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# MINNESOTA PERMIT TO CARRY

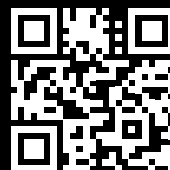
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Creating a Safer Community  
One Class at a Time!

## **Student Handbook**

### CONTACT US

218-657-BANG • [offgridarmory.us](http://offgridarmory.us)  
27110 206th St, Shevlin, MN  
4 Miles North of Itasca State Park





# About Sam and Caren and How Off Grid Armory was born...

Samuel Smith grew up in the Lake Itasca area and graduated from Bagley High School in 1997. He joined the United States Navy and trained in Groton, Connecticut at the Naval Submarine School. He was later stationed at the Pearl Harbor Submarine Base and served aboard the USS Louisville, a fast-attack nuclear submarine, from 1997 to 2001. During his service, he held the rank of Machinist Mate Second Class. Sam graduated from the University of Hawaii in 2002.

Caren Smith grew up in Pennsville, New Jersey, and graduated from Pennsville Memorial High School in 1994. She joined the United States Navy and completed training in San Diego, California. She was then stationed at the National Naval Medical Center in Bethesda, Maryland, from 1995 to 1999. She later trained with the Marine Corps at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, and was stationed at Kaneohe Marine Corps Base with Combat Service Support Group 3 (CSSG-3) and the 21st Dental Battalion from 1999 to 2002. During her military career, Caren attended Montgomery College and the University of Hawaii, majoring in Business Management.

Sam and Caren met at an airport in Hawaii and have been together ever since. They were married in December 2001 and moved to Albuquerque, New Mexico. After a short time there and welcoming their first child, they were called to Northern Minnesota in 2004 to purchase Itasca Sports from Sam's parents.

After 21 years of operating Itasca Sports, Sam and Caren felt called to step back from the bike and boat rental business and passed it on to a wonderful family who continues to operate it today. Sam felt called to pursue his passion for firearms by obtaining a Federal Firearms License (FFL). He applied in February 2015 and officially became a licensed dealer in October 2015. What started as a hobby quickly grew into a business—Off Grid Armory was born.

The business took off immediately.

While Caren was nine months pregnant with their seventh child, they both completed the Permit to Carry Instructor Course. Remarkably, their seventh child was born just one day after they taught their first class.

In March 2017, Sam obtained Off Grid Armory's SOT license, allowing the business to specialize in suppressors. Off Grid Armory quickly became the go-to location and highest-volume Class 3 dealer in Northern Minnesota.

In 2019, Sam began developing their own suppressor. In May 2023, they sold their first Off Grid Suppressor. Fast forward to November 2025, the Off Grid Scorpius—Off Grid's .22 suppressor—was ranked the #1 .22 suppressor in the nation for decibel reduction and weight. Today, it is the #1 selling .22 suppressor in America.

If you know anyone in need of training, firearms, or suppressors, please refer them to Off Grid Armory.

We hope you enjoy this class as much as we enjoy teaching it. Have fun and ask lots of questions!

# Citizen's Code Of Ethics For Permit To Carry Holders

At **Off Grid Armory**, we believe carrying a firearm is not just a right—it is a **serious responsibility**. This Code of Ethics outlines the standards we expect from responsible, law-abiding citizens who choose to carry.

## 1. Safety Above All

- I will handle every firearm as if it is loaded
- I will maintain control of my firearm at all times
- I will store and secure my firearm responsibly
- I will never carry under the influence of drugs or alcohol

## 2. Respect for the Law

- I will understand and follow all local, state, and federal firearm laws
- I will only use force when legally justified
- I will stay informed on changes to firearm regulations

## 3. Sound Judgment & De-escalation

- I will avoid conflict whenever possible
- I will use my firearm only as a last resort
- I will prioritize de-escalation and situational awareness

## 4. Respect for Others

- I will treat all individuals with dignity and respect
- I will not use my firearm to intimidate or threaten
- I understand that carrying a firearm does not grant authority over others

## 5. Personal Responsibility

- I accept full responsibility for my actions and decisions
- I will pursue ongoing training and education
- I will maintain proficiency and safe handling skills

## 6. Responsible Citizenship

- I will represent firearm owners in a positive and responsible manner
- I will protect my community and act with integrity
- I will uphold the values of freedom, responsibility, and respect

## 7. Accountability

- I understand that misuse of a firearm has serious legal and moral consequences
- I will report lost or stolen firearms immediately
- I will cooperate with law enforcement when required

## Commitment

I acknowledge that carrying a firearm is a **serious responsibility**. I commit to upholding this Code of Ethics and conducting myself in a safe, lawful, and responsible manner at all times.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# What Is A Weapon?

**ACCORDING TO THE FBI:** Clubs and hammers killed more people last year than shotguns and rifles COMBINED.

**weap·on** (wɛp"…n) n. *Abbr.* **wpn.** **1.** An instrument of attack or defense in combat, as a gun, missile, or sword. **2. Zoology.** A part or an organ, such as a claw or stinger, used by an animal in attack or defense. **3.** A means used to defend against or defeat another. --**weap·on** *tr.v.* **weap·oned, weap·on·ing, weap·ons.** To supply with weapons or a weapon; arm.

**gun** (gʒn) n. **1.** A weapon consisting of a metal tube from which a projectile is fired at high velocity into a relatively flat trajectory. **2.** A cannon with a long barrel and a relatively low angle of fire. **3.** A portable firearm, such as a rifle or revolver. **4.** A device resembling a firearm or cannon, as in its ability to project something, such as grease, under pressure or at great speed. **5.** A discharge of a firearm or cannon as a signal or salute. **6.** One, such as a hunter, who carries or uses a gun. **7.a.** A person skilled in the use of a gun. b. A professional killer. **8.** The throttle of an engine, as of an automobile. --**gun** *v.* **gunned, gun·ning, guns.** --*tr.* **1.** To shoot (a person). **2.** To open the throttle of (an engine) so as to accelerate. **3. Maine.** To hunt (game). --*intr.* To hunt with a gun. --**phrasal verb. gun for.** **1.** To pursue relentlessly so as to overcome or destroy. **2.** To go after in earnest; set out to obtain. --**idioms. go great guns.** To proceed or perform with great speed, skill, or success. **Under the gun.** Under great pressure or under threat.

**knife** (n<sup>ɔ</sup>f) *n., pl. knives* (n<sup>ɔ</sup>vz). **1.** A cutting instrument consisting of a sharp blade attached to a handle. **2.** A cutting edge; a blade. --**knife** *v.* **knifed, knif·ing, knives.** --*tr.* **1.** To use a knife on, especially to stab; wound with a knife. **2. Informal.** To betray or attempt to defeat by underhand means. --*intr.* To cut or slash a way through something with or as if with a knife. --**idiom. under the knife. Informal.** Undergoing surgery. --**knif"er** *n.*

6 reasons knives are more dangerous than guns:

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

**bat**<sup>1</sup> (b<sup>2</sup>t) *n.* **1.** A stout wooden stick; a cudgel. **2.** A blow, such as one delivered with a stick. **3. Baseball.** A rounded, often wooden club, wider and heavier at the hitting end and tapering at the handle, used to strike the ball. **4. Sports. a.** A club used in cricket, having a broad, flat-surfaced hitting end and a distinct, narrow handle. **b.** The racket used in various games, such as table tennis or rackets. --**bat** *v.* **bat·ted, bat·ting, bats.** --*tr.* **1.** To hit with or as if with a bat. **2. Baseball. a.** To cause (a run) to be scored while at bat. **b.** To have (a certain percentage) as a batting average. **3. Informal.** To produce in a hurried or an informal manner. **4. Informal.** To discuss or consider at length. --*intr.* **1. Baseball a.** To use a bat. **b.** To have a turn at bat. **2. Slang.** To wander about aimlessly. --**idioms. at bat. Sports.** Taking one's turn to bat, as in baseball or cricket. **go to bat for.** To give assistance to; defend. **off the bat.** Without hesitation; immediately.

**PEN, PENCIL, CHAIR, HAMMER, SCREWDRIVER, STICK, BROOM HANDLE, ETC. ANYTHING THAT IS USED OR ATTEMPTED TO BE USED TO HURT A HUMAN BEING IS TO BE CONSIDERED A WEAPON.**

# Shooting Safety

1. Treat every weapon with the respect due a \_\_\_\_\_; an unloaded weapon has never killed anyone, weapons \_\_\_\_\_ to be unloaded/empty have killed.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ point a weapon at anyone or anything you do not intent to shoot. \_\_\_\_\_ proper muzzle control. Muzzle control, prevents anyone or anything from being shot in case of an accidental discharge, (as we know there is no accidental discharge only lack of respect for the firearm causes unintentional discharges). Always keep the muzzle pointed in the safest direction at the time and place you are at.
3. Unload all \_\_\_\_\_ when you are not using them. \_\_\_\_\_ leave a weapon \_\_\_\_\_ unless you unload it first, and only if there is no other chose but to leave it in an emergency but take the ammunition with you.
4. Carry only the proper \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ for the weapon you are carrying. It is too easy for you to not see the difference in the size of the rounds between a 9mm and a 40mm. If you load the wrong type into your magazines then your weapon will not fire. This could cost you your life.
5. Make sure that the barrel is clear of any \_\_\_\_\_. Any object from dirt to sand can cause the bullet to stop going down the barrel forcing the \_\_\_\_\_ to come out in an explosion bursting the barrel. The likely hood of injuries to you or others would occur.
6. Be sure of your \_\_\_\_\_ before you pull the trigger. Remember bullets don't stop until they lose their velocity or it hit's something or someone. \_\_\_\_\_ behind and around your target before pulling the trigger.
7. Avoid all \_\_\_\_\_ with your weapon. Playing around with a loaded firearm is asking for trouble; remember it is not a \_\_\_\_\_ but a firearm with deadly results.
8. Never shoot a bullet at \_\_\_\_\_ or any \_\_\_\_\_. The bullet will bounce off, ricochet going in an uncontrolled direction striking someone or something you did notintend to shoot.
9. Store weapons and \_\_\_\_\_ separately. This will keep anyone who finds one or the other from being able to fire the weapon.
10. Avoid \_\_\_\_\_ any time before or during handling a weapon. Drinking before or while you have your firearm is against the law and invalidates your carry permit. Any time your alcohol blood level reaches .04 you are no longer allowed to carry your firearm.

# Children & Firearms

**EDUCATE, EDUCATE, and EDUCATE some more!**

**Talking to your children about firearms is of the utmost importance!**

Guns are in more than one third of all U.S. households, so they're a very real danger to children, whether you own one or not. That's why it's important to talk to kids about the potential dangers of guns, and what to do if they find one. If you do keep a gun in the house, it's vital to keep it out of sight and out of reach of kids. The gun should be kept locked and unloaded, and the ammunition should be stored separately.

## Talking to Kids about Gun Safety

Teach kids to follow these rules if they come into contact with a gun:

- stop what they're doing
- do not touch the gun
- leave the area where the gun is
- tell an adult right away

It's particularly important for kids to leave the area to avoid being harmed by someone who doesn't know not to touch the gun. A child as young as 3 years old has the finger strength to pull a trigger. It's also important for kids to tell an adult about a gun that has been found.

## If You Have a Gun in Your Home

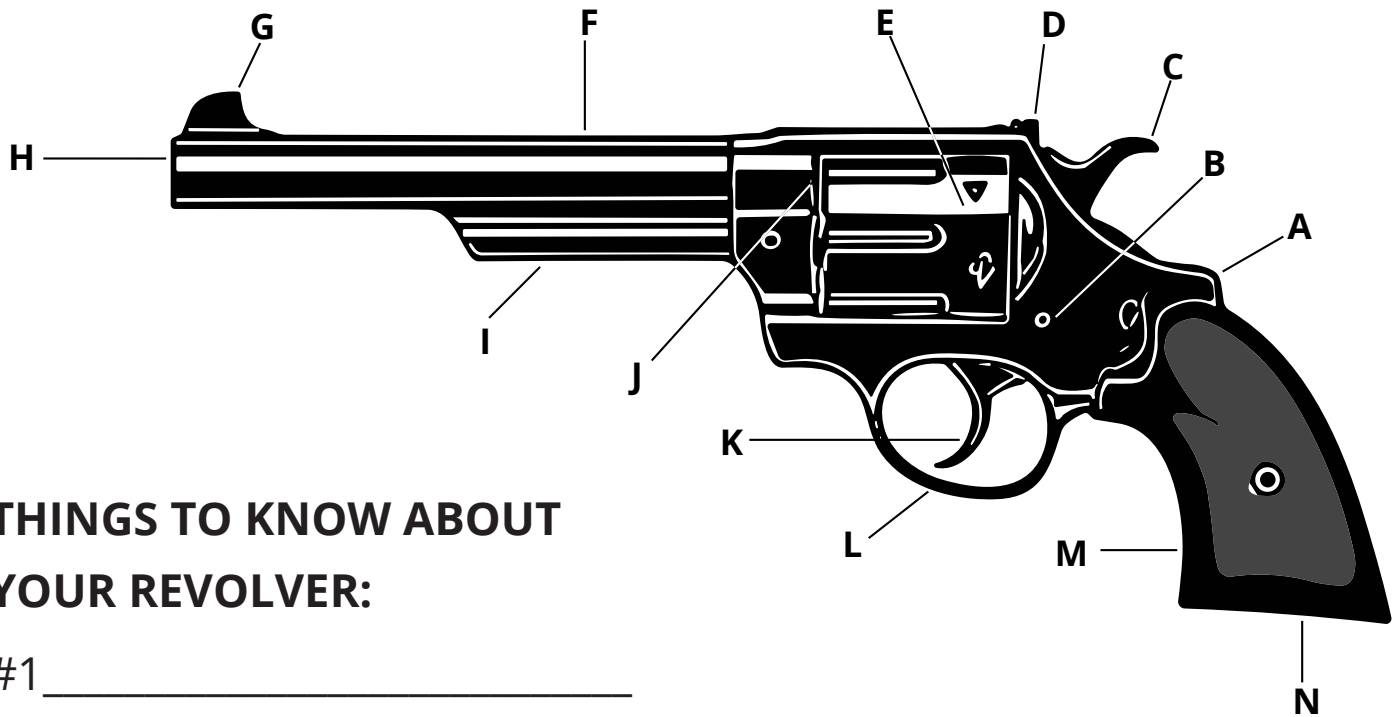
Many kids are raised with guns in the home, particularly if hunting is a part of family recreation. If you keep a gun in the home, it's important to teach your kids to act in a safe and responsible way around it.

To ensure the safest environment for your family:

- Take the ammunition out of the gun.
- Lock the gun and keep it out of reach of kids. Hiding the gun is not enough.
- Lock the ammunition and store it apart from the gun.
- Store the keys for the gun and the ammunition in a different area from where you store household keys. Keep the keys out of reach of children.
- Lock up gun-cleaning supplies, which are often poisonous.
  - When handling or cleaning a gun, adults should never leave the gun unattended.

