

**Special Planning Commission**

**5. 2.**

**Meeting Date:** 01/31/2013

Submitted For: Chris Anderson

By: Tina Goodroad, Community Development

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Information

Title:

FOR DISCUSSION ONLY: Discuss Acceptable Land Uses at 167th Avenue Commercial Node and Provide Feedback on Potential Shooting Range and Recycling Warehouse/Transfer at 6001 167th Ln NW

Background:

Over the past several years, the City has discussed various options to address permitted uses at the 167th Avenue/Saint Francis Boulevard retail node. The node currently experiences a high vacancy rate and concerns with property maintenance on some of the buildings have been expressed. The property is zoned B-1 General Business District, which is intended to provide a commercial area for goods and services for the surrounding neighborhoods and community on a smaller scale than the B-2 Business District.

The intent of this discussion is to introduce two proposed uses (preliminary discussion), both of which likely will necessitate an amendment to the Zoning Code, for the property located at 6001 167th Ave NW (former Bob's Supervalu) and the type of regulatory tools that would be necessary if either were to proceed. The proposed uses are:

1. Shooting range/fitness center with classroom space and a retail component.
2. Metal/Clothing Recycling Center/warehouse with a small retail component.

Notification:

As this case is for discussion purposes only, notification is not required. Notification will be provided in accordance with Minnesota Statute and Ramsey City Code for any Zoning Amendment. In addition, Staff has recommended some sort of public open house to meet with adjacent property owners if Staff is directed to begin an Ordinance Amendment Process. A public process will be important to identify potential concerns and has the benefit of open communication between user and neighbors, which may help answer questions or concerns early in the process.

Observations/Alternatives:

Proposal #1: Shooting range/fitness center:

Total Defense, a current local business in Ramsey, (14031 St. Francis Blvd) is proposing to relocate its current operation to the subject property. The current location has the same underlying zoning district as the proposed location. Total Defense currently operates a retail store, gunsmithing (repair) and provide self-defense training courses. Total Defense is proposing a similar operation with the addition of an indoor shooting range. The applicant has provided detailed information on their business, training courses and preliminary floor plan. The retail portion will serve as the primary space while the indoor shooting range and training areas will occupy about equal square footage.

The proposed use of retail and the professional self-defense courses are considered permitted uses in the B-1 General Business District. The proposed indoor shooting range is not listed as a permitted or conditional use within said district. When a use is not specifically identified within a zoning district, City Code states the use is considered prohibited and therefore, this proposed use would require an amendment to the zoning ordinance.

There are two general issues that would need to be addressed when considering a possible amendment. The first is whether to consider an indoor shooting range as 'indoor commercial recreation' or whether to identify it as a separate, specific use. The second is whether it should be considered a permitted or conditional use. If the uses in the B-1 Business District be amended, it will affect all properties zoned B-1, not just the property directly linked to

this request. The key nodes of the B-1 General Business District are Saint Francis Boulevard/Bunker Lake Boulevard, Saint Francis Boulevard/Alpine Drive, and Saint Francis Boulevard/167th Avenue. In reviewing a determination of permitted use or conditional use, Staff recommends that the Planning Commission determines if any concerns related to the use are physical, or exterior concerns or concerns with the actual operation of the business. If the concerns are in regards to the physical environment, and the Planning Commission desires additional review and reasonable standards, that a conditional use permit would be appropriate. If the Planning Commission has concerns with how the business is operated, or the quality of the user, then City licensing provisions may be more appropriate.

In review of the zoning ordinance, an indoor shooting range may fall under 'indoor commercial recreation', which is currently permitted in the B-2 Highway Business District and the E-1 and E-2 Employment Districts. Due to certain aspects associated with the use, such as transporting of firearms into and out of the facility, qualifications of owners/operators, etc, there may be some merit to identifying it specifically rather than grouping it in with 'indoor commercial recreation'.

Adding an indoor shooting range is a very specific use, while 'indoor commercial recreation' is a broader term that includes other uses such as bowling alleys, laser tag, indoor go-carts, indoor play fields, etc. As a permitted use, it would be allowed by right and could be added to the ordinance with standards. A conditional use (also with standards) is another option that allows additional review and opportunities to add reasonable conditions that would mitigate any potential issues or concerns. In addition, as a conditional use, the City has the ability to review and or revoke the permit if safety or other conditions are compromised. A final option is to add the use as an interim use, which is similar to a conditional use but with a limited term.

In reviewing these options, it is important to consider the issues and concerns that the City may want to mitigate through standards (either as a permitted or conditional use). During a recent Development Review Committee meeting, staff from several departments discussed this use and developed a short list of potential issues. Present at the meeting included representatives from the Fire and Police Departments. Broad categories of discussion topics include (but are not limited to):

- Safety/security
- Retail portion to protect against theft of guns
- Safety of employees- due to the gunsmithing portion of the operation, there are environmental and general air pollution concerns with the gun powder, etc.
- Safety of ammunition and gun powder stored on site (refilling purposes)
- Caliber limit for the range
- Controlled access to shooting range
- Requirement for use of gun case when leaving the premises

Additional information from the applicant regarding their security plan for both the retail and indoor shooting range would be necessary for review and development of appropriate standards/conditions.

- Noise-the applicant provided information on the installation of the shooting range bays and stated there is potential to hear a slight “popping” sound outside the building. Setting hours of operation can mitigate the effects on neighboring properties. Additional information related to decibel levels outside the building and at property lines would be beneficial in understanding potential noise nuisances for the adjoining residential properties.
- Parking- as this use is proposing three different functions (retail, training, range) it will be important to set parking standards to ensure adequate parking is provided for all uses.
- Outdoor storage- not permissible in the B-1 Business District, would want to continue prohibiting.
- Others may be developed with further input from staff and Commissioners.

There are several indoor shooting ranges in surrounding communities. Staff spoke with both staff from the cities of Robbinsdale and Blaine, where Bill’s Gun Shop has a similar store and indoor shooting range operation. The site in Robbinsdale is located in a shopping mall, but the shooting range component is with the basement/underground parking garage portion of the shopping center. The store has been in operation since the 1980’s with no CUP (currently zoned for commercial use). Robbinsdale staff stated that it’s a very well-run business and widely

embraced by the community with no known complaints. The business has a lot of control over accessing the range (no separate entry), has well trained staff and requires gun cases for all guns when leaving the store. The facility has bars on the retail portion of the business and you cannot see the range from the outside.

Blaine city staff reported that the use has been in Blaine since 1997 and is operating under a CUP in an I-1 district (industrial district) as an indoor commercial recreation use. The conditions do not really relate to the specific operation but to the site and building design. Blaine staff stated that there are no known issues or complaints.

Proposal #2: Metal/Clothing Recycling Center/warehouse with a small retail component:

Triangle Recycling has also expressed a desire to operate out of the same subject property. This is an existing business operating in the city of Nowthen. The business recycles clothing through a network of clothing collection boxes strategically placed throughout the state. Clothing is collected from the boxes by driver and truck and would be brought back to this site for baling and transport to end markets. The applicant has expressed an interest in expanding the recycling program to accept electronics, small metals, mattresses and plastics, which would be implemented as Phase II of its operation. This process may be subject to permitting by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) and possibly a conditional use permit through the City. Additional information from the applicant would be needed along with review and coordination with the MPCA and Anoka County to determine if either or both may be applicable.

This proposed use most closely matches warehousing, which is an allowed use in both the E-1 and E-2 Employment Districts, but not allowed in the B-1 Business District, except as potentially accessory to a primary warehouse use. The applicant, upon understanding the current zoning, did state a small retail portion could be added, however, this would not be the primary use. For this use to be more closely related to a “thrift store” or “second hand store”, and therefore be allowed as a retail use, the retail aspect should be the primary component with the warehousing being accessory.

In order for this use to be considered as proposed, either the B-1 Business District would have to be amended to allow warehousing, either as a permitted, conditional or interim use, or the site would need to be rezoned to either E-1 or E-2 Employment District. Rezoning would also likely result in a need for a comprehensive plan amendment as the site is shown as Commercial on the Future Land Use map. The property is surrounded by other commercial and residential uses and thus, rezoning to an employment district may not be preferable. The City would need to be mindful of not violating 'spot-zoning' statutes and regulations.

In reviewing these options, it is important to consider the issues and concerns that the City may want to mitigate through standards (either as a permitted or conditional use). Again, during a recent Development Review Committee meeting, staff from several departments discussed this use and developed a short list of potential discussion topics including, but not limited to:

- The proposed warehouse use may be incompatible with surrounding uses.
- Vehicle traffic generated by trucks and customer drop offs.
- Outside storage - this is fairly common with warehousing and would not be desirable in this proximity to residential areas.
- Potential for recycling of solid waste - there are potential challenges with this type of use due to proximity to residentially zoned property and may be subject to permitting by MPCA and conditional use permit through the City.
- Drop-off - potential for items left outside when “drop-offs” occur after hours.

Staff is seeking input from the Planning Commission on these two proposed uses and options to consider for various amendments. Staff has provided these options as an attempt to approach potential users for this node under the context of short term goals and uses as well as long term goals and ultimate permitted uses. If these uses are considered unacceptable, then next steps could involve a broader strategic planning process to determine the highest and best use for this property.

Action Options and Alternatives to Consider:

*Alternative #1:* Identify which proposed use is believed to be more appropriate for this commercial node and direct Staff to proceed with developing applicable zoning amendments for consideration. This option creates an opportunity re-invigorate this commercial node by allowing a new use into the area. This also provides both Staff and the Planning Commission an opportunity to development any standards that are deemed needed to ensure the health, safety and welfare of the community prior to either use being implemented.

*Alternative #2:* Determine that neither use is appropriate for this commercial node and direct Staff not to pursue any zoning amendments. This commercial node has struggled for a number of years now and if the Planning Commission is not in favor of either these uses, it may wish to direct staff to explore a broader strategic planning exercise to determine the highest and best use(s) for this property.

**Funding Source:**

Preparation of the discussion topic is being handled as part of regular Staff duties and the Professional Services account of the Planning Division (Business Unit #191).

