

Kansas Concealed Carry - Syllabus

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Course Materials Provided By Instructor

Handout – Kansas Personal and Family Protection Act K.S.A. 75-7c01 et seq.

Handout – List of Other Prohibited Places, State and Federal

Handout – List of Reciprocal State and Recognized Licenses

Kansas Personal and Family Protection Act Acknowledgement of Required Documents

Targets

Course Materials Provided by Student

Any caliber Semi-automatic pistol or revolver (up to .40 caliber)

Bring a Minimum of 50 rounds of ammo for your gun. Factory Only NO RELOADS

Approved hearing protection

Approved eye protection

Note: Instructor will have a couple of guns available to borrow for this class. The guns can be used free of charge, but if the instructor provides the ammunition, you will be charged for the instructor's cost for the ammunition plus 20%. Please check the availability of the handguns prior to the date of the class.

Description:

An 8-hour course designed to instruct the student on Laws and regulations governing The Kansas Personal and Family Protection Act, which permits the carrying of concealed handguns by licensed Kansas citizens. This Act became law on July 1, 2006. The first licenses were issued in January 2007. This course will show you the laws that are applicable to carrying concealed handguns in the State of Kansas and will teach a basic handgun safety course. Successful completion of this course is required before anyone can obtain a Kansas Concealed Carry Permit. Applicants for the concealed carry license must acknowledge that the permit is being obtained for personal protection.

Goals:

To provide the student with the tools and materials needed to carry a concealed handgun lawfully with an introduction to the knowledge, skills, and attitude necessary to own and use a handgun safely.

Cost Per Person:

Public \$65.00

Evaluation:

Two tests

Basic Handgun Course Test (20 Multiple Choice/ 30 True False)

Basic Kansas Legal Questions (27 True False/15 Multiple Choice)

Course Schedule:

Hour	Topics
<p>Lesson 1 (1 Hour 15 Minutes)</p>	<p>1) INTRODUCTION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Welcome <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Introductions (Instructors/Students) ii) Distribution of CCH course materials (general information, i.e., basic firearms safety course, taught to the lowest level of experience, includes legal issues, etc.) iii) Class Schedule iv) Facilities v) Breaks vi) Cell phones, pagers, etc. vii) Other (as determined by the instructor) b) Class Safety Briefing <p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) No loaded firearms are permitted in any training area unless specifically required by the instructor. ii) No live ammunition shall be permitted in the classroom. No exceptions. This includes instructors and law enforcement. This is a safety issue. iii) Firearms shall be inspected by the instructor before qualification and remain unloaded until the instructor informs students otherwise. iv) Eye and ear protection shall be worn while on the firing range. v) Firearms used for training purposes other than qualification on a range shall be unloaded and inspected by the instructor teaching the class. vi) Students are expressly prohibited from being under the influence to any extent of alcoholic beverages or drugs. vii) No "horseplay" while in class or on the range. viii) Students will follow all commands given by the instructor. ix) When on the range, all firearms will be benched or holstered, unless told otherwise by the instructor. x) The four safety rules shall be strictly adhered to at all times. xi) 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. xii) Violations of these rules may result in your dismissal from the class. Refunds are at the discretion of the Instructor(s). xiii) Other (Local range rules, appropriate clothing,

