



**MINNESOTA PERMIT  
TO CARRY COURSE**



## **609.02 Definitions.**

**Subd. 7. BODILY HARM.** “Bodily harm” means physical pain or injury, illness, or any impairment of physical condition.

**Subd. 7a. SUBSTANTIAL BODILY HARM.** “Substantial bodily harm” means bodily injury which involves a temporary but substantial disfigurement, or which causes a temporary but substantial loss of impairment of the function of any bodily member or organ, or which causes a fracture of any bodily member.

**Subd. 8. GREAT BODILY HARM.** “Great bodily harm” means bodily injury which creates a high probability of death, or which causes serious permanent disfigurement, or which causes permanent or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily member or organ or other serious bodily harm.

**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.

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# **Introductions**

## **1. Instructor Introduction**

- A. Name**
- B. Credentials**
- C. Experience**

## **2. Student Introduction**

- A. Name**
- B. What do you hope to learn?**
- C. Previous firearms experience**

## **3. Course Introduction**

- A. Review of handgun basics**
- B. Using a handgun for protection**

# Lesson 1

## Handgun Basics

In this lesson we will review the fundamentals of handguns, basic firearms safety rules and steps to safe handgun ownership and ammunition basics.

### Handgun Responsibility:

*“No one should contemplate owning a handgun unless they are prepared to accept the responsibility that goes with it.”*

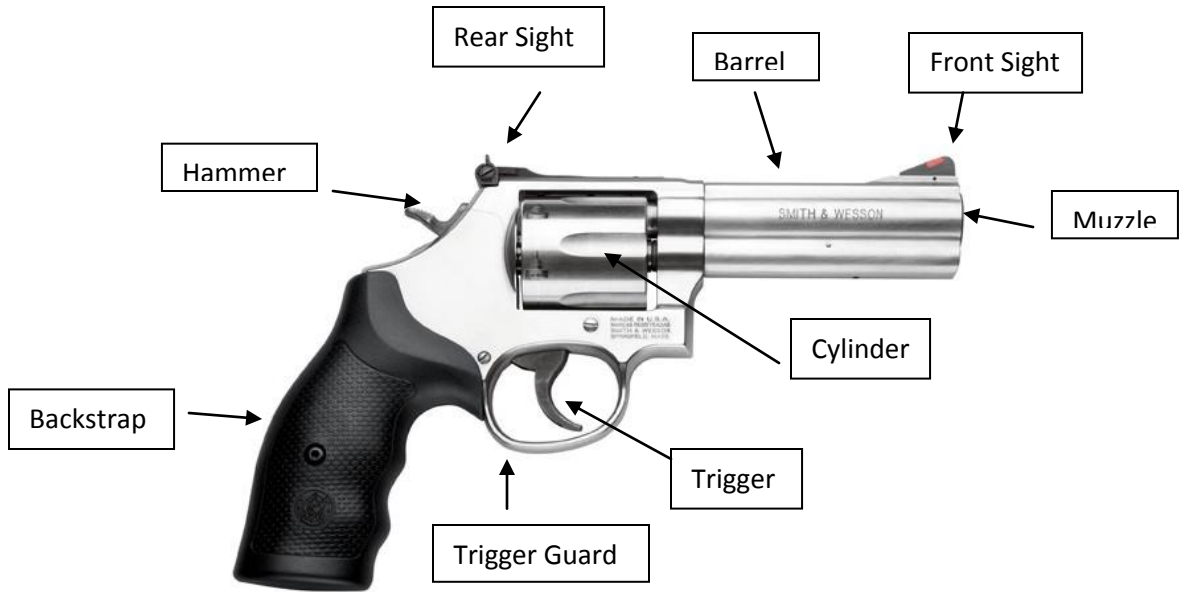
### 1) Choosing a Handgun:

#### A) Types of handguns.

- **Single action revolver**

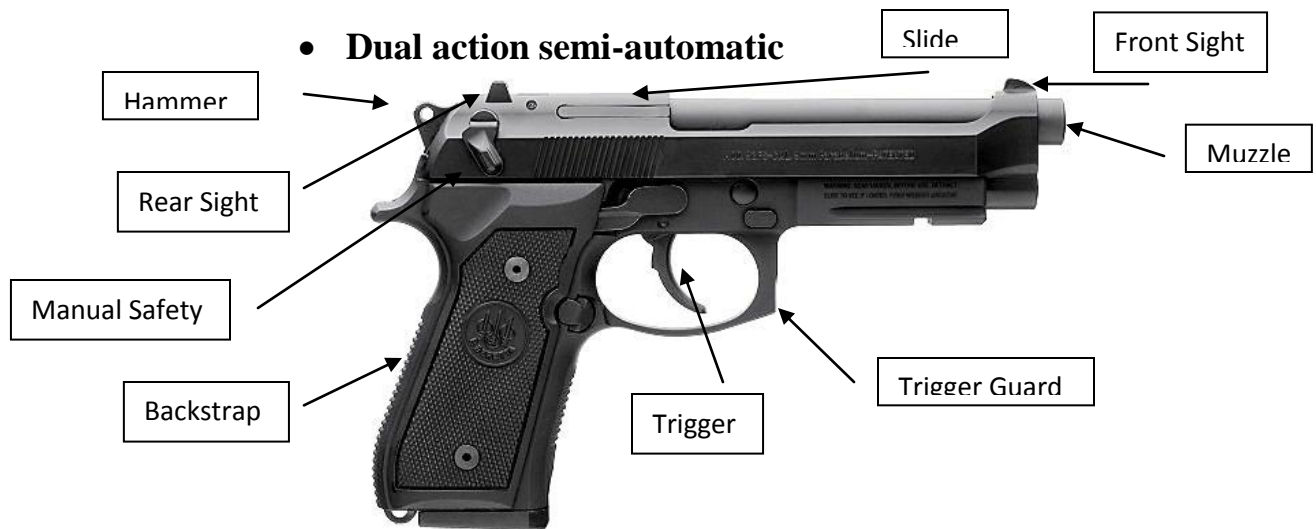


- **Double action revolver**



- **Single action semi-automatic**





## B) Revolver vs. Semi-automatic (pros and cons)

### Revolver (pros)

- Simple to load and unload
- Very reliable. Not rendered inoperable by defective ammunition
- Simple and quick to get into action

### Revolver (cons)

- Limited cartridge capacity
- Slow to reload (unless speed loaders are used)

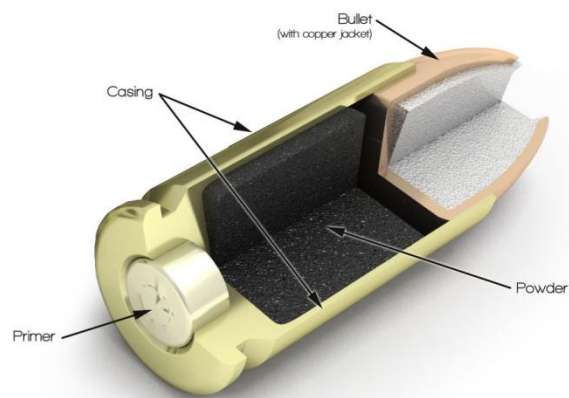
### Semi-automatic (pros)

- **Large cartridge capacity**
- **Can be reloaded quickly if spare full magazine is available**

### **Semi-automatic (cons)**

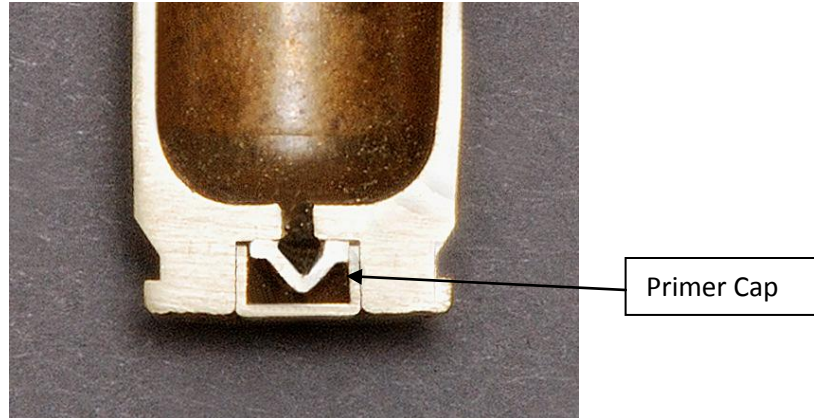
- **More prone to malfunctions if dirty or poor grade ammunition is used**