**Staff Recommendation:**

Provide direction to staff on proposed uses and if deemed acceptable, direction on preferred regulatory tool to permit said use. In addition, the City's Economic Development Authority (EDA) has discussed this topic on a number of occasions as recently as January, 2013. General feedback from the EDA included the following:

At their regular January meeting, the EDA discussed the commercial node located at 167<sup>th</sup>Ave and Trunk Highway 47 ("Subject Node") in relation to a number of inquiries that have recently been submitted to the City.

In summary, the EDA would like to provide the City Council with the following comments:

- The long term success of the Subject Node is a priority for the EDA. Taking a look at the Subject Node from a long-term approach is very important. The EDA is interested in any such effort supporting said notion. For example, a master planning and/or comprehensive planning effort; which would involve attaining public input from surrounding neighborhoods and from property owners located within the Subject Node.
- Rezoning and/or an overlay district (to expand the use of select properties within the Subject Node) will have an effect on the remaining properties located within the Subject Node. Specifically, the EDA does not want to diminish the value and/or hinder the success of one property located in the Subject Node for the economic gain of another. The EDA recommends the City engage all property owners and surrounding neighborhoods before approving any rezoning or zoning overlay district within the Subject Node.
- The EDA understands the history of the Subject Node and it's struggle to remain economically viable. Master Planning/Comprehensive Planning efforts take time and do not guarantee success and prosperity for the Subject Node. Getting users to occupy the Subject Node will drive increased traffic and improve ascetics; and subsequently, support the overall success of the Subject Node in the short-term. Therefore, the EDA is in support of the City considering options that would allow prospect users to occupy the Subject Node (which may require zoning code amendments, overlay district, CUP, etc.). Any short-term uses allowed in this area should not undermine the long-term vision for the area.
- When considering prospect users coming before the City (gun range, daycare center and metal/clothing recycling), the EDA has concerns regarding their compatibility. The EDA recommends the City not approve conflicting uses. For example, a daycare center and a gun range.

**Committee Action:**

Based on discussion.

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Attachments

Site Location Map

Indoor Shooting Range Proposal

Background Information on Total Defense (Indoor Shooting Range Proposer)

Warehousing/Recycling Center Proposal

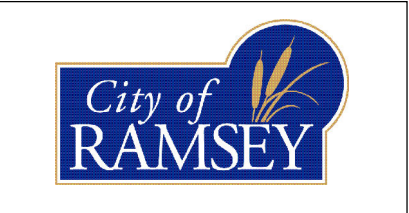
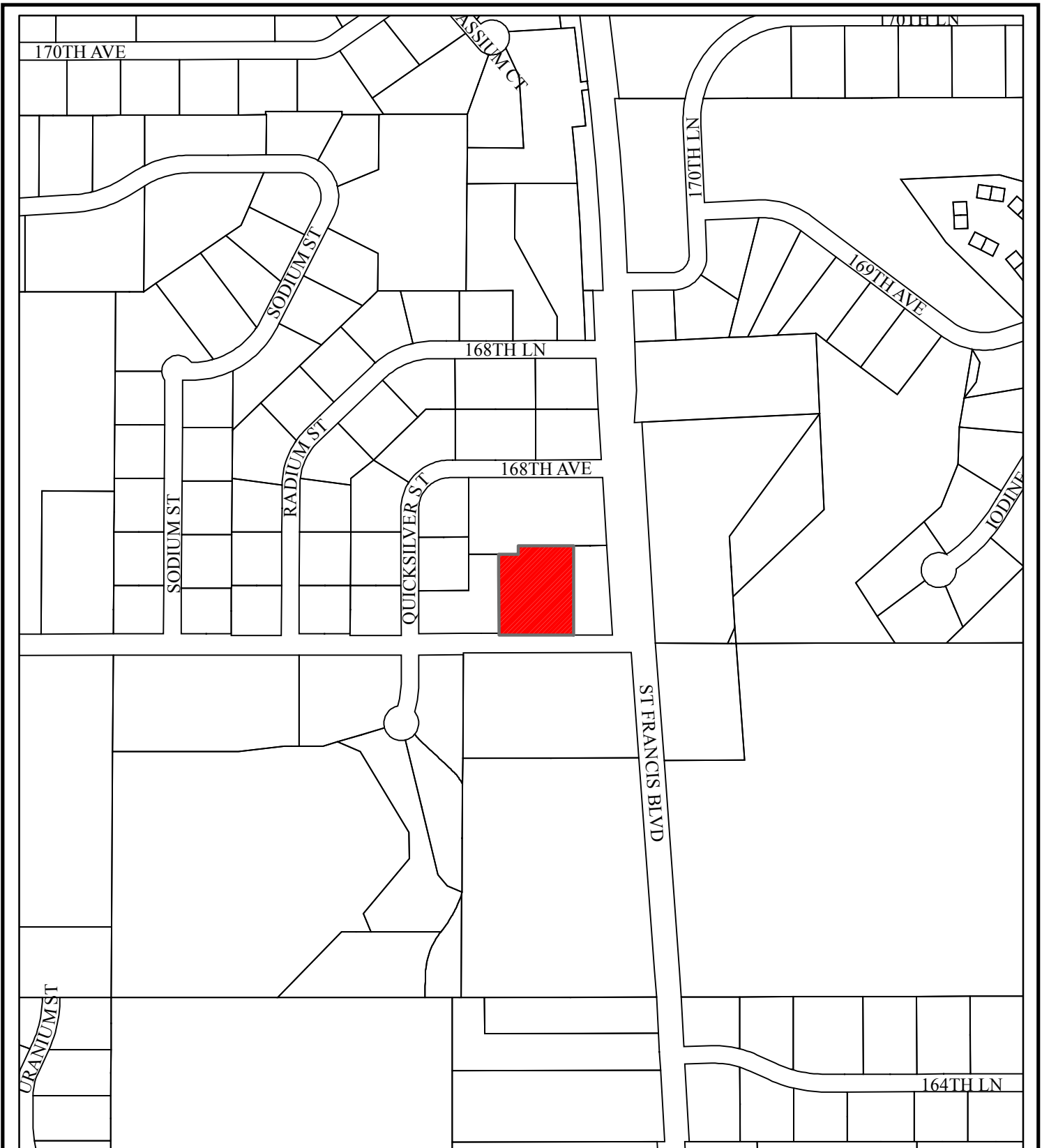
Zoning Map

2030 Future Land Use Map

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Form Review

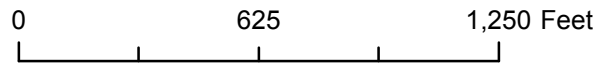
<b>Inbox</b>	<b>Reviewed By</b>	<b>Date</b>
Chris Anderson	Chris Anderson	01/24/2013 02:50 PM
Tim Gladhill	Tim Gladhill	01/25/2013 10:44 AM
Tim Gladhill	Tim Gladhill	01/25/2013 10:44 AM
Form Started By: Tina Goodroad		Started On: 01/18/2013 09:07 AM
Final Approval Date: 01/25/2013		



6001 167th Avenue NW

**Legend**

-  Site
-  Parcels



# **Total Defense, Inc.**

**14031 St Francis Blvd. NW**

**Ramsey, MN 55303**

**(763) 432-6134**

## **Bob's SuperValu Building Proposal**

**Square Footage Breakdown**

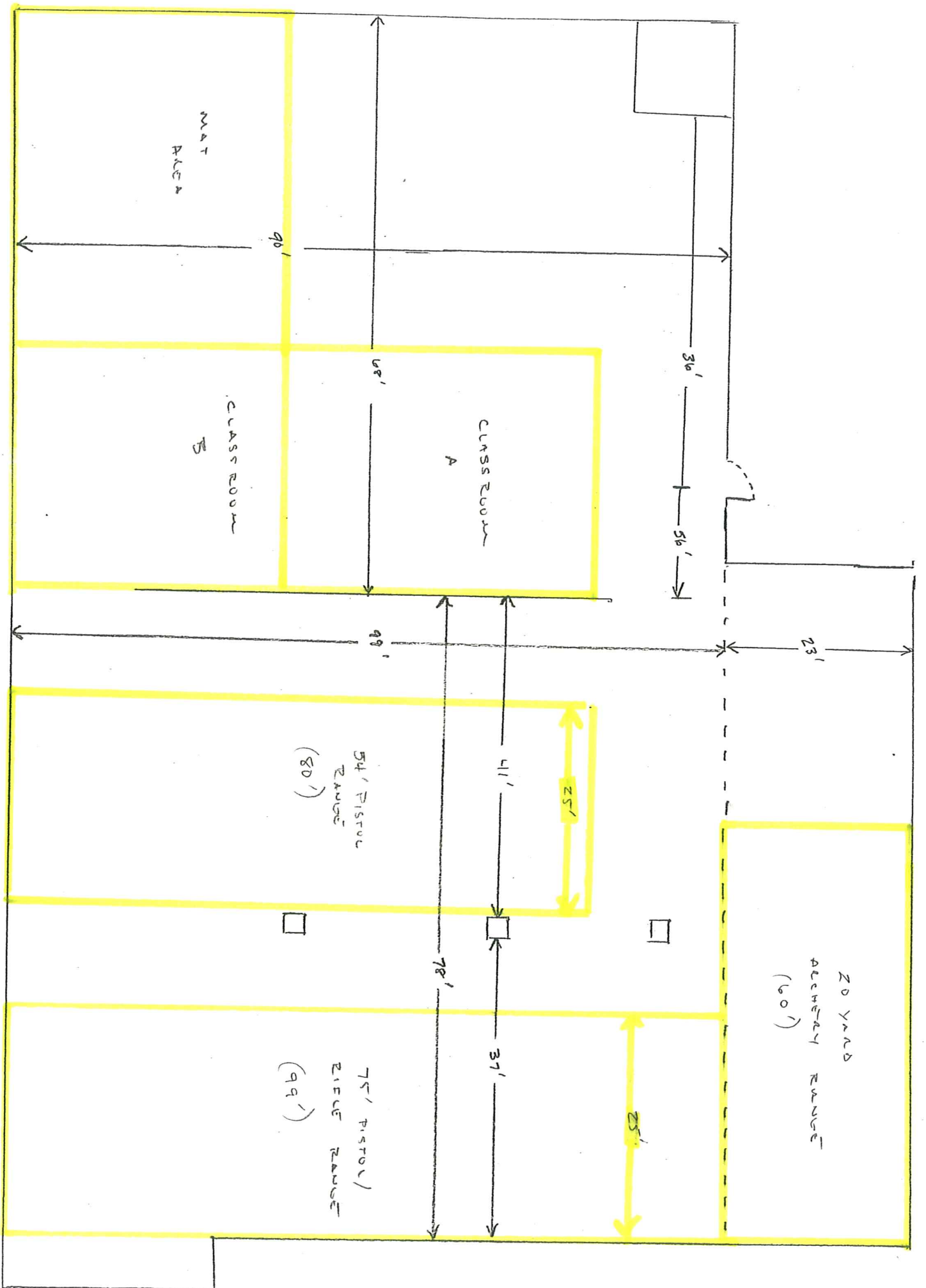
**18,300 Total Square Feet**

**Retail Floor Space = 8000 - 9000 sq. ft.**

**Indoor Shooting Range = 4500 sq. ft.**

**Indoor Archery Range = 900 sq. ft.**

**Training Areas Combined = 3000 - 4000 sq. ft.**





Service – Centered. Personal. Protection.

