**MissouriCCW.com**

**PRESENTS OUTLINE OF**

**FIREARMS SAFETY TRAINING**

**PURSUANT TO**

**MISSOURI STATUTES**

**and**

**INTERFACING WITH**

**LAW ENFORCEMENT**

**MISSOURICCW.COM**

**Your Conceal Carry Training Source**

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NRA CERTIFIED PISTOL INSTRUCTOR

**HANDGUN SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS**

1. Four Basic Handgun/Shooting Safety Rules

A. All handguns are considered loaded (never assume anything – check it)

B. Always point handguns in a safe direction (downrange, the ground, etc.), until on target and ready to fire

C. Always keep your trigger finger straight along the frame until on target and ready to fire

D. Always know your target and what’s behind it (bystanders, traffic, etc.)

REMEMBER: Maintain control of your handgun (if not in possession, lock it up)

2. Dry Firing and Cleaning

A. Unload the firearm in a safe manner

B. Place all ammo in a separate room

C. Visually and physically inspect the firearm to make sure it is unloaded

D. Plan to avoid interruptions (phone, door, etc.)

E. Aim the firearm at a bullet stopping backstop (block wall, dirt berm, etc.)

3. Storing Handguns

A. Educate all persons that might have access to a firearm

B. Check all handguns to make sure they are unloaded (look and feel)

C. Store in a safe/secure location

D. Store out of sight

E. Use additional safety devices (cable locks, padlocks, gun safes, etc.)

F. Never store or carry a cocked revolver

4. Shooting Range

A. Obey all range rules and the range master/instructor

B. Stay focused and alert

C. Use eye and ear protection

D. Report unsafe acts

E. Anyone may call “cease fire”

**INTERFACING WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL**

1. Declaring that you are in possession of a handgun and have a CCW, Missouri law does not require that you **volunteer** to law enforcement officers that you have a CCW and firearm, but you might consider doing so, depending upon the circumstances (*e.g.*, if the presence of a firearm is likely to become a safety concern). Missouri law does require you to respond when asked by a law enforcement officer if you have a CCW license, and you must produce your license card, even if you are not carrying a concealed handgun. If an officer asks if you have a firearm, answer truthfully, and describe the firearm, its location and its status (unloaded, loaded, etc.).

2. When deadly force has been threatened or used it is important to have a plan before you choose to use deadly force – be prepared. Remain calm and consider the following:

(1). Notify law enforcement as soon as possible – call 911 and provide your name, location and other information that will assist authorities responding to the incident. Request emergency medical assistance if there are injuries.

(2). Remember the firearm safety rules and secure your handgun. Do not display your handgun until asked to do so by the responding officer(s).

(3). Remain alert to your situation – a threat could still exist. If the threat is still present, clearly communicate this to the 911 operator and the responding officer(s).

(4). Render aid if necessary, but be careful not to disturb the scene or as little as possible.

(5). Responding officers will not know the exact situation. When they arrive, show them your open hands and tell them who you are. Follow their instructions.

(6). Be prepared to be detained while officers sort out the incident.

(7). Think about what you are going to say to investigators, if anything. Be mindful of your right to have an attorney present before questioning.

3. Assisting law enforcement personnel during volatile situations. As a general rule you should only come to the aid of a law enforcement officer when the situation is life threatening. Here are some general guidelines:

(1). Do not surprise the officer(s), and do not make the situation worse by approaching the officer(s) with your handgun drawn.

(2). Communicate with the officer(s) and make it clear that you have a concealed carry handgun license and that you are armed.

(3). Follow the officer’s instructions.

(4). Use only the force necessary to deal with the situation (most situations will be resolved without the use of deadly force).

(5). Be a good witness – remember details.

(6). Do not leave the scene until you have provided your name and contact information to the officer(s). You may be asked to provide a statement for their investigation.

4. Conduct during traffic stops

If a police officer stops you while you are driving and armed, follow some common sense rules:

(1). Keep your hands visible, preferably on the steering wheel.

