect of act on common law.

Sec. 4. This act does not diminish an individual's right to use deadly force or force other than deadly force in self-defense or defense of another individual as provided by the common law of this state in existence on October 1, 2006.

History: 2006, Act 309, Eff. Oct. 1, 2006.

For a person to be morally justified in using deadly force they must be able to answer the following questions affirmatively:

- 1) Does the subject have the *ability* to cause death or great bodily injury?
- 2) Does the subject have the *opportunity* to use his ability to cause death or great bodily injury?
- 3) Once the subject has the ability and opportunity, do they then make substantial steps towards employing them, and actually place someone in *jeopardy* of receiving death or great bodily injury?

Ability of the Attacker

- Intent
- Actions
- Weapon
- Proximity
- Size
- Ability

Presence of an Imminent Threat

- Threat of serious bodily harm or death
- Threat is immediate
- Future threat of harm does not justify use of force
- Threat must be real

Reasonable Man Standard

- Actions are judged by what a reasonable person would do under the same circumstances

Use of Reasonable Force

- Force used was reasonable according to the circumstances
- Ability to use varying levels of force to varying levels of threat
- Deadly force is NOT the only answer to confrontations

The basis of self-defense and the use of deadly force is to apply that amount of force necessary to meet and overcome the force being used against you.

Your goal is to stop and control a life-threatening situation.

Use
of
•Physical Force

Department Of Justice

- Department of Justice Special Agents, Deputy Marshals, and correction personnel may use less-lethal weapons when circumstances require use of some force, but use of Deadly Force would not be appropriate.
- Review of the Department of Justice's Use of Less-Lethal Weapons: (May 2009 Report No. I-2009-003)

Innocent Victim of Attack

- Victim did not cause confrontation
- Minding own business when subject decided that you were to be their victim
- IMPORTANT* to not provoke attack

UPA is the only Certified Facility in Michigan to provide Civilian - TASER Self-Defense Training

Personal safety has never been more complete.

*Pulse+ smart devices integrate with Noonlight, a safety platform that wirelessly connects your Pulse+ device to your phone. Backed by live dispatchers, Noonlight will send emergency personnel to your location immediately whenever your Pulse+ is fired. No fumbling for your phone or freezing up in fear. Pull the trigger and help is on the way. **MI State Law: "MCL 750.224a: Portable device or weapon directing electrical current," requires both a valid CPL & Training in the use, effects and risks.***

Note: no other defensive weapon for civilians can or will provide:

#1. Complete Protection: it's the only defensive weapon that is almost guaranteed to incapacitate your threat if deployed correctly

(It's discreet, but the Pulse+ can deliver a powerful nervous system override you'll want when protecting yourself or your family.)

2. Emergency Dispatch: it's the only defensive weapon that calls 911 for you instantly when activated.

(Noonlight app integration enables emergency dispatch through Noonlight whenever your Pulse+ is fired to locate you quickly and safely.)

3. Extra Peace of Mind: it's the only defensive weapon that is replaced for free if damaged or unrecoverable in a defensive situation.

(Never before has a personal safety device been able to provide such thorough protection)

When a citizen model CEW is used in self-defense, the CEWs may be deployed and left behind providing you a window of opportunity to get to safety and call law enforcement. TASER will replace the citizen model CEW free of charge, ...



The TASER Pulse+ brings safety in today's connected world. Using the same less-lethal technology as law enforcement, the Pulse+ integrates with your mobile phone via the Noonlight mobile app to contact emergency dispatch when fired. No fumbling for the phone or freezing up in fear.

Pull the trigger and help is on the way.

Learn more about the Pulse+ and read the FAQs.

Activate your free Noonlight trial membership by downloading the app.

Castle Doctrine

- Derived from English common law
- No duty to retreat in your own home
- May extend to places outside the home
 - Hotels
 - Campgrounds
 - Friend's house
- Check local laws for application

Cessation of Threat

- Once threat ceases so must the use of deadly force
- Protect yourself, do NOT drop guard
- Could cease by attacker running away

Transferred Intent

- Be careful to not become the aggressor
- Defend when necessary
- Avoid when possible

ARREST

- Possibility in any shooting situation
- DO NOT resist the process- cooperation is the best defense

FIFTH AMMENDMENT PROTECTIONS

- You have the right to not answer questions until you have consulted your attorney
- DO NOT get confrontational with the police
- You may answer general questions, i.e.. Name, DOB, address

CRIMINAL TRIAL

- Possibility in any shooting
- Articulation is important
- Does not mean you have done anything wrong
- Aggressive Prosecutors

CIVIL SUIT

- Probability in every shooting
- May be civilly liable when not criminally liable
- All on the attorneys

LEGAL FEES

- Any legal procedure is costly
- Cannot charge to judicial system
- If justified, be prepared spend life savings if necessary

Additional Legal Information and Choosing an Attorney

- One that is familiar with Self Defense & Concealed Carry Laws
- UPA's Membership may offer Legal Plans
- You need to become a "Guntry Club" or "Anytime Range" Member Today

SUMMARY

- Do your legal homework.
- Understand when deadly force can AND cannot be used.
- Potential risks-mental/physical trauma resulting from deadly altercation; possible criminal/civil charges.
- Be as reasonable & prudent as possible when dealing with a confrontation; never do anything illegal /unethical, such as tampering with evidence.
- Be careful what you say: **"I was in fear of my life, I had no other choice and I am not in any condition to make a statement at this time; I will press charges against my attacker"**.
- Seek competent legal advice
- Do your legal Homework, study, take additional training, save certificates and course materials.
- Keep informed to changes in State & Federal firearm laws.

THANK YOU FROM ALL OF US AT

ULTIMATE PROTECTION ACADEMY & Lead Free RANGE!

586-286-SAFE ccwtraining.com

Personal Protection

- I. State of mind and mental preparation:
 1. Four levels of awareness:
 - a)
 - b)
 - c)
 - d)
 2. Develop proper mindset:
 - a)
 - b)
 3. Using a firearm responsibly and ethically:
 - a)
 - b)
 - c)
- II. Safety in the home:
 1. Strategy to enhance personal safety in the home:
 - a)
 - b)
 - c)
 2. Responses to potentially life-threatening encounters:
 - a)
 - b)
- III. Psychological effects of a violent confrontation:
 - 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
- IV. Basic defensive handgun skills:
 1. Defensive accuracy:
 - a)
 2. Center mass:
 - a)
 3. Cover:
 - a)
 4. Concealment
 - a)

V. Selecting a handgun:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

VI. Ammunition:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

VII. Shooting Position:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

VIII. Fundamentals of marksmanship:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

IX. Who to ask regarding purchase, transfer, possession of handguns and the use of Deadly Force:

- 1.
- 2.