Total Defense offers a multi state concealed carry course for those interested in obtaining their MN permit to carry a concealed weapon. This course stresses the basics of personal defense with a firearm.

Our 4 Hour self defense training will teach you how to fight full-force against a padded mock attacker. As you learn in an adrenalized state, it creates “muscle memory” so your body will remember in a crisis situation. Other traditional self defense classes don’t offer this.

Total Defense can offer you all the latest firearms you’re looking for at a great price due to our low overhead. Once you’ve picked out that great new gun we can find you all the cool toys to go with it.

\*Your one stop shop for  
Emergency Preparedness / Bug-Out Bags (BOB),  
and all essential gear to stock your BOB.

\*Home/Disaster Preparedness Items

\*Survival Guides

\*Custom Knives

\*Woolrich/Condor/5.11 Tactical Apparel

\*Full line of holsters and leather goods

Our extremely knowledgeable and professional instructors will guide you in all your self defense needs.

**\*Conceal Carry Classes**

**\*Personal Self Defense Training**

**\*Buy/Sell/Trade/Consign New and Used Firearms**

**\*Exclusive Dealer in the Twin Cities area for various CCW / Self-Defense product lines.**

**\*Gunsmith / Dura-Coat Services**

**\*Women’s Self Defense**



## **Total Defense**

*Firearms, Gear and Training*

14031 St. Francis Blvd. NW  
Ramsey MN 55303

Phone: 763-432-6134

Website: [mntotaldefense.com](http://mntotaldefense.com)



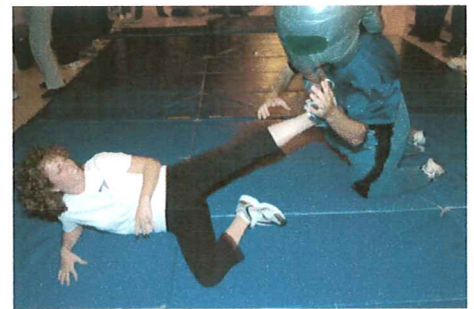
# Self Defense Classes

Service – Centered. Personal. Protection.

Our 4 Hour self defense training will teach how to fight full-force against a padded mock attacker. As you learn in an adrenalized state, it creates “muscle memory” so your body will remember in a crisis situation. Other traditional self defense classes don’t offer this.

After our class, you will be able to defend yourself against verbal and physical assaults. Regardless of sex, age, size or physical strength you can learn to effectively defend yourself.

Come in and sign up for a class today, learn these skills in a safe and supportive environment with one of our highly trained instructors.



Total Defense  
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## TRAINING PRODUCTS: QuickRange

**QuickRange is the best live fire shooting solution for you.**

For live fire training, acquisition of a new shooting range, or replacement of an existing range, QuickRange is the answer! QuickRange is a pre-engineered, modular live fire shooting range, complete with 2 shooting lanes, shooting stalls, target retrieval systems, bullet traps, lighting and HVAC. Each QuickRange module is 100% complete. All you need is a power supply and an installation pad!

### Environmentally Friendly

OSHA, NIOSH and EPA regulations for safety, noise reduction and air-quality are not only met, but exceeded in every QuickRange delivered. The HVAC system maintains negative airflow pressure to ensure that lead, smoke and airborne particulate are moved downrange, away from the shooter. It then passes through a 95 - 99.97% HEPA filter rack before it's exhausted outside the range. Lead collection for recycling is as easy as changing collection containers. QuickRange is the environmentally safe solution for range users and the environment.



### Safe

QuickRange has proven ballistic and sound dampening composites which carry an independent 3rd party certification for safety and effectiveness. We guarantee 100% containment of all properly fired rounds due to our patented layered ballistic lining. With QuickRange, you are assured a Zero SDZ (Surface Danger Zone) so placement of the range can be accomplished nearly anywhere, creating a safe shooting environment.

### Convenient

With the ability to install a QuickRange almost anywhere, with little site preparation, you can train right in your own backyard. Relying on inconvenient range locations, restricted times of operation or weather, are no longer obstacles in your training. QuickRange is the unlimited, [anytime](#), all-weather solution.

### Expandable

QuickRange exceeds today's qualification and tactical training requirements, regardless of your agency's size. The pre-engineered modular design allows expansion from 40 to 200-feet in length, and 2 to 24 or more shooting positions wide. QuickRange can be customized and configured to grow with your budget and training needs.

### Affordable

Our lease program makes QuickRange affordable. Available for federal, state and local law enforcement agencies, it allows funding to be spread out over multiple years. Now you can have the range you want, right now!

### PRISim Suite® LiveFire Trainer™

Installed within QuickRange, the PRISim Suite LiveFire Trainer allows the utilization of all PRISim Suite software in a live fire shooting range. PRISim Suite LiveFire Trainer provides the ideal environment for marksmanship, tactical decision-making and qualification training.

[More>>](#)

### Training Products

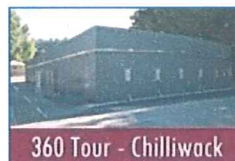
PRISim Suite®  
SVS®  
QuickRange  
M-SATS™

### Shooting Ranges

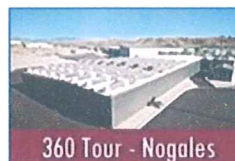
Alpha Range™  
Bullet Traps  
Shooting Stalls  
Target Retrieval Systems  
HVAC  
Building Design/Blue Prints  
Ceiling Guards  
Metal Fabrication



QuickRange Video  
Overview



360 Tour - Chilliwack



360 Tour - Nogales



360 Tour - NSWDC





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## SHOOTING RANGES: Alpha Range™



**Reduce time lines  
and save cost with  
the AIS Alpha  
Range™**

- Modular
- Flexible
- Scalable
- Versatile
- Affordable
- Ease of Installation
- Ease of Acquisition
- 100% bullet containment
- Environmentally-friendly solution
- Climate controlled
- Patented integration and assembly process



*Alpha Range™ being installed on-site*

### Shooting Ranges

QuickRange®  
Alpha Range™  
Bullet Traps  
Shooting Stalls  
Target Retrieval Systems  
HVAC  
Building Design/Blue Prints  
Ceiling Guards  
Metal Fabrication



### Alpha Range™ Features

Equipped with or without shooting stalls/booths for safety and organization of the firing line, with a fold down shooting tray allowing for shooter movement down range if desired.

Complete self-contained range with negative HVAC system pressure to ensure that no lead, smoke or air born particles get back to the shooter or exit the facility. All air moves the full length of the AR and is exhausted in front of the bullet traps through the ceiling. The air passes through a HEPA filter rack and then an exhaust fan. All air is exhausted out side the AR after being filtered through a 99.9% HEPA filter.

### Meets all Commercial and Military Range Safety Criteria:

- National Shooting Sport Foundation, Inc. "Lead Management OSHA Compliance for Indoor Shooting Ranges" CFR 29 1910.1025
- Immigration and naturalization Dept. Division of the Dept, of Justice - INS/NFU Firing Range Design Standard
- EPA
- UFC (Unified Facilities Criteria) – US Navy NEHC-TM6290-99-10
- US NIOSH "Lead Exposure and Design Considerations for Indoor Firing Range, 1975."

Exterior vertical surfaces treated with KYNAR 500 providing a 20 year limited warranty.

AR is SimReady, allowing for easy installation of a judgmental use-of-force or marksmanship simulator at a later date.

All walls, floors and ceilings in each AR are AR500 steel-lined for rifle rating to handle munitions up to and including 3300 fps or 3600 ft.lbs. of kinetic energy (up to 7.62mm with and optional 50 Cal. capability).

Ceiling plates are configured to protect down range lights from direct bullet contact from the firing line.

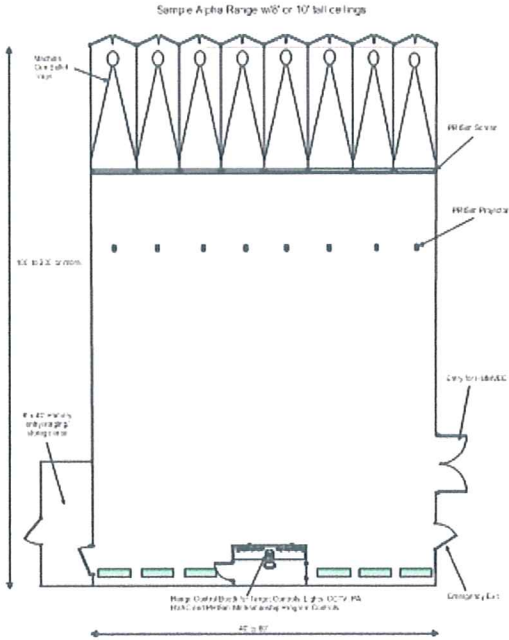
All AR's have complete lighting systems, including an outside electrical main panel and

interior sub panel, and all electrical disconnects and breakers.