(2). When asked about firearms in the vehicle, inform the officer that you are armed and that you have a concealed carry handgun license.

(3). Follow the officer’s instructions (depending upon the officer and the circumstances, you may or may not be asked to surrender your handgun during the traffic stop).

(4). If you are asked to surrender your handgun, be certain that you communicate with the officer clearly regarding how you are to present the handgun, and always remember the four basic safety rules.

(5). Do not argue with the officer. If you disagree with the officer’s actions, file a complaint with the officer’s agency at a later time.

5. Incidents involving business owners or other prohibited locations

(1). Don’t argue or escalate the situation when confronted by a business or property owner – businesses have the right to prohibit firearms on their premises.

(2). When asked to leave the premises, leave promptly - license holders can be cited for trespassing if they fail to comply with a request to leave.

(3). If law enforcement is summoned, be cooperative and calmly explain your situation.

6. Surrendering your firearm upon request of law enforcement. If a law enforcement officer asks for your firearm, you should ask the officer how it should be presented and then follow those instructions in a safe manner. While the circumstances will determine whether a law enforcement officer can legally seize your firearm, LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL ARE AUTHORIZED TO REQUEST THAT YOU SURRENDER YOUR FIREARM TEMPORARILY TO ENSURE THEIR OWN SAFETY. If placed under arrest, your handgun will likely be seized and retained by the arresting officer.

8 - HOUR

Handgun Safety and Training CLASS

(Lesson Plan)

**CONCEALED CARRY HANDGUN LICENSE**

**PROGRAM LESSON PLAN**

**8-Hour Initial Application Class**

 The 8-hour CCW course is a firearms safety course, designed to teach the students the basics of gun safety, marksmanship, maintenance and familiarization, as well as legal issues related to the use of deadly physical force. The 8-hour CCW course is not designed for or intended to teach advanced tactics or shooting techniques.

A 10 minute break taken after every 50 minutes of instruction is acceptable (counts as one hour of instruction) and does not require special scheduling or permission. Lunch breaks do not count as training time. Completing applications will not be performed during the 8-hour training period.

Please ensure students receive the proper instructor identification information for their applications. Instructors shall have the right to inspect handguns and ammunition prior to live fire exercises and reject the handgun and/or ammunition should either be obviously unsafe or non-functioning. The use of other than factory ammunition is prohibited in the training course. Any safety devices which have been removed from the firearm are evidence of an unsafe firearm and may be used by the instructor to reject that firearm.

Other evidence of unsafe modifications includes trigger shoes, or cutaway trigger guards. If the firearm or ammunition is rejected, the student shall have the option to obtain another firearm and/or ammunition for use in the live fire exercise.

Firearms shall be inspected by the instructor before qualification and remain unloaded until told otherwise. No live ammunition will be allowed in the classroom during the classroom portion of the course.

**IMPORTANT - This lesson plan consists of nine sections. Section 1 will be covered first. Section 2 will be taught before students handle firearms or qualify on the range. The remaining sections may be taught in any order, based upon the needs of the instructor.**

Any or all sections may be taught on a range and the firing of handguns by students may be incorporated at the instructor’s discretion.

**Range and Actual Range Firing:** NRA guidelines for an instructor/student ratio of 1 instructor or instructor’s assistant per 4 students will be required for live fire exercises.

There must be one State of Missouri approved instructor present at all times.

**COURSE CURRICULUM:**

**I. INTRODUCTION**

A. Welcome

1. Introductions (Instructors/Students)

2. Distribution of CCW course materials (general information, i.e., basic firearms safety course, taught to the lowest level of experience, includes legal issues, etc.)

3. Class Schedule

4. Facilities

5. Breaks

6. Cell phones, pagers, etc.

7. Other (as determined by the instructor)

B. Class Safety Briefing (mandatory at the beginning of the class and to be repeated as necessary throughout the class)

The safety briefing below is a guide to assist the instructor with pertinent instructions and should be used as needed.

