



CONCEALED FIREARMS COURSE SYLLABUS

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This syllabus meets requirements for the NRA Basic Pistol, NRA Basic Personal Protection in the Home, and Home Firearm Safety Courses as well as Utah Concealed Firearms Permit training. The portions of this syllabus dealing with firearms and the law are required by the State of Utah and are taught under the instructor's capacity as a certified Utah Concealed Firearms Permit instructor. These training portions are not a part of any NRA training syllabus. The NRA does not sanction realistic targets for this training. Items in *italics* may be taught via video.

I. COURSE OBJECTIVES

- a. The trainee will be able to explain of the legal responsibilities & liabilities of using deadly force
- b. The trainee will be able to identify the principal parts of a pistol and types of actions and demonstrate how they function
- c. The trainee will be able to explain the differences between basic types of handguns and accessories and relative advantages of each
- d. The trainee will be able to explain how to plan for travel out of state with a firearm
- e. The trainee will explain and demonstrate safe firearm handling practices
- f. The trainee will demonstrate shooting proficiency
- g. This course will also satisfy the requirements of the NRA Basic Pistol Course
- h. This course will also satisfy the requirements of the NRA Basic Personal Protection in the Home Course
- i. This course will also satisfy the requirements of the NRA Home Firearm Safety Course

II. COURSE MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT

- a. Training fees (subject to change)
 - i. Utah concealed firearm training certification only - \$50 per person or \$70 per couple
 - ii. Includes NRA Personal Protection Course certification
- b. Student will supply
 - i. Semi-automatic pistol, revolver or both (whichever you will normally carry however you will qualify with both; for range only – do not bring firearms to classroom instruction unless approved by instructor)
 - ii. 100 rounds of ammunition for each firearm (for range only – do not bring to classroom)
 - iii. Eye and ear protection (mandatory on range)
 - iv. Holster (optional on range)
 - v. Signed course agreement and release
- c. Instructor will provide to student (as applicable)
 - i. Copy of this syllabus
 - ii. Utah & Federal law packet
 - iii. Utah Concealed Firearm Permit Application
 - iv. NRA brochure: A Parent's Guide to Gun Safety
 - v. NRA brochure: Smart & Safe (ES-11532)
 - vi. NRA brochure: Membership Benefits and Service Guide (NRA-MGA)
 - vii. Examination
 - viii. NRA handbook: Guide to the Basics of Personal Protection in the Home
 - ix. NRA brochure: Gun Safety Rules (14080)
 - x. NRA membership application (Recruiter ID #XR016818)
 - xi. NRA Basic Personal Protection in the Home Course Completion Certificate
 - xii. Approx 4-5 hours of classroom training
 - xiii. Range training and qualification
- d. Instructor will provide classroom/range instructional materials
 - i. Video: Basics of Personal Protection in the Home (62:00)
 - ii. NRA Home Firearm Safety Instructional Wall Charts
 - iii. NRA Pistol Instructional Wall Charts (13330)
 - iv. NRA Range Rules Poster (NRA-AR-14880)
 - v. Whiteboard, markers
 - vi. VCR, DVD player and TV
 - vii. Laptop computer, digital projector, PowerPoint presentation
 - viii. Empty ammunition box
 - ix. Dummy ammunition – no live ammunition in classroom
 - x. Dummy pistols
 - xi. Cleaning rod with tips and cleaning materials
 - xii. Targets



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- xiii. Target stand
- xiv. Target fastening materials: Stapler, staples, masking tape, target patching tape
- xv. Shooting table
- xvi. Sandbags
- xvii. Chairs

III. WHY AMERICANS OWN PISTOLS

- a. Personal protection
- b. Competitive shooting
- c. Recreational shooting
- d. Hunting
- e. Collecting
- f. Constitutional right

IV. HANDGUN OPERATION

- a. Handgun Nomenclature
 - i. Revolver
 - 1. Revolver characteristics
 - a. Simple
 - b. Reliable
 - c. Lower capacity
 - d. Easier for novice to use
 - 2. Review the basic parts of a revolver
 - a. Frame – backbone to which all other parts are attached
 - i. Grip / stock
 - ii. Backstrap
 - b. Trigger, trigger guard
 - c. Sights
 - d. Hammer
 - e. Ejector, ejector rod
 - f. Cylinder, cylinder release
 - g. Barrel
 - i. Muzzle
 - ii. Bore
 - iii. Rifling
 - iv. Caliber
 - 3. Operation of a revolver
 - 4. Difference between double and single action
 - a. Trigger pull or cocking hammer rotates and aligns cylinder
 - b. Always use double action in personal defense and personal defense practice
 - 5. Accessories
 - a. Speedloaders
 - ii. Semi-Automatic
 - 1. Semi-auto characteristics
 - a. More complicated
 - b. Smaller
 - c. Higher capacity
 - d. Easier to conceal
 - 2. Review the basic parts of a semi-automatic
 - a. Frame
 - i. Grip / stock
 - ii. Backstrap
 - b. Trigger, trigger guard
 - c. Sights
 - d. Hammer
 - e. Slide
 - f. Ejection port, extractor
 - g. Barrel