All lights, target systems, accessories and HVAC system can be controlled.

Each AR comes with an appropriately rated bullet trap for the type and size of the ammunition required.

Our patented bullet trap design allows for easy collection at the rear of each module via rear access doors. The collection helical at the rear of trap will decelerate the bullet until it has lost its velocity and fall out the bottom of a funnel into a typical 5 gallon bucket. The bullet and spent lead content can be removed without coming in contact the hazardous material and then easily sealed. The Bullet Trap helical will also have a 6" exhaust port putting the trap itself under negative pressure to pull any air born particles up into the HEPA filtration system.



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## SHOOTING RANGES: Bullet Traps



SRI's vertical chamber completely traps the bullet when entering the helical forcing bullet velocity reduction. Bullets and ammunition fragments fall harmlessly through a funnel into the bullet storage container, thus eliminating tedious lead collection.

Passive in construction, there is no need for separating bullets and ammunition fragments from other materials such as rubber, water or sand. Lead collection for recycling is as easy as changing collection containers.

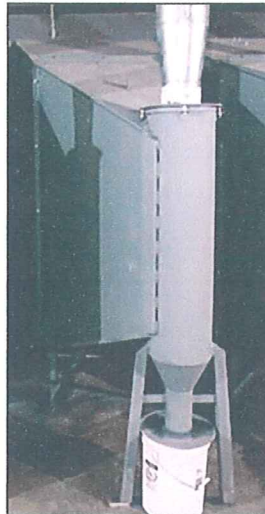
- Each trap is free standing and modular in design
- Provides superior bullet containment
- [Direct air filtration](#) exhaust hook-up
- All materials are angle designed for minimum wear
- [Low](#) installation and maintenance costs

As a bullet is fired downrange it is deflected by hardened steel panels and guided into the helical. Once the bullet has entered the helical, bullet velocity dissipates as the bullet spirals along the chamber walls until it harmlessly drops into a bullet storage container.

The SRI trap system has no moving components, which greatly reduces downtime and maintenance costs. The SRI system has eliminated the need to use sand, water or rubber materials and therefore, eliminates the tedious separation of lead from other materials and minimizes lead exposure.

EPA regulations for air filtration are addressed with this system. A direct air exhaust hook-up is offered with each trap. Thus, all airborne particles in the trap are exhausted to and collected in the air filtration system. These features minimize employees' exposure to lead contamination.

Each SRI bullet trap is free standing and modular in design. The main body of the trap is a solid welded unit and will fit through a standard 3'0" door. Assembly of extension plates occurs in the final stage of fabrication at the installation site. This will bring the trap to its full height and width.



Rearview of a P393 Bullet Trap

### Trap Dimensions

Length:	7'
Height:	7' 6" (At front)
Width:	42"
Weight:	P393 - 1505 lbs. P493 - 1860 lbs.

### Shooting Ranges

QuickRange®  
Alpha Range™  
Bullet Traps  
Shooting Stalls  
Target Retrieval Systems  
HVAC  
Building Design/Blue Prints  
Ceiling Guards  
Metal Fabrication





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## SHOOTING RANGES: Shooting Stalls



The principal element in the design and construction of every SRI product is shooting safety. Multifaceted space management engineering permits enough room for an instructor and student to shoot while keeping the focus downrange and maintaining the maximum safeguards. The innovative design of SRI stalls maximizes the number of lanes an area can facilitate, while dimension design lends to better shooter orientation, comfort and protection. The fabrication of SRI shooting stalls consist of double steel jacketed walls, sportcourt carpeting trimmed with high-tech, durable stainless steel.



*SRI stalls offer full shooter protection and fold-down shooting tray*

### Functionality

SRI has designed a large, flat fold-down shooting tray. This practical design allows ample room for firearms and ammunition reload. Individual target, retrieval motor controls and sight lights are located in each stall. A recessed stainless steel tray and target retrieval is at the shooter's fingertips. For training purposes, SRI offers an optional vertical swing-out barricade.

### Durability

Standard shooting stalls are often constructed from wood or plastic and are not able to endure the wear and tear of frequent use and ejected brass. SRI stall walls are a steel jacket covered with a high grade sport-court carpeting. This material is durable and easy to clean. All exposed edges are covered with a durable stainless steel trim. SRI stalls have years of durability, are easy to maintain and operate and give your facility a quality, high-tech look.

### Stall Dimensions

Taller than most, this height minimizes ejected brass from traveling over the top of the stall, distracting neighboring shooters. Extra width reduces surrounding muzzle blast noise. And the a wider width comfortably places the shooter's focus downrange.

#### Dimensions

**Height:** 84"  
**Width:** 53" (base width)  
**Spacing:** 42" (on center)

### Stall Protection

Maximum height and width is utilized for shooter protection. An inner steel jacket construction, filled with pea gravel, will stop and trap the point blank shot of a 44 magnum. The combination of stall dimensions and fully lined sport-court carpeting greatly reduces surrounding muzzle blast noise. The shooter is shielded from the distractions of neighboring shooters.

### Shooting Stall Placement:

From the firing line to the wall behind the shooters we recommend a minimum of 10 feet.

#### Stall Walls

**Along Top:** 47"  
**Along Bottom:** 53"

### Shooting Ranges

QuickRange®  
 Alpha Range™  
 Bullet Traps  
 Shooting Stalls  
 Target Retrieval Systems  
 HVAC  
 Building Design/Blue Prints  
 Ceiling Guards  
 Metal Fabrication





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## SHOOTING RANGES: Target Retrieval Systems



The keystone of the SRI Target Retrieval System is the simple design of durable materials.

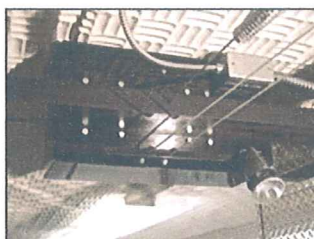
The motor retrieval system is controlled by each shooter, allowing independent operation of target distance.

The metal facings on retrieval systems take on a great deal of abuse in the line of fire. Special attention has been attributed to all metal facings which are fabricated from hardened steel and cut at less than the standard 45 degree angle iron.

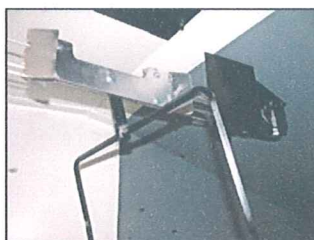
The entire system is designed and fabricated to ensure durable and continuous operation.

### All retrieval systems come complete with:

- Motor control boxes
- Retrieval ends
- Target cars
- Target hangers
- **Stainless steel cable**
- Stainless steel drive cord
- Pre-constructed wiring harnesses/switches



*Motor control box*



*Target car and hanger*

### Shooting Ranges

QuickRange®  
 Alpha Range™  
 Bullet Traps  
 Shooting Stalls  
**Target Retrieval Systems**  
 HVAC  
 Building Design/Blue Prints  
 Ceiling Guards  
 Metal Fabrication





*Comprehensive training solutions when lives are on the line*

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[TRAINING SERVICES](#)

## SHOOTING RANGES: HVAC



Shooting range air quality is a major concern when it comes to constructing an indoor range. SRI can meet all of your design needs for a full heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) system.

SRI can provide you with a complete CAD design of the recommended **air conditioning and heating** equipment selections, exhaust fans, blowers, filter racks and filters. Full duct work designs, duct sizing, dampers and **register**

selections are specified as well. Not only is our guaranteed design no additional cost to you, but final systems cost will be a fraction of the cost of other systems. SRI is your one-stop service for complete range and HVAC designs and products.



HEPA Filters



Roof Mounted HVAC and Exhaust System

### Shooting Ranges

- QuickRange®
- Alpha Range™
- Bullet Traps
- Shooting Stalls
- Target Retrieval Systems
- HVAC
- Building Design/Blue Prints
- Ceiling Guards
- Metal Fabrication



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*Comprehensive training solutions when lives are on the line*

SHOOTING RANGES

TRAINING PRODUCTS

TRAINING SERVICES

## SHOOTING RANGES: Building Design/Blue Prints



For more information about custom building design and blue prints, please [contact us](#).



*Building Design and Blue Printing*

### Shooting Ranges

- QuickRange®
- Alpha Range™
- Bullet Traps
- Shooting Stalls
- Target Retrieval Systems
- HVAC
- Building Design/Blue Prints**
- Ceiling Guards
- Metal Fabrication





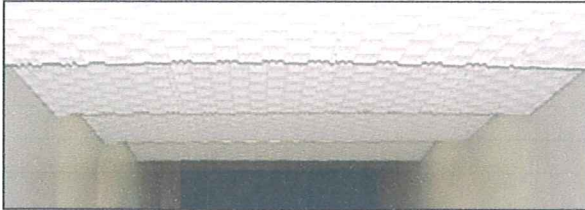
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## SHOOTING RANGES: Ceiling Guards



SRI safety Ceiling Guards are pre-fabricated with pre-punched and welded suspension brackets. CAD-designed plate spacing ensures that projectiles are directed downrange, protecting lighting and HVAC fixtures. Each SRI ceiling plate system is designed and fabricated with slip, adjustable guards to fit the building width requirements. Suspension chain and hardware is included for a fast and simple installation.



Ceiling Guards

### Shooting Ranges

- QuickRange®
- Alpha Range™
- Bullet Traps
- Shooting Stalls
- Target Retrieval Systems
- HVAC
- Building Design/Blue Prints
- Ceiling Guards**
- Metal Fabrication





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## SHOOTING RANGES: Metal Fabrication & Design



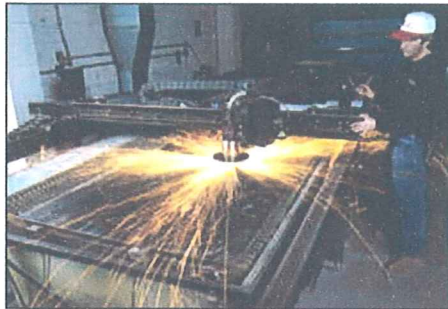
Metal Fabrication and materials are of great importance to the success of your range equipment.