# Revolver Parts

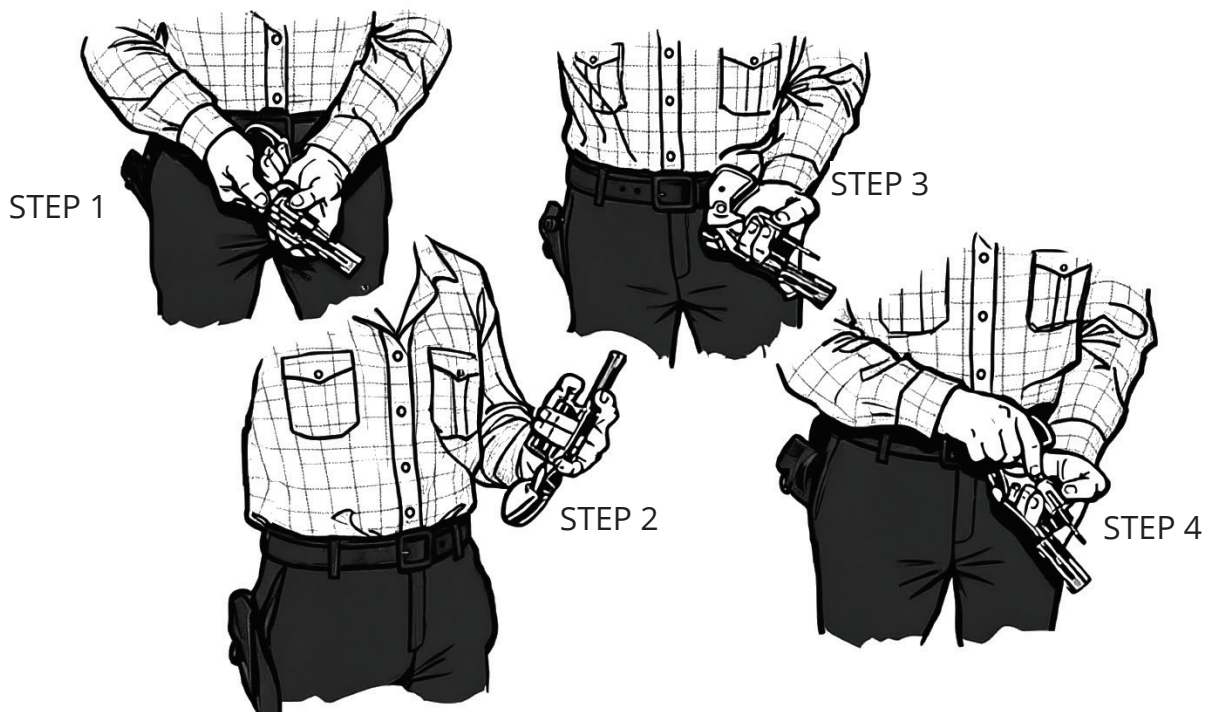
- A. \_\_\_\_\_ H. \_\_\_\_\_  
B. \_\_\_\_\_ I. \_\_\_\_\_  
C. \_\_\_\_\_ J. \_\_\_\_\_  
D. \_\_\_\_\_ K. \_\_\_\_\_  
E. \_\_\_\_\_ L. \_\_\_\_\_  
F. \_\_\_\_\_ M. \_\_\_\_\_  
G. \_\_\_\_\_ N. \_\_\_\_\_



## THINGS TO KNOW ABOUT YOUR REVOLVER:

- #1 \_\_\_\_\_  
#2 \_\_\_\_\_  
#3 \_\_\_\_\_  
#4 \_\_\_\_\_  
#5 \_\_\_\_\_

# Loading The Revolver



## The following description is for right-handed shooters.

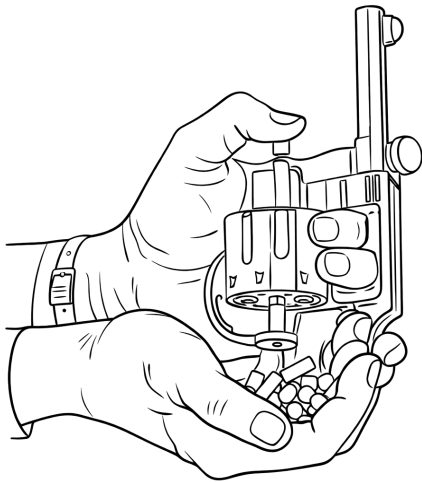
The revolver is drawn with the forefinger lying alongside the frame. The other 3 fingers are curled around the butt. The thumb is straight along the cylinder latch side of the gun with the tip close to the latch. As the gun is drawn, the left hand is brought up about belt-buckle high in front of the body. The gun is placed in it at a point where the gun touches the left hand; the cylinder latch should be actuated. The cylinder is forced out of the frame by the two middle fingers of the left hand and into contact with the grip. The gun is held against the base of the palm by pressure of the left forefinger and little finger on the tip strap. The thumb and middle fingers are then free to rotate the cylinder as it is loaded. The right hand secures ammunition from the carrying device or pocket and feeds the cartridges into the cylinder chambers. The muzzle of the gun must be tilted toward the ground in order to give better access to the chambers and to keep the cartridges from sliding out by gravity. In most cases, gravity also causes the rounds to drop into the chambers. While both hands are still on the gun, the cylinder is closed gently and rotated slightly to be sure it is latched.

The left hand is already in good position to help in getting a proper grip with the right hand. While reloading in combat position, the shooter's feet are not reversed as in bull's eye shooting; the shooter's feet should be in the shooting position and the shooter should be facing the target. This gives the shooter the advantage of a 180-degree field of fire should his target move to the shooter's left or right.

Loading is always a problem for the new shooter. It is especially a problem when a time restriction is being used. Practice is very helpful. Practice with live ammunition is potentially dangerous. There are several practice methods, which are safe, however. Practice with distinctively marked dummy ammunition is safe. The distinctive markings are required to eliminate any possibility of getting a live round by mistake. A dummy cartridge case with the same type of bullet as used in training, but with no powder or primer, gives a good practice. It is heavy enough to drop into the cylinder properly.

Loading should be done from whatever type of carrying device the officer will use on duty. When less than a full cylinder is loaded, care must be taken to replace the cylinder in the frame so that the first loaded chamber will be under the firing pin when the trigger is pulled. If the shooter's duty equipment is to include speedloaders, all subsequent range practice should require use of the speedloaders whenever a full-cylinder reload is called for.

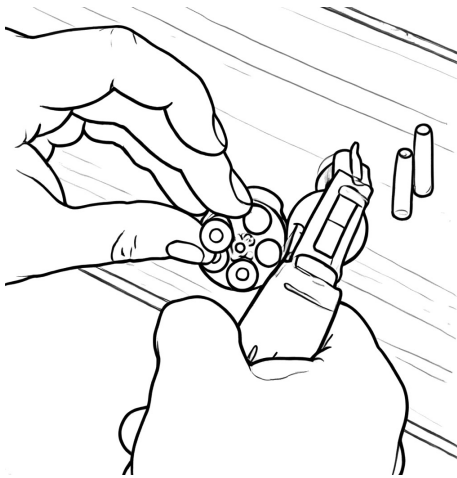
# Unloading & Reloading The Revolver



## Unloading The Revolver

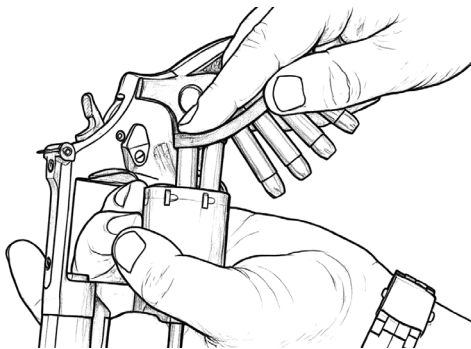
The gun is brought from firing position into the left hand just as it was for loading. The barrel is tilted upward, however. It is opened in the same way except that, in unloading, the thumb goes to the end of the ejector rod. The thumb actually exerts some pressure toward the frame of the revolver while it depresses the rod. This maintains the contact of the cylinder with the two middle finger of the left hand. The thumb is pressed smartly toward the cylinder to create sudden pressure on the empty cartridge cases. This unseats them, despite the fact that they have swelled during firing, more readily than slow steady pressure. At the same time the ejector rod is being depressed, the left hand is rotated through a small arc much as it would be if the shooter were trying to shake water from the hand.

The whole idea is to get the empty cases out of the cylinder without the help of the right hand. The right hand has its function during the unloading procedure. As soon as the cylinder is open (assuming another string is to be fired immediately) the right hand reaches for more ammunition so that it may be loaded the instant the cylinder is empty.



The novice usually has most of his trouble with unloading because his actuation of the ejector rod is not brisk enough. He also has difficulty because of the necessity for doing several things at once and because the two hands are going in different directions at the same time. Again, practice is the only real solution to the initial clumsiness. (NOTE: train shooter to dump cartridge cases on the ground when they empty the cylinder of a revolver. Many shooters develop the habit of catching empty cartridge cases in their free hand and looking for a place to put them so they will not need to pick them up later. This is a bad habit.)

When no other rounds are to be loaded, the procedure is finished when the empty cases are ejected. The gun is checked to be certain all chambers are empty. The cylinder is closed gently. The gun is replaced in the holster by the right hand.



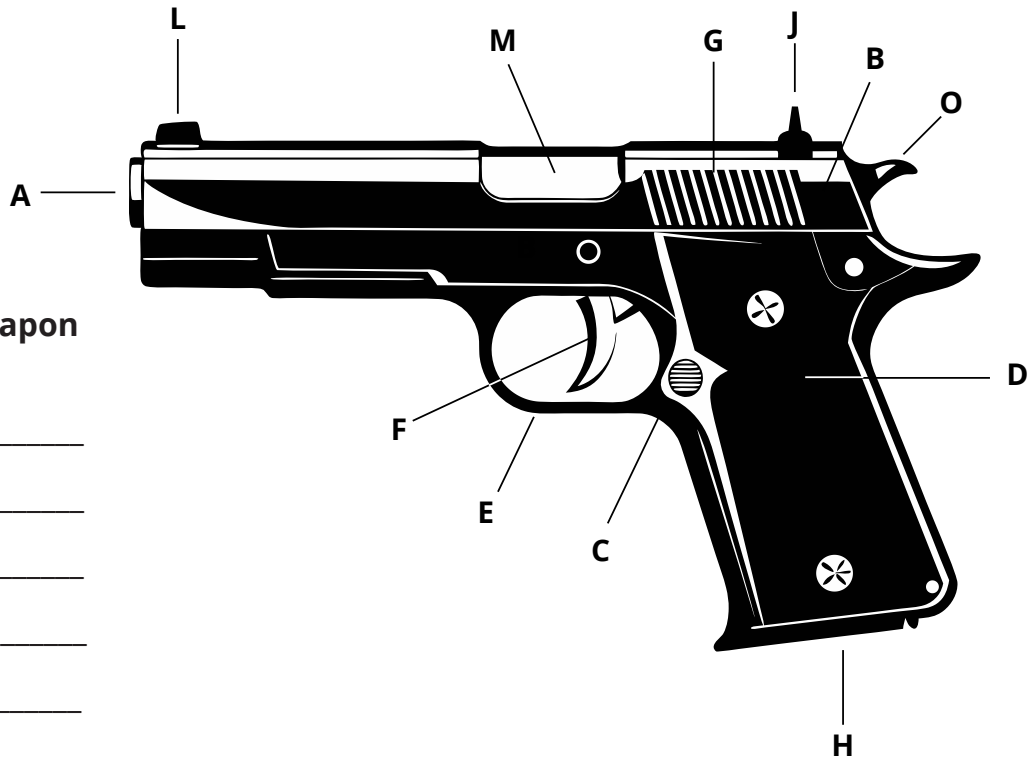
## Reloading The Revolver With The Speedloader

The revolver is unloaded as explained above. At the same time that the weak hand is ejecting the empty brass from the revolver, the strong is getting the speedloader with the thumb and fingers; he does not grasp it by the release knob. The revolver is brought close to the body, muzzle down and the speedloader is brought to the revolver. The shooter aligns the rounds in the speedloader with the chambers of the cylinder by feel and releases the rounds. The quickest way of aligning the speedloader is to insert two rounds into the outboard chambers of the cylinder and then tip the speedloader into full loading position. When the rounds

are released, the shooter drops the speedloader, closes the cylinder and brings the revolver back to the firing position. This entire operation is conducted by feel while the shooter keeps his eyes on his target.

# Should You Carry A Handgun With No Manual Safety?

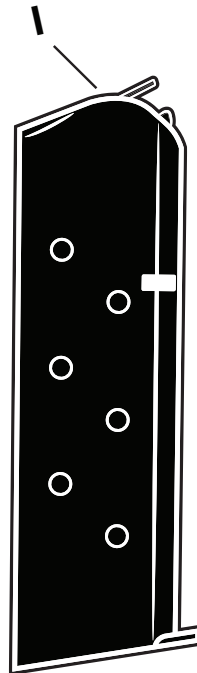
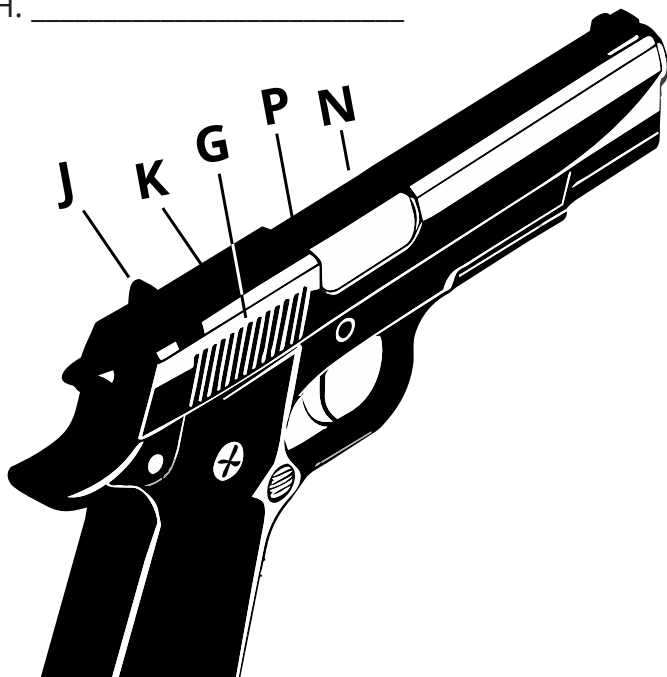
## Semi-Automatic Parts



Main body of the weapon is the frame.

- A. \_\_\_\_\_
- B. \_\_\_\_\_
- C. \_\_\_\_\_
- D. \_\_\_\_\_
- E. \_\_\_\_\_
- F. \_\_\_\_\_
- G. \_\_\_\_\_
- H. \_\_\_\_\_

- I. \_\_\_\_\_
- J. \_\_\_\_\_
- K. \_\_\_\_\_
- L. \_\_\_\_\_
- M. \_\_\_\_\_
- N. \_\_\_\_\_
- O. \_\_\_\_\_



Firing pin not shown, on some models on hammer others built into the frame

**ALWAYS CARRY AN EXTRA MAGAZINE!**

# Loading/Reloading Semi-Automatic Pistol

## Loading The Automatic Pistol



The pistol is drawn with the forefinger outside the trigger guard, brought to waist level with the shooter's elbow locked to his side and the muzzle pointed downrange. The pistol is then rotated about 45 degrees so that the magazine is well angled toward the shooter's weak side. The magazine bullets are pointed toward the holster. The weak hand extracts the magazine from the pouch, forefinger extended along the forward (bullet) edge of the magazine. Using the weak hand forefinger as a guide, the weak hand inserts the magazine into the magazine well and pushes it with the heel of the hand until the magazine seats. A positive click should be heard or felt to indicate that the magazine catch has engaged the magazine.

With the elbow still locked to the side, the pistol is rotated back to the slide and let it travel forward unencumbered. Following or "riding" the slide forward with the hand interferes with the operation of the gun as designed and frequently results in malfunctions.



## Reloading And Unloading The Semi-Automatic Pistol

Catching the released magazine with the weak hand and placing it in a pocket instead of letting it fall to the ground loses valuable time. Bringing the pistol down to the loading position, but keeping the magazine vertical, retain the grip on the pistol and use the thumb of the strong hand to press the magazine release. (A left-handed shooter will use his forefinger and, if the magazine release is located at the bottom of the butt, the weak hand must be used to release the magazine.) The magazine is stripped free with the weak hand and dropped to the floor. The weak hand then goes to the magazine pouch for a fresh magazine while the pistol is rotated slightly to orient the magazine well opening toward the weak side. The magazine is inserted and seated as in initial loading. If the slide was left forward on a loaded chamber, reloading is now complete. If the slide was locked back and the chamber empty, the slide should be drawn back and released exactly as in initial loading.

If the gun is not to be reloaded (as when the command is given, **"UNLOAD AND HOLSTER"**), the magazine is removed as described. If the slide is forward, the weak hand as in loading grasps the slide with the fingers cupped over the ejection port. The grip of the strong hand is shifted as necessary so that the thumb is pushing up on the slide stop.



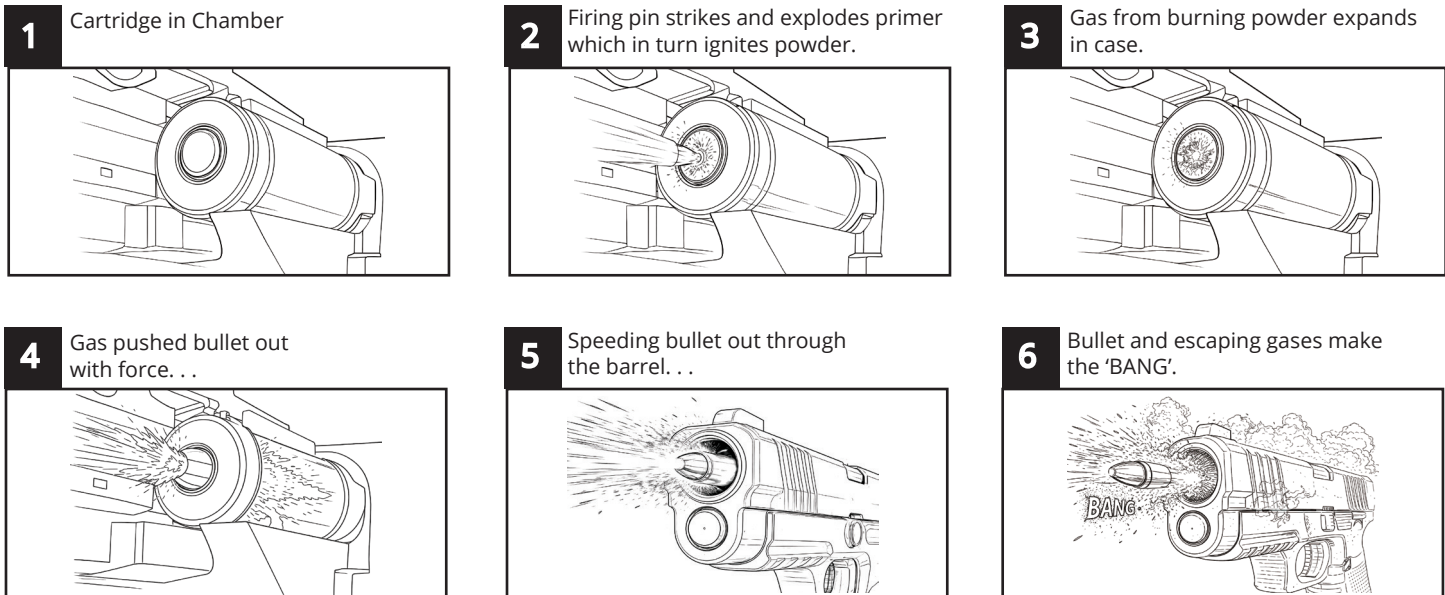
The pistol is rotated clockwise to the horizontal and the slide is drawn smoothly to the rear. Any round still in the chamber should be caught in the weak hand as it is ejecting and the slide should lock to the rear. A visual inspection is made of the chamber, the slide is released, the hammer dropped and the pistol is holstered.