Other instructions may be added at the instructor’s discretion.

1. No loaded firearms are permitted in any training area unless specifically required by the instructor.

2. No live ammunition shall be permitted in the classroom. No exceptions. This includes instructors and law enforcement. This is a safety issue.

3. Firearms shall be inspected by the instructor before qualification and remain unloaded until the instructor informs students otherwise.

4. Eye and ear protection shall be worn while on the firing range.

5. Firearms used for training purposes other than qualification on a range shall be unloaded and inspected by the instructor teaching the class. (If available, a second instructor or a student knowledgeable about firearms shall also inspect the firearm.)

6. Students and instructors are expressly prohibited from being under the influence to any extent of alcoholic beverages or drugs.

7. No “horseplay” while in class or on the range.

8. Students will follow all commands given by the instructor.

9. When on the range, all firearms will be benched or holstered, unless told otherwise by the instructor.

10. The four safety rules shall be strictly adhered to at all times.

11. At the command of “cease-fire” or similar command, all shooters will immediately stop firing, keep their firearms pointed downrange and listen for further instructions from the instructor. Anyone may yell “cease-fire” if they observe an unsafe act.

12. Violations of these rules may result in your dismissal from the class.

13. Other (Local range rules, appropriate clothing, drinks, snacks, first aid, etc.)

C. Class Objectives:

1. To qualify students to carry concealed handguns after successfully completing an 8-hour course of instruction.

2. To educate students on the responsibility of firearms safety, use of deadly force, maintenance of firearms, proper mental preparedness, marksmanship and judgmental shooting situations, as required by law.

3. To have students display proficiency with a handgun by qualifying during the course with a minimum of 15 of the 20 required rounds striking the scoring portion on an approved target.

**II. BASIC INTRODUCTION TO HANDGUNS, SAFE HANDLING AND STORAGE OF**

**FIREARMS**

[Recommendation: Give a brief informational statement about the use of handguns for self-defense, leading into the importance of firearms safety in general.]

A. Four Firearms Safety Rules (Stress the importance of knowing and following the safety rules)

1. Assume all firearms are loaded.

2. Never let the muzzle cover anything that you are not willing to destroy.

3. Keep your finger off the trigger until your sights are on the target.

4. Always be sure of your target and what is beyond.

Remember - There is no such thing as an “accidental discharge” of a firearm, unless it is defective. Firearms fire due to intent or carelessness.

B. Basic Introduction to Handguns

1. Pistol Parts and Operations

a. Revolver

• Basic operation

• Parts of a revolver

b. Semi-automatic pistol

• Basic operation

• Parts of a semi-automatic pistol

2. Ammunition

a. Components of ammunition

b. Types of ammunition

c. Cartridge firing sequence

d. Using proper cartridge

e. Care and storage of ammunition

C. Firearm Storage Devices (use of training aids is recommended)

1. Safety vs. Accessibility

2. Lockable boxes, cases and safes

D. Locking Devices (use of training aids is recommended) (Note: None of these devices are designed to be used on loaded firearms.)

1. Safety vs. Accessibility

2. Racks

3. Barrel locks

4. Cable locks

5. Trigger locks

E. Training Household Members

1. All family members should be familiar with firearms stored in the home and taught basic firearms safety.

2. Children should be taught not to handle a “found” firearm and to report it to a responsible adult (i.e., Stop, Don’t Touch, Leave the Area, Tell an Adult).

3. If appropriate, visitors should be told of the presence of loaded firearms in the home and cautioned against handling an unfamiliar firearm.

F. Loaded Firearms in the Home

Discuss: Safety issues with family members and visitors who are not familiar with firearms when they are visiting in the home.

**III. FIREARM CARE AND MAINTENANCE**

Discuss the importance of clean and functional firearms that will be used for self-defense.