With over 40 years experience in the metal fabrication field, all of SRI's metal fabrication is produced in-house. This flexibility allows us to keep track of quality control and fabrication schedules. All range components are designed and engineered with specialty metals and techniques to meet the toughest standards for range equipment durability and value.

Design of your range layout and equipment size is all completed on our in-house CAD system. Exact building measurements and fabrication is created to your specifications to ensure a proper and timely field installation. SRI has full press break and metal forming capabilities to fabricate a R493 Helical.

### Shooting Ranges

- QuickRange®
- Alpha Range™
- Bullet Traps
- Shooting Stalls
- Target Retrieval Systems
- HVAC
- Building Design/Blue Prints
- Ceiling Guards
- Metal Fabrication**



*Our in-house fully CAD operated dual table plazma cutting system*

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**Service – Centered. Personal. Protection.**

[WWW.MNTOTALDEFENSE.COM](http://WWW.MNTOTALDEFENSE.COM)

## Minnesota Basic Concealed Carry Permit Class



Version 3.0

## Introduction

Welcome to Total Defense. You have all come to this class today from various backgrounds and occupations to learn, to better prepare and defend yourself and your loved ones. Our goal is to give you the knowledge, skills and attitude required to make informed decisions about self-defense.

## Instructors

- Dan Wellman
  - Owner of Total Defense
  - Gunsmith
  - NRA certified firearms instructor
  - Certified firearms instructor for both the MN DNR and 4-H
  - Certified BAMB instructor
  - Trained in various martial arts styles
  - Competed as a semi-professional kick-boxer
  - Certified instructor and Black Belt in Tae Kwon Do
  - Has a degree in Psychology with an emphasis on Psychology of Victimization
- Kurt Ochs
  - Owner of Total Defense
  - Certified Duracoat technician
  - NRA certified firearms instructor
  - Certified Glock Armorer
- Joe Madison
  - NRA certified instructor
  - CPR and First Aid Certified
- Alex Larson-
  - Black belt in Ruku Kempo
  - Woman's self-defense instructor
- Jim Diehl-
  - Member of the National Concealed Firearms Instructors Association
  - Certified NRA pistol instructor
  - Has been teaching CCW courses since 2000
  - Earned multiple black belts
  - Martial arts instructor
  - Degree in Pistolsmithing
  - USAF Veteran

# Do You Know When You're Being Targeted?

Not becoming a victim of violent crime just got easier.

Total Defense is a leader in all-women's self-defense and CCW classes. In our intimidating and non-judgemental learning environment, we will teach you why some women are targeted by violence while empowering you to take control of your own personal safety.

Call or stop in today and begin living life free of the target.

**(763) 432-6134**

[www.Facebook.com/TotalDefenseMN](http://www.Facebook.com/TotalDefenseMN)  
<http://www.mntotaldefense.com>

14031 St Francis Blvd NW  
Ramsey, Minnesota 55303



## **Legal Responsibilities**

- Discuss Law Handouts
  - Current Conceal Carry Law
  - Historical Conceal Carry Law
  - Laws Related to Firearms and Use of Force

## **Least Intrusive Method**

- Terminal Thinking
- Scenarios
  - Super America
  - St. Cloud

## **Basic Pistol**

- Safety briefing
- Pistol knowledge and safe gun handling
- Revolver and automatics knowledge and use
- Major components
- Operating a revolver/automatic
- Loading and unloading
- Ammunition
  - Minimum adequate caliber .38cal and 9mm
  - +P, +P+, Magnums
  - Cartridge types
  - Premium defensive ammunition
  - Testing ammunition
  - Ammo life, rotation
- Cartridge malfunctions
- Cleaning/disassembly
- Storing your firearms
- Shooting positions
- Aiming, breath control, trigger control, and follow-through
- Focus on front sight
- Consistency
- Natural point of aim (NPA)

## **Clearing Malfunctions- Immediate Action Drills**

- T.I.R.A.
- Cut your losses drill
- Tactical reload

## **Selecting a Handgun for Self-Defense**

- Fit
- Functional reliability (make, quality, imports)
- Caliber, recoil, and controllability
- New vs. used
- Revolvers vs. semi-automatics
- Modifications to firearms grips, enhancements, sights, trigger pull
- Magazine safety- When the magazine is removed it prevents the firearm from firing.
- Concealment

## **Accessories**

- Speed loaders, spare magazines
- Sights, laser, night sights
- Accessories
- Flashlight
- Cell phone

## **Holsters**

- Retention of weapon in and out of holster
- Different holster types
- Holster do's and don'ts

## **Mental preparation**

- Mindset
- Never give up, The will to prevail

## **Making yourself and your home safer**

- Self, command presence, "What if....." Gaming
- Grounds and landscaping (less attractive to intruders)
- Exterior of home
- Emergency plan for responding to a possible break-in
- Call the Police/911

## **Confronting an intruder or assailant**

- Defensive confrontations
- Controlling the encounter
- Psychological reactions
- Physiological reactions (loss of fine motor skills, tunnel vision, tachypsychia)
- Train for stress (at the range and at home during practice)
- Shoot to stop the threat

## **The use of deadly force in self-defense**

- Reasonable person standard
- Least intrusive method
- Non-willing participant
- Use of reasonable force
- Use of deadly force
- Ability of an attacker (are they actually capable of causing death or serious injury)
- The J.A.M Principle (are you in Jeopardy, do they have the Ability, and Means)
- Innocent victim of an attack
- Duty to retreat
- Brandishing
- Cessation of threat

## **Defensive Accuracy**

- Firearm- Tool of last resort
- Balance speed with accuracy- Shoot as fast as possible while staying on target
- Aim for center of mass

## **Interacting with the Police**

You may at some point have to deal with the police while you are carrying your handgun. Remember police are very cautious when it comes to people with guns. Think of their safety as well as your own.

- Move slowly and cautiously- Tell the officer what you are going to do before you do it
- Always keep your hands in the officer's site (he fears what he can't see just like you do)
- Inform him/her that you have a CCW and are carrying a handgun and where it is
- Follow the commands you are given-
  - He may ask you to hand over your handgun, DO IT, it is for their safety as well as yours. When you DO pull your gun out to give to him/her, move very slowly and carefully. Use two fingers to grip the gun and DO NOT TOUCH THE TRIGGER!
- If you are pulled over, keep your hands on the wheel and inform the officer that you have a CCW and are carrying/not carrying a weapon. Let them tell you what to do from there.

- **YOU ARE NOT A COP!!** Do not attempt to “Help” the police. Let them do their jobs.

## **Non-Violent Dispute Resolution**

### **L.E.A.P.S.**

To remember the five techniques to diffuse a situation: Listen, Empathize, Ask, Paraphrase, Summarize.

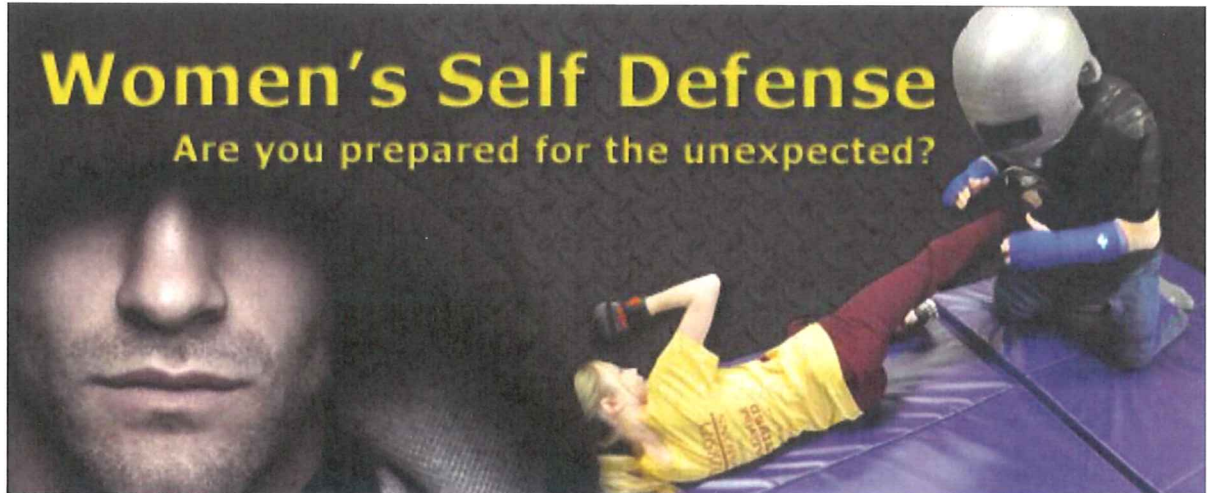
1. Listen- In a conflict, we become very self-centered. We want to talk and force our point of view on the other person. If we listen rather than argue, much of the heat will go out of the situation.
2. Empathize- put yourself in the other person’s shoes. See things from their point of view. Be sure to empathize aloud so the other person can hear you doing it.
3. Ask- question the other person about specific facts. Remember the five W’s (Who, What, When, Where, and Why). Asking questions builds rapport and solicits input from the other person rather than pushing your perspective on them.
4. Paraphrase- Put the other person’s meaning in to your own words and feed it back to them (actively listen). This means that you understand their point of view and giving them a chance to agree with something you have said. You have to listen to them and make an effort to understand their perspective.
5. Summarize- when we summarize, we move towards conclusion. Our tone and words should be shaped with decisiveness and authority without being condescending or demanding. Use the word “We” not “I” or “YOU”.

### **Verbal Judo**

- Make someone do what you need them to do by showing them how it benefits them.
- Show them the consequences of their actions both positive and negative.
- Become their pal. Look out for their interests.