	<p>drinks, snacks, first aid, etc.)</p> <p>c) Class Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) To qualify students to carry concealed handguns after successfully completing an 8-hour course of instruction. ii) 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. iii) To have students display knowledge and proficiency of deadly force issues by passing an approved written test. iv) To have students display proficiency with a handgun by qualifying during the course with a minimum of 18 of the 25 required rounds striking the scoring portion on an approved target. Two retries in a 24-hour period are allowed. If there is doubt then make sure you bring enough ammunition for three attempts, i.e. 75 rounds. <p>2) BASIC INTRODUCTION TO HANDGUNS, SAFE HANDLING AND STORAGE OF FIREARMS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Four Firearms Safety Rules <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Assume all firearms are loaded. ii) Never let the muzzle cover anything that you are not willing to destroy. iii) Keep your finger off the trigger until your sights are on the target. iv) 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Pistol Parts and Operations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Revolver <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Basic operation (b) Parts of a revolver (2) Semi-automatic pistol <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Basic operation (b) Parts of a semi-automatic pistol ii) Ammunition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Components of ammunition (2) Types of ammunition (3) Cartridge firing sequence (4) Using proper cartridge (5) Care and storage of ammunition c) Firearm Storage Devices <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Safety vs. Accessibility ii) Lockable boxes, cases and safes iii) Locking Devices iv) Safety vs. Accessibility v) Racks
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> vi) Barrel locks vii) Cable locks viii) Trigger locks d) Training Household Members <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) All family members should be familiar with firearms stored in the home and taught basic firearms safety. ii) 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). iii) If appropriate, visitors should be told of the presence of loaded firearms in the home and cautioned against handling an unfamiliar firearm. e) Loaded Firearms in the Home <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safety issues with family members and visitors who are not familiar with firearms when they are visiting in the home.
<p>Lesson 2 (2 Hours 15 Minutes)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3) FIREARM CARE AND MAINTENANCE Must know the importance of clean and functional firearms that will be used for self-defense. Must stress the importance of ensuring the firearm is unloaded before cleaning. Many people have been shot while cleaning firearms or with supposedly "unloaded" firearms. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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) 4) LEGAL ISSUES RELATING TO THE USE OF DEADLY FORCE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Students must know: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Kansas law requires persons who wish to carry concealed handguns for self-defense to receive training before doing so. ii) 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. iii) A license is valid for four years and then must be renewed. iv) It is the responsibility of the license holder to renew the license by submitting a renewal application. v) Kansas Personal and Family Protection Act (K.S.A. 75-7c01 et seq.), and discuss eligibility requirements. (Handout B) vi) Places where firearms are prohibited or restricted (Handout A)(list of state and federal places) vii) Criminal and civil legal consequences for violations of 1 - 6.

	<p>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 Kansas is covered in paragraph 7, below. For each crime mentioned, the elements and how a licensee might violate that law will be discussed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Murder in the First & Second degree along with Voluntary & Involuntary Manslaughter. ii) Assault and Battery (especially Domestic Battery). iii) Criminal Threat, Kidnapping & Criminal Restraint. Cover aspects that pertain to CCH holders. iv) Criminal Trespass and Disorderly Conduct. Discuss how this could affect persons with firearms in prohibited places. v) 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. vi) Brandishing a firearm under various municipal codes (not a state law violation) and how a licensee might violate these laws. vii) Civil laws impacting the use of firearms. Overview of intentional acts and negligence, including <i>Wood v. Groh</i>, (KS 2001), and insurance availability or desirability. viii) Use of force (general or deadly) in defense of person, dwelling, property, by aggressor, in making arrest – especially in light of changes made since 2010. <i>This chapter is the most crucial section of the law and legal training requirement and all instructors must be thoroughly knowledgeable of this section of the legal text.</i> The Pattern Jury Instructions for Kansas (PIK 3rd) may be utilized for aids, but need to be “fleshed out” with examples. Facts of particular cases can be used as examples. ix) Thoroughly discuss K.S.A. 75-7c10, prohibited places. Crime of carrying while intoxicated (CWI). Include discussion of prohibited premises which are posted. All other prohibited places need to be discussed. x) 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. xi) Recognition of licenses from another jurisdiction. (See Handout C. Briefly discuss this subsection. Key point: Be familiar with the laws of other states you visit.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) License holder is responsible for following laws of
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	<p>other states.</p> <p>(2) Recognition of other states' licenses by Kansas</p> <p>(3) Recognition of Kansas license in other jurisdictions</p> <p>xii) Other laws:</p> <p>(1) Laws regarding treatment of DLs and Kansas non-driver ID licenses (unlawful to deface, alter, destroy, copy, etc.). Must inform of change of address or loss or destruction within 30 days. <i>Note</i> requirement for DL address change is 10 days.</p> <p>(2) Criminal act to lie on application or any supporting documentation such as course completion certificate</p> <p>(3) Students should visit the Kansas Attorney General's CCH website at: www.ksag.org</p> <p>c) Contact with law enforcement</p> <p>i) 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."</p> <p>ii) Approaching law enforcement during volatile situations can further aggravate the situation. Do not approach officers without first getting their attention and requesting permission.</p> <p>iii) 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.</p> <p>iv) Officers are authorized to require license holders in possession of a concealed handgun and a license to temporarily surrender the handgun for the officer's safety.</p> <p><i>NOTE: 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.</i></p>
<p>Lesson 2 (1 Hour)</p>	<p>5) USE OF DEADLY FORCE – PREPAREDNESS FOR CONFRONTATIONS</p> <p>a) Modes of Awareness</p> <p>i) White - No perceived threat, completely unaware (watching TV, daydreaming, sleeping)</p> <p>ii) Yellow - Functioning in public, aware of surroundings (driving to work, shopping, conversation)</p> <p>iii) Orange - Alert, perceived specific threat or situation (someone or something grabs your attention, possible danger)</p> <p>iv) Red - Focused, reacting to actual threat (someone is</p>