If the slide is already locked back when the magazine is removed, only the final steps of unloading are necessary.

**NOTE; in the five pictures on this page, the officer is carrying as if off duty. When in uniform the magazine pouch is located on the right side in front of the holster.**

# THE GOAL IS TO STOP THE THREAT WITH AS FEW ROUNDS AS POSSIBLE

## How A Bullet Fires



### Hand Gun Stopping Power.

A good handgun bullet should be able to hit like the hammer of Thor!  
Actual, handgun bullets have almost no real "knockdown power."



1. 9mm Winchester 100 gr. PP
2. 9mm CCI-Speer 125 gr. SJSP
3. 9mm Federal 115 gr. JSP
4. 9mm Winchester 95 g. JSP
5. 9mm S & W 115 gr. SWC
6. 9mm Remington 115 gr. JHP



1. .38 Special S & W 158 g. SWC
2. .38 Special Remington 200 gr. LD
3. .38 Special Remington +P 125 gr. SJHP
4. .38 Special Remington 148 gr. WC
5. .38 Special Amron 95 gr. JSP
6. .38 Special CCI-Speer +P 125 gr. JSP
7. .38 Special Winchester +P 150 gr. RN
8. .38 Special Winchester 158 gr. MP
9. .38 Special CCI-Speer No. 9 Shotshell

The effectiveness of various handgun loads has always been the subject of intense debate among knowledgeable people and still is.

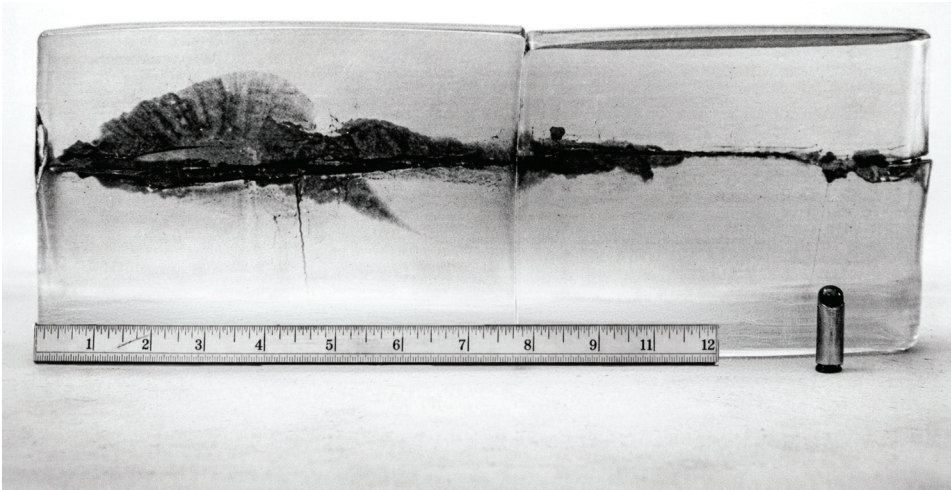
### Stopping Power

+++++

"The ability of a given load to instantly incapacitate an adversary in his tracks."

**DIFFERENT TYPES OF AMMO HAVE VARYING DEGREES OF STOPPING POWER.  
WHEN CARRYING FOR SELF DEFENSE ALWAYS RUN HOLLOW POINTS!**

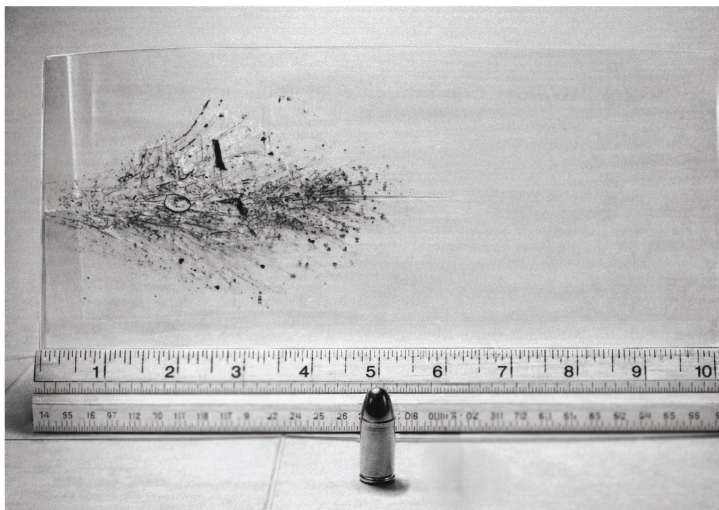
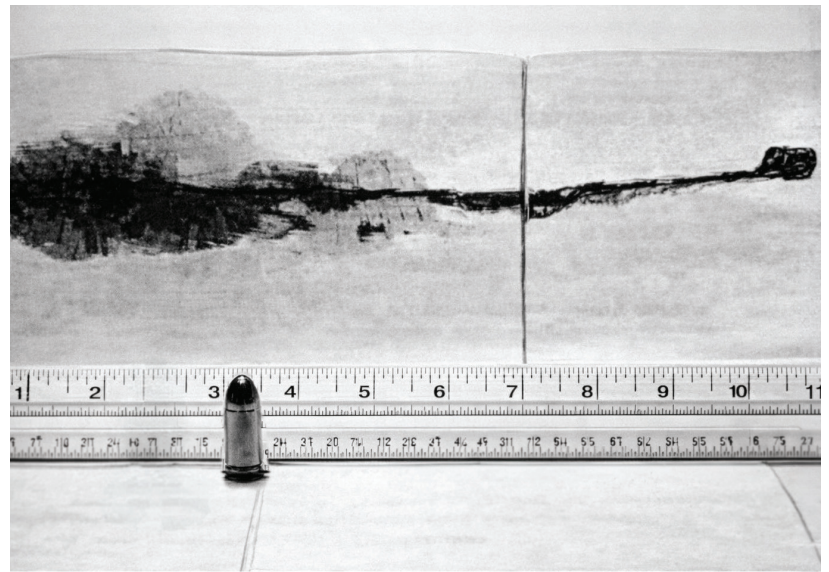
# Stopping Power



1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

This Federal 10mm Hydra-Shock penetrated almost 14 inches of ordnance gelatin after penetrating a panel of angled auto glass. Such penetration is useful against cars or barricades.

The Cor-Bon .45 ACP loading using the Speer 200-grain JHP penetrates 15 inches of ordnance gelatin, which is ideal.

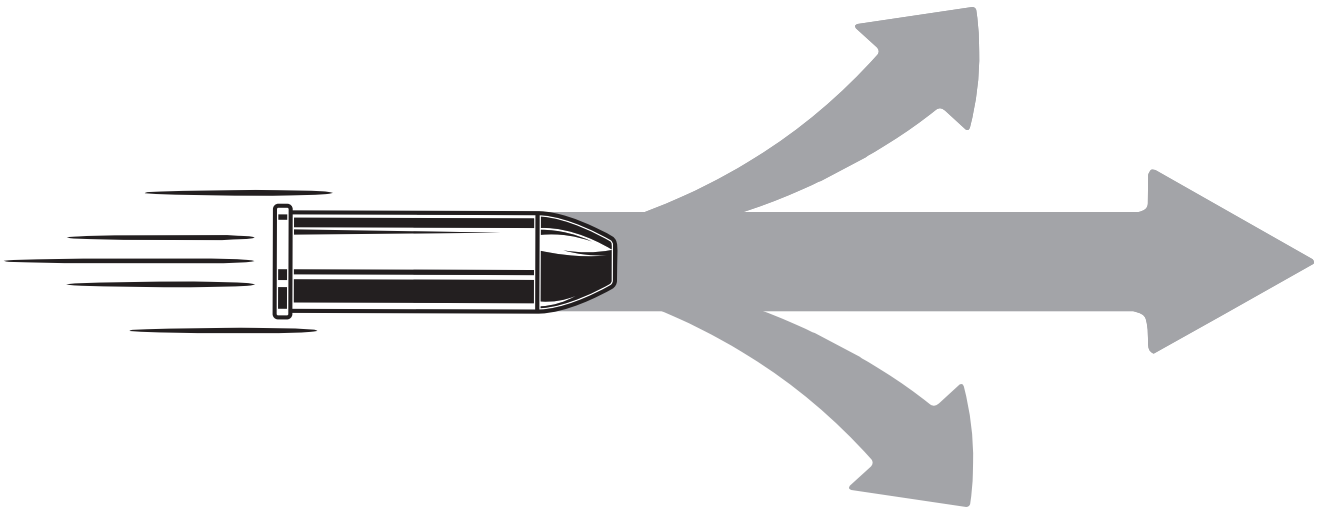


Several people are severely critical of frangible loads like the Glaser because of their limited penetration. Street results of such loads are mixed. For certain uses Glasers and similar bullets may be very good.

**Shot placement is by far the most important aspect of stopping power.**

# How Far Will A Bullet Travel?

Bullet Caliber	Muzzle Wt. Gross	Max. Range Velocity	Max. Range Yards	Mile
.22 Long Rifle	40	1145	1950	_____
.32 S&W Long	98	780	1450	_____
.380 ACP	95	970	1000	_____
.38 WC	148	700	1089	_____
.38 Spec. Ball	158	855	2300	_____
.357 Magnum	158	1430	2350	_____
.9mm Luger	125	1140	1900	_____
.45 ACP	234	820	1640	_____



Think about how many people are in the range of any one of these bullets. Take the .9mm at 1.08 miles. Remember that this is only a radius so that means the diameter is 2.16 miles. Where you are sitting or standing right now, how many people are within this diameter?

# Minnesota Law



# BEING PREPARED FOR A SELF-DEFENSE INCIDENT

- Put your USCCA Membership Card in your wallet or purse.
- Program the Delta Defense Critical Response Team phone number into your phone: 1-877-677-1919.
- Add your emergency contact information and pre-selected attorney (from our Attorney Network) by calling our Member Loyalty Team at **1-800-674-9779**.



Use Your QR Reader to Access The USCCA Reciprocity Map

If you find yourself involved in a **self-defense incident**, please remember:

**! YOU MAY ONLY USE DEADLY FORCE WHEN**

you are facing an imminent threat of death or great bodily harm or defending another person against the same.

## **! YOUR RIGHT TO USE DEADLY FORCE ENDS WHEN...**

1. The attacker has given up or fled.
2. The attacker is incapacitated and no longer poses an imminent threat to your life or can no longer cause you bodily harm.
3. You have the opportunity to safely retreat and get away from the attacker.

**IN SHORT, STOP USING FORCE WHEN THE THREAT STOPS.**

## **! IF YOU OR OTHERS ARE INJURED...**

1. Make sure no other deadly threat exists.
2. CALL 911.
3. Administer first aid to the level of your training and only if it is safe to do so.

## **! NEXT STEPS FOR ALL SELF-DEFENSE INCIDENTS...**

1. **Call 911.** Keep this call brief and to the point. Report the incident accurately. Let them know you were attacked, feared for your life, and had to defend yourself. Ask them to send the police and paramedics to your location.
2. **Call 1-877-677-1919.** The Delta Defense Critical Response Team will guide you through the next steps and contact your pre-selected USCCA attorney. Or if you did not select one, they will contact a local attorney.

## DEALING WITH THE POLICE



### ! BEFORE THE POLICE ARRIVE...

- Place your firearm in its holster or off your body on the ground.
- Place any other weapons on the ground or in a safe location where the police can easily see them.

### ! TALKING TO THE POLICE...

- Let the police know of any current threats.
- Do not discuss the incident.
- **DO NOT VOLUNTEER ANY INFORMATION.**
- All self-defense incidents are highly stressful and can cause your memory to become distorted. These incidents are best discussed only with your attorney.
- Police are only required to provide your Miranda Warning rights before you are formally placed "under arrest" and questioned. It is critical to remember that anything you say at any time can and will be used against you.
- Invoke your Fifth Amendment right to remain silent with the following statement:  
**"I AM INVOKING MY FIFTH AMENDMENT RIGHT AND WILL NOT ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS WITHOUT MY ATTORNEY PRESENT."**

*(Do not say another word without your attorney present.)*

### ! IF POLICE WANT TO SEARCH YOU OR YOUR PROPERTY...

- Always say, **"I AM INVOKING MY FOURTH AMENDMENT RIGHT AND DO NOT CONSENT TO A SEARCH OF MYSELF OR MY PROPERTY."**
- Continue to reiterate this but, **DO NOT** interfere with the police if they choose to search you or your property without your consent. That will be addressed by your attorney in court.

### ! WHEN THE POLICE ARRIVE...

- Stay calm.
- Put your hands high in the air with your fingers spread.
- Let them know of any current threats.
- Comply with all their instructions.
- Be prepared to be forced to the ground, handcuffed, and placed in a squad car.
- Do not resist.

**YOU MAY OR MAY NOT BE ARRESTED AS EVERY INCIDENT DIFFERS.**

### ! THE ROLE OF POLICE...

- Secure the area of any threats.
- Render aid or assist emergency medical personnel.
- Collect and protect any evidence they locate at the scene.
- Record, photograph, or otherwise make note of everything at the scene, including anything you say or do.
- To testify to what they saw or recorded during any future prosecution.

### ! REMEMBER...

It is your constitutionally protected right to refuse to voluntarily comply with law enforcement's request to search your person or property. Officers are trained to collect whatever information is available to determine **1) if a crime has been committed and if so, 2) to aid in the government's criminal prosecution.** It does not make you "look guilty" if you do not volunteer to waive your constitutionally protected rights. **The reason you do not want to agree to a search is that any items found during a search can be misconstrued or taken out of context and used against you in court.** For instance, a box of ammunition in your car can be communicated as "by having ammunition, the defendant premeditated the conflict." Or if a prescribed pill is found under the front seat of your car, it can be communicated as "the defendant was found with illegal prescription drugs."

**MN Statutes can change through the legislative process. We will do our best to give you the most up to date statutes during class. These may be different than this handbook and we will make note during class if these have changed. The statutes in this handbook reflect 2021 statutes.**

#### **609.06 AUTHORIZED USE OF FORCE.**

##### Subdivision 1. **When authorized.**

Except as otherwise provided in subdivisions 2 and 3, reasonable force may be used upon or toward the person of another without the other's consent when the following circumstances exist or the actor reasonably believes them to exist:

(1) when used by a public officer or one assisting a public officer under the public officer's direction:

(i) in effecting a lawful arrest; or

(ii) in the execution of legal process; or

(iii) in enforcing an order of the court; or

(iv) in executing any other duty imposed upon the public officer by law; or

(2) when used by a person not a public officer in arresting another in the cases and in the manner provided by law and delivering the other to an officer competent to receive the other into custody; or

(3) when used by any person in resisting or aiding another to resist an offense against the person; or

(4) when used by any person in lawful possession of real or personal property, or by another assisting the person in lawful possession, in resisting a trespass upon or other unlawful interference with such property; or

(5) when used by any person to prevent the escape, or to retake following the escape, of a person lawfully held on a charge or conviction of a crime; or

(6) when used by a parent, guardian, teacher, or other lawful custodian of a child or pupil, in the exercise of lawful authority, to restrain or correct such child or pupil; or

(7) when used by a school employee or school bus driver, in the exercise of lawful authority, to restrain a child or pupil, or to prevent bodily harm or death to another; or

(8) when used by a common carrier in expelling a passenger who refuses to obey a lawful requirement for the conduct of passengers and reasonable care is exercised with regard to the passenger's personal safety; or

(9) when used to restrain a person with a mental illness or a person with a developmental disability from self-injury or injury to another or when used by one with authority to do so to compel compliance with reasonable requirements for the person's control, conduct, or treatment; or

(10) when used by a public or private institution providing custody or treatment against one lawfully committed to it to compel compliance with reasonable requirements for the control, conduct, or treatment of the committed person.

**Subd. 2. Deadly force used against peace officers.**

Deadly force may not be used against peace officers who have announced their presence and are performing official duties at a location where a person is committing a crime or an act that would be a crime if committed by an adult.

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**Subd. 3. Limitations on the use of certain restraints.**

(a) A peace officer may not use any of the following restraints unless section 609.066 authorizes the use of deadly force to protect the peace officer or another from death or great bodily harm:

(1) a choke hold;

(2) tying all of a person's limbs together behind the person's back to render the person immobile; or

(3) securing a person in any way that results in transporting the person face down in a vehicle.

(b) For the purposes of this subdivision, "choke hold" means a method by which a person applies sufficient pressure to a person to make breathing difficult or impossible, and includes but is not limited to any pressure to the neck, throat, or windpipe that may prevent or hinder breathing, or reduce intake of air. Choke hold also means applying pressure to a person's neck on either side of the windpipe, but not to the windpipe itself, to stop the flow of blood to the brain via the carotid arteries.

Instructor Notes:

ACTIONS OF THE PERSON MUST WARRANT YOUR ACTIONS  
YOU MAY NOT ESCALATE FORCE  
MEET FORCE WITH EQUAL FORCE

**609.065 JUSTIFIABLE TAKING OF LIFE.**

The intentional taking of the life of another is not authorized by section 609.06, except when necessary in resisting or preventing an offense which the actor reasonably believes exposes the actor or another to great bodily harm or death, or preventing the commission of a felony in the actor's place of abode.