### **Alternative Uses of Force**

- Unarmed defensive techniques
- Less-Lethal devices
  - OC (Kimber Guardian, Sabre Defense), Taser, Stun Gun, Baton.



## **Total Defense | Women's Self Defense**

**Gain the confidence in knowing that you can defend yourself.**

Experience the immediate transformation when you gain the confidence of knowing you can defend yourself in life threatening situations. Our woman's self defense course utilizes an improvised martial arts program designed to cater to women's strengths while minimizing weaknesses. Our instructor Dan Wellman is an accomplished martial artist; a black belt and certified instructor of Tae Kwon Do. He also has a master's degree in clinical psychology and incorporates his knowledge of predatorial behavior and victimization scenarios into your training.

**We are available six days a week for training call 763-432-6134 availability and scheduling.**

MN Permit Honored In:

Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming

MN Permit Not Honored:

California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Guam, Hawaii, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, New York City, Oregon, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Virgin Islands, Washington, West Virginia

Right Denied:

American Samoa, Illinois, N. Mariana Islands

# Handgun Basics

## Four Universal Safety Rules

1. **All** firearms are **always** loaded!
2. **Never** let the muzzle cover anything 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 beyond!

# Revolvers

## Single Action Only (SAO)

*Hammer must be cocked prior to every shot.*



## Double Action/Single Action (DA/SA)

*Hammer can be cocked prior to first shot or squeeze the trigger to fire first shot with a longer trigger pull.*



Double Action Only (DAO)  
*Internal hammer- Long trigger pull*



## Semi-Auto Pistols

Single Action  
*Hammer must be cocked prior to FIRST shot only.*



Double Action/Single Action (DA/SA)

*Hammer can be cocked prior to first shot or squeeze the trigger to fire first shot with a longer trigger pull.*



Striker Fired Platform/ Safe Action Pistol

*A pistol that uses an internal striker mechanism.*



# Common Pistol Malfunctions

- Double Feed- A double feed happens when two rounds try to enter the chamber of a semi-automatic at the same time.
- Stove Pipe- After the bullet is fired the casing fails to eject fully and gets stuck in the action causing a jam.
- Failure To Feed- This is when a round fails to feed into the breach. Most common cause is bent feed lips on magazine.

## Ammunition



.22LR

.25ACP

.32ACP

.380ACP

.9mm

.357SIG

.38 Special

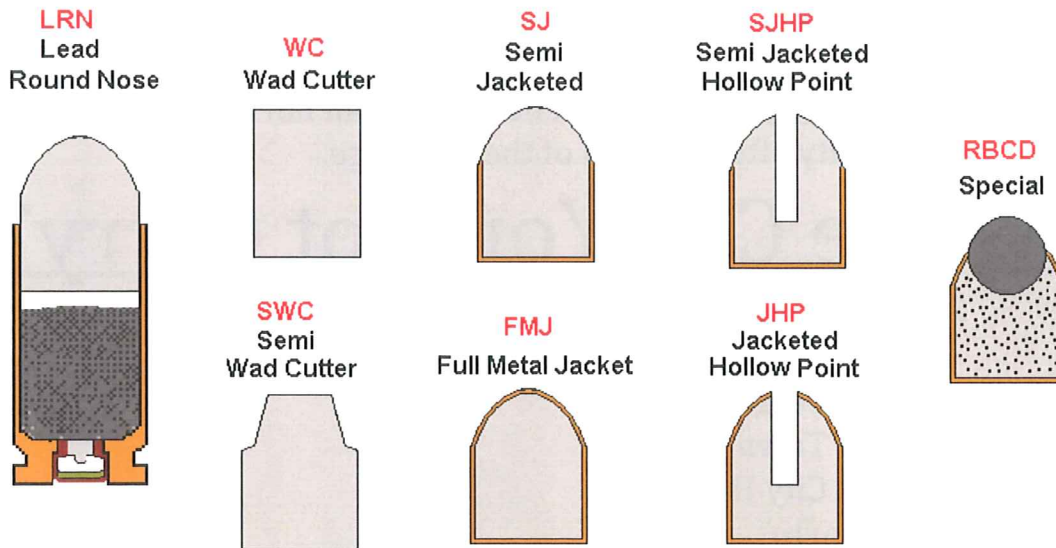
.357 Magnum

.40 S&W

.45ACP

5.56 NATO

# Bullet Types



## Ammo Care and Storage

- Store in a cool, dry area.
- Never mix ammunition.
- Store firearms and ammo separately
- Practice at least once a year with your personal protection ammo.
- Replace your personal protection ammo annually.
- Use the correct ammo for what you are doing. (Federal Guard Dog/HST)

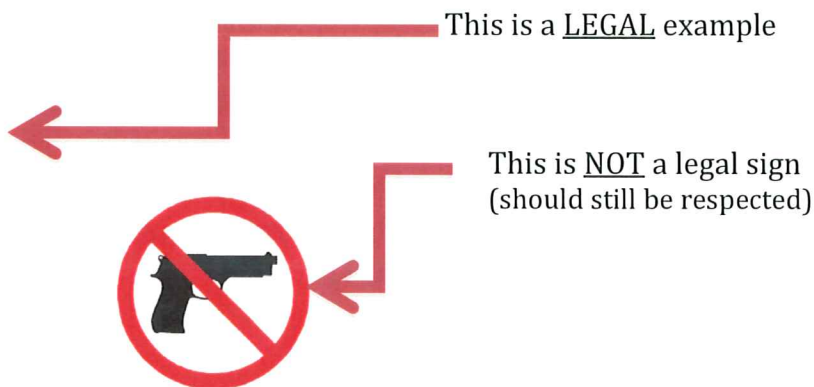
# Ammunition Malfunctions

- Misfire- A failure of the cartridge to fire after the primer has been struck by the firing pin.
- Hang Fire- A delay in the ignition of the cartridge after the primer has been struck by the firing pin.
- Squib Load- Development of less than normal pressure or velocity after ignition of the cartridge.

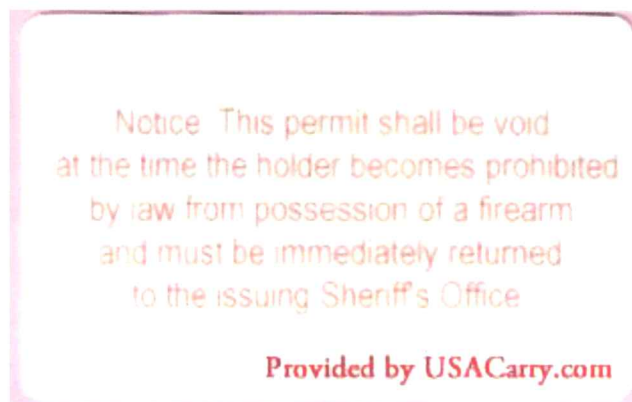
# Where Can You Not Carry?

- Government Buildings (State & Federal)
  - Courthouses
  - Post Office
  - Town Hall
  - City Hall
- Airports
  - You can legally travel with firearms in checked baggage. (Check with airlines as many have different rules)
- Licensed Daycare Centers
  - While children are present
- Public and or Private Schools
  - Not only the school but all its property/land
- Anyplace both Public or Private that's POSTED
  - It does not have to be posted if they ask you to leave

RON'S COFFEE  
BANS GUNS IN  
THESE  
PREMISES



# Example Minnesota Permit



## Things you need to bring to your LOCAL Sheriff

- Completed Application (DO NOT sign until told to)
- Up to \$100.00 (Cash for faster processing)
- Completed Course Certificate
- Photocopy of State issued ID or Passport

# Why Keep Only Half Your Money?



**Other Stores Will Give You Only 50-Cents On The Dollar  
For Your Used Firearms**

**We're Here To Change That**

**Now you can get up to 90% of your firearm's value.  
Ask us how today.**

**(763) 432-6134**

**14031 St Francis Blvd NW  
Ramsey, Minnesota 55303**



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\*Firearms subject to current market values

# Current Conceal Carry Law

S.F. No. 2259, 2nd Engrossment - 84th Legislative Session (2005-2006)  
Posted on May 16, 2005

- 1.1 A bill for an act
- 1.2 relating to public safety; reenacting the Minnesota
- 1.3 Citizens' Personal Protection Act of 2003 with certain
- 1.4 amendments; recognizing the inherent right of
- 1.5 law-abiding citizens to self-protection through the
- 1.6 lawful use of self-defense; providing a system under
- 1.7 which responsible, competent adults can exercise their
- 1.8 right to self-protection by authorizing them to obtain
- 1.9 a permit to carry a pistol; providing criminal
- 1.10 penalties; amending Minnesota Statutes 2004, sections
- 1.11 609.66, subdivision 1d; 624.714, subdivisions 1b, 2,
- 1.12 2a, 3, 8, 12, 17, as reenacted, by adding a
- 1.13 subdivision.
- 1.14 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF  
MINNESOTA:
- 1.15 Section 1. [REENACTMENT OF PERSONAL PROTECTION ACT.]
- 1.16 Laws 2003, chapter 28, articles 2 and 3, are reenacted
- 1.17 effective retroactively and without interruption from April 28,
- 1.18 2003.
- 1.19 [EFFECTIVE DATE.] This section is effective the day
- 1.20 following final enactment.
- 1.21 Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 609.66,
- 1.22 subdivision 1d, is amended to read:
- 1.23 Subd. 1d. [POSSESSION ON SCHOOL PROPERTY; PENALTY.] (a)
- 1.24 Except as provided under paragraphs (c) and (e), whoever
- 1.25 possesses, stores, or keeps a dangerous weapon or uses or
- 1.26 brandishes a replica firearm or a BB gun while knowingly on
- 1.27 school property is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced to
- 1.28 imprisonment for not more than two years or to payment of a fine
- 1.29 of not more than \$5,000, or both.
- 2.1 (b) whoever possesses, stores, or keeps a replica firearm
- 2.2 or a BB gun on school property is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.
- 2.3 (c) Notwithstanding paragraph (a) or (b), it is a

2.4 misdemeanor for a person authorized to carry a firearm under the  
2.5 provisions of a permit or otherwise to carry a firearm on or  
2.6 about the person's clothes or person in a location the person  
2.7 knows is school property. Notwithstanding section 609.531, a  
2.8 firearm carried in violation of this paragraph is not subject to  
2.9 forfeiture.