Also stress the importance of ensuring the firearm is unloaded before cleaning. Emphasize how many people have been shot while cleaning firearms or with supposedly “unloaded” firearms. Briefly cover the following maintenance topics:

A. Read the Owner’s Manual (many are available on the internet or by corresponding with the manufacturer)

B. Safety (unload in one room, clean in another, no ammunition present)

C. Field Stripping (as applicable, read owner’s manual)

D. Magazines (cleaning, check for defects, no lubricants)

E. Cleaning and Lubrication (proper equipment, solvents & lubricants, how often)

F. Function Check (always check the functional operation of the firearm before loading the firearm to insure it was properly reassembled and operating correctly)

**IV. LEGAL ISSUES RELATING TO THE USE OF DEADLY FORCE**

A. Inform your students that:

1. Missouri law requires persons who wish to carry concealed handguns for self-defense to receive training before doing so.

2. The legal issues are the most important because violations of the laws pertaining to the use of firearms can lead to imprisonment, fines and civil lawsuits.

3. A license is valid for five years and then must be renewed.

4. It is the responsibility of the license holder to renew the license by submitting a renewal application.

5. Provide all students a copy of the Missouri law and discuss eligibility requirements.

6. Discuss places where firearms are prohibited or restricted (Handout A) (list of state and federal places)

7. Briefly discuss criminal and civil legal consequences for violations of 1 - 6.

B. Laws pertaining to firearms and deadly physical force.

All criminal laws covered start from the perspective that in an armed conflict, anything one person does with a firearm involving another person is presumed to be illegal and must be justified. Justification in Missouri is covered in paragraph 7, below. For each crime mentioned, the elements and how a licensee might violate that law will be discussed.

1. Briefly discuss: Murder in the First & Second degrees along with Voluntary & Involuntary Manslaughter.

2. Briefly discuss: Assault and Battery (especially Domestic Battery).

3. Briefly discuss: Criminal Threat, Kidnapping & Criminal Restraint. Cover aspects that pertain to CCW holders.

4. Briefly discuss: Criminal Trespass and Disorderly Conduct. Discuss how could affect persons with firearms in prohibited places.

5. Briefly discuss: Criminal Use of Weapons, Criminal Carrying of Weapons, Criminal Possession of a Firearm; Criminal Discharge of a Firearm, Destruction of Property and unauthorized possession of a Firearm. Information that does not pertain to carrying concealed handguns may be omitted.

6. Briefly discuss brandishing a firearm under various municipal codes (not a state law violation) and how a licensee might violate these laws.

7. Briefly discuss civil laws impacting the use of firearms, overview of intentional acts and negligence and insurance availability or desirability.

8. Thoroughly discuss Use of force (general or deadly) in defense of person, dwelling, property, by aggressor, in making arrest. Thoroughly discuss prohibited places.

9. Crime of carrying while intoxicated (CWI). Include discussion of prohibited premises which are posted. All other prohibited places need to be discussed.

10. Briefly discuss other applicable laws 18 USC 922 – Federal Gun Free School

Zone overview, prohibited federal facilities such as courthouses, offices, and post office). Also need to discuss military bases, National Parks, National Forests, federal wildlife refuges, Army Corps of Engineers lakes, American Indian reservations.

11. Recognition of licenses from another jurisdiction.

Key point: Be familiar with the laws of other states you visit.

a. License holder is responsible for following laws of other states.

b. Recognition of other states’ licenses by Missouri

c. Recognition of Missouri license in other jurisdictions

12. Other laws:

a. Laws regarding license. Must inform of change of address within 30 days, or loss or destruction within 7 days.

b. Criminal act to lie on application or any supporting documentation such as

course completion certificate.

13. Request students visit the Missouri Attorney General’s CCW website.

C. Contact with law enforcement (thoroughly discuss)

1. License holders are not required to inform officers they are in possession of a license and a concealed handgun unless asked by the officer. However, it is strongly recommended the license holder volunteer this information to avoid “surprises.”