## **2) Ammunition**



**Rimfire**





Centerfire

### Types (ball, hollow point)

- **Ball = good for practice, comes in different variations ie; wadcutters, semi-wadcutters and full metal jacket.**
- **Hollow point = good for defense issues, expands more readily than a full metal jacket bullet, transferring the maximum amount of its energy to the target while decreasing the likelihood of the bullet passing completely through the target.**
- **Jacketed softpoint= allows some controlled expansion, ideal for hunting.**
- **Frangible= "soft" or hollow rounds designed to break apart when in contact with harder surfaces.**

### 3) Make sure the ammunition is compatible with your gun

#### 4) Caliber

- **Generally, the largest caliber the shooter can confidently and accurately shoot with and control is recommended for defense issues**
- **Most recommend a minimum of .38 special or 9mm.**
- **Anything below .38/9mm shot placement becomes extremely critical due to the low energy developed by these cartridges.**



### 5) Three types of cartridge malfunctions

- **Misfire = failure of a cartridge to fire after the primer has been struck by the firing pin**
- **Hang Fire = A perceptible delay in the ignition of a cartridge after the primer has been struck by the firing pin**
- **Squib Load = A cartridge which develops less than normal pressure or velocity after ignition of the cartridge**

**Note: Store ammunition in a cool, dry place. Avoid high temperature areas such as attics or vehicle trunks.**

- **Size and Weight of your Handgun**

### 6) Safety:

***“You are the most important safety feature.”***

#### a) Rules of firearm safety

- **Treat every gun as being loaded until you have personally checked that it is empty.**
- **Never point your gun at anyone or thing you do not intend to shoot.**
- **Keep muzzle pointed in a safe direction.**
- **Keep finger out of the "trigger well" until ready to shoot.**

### 7) Loading Handgun

#### 1) Revolver

- **Open cylinder**
- **Inspect chamber**
- **Insert cartridges into cylinder and close**

**Note: Use caution when carrying handgun with a round under the hammer.**

**2) Semi-automatic**

- **Pull slide to rear and lock in place**
- **Inspect chamber**
- **Insert magazine**
- **Release slide**

**8) Unloading handgun****1) Revolver**

- **Transfer weapon to free hand**
- **Swing out cylinder**
- **Remove cartridges with extractor rod**

**2) Semi-automatic**

- **Keep weapon in shooting hand**
- **Place weapon on safe**
- **Remove magazine**
- **Pull slide to rear and lock**
- **Inspect chamber**

**3) Decocking Revolvers**

- **Point muzzle in safe direction**
- **Grasp hammer with thumb of free hand**
- **Pull hammer back**
- **Pull trigger while gently lowering hammer**

**4) Decocking Semi-automatics**

- **Point muzzle in safe direction**
- **Use decocking lever –or–  
Follow steps for revolver**

**9) Clearing Stoppages**

**Note: Most stoppages are due to a dirty weapon or defective ammunition**

**1) Revolver**

- **Unless there is a bullet lodged in the barrel, just pull the trigger again and fire the next round**

**2) Semi-automatic**

- **Remove finger from trigger guard**
- **Tap = tap the base of the magazine to ensure it is fully seated**
- **Rack = Invert the pistol by rotating toward the thumb of the shooting hand and rack the slide vigorously by pulling it all the way to the rear and**

- releasing it to go forward under spring tension.
- Inverting the pistol before racking the slide and shaking the gun while the slide is held fully back will dislodge all but the most stubborn empty case or jammed cartridge.
- Reassume the shooting position and assess the target area. Resume firing if appropriate.

#### 10) Use Eye and Ear Protection

**Caution!** Constant exposure to the noise generated by the muzzle-blast of firearms can cause permanent damage to hearing.