2.10 (d) As used in this subdivision:

2.11 (1) "BB gun" means a device that fires or ejects a shot  
2.12 measuring .18 of an inch or less in diameter;

2.13 (2) "dangerous weapon" has the meaning given it in section  
2.14 609.02, subdivision 6;

2.15 (3) "replica firearm" has the meaning given it in section  
2.16 609.713; and

2.17 (4) "school property" means:

2.18 (i) a public or private elementary, middle, or secondary  
2.19 school building and its improved grounds, whether leased or  
2.20 owned by the school;

2.21 (ii) a child care center licensed under chapter 245A during  
2.22 the period children are present and participating in a child  
2.23 care program;

2.24 (iii) the area within a school bus when that bus is being  
2.25 used by a school to transport one or more elementary, middle, or  
2.26 secondary school students to and from school-related activities,  
2.27 including curricular, cocurricular, noncurricular,  
2.28 extracurricular, and supplementary activities; and

2.29 (iv) that portion of a building or facility under the  
2.30 temporary, exclusive control of a public or private school, a  
2.31 school district, or an association of such entities where  
2.32 conspicuous signs are prominently posted at each entrance that  
2.33 give actual notice to persons of the school-related use.

2.34 (e) this subdivision does not apply to:

2.35 (1) active licensed peace officers,;

2.36 (2) military personnel, or students participating in  
3.1 military training, who are on-duty, performing official duties;

3.2 (2) (3) persons authorized to carry a pistol under section  
3.3 624.714 while in a motor vehicle or outside of a motor vehicle  
3.4 to directly place a firearm in, or retrieve it from, the trunk  
3.5 or rear area of the vehicle;

3.6 (3) (4) persons who keep or store in a motor vehicle

3.7 pistols in accordance with section 624.714 or 624.715 or other  
3.8 firearms in accordance with section 97B.045;  
3.9 (4) (5) firearm safety or marksmanship courses or  
3.10 activities conducted on school property;  
3.11 (5) (6) possession of dangerous weapons, BB guns, or  
3.12 replica firearms by a ceremonial color guard;  
3.13 (6) (7) a gun or knife show held on school property;  
3.14 (7) (8) possession of dangerous weapons, BB guns, or  
3.15 replica firearms with written permission of the principal or  
3.16 other person having general control and supervision of the  
3.17 school or the director of a child care center; or  
3.18 (8) (9) persons who are on unimproved property owned or  
3.19 leased by a child care center, school, or school district unless  
3.20 the person knows that a student is currently present on the land  
3.21 for a school-related activity.  
3.22 (f) Notwithstanding section 471.634, a school district or  
3.23 other entity composed exclusively of school districts may not  
3.24 regulate firearms, ammunition, or their respective components,  
3.25 when possessed or carried by nonstudents or nonemployees, in a  
3.26 manner that is inconsistent with this subdivision.  
3.27 [EFFECTIVE DATE.] This section is effective the day  
3.28 following final enactment.  
3.29 Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 624.714,  
3.30 subdivision 1b, is amended to read:  
3.31 Subd. 1b. [DISPLAY OF PERMIT; PENALTY.] (a) The holder of  
3.32 a permit to carry must have the permit card and a driver's  
3.33 license, state identification card, or other government-issued  
3.34 photo identification in immediate possession at all times when  
3.35 carrying a pistol and must display the permit card and  
3.36 identification document upon lawful demand by a peace officer,  
4.1 as defined in section 626.84, subdivision 1. A violation of  
4.2 this paragraph is a petty misdemeanor. The fine for a first  
4.3 offense must not exceed \$25. Notwithstanding section 609.531, a  
4.4 firearm carried in violation of this paragraph is not subject to  
4.5 forfeiture.  
4.6 (b) A citation issued for violating paragraph (a) must be  
4.7 dismissed if the person demonstrates, in court or in the office  
4.8 of the arresting officer, that the person was authorized to  
4.9 carry the pistol at the time of the alleged violation.

4.10 (c) Upon the request of a peace officer, a permit holder  
4.11 must write a sample signature in the officer's presence to aid  
4.12 in verifying the person's identity.

4.13 (d) Upon the request of a peace officer, a permit holder  
4.14 shall disclose to the officer whether or not the permit holder  
4.15 is currently carrying a firearm.

4.16 Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 624.714,  
4.17 subdivision 2, is amended to read:

4.18 Subd. 2. [WHERE APPLICATION MADE; AUTHORITY TO ISSUE  
4.19 PERMIT; CRITERIA; SCOPE.] (a) Applications by Minnesota  
4.20 residents for permits to carry shall be made to the county  
4.21 sheriff where the applicant resides. Nonresidents, as defined  
4.22 in section 171.01, subdivision 42, may apply to any sheriff.

4.23 (b) Unless a sheriff denies a permit under the exception  
4.24 set forth in subdivision 6, paragraph (a), clause (3), a sheriff  
4.25 must issue a permit to an applicant if the person:

4.26 (1) has training in the safe use of a pistol;  
4.27 (2) is at least 21 years old and a citizen or a permanent  
4.28 resident of the United States;  
4.29 (3) completes an application for a permit;  
4.30 (4) is not prohibited from possessing a firearm under the  
4.31 following sections:

4.32 (i) 518B.01, subdivision 14;  
4.33 (ii) 609.224, subdivision 3;  
4.34 (iii) 609.2242, subdivision 3;  
4.35 (iv) 609.749, subdivision 8;  
4.36 (v) 624.713;  
5.1 (vi) 624.719;  
5.2 (vii) 629.715, subdivision 2; or  
5.3 (viii) 629.72, subdivision 2; or  
5.4 (ix) any federal law; and  
5.5 (5) is not listed in the criminal gang investigative data  
5.6 system under section 299C.091.

5.7 (c) A permit to carry a pistol issued or recognized under  
5.8 this section is a state permit and is effective throughout the  
5.9 state.

5.10 (d) A sheriff may contract with a police chief to process  
5.11 permit applications under this section. If a sheriff contracts  
5.12 with a police chief, the sheriff remains the issuing authority

5.13 and the police chief acts as the sheriff's agent. If a sheriff  
5.14 contracts with a police chief, all of the provisions of this  
5.15 section will apply.

5.16 [EFFECTIVE DATE.] This section is effective the day  
5.17 following final enactment.

5.18 Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 624.714,  
5.19 subdivision 2a, is amended to read:

5.20 Subd. 2a. [TRAINING IN THE SAFE USE OF A PISTOL.] (a) An  
5.21 applicant must present evidence that the applicant received  
5.22 training in the safe use of a pistol within one year of the date  
5.23 of an original or renewal application. Training may be  
5.24 demonstrated by:

5.25 (1) employment as a peace officer in the state of Minnesota  
5.26 within the past year; or

5.27 (2) completion of a firearms safety or training course  
5.28 providing basic training in the safe use of a pistol and  
5.29 conducted by a certified instructor.

5.30 (b) Basic training must include:

5.31 (1) instruction in the fundamentals of pistol use;  
5.32 (2) successful completion of an actual shooting  
5.33 qualification exercise; and

5.34 (3) instruction in the fundamental legal aspects of pistol  
5.35 possession, carry, and use, including self-defense and the  
5.36 restrictions on the use of deadly force.

6.1 (c) The certified instructor must issue a certificate to a  
6.2 person who has completed a firearms safety or training course  
6.3 described in paragraph (b). The certificate must be signed by  
6.4 the instructor and attest that the person attended and completed  
6.5 the course.

6.6 (d) A person qualifies as a certified instructor if the  
6.7 person is certified as a firearms instructor within the past  
6.8 five years by:

6.9 (1) the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, Training and  
6.10 Development Section;

6.11 (2) the Minnesota Association of Law Enforcement Firearms  
6.12 Instructors;

6.13 (3) the National Rifle Association;

6.14 (4) the American Association of Certified Firearms  
6.15 Instructors;

6.16 (5) the Peace Officer Standards and Training Board of this  
6.17 state or a similar agency of another state that certifies  
6.18 firearms instructors; or  
6.19 (6) the Department of Public Safety of this state or a  
6.20 similar agency of another state that certifies firearms  
6.21 instructors an organization or government entity that has been  
6.22 approved by the Department of Public Safety in accordance with  
6.23 the department's standards.  
6.24 (d) (e) A sheriff must accept the training described in  
6.25 this subdivision as meeting the requirement in subdivision 2,  
6.26 paragraph (b), for training in the safe use of a pistol. A  
6.27 sheriff may also accept other satisfactory evidence of training  
6.28 in the safe use of a pistol.  
6.29 [EFFECTIVE DATE.] This section is effective the day  
6.30 following final enactment, except for the changes made in  
6.31 paragraph (d), which are effective October 1, 2005.  
6.32 Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 624.714,  
6.33 subdivision 3, is amended to read:  
6.34 Subd. 3. [FORM AND CONTENTS OF APPLICATION.] (a)  
6.35 Applications for permits to carry must be an official,  
6.36 standardized application form, adopted under section 624.7151,  
7.1 and must set forth in writing only the following information:  
7.2 (1) the applicant's name, residence, telephone number, if  
7.3 any, and driver's license number or state identification card  
7.4 number;  
7.5 (2) the applicant's sex, date of birth, height, weight, and  
7.6 color of eyes and hair, and distinguishing physical  
7.7 characteristics, if any;  
7.8 (3) the township or statutory city or home rule charter  
7.9 city, and county, of all states of residence Minnesota  
7.10 residences of the applicant in the last ten five years, though  
7.11 not including specific addresses;  
7.12 (4) the township or city, county, and state of all  
7.13 non-Minnesota residences of the applicant in the last five  
7.14 years, though not including specific addresses;  
7.15 (5) a statement that the applicant authorizes the release  
7.16 to the sheriff of commitment information about the applicant  
7.17 maintained by the commissioner of human services or any similar  
7.18 agency or department of another state where the applicant has