Instructor Notes:

**Justifiable Taking of Life** The intentional taking of the life of another is only legal if necessary in resisting or preventing an offense which the actor reasonably believes

exposes the actor or another to great bodily harm or death or preventing the commission of a felony in the actor's place of abode.

[Minn. Stat. §§ 609.06 & 609.065]

### **629.37 WHEN PRIVATE PERSON MAY MAKE ARREST.**

A private person may arrest another:

(1) for a public offense committed or attempted in the arresting person's presence;

(2) when the person arrested has committed a felony, although not in the arresting person's presence; or

(3) when a felony has in fact been committed, and the arresting person has reasonable cause for believing the person arrested to have committed it.

### **629.38 PRIVATE PERSON TO DISCLOSE CAUSE OF ARREST.**

Before making an arrest a private person shall inform the person to be arrested of the cause of the arrest and require the person to submit. The warning required by this section need not be given if the person is arrested while committing the offense or when the person is arrested on pursuit immediately after committing the offense. If a person has committed a felony, a private person may break open an outer or inner door or window of a dwelling house to make the arrest if, before entering, the private person informs the person to be arrested of the intent to make the arrest and the private person is then refused admittance.

### **629.39 PRIVATE PERSON MAKING ARREST TO DELIVER ARRESTEE TO JUDGE OR PEACE OFFICER.**

A private person who arrests another for a public offense shall take the arrested person before a judge or to a peace officer without unnecessary delay. If a person arrested escapes, the person from whose custody the person has escaped may immediately pursue and retake the escapee, at any time and in any place in the state. For that purpose, the pursuer may break open any door or window of a dwelling house if the pursuer informs the escapee of the intent to arrest the escapee and the pursuer is refused admittance.

### **609.221 ASSAULT IN THE FIRST DEGREE.**

Subdivision 1. **Great bodily harm.**

Whoever assaults another and inflicts great bodily harm may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 20 years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$30,000, or both.

Subd. 2. **Use of deadly force against peace officer, prosecuting attorney, judge, or correctional employee.**

As used in this section:

(1) “correctional employee” means an employee of a public or private prison, jail, or workhouse;

(2) “deadly force” has the meaning given in section 609.066, subdivision 1;

(3) “peace officer” has the meaning given in section 626.84, subdivision 1;

(4) “prosecuting attorney” means an attorney, with criminal prosecution or civil responsibilities, who is the attorney general, a political subdivision’s elected or appointed county or city attorney, or a deputy, assistant, or special assistant of any of these; and

(5) “judge” means a judge or justice of any court of this state that is established by the Minnesota Constitution.

### **609.222 ASSAULT IN THE SECOND DEGREE.**

#### **Subdivision 1. Dangerous weapon.**

Whoever assaults another with a dangerous weapon may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than seven years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$14,000, or both.

#### **Subd. 2. Dangerous weapon; substantial bodily harm.**

Whoever assaults another with a dangerous weapon and inflicts substantial bodily harm may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$20,000, or both.

### **609.223 ASSAULT IN THE THIRD DEGREE.**

#### **Subdivision 1. Substantial bodily harm.**

Whoever assaults another and inflicts substantial bodily harm may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both.

#### **Subd. 2. Past pattern of child abuse.**

Whoever assaults a minor may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both, if the perpetrator has engaged in a past pattern of child abuse against the minor. As used in this subdivision, “child abuse” has the meaning given it in section 609.185, paragraph (a), clause (5).

#### **Subd. 3. Felony; victim under four.**

Whoever assaults a victim under the age of four, and causes bodily harm to the child’s head, eyes, or neck, or otherwise causes multiple bruises to the body, is guilty of a felony and

may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both.

### **609.2231 ASSAULT IN THE FOURTH DEGREE.**

#### **Subdivision 1. Peace officers.**

(a) As used in this subdivision, "peace officer" means a person who is licensed under section 626.845, subdivision 1, and effecting a lawful arrest or executing any other duty imposed by law.

(b) Whoever physically assaults a peace officer is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

(c) Whoever commits either of the following acts against a peace officer is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than three years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$6,000, or both: (1) physically assaults the officer if the assault inflicts demonstrable bodily harm; or (2) intentionally throws or otherwise transfers bodily fluids or feces at or onto the officer.

#### **Subd. 2. Firefighters and emergency medical personnel.**

Whoever assaults any of the following persons and inflicts demonstrable bodily harm is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than two years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$4,000, or both:

(1) a member of a municipal or volunteer fire department or emergency medical services personnel unit in the performance of the member's duties; or

(2) a physician, nurse, or other person providing health care services in a hospital emergency department.

#### **Subd. 2a. Certain Department of Natural Resources employees.**

Whoever assaults and inflicts demonstrable bodily harm on an employee of the Department of Natural Resources who is engaged in forest fire activities is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

#### **Subd. 3. Correctional employees; prosecuting attorneys; judges; probation officers.**

Whoever commits either of the following acts against an employee of a correctional facility as defined in section 241.021, subdivision 1, paragraph (f), against a prosecuting attorney as defined in section 609.221, subdivision 2, paragraph (c), clause (4), against a judge as defined in section 609.221, subdivision 2, paragraph (c), clause (5), or against a probation officer or other qualified person employed in supervising offenders while the person is engaged in the performance of a duty imposed by law, policy, or rule is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than two years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$4,000, or both:

person convicted under this paragraph may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than one year or to payment of a fine of not more than \$3,000, or both.

(b) For the purposes of this subdivision, "transit operator" means a driver or operator of a transit vehicle that is used to provide any of the following services:

(1) public transit, as defined in section 174.22, subdivision 7;

(2) light rail transit service;

(3) special transportation service under section 473.386, whether provided by the Metropolitan Council or by other providers under contract with the council; or

(4) commuter rail service.

## **609.224 ASSAULT IN THE FIFTH DEGREE.**

### **Subdivision 1. Misdemeanor.**

Whoever does any of the following commits an assault and is guilty of a misdemeanor:

(1) commits an act with intent to cause fear in another of immediate bodily harm or death; or

(2) intentionally inflicts or attempts to inflict bodily harm upon another.

### **Subd. 2. Gross misdemeanor.**

(a) Whoever violates the provisions of subdivision 1 against the same victim within ten years of a previous qualified domestic violence-related offense conviction or adjudication of delinquency is guilty of a gross misdemeanor and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than one year or to payment of a fine of not more than \$3,000, or both.

(b) Whoever violates the provisions of subdivision 1 within three years of a previous qualified domestic violence-related offense conviction or adjudication of delinquency is guilty of a gross misdemeanor and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than one year or to payment of a fine of not more than \$3,000, or both.

### **Subd. 3. Firearms.**

(a) When a person is convicted of a violation of this section or section 609.221, 609.222, or 609.223, the court shall determine and make written findings on the record as to whether:

(1) the defendant owns or possesses a firearm; and

(2) the firearm was used in any way during the commission of the assault.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in section 609.2242, subdivision 3, paragraph (c), a person is not entitled to possess a pistol if the person has been convicted after August 1, 1992, of assault in the fifth degree if the offense was committed within three years of a previous conviction under sections 609.221 to 609.224, unless three years have elapsed from the date of conviction and, during that time, the person has not been convicted of any other

violation of this section. Property rights may not be abated but access may be restricted by the courts. A person who possesses a pistol in violation of this paragraph is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

Subd. 4. **Felony.**

(a) Whoever violates the provisions of subdivision 1 against the same victim within ten years of the first of any combination of two or more previous qualified domestic violence-related offense convictions or adjudications of delinquency is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or payment of a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both.

(b) Whoever violates the provisions of subdivision 1 within three years of the first of any combination of two or more previous qualified domestic violence-related offense convictions or adjudications of delinquency is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both.

**609.72 DISORDERLY CONDUCT.**

Subdivision 1. **Crime.**

Whoever does any of the following in a public or private place, including on a school bus, knowing, or having reasonable grounds to know that it will, or will tend to, alarm, anger or disturb others or provoke an assault or breach of the peace, is guilty of disorderly conduct, which is a misdemeanor:

(1) engages in brawling or fighting; or

(2) disturbs an assembly or meeting, not unlawful in its character; or

(3) engages in offensive, obscene, abusive, boisterous, or noisy conduct or in offensive, obscene, or abusive language tending reasonably to arouse alarm, anger, or resentment in others.

A person does not violate this section if the person's disorderly conduct was caused by an epileptic seizure.

Subd. 2.

[Repealed, 1969 c 226 s 1]

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Subd. 3. **Caregiver; penalty for disorderly conduct.**

A caregiver, as defined in section 609.232, who violates the provisions of subdivision 1 against a vulnerable adult, as defined in section 609.232, may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than one year or to payment of a fine of not more than \$3,000, or both.

## **609.605 TRESPASS.**

### **Subdivision 1. Misdemeanor.**

(a) The following terms have the meanings given them for purposes of this section.

(1) "Premises" means real property and any appurtenant building or structure.

(2) " Dwelling " means the building or part of a building used by an individual as a place of residence on either a full-time or a part-time basis. A dwelling may be part of a multidwelling or multipurpose building, or a manufactured home as defined in section 168.002, subdivision 16.

(3) " Construction site " means the site of the construction, alteration, painting, or repair of a building or structure.

(4) " Owner or lawful possessor, " as used in paragraph (b), clause (9), means the person on whose behalf a building or dwelling is being constructed, altered, painted, or repaired and the general contractor or subcontractor engaged in that work.

(5) " Posted, " as used:

(i) in paragraph (b), clause (4), means the placement of a sign at least 8-1/2 inches by 11 inches in a conspicuous place on the exterior of the building, or in a conspicuous place within the property on which the building is located. The sign must carry a general notice warning against trespass;

(ii) in paragraph (b), clause (9), means the placement of a sign at least 8-1/2 inches by 11 inches in a conspicuous place on the exterior of the building that is under construction, alteration, or repair, or in a conspicuous place within the area being protected. If the area being protected is less than three acres, one additional sign must be conspicuously placed within that area. If the area being protected is three acres but less than ten acres, two additional signs must be conspicuously placed within that area. For each additional full ten acres of area being protected beyond the first ten acres of area, two additional signs must be conspicuously placed within the area being protected. The sign must carry a general notice warning against trespass; and

(iii) in paragraph (b), clause (10), means the placement of signs that:

(A) carry a general notice warning against trespass;

(B) display letters at least two inches high;

(C) state that Minnesota law prohibits trespassing on the property; and

(D) are posted in a conspicuous place and at intervals of 500 feet or less.

(6) " Business licensee, " as used in paragraph (b), clause (9), includes a representative of a building trades labor or management organization.

(7) " Building " has the meaning given in section 609.581, subdivision 2.

(b) A person is guilty of a misdemeanor if the person intentionally:

(1) permits domestic animals or fowls under the actor's control to go on the land of another within a city;

(2) interferes unlawfully with a monument, sign, or pointer erected or marked to designate a point of a boundary, line or a political subdivision, or of a tract of land;

(3) trespasses on the premises of another and, without claim of right, refuses to depart from the premises on demand of the lawful possessor;

(4) occupies or enters the dwelling or locked or posted building of another, without claim of right or consent of the owner or the consent of one who has the right to give consent, except in an emergency situation;

(5) enters the premises of another with intent to take or injure any fruit, fruit trees, or vegetables growing on the premises, without the permission of the owner or occupant;

(6) enters or is found on the premises of a public or private cemetery without authorization during hours the cemetery is posted as closed to the public;

(7) returns to the property of another with the intent to abuse, disturb, or cause distress in or threaten another, after being told to leave the property and not to return, if the actor is without claim of right to the property or consent of one with authority to consent;

(8) returns to the property of another within one year after being told to leave the property and not to return, if the actor is without claim of right to the property or consent of one with authority to consent;

(9) enters the locked or posted construction site of another without the consent of the owner or lawful possessor, unless the person is a business licensee;

(10) enters the locked or posted aggregate mining site of another without the consent of the owner or lawful possessor, unless the person is a business licensee; or

(11) crosses into or enters any public or private area lawfully cordoned off by or at the direction of a peace officer engaged in the performance of official duties. As used in this clause: (i) an area may be "cordoned off" through the use of tape, barriers, or other means conspicuously placed and identifying the area as being restricted by a peace officer and identifying the responsible authority; and (ii) "peace officer" has the meaning given in section 626.84, subdivision 1. It is an affirmative defense to a charge under this clause that a peace officer permitted entry into the restricted area.

## Subd. 2. **Gross misdemeanor.**

Whoever trespasses upon the grounds of a facility providing emergency shelter services for battered women, as defined under section 611A.31, subdivision 3, or providing comparable services for sex trafficking victims, as defined under section 609.321, subdivision 7b, or of a facility providing transitional housing for battered women and their children or sex trafficking victims and their children, without claim of right or consent of one who has right to give consent, and refuses to depart from the grounds of the facility on demand of one who has right to give consent, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

(f) A peace officer may arrest a person without a warrant if the officer has probable cause to believe the person violated this subdivision within the preceding four hours. The arrest may be made even though the violation did not occur in the peace officer's presence.

**Subd. 4a. Trespass on a school bus.**

(a) As used in this subdivision, "school bus" has the meaning given in section 169.011, subdivision 71.

(b) As used in this subdivision, "pupils" means persons in grades prekindergarten through grade 12.

(c) A person who boards a school bus when the bus is on its route or otherwise in operation, or while it has pupils on it, and who refuses to leave the bus on demand of the bus operator, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

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**Subd. 5. Certain trespass on agricultural land.**

(a) A person is guilty of a gross misdemeanor if the person enters the posted premises of another on which cattle, bison, sheep, goats, swine, horses, poultry, farmed Cervidae, farmed Ratitae, aquaculture stock, or other species of domestic animals for commercial production are kept, without the consent of the owner or lawful occupant of the land.

(b) "Domestic animal," for purposes of this section, has the meaning given in section 609.599.

(c) "Posted," as used in paragraph (a), means the placement of a sign at least 11 inches square in a conspicuous place at each roadway entry to the premises. The sign must provide notice of a biosecurity area and wording such as: "Biosecurity measures are in force. No entrance beyond this point without authorization." The sign may also contain a telephone number or a location for obtaining such authorization.

(d) The provisions of this subdivision do not apply to employees or agents of the state or county when serving in a regulatory capacity and conducting an inspection on posted premises where domestic animals are kept.

**609.66 DANGEROUS WEAPONS.**

**Subdivision 1. Misdemeanor and gross misdemeanor crimes.**

(a) Whoever does any of the following is guilty of a crime and may be sentenced as provided in paragraph (b):

(1) recklessly handles or uses a gun or other dangerous weapon or explosive so as to endanger the safety of another; or

(2) intentionally points a gun of any kind, capable of injuring or killing a human being and whether loaded or unloaded, at or toward another; or

(3) manufactures or sells for any unlawful purpose any weapon known as a slungshot or sand club; or

(4) manufactures, transfers, or possesses metal knuckles or a switch blade knife opening automatically; or

(5) possesses any other dangerous article or substance for the purpose of being used unlawfully as a weapon against another; or

(6) outside of a municipality and without the parent's or guardian's consent, furnishes a child under 14 years of age, or as a parent or guardian permits the child to handle or use, outside of the parent's or guardian's presence, a firearm or airgun of any kind, or any ammunition or explosive.

Possession of written evidence of prior consent signed by the minor's parent or guardian is a complete defense to a charge under clause (6).

(b) A person convicted under paragraph (a) may be sentenced as follows:

(1) if the act was committed in a public housing zone, as defined in section 152.01, subdivision 19, a school zone, as defined in section 152.01, subdivision 14a, or a park zone, as defined in section 152.01, subdivision 12a, to imprisonment for not more than one year or to payment of a fine of not more than \$3,000, or both; or

(2) otherwise, including where the act was committed on residential premises within a zone described in clause (1) if the offender was at the time an owner, tenant, or invitee for a lawful purpose with respect to those residential premises, to imprisonment for not more than 90 days or to payment of a fine of not more than \$1,000, or both.

Subd. 1a. **Felony crimes; suppressors; reckless discharge.**

(a) Whoever does any of the following is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced as provided in paragraph (b):

(1) sells or has in possession a suppressor that is not lawfully possessed under federal law;

(2) intentionally discharges a firearm under circumstances that endanger the safety of another; or

(3) recklessly discharges a firearm within a municipality.

(b) A person convicted under paragraph (a) may be sentenced as follows:

(1) if the act was a violation of paragraph (a), clause (2), or if the act was a violation of paragraph (a), clause (1) or (3), and was committed in a public housing zone, as defined in section 152.01, subdivision 19, a school zone, as defined in section 152.01, subdivision 14a, or a park zone, as defined in section 152.01, subdivision 12a, to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both; or

(2) otherwise, to imprisonment for not more than two years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$5,000, or both.

# OFF GRID SUPPRESSORS

## 6 Reasons You Should Own A Suppressor

### **Hearing Protection:**

Suppressors significantly reduce the decibel level of gunshots, protecting the shooter's hearing and potentially that of others nearby.

### **Reduced Recoil:**

By slowing down the gases created by firing a cartridge, suppressors mitigate recoil, which can lead to better accuracy and a more comfortable shooting experience.

### **Improved Accuracy:**

Reduced recoil and noise can make it easier for a shooter to focus and maintain a steady aim, potentially leading to more accurate shots.

### **Enhanced Shooting Experience:**

The reduced noise and recoil can make shooting more enjoyable and less intimidating, especially for beginners.

### **Reduced Noise Pollution:**

Suppressors can help minimize noise pollution, especially in areas where shooting is common or near residential areas.