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- i. Muzzle
 - ii. Bore
 - iii. Rifling
 - iv. Caliber
 - h. Safety, decocking lever
 - i. Magazine
 - j. Magazine well, magazine release
 - 3. Difference between double and single action
 - 4. Operation of a semi-automatic
 - 5. Safeties used on semi-automatics
 - a. Not 100% reliable
 - 6. Accessories
 - a. Extra magazines
 - b. Magazine loading devices
- b. Firearm selection
 - i. Revolver vs semi-automatic
 - 1. Semi-auto
 - a. Ease & speed of reload
 - b. Ammo capacity
 - c. Malfunctions easier to clear
 - d. More difficult for untrained, unauthorized persons to use
 - e. Point more naturally for many people
 - 2. Revolver
 - a. Easy to determine if loaded
 - b. Simplicity
 - c. Malfunctions less likely
 - d. Function with a wider range of ammunition
 - e. Single-action revolver not recommended
 - ii. Reliability
 - 1. Manufacturer
 - 2. Quality
 - 3. Imports
 - iii. Parts, service, accessory availability
 - iv. Caliber
 - 1. A measure of the diameter of bullet
 - 2. Recoil vs controllability vs effectiveness
 - 3. Largest caliber the shooter can confidently and accurately shoot and control
 - 4. Most experts recommend 9mm Parabellum or .38 Special minimum
 - v. Firearm size vs hand size
 - 1. Finger comfortably reaches trigger
 - 2. Grip size
 - vi. Weight vs hand & arm strength
 - 1. Heavier pistols harder for small persons to hold
 - 2. Heavier pistols dampen recoil better
 - vii. Barrel length - short barrels lose velocity and accuracy but are easier to conceal
 - viii. Sights
 - 1. Fixed more rugged
 - 2. Adjustable allows zeroing firearm
 - 3. Night sights easier to shoot in dark
 - ix. Concealability
- c. How to check both a revolver and a semi-automatic to insure proper function of the firing mechanism and safety
 - i. Demonstrate correct functioning of revolver
 - ii. Demonstrate correct functioning of semi-automatic
- d. Discuss / demonstrate maintenance and cleaning of a handgun
 - i. The importance of regular cleaning and maintenance
 - ii. Safety considerations when cleaning



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- iii. Demonstrate how to clean a revolver / semi-automatic
- e. Familiarize yourself with the manufacturer's operating manual
 - i. Semi-automatic pistols vary widely in decocking procedure

V. HANDGUN SAFETY RULES

- a. Safety statistics
 - i. Firearms account for less than 1 percent of accidental deaths
 - ii. From 1978 to 1988 accidental deaths by firearms dropped 22 percent
 - iii. From 1989 to 1999 accidental deaths by firearms dropped 49 percent
 - iv. Education plays a major role in reducing accidental firearms deaths
- b. There is no such thing as an accidental discharge of a firearm
 - i. Negligence is the primary cause of firearm related incidents:
 - 1. Ignorance
 - a. Be familiar with your pistol
 - b. Practice regularly
 - c. Know and practice safety rules
 - 2. Carelessness
 - a. Know and practice safety rules
 - ii. Unintended discharges also caused by defective firearms – also preventable
- c. Elements of firearm safety
 - i. Positive Attitude
 - ii. Knowledge
 - iii. Skill
- d. Four basic gun safety rules
 - i. Treat all firearms as if they are loaded
 - ii. Always keep your finger off the trigger until your sights are on target and you have made the decision to fire
 - iii. Never point a firearm at anything you are not willing to destroy
 - iv. Before a decision to fire be sure of your target, your target's environment and any other safety hazards
- e. NRA safety rules
 - i. Always keep the gun pointed in a safe direction
 - ii. Always keep your finger off the trigger until ready to shoot
 - iii. Always keep the gun unloaded until ready to shoot
 - iv. Know your target and what is beyond
 - v. Be sure your gun is safe to operate
 - vi. Be thoroughly familiar with how the gun operates
 - vii. Use only the correct ammunition for your gun
 - viii. Wear appropriate eye and ear protection
 - ix. Never use alcohol or drugs while shooting (Ref 76-10-528 UCA)
 - x. Unattended guns should not be accessible to unauthorized persons (Ref 76-10-509-509.7, 76-10-503 UCA and Title 18 Sec. 922 Subsection (d), (g) USC)
- f. Basic rules for concealed carry
 - i. Concealed handgun is for protection of life only
 - 1. Draw only to protect self or another innocent person from criminal attack which is life-threatening or which may result in serious bodily injury
 - ii. Know exactly when you can use your handgun – adversary must have:
 - 1. Ability to inflict serious bodily injury or death (armed or reasonably appears to be armed)
 - 2. Opportunity (physically positioned to attack)
 - 3. Intent (hostile actions or words)
 - iii. If you can avoid confrontation, you must
 - 1. Develop situational awareness skills to recognize and avoid danger
 - 2. Use good judgment with regard to known dangerous situations
 - 3. Do not instigate or inflame confrontations
 - 4. Fight only as a last resort
 - iv. Do not display your firearm
 - 1. The permit is for a concealed firearm
 - 2. Always keep concealed – you don't know how others will react