## Lesson 2

### Fundamentals of Shooting

In this lesson we will review the basic components of properly firing a handgun proficiently.

#### Principles of Handgun Shooting:

*“The accurate shooting of any handgun consists of aiming the handgun correctly at the target and firing it without disturbing the alignment of the sights on the target”*

##### A) Grip

- Fit the “V” formed by the thumb and index finger of the shooting hand as high as possible on the pistol back strap.
- Grip the pistol using the base of the thumb and the lower three fingers of the shooting hand. The pressure of the grip should be directed straight to the rear.
- Hold the pistol firmly, but without exerting so much pressure that the hand shakes.
- Keep your finger off the trigger. It should lie along the side of the frame, outside of the trigger guard.
- Wrap the fingers of the support hand around the fingers of the shooting hand such that the corresponding knuckles of both hands meet. Place the heel of the support hand against the heel of the shooting hand. NOTE: With a revolver, place the thumb of the support hand on the thumb of the shooting hand. With a semi-automatic pistol, place the support-hand thumb forward of and below the shooting-hand thumb.
- Grip should point the handgun naturally towards the target, be firm enough to prevent movement in the hand during recoil and position the trigger finger so that the pull on the trigger is applied directly to the rear.
- Grip the pistol the same way every time.

**Caution!** When shooting a semi-automatic, Do Not place the thumb across the back of the shooting hand as it will

be in the path of the recoiling slide, causing injury to the shooter.



### B) Stance (two types)

- **Isosceles**  
More natural under stress  
Point shooting



- **Weaver**  
Good for longer shots  
Easier to hold weapon on target longer



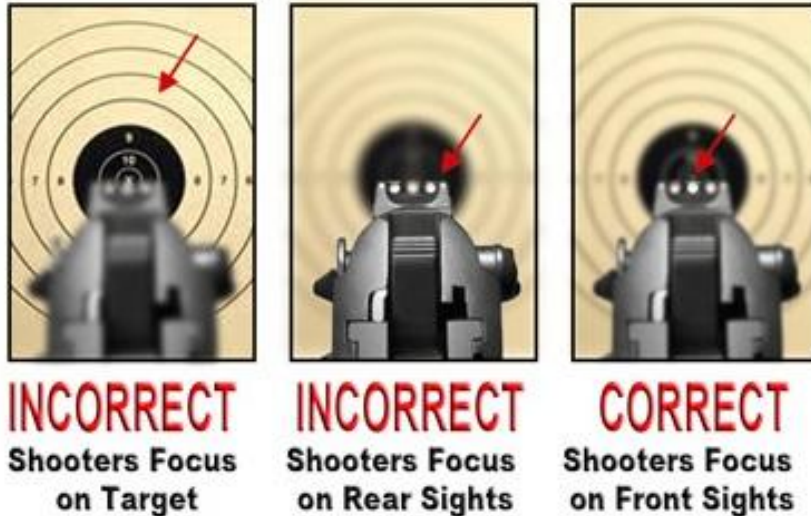
**Note:** The most common fault in the stance of many shooters is the failure to distribute the body weight evenly on both feet.

### C) Five Fundamentals of Marksmanship



## 1) Aiming – consists of two elements

- **Sight alignment**
  1. **Place front sight blade in the center of the notch of the rear sight**
  2. **Make sure that the top of the front sight is even with the top of the rear sight**
  3. **Keep eye focused on the front sight to ensure proper sight alignment**



- **Sight picture (place the sights on center of mass for defensive shooting)**
- 2) **Breath Control**
  - 3) **Hold Control**
    - **To minimize body movement, assume a well balanced, stable shooting position naturally aligned with the target**
  - 4) **Trigger Control**
    - **Engage trigger with either the first pad or first joint of the trigger finger**
    - **Pull trigger directly to the rear**
    - **Control trigger pull and trigger release**
  - 5) **Follow-through**
    - **Maintain the actions of aiming, breath control, hold control and trigger control until the pistol settles back on the target, which will set you up for the next shot. NOTE: In a defensive encounter, multiple shots may be needed to “Stop the threat”**