2. Approaching law enforcement during volatile situations can further aggravate the situation. Do not approach officers without first getting their attention and requesting permission.

3. Do not approach an officer with firearm in hand, even after what may be determined to be a justified shooting. Do not even have a firearm in your hand when the police arrive if at all possible.

4. Officers are authorized to require license holders in possession of aconcealed handgun and a license to temporarily surrender the handgun for the officer’s safety.

5. If you ever show your firearm or draw it to ward off a threat - and definitely if you fire a shot from any firearm in a self-defense situation - you should contact law enforcement authorities immediately to report what happened. If you fail or forget to do so, plan on the other party reporting the event, and plan on being charged with a crime. Most law enforcement officers have a policy requiring filing of a report if they remove a firearm from its holster. You should too.

**V. USE OF DEADLY FORCE – PREPAREDNESS FOR CONFRONTATIONS**

A. Modes of Awareness

1. White - No perceived threat, completely unaware (watching TV, daydreaming, sleeping).

2. Yellow - Functioning in public, aware of surroundings (driving to work, shopping, conversation).

3. Orange - Alert, perceived specific threat or situation (someone or something grabs your attention, possible danger).

4. Red - Focused, reacting to actual threat (someone is actually threatening or attacking you and you are responding or are ready to respond if necessary).

B. Visualization Techniques (Emphasize the importance of these points)

1. Use “what if” scenarios to prepare an appropriate reaction.

2. The way you prepare and train will be the way you respond in a high stress situation.

3. You should have a plan of action NOW. You will not likely have time to create a plan once the attacker engages you.

4. Explain the importance of developing the proper mindset for using a firearm for personal protection and facing a life-threatening encounter.

5. Explain and evaluate students’ state of mental awareness using the four levels of awareness.

6. Explain the importance of mental preparation and physical training for a potentially life-threatening confrontation.

7. Explain strategies and methods to enhance students’ personal safety while in public.

8. Describe strategies for responding to a potentially life-threatening encounter.

9. Explain the importance of mentally preparing for the aftermath of a violent confrontation.

C. The Confrontation (active defensive measures)

1. Appropriate level of defensive force. Remember: Not every attack or threat is the same. In each case, there may be circumstances present that require an immediate and violent reaction by a person defending them self (or someone else) from the threat of serious bodily injury or death. If possible, try to consider:

a. What is the aggressor doing? (Demeanor and actions - watch the hands, body language)

b. Can I escape safely without using deadly force? May not be required, but it is probably a good idea if possible.

c. What weapons, if any, does the aggressor possess? (Pipe, knife, gun, rock, stick?)

d. Is threatening deadly physical force justified and the best option?

e. Less lethal options (If an option – mace, stun guns, etc.)

f. Is using deadly physical force justified and the best option?

g. Do you have the opportunity to draw your handgun?

h. How close is the aggressor? (In your face vs. 5-20 feet away)

i. Can they reach your handgun?

j. After drawing, should I keep my handgun in close or extend my arms into a shooting position?

2. Never give up or surrender your handgun once the fight is on – it could cost you your life.

3. Use only the force necessary to stop the attack and be prepared to resume the use of force, if needed. Purposefully “shooting to wound” or warning shots cannot be justified because of the use of potentially deadly force without the apparent threat level to sustain that usage.

4. Be mentally prepared if injured – many people have died from non-lethal wounds because of shock, but others have survived apparently lethal wounds due largely to a determination to survive.

5. Firing (Expectations, wounding the attacker, blood, injury, death) – most people shot do not even show the effect for a period of time, not like the violent reaction shown in movies.

D. If Deadly Physical Force has been used

1. Misconceptions (Real life vs. movies, immediate death, endless supply of bullets, etc.)

2. Did you make a plan? (What are you going to do now?)

3. Injuries to attacker, bystander and/or self (first aid?)

4. 911 – Call immediately; do not hang up. Request an ambulance if anyone is injured.