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3. The firearm should never be displayed unless you intend to use it
4. Do not display to intimidate or threaten
- v. Don't let your emotions get the best of you
 1. If you tend to be short-fused – do not carry!
 2. Do not handle or carry a firearm if you are in a state of anger, depression or frustration
- g. Permit holders are responsible for teaching their children and other occupants of their home about firearm safety
 - i. The permit holder and parents should be a positive role model for their children. (Ref 76-10-509.5-509.7)
 1. Talk openly about gun safety
 2. Don't make guns a taboo subject
 - ii. Children should be taught the difference between television, toys and real life
 - iii. Children should be taught what to do if they come across a firearm without an adult present:
 1. Stop and don't touch
 2. Leave the area
 3. Tell an adult
 - iv. Parents should decide when their children are old enough to receive gun safety training
 1. Child shows interest
 2. Maturity
 3. Ability to communicate and reason
- h. Permit holders need to be aware of areas where they cannot have a firearm. Restricted areas include:
 - i. Airport secure areas (Ref. 76-10-529 UCA)
 - ii. Court secure areas (Ref 78-7-6 UCA)
 - iii. National Parks (Ref 36 CFR 2.4)
 - iv. Federal Buildings (Ref Title 18 Section 930)
 - v. Correctional and Mental Health Facilities (Ref 76-8-311.3)
 - vi. A house of worship or private residence if notice is given verbally or with posted sign (Ref 76-10-530)
 - vii. Any area designated secure pursuant to 76-8-311.1 or otherwise prohibited by State or Federal Law
- i. What to do if confronted by the police (Ref R 724-4-13 DPS Administrative Rule)
 - i. Advise the officer that you have a concealed firearm permit and that you are armed
 - ii. Advise the officer of the location of the firearm
 - iii. Fully comply with all instructions given by the officer
 - iv. Keep your hands visible at all times
 - v. Do not reach for your weapon or permit unless instructed to do so

VI. UTAH AND FEDERAL WEAPONS AND USE OF FORCE LAWS

- a. Weapons Laws
 - i. Definitions, when weapon deemed loaded (Ref 76-10-501, 502 UCA)
 - ii. Persons not permitted to have firearms. (Ref 76-10-503 UCA and Title 18 Subsection 922(d), (g) USC)
 - iii. Carrying concealed weapons permit holders exempt from (Ref 76-10-504 to 505.5 UCA)
 - iv. Firearms are not to be used to resolve disputes except in lawful self-defense (Ref 76-10-506, 507 UCA and 76-2-401 to 406 UCA)
 - v. Places shooting is not permitted (76-10-508 UCA)
 - vi. Minors with firearms (Ref 76-10-509 to 509.9 UCA and Title 18 Section 922(x)(1), (2) and 922 (b)(l) USC)
 - vii. Markings and serial numbers of firearms (Ref 76-10-520 to 522 UCA and Title 18 Section 922 (k) USC)
 - viii. Persons exempt from weapons laws (Ref 76-10-523 UCA)
 - ix. Permit holder fee exemptions for firearms purchases (Ref 76-10-526 UCA)
 - x. A permit holder may not possess a firearm while under the influence of alcohol / drugs (Ref 76-10-528 UCA)
 - xi. Secure and prohibited areas for firearms (Ref 76-10-523.5, 76-10-529, 530, 531 UCA and 76-8-311.1, 76-8-311.3 and 78-7-6 UCA and Title 18 Section 930 USC)
- b. The "Concealed Weapons Act (Ref 53-5-701 to 53-5-709 UCA)
- c. Use of force and Justification as Defense (Ref 76-2-401 to 406 UCA and addendum)
- d. The escalation of force
 - i. Confrontation / Threatening presence



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- ii. Verbal threats
- iii. Physical
- iv. Less than deadly force
- v. Deadly force
- e. An assailant must have the following:
 - i. Ability
 - ii. Opportunity
 - iii. Potential for imminent danger of death or serious injury
- f. Describe / demonstrate shoot-don't shoot scenarios
 - i. Assailant is fleeing or has surrendered
 - ii. Has a hostage
 - iii. Has a knife at varying distances
 - iv. Etc.

