

Wisconsin

**Concealed Carry License
(CCL)**

Free Training Course

Participant Manual



Wisconsin Carry, Inc

V 2.1

Introduction

- Who we are and why we are offering this course:
- What you will get from this course.
- Rules of this course:

Five Fundamental Rules of Firearm Safety

1. Treat all firearms as if they were loaded
2. Always point the muzzle of the firearm in a safe direction. Never point the firearm at anything you do not want to destroy. (Short barrel handguns!!)
3. Keep your finger off the trigger and outside the trigger guard until you are on target and ready to shoot.
4. Be sure of your target, in front of and beyond your target.
5. Always maintain control of your firearm.

Types of Handguns

- Revolvers
- Semi-auto
- Other - Break actions, single/double shots, derringers

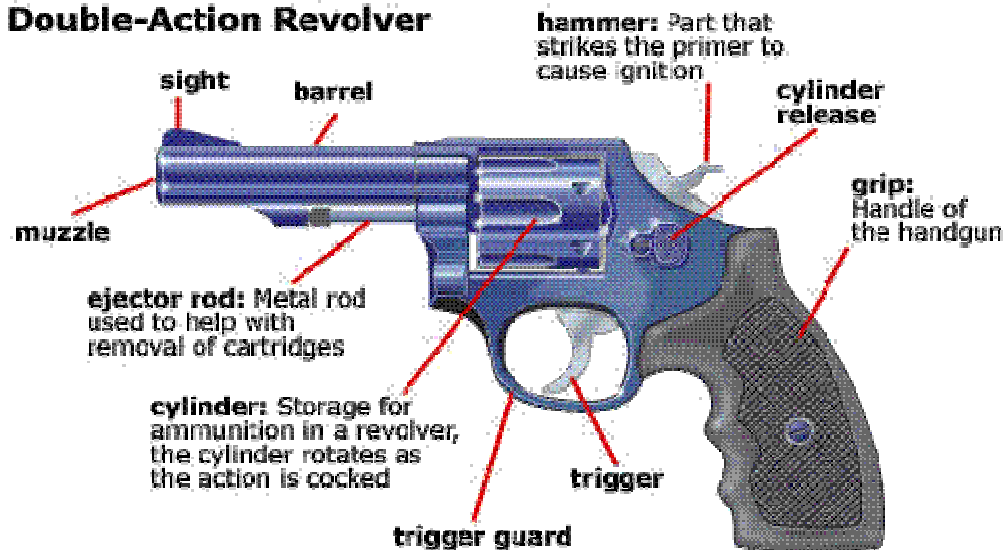
Types of Actions

- Single action (SA)
- Double action (DA)
- Double action only (DAO)

Important Parts of a Handgun

- Revolver
 - Barrel
 - Frame
 - Trigger
 - Hammer
 - Grip
 - Cylinder
 - Ejector rod
 - Cylinder release
 - Trigger guard
 - Muzzle

Double-Action Revolver



- Semi-auto
 - Slide
 - Barrel
 - Frame
 - Magazine (clip) (integral part - of gun always have a spare)
 - Trigger
 - Safety
 - Hammer
 - Grip
 - Slide release
 - Magazine Release
 - Trigger guard
 - Slide stop
 - Muzzle

Semi-Automatic Pistol



Loading and Unloading

Always start by pointing the gun in a safe direction. Keep finger away from trigger.

- Revolver
 - Single Action – open loading gate, empty each chamber with ejector rod, check each cylinder
 - Double Action – depressing cylinder latch, swing out cylinder, raise muzzle, push smartly on ejector rod, check to make sure all cylinders are empty

- Semi-Auto
 - Engage safety if possible
 - Depress/engage magazine release and remove magazine
 - Grasp the slide (rear) with non-shooting hand and move the slide completely to the rear to eject a cartridge in the chamber.
 - Engage the slide stop, if so equipped, to hold the slide open.
 - Inspect the chamber, visibly and with little finger.