5. Always Remember the Four Firearm Safety Rules.

6. Don’t disturb the scene.

7. Note any evidence.

8. Arrival of the police (Secure the handgun, empty hands.)

9. If you are involved in any self-defense situation, always do exactly what the law enforcement officer commands you to do. If you are in possession of, or actually have a firearm in your hands and the officer(s) tell you to “drop it” or “lay it down” etc., do so IMMEDIATELY AND DO NOT ARGUE.

10. Investigation (Crime scene, confiscation of the handgun as evidence, attorney, police interviews, statements)

11. Be prepared to be detained after a deadly force incident.

E. After effects

1. Common psychological reaction pattern

a. Elation

b. Revulsion

c. Remorse

d. Self-Doubt

e. Acceptance

2. Common physical & psychological reactions

a. Adrenaline rush, excitability, sleeplessness (may last for days)

b. Depression, fatigue (may last for days)

c. Upsetting memories such as images or thoughts about the trauma

d. Feeling as if the trauma is happening again (flashbacks)

e. Bad dreams and nightmares

f. Anxiety or fear, feeling in danger again

g. The cumulative effect of these is sometimes referred to as Post-Traumatic

Stress Disorder (PTSD)

**VI. FIREARM MANIPULATION, MARKSMANSHIP AND PRACTICE**

Recommend this section be taught partly in the classroom and partly on the range.

The students may be allowed to fire practice rounds, at the instructor’s discretion.

Instructor tip: For the purposes of shooting instruction, a person is vertically divided in half, with one side known as the “firing side” (sometimes known as the “shooting or strong side”) and the other the “support side.” This allows instructors to give one command to multiple students on the firing line without differentiating between right handed shooters and left handed shooters.

The firing side is determined by which hand the shooter prefers to hold the handgun. If it were the right hand, then the right side of that person would be known as the firing side and the left side of the person would be the support side. The instructor can now call out commands to direct movement using terms such as “adjust your support hand,” or ”move your firing side foot forward.” Remember: The firing hand primarily maintains a firing grip on a handgun and the support hand is used to fulfill several needs to include supporting the firing hand, reloading, cocking, etc.

A. Handgun Recognition and Manipulation

Stress the importance of being able to

1) Recognize the different types of handguns and their condition,

2) Operate the various functions of that firearm through familiarization and

3) Safely handle the firearm and basic etiquette. Ensure students know how to operate their handguns safely to include loading, unloading, correct ammunition and firing.

1. Stance

2. Grip (Discuss two hands vs. one hand)

a. Using both hands

b. Using the firing hand or support hand only

3. Sight Alignment

a. Sight picture

b. Dominant eye

c. Sight alignment (front and rear sights, eye focused on front sight)

4. Trigger

a. Trigger finger straight along the frame until on target and ready to fire

b. Steady pressure vs. anticipation

c. Breathing

B. Loading and Discuss as needed, depending on the types of handguns your students possess and their basic knowledge of firearms. If this section is taught on the range, it is recommended a sequence of loading, firing a few rounds and then unloading be followed until students appear relatively comfortable with the process. Remind students with semi-autos that simply removing the magazine does not mean the gun is unloaded – the slide must be cycled and the chamber checked.)

1. Double Action Revolvers (single action revolvers are not recommended)

a. Loading

• Activate the cylinder release (single action: open loading port)

• Handgun may be placed in the shooter’s support hand and loaded with the firing hand

• Swing open cylinder

• Place rounds into cylinder

• Close cylinder (single action: close loading port)

b. Unloading

• Activate the cylinder release (single action: open loading port)

• Swing open cylinder

• Handgun may be placed in the shooter’s support hand and unloaded with the firing hand

• Push extractor rod to the rear (single action: align chamber first)

• Remove rounds/cases

• Inspect each chamber to insure they are empty

• Close cylinder (single action: close loading port)

2. Semiautomatics

a. Loading

• Methods for inserting rounds into magazine

• Insert magazine into magazine well and lock in place

• Using the support hand, rack slide to the rear and release (do not ride forward)

• De-cock (single action: engage safety)

b. Unloading

• Press magazine release and remove magazine (place in your pocket or pouch).