VII. AMMUNITION

- a. Cartridge vs bullet confusion
- b. Components of ammunition
 - i. Case
 - ii. Primer
 - 1. Rimfire
 - 2. Centerfire
 - iii. Propellant
 - iv. Bullet
- c. Physics of handgun fire
 - i. Firing pin strikes and ignites primer
 - ii. Flame generated by primer ignites propellant (propellant burns – does not explode)
 - iii. Gasses expand and force bullet from case
 - iv. Gasses force bullet down the barrel
 - v. Bullet exits barrel
- d. Proper ammunition for the applicant's firearm (i.e. the difference between 9mm Parabellum and 9mm Kurtz)
 - i. Demonstrate cartridge designation marking on pistol
 - ii. Demonstrate cartridge designation on case head
 - iii. Demonstrate cartridge designation on empty ammunition box
 - iv. Safe substitutions
 - v. Headspace
- e. Bullets most commonly used for personal protection
 - i. Wadcutter
 - ii. Semi-wadcutter
 - iii. Round-nose
 - iv. Hollow point
 - v. Full metal jacket
 - vi. Semi-jacketed vs jacketed vs lead vs frangible
 - vii. Magnum vs +P vs standard velocity
- f. Dangerous range of ammunition
 - i. Review safety rule #4, Be sure of your target, your target's environment and safety hazards
 - ii. Dangerous range of handgun ammunition
 - iii. Can penetrate sheetrock walls, doors, windows, ceilings, floors, fences, etc to endanger innocent persons
 - iv. Can pass through your assailant etc to endanger innocent persons
 - v. Shooting straight up into the air is unsafe
- g. How to inspect ammunition for imperfections
- h. Ammunition storage
 - i. Cool, dry place (avoid hot trunk or glove box of car)
 - ii. Store in factory container
 - iii. Wipe fingerprints off to avoid corrosion
 - iv. Out of reach of children and other unauthorized persons
 - v. Avoid solvents, petroleum products, bore cleaner, ammonia, other chemicals – may cause malfunction



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- i. Cartridge malfunctions
 - i. Test your firearm with the ammunition you plan to use for self-defense to ensure perfect reliability
 - ii. Misfire – a failure of the cartridge to fire after the primer has been struck
 - 1. Cease fire
 - 2. Keep pistol pointed in safe direction
 - 3. Wait at least 30 seconds before opening the action
 - iii. Hangfire – A perceptible delay in ignition after the primer has been struck
 - 1. Cease fire
 - 2. Keep pistol pointed in safe direction
 - 3. Wait at least 30 seconds before opening the action
 - iv. Squib load – Less than normal pressure or velocity after ignition of cartridge
 - 1. Cease fire
 - 2. Ensure chambers are empty
 - 3. Visually inspect barrel or insert a cleaning rod down the barrel from the chamber end (if possible) to ensure it is not obstructed
- j. Potential problems that can occur with the use of reloaded ammunition
 - i. Reloaded ammo is cheaper to shoot – ie more likely to practice regularly
 - ii. Factory ammo is generally more reliable
 - iii. A prosecutor or jury may look unfavorably on a person who uses reloaded ammo in a confrontation

VIII. FUNDAMENTALS OF SHOOTING A HANDGUN (DEMONSTRATE AND DRY-FIRE)

- a. Determine dominant eye
- b. Grip
 - i. Finger of trigger until ready to shoot – finger should lie along frame or outside trigger guard
 - ii. Fit “V” formed by thumb and index finger of the shooting hand as high as possible on backstrap
 - iii. Align backstrap of pistol frame with wrist and forearm
 - iv. Uniformity – grip the pistol the same way every time
 - v. Two hands
 - vi. One hand
 - vii. Weak hand
- c. Basic firing positions
 - i. Elements of a good position
 - 1. Consistency
 - 2. Balance
 - 3. Support
 - 4. Natural point of aim -- Close eyes, move pistol in small circle and back to natural center, open eyes, move one foot slightly forward or back to correct problem
 - 5. Comfort
 - ii. Isosceles
 - iii. Weaver
- d. Breath control
- e. Sight alignment
 - i. Top of front sight aligned with top of rear site
 - ii. Focus on front sight
 - iii. Both eyes open for depth perception
 - iv. Impossible to hold gun perfectly still --- muzzle will follow an arc
 - v. Point shooting (no use of sights)
- f. Trigger squeeze
 - i. Trigger halfway between tip of finger and first joint
 - ii. Squeeze straight to rear – smooth and continuous
 - iii. Steady pressure
 - iv. Do not anticipate or predict when gun will fire – should be a surprise
- g. Follow through
 - i. Keep doing everything that you were doing when the shot was fired
 - ii. Prevents unnecessary movement before the bullet exits the barrel
- h. Practice regularly