**D) Care and Cleaning:**

*“The most important reason for keeping a handgun in good condition is to prevent malfunctions.”*

- Keep weapon free of dirt and build up of gun powder deposits
- Use thin coat of oil





## **Lesson 3**

### **Range Safety Rules**

**In this lesson we will review the range rules. Every range is different. These are general range rules that should be used at any range.**

- **Always point your firearm down range and only at the target**
- **Only load and unload your firearm at the shooting point**
- **Always wear your hearing and eye protection while in the range**
- **Never move forward of the firing line**
- **A whistle or buzzer sounding indicates an immediate cease fire and all firearms must be unloaded and placed on a rest**

## Lesson 4

### Handgun Proficiency Test

**In this lesson we will review the handgun proficiency test. The standard transitional II target will be used for this test. Any range violation will result in an automatic fail.**

**Live Fire Exercise: 25 rounds total**

**Stage 1: From 7 feet, aim and fire five rounds (two times)**

**Stage 2: From 15 feet, aim and fire five rounds (two times)**

**Stage 3: From 25 feet, aim and fire five rounds (once)**

**Note: Each round worth 4 points. Must get at least 70% hits to pass.**



## Lesson 5

### Minnesota Statue 624.714

In this lesson we will review the law regarding a Permit to Carry in the State of Minnesota



#### 1) Permit To Carry: (MN State Statute 624.714)

##### A) Requirements for getting a permit to carry

- Must be at least 21 years of age
  - Must complete an application form
  - Must not be prohibited from possessing a firearm
  - Must be a resident of the county from which you are requesting a permit if you reside in Minnesota. Non-residents may apply to any Minnesota county sheriff
- Must provide certificate of completed authorized firearms training. Training by a certified instructor must be completed within one year prior to applying for a permit to carry Applications must be submitted in person

B) Permit is good for 5 years. You may not renew your permit prior to 90 days of the expiration date of the current permit.

C) Permit is good throughout Minnesota

D) Gross Misdemeanor to carry handgun in a public place without having a permit (second time is a felony)

E) Must have permit and driver's license, state identification card, or other government-issued photo ID in possession at all times when carrying a handgun and must display the permit and ID upon lawful demand by a peace officer

F) Upon 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**

**G) 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**

**H) 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 do so is a Petty Misd.)**

**I) Failure to return the permit to the issuing sheriff within 5 business days after the permit holder knows or should know that the permit holder is a prohibited person is a Gross Misd.**

**J) A person who gives 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 Misd.**

**K) Carrying a handgun while under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance**

- **May not carry handgun in a public place when under the influence of controlled substance or alcohol (more than .04) or any chemical compound or combination of chemical compounds that affects the nervous system, brain or muscles so as to impair the person's clearness of intellect or physical control**

**L) Persons prohibited from possessing a firearm**

- **Mn Statute 518B.01, sub 14- Violation of an Order for Protection**
- **Mn Statute 609.224, sub 3- Assault in the 1<sup>st</sup> Degree with firearms**
- **Mn Statute 609.2242, sub 3- Domestic assaults with firearms**
- **Mn Statute 609.749, sub 8- Harassment; Stalking; Firearms**
- **Mn Statute 624.713- Certain persons not to have pistols or semi-automatic military-style assault weapons**
- **Mn Statute 624.719- Possession of a firearm by non-resident alien**
- **MN Statute 629.715, sub 2- Surrender of firearms as condition of release**
- **MN Statute 629.72, sub2- Judicial review that prohibits person from possessing a firearm**
- **MN Statute 299C.091- Listed in the criminal gang investigation system**

**Note: Federal laws, not listed herein, may also prohibit possession of a firearm for certain persons.**

**Note: The sheriff can also deny the application if there is a substantial likelihood that the applicant is a danger to self or others is issued a permit to carry.**