### **Hunting Benefits:**

Suppressors can make hunting quieter, potentially reducing the chance of spooking game and also reducing the noise for the hunter.

Please visit a team member after class for more information about Off Grid Suppressors or visit our website at [ogsuppressors.com](http://ogsuppressors.com)



(c) As used in this subdivision, “suppressor” means any device for silencing, muffling, or diminishing the report of a portable firearm, including any combination of parts, designed or redesigned, and intended for use in assembling or fabricating a firearm silencer or firearm muffler, and any part intended only for use in such assembly or fabrication.

**Subd. 1b. Felony; furnishing to minors.**

Whoever, in any municipality of this state, furnishes a minor under 18 years of age with a firearm, airgun, ammunition, or explosive without the prior consent of the minor’s parent or guardian or of the police department of the municipality is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$20,000, or both. Possession of written evidence of prior consent signed by the minor’s parent or guardian is a complete defense to a charge under this subdivision.

**Subd. 1c. Felony; furnishing dangerous weapon.**

Whoever recklessly furnishes a person with a dangerous weapon in conscious disregard of a known substantial risk that the object will be possessed or used in furtherance of a felony crime of violence is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$20,000, or both.

**Subd. 1d. Possession on school property; penalty.**

(a) Except as provided under paragraphs (d) and (f), whoever possesses, stores, or keeps a dangerous weapon while knowingly on school property is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both.

(b) Whoever uses or brandishes a replica firearm or a BB gun while knowingly on school property is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

(c) Whoever possesses, stores, or keeps a replica firearm or a BB gun while knowingly on school property is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(d) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), (b), or (c), it is a misdemeanor for a person authorized to carry a firearm under the provisions of a permit or otherwise to carry a firearm on or about the person’s clothes or person in a location the person knows is school property. Notwithstanding section 609.531, a firearm carried in violation of this paragraph is not subject to forfeiture.

(e) As used in this subdivision:

(1) “BB gun” means a device that fires or ejects a shot measuring .18 of an inch or less in diameter;

(2) “dangerous weapon” has the meaning given it in section 609.02, subdivision 6;

(3) “replica firearm” has the meaning given it in section 609.713; and

(4) “school property” means:

(i) a public or private elementary, middle, or secondary school building and its improved grounds, whether leased or owned by the school;

(ii) a child care center licensed under chapter 245A during the period children are present and participating in a child care program;

(iii) the area within a school bus when that bus is being used by a school to transport one or more elementary, middle, or secondary school students to and from school-related activities, including curricular, cocurricular, noncurricular, extracurricular, and supplementary activities; and

(iv) that portion of a building or facility under the temporary, exclusive control of a public or private school, a school district, or an association of such entities where conspicuous signs are prominently posted at each entrance that give actual notice to persons of the school-related use.

(f) This subdivision does not apply to:

(1) active licensed peace officers;

(2) military personnel or students participating in military training, who are on-duty, performing official duties;

(3) persons authorized to carry a pistol under section 624.714 while in a motor vehicle or outside of a motor vehicle to directly place a firearm in, or retrieve it from, the trunk or rear area of the vehicle;

(4) persons who keep or store in a motor vehicle pistols in accordance with section 624.714 or 624.715 or other firearms in accordance with section 97B.045;

(5) firearm safety or marksmanship courses or activities conducted on school property;

(6) possession of dangerous weapons, BB guns, or replica firearms by a ceremonial color guard;

(7) a gun or knife show held on school property;

(8) possession of dangerous weapons, BB guns, or replica firearms with written permission of the principal or other person having general control and supervision of the school or the director of a child care center; or

(9) persons who are on unimproved property owned or leased by a child care center, school, or school district unless the person knows that a student is currently present on the land for a school-related activity.

(g) Notwithstanding section 471.634, a school district or other entity composed exclusively of school districts may not regulate firearms, ammunition, or their respective components, when possessed or carried by nonstudents or nonemployees, in a manner that is inconsistent with this subdivision.

Subd. 1e. **Felony; drive-by shooting.**

(a) A person is guilty of a felony who, while in or having just exited from a motor vehicle, recklessly discharges a firearm at or toward:

- (1) an unoccupied motor vehicle or building;
- (2) an occupied motor vehicle or building; or
- (3) a person.

(b) A person convicted under paragraph (a), clause (1), may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than three years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$6,000, or both. A person convicted under paragraph (a), clause (2) or (3), may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$20,000, or both.

(c) For purposes of this subdivision, "motor vehicle" has the meaning given in section 609.52, subdivision 1, and "building" has the meaning given in section 609.581, subdivision 2.

Subd. 1f. **Gross misdemeanor; transferring firearm without background check.**

A person, other than a federally licensed firearms dealer, who transfers a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon to another without complying with the transfer requirements of section 624.7132, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor if the transferee possesses or uses the weapon within one year after the transfer in furtherance of a felony crime of violence, and if:

(1) the transferee was prohibited from possessing the weapon under section . at the time of the transfer; or

(2) it was reasonably foreseeable at the time of the transfer that the transferee was likely to use or possess the weapon in furtherance of a felony crime of violence.

Subd. 1g. **Felony; possession in courthouse or certain state buildings.**

(a) A person who commits either of the following acts is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both:

(1) possesses a dangerous weapon, ammunition, or explosives within any courthouse complex; or

(2) possesses a dangerous weapon, ammunition, or explosives in any state building within the Capitol Area described in chapter 15B, other than the National Guard Armory.

(b) Unless a person is otherwise prohibited or restricted by other law to possess a dangerous weapon, this subdivision does not apply to:

- (1) licensed peace officers or military personnel who are performing official duties;

(2) persons who carry pistols according to the terms of a permit issued under section 624.714 and who so notify the sheriff or the commissioner of public safety, as appropriate;

(3) persons who possess dangerous weapons for the purpose of display as demonstrative evidence during testimony at a trial or hearing or exhibition in compliance with advance notice and safety guidelines set by the sheriff or the commissioner of public safety; or

(4) persons who possess dangerous weapons in a courthouse complex with the express consent of the county sheriff or who possess dangerous weapons in a state building with the express consent of the commissioner of public safety.

(c) For purposes of this subdivision, the issuance of a permit to carry under section 624.714 constitutes notification of the commissioner of public safety as required under paragraph (b), clause (2).

Subd. 1h.

[Repealed, 2015 c 65 art 3 s 38]

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Subd. 2. **Exceptions.**

Nothing in this section prohibits the possession of the articles mentioned by museums or collectors of art or for other lawful purposes of public exhibition.

Instructor Notes:

What classifies an assault rifle?

assault rifle, **military firearm that is chambered for ammunition of reduced size or propellant charge and that has the capacity to switch between semiautomatic and fully automatic fire.**

## **624.714 CARRYING OF WEAPONS WITHOUT PERMIT; PENALTIES.**

Subdivision 1.

[Repealed, 2003 c 28 art 2 s 35; 2005 c 83 s 1]

### **Subd. 1a. Permit required; penalty.**

A person, other than a peace officer, as defined in section 626.84, subdivision 1, who carries, holds, or possesses a pistol in a motor vehicle, snowmobile, or boat, or on or about the person's clothes or the person, or otherwise in possession or control in a public place, as defined in section 624.7181, subdivision 1, paragraph (c), without first having obtained a permit to carry the pistol is guilty of a gross misdemeanor. A person who is convicted a second or subsequent time is guilty of a felony.

### **Subd. 1b. Display of permit; penalty.**

(a) The holder of a permit to carry must have the permit card and a driver's license, state identification card, or other government-issued photo identification in immediate possession at all times when carrying a pistol and must display the permit card and identification document upon lawful demand by a peace officer, as defined in section 626.84, subdivision 1. A violation of this paragraph is a petty misdemeanor. The fine for a first offense must not exceed \$25. Notwithstanding section 609.531, a firearm carried in violation of this paragraph is not subject to forfeiture.

(b) A citation issued for violating paragraph (a) must be dismissed if the person demonstrates, in court or in the office of the arresting officer, that the person was authorized to carry the pistol at the time of the alleged violation.

(c) Upon the request of a peace officer, a permit holder must write a sample signature in the officer's presence to aid in verifying the person's identity.

(d) Upon the request of a peace officer, a permit holder shall disclose to the officer whether or not the permit holder is currently carrying a firearm.

### **Subd. 2. Where application made; authority to issue permit; criteria; scope.**

(a) Applications by Minnesota residents for permits to carry shall be made to the county sheriff where the applicant resides. Nonresidents, as defined in section 171.01, subdivision 42, may apply to any sheriff.

(b) Unless a sheriff denies a permit under the exception set forth in subdivision 6, paragraph (a), clause (3), a sheriff must issue a permit to an applicant if the person:

(1) has training in the safe use of a pistol;

(2) is at least 21 years old and a citizen or a permanent resident of the United States;

(3) completes an application for a permit;

must be immediately returned to the sheriff if the permit holder becomes prohibited by law from possessing a firearm.

(c) A permit to carry a pistol issued under this section expires five years after the date of issue. It may be renewed in the same manner and under the same criteria which the original permit was obtained, subject to the following procedures:

(1) no earlier than 90 days prior to the expiration date on the permit, the permit holder may renew the permit by submitting to the appropriate sheriff the application packet described in subdivision 3 and a renewal processing fee not to exceed the actual and reasonable direct cost of processing the application or \$75, whichever is less. Of this amount, \$5 must be submitted to the commissioner and deposited into the general fund. The sheriff must process the renewal application in accordance with subdivisions 4 and 6; and

(2) a permit holder who submits a renewal application packet after the expiration date of the permit, but within 30 days after expiration, may renew the permit as provided in clause

(1) by paying an additional late fee of \$10.

(d) The renewal permit is effective beginning on the expiration date of the prior permit to carry.

**Subd. 7a. Change of address; loss or destruction of permit.**

(a) Within 30 days after changing permanent address, or within 30 days of having lost or destroyed the permit card, the permit holder must notify the issuing sheriff of the change, loss, or destruction. Failure to provide notification as required by this subdivision is a petty misdemeanor. The fine for a first offense must not exceed \$25. Notwithstanding section 609.531, a firearm carried in violation of this paragraph is not subject to forfeiture.

(b) After notice is given under paragraph (a), a permit holder may obtain a replacement permit card by paying \$10 to the sheriff. The request for a replacement permit card must be made on an official, standardized application adopted for this purpose under section 624.7151, and, except in the case of an address change, must include a notarized statement that the permit card has been lost or destroyed.

**Subd. 8. Permit to carry voided.**

(a) The permit to carry is void at the time that the holder becomes prohibited by law from possessing a firearm, in which event the holder must return the permit card to the issuing sheriff within five business days after the holder knows or should know that the holder is a prohibited person. If the sheriff has knowledge that a permit is void under this paragraph, the sheriff must give notice to the permit holder in writing in the same manner as a denial. Failure of the holder to return the permit within the five days is a gross misdemeanor unless the court finds that the circumstances or the physical or mental condition of the permit holder prevented the holder from complying with the return requirement.

(b) When a permit holder is convicted of an offense that prohibits the permit holder from possessing a firearm, the court must take possession of the permit, if it is available, and send it to the issuing sheriff.

(c) The sheriff of the county where the application was submitted, or of the county of the permit holder's current residence, may file a petition with the district court therein, for an order revoking a permit to carry on the grounds set forth in subdivision 6, paragraph (a), clause (3). An order shall be issued only if the sheriff meets the burden of proof and criteria set forth in subdivision 12. If the court denies the petition, the court must award the permit holder reasonable costs and expenses, including attorney fees.

(d) A permit revocation must be promptly reported to the issuing sheriff.

**Subd. 8a. Prosecutor's duty.**

Whenever a person is charged with an offense that would, upon conviction, prohibit the person from possessing a firearm, the prosecuting attorney must ascertain whether the person is a permit holder under this section. If the person is a permit holder, the prosecutor must notify the issuing sheriff that the person has been charged with a prohibiting offense. The prosecutor must also notify the sheriff of the final disposition of the case.

**Subd. 9. Carrying pistols about one's premises or for purposes of repair, target practice.**

A permit to carry is not required of a person:

(1) to keep or carry about the person's place of business, dwelling house, premises or on land possessed by the person a pistol;

(2) to carry a pistol from a place of purchase to the person's dwelling house or place of business, or from the person's dwelling house or place of business to or from a place where repairing is done, to have the pistol repaired;

(3) to carry a pistol between the person's dwelling house and place of business;

(4) to carry a pistol in the woods or fields or upon the waters of this state for the purpose of hunting or of target shooting in a safe area; or

(5) to transport a pistol in a motor vehicle, snowmobile or boat if the pistol is unloaded, contained in a closed and fastened case, gunbox, or securely tied package.

**Subd. 10. False representations.**

A person who gives or causes to be given any false material information in applying for a permit to carry, knowing or having reason to know the information is false, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

**Subd. 11. No limit on number of pistols.**

A person shall not be restricted as to the number of pistols the person may carry.

The list must be available on the Internet. A person holding a carry permit from a state not on the list may use the license or permit in this state subject to the rights, privileges, and requirements of this section.

(b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), no license or permit from another state is valid in this state if the holder is or becomes prohibited by law from possessing a firearm.

(c) Any sheriff or police chief may file a petition under subdivision 12 seeking an order suspending or revoking an out-of-state permit holder's authority to carry a pistol in this state on the grounds set forth in subdivision 6, paragraph (a), clause (3). An order shall only be issued if the petitioner meets the burden of proof and criteria set forth in subdivision 12. If the court denies the petition, the court must award the permit holder reasonable costs and expenses including attorney fees. The petition may be filed in any county in the state where a person holding a license or permit from another state can be found.

(d) The commissioner must, when necessary, execute reciprocity agreements regarding carry permits with jurisdictions whose carry permits are recognized under paragraph (a).

**Subd. 17. Posting; trespass.**

(a) A person carrying a firearm on or about his or her person or clothes under a permit or otherwise who remains at a private establishment knowing that the operator of the establishment or its agent has made a reasonable request that firearms not be brought into the establishment may be ordered to leave the premises. A person who fails to leave when so requested is guilty of a petty misdemeanor. The fine for a first offense must not exceed \$25. Notwithstanding section 609.531, a firearm carried in violation of this subdivision is not subject to forfeiture.

(b) As used in this subdivision, the terms in this paragraph have the meanings given.

(1) "Reasonable request" means a request made under the following circumstances:

(i) the requester has prominently posted a conspicuous sign at every entrance to the establishment containing the following language: "(INDICATE IDENTITY OF OPERATOR) BANS GUNS IN THESE PREMISES."; or

(ii) the requester or the requester's agent personally informs the person that guns are prohibited in the premises and demands compliance.

(2) "Prominently" means readily visible and within four feet laterally of the entrance with the bottom of the sign at a height of four to six feet above the floor.

(3) "Conspicuous" means lettering in black arial typeface at least 1-1/2 inches in height against a bright contrasting background that is at least 187 square inches in area.

(4) "Private establishment" means a building, structure, or portion thereof that is owned, leased, controlled, or operated by a nongovernmental entity for a nongovernmental purpose.

(c) The owner or operator of a private establishment may not prohibit the lawful carry or possession of firearms in a parking facility or parking area.

(d) The owner or operator of a private establishment may not prohibit the lawful carry or possession of firearms by a peace officer, as defined in section 626.84, subdivision 1, paragraph (c), within the private establishment or deny the officer access thereto, except when specifically authorized by statute. The owner or operator of the private establishment may require the display of official credentials issued by the agency that employs the peace officer prior to granting the officer entry into the private establishment.

(e) This subdivision does not apply to private residences. The lawful possessor of a private residence may prohibit firearms, and provide notice thereof, in any lawful manner.

(f) A landlord may not restrict the lawful carry or possession of firearms by tenants or their guests.

(g) Notwithstanding any inconsistent provisions in section 609.605, this subdivision sets forth the exclusive criteria to notify a permit holder when otherwise lawful firearm possession is not allowed in a private establishment and sets forth the exclusive penalty for such activity.

(h) This subdivision does not apply to a security guard acting in the course and scope of employment. The owner or operator of a private establishment may require the display of official credentials issued by the company, which must be licensed by the Private Detective and Protective Agent Services Board, that employs the security guard and the guard's permit card prior to granting the guard entrance into the private establishment.

#### Subd. 18. **Employers; public colleges and universities.**

(a) An employer, whether public or private, may establish policies that restrict the carry or possession of firearms by its employees while acting in the course and scope of employment. Employment related civil sanctions may be invoked for a violation.

(b) A public postsecondary institution regulated under chapter 136F or 137 may establish policies that restrict the carry or possession of firearms by its students while on the institution's property. Academic sanctions may be invoked for a violation.

(c) Notwithstanding paragraphs (a) and (b), an employer or a postsecondary institution may not prohibit the lawful carry or possession of firearms in a parking facility or parking area.

#### Subd. 19. **Immunity.**

Neither a sheriff, police chief, any employee of a sheriff or police chief involved in the permit issuing process, nor any certified instructor is liable for damages resulting or arising from acts with a firearm committed by a permit holder, unless the person had actual knowledge at the time the permit was issued or the instruction was given that the applicant was prohibited by law from possessing a firearm.

#### Subd. 20. **Monitoring.**

- (1) nature and amount of revenues;
- (2) nature and amount of expenditures; and
- (3) nature and amount of balances.