IX. USING A FIREARM IN SELF-DEFENSE



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- a. *Do not carry a firearm unless you are prepared to use it*
 - i. *Weapon of last resort*
 - ii. *Moral, religious or personal objections to using deadly force*
 - iii. *Judgment of friends, family, neighbors*
 - iv. *Blood, injury, death*
 - v. *Subsequent investigation*
 - vi. *Incarceration, attorneys, cost*
 - vii. *Psychological reactions*
 - viii. *Disruption of life*
- b. *Mindset and visualization techniques*
 - i. *Plan how you will avoid confrontation*
 - ii. *Plan a strategy of escalating responses appropriate to the situation as it develops*
 - iii. *You will not have time to plan once an attacker engages you*
 - iv. *Use "what-if" scenarios to prepare an appropriate reaction*
 - v. *Control the situation – don't let the attacker take control*
 - vi. *The way you prepare and train will be the way you will respond in a high-stress situation*
- c. *Mental awareness*
 - i. *Unaware (White)*
 1. *Sleeping*
 2. *Daydreaming*
 3. *Watching TV*
 - ii. *Aware of surroundings (Yellow)*
 1. *Driving to work*
 2. *Shopping*
 3. *Normal conversation*
 - iii. *Alert (Orange)*
 1. *Perceived threat such as approaching stranger*
 2. *Threat does not flee after being told police are on the way*
 3. *Overt expression to do harm*
 4. *Adversary brandishes a weapon*
 5. *Set a limit that will initiate action*
 - iv. *Alarm (Red)*
 1. *Focused, reacting to actual threat*
 2. *Does not necessarily mean using force*
- d. *Recognize / avoid potential confrontations*
 - i. *Avoid bad neighborhoods, suspicious persons*
 - ii. *Leave or change direction before confrontation begins*
 - iii. *Do not instigate or feed confrontations*
 1. *Offensive gestures*
 2. *Name-calling*
 3. *Threats*
 4. *Impolite driving habits*
 - iv. *Establish home protection plan*
- e. *Reactions to stress – cannot predict how you will react, but training and confidence improve your odds*
 - i. *Psychological*
 1. *Fight – whatever force necessary to stop attack*
 2. *Flight – Retreating without injury is not always possible*
 3. *Freeze – Due to confusion, shock, panic – may be momentary or last the duration of the attack*
 4. *Posture – Combat without contact until one side backs down*
 5. *Submit – Giving in to adversary – FBI statistics indicate that submitting is more dangerous for the victim than fighting back*
 - ii. *Physical*
 1. *Loss of fine motor skills – gun handling techniques should use gross motor skills only (using only major muscle groups)*
 2. *Tunnel vision – your surroundings (and possible additional threats) disappear*
 3. *Auditory exclusion – Shout commands (your adversary, family members, etc are under stress too)*



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4. *Skewed perception of time – Time may seem to slow down with consequent hesitation*
 5. *Adrenaline rush – Enhances perception and strength, also causes trembling, trembling is not necessarily manifestation of fear*
- f. *Confrontation*
- i. *Keep eye on attacker*
 - ii. *Watch his hands*
 - iii. *What weapons does he have?*
 - iv. *Evaluate option to flee*
 - v. *If he flees, let him go*
 - vi. *Keep as much distance from the adversary as possible*
 - vii. *Can he reach your handgun?*
 - viii. *Is he close enough to affect how you hold your handgun?*
 - ix. *Shout commands as loud as you can*
 - x. *Do not converse or reason with intruder*
 - xi. *If able to hold adversary for police*
 1. *Do not approach or attempt to frisk attacker*
 2. *Make him lie face down, chin on floor, legs spread, hands held palms up and arms stretched straight out from shoulders*
 3. *Stay alert for other intruders you may not have detected*
 - xii. *Drawing*
 1. *Release retention device and draw*
 2. *Rotate muzzle to target as soon as it clears holster*
 3. *Keep trigger finger along frame until on target and ready to shoot*
 4. *Push shooting hand straight out toward target while simultaneously positioning support hand for a two-handed grip (don't allow muzzle to cross support hand)*
 5. *Aim for center of mass*
 - xiii. *Take cover*
 1. *Cover from view (concealment – will not protect from incoming fire – doors, internal walls, mattress, dresser, shadows)*
 2. *Cover from fire (stops incoming fire – brick, concrete)*
 - xiv. *Yell a warning as loud as you can*
 1. *Say "Stop," "Go away," "Drop the gun," or "I have a gun and the police are on the way"*
 2. *Do not verbalize threats*
 3. *Do not say anything like "Go ahead, make my day"*
 4. *Include this in your practice*
 - xv. *Most effective areas of body to shoot to stop an attack*
 1. *Chest (lungs, heart)*
 2. *Pelvis*
 3. *Head*
 - xvi. *Shoot to stop the threat*
 1. *Instant incapacitation after one handgun shot are rare*
 2. *Continue shooting until the threat ceases*
 - a. *Assailant is incapacitated*
 - b. *Assailant flees*
 - c. *Assailant surrenders*
 3. *May take several shots*
 4. *Assailant reactions to being shot are unpredictable*
 5. *Assailant may continue attack even after receiving mortal wounds, especially if high on drugs*
 6. *You may not be able to see where you hit the attacker*
 - xvii. *Never give up*
 1. *You may be injured yourself in the encounter*
 2. *The mindset to "survive" is not enough*
 3. *Stop shooting only when the attack stops*
- g. *Control of firearm in close-quarter struggle*
- i. *Holstered (belt / hip)*
 1. *Obtain firing grip*
 2. *Use support hand over the top to keep handgun in holster*