**M) Locations where you are prohibited from carrying a pistol**

- **School property**
- **Child care center when children are present**
- **School bus when children are present**
- **State correctional facilities or state hospitals and grounds (MN Statute 234.55)**
- **Any jail, lockup or correctional facility (MN Statute 641.165)**
- **Courthouse complexes, unless the sheriff is notified (MN Statute 609.66)**
- **Offices and courtrooms of the Minnesota Supreme Court and Court of Appeals**
- **Any State building unless the commissioner of public safety is notified (MN Statute 609.66)**
- **In a field while hunting big game by archery, except when hunting bear (MN Statute 97B.211)**
- **In federal court facilities or other federal facilities (Title 18 U.S.C. 930)**
- **Private establishments or places of employment if posted or employer restricts the carry or possession of firearms**

**NOTE: If you are asked to leave the private establishment, you must, or you could be charged with a crime.**

**N) A permit to carry is not required of a person:**

- **To keep or carry about the person's place of business, dwelling house, premises or on land possessed by the person**
- **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**
- **To carry a pistol between the person's dwelling house and place of business**
- **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

- To transport a pistol in a motor vehicle, snowmobile or boat if the pistol is unloaded, contained in a closed and fastened case, gun box or securely tied package

**O) A landlord may not restrict the lawful carry or possession of firearms by tenants or their guests**

**P) Report of Transfer (MN Statute 624.7132)**

- Every person who agrees to transfer a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon shall file a transfer report with the chief of police of the organized fulltime police department of the municipality where the proposed transferee resides or to the appropriate county sheriff if there is no such local chief of police
- If the proposed transferee presents a valid transferee permit issued under section 624.7131 or a valid permit to carry issued under section 624.714, the transferor need not file a transfer report
- A person who makes a false statement in order to obtain a transferee permit knowing or having reason to know the statement is false is guilty of a Gross Misdemeanor

**2) Psychological & Physiological Effects of a Violent Threat Encounter:**

- Effects include the cognitive, sensory and physical reactions
 

Adrenaline dumps	Unable to count shots
Tunnel vision	Reflexive crouch
Auditory exclusion	Elevated pain threshold
Time distortion	Decrease in fine motor skills
Distance distortion	

**3) Justifiable Taking of Life: (MN Statute 609.065)**

- The kind and degree of force which a person may lawfully use in self defense is limited by what a reasonable person in the same situation would believe to be necessary. Any use of force beyond that is regarded by the law as excessive.
- The actor has a duty to retreat or to avoid danger if reasonably possible, except when defending against an intruder who commits a felony in one's home.

## **Minnesota's Permit to Carry is honored in the following states**

### **Permit(s) Honored In:**

**Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming**

### **Permit(s) Not Honored In:**

**California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Guam, Hawaii, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, New York City, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Virgin Islands, Washington, West Virginia, American Samoa, N. Mariana Islands**

**Be aware that even though MN's Permit to Carry may be honored in other States, we still have to abide by that State's Laws.**

### **4)Range Safety Brief:**

**(We will now discuss range procedures according to the range we are utilizing. We will follow and obey all range rules)**

### **5)Live Fire Exercise:**

**Conduct actual live fire on the range**

## **Lesson 6**

### **Deadly Force and its Aftermath**

**In this lesson we will review your right to use and / or threaten the use of deadly force and what to expect during and after a lethal confrontation.**

**The Four Rules governing the use of deadly force.**

- **Reasonably in immediate fear of death or great bodily harm**  
**The threat must be immediate. A verbal threat to injure or kill you is not enough. It is not necessary that the attacker have a weapon.**
- **Reluctant participant**  
**You cannot voluntarily enter a confrontation. You are not prohibited from coming to the defense of another, but they themselves must be reluctant participants.**
- **No reasonable means of retreat**  
**You are expected to retreat from a dangerous situation if you can do so safely. You are not expected to retreat from a dangerous situation into a worse one. You are not expected to retreat and leave behind a loved one.**
- **No lesser force will do**  
**If you can stop a threat with something less than deadly force, you are required to. You are required to stop using force as soon as the threat stops. You are not required to try other methods before using deadly force, you are simply expected to consider alternatives and use deadly force when no other lesser force option is sufficient.**