Subd. 22. **Short title; construction; severability.**

This section may be cited as the Minnesota Citizens' Personal Protection Act of 2003. The legislature of the state of Minnesota recognizes and declares that the second amendment of the United States Constitution guarantees the fundamental, individual right to keep and bear arms. The provisions of this section are declared to be necessary to accomplish compelling state interests in regulation of those rights. The terms of this section must be construed according to the compelling state interest test. The invalidation of any provision of this section shall not invalidate any other provision.

Subd. 23. **Exclusivity.**

This section sets forth the complete and exclusive criteria and procedures for the issuance of permits to carry and establishes their nature and scope. No sheriff, police chief, governmental unit, government official, government employee, or other person or body acting under color of law or governmental authority may change, modify, or supplement these criteria or procedures, or limit the exercise of a permit to carry.

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Subd. 24. **Predatory offenders.**

Except when acting under the authority of other law, it is a misdemeanor for a person required to register by section 243.166 to carry a pistol whether or not the carrier possesses a permit to carry issued under this section. If an action prohibited by this subdivision is also a violation of another law, the violation may be prosecuted under either law.

**624.7142 CARRYING WHILE UNDER INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL OR CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE.**

Subdivision 1. **Acts prohibited.**

A person may not carry a pistol on or about the person's clothes or person in a public place:

(1) when the person is under the influence of a controlled substance, as defined in section 152.01, subdivision 4;

(2) when the person is under the influence of a combination of any two or more of the elements named in clauses (1) and (4);

(3) when the person is under the influence of an intoxicating substance as defined in section 169A.03, subdivision 11a, and the person knows or has reason to know that the substance has the capacity to cause impairment;

(4) when the person is under the influence of alcohol;

(5) when the person's alcohol concentration is 0.10 or more; or

(6) when the person's alcohol concentration is less than 0.10, but more than 0.04.

**Subd. 2. Arrest.**

A peace officer may arrest a person for a violation under subdivision 1 without a warrant upon probable cause, without regard to whether the violation was committed in the officer's presence.

**Subd. 3. Preliminary screening test.**

When an officer authorized under subdivision 2 to make arrests has reason to believe that the person may be violating or has violated subdivision 1, the officer may require the person to provide a breath sample for a preliminary screening test using a device approved by the commissioner for this purpose. The results of the preliminary screening test must be used for the purpose of deciding whether an arrest should be made under this section and whether to require the chemical tests authorized in section 624.7143, but may not be used in any court action except: (1) to prove that the test was properly required of a person under section 624.7143, or (2) in a civil action arising out of the use of the pistol. Following the preliminary screening test, additional tests may be required of the person as provided under section 624.7143. A person who refuses a breath sample is subject to the provisions of section 624.7143 unless, in compliance with that section, the person submits to a blood, breath, or urine test to determine the presence of alcohol or a controlled substance.

**Subd. 4. Evidence.**

In a prosecution for a violation of subdivision 1, the admission of evidence of the amount of alcohol or a controlled substance in the person's blood, breath, or urine is governed by section 169A.45.

**Subd. 5. Suspension.**

A person who is charged with a violation under this section may have their authority to carry a pistol in a public place on or about the person's clothes or person under the provisions of a permit or otherwise suspended by the court as a condition of release.

**Subd. 6. Penalties.**

(a) A person who violates a prohibition under subdivision 1, clauses (1) to (5), is guilty of a misdemeanor. A second or subsequent violation is a gross misdemeanor.

(b) A person who violates subdivision 1, clause (6), is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(c) In addition to the penalty imposed under paragraph (a), if a person violates subdivision 1, clauses (1) to (5), the person's authority to carry a pistol in a public place on or

about the person's clothes or person under the provisions of a permit or otherwise is revoked and the person may not reapply for a period of one year from the date of conviction.

(d) In addition to the penalty imposed under paragraph (b), if a person violates subdivision 1, clause (6), the person's authority to carry a pistol in a public place on or about the person's clothes or person under the provisions of a permit or otherwise is suspended for 180 days from the date of conviction.

(e) Notwithstanding section 609.531, a firearm carried in violation of subdivision 1, clause (6), is not subject to forfeiture.

### **The Adult-Use Cannabis Act**

The Adult-Use Cannabis Act prohibits a sheriff from denying an application for a permit to carry solely because the applicant is a patient enrolled in the medical cannabis registry program or because the person is 21 years of age or older and uses adult-use cannabis flower, adult-use cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products. However, the use or possession of marijuana remains unlawful under federal law regardless of whether it has been legalized or decriminalized for medicinal or recreational purposes in Minnesota. Guidance from the ATF indicates that an individual who is a current user of marijuana is still federally defined as an "unlawful user" of a controlled substance and is prohibited from shipping, transporting, receiving, or possessing firearms or ammunition. The Bureau of Criminal Apprehension recognizes this conflict in the law.

### **624.7181 RIFLES AND SHOTGUNS IN PUBLIC PLACES.**

#### **Subdivision 1. Definitions.**

For purposes of this section, the following terms have the meanings given them.

(a) "BB gun" means a device that fires or ejects a shot measuring .18 of an inch or less in diameter.

(b) "Carry" does not include:

(1) the carrying of a BB gun, rifle, or shotgun to, from, or at a place where firearms are repaired, bought, sold, traded, or displayed, or where hunting, target shooting, or other lawful activity involving firearms occurs, or at funerals, parades, or other lawful ceremonies;

(2) the carrying by a person of a BB gun, rifle, or shotgun that is unloaded and in a gun case expressly made to contain a firearm, if the case fully encloses the firearm by being zipped, snapped, buckled, tied, or otherwise fastened, and no portion of the firearm is exposed;

(3) the carrying of a BB gun, rifle, or shotgun by a person who has a permit under section 624.714;

(4) the carrying of an antique firearm as a curiosity or for its historical significance or value; or

(5) the transporting of a BB gun, rifle, or shotgun in compliance with section 97B.045.

(c) "Public place" means property owned, leased, or controlled by a governmental unit and private property that is regularly and frequently open to or made available for use by the public sufficient numbers to give clear notice of the property's current dedication to public use but does not include: a person's dwelling house or premises, the place of business owned or managed by the person, or land possessed by the person; a gun show, gun shop, or hunting or target shooting facility; or the woods, fields, or waters of this state where the person is present lawfully for the purpose of hunting or target shooting or other lawful activity involving firearms.

**Subd. 2. Penalties.**

Whoever carries a BB gun, rifle, or shotgun on or about the person in a public place is guilty of a gross misdemeanor. A person under the age of 21 who carries a semiautomatic military-style assault weapon, as defined in section 624.712, subdivision 7, on or about the person in a public place is guilty of a felony.

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**Subd. 3. Exceptions.**

This section does not apply to officers, employees, or agents of law enforcement agencies or the armed forces of this state or the United States, or private detectives or protective agents, to the extent that these persons are authorized by law to carry firearms and are acting in the scope of their official duties.

# Communication

**Communication** is a process of transferring **information** from one entity to another. Communication processes are sign-mediated interactions between at least two agents which share a repertoire of signs and semiotic rules. Communication is commonly defined as “the imparting or interchange of thoughts, opinions, or information by speech, writing, or signs”. Although there is such a thing as one-way communication, communication can be perceived better as a two-way **process** in which there is an exchange and progression of **thoughts, feelings or ideas** (energy) towards a mutually accepted goal or direction (information).

**Communication** is a process whereby information is enclosed in a package and is **discrete** and imparted by sender to a receiver via a channel/medium. The receiver then decodes the message and gives the sender a feedback. Communication requires that all parties have an area of communicative commonality. There are **auditory** means, such as speaking, singing and sometimes tone of voice, and **nonverbal**, physical means, such as **body language, sign language, paralanguage, touch, eye contact**, by using **writing**.

Communication is thus a process by which we assign and **convey** meaning in an attempt to create shared understanding. This process requires a vast repertoire of skills in **intrapersonal** and **interpersonal** processing, listening, observing, speaking, questioning, analyzing, and evaluating. It is through communication that **collaboration** and **cooperation** occur..... There are also many common barriers to successful communication, two of which are **message overload** (when a person receives too many messages at the same time), and **message complexity**. Communication is a continuous process.

## Types Of Communication

There are three major parts in human face to face communication which are body language, voice tonality, and words. According to the research:

- 55% of impact is determined by body language—postures, gestures, and eye contact,
- 38% by the tone of voice, and
- 7% by the content or the words used in the **communication process**.

Although the exact percentage of influence may differ from variables such as the listener and the speaker, communication as a whole strives for the same goal and thus, in some cases, can be universal. System of signals, such as voice sounds, intonations or pitch, gestures or **written** symbols which communicate thoughts or feelings. If a language is about communicating with signals, voice, sounds, gestures, or written symbols, can animal communications be considered as a language? Animals do not have a written form of a language, but use a language to communicate with each another. In that sense, an animal communication can be considered as a separate language.

**Human** spoken and written languages can be described as a **system of symbols** (sometimes known as lexemes) and the **grammars (rules)** by which the symbols are manipulated. The word “language” is also used to refer to common properties of languages. **Language learning** is normal in human childhood. Most human languages use patterns of **sound** or **gesture** for symbols which enable communication with others around them. There are thousands of human languages, and these seem to share certain properties, even though many shared properties have exceptions.

## Nonverbal Communication

**Nonverbal communication** is the process of communicating through sending and receiving wordless **messages**. Such messages can be communicated through **gesture, body language or posture; facial expression** and eye contact, object communication such as **clothing, hairstyles** or even **architecture**, or symbols and **info graphics**, as well as through an aggregate of the above, such as **behavioral communication**. Nonverbal communication plays a key role in every person’s day to day life, from employment to romantic engagements. Speech may also contain nonverbal elements known as **paralanguage**, including voice quality, emotion and speaking style, as well as prosodic features such as **rhythm, intonation** and **stress**. Likewise, written texts have nonverbal elements such as handwriting style, spatial arrangement of words, or the use of **emoticons**. A portmanteau of the English words emotion or emote (**e-motes**). To express emotion, especially in an excessive or theatrical manner) and icon, an emoticon is a symbol or combination of symbols used to convey emotional content in written or message form. Other communication channels such as **telegraphy** fit into this category, whereby signals travel from person to person by an alternative means. These signals can in themselves be representative of words, objects or merely be state projections. Trials have shown that humans can communicate directly in this way without body language, voice tonality or words.

**Categories and Features** G. W. Porter divides non-verbal communication into four broad categories:

**Physical**. This is the personal type of communication. It includes facial expressions, tone of voice, sense of touch, sense of smell, and body motions.

**Aesthetic**. This is the type of communication that takes place through creative expressions: playing instrumental music, dancing, painting and sculpturing.

**Signs**. This is the mechanical type of communication, which includes the use of signal flags, the 21-gun salute, horns, and sirens.

**Symbolic**. This is the type of communication that makes use of religious, status, or ego-building symbols.

# Situational Awareness

1. Condition: **WHITE** = \_\_\_\_\_

2. Condition: **YELLOW** = \_\_\_\_\_

3. Condition: **ORANGE** = \_\_\_\_\_

4. Condition: **RED** = \_\_\_\_\_

5. Condition: **BLACK** = \_\_\_\_\_



# Elements Of Deadly Force

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Is there a weapon present? Does the weapon possess the capacity to cause you or a third party, great bodily harm or death?

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Opportunity, does the aggressor have the opportunity to get the weapon to you or a third party, to cause you or a third party great bodily harm or death?

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Does the violator show his/her intent to cause you or a third party great bodily harm or death with their words or physical actions?

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Has the violator placed you or a third party in imminent danger? Imminent can be defined as a hazard, a danger, or a peril with the threat being immediate if action is not taken by you.

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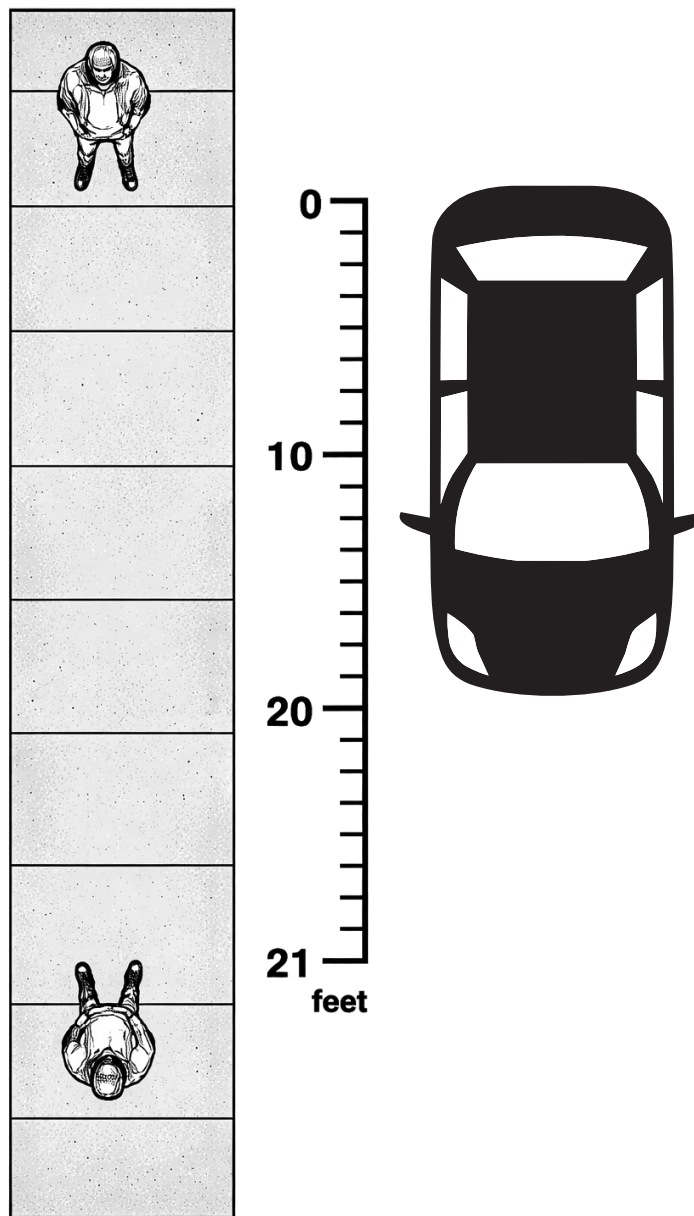
Have you reasonably exhausted all of your options avenues of tactful retreat at that time and at that place?

# Reactionary Gap: “Time is Distance and Distance is Time”

The more distance you have between you and the possible attacker,  
the more time you have to react if attacked.

**Empty hands** = you need a gap of at least **15 feet**

**Edged Weapon** = you need at least **21 feet**



# Reporting Incidents To Law Enforcement

Effective notes and writing a report.

Make sure you have time to compose yourself before talking about the incident.

When writing your report be sure you have:

## A. Who was involved

1. Be sure you have not only the individuals but the \_\_\_\_\_ also
2. Get the \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ if possible.

## B. What happened

1. Talk with all parties involved and write down each ones statement. Talk with the \_\_\_\_\_ and write down their statements
  - a. If possible have each \_\_\_\_\_ write up a statement in their own words and have them sign it. This prevents witnesses from changing their story at a later date.

## C. Where did it happen

1. Be accurate with the \_\_\_\_\_ location description. Not in just a complex name but where in the complex. **(example; building 1, inner hallway by apt #4.)**

## D. When did it happen

1. Time of day, \_\_\_\_\_ 1600hrs (4pm) to convert add 12 to each number or subtract 12 to convert back. (4pm+12=16 so 1600hrs)
2. Date, military, 12 Jun 12, (day, month, year) abbreviate month

## E. Why did it happen

1. Put only the facts do not put in personal \_\_\_\_\_.  
**(Assumption: Something taken for granted or accepted as true without proof, a supposition.)**

# What Happens Before You Pull The Trigger?

Considerations in which a citizen must take into account when determining whether or not to resort to the use of **deadly force**?

- a) The type of crime, felony involving use or threat of great bodily harm or death.
- b) The law.
- c) The conceal carry holder's present capabilities.
- d) The threatening weapon's capabilities. (knife, gun, bat, etc.)
- e) The immediacy of the threat. (imminent)

**Establish there is no other choice!**

**Give Verbal Warnings to the person and continue giving commands.**

**Verbal Challenges:** Tone of voice, \_\_\_\_\_ to be heard but not too loud, don't scream.

\_\_\_\_\_ ; identify yourself.

Address the weapon, " \_\_\_\_\_ " ; " \_\_\_\_\_ "

Address the innocent by-standers, " \_\_\_\_\_ " ; " \_\_\_\_\_ ", etc.

**Scene Assessment:** Who are the innocent by-standers and who are the adversaries?

\_\_\_\_\_ tunnel vision – be certain of all your adversaries!

**DON'T USE THE WORD -- FREEZE --.**

It is a theatrical phrase. If you need someone to halt, use the word **STOP**. There can be no mistake what your intent is and what you need the person to do.