Safe Shooting and Gun Handling

- Revolver
 - Beware of cylinder gap blast and supporting hand placement
 - Grip – one hand and two hands Trigger finger placement and control
 - Recoil description and management.
 - Reloading (Speed-loaders and speed strips)

- Semi-Auto
 - Beware of slide motion and supporting hand placement
 - Always grip and hold a semi-auto firmly to resist the recoil. A lightly held semi-auto will malfunction, usually failing to eject the spent case or load a new cartridge in the chamber.
 - Grip –one hand and two hands Trigger finger placement and control
 - Recoil description/management Reloading
 - Tactical – magazine not empty, but now is a good time to reload
 - Combat – magazine empty and slide locked back

Safe Storage of Firearms when not in use.

- Always store an unloaded firearm
- Keep firearms and ammunition locked up and not available to children or unauthorized persons.
- Types of locks – Cable locks, padlocks, trigger locks, lock boxes, safes
- WI SS 948.55 Leaving or storing a loaded firearm within reach or easy access of a child can be a crime.
- Remember, your gun is always somewhere. Know the where and the condition it's in.

Using the sights v. not using the sights (point or instinctive shooting)

- When first learning to shoot a particular gun, always use the sights properly and shoot slowly. Once this is mastered, shooting over the sights, or even shooting a gun close to your body will be easier to learn.
- Pros and cons of sight acquisition and instinctive/point shooting.
- Laser sights

Dummy ammo and practice

- Dry Practice
 - Purpose of Dry Practice
 - Use of dummy ammo
 - Execution of dry fire
 - Remove all ammo from the gun and magazines.
 - Prove the firearm safe. Check all chambers and magazines Say “this gun is unloaded”
 - Prove the firearm safe again. Check all chambers and magazines again. Say “this gun is unloaded”
 - Move to a different room if possible and close all drapes and shades to provide privacy
 - Prove the firearm safe again. Check all chambers and magazines again. Say “this gun is unloaded”
 - A full length mirror may be of help.
 - Commence practice
 - When finished. Leave the room and return to the room where the ammunition is located. If you are reloading with live ammunition. Say “this gun is now loaded.”
- Ball and Dummy
- Practice often and avoid fatigue.
- Always use adequate eye and hearing protection.
- Keep in mind, many guns, especially semi-autos, do not “work their best” until several hundred rounds have been fired through the gun. Both the gun and the shooter need to be “broken in”.
- Shooting is a perishable skill.

Choosing a Firearm

Pros and Cons of revolvers versus semi-auto.

- Size
- Caliber (power factor, Taylor Knock Out factor, Hatcher formula)
- Capacity
- Shoot-ability
- Conceal-ability
- Personal Fit
- Ammunition Availability
- Ease of use

Holsters and Clothing

- Types
 - Hip/Belt (Inside waistband IWB, Outside waistband OWB, Small of Back SOB)
 - Shoulder
 - Pocket
 - Ankle
 - Off Carry (purse, hip pack, etc)
- Fit
- Retention Function
- Selection
- Test the holster with clothing and activity for interference

- Other considerations
 - Concealment during activity (bending, reaching, turning)
 - “When Nature calls” Bathroom procedures
 - Temperature changes

Ammunition Selection

- Type Expanding JHP- jacketed hollow point, Non-expanding: FMJ Full metal Jacket
- Purpose
- Function-ability
- Bullet Movement within cartridge case.

Security, Awareness, and Mindset

- Awareness and avoidance
- Threat level - white, yellow, orange, red
- **You** are responsible for yourself and the people you are with.
- Plan ahead, change route, look for a way out.
- Be prepared
- Get a lawyer before you really need one.