**The four rules that apply here in MN may or may not apply in other states.**



**During a lethal confrontation**

**If you cannot retreat from and individual that is threatening you, give strong, direct instructions:**

**DO use language like this:**

**"Stop, stay back, don't hurt me, drop your weapon, get away from me!"**

**DO NOT use language like this:**

**"If you come any closer I'm going to kill you!"**

**If you must use your firearm, aim for center mass.**

**The right to use lethal force ends the moment that the threat ends.**

**If your attacker tries to run away, LET THEM.**

**The Aftermath**

**If you display your firearm, but did not shoot:**

**Make two phone calls in this order:**

- **Call 911, Do not let the attacker report the incident differently than it happened. This call is CRITICAL**
- **Call your attorney**

**If you used your firearm:**

**Make three phone calls in this order:**

- **Call 911, it is your obligation to seek medical attention if someone is injured!**
- **Call your attorney and find out what you should and shouldn't do or say. His/her advice will be to say NOTHING.**
- **Call your spouse/family, inform them of what happened, and instruct them not to answer any questions unless your attorney is present.**

## Dealing with the Police

**After a lethal confrontation, the Police are NOT your friends**

- **Follow all instructions from the police, and keep your hands where they can see them!**
- **Until you have spoken with your attorney, DO NOT TALK TO ANYONE or mumble anything to yourself. You'll be in no shape to be making statements.**
- **PROTECT EVIDENCE, you will need it in your defense.**

**Personal and Legal Consequences**

**After prevailing from a violent encounter, you may immediately start to experience a variety of different emotions.**

- **Elation: The feeling of elation for surviving**
- **Revulsion: Convulsion, vomiting or even fainting**
- **Remorse: Sadness or sorrow for causing injury or taking a life**
- **Self-doubt: Did I really need to shoot? Could I have done something else?**
- **Acceptance: It was them or me**

**Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) is a description of a large variety of reactions to an extremely stressful event**

**Symptoms could be:**

- **Flashbacks**
- **Recurring nightmares**
- **Inability to function normally**
- **Inability at times to remember what happen**
- **Loss of sleep**
- **Loss of appetite**
- **Self-medication (using drugs or alcohol, narcotics etc.)**

**If you are involved in a use of deadly force incident, you MAY face both criminal and civil consequences**

**Criminal:**

- **Arrest**
- **Jail**
- **Bail**
- **Trial**
- **Appeals**
- **Prison sentence**
- **Fines**
- **Legal fees**

**Civil:**

- **Trial**
- **Compensatory damages**
- **Punitive damages**
- **Legal fees**

## **Lesson 7**

### **Conflict Avoidance**

**In this lesson we will learn that the best method of resolving a conflict is avoiding the conflict in the first place.**

**The best method of survival is avoiding a conflict in the first place. This is especially true if you are a permit holder.**

**If you think that carrying a pistol allows you to do or say things or go places where you didn't go before.....**

#### **THINK AGAIN!**

- **Everything you do or say, will be portrayed differently when you are carrying a firearm.**
- **When carrying, every conflict can become an armed conflict.**
- **You are held to a much higher level of accountability, morally and legally, when carrying a pistol.**
- **There is no Good Samaritan Law attached to carrying a pistol.**

#### **The Carry Permit is NOT:**

##### **A license to act like a cop.**

- **If you try to prevent a property crime such as trying to stop someone from breaking into a car, and a shooting occurs, you could be charged with a crime since you've broken the "reluctant participant" rule.**

**A license to act tough.**

- **However nice you were before you got your permit, you should be even nicer after you get your permit.**
- **You should never display or brandish your firearm to scare anyone. You will be charged with a crime.**
- **Rather than seek out conflicts, you should avoid them**

# Questions?

**The Permit to Carry a Pistol is exactly what it is and nothing more. EVERY other law that applies to non-permit holders also applies to you.**

**Even though the course given at Spartan Tactical L.L.C. meets the MN requirement for applying for the Permit to Carry, every student is encouraged to read the full MN Statue 624.714 (The Minnesota Personal Protection Act of 2005)**

**References:**

**MN Statue 624.714**

**<https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/?id=624.714>**

**MN Statue 609.02**

**<https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/?id=609.02>**

**USA Carry**

**<http://www.usacarry.com/>**