	<p>actually threatening or attacking you and you are responding or are ready to respond if necessary)</p> <p>b) Visualization Techniques</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Use "what if" scenarios to prepare an appropriate reaction. ii) The way you prepare and train will be the way you respond in a high stress situation. iii) You should have a plan of action NOW. You will not likely have time to create a plan once the attacker engages you. iv) Explain the importance of developing the proper mindset for using a firearm for personal protection and facing a life-threatening encounter. v) Explain and evaluate students' state of mental awareness using the four levels of awareness. vi) Explain the importance of mental preparation and physical training for a potentially life-threatening confrontation. vii) Explain strategies and methods to enhance students' personal safety while in public. viii) Describe strategies for responding to a potentially life-threatening encounter. ix) Explain the importance of mentally preparing for the aftermath of a violent confrontation. <p>c) The Confrontation (active defensive measures)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) What is the aggressor doing? (Demeanor and actions - watch the hands, body language) (2) Can I escape safely without using deadly force? May not be required, but it is probably a good idea if possible. (3) What weapons, if any, does the aggressor possess? (Pipe, knife, gun, rock, stick?) (4) Is threatening deadly physical force justified and the best option? (5) Less lethal options (If an option – mace, stun guns, etc.) (6) Is using deadly physical force justified and the best option? (7) Do you have the opportunity to draw your handgun? (8) How close is the aggressor? (In your face vs. 5-20 feet away) (9) Can they reach your handgun? (10) After drawing, should I keep my handgun in close or extend my arms into a shooting
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	<p style="text-align: center;">position?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii) Never give up or surrender your handgun once the fight is on – it could cost you your life. iii) 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. iv) 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. v) 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. <p>d) If Deadly Physical Force has been Used</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Misconceptions (Real life vs. movies, immediate death, endless supply of bullets, etc.) ii) Did you make a plan? (What are you going to do now?) iii) Injuries to attacker, bystander and/or self (first aid?) iv) 911 – Call immediately; do not hang up. Request an ambulance if anyone is injured. v) Always Remember the Four Firearm Safety Rules. vi) Don't disturb the scene. vii) Note any evidence. viii) Arrival of the police (Secure the handgun, empty hands.) ix) 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. x) Investigation (Crime scene, confiscation of the handgun as evidence, attorney, police interviews, statements) xi) Be prepared to be detained after a deadly force incident. <p>e) After effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Common psychological reaction pattern <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Elation (2) Revulsion (3) Remorse (4) Self-Doubt (5) Acceptance ii) Common physical & psychological reactions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Adrenaline rush, excitability, sleeplessness (may last for days) (2) Depression, fatigue (may last for days)
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (3) Upsetting memories such as images or thoughts about the trauma (4) Feeling as if the trauma is happening again (flashbacks) (5) Bad dreams and nightmares (6) Anxiety or fear, feeling in danger again <p>The cumulative effect of these is sometimes referred to as Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)</p>
<p>Lesson 3 (1 Hour)</p>	<p>6) FIREARM MANIPULATION, MARKSMANSHIP AND PRACTICE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Handgun Recognition and Manipulation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Recognize the different types of handguns and their condition ii) Operate the various functions of that firearm through familiarization iii) Safely handle the firearm and basic etiquette. Students should know how to operate their handguns safely to include loading, unloading, correct ammunition and firing. iv) Stance v) Grip (two hands vs. one hand) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Using both hands (2) Using the firing hand or support hand only vi) Sight Alignment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Sight picture (2) Dominant eye (3) Sight alignment (front and rear sights, eye focused on front sight) vii) Trigger <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Trigger finger straight along the frame until on target and ready to fire (2) Steady pressure vs. anticipation (3) Breathing b) Loading and unloading <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Double Action Revolvers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Loading <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Activate the cylinder release (b) Handgun may be placed in the shooter's support hand and loaded with the firing hand (c) Swing open cylinder (d) Place rounds into cylinder (e) Close cylinder (2) Unloading <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Activate the cylinder release (b) Swing open cylinder (c) Handgun may be placed in the shooter's support hand and unloaded with the firing hand (d) Push extractor rod to the rear (e) Remove rounds/cases (f) Inspect each chamber to insure they are empty