Judicious Use of Deadly Force

- Defending your life has legal and emotional consequences – you life will never be the same.
- Before carrying a firearm for self defense, make sure that in your mind you are willing and capable of using the firearm effectively.
- Wisconsin’s Self Defense Law – WI Statute 939
- Defenses to Criminal Liability
 - 939.42 Intoxication.
 - 939.43 Mistake.
 - 939.44 Adequate provocation.
 - 939.45 Privilege.
 - 939.46 Coercion.
 - 939.47 Necessity.
 - 939.48 Self defense and defense of others.
 - 939.49 Defense of property and protection against retail theft.
- Four conditions - When any one of these is no longer the case, you may not use lethal force.
 1. Be innocent of instigation or provocation. You must be a reluctant participant. Do not go looking for a fight.
 2. Attempt to withdraw or retreat if you are able. (this is not a requirement in Wisconsin but it is in some states) We don’t want to shoot anyone if we can safely escape.
 3. No lesser force will do or use only sufficient force to deliver oneself from evil.
 4. You must be in **immediate** and **reasonable** fear of great bodily harm or death or had an immediate and reasonable fear of death. Grave danger must be imminent.
- Preclusion – no other reasonable option. Absolutely necessary.
- Target Requirements
 - Target acquisition - You must have a specific target.
 - Target Identification - Your target must be the correct source of the threat
 - Target Isolation - You cannot endanger innocent bystanders.
- **“An armed society is a polite society”**
- Alcohol and firearms do not mix. Judgment is impaired. Physical abilities are lessened.

- Defending another person. The other person must meet the four conditions above – in their perception.
- Disparity of Force
- Escalation of Force
- Shoot to stop the threat – not to kill, “warning shots”, and “shooting to wound” – not good ideas
- Tueller Drill – a practical example
- **The Aftermath of a Defensive Gun Use**
 - Secure the attacker’s weapon if possible.
 - Breathe and try to relax
 - Call 911 “I was attacked, I may be hurt. I defended myself. Send an ambulance, my attacker and I need help.”
 - Do not disturb the crime scene.
 - Render first aid if possible
 - Obey the police orders - “I did nothing wrong. I will make a statement when I am with my lawyer”. Turn control over to police. Avoid babbling – “Anything you say can and will be used against you”. Don’t talk to the police other than to say “There is the evidence”, “He attacked me”, “I will sign a complaint” Only Statements that victims make.
 - Expect to be cuffed, arrested and taken for questioning and jailed.
- After Effects - PTSD
- Psychological Trauma – get counseling
 - Psychological effect on you
 - Psychological effect on others
 - Psychological effect on community
- Financial Effects - you may want to see if your insurance covers you for righteous use of lethal force.

Wisconsin Firearm Laws

- Ignorance is not an excuse – KNOW THE LAWS
- Laws change, sometimes often
- Know where you cannot carry a handgun.
- Act 35
 - Who can legally carry
 - Permit application process
 - Types of Weapons covered – Handguns, electric weapons, billy clubs, knives except switchblades.
 - Restrictions on concealed carry and open carry
 - Prohibited carry places.
 - Residential
 - Business
 - Government
 - State Parks
 - Federal Lands, Facilities
 - Vehicle Transport
 - Gun Free School Zone
 - Firearms and alcohol – restrictions, under the influence

- Building and Posting requirements.
- Reciprocity with other states
- Disorderly conduct
- Law enforcement encounters
- Carry etiquette and printing

Firearm Maintenance

- Importance of maintenance – clean firearm after carrying and shooting
- The owners manual – may indicate specific ammunition requirements
- How to break down a revolver
- How to break down a semi auto
- General cleaning
- Maintenance Malfunctions

Jams and Clearing

- Common Jams
- Clearing Jams
- Failure to extract
- Failure to feed
- Failure to fire
- Tap, Rack, Press
- Reload, Rack Press

Firearm Presentation

- Stance - Isosceles, Weaver, Chapman (Modified Weaver)
<http://www.corneredcat.com/Stance/>
- Movement
- Grip
- Stability
- What will you wear?