• Rack slide to the rear and clear chamber and allow round to fall to the ground.

• Lock slide to the rear, if possible.

• Look and feel inside the chamber to insure round ejected (Sight and Touch).

• For safe storage:

• Pull slide to the rear to disengage the slide stop and release the slide

• Pull trigger to drop hammer in full firing stroke with pistol aimed in a safe direction to prove chamber is empty.

3. Firing

a. Stance

b. Grip

c. Breathing

d. Aiming/sight alignment

e. Trigger press

f. Follow through

g. Recoil

h. Recovery

i. Ammunition malfunctions (Squib – underpowered; Misfire – doesn’t go off;

Hang fire – delayed fire)

4. Selecting a handgun for self-defense

a. Needs to be 100% reliable

b. Should fit the shooter’s hands

c. Should be sized such that it can be carried all day; big and heavy means it will probably be left at home most days

d. Should not be of a size or caliber you are not capable of handling safely and shooting accurately

e. Should not be new or unfamiliar to you

f. Do not carry something that you have not personally shot before

5. Ammunition selection

a. Test your carry ammunition for reliability in your defensive firearm by firing at least 200 rounds of the same ammunition you intend to carry

b. Hollow point defensive ammunition highly recommended

• Reduces over penetration

• Improves potential to stop threat without repeat shots

• Tends to fragment on impact with hard objects and not ricochet

• Carried by law enforcement for similar reasons

• Some firearms will not reliably feed hollow-point ammunition

c. Discuss the characteristics and stopping power of the most common handgun ammunition. Common calibers include .22, .32, .380, 9mm, .45, and .357.

6. Holsters and Carry Methods (Discuss various types of holsters and other carry methods such as purses, briefcases, fanny packs, etc.)

a. Highly recommended you carry in a holster

b. Those who choose to carry in a purse, or off body should still try to find a combination of bag and holster that will hold the firearm securely

c. Dangerous to carry firearms stuck in waistband without holster, or in pocket or purse with other items; things tend to get wedged against the trigger

7. Flashlights (for demonstration only - optional)

a. Use of flashlight in low-light situations is very useful

b. Danger! Do not put hand in front of muzzle!

8. RECOMMENDATION: Students should practice with their firearm frequently if plan to carry it for self defense. Minimum practice is 100 rounds per month at a range.

**VII. WRITTEN TEST is not required**

A. Goal is to make sure all students understand all aspects of the law and material.

B. The instructor has the option to administer a verbal exam to any student who needs this accommodation.

**VIII. RANGE QUALIFICATION**

40 rounds on the target approved by the Missouri conceal carry law. The qualification course was designed assuming the shooter would load rounds into the firearm and then shoot all rounds. If the firearm used by the shooter does not allow this, the instructor is allowed to vary the loading sequence for the shooter as necessary to complete the 40 round course in a safe manner.

All rounds will be fired from the standing position with no support. Shooters will begin with the gun in the low ready position or with gun benched in front of them.

Shooters with disabilities which render the shooter unable to stand may fire from a seated position with no support. Other types of disabilities will be addressed on a case by case basis by the instructor. The principal assessment to be made by the instructor is: “Can the shooter complete the qualification course safely?”

Course of Fire:

a. At 7 yards: Total rounds 20 for practice. No time limit.

b. At 7 yards: Total rounds 20 at a B-27 target this is for Qual.

No time limit.

Scoring: 15 hits on scoring portion of target required with each gun to pass.

**IX. OVERALL EVALUATION (Pass/Fail Student)**

Has the student satisfactorily demonstrated sufficient knowledge and proficiency with all required topics? Are you, as a firearms instructor, willing to certify this person?

If so, issue a certificate of completion with the required information.