# Pressure Points And Nerve Motor Points

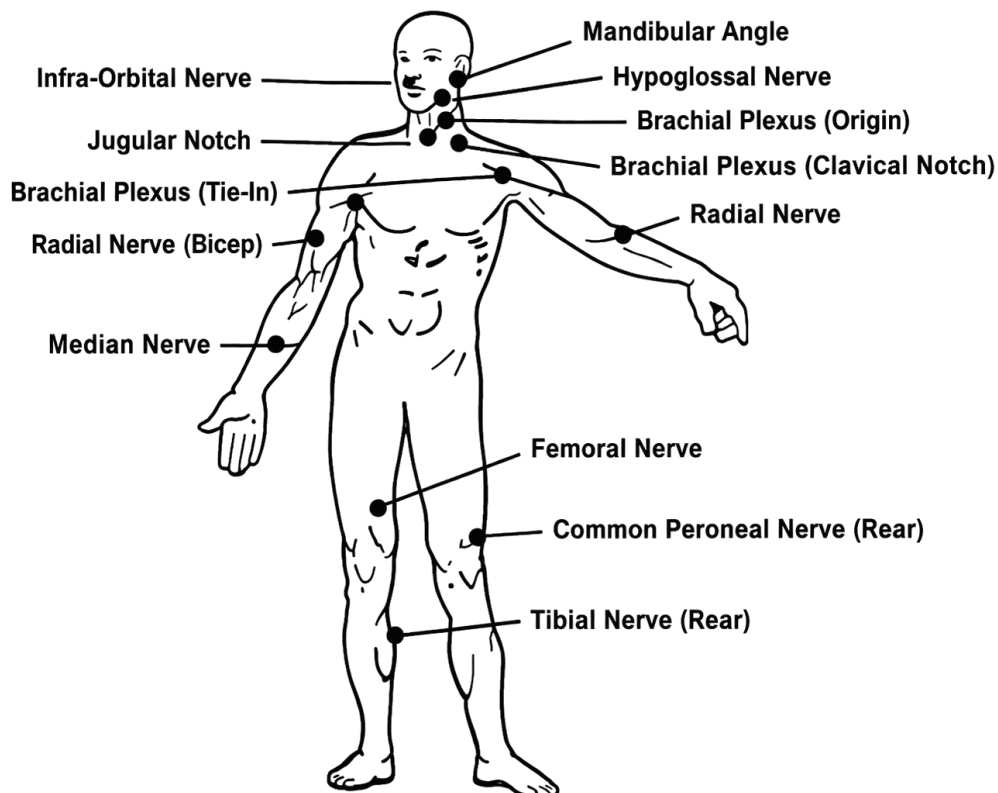
## Basic Self Defense

**Pressure points are used by defenders to initiate motor dysfunction and stunning effects.** When delivering strikes to the nerve motor point, all strikes should be delivered with a hammer fist technique utilizing the fluid shock wave principals.

The hammer fist technique is not utilized on the nerves located in the head and neck region; these areas are to have pressure applied by open backhand or fingers.

**Expected effect of striking techniques:**

- 1. Medium to high intensity pain**
- 2. Possible muscle cramping**
- 3. Probable temporary motor dysfunction, lasting 3-7 seconds to effected area.**
- 4. Possible flex, re-flex responsive hand.**



# Jugular Notch/Hook

**The attacker grabs the defender with one or both hand(s)**

The defender in turn reaches up placing one or two fingers into the jugular notch of the attacker in a hook like motion pushing downward with enough force to push the attacker away.



# Infra-orbital Nerve



**Defender from behind the attacker**

Place your hand with your fingers under the nose covering the top lip of the attacker. Apply pressure in an inward and up direction using your body to support the head from pulling back, and then lift.

**Defender from in front of the attacker**

Using two or more fingers place them under the nose covering the top lip, push away from you applying as much pressure as needed to force the head of the attacker back and away from you.

# Mandibular Angle/Ear



## The attacker has attacked a defender/officer

Upon your arrival, you approach from behind the attacker, placing your right hand below the chin of the attacker, then place your left thumb into the nerve below the left ear. Apply pressure with your left thumb; lift the head with your right hand pulling the attacker's head into your body away from the defending officer while keeping pressure applied to the nerve.

## The attacker has grabbed the defender (you)

The defender places one or more fingers on the nerve behind the chin directly below either the left or right ear. Apply pressure to the nerve pushing the attacker away from the defender.

# Hypoglossal Nerve

## Defender with attacker coming from the front

Place two or more fingers under the left or right side of the jaw in deep enough to be past the jawbone into the soft tissue. Push using a quick thrusting in an upward motion forcing the attacker head back and away from you. One or both hands can be used in this motion to force the attacker away from you.

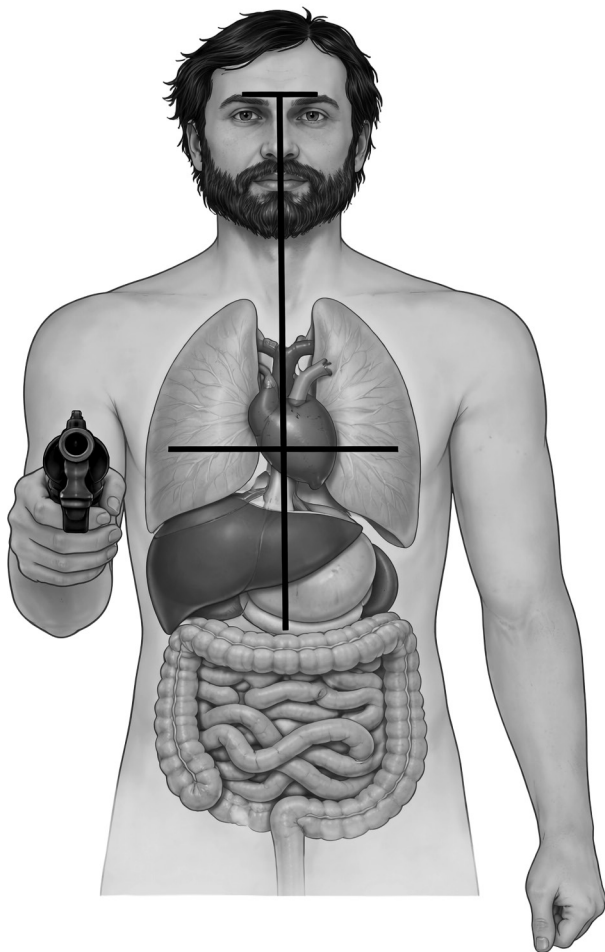


# Stopping/Killing Zone

A hit to a suspect's head is highly effective. Produce the greatest and most instantaneous incapacitation. But the head constitutes a relatively small target. Also, the suspect can easily and instinctively move it out of your line of fire by bobbing, ducking or weaving if he sees your muzzle pointing at it. Even at ranges as close as 3 feet, you'll likely miss if you aim for the head.

Some theorists argue that the best spot to shoot is the suspect's abdominal cavity, because slugs punching into him there will cause him to "relax" and pitch forward. Practical experience indicates that concept definitely is more theoretical than realistic. Shooting to this area does threaten the bladder, the lower intestine, some important arteries and veins and may also shatter the pelvis. But the shocking and incapacitating effect is likely to be slower than you can afford.

If you are using large caliber bullets, say in the .45 semi-automatic, a wound in a non-vital area may be fatal through a phenomenon called "hydrostatic shock." Because the body is composed largely of water and because liquids are non-compressible, the shock of a high-velocity entry by a large bullet can be transmitted throughout the body, in a wave of pressure. This may cause widespread organ damage, disruption of the nervous system and even death. Still, the best place to shoot for maximum stopping power is "center mass," the portion of the T that crosses your assailant's chest area.



## So Where Should You Aim?

**AIM Small  
MISS Small**

# Proper Technique For Shooting

In order to hit the target and make a good hit with in the stopping zone you need five things to come together. Each of these is highly needed to be sure you will hit your spot you are aiming at, but each of them must be done almost simultaneously.

**1st.** \_\_\_\_\_ as you will see you must get the grip first, it must be prior to removing your pistol from its holster.

**2nd.** \_\_\_\_\_ A proper stance begins upon placing you hand on your pistol. Your feet must shift into position as you grip your pistol. Your hands and arms then take up position as the pistol leaves the holster. After taking up your position you then push your strong arm/hand out away from you then with the same amount of pulling force pull with your weak hand back towards you, this is called the push/pull hand grip. (it will stabilize the firearm)

**3rd.** \_\_\_\_\_ If you are breathing hard your chest will be moving up and down along with your arms. This motion will cause you to not be able to keep a good sight picture. Control must be obtained of your breathing.

**4th.** \_\_\_\_\_, Once you have your grip, then the stance and control of your breath you will need to sight in the suspect aiming for the stopping zone which is in the center mass of the chest.

**5th.** \_\_\_\_\_, A firm but steady pull must be maintained allowing the pistol to fire as the hammer locks back and falls forward on its own. DO NOT jerk the trigger, this means don't wait until you are ready then snap the trigger back, or do a jerking motion such as start, stop, then start again, proper trigger pull must be a smooth even pull back, once started don't stop.

## Breath Control

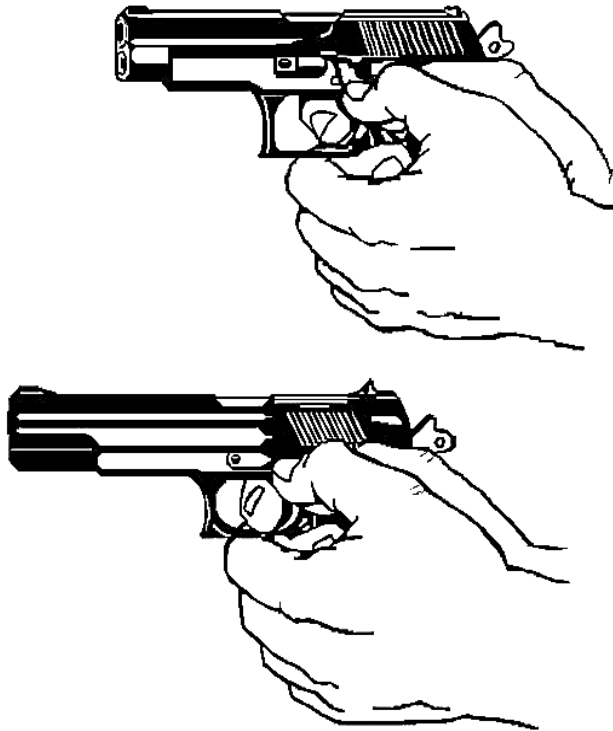
Even though breath is the 3rd item lets go over it first. The correct method of breathing or rather the proper method of holding the breath is an essential part of the shooters system of maximum control. Most pistol shooters seem to know less about the proper method of breath control than of any other of the fundamentals. The object of proper breath control is to enable the pistol shooter to hold his breath with a comfortable feeling long enough to fire without disturbing the ability to hold. To be effective, breath control must be employed systematically and uniformly. The ability to concentrate and maintain rhythm is added.

It is generally known that one must not breath during aiming; breathing is accomplished by a rhythmical movement of the chest, the stomach, and the entire shoulder zone; thus causing the weapon to move excessively, making it impossible to fire an accurate shot. Therefore, one must not simultaneously breathe and try to fire a shot but must endeavor to hold their breath easily and comfortably for a short period of time.

## Center Mass

However many adversaries you face, you don't shoot to scare...you don't shoot to wound... you don't shoot to disarm. You shoot to stop the action of a threat being made to your life or someone else's. You want to get the suspect to cease his illegal attack as quickly and efficiently as possible. Whether he survives or dies from your rounds is not the consideration. Getting him to stop is. Shooting at certain parts of the body will likely accomplish this goal more readily than shooting at other areas. The area in which impacting bullets prove most devastating and immediately incapacitating is shaped like the letter T. The crossbar, extends across the forehead just above the eyes. The vertical portion, about the same width, runs down the center of the body to the lower stomach. In this zone lie the brain...the major blood vessels...the spine...and most of the vital organs --- in short, the body's life-support structure.

# Grip And Finger Position



Since the relationship of the thumb to the hammer spur is no longer important, the grip is usually higher. Although the shooter may do acceptably well with a relaxed grip in single-action shooting, the grip must be firm for double-action work. The thumb is locked down toward the fingers rather than relaxed alongside the cylinder latch. Although in single-action the shooter may position the finger from the tip to the first joint, the trigger finger is now curled around the trigger so that the trigger is in the crotch of the first joint. Of course, the uncocked trigger is about ½" further forward in the trigger guard. The grip for two-handed shooting is the standard double-action grip with the weak hand added for additional steadiness, support and direction of fire. We will discuss various two-hand grips and positions using two-hand grips. One virtue that all have in common is directional control. Using a one-hand grip, the shooter has a tendency to shift targets by moving his arm, disturbing the eye-hand

relationship and changing all the factors that combine to form a stable position. With a two-hand grip, the shooter shifts targets by rotating the torso, maintaining the relationship of the head, body and sights. In a low-light situation, this constant relationship of body to the pistol helps the shooter direct his fire at a target with reasonable accuracy even though he cannot see his sights.

Two common examples of the two-handed grip are known as the "cup and saucer" and the cross-over. The cup and saucer involves inverting the weak hand (the "saucer") and grasping the bottom of the strong hand and pistol grip (the "cup") with it. This grip gives some support but does little to assist in recovery from recoil. The cross-over grip uses the fingers of the weak hand to enclose the fingers of the back of the pistol grip on top of the strong hand. The cross-over grip gives additional support and also increases the firmness of the grip. A variation of the cross-over grip does not bring the weak thumb across but uses it to lock the strong thumb in position. The cross-over grip should never be used with the semi-automatic pistol since the rearward travel of the slide can do painful damage to the crossed-over thumb.



# Grip And Finger Position



The finger position is altered in order to apply more strength. The trigger pressure required to fire double-action is usually a minimum of 8 pounds and may run as high as 15. The extra pressure required makes the change in finger position essential. In turn, the necessity for having more of the forefinger on the trigger requires that shooters with small hands shift their whole hand in the direction of the finger in order to make this possible. The “locked-down” thumb keeps the grip secure in spite of the change in hand position.

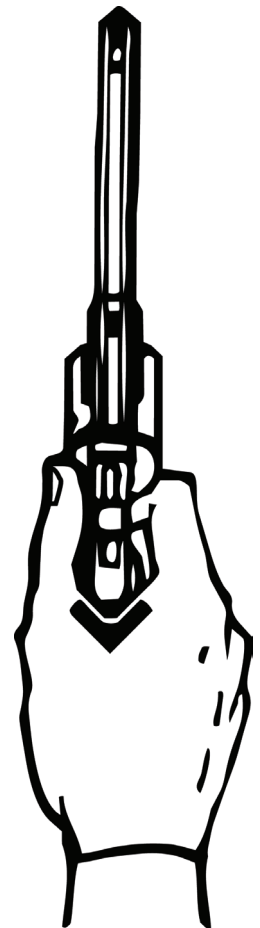
One of the frequent problems encountered in training people to shoot double-action is called “milking” the gun. This term means that the shooter is squeezing with the whole hand rather than with the trigger finger alone. One means of avoiding it is to train the shooter to take a very firm grip originally. Another is to point out that the inclination to tighten the hand almost always comes about because it has been relaxed when the trigger finger relaxed to allow the trigger to move forward. There is an old phrase among firearm instructors, which says, “Squeeze it until your hand quivers.” This may be just a bit too strong, but not much. Perhaps it would be better to say, “Squeeze it until your hand quivers, then relax until the quivers stop.”

## Trigger Squeeze

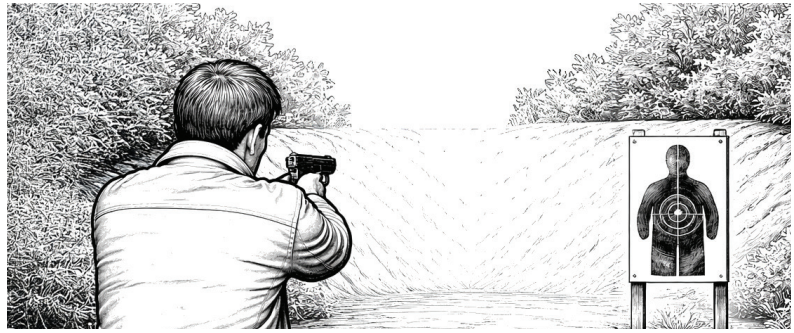
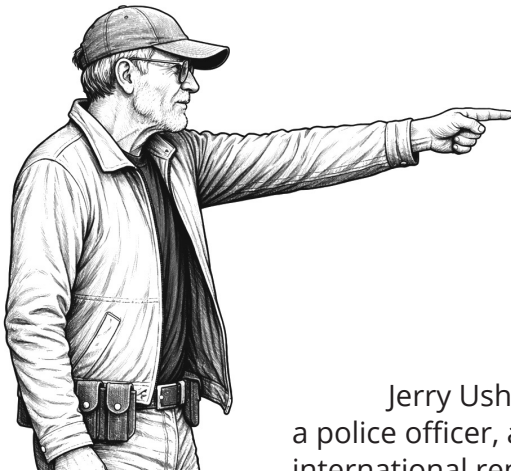
The greatly added pressure required to fire double-action necessitates a change in finger position as has been discussed. The added pressure makes a smooth squeeze more difficult but jerking the trigger will have the same bad result it does in single-action shooting. Great care should be taken that the pressure on the trigger is straight back rather than to one side or the other. This pressure should continue until the gunfire’s.

