

MICHIGAN CONCEALED



PISTOL LICENSE

DEFENSIVE PISTOL TRAINING PROGRAMS

Developed by Owner and Instructor Steven Kinsey Utilizing the MCRGO Training Program



www.pistol-performance.com

What States have CPL reciprocity with Michigan? (Subject to Change)

Alabama (PC at age 21)				
Alaska (PC at age 21)				
Arizona (PC at age 21)				
Arkansas (PC at age 18)				
Colorado				
Delaware				
Florida				
Georgia (PC at age 21 or age 18 for Mil)				
Idaho (PC at age 18)				
Indiana (PC at age 18)				
lowa (PC at age 21)				
Kansas (PC at age 21)				
Kentucky (PC at age 21)				
Louisiana				
Maine (PC at age 21)				
Michigan				
Mississippi (PC at age 18)				
Missouri (PC at age 19 or age 18 for Mil)				
Minnesota				
Montana (PC at age 18)				

Nebraska Nevada **New Hampshire** (PC at age 18) **New Mexico** North Carolina North Dakota Ohio (PC at age 21) Oklahoma (PC at age 21 or age 18 for Mil) Pennsylvania South Carolina South Dakota (PC at age 18) **Tennessee** (PC at age 21 or age 18 for Mil) Texas (PC at age 21) Utah (PC at age 21) Vermont (PC at age 18) Virginia Washington West Virginia (PC at age 21) Wisconsin Wyoming (PC at age 21)

What is Permit-less Carry (PC)?

Permit-less carry includes constitutional carry states as well as states where an individual must meet certain qualifications, e.g., no DUIs in the last 10 years, in-order-to legally carry (Tennessee). Some states are fully unrestricted, meaning no permit is required for open or concealed carry. Michigan is a Permit-less **OPEN** carry only state.

To participate in permit-less carry, an individual must-

- Be able to possess a handgun per federal law (e.g., not a felon or an individual with a conviction of domestic abuse) and any state requirements
- Be in a place where the person has a legal right to be

What States do NOT have Michigan CPL reciprocity? (Subject to Change)

California	Connecticut	Hawaii	Illinois
Maryland	Massachusetts	New Jersey	New York
Oregon	Rhode Island	Washington DC	

What are the Michigan CPL applicant requirements?

- Be at least 21 years of age
- Be a citizen of the United States or an alien lawfully admitted into the United States
- Be a legal resident of Michigan and reside in Michigan for at least six months immediately prior to application
- Have knowledge and training in the safe use and handling of a pistol by successfully completing an appropriate pistol safety training course or class
- The applicant has a valid state-issued driver's license or personal identification card
- A CPL may not be issued to a person prohibited under federal law from possessing or transporting a firearm as determined through the federal National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS)

What are the Michigan CPL prohibited premises?

Premises does not include the parking areas of the places listed

- Schools or school property, but may carry in a vehicle while dropping off or picking up
- Day care center, child caring agency, or child placing agency
- Sports arena or stadium
- A tavern where the primary source of income is the sale of alcoholic consumed on the premises
- Church, synagogue, mosque, temple, or other place of worship, unless the presiding official or officials allow concealed weapons
- Entertainment facility that the individual knows or should know has a seating capacity of 2,500 or more
- A hospital
- A dormitory or classroom of a community college, college, or university
- A casino
- A courtroom, court office, or other space used for official court business or by judicial employees, unless the chief judge or other person designated by the chief judge has given prior approval consistent with the court's written policy

A pistol is subject to immediate seizure if the CPL holder is carrying a concealed pistol in a prohibited area. The following penalties may also be imposed-

- First offense: Civil Infraction (Trespassing), \$500 fine, CPL permit suspended 6 months
- Second offense: 90-day misdemeanor, \$1000 fine, CPL permit revoked
- Third and subsequent offenses: 4-year felony, \$5000 fine, CPL permit revoked

What are the five elements of successful self defense? (Not Legal Advice)

 Innocence- Do not be the initial aggressor. Anger issues, road rage, and revenge have no place in the concealed carry world.

- <u>Imminence</u>- Can you avoid the incident before the violence occurs and did you stop when the violence no longer exists. The window of imminence is small. Know if this window is open and know when it is closed.
- <u>Proportionality</u>- Deadly force imposed on you, can be answered with deadly force OR non-deadly force by you. Non-deadly force imposed on you, can only be answered with non-deadly force by you.
- <u>Avoidance</u>- Michigan is not a duty to retreat state (stand your ground laws apply). However, retreat should be taken if and when absolute safety can be assured. Imminence and Avoidance go hand-in-hand. Protection from death and/or serious bodily injury is a drastic difference from protection of property. They require a drastically different response.
- **<u>Reasonableness-</u>** Perfection in decision making is not required. However, your response will be judged on how a reasonable person could respond, given the same or similar circumstances.

What should you say to 911 after a shooting?

- Give your name, your physical description, and location
- Request any emergency services needed for both you and your assailant
- Say, "<u>I was the victim of a crime</u>"
- Hang up and contact an attorney. Get carry insurance!
- Be prepared to be unarmed and handcuffed by police. Follow all police commands
- Do not reach for identification unless told to do so, by the Police
- Make no statements to Police and only pertinent medical information to EMS
- Police are there to gather facts and evidence. Even Police Officers are trained to not make statements and to consult an attorney, after a shooting

Many people attend CPL training, yet do not carrying a loaded and concealed firearm. What are the absolute <u>musts</u> to be a successful concealed pistol carrier?

- Concealability
- Accessibility
- Shootability

Correct Pistol Selection

- o Micro
- \circ Macro/Pro
- Sub-Compact
- Compact
- Full Size

Ammunition Purchase

- FMJ/TMJ/Ball (Training)
- JHP (Carry)
- Grain (Weight), Velocity, Expansion, Penetration

Clothing Choices

- o Belts
- Environment
- Dark Colors
- Thicker Material
- Patterns
- o Size Up

Holster Selection

- o OWB
- o IWB
- o AIWB
- o Others

• Training Time and Type

- Dry & Live
- Untimed & Timed
- Static 60%
- o Fluid 20%
- o Dynamic 20%

• Marksmanship Confidence

- Sight Management
- Trigger Management

• Pistol Handling Confidence

- Drawing
- \circ Loading
- Reloading
- Malfunction Clearing

• Post Training Pistol Maintenance (Ready Status)

• Overall Confidence in Your Abilities