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3. Rapidly turn firing-side hip away from assailant; repeat until they release
- ii. Not holstered
 1. Keep finger trigger straight along frame or wrap around grip
 2. Use support hand as needed to also grip the handgun
 3. Violently pull the handgun back towards your body, down or rapidly move muzzle in twisting movement
- iii. Consider using support hand to strike assailant's face, nose, throat
- iv. Always be aware of where your own hands / arms / legs / feet are to avoid shooting yourself
- h. *After confrontation*
 - i. *Secure handgun*
 - ii. *Call 911*
 - iii. *First aid*
 - iv. *Don't disturb scene*
 - v. *When police arrive, show them empty hands*
 - vi. *Tell police only one thing: "I thought he was going to kill me, so I shot him." It is a self-evident fact that you shot somebody. Anything else you say may return to haunt you.*
 - vii. *Get an attorney – before you need one*
- i. *Psychological reactions*
 - i. *Stages of emotion*
 1. *Elation*
 2. *Revulsion*
 3. *Remorse*
 4. *Self-doubt and second-guessing*
 5. *Acceptance*
 - ii. *Post-traumatic stress*
 - iii. *Counseling*
- j. *Legal aftermath*
 - i. *Criminal liability*
 1. *Law-abiding citizens who shoot in self-defense may be arrested, investigated and prosecuted for murder or other charges*
 2. *Expect investigation to begin as a criminal homicide*
 3. *Self-incrimination – do not speak to an attorney without an attorney present*
 4. *Failure to satisfy all laws applicable to concealed carry and use of lethal force*
 5. *Boasting or bravado*
 - ii. *Civil liability*
 1. *Law-abiding citizens who shoot in self-defense may be subject to wrongful death suits or personal injury suits*
 2. *Suits may be brought by shooting victim, his / her family, innocent bystanders who are hit*
 3. *Standards for civil liability may differ from criminal guilt*
 4. *Even if cleared of criminal charges, may still face civil penalties*
 - iii. *Liability insurance - <http://www.locktonrisk.com/nra>*

X. SAFE HANDLING AND CARRY

- a. Safety must come before any other consideration
- b. Advantages / disadvantages of the various methods of carry i.e., on person, in case etc.
- c. Safe concealment techniques
 - i. The firearm should be in a holster or gun case
 - ii. The firearm must be hidden from view and be placed so that it is only accessible to the individual carrying it
 - iii. A handgun should not just be thrown into a glove box, under the car seat or into a drawer
 - iv. The permit holder is responsible for their firearm at all times
- d. Holsters
 - i. Purpose of a holster
 1. Safe carry
 2. Protect firearm
 3. Keep in easy reach
 4. Keep grip oriented for easy draw
 5. Concealment



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- ii. Comfort vs ability to draw
- iii. Firearm retention
 - 1. Thumb snaps
 - 2. Velcro straps
 - 3. Open top holsters
- iv. Holster types (advantages / disadvantages)
 - 1. Belt
 - 2. Paddle
 - 3. Shoulder
 - 4. Cross draw
 - 5. Ankle
 - 6. Waistband (in the pants) holsters
 - 7. Fanny pack
 - 8. Thigh holster
 - 9. Pocket
 - 10. Daytimers
 - 11. Purses (debris / clutter issues)
 - 12. Clothing with built-in holsters
- e. Safe storage of firearms and ammunition
 - i. Safety vs accessibility
 - ii. Clean, dry, cool
 - iii. Need for safety does not end just because you do not have the firearm with you
 - iv. Storage is when the firearm is not available for immediate use
 - v. Firearms must be stored unloaded
 - vi. Store firearms and ammunition separately
 - vii. Storage options
 - 1. Safes
 - 2. Locked cases
 - 3. Trigger locks (not safe for use on loaded firearms)
 - 4. Cable locks
 - 5. Plastic tie through frame or around hammer
 - 6. Locks that fit in chamber, barrel, or magazine well
 - viii. Methods of Child proofing
 - 1. Do not store firearm where it is visible
 - 2. Storage area is not accessible to children
- f. Travel (www.handgunlaw.us, www.carryconcealed.net, www.usacarry.com)
 - i. Reciprocal concealed carry agreements with other states
 - ii. Travel in states with no reciprocal agreement
 - iii. Airline travel
 - 1. Check with airline in advance
 - a. Request printed policy or
 - b. Download policy from website
 - 2. Advise airline on check-in that you're checking a firearm
 - 3. Locked case as checked luggage
 - 4. Ammunition in separate checked luggage
 - 5. Consider laws of destination