## Point-shoulder-two hands

Although the shooter should develop the capability of using either hand alone at close ranges, two hands – like two heads – are generally better than one. As with the one hand point-shoulder position, the shooter achieves a proper grip on his pistol in the holster, draws and thrusts the pistol at the target just below eye level. As he is doing this, he brings up his weak hand and grasps the pistol in a two-handed grip just as it comes into firing position. The influence of the second hand will stabilize the gun and permit faster repeat shots with accuracy. The proper grip is one that provides the shooter with the maximum degree of control over maintaining a natural sight alignment and being able to apply positive, straight-to-the-rear trigger pressure that will not disturb the alignment



# Point/Natural Shooting



*Jerry Usher's instinctive shooting technique is based on the natural ability to point the index finger at any object that one is looking at. Usher calls it "natural" shooting.*

Jerry Usher has extensive experience as a teacher, football coach and a police officer, and has also done competition shooting. He is a shooter of international renown, having represented the U.S. in the 1977 and 1979 World IPSC Championships. HE has won the high-revolver match of the Steel Challenge speed match and has twice placed in the top eight of the Baianchi Cup. He is also a very fine bull's eye shooter. He is currently chairman of the board of Golden West K-9. A private security patrol company in Los Angeles. Jerry Usher's experience and qualifications have enabled him to take a close-quarters shooting technique that he learned from FBI agent Jerry Crowe and develop it into his natural shooting system. Not only is it effective, but it is also easy to learn.



Unaimed natural shooting is primarily intended for close-quarters defensive shooting, using either a one or two-handed hold. Best results are achieved when the gun is extended out toward the target at shoulder level.



Although aiming should be possible at distances beyond seven yards, unaimed shooting can. With practice, still be effective at longer distances. This can be a real advantage when shooting in poor light conditions where the sights cannot be seen.



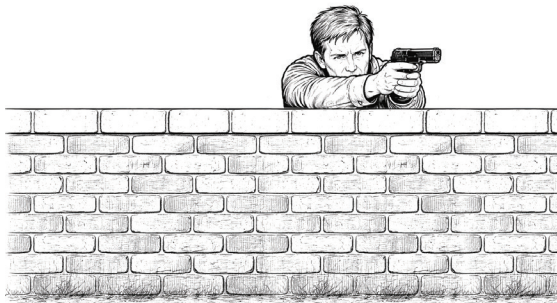
Natural shooting's basic elements of grip and stance are identical for both aimed and unaimed fire. When the sights cannot be used, the gun is extended out at shoulder level as for aimed fire. The head, however, is erect so that the eyes can concentrate directly on the target instead of the sights.



To aim, the head is simply lowered so that the eyes can pick up the sights and the target. As unaimed shooting proficiency increases, you will find that when you do aim, the sights will be pretty much on target the moment the gun comes into view.

# Cover And Concealment

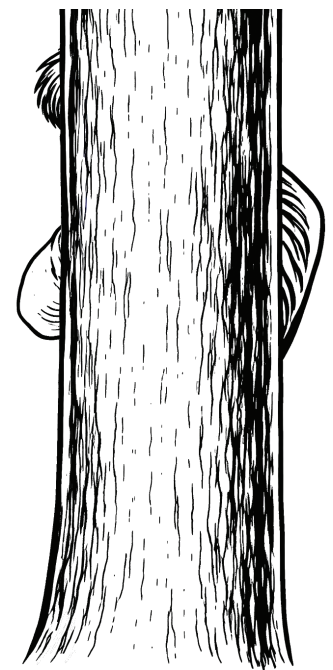
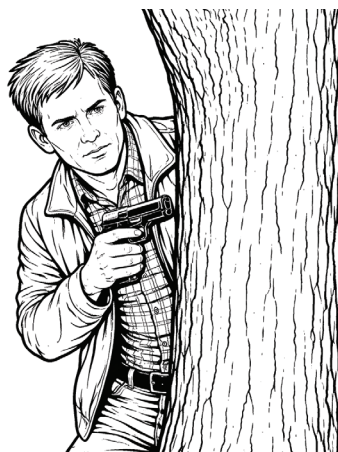
**COVER** is essential to you, what is cover? **Something impenetrable** protects you. Auto bodies, logs, walls – anything that can stop a bullet makes usable cover. The ability to recognize and utilize cover under the stress of an emergency is a mark of a trained, competent gunfighter.



A kneeling position is often the only way to shoot from behind a long low wall, but it does expose all of your head. You should, therefore, shoot from one position and then duck down and move to another so that your assailant never knows where you are going to appear.

The kneeling position is probably the most flexible of combat shooting positions. In this instance, it is ideal for getting the maximum protection from a small-diameter lamp pole that has a large base.

The average wooden telephone or electric pole will often incompletely shield the body from being hit. Here, the adoption of the Weaver stance in which the weakside foot and shoulder are placed well forward will help reduce the amount of body area exposed.



The protection of cover must always be used in any defensive shooting situation. The problem is, the only available cover may not always be ideal as far as the protection it affords. In the worst situations, the cover taken may not shield your entire body from an assailant's fire. In other cases, the cover may only permit you to shoot back from a position that is not only unfamiliar, but also uncomfortable. It is, therefore, important to learn to shoot effectively using unconventional shooting positions as well as classic stances like Weaver and Isosceles.

The fact is, there is no universal shooting position that can be used for every situation, especially when using cover. Sometimes the Weaver or Isosceles stance may be best, while in other situations one-handed shooting may be the only way to go. It may also be necessary to modify a shooting position in order to take the best advantage of whatever cover is at hand.

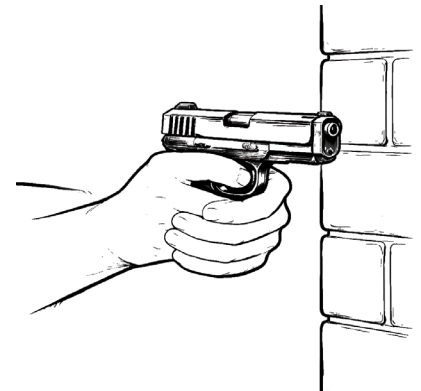
## Cover And Concealment



Cover that is on the same side as an auto's ejection port can deflect empty cases back into it, causing a serious stoppage. With some auto pistols, this can be prevented by canting them sideways so the cases are ejected up instead of to the side.

One of the dangers of shooting auto pistols from cover is that the slide will come in contact with the barricade and malfunction. To prevent this, do not use the cover as a support but only as protection. You can be behind your cover keeping the weapon off the wall.

As you can see in this drawing that the weapon is not anywhere near the barricade. Malfunctions can be avoided by not using the cover to support the pistol. Simply stand back behind the cover of the barricade so that no part of the pistol comes in contact with it. In shooting a firearm you only trust yourself to support the pistol. Barricades should not be used as a means of support.



While shooting from a barricade you must keep tabs on the suspect(s). The "quick peek" method is a way of returning fire from cover while under fire. The first step is to rapidly poke your head out to establish where your assailant is, quickly bringing it back before he can shoot.

Once you know your attacker's location, take him by surprise by coming out shooting from a completely different position.



A good way of shooting while seated in a stationary vehicle is to open the door slightly. You can then shoot between the gap of the door and the heavy metal frame supporting the windshield.

When using an automobile for cover, always try to put the engine block compartment and the front wheels between yourself and your assailant. One method is to kneel and shoot over the top of the hood. This provides a firm shooting position but completely exposes the head.



An alternative position that exposes less of the body is to shoot one-handed around the front of the vehicle. It is not tactically sound to shoot over a car roof because it exposes the head and shoulders. The driver / passenger compartment also provides the least amount of protection against bullets.



Most non-magnum handgun ammunition is not very effective against motor vehicles. Nevertheless, they can penetrate doors and other sections made of thin sheet metal. A gutter or a culvert can afford some protection if you lie in it. It does however; require a very flexible prone position to be assumed.

# Cover And Concealment

Concealment is something that you can hide behind but will not protect you, even though it conceals but does not provide protection against bullets it is certainly better than nothing, if nothing else is available. Remember that in wartime the military and navy often make very effective use of smoke screens to hide in.



In a similar way, something like a stucco wall can hide you so that your assailant does not know where you are. All he can then do is shoot blindly through the concealment in the hope that a bullet might hit you. Thick bushes, hedges and other kinds of foliage can be used in the same way. Actually, thick brush can effectively deflect even high-powered rifle bullets, but there is no guarantee that this will always be the case.

Cover available may not completely shield your entire body from bullets. In such instances, you should use it to protect your vital areas while you return fire and try to get control of the situation. A good example is a mailbox, which will leave your legs exposed. You can, however, get the most out of this type of cover by placing your feet behind the mailbox metal supports, which will give them some protection.



You must **maintain sight of your suspect**. Don't give them the chance to move from one spot to another without you knowing it. **You don't have to shoot, just because they shoot at you.** As long as you can **find cover** and **protect yourself**, wait for back up, and only return fire if your life or the life of another is in immediate danger. **Handguns** are certainly the ultimate tools of personal protection. However, their use must necessarily be reserved for "**ultimate**" **threat situations** – predicaments that are clearly **life threatening**. There are times when a handgun's use is impossible or inadvisable, and at such times it is valuable to be adapt in unarmed combat techniques and perhaps even in stick or knife-fighting methods.



# Special Tips

**New shooters have a tendency to commit several very common errors.**

## **A. Breaking the wrist.**

The arms not being fully extended most frequently cause this error. It necessitates bending the wrist up, down, or to the side in order to point the revolver or auto at the target. It can be corrected, usually, by thrusting the arms completely forward and locking hands, wrists, elbow and shoulders, then applying the push pull technique. (Strong-arm pushes the weapon out and the weak arm pull in with equal pressure stabilizing the weapon).

## **B. Speed.**

The shooter who is just beginning practical police training has a tendency to try to do everything too quickly. He tries to draw so fast that he doesn't allow himself time to get a proper grip. He is so pressed by time that he allows his finger to go into the trigger guard while he is drawing the weapon, sometimes even using the trigger finger in the draw. He fires so fast that he cannot get the smooth pull-through that is required for a good shot. Above all, his haste clouds his whole thought process. The instructor should insist on a slow, deliberate approach to this type of shooting until the fundamentals are mastered. Speed and accuracy will come with thoughtful practice.

## **C. Counting the shots.**

An empty gun is of no use. The new shooter, again under the compulsion of haste and the newness of the experience, frequently discovers that his last live round has been fired only by hearing the click of the hammer falling on an empty cartridge or chamber.

## **D. Loading and unloading.**

Trainees should be encouraged to practice loading and unloading with dummy rounds to develop proficiency and speed. The trainee should practice these drills without looking at his equipment.

## **E. Other pointers.**

Safety violations are among the most common errors. Special care should be taken to get the trainee to acquire physical habits-which will keep him from shooting himself. The first is the habit of keeping the finger off the trigger until the gun is pointed downrange and ready to fire. The second is drawing the gun in such a way that it never points at any part of his body. A third is keeping the gun pointed in a safe direction during loading.

Another common error is failure to use cover. This occurs during reloading and even while shooting from the barricade. Shooters should be taught to get behind the barricade to load at every opportunity. With enough reminding, it will become a habit.

## **Training in Night and Dim Light Firing**

It is no secret that many criminals prefer operating during the hours of darkness to make their activities less visible. The world is without sunlight, on the average, for half of each day (more darkness in winter and more daylight in summer). Police department's records show that most calls for service occur during evening hours. Even during daylight hours, a police officer's duties often take him into darkened or dimly lit buildings and rooms. Considering these factors, it is not surprising that studies disclose that a majority of the incidents in which police fired their guns took place under darkened conditions and at close range.

# Information to Know

1. When someone hands you a pistol, the first thing you do is, make sure the pistol is **open** and **unloaded**.
2. When you hand someone a weapon, you should make sure that the cylinder or slide is **open**, it is **empty**, and you hand it to them **butt first**.
3. The purpose of an **extractor rod** on a semi-automatic pistol is to **remove** the empty cartridge.
4. Elements needed to obtain a proper hit on your target in the stopping zone are **proper grip**, **proper stance**, **sight alignment**, **breath control** and a steady even **trigger pull**.
5. There are four (4) positions for shooting and they are **standing**, **kneeling**, **prone** and **barricade**.
6. When you are finished shooting your weapon, you should make sure it is **empty**, **clean it** and properly store it **separate** from the **ammunition**.
7. **NEVER** point a gun at **anything** or **anyone** you do not intent to shoot.
8. All pistols should be stored **unloaded** and **separate** from all ammunition.
9. While on duty you should only carry the **one (1)** style/type of ammunition for your pistol.
10. The standard minimum reactionary gap when confronted by a suspect with a knife is **twenty-one (21)** feet from the weapon.
11. When a suspect pulls a gun, your minimum reactionary gap is **none**. (If you can shoot him he can shoot you).
12. At what time can you show your weapon to someone, **never**. You cannot draw your weapon from it's holster but for only **two (2)** reasons and they are to protect your life or to protect the life of an innocent person.
13. You can **never** fire a warning shot. This may force the suspect to return fire and you are accountable for every round that comes out of the muzzle of your pistol.
14. You can **never** draw your pistol to **show it off**. If someone would like to see your weapon then they can come to your home where all safety rules will apply and it is not in the publics eye.
15. You can only carry your weapon when you have a **valid permit** and proper **authorization** from the Company.

## Information to Know (continued)

16. Your **weapon** and **ammunition** should be checked at least **once a week**. In bad weather conditions you should check your pistol and ammunition at the beginning and end of **each duty shift**.
17. Pistols and rifles of any size from a **.25 caliber** to even a **BB gun** can kill. If the pistol or rifle fires a **projectile**, having a high velocity it could injure or kill someone.
18. Firearm safety rules apply to **all weapons** no matter there size or caliber.
19. All weapons should be treated as if they are **loaded** at all times. Weapons believed to be unloaded kill. Unloaded weapons have not shot anyone, only those thought to be unloaded kill.
20. The safety on a **semi-automatic** weapon is a mechanical device and may fail. Wear and tear on any mechanical device over time can cause failure. You are the main safety by **controlling** the muzzle of the weapon at **all times**.
21. When firing your weapon you should know how many rounds you have left. Remember you **should** try but in the heat of a situation it will be hard to keep track. If you can not remember how many shots you have fired, then do a tactful reload at your convenience.

# Range Rules “I”

1. No student will have any ammunition until issued by the Range Master or Safety Officer.
2. No student will touch a weapon until ordered to do so.
3. Students must maintain muzzle control, keeping the muzzle pointed down range at all times. When decocking their weapon the student will always use the de-cocker on the weapon, the student will never decock a weapon by pulling the trigger.
4. Students firing an exercise, having problems with their weapon for any reason will keep the weapon pointed down range at all times. Attempt to clear the problem, if you cannot raise his/her hand waving it back and forth, (this is called flagging) for assistance.
5. Students done firing an exercise will holster their weapon and step back from the firing line. Be sure the weapon is de-cocked, (NEVER holster a cocked weapon).
6. No one will be allowed down range until they are given the command to do so.
7. Any time the student does not understand exactly what he/she is to do; they should raise their hand and keep it raised until the Range Master/Safety Officer has corrected the problem.

# Range Rules “II”

1. The Range Master will explain the complete exercise, all terms to be used and rules to follow. (i.e. Load your weapon & holster, load your speed-loaders or magazines). Once the shooting program starts, the student will be responsible for loading their weapon, (speed-loaders or magazines), between each sequence of shooting and be ready for the next sequence. Load no more than six (6) rounds in each magazine.
2. The Range Master will say, “Is the line Ready?” At this time each student will raise his/her right hand and hold it. The Range Master will look to his left and right to see if all hands are raised.
3. If all hands are raised, the Range Master will say, “The line is ready.” The students may put down their hands and be ready to commence.
4. The Range Master will give the command to “fire”. The student will commence fire. When the series is being timed the Range Master will give the command to cease fire when the time runs out, all students will cease fire and holster their weapons, being sure it is de-cocked.
5. If there is a problem on the range and shooting must be stopped, the Range Master will call out, “Cease Fire!!” All shooting must end and weapons are to be holstered. Weapons must be decocked before being placed in the holster.
6. If firing needs to be stopped for a short time to correct a minor problem the Range Master will say, “Cease Fire, Stand-fast!!” The student will stay in his/her stance, stop firing and place his/her weapon in a ready position keeping the weapon pointed down range.
7. When all shooting is done, the student will unload his/her weapon, open it and place it on the table off the range. All speed-loaders & magazines are to be placed empty next to the weapon.
8. The Range Master will give the order to go forward, (if needed), to police the range or to change targets for the next set to be fired.

# **Safe Firearm Handling Is The First And Most Important Rule In All Shooting Sports.**

- Treat every firearm as if it were loaded.
- Keep the muzzle pointed in a safe direction.
- Never point a firearm in fun or jest.
- Keep your fingers off the trigger. Don't rely on your firearms safety device.
- Always wear eye and ear protection.
- Know your target and what is beyond it.
- Keep the firearm unloaded when not in use.
- Firearms must be shot from the firing line only and nowhere else.
- All guns carried on or about the shooting grounds must be held in a position of safety, with the breach open and unloaded at all times.
- Carry the firearm so that you can control the barrel even if you stumble.
- Load your gun with the right ammunition.
- Know the firearm you are using.
- Shooting on the grounds at any place, other than at a legitimate target, is prohibited.

# NOTES:

# NOTES:



# THANK YOU FOR ATTENDING!

## *Off Grid Armory's Permit to Carry Class!*

We truly appreciate your support of our business and are honored to be part of your journey toward responsible firearm ownership. By taking this important step, you are not only investing in your own personal safety but also contributing to the creation of a more secure and informed community. We are excited to see individuals like you take initiative, and we're proud to provide the training and resources necessary to help you carry with confidence and responsibility.



*Scan the QR code for more information regarding your permit to carry.*

### **MINNESOTA PERMIT TO CARRY**

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