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (g) Close cylinder ii) Semiautomatics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Loading <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Methods for inserting rounds into magazine (b) Insert magazine into magazine well and lock in place (c) Using the support hand, rack slide to the rear and release (d) De-cock (2) Unloading <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Press magazine release and remove magazine (b) Rack slide to the rear and clear chamber and allow round to fall to the ground (c) Lock slide to the rear, if possible. (d) Look and feel inside the chamber to insure round ejected (3) For safe storage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Pull slide to the rear to disengage the slide stop and release the slide (b) Pull trigger to drop hammer in full firing stroke with pistol aimed in a safe direction to prove chamber is empty. iii) Firing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Stance (2) Grip (3) Breathing (4) Aiming/sight alignment (5) Trigger press (6) Follow through (7) Recoil (8) Recovery (9) Ammunition malfunctions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Squib – underpowered (b) Misfire – doesn't go off (c) Hang fire – delayed fire iv) Selecting a handgun for self-defense <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Needs to be 100% reliable (2) Should fit the shooter's hands (3) Should be sized such that it can be carried all day; big and heavy means it will probably be left at home most days (4) Should not be of a size or caliber you are not capable of handling safely and shooting accurately (5) Should not be new or unfamiliar to you (6) Do not carry something that you have not personally shot before v) Ammunition selection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Test your carry ammunition for reliability in your defensive firearm by firing at least 200 rounds of the same ammunition you intend to carry
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (2) Hollow point defensive ammunition highly recommended <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Reduces over penetration (b) Improves potential to stop threat without repeat shots (c) Tends to fragment on impact with hard objects and not ricochet (d) Carried by law enforcement for similar reasons (e) Some firearms will not reliably feed hollow-point ammunition (3) Discuss the characteristics and stopping power of the most common handgun ammunition. Common calibers include .22, .32, .380, 9mm, .45, and .357. vi) Holsters and Carry Methods (Discuss various types of holsters and other carry methods such as purses, briefcases, fanny packs, etc.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Highly recommended you carry in a holster (2) 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 (3) 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 vii) Flashlights <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Use of flashlight in low-light situations is very useful (2) Danger! Do not put hand in front of muzzle! <p>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.</p>
<p>Lesson 4 (30 Minutes)</p>	<p>7) WRITTEN TEST</p> <p>The written test shall consist of questions using any current version of the standardized written examination approved by the Kansas Attorney General.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Prior to the conclusion of the class, instructors shall review with the student and retest on all incorrect answers until a final score of 100% is achieved. Retest(s) may be either written or verbal, group or individual. Goal is to make sure all students understand all aspects of the law and material tested. b) The instructor has the option to administer a verbal exam to any student who needs this accommodation. If a verbal exam is administered, the instructor shall make a written record of the student's answers to all questions on the standardized test.
<p>Lesson 5 - Range (1 Hour 30 Minutes)</p>	<p>8) RANGE QUALIFICATION</p> <p>25 rounds on the target. 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</p>

	<p>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?"</p> <p>a) Course of Fire:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) At 3 yards: Total rounds 5 5 rounds one-handed only No Time limit ii) At 7 yards: Total rounds 10 5 rounds, No Time limit Repeat iii) At 10 yards: Total rounds 10 5 rounds No time limit. Repeat iv) Scoring: 18 hits on scoring portion of target required to pass. <p>9) 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.</p>
Final	<p>10) ADDITIONAL MATERIALS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Handout A: FIREARMS ARE PROHIBITED OR RESTRICTED IN THE FOLLOWING PLACES, STATE AND FEDERAL b) Handout B: LICENSE HOLDER REQUIREMENTS c) Handout C: RECIPROCITY AND RECOGNITION OF LICENSES <p>NOTE: <i>The instructor and student acknowledge receipt of the handouts by completing the Acknowledgement Form and Verification of Receipt of Training Materials. The completed form is retained by the instructor.</i></p>