XI. STRATEGIES FOR HOME SAFETY

- a. *Make home exterior less attractive to criminals*
 - i. *Avoid landscaping which provides concealment for intruders*
 - ii. *Consider thorny plants around windows*
 - iii. *Keep garage doors closed, remove remote door controllers from vehicles*
 - iv. *Change factory-set codes in door openers*
 - v. *Do not store outside ladders and other tools which can be used by an intruder*
 - vi. *Keep exterior well lighted and well maintained*
 - vii. *When traveling, have a trusted neighbor collect mail, newspapers, cut grass, reposition drapes, move cars, shovel snow, make tracks in snow*
 - viii. *Do not reveal travel plans to strangers or people you don't trust*



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- ix. *Install steel exterior doors*
- x. *Do not install pet doors*
- xi. *Keep doors locked*
- xii. *Consider a monitored security system*
- xiii. *Change locks when first moving in or if a key is lost*
- xiv. *Do not let stranger in the home, offer to make a phone call for them while they wait outside*
- xv. *Ask repairmen to show identification and confirm their identity with their office*
- b. *Make home interior less attractive to intruders and easier to defend*
 - i. *Do not place valuables where they can be seen from outside*
 - ii. *Store firearms out of sight*
 - iii. *If you do not have a dog, conspicuously place a large, chewed-up dog food bowl outside*
 - iv. *Practice walking around your home in complete darkness, learn what pieces of furniture you are likely to bump into*
 - v. *Learn what parts of the floor creak*
 - vi. *Learn where natural shadows and hiding places are*
 - vii. *Prepare one or more "safe rooms"*
- c. *Designate a "safe room"*
 - i. *Usually master bedroom*
 - ii. *More than one safe room depending on home and family – plan to defend all occupied safe rooms with an armed adult*
 - iii. *Solid door, reinforced frame, live- and dead-bolt locks*
 - iv. *One point of entry*
 - v. *At least one window to communicate with police (if used for escape may place you at greater risk than staying in safe room)*
 - vi. *Fire escape ladder*
 - vii. *Telephone (cell phone in case regular phone is interrupted), have address taped to or near phone*
 - viii. *Police-style flashlight with fresh batteries*
 - ix. *Firearm and ammunition*
 - x. *Dark-colored sweatpants and T-shirt*
 - xi. *Cover or at least concealment*
 - xii. *Extra set of house keys attached to a large reflector or glowstick, hanging from a hook behind the curtains, that can be tossed out the window to police*
- d. *Responding to a break-in*
 - i. *Develop a plan to deal with intruders and practice it with your family as you would a fire drill*
 - ii. *Retreat to safety*
 - 1. *Everyone should have a designated safe spot*
 - iii. *Do not search for intruder, let intruder search for you*
 - iv. *Lock safe room door*
 - v. *Retrieve and load firearm*
 - vi. *Have phone ready*
 - vii. *Have flashlight ready*
 - viii. *Listen silently*
 - ix. *If you hear more noise, call 911 or other police number – do not hang up until dispatcher says to*
 - x. *If intruder approaches safe room, set phone down – do not hang up*
 - xi. *Shout verbal warning such as "Stop," "Go away," "The police are on their way," "I have a gun"*
 - xii. *When police arrive, stay in safe room – police won't know you from the intruder – the 911 dispatcher is your link to the police*
 - xiii. *Tell the dispatcher where you are, have the police come to the window to get your keys*
 - xiv. *Do not go to the window with the gun in your hand!*
 - xv. *Tell the police where you think the intruder might be and give them your keys*
 - xvi. *Warn the police of any family members or house pets (especially dogs) elsewhere in the house*
 - xvii. *Stay in your safe room until police say it's okay to come out*
- e. *Greeting the police*
 - i. *The police do not know you from an intruder*
 - ii. *Put down your gun well away from the door*
 - iii. *Never greet the police with a gun in your hand or anywhere else on your person*
 - iv. *When directed to do so, open the door and come out slowly with your open hands in plain sight*
 - v. *Do exactly as directed*