Defensive Shooting - It is not “target shooting” or “field shooting”

- Smooth draw to shooting position 1, 2, 3, 4
- Slow is smooth, smooth is fast
- Defend your weapon
- Cover versus concealment – shooting from cover
- Awareness – breaking tunnel vision, look for other threats
- Vocalization to attacker
- Tactical reloads versus emergency reload
- Training
- Other considerations – some things to think about.
 - Shooting and reloading and/(while) moving. Do not be a sitting duck
 - Clearing a room (slicing the pie) Only do this if you have to save a family member, otherwise let the police do it.
 - Use of lights Here are some good photos that could be used if you want.
<http://www.ar15armory.com/forums/SHOOTING-LIGHT-t8367.html>
 - Drawing from other positions

- Shooting and reloading with one hand, weak hand
- Other shooting positions (kneeling, prone, sitting)
- Protecting another person while shooting.

Impairments

- Physical Impairments
- Psychological Impairment

Notes on the Tueller Drill From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Tueller Drill** is a self-defense training exercise to prepare against a short-range knife attack when armed only with a holstered handgun.

Sergeant Dennis Tueller, of the Salt Lake City, Utah Police Department wondered how quickly an attacker with a knife could cover 21 feet (6.4 m). So he timed volunteers as they raced to stab the target. He determined that it could be done in 1.5 seconds. These results were first published as an article in SWAT magazine in 1983 and in a police training video by the same title, "How Close is Too Close?"^[1]

A defender with a gun has a dilemma. If he shoots too early, he risks being charged with murder. If he waits until the attacker is definitely within striking range so there is no question about motives, he risks injury and even death. The Tueller experiments quantified a "danger zone" where an attacker presented a clear threat.^[2]

The Tueller Drill combines both parts of the original experiments by Tueller. There are several ways it can be conducted.^[3]

1. The "attacker and shooter are positioned back-to-back. At the signal, the attacker sprints away from the shooter, and the shooter unholsters his gun and shoots at the target 21 feet (6.4 m) in front of him. The attacker stops as soon as the shot is fired. The shooter is successful only if his shot is good and if the runner did not cover 21 feet (6.4 m).
2. A more stressful arrangement is to have the attacker begin 21 feet (6.4 m) behind the shooter and run towards the shooter. The shooter is successful only if he was able take a good shot before he is tapped on the back by the attacker.
3. If the shooter is armed with only a training replica gun, a full-contact drill may be done with the attacker running towards the shooter. In this variation, the shooter should practice side-stepping the attacker while he is drawing the gun.

939.48 Self-defense and defense of others.

(1) A person is privileged to threaten or intentionally use force against another for the purpose of preventing or terminating what the person reasonably believes to be an unlawful interference with his or her person by such other person. The actor may intentionally use only such force or threat thereof as the actor reasonably believes is necessary to prevent or terminate the interference. The actor may not intentionally use force which is intended or likely to cause death or great bodily harm unless the actor reasonably believes that such force is necessary to prevent imminent death or great bodily harm to himself or herself.

(1m)

(a) In this subsection:

1. "Dwelling" has the meaning given in s. [895.07 \(1\) \(h\)](#).

2. "Place of business" means a business that the actor owns or operates.

(ar) If an actor intentionally used force that was intended or likely to cause death or great bodily harm, the court may not consider whether the actor had an opportunity to flee or retreat before he or she used force and shall presume that the actor reasonably believed that the force was necessary to prevent imminent death or great bodily harm to himself or herself if the actor makes such a claim under sub. (1) and either of the following applies:

1. The person against whom the force was used was in the process of unlawfully and forcibly entering the actor's dwelling, motor vehicle, or place of business, the actor was present in the dwelling, motor vehicle, or place of business, and the actor knew or reasonably believed that an unlawful and forcible entry was occurring.

2. The person against whom the force was used was in the actor's dwelling, motor vehicle, or place of business after unlawfully and forcibly entering it, the actor was present in the dwelling, motor vehicle, or place of business, and the actor knew or reasonably believed that the person had unlawfully and forcibly entered the dwelling, motor vehicle, or place of business.

(b) The presumption described in par. (ar) does not apply if any of the following applies:

1. The actor was engaged in a criminal activity or was using his or her dwelling, motor vehicle, or place of business to further a criminal activity at the time.

2. The person against whom the force was used was a public safety worker, as defined in s. 941.375 (1) (b), who entered or attempted to enter the actor's dwelling, motor vehicle, or place of business in the performance of his or her official duties. This subdivision applies only if at least one of the following applies:

a. The public safety worker identified himself or herself to the actor before the force described in par. (ar) was used by the actor.

b. The actor knew or reasonably should have known that the person entering or attempting to enter his or her dwelling, motor vehicle, or place of business was a public safety worker.

(2) Provocation affects the privilege of self-defense as follows:

(a) A person who engages in unlawful conduct of a type likely to provoke others to attack him or her and thereby does provoke an attack is not entitled to claim the privilege of self-defense against such attack, except when the attack which ensues is of a type causing the person engaging in the unlawful conduct to reasonably believe that he or she is in imminent danger of death or great bodily harm. In such a case, the person engaging in the unlawful conduct is privileged to act in self-defense, but the person is not privileged to resort to the use of force intended or likely to cause death to the person's assailant unless the person reasonably believes he or she has exhausted every other reasonable means to escape from or otherwise avoid death or great bodily harm at the hands of his or her assailant.

(b) The privilege lost by provocation may be regained if the actor in good faith withdraws from the fight and gives adequate notice thereof to his or her assailant.

(c) A person who provokes an attack, whether by lawful or unlawful conduct, with intent to use such an attack as an excuse to cause death or great bodily harm to his or her assailant is not entitled to claim the privilege of self-defense.

(3) The privilege of self-defense extends not only to the intentional infliction of harm upon a real or apparent wrongdoer, but also to the unintended infliction of harm upon a 3rd person, except that if the unintended infliction of harm amounts to the crime of first-degree or 2nd-degree reckless homicide, homicide by negligent handling of dangerous weapon, explosives or fire, first-degree or 2nd-degree reckless injury or injury by negligent handling of dangerous weapon, explosives or fire, the actor is liable for whichever one of those crimes is committed.

(4) A person is privileged to defend a 3rd person from real or apparent unlawful interference by another under the same conditions and by the same means as those under and by which the person is privileged to defend himself or herself from real or apparent unlawful interference, provided that the person reasonably believes that the facts are such that the 3rd person would be privileged to act in self-defense and that the person's intervention is necessary for the protection of the 3rd person.

(5) A person is privileged to use force against another if the person reasonably believes that to use such force is necessary to prevent such person from committing suicide, but this privilege does not extend to the intentional use of force intended or likely to cause death.

(6) In this section "unlawful" means either tortious or expressly prohibited by criminal law or both.

939.49 Defense of property and protection against retail theft.

(1) A person is privileged to threaten or intentionally use force against another for the purpose of preventing or terminating what the person reasonably believes to be an unlawful interference with the person's property. Only such degree of force or threat thereof may intentionally be used as the actor reasonably believes is necessary to prevent or terminate the interference. It is not reasonable to intentionally use force intended or likely to cause death or great bodily harm for the sole purpose of defense of one's property.

(2) A person is privileged to defend a 3rd person's property from real or apparent unlawful interference by another under the same conditions and by the same means as those under and by which the person is privileged to defend his or her own property from real or apparent unlawful interference, provided that the person reasonably believes that the facts are such as would give the 3rd person the privilege to defend his or her own property, that his or her intervention is necessary for the protection of the 3rd person's property, and that the 3rd person whose property the person is protecting is a member of his or her immediate family or household or a person whose property the person has a legal duty to protect, or is a merchant and the actor is the merchant's employee or agent. An official or adult employee or agent of a library is privileged to defend the property of the library in the manner specified in this subsection.

(3) In this section "unlawful" means either tortious or expressly prohibited by criminal law or both.