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XII. OPEN-BOOK WRITTEN EXAM

XIII. DISCUSS RANGE RULES

- a. Four places for a firearm:
 - i. On shooting bench
 - ii. Holster or case
 - iii. At the ready – muzzle down range
 - iv. On target
- b. Safe gun handling exercise
 - i. Table represents firing line
 - ii. Place handguns on table in various configurations; demonstrate, then observe students in safely picking up and handling firearm, additional instruction as needed
 1. Action open
 2. Action closed
 3. Magazine inserted
 4. Magazine out
 5. Hammer back
 6. Hammer down
 - iii. Practice basic range commands
 1. Load
 2. Commence firing
 3. Cease firing
 4. Unload
 5. Cylinders open
 6. Magazines out
 7. Slides back
 8. Guns on bench
- c. Steps to follow if you have a malfunction on the range
 - i. Keep firearm pointed downrange
 - ii. Raise hand to get attention of instructor
- d. Any shooter who recognizes an unsafe condition will command, "cease fire"
- e. All shooters will cease fire upon hearing the command "cease fire" and keep firearms pointed down range
- f. Follow the 4 safety rules at all times (see Section IV)
- g. Fully comply with training staff instructions
- h. Eye and ear protection is mandatory for shooters and spectators alike
- i. Trainees prohibited from being under the influence of intoxicating substances to any extent
- j. After shooting or cleaning firearms, wash hands and face prior to eating, drinking, smoking, or otherwise placing hands near mouth or nose
- k. No horseplay nor unsportsmanlike behavior in the training area
- l. All firearms in the training area will be unloaded unless directed by the instructor
- m. Unless directed by instructor, all firearms will be passed from one person to another unloaded and with the action open
- n. The violation of any of these rules may result in the immediate disqualification and / or removal of the person(s) involved.
- o. The training staff has final say in all matters
- p. The training staff reserves the right to refuse service at any time, to anyone

XIV. RANGE EXERCISE AND TESTING

- a. The applicant must demonstrate a practical understanding of
 - i. Safety Rules
 - ii. Shooting Fundamentals
 - iii. Familiarity with the firearms they will be carrying
 - iv. Clearing malfunctions
 - v. Proper methods of carry and concealment
 - vi. Use of force and weapons laws
- b. The applicant must demonstrate that they can safely handle and fire a handgun.
- c. Planned course of fire (revolver) – tailored as needed to student's experience and proficiency



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- i. Target – 8-1/2 x 11" paper
- ii. After each drill practice breaking tunnel vision – lower pistol just enough to look over sights, assess left and right of target, perform a 360-degree scan
- iii. 6 dry-fires (standing) to practice position, grip, breath control, sight alignment trigger squeeze, follow through
- iv. 6 rounds (standing) for firearm familiarization, difference between double action and single action, use of speed-loader – 7 yards
- v. 6 rounds (standing) aimed firing, two-hand grip – 7 yards
- vi. 6 rounds (standing or kneeling) firing from right side of barricade, two-hand grip – 7 yards
- vii. 6 rounds (standing or kneeling) firing from left side of barricade, two-hand grip – 7 yards
- viii. 6 rounds for practice of closely-held (shoot from hip, two-hand grip) firing position – 1 yard
- ix. 6 rounds with weak hand for familiarization
- x. Additional rounds as required to attain proficiency and demonstrate safe handling practices
- d. Planned course of fire (semi-automatic) – tailored as needed to student's experience and proficiency
 - i. Target – 8-1/2 x 11" paper
 - ii. After each drill practice breaking tunnel vision – lower pistol just enough to look over sights, assess left and right of target, perform a 360-degree scan
 - iii. 6 dry-fires (standing) to practice position, grip, breath control, sight alignment trigger squeeze, follow through
 - iv. 6 rounds (standing) for firearm familiarization, difference between double action and single action, use of speed-loader – 7 yards
 - v. 6 rounds (standing) aimed firing, two-hand grip – 7 yards
 - vi. 6 rounds (standing or kneeling) firing from right side of barricade, two-hand grip – 7 yards
 - vii. 6 rounds (standing or kneeling) firing from left side of barricade, two-hand grip – 7 yards
 - viii. 6 rounds for practice of closely-held (shoot from hip, two-hand grip) firing position – 1 yard
 - ix. 6 rounds with weak hand for familiarization
 - x. Additional rounds as required to attain proficiency and demonstrate safe handling practices
- e. Clean pistols as required
- f. After shooting or cleaning firearms, wash hands and face prior to eating, drinking, smoking, or otherwise placing hands near mouth or nose
- g. Classroom demonstration of safe and effective firearms handling including dry-firing may be substituted for part or all of the above range training for Concealed Firearms Permit students who present evidence acceptable to the instructor of satisfactory completion of live handgun training or experience such as an NRA Basic Pistol course, law enforcement or military training, or competitive handgun shooting