7.19 resided, to the extent that the information relates to the  
7.20 applicant's eligibility to possess a firearm; and  
7.21 (5) (6) a statement by the applicant that, to the best of  
7.22 the applicant's knowledge and belief, the applicant is not  
7.23 prohibited by law from possessing a firearm.  
7.24 (b) The statement under paragraph (a), clause (4) (5), must  
7.25 comply with any applicable requirements of Code of Federal  
7.26 Regulations, title 42, sections 2.31 to 2.35, with respect to  
7.27 consent to disclosure of alcohol or drug abuse patient records.  
7.28 (c) An applicant must submit to the sheriff an application  
7.29 packet consisting only of the following items:  
7.30 (1) a completed application form, signed and dated by the  
7.31 applicant;  
7.32 (2) an accurate photocopy of a the certificate, affidavit,  
7.33 or other document described in subdivision 2a, paragraph (c),  
7.34 that is submitted as the applicant's evidence of training in the  
7.35 safe use of a pistol; and  
7.36 (3) an accurate photocopy of the applicant's current  
8.1 driver's license, state identification card, or the photo page  
8.2 of the applicant's passport.  
8.3 (d) In addition to the other application materials, a  
8.4 person who is otherwise ineligible for a permit due to a  
8.5 criminal conviction but who has obtained a pardon or  
expungement  
8.6 setting aside the conviction, sealing the conviction, or  
8.7 otherwise restoring applicable rights, must submit a copy of the  
8.8 relevant order.  
8.9 (e) Applications must be submitted in person.  
8.10 (f) The sheriff may charge a new application processing fee  
8.11 in an amount not to exceed the actual and reasonable direct cost  
8.12 of processing the application or \$100, whichever is less. Of  
8.13 this amount, \$10 must be submitted to the commissioner and  
8.14 deposited into the general fund.  
8.15 (g) This subdivision prescribes the complete and exclusive  
8.16 set of items an applicant is required to submit in order to  
8.17 apply for a new or renewal permit to carry. The applicant must  
8.18 not be asked or required to submit, voluntarily or  
8.19 involuntarily, any information, fees, or documentation beyond  
8.20 that specifically required by this subdivision. This paragraph

8.21 does not apply to alternate training evidence accepted by the  
8.22 sheriff under subdivision 2a, paragraph (d).

8.23 (h) Forms for new and renewal applications must be  
8.24 available at all sheriffs' offices and the commissioner must  
8.25 make the forms available on the Internet.

8.26 (i) Application forms must clearly display a notice that a  
8.27 permit, if granted, is void and must be immediately returned to  
8.28 the sheriff if the permit holder is or becomes prohibited by law  
8.29 from possessing a firearm. The notice must list the applicable  
8.30 state criminal offenses and civil categories that prohibit a  
8.31 person from possessing a firearm.

8.32 (j) Upon receipt of an application packet and any required  
8.33 fee, the sheriff must provide a signed receipt indicating the  
8.34 date of submission.

8.35 [EFFECTIVE DATE.] This section is effective the day  
8.36 following final enactment.

9.1 Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 624.714,  
9.2 subdivision 8, is amended to read:

9.3 Subd. 8. [PERMIT TO CARRY VOIDED.] (a) The permit to carry  
9.4 is void and must be revoked at the time that the holder becomes  
9.5 prohibited by law from possessing a firearm, in which event the  
9.6 holder must return the permit card to the issuing sheriff within  
9.7 five business days after the holder knows or should know that  
9.8 the holder is a prohibited person. If a permit is revoked the  
9.9 sheriff has knowledge that a permit is void under this  
9.10 subdivision paragraph, the sheriff must give notice to the  
9.11 permit holder in writing in the same manner as a denial.  
9.12 Failure of the holder to return the permit within the five days  
9.13 is a gross misdemeanor unless the court finds that the  
9.14 circumstances or the physical or mental condition of the permit  
9.15 holder prevented the holder from complying with the return  
9.16 requirement.

9.17 (b) When a permit holder is convicted of an offense that  
9.18 prohibits the permit holder from possessing a firearm, the court  
9.19 must revoke the permit and, if it is available, take possession  
9.20 of it the permit, if it is available, and send it to the issuing  
9.21 sheriff.

9.22 (c) The sheriff of the county where the application was  
9.23 submitted, or of the county of the permit holder's current

9.24 residence, may file a petition with the district court therein,  
9.25 for an order revoking a permit to carry on the grounds set forth  
9.26 in subdivision 6, paragraph (a), clause (3). An order shall be  
9.27 issued only if the sheriff meets the burden of proof and  
9.28 criteria set forth in subdivision 12. If the court denies the  
9.29 petition, the court must award the permit holder reasonable  
9.30 costs and expenses, including attorney fees.

9.31 (d) A permit revocation must be promptly reported to the  
9.32 issuing sheriff.

9.33 [EFFECTIVE DATE.] This section is effective the day  
9.34 following final enactment.

9.35 Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 624.714,  
9.36 subdivision 12, is amended to read:

10.1 Subd. 12. [HEARING UPON DENIAL OR REVOCATION.] (a) Any  
10.2 person aggrieved by denial or revocation of a permit to carry  
10.3 may appeal by petition to the district court having jurisdiction  
10.4 over the county or municipality where the application was  
10.5 submitted. The petition must list the sheriff as the  
10.6 respondent. The district court must hold a hearing at the  
10.7 earliest practicable date and in any event no later than 60 days  
10.8 following the filing of the petition for review. The court may  
10.9 not grant or deny any relief before the completion of the  
10.10 hearing. The record of the hearing must be sealed. The matter  
10.11 must be heard de novo without a jury.

10.12 (b) The court must issue written findings of fact and  
10.13 conclusions of law regarding the issues submitted by the  
10.14 parties. The court must issue its writ of mandamus directing  
10.15 that the permit be issued and order other appropriate relief  
10.16 unless the sheriff establishes by clear and convincing evidence:

10.17 (1) that the applicant is disqualified under the criteria  
10.18 described in subdivision 2, paragraph (b); or  
10.19 (2) that there exists a substantial likelihood that the  
10.20 applicant is a danger to self or the public if authorized to  
10.21 carry a pistol under a permit. Incidents of alleged criminal  
10.22 misconduct that are not investigated and documented, and  
10.23 incidents for which the applicant was charged and acquitted,  
may

10.24 not be considered.

10.25 (c) If an applicant is denied a permit on the grounds that

10.26 the applicant is listed in the criminal gang investigative data  
10.27 system under section 299C.091, the person may challenge the  
10.28 denial, after disclosure under court supervision of the reason  
10.29 for that listing, based on grounds that the person:  
10.30 (1) was erroneously identified as a person in the data  
10.31 system;  
10.32 (2) was improperly included in the data system according to  
10.33 the criteria outlined in section 299C.091, subdivision 2,  
10.34 paragraph (b); or  
10.35 (3) has demonstrably withdrawn from the activities and  
10.36 associations that led to inclusion in the data system.

11.1 (d) If the court grants a petition brought under paragraph  
11.2 (a), the court must award the applicant or permit holder  
11.3 reasonable costs and expenses including attorney fees.

11.4 Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 624.714,  
11.5 subdivision 17, as reenacted by section 1, is amended to read:  
11.6 Subd. 17. [POSTING; TRESPASS.] (a) A person carrying a  
11.7 firearm on or about his or her person or clothes under a permit  
11.8 or otherwise who remains at a private establishment knowing  
that  
11.9 the operator of the establishment or its agent has made a  
11.10 reasonable request that firearms not be brought into the  
11.11 establishment may be ordered to leave the premises. A person  
11.12 who fails to leave when so requested is guilty of a petty  
11.13 misdemeanor. The fine for a first offense must not exceed \$25.  
11.14 Notwithstanding section 609.531, a firearm carried in violation  
11.15 of this subdivision is not subject to forfeiture.

11.16 (b) As used in this subdivision, the terms in this  
11.17 paragraph have the meanings given.

11.18 (1) "Reasonable request" means a request made under the  
11.19 following circumstances:  
11.20 (i) the requester has prominently posted a conspicuous sign  
11.21 at every entrance to the establishment containing the following  
11.22 language: "(INDICATE IDENTITY OF OPERATOR) BANS GUNS IN  
THESE  
11.23 PREMISES."; and or  
11.24 (ii) the requester or its the requester's agent personally  
11.25 informs the person of the posted request that guns are  
11.26 prohibited in the premises and demands compliance.

11.27 (2) "Prominently" means readily visible and within four  
11.28 feet laterally of the entrance with the bottom of the sign at a  
11.29 height of four to six feet above the floor.

11.30 (3) "Conspicuous" means lettering in black arial typeface  
11.31 at least 1-1/2 inches in height against a bright contrasting  
11.32 background that is at least 187 square inches in area.

11.33 (4) "Private establishment" means a building, structure, or  
11.34 portion thereof that is owned, leased, controlled, or operated  
11.35 by a nongovernmental entity for a nongovernmental purpose.

11.36 (c) The owner or operator of a private establishment may  
12.1 not prohibit the lawful carry or possession of firearms in a  
12.2 parking facility or parking area.

12.3 (d) This subdivision does not apply to private residences.  
12.4 The lawful possessor of a private residence may prohibit  
12.5 firearms, and provide notice thereof, in any lawful manner.

12.6 (e) A landlord may not restrict the lawful carry or  
12.7 possession of firearms by tenants or their guests.

12.8 (f) Notwithstanding any inconsistent provisions in section  
12.9 609.605, this subdivision sets forth the exclusive criteria to  
12.10 notify a permit holder when otherwise lawful firearm possession  
12.11 is not allowed in a private establishment and sets forth the  
12.12 exclusive penalty for such activity.

12.13 (g) This subdivision does not apply to:  
12.14 (1) an on-duty active licensed peace officer; or  
12.15 (2) a security guard acting in the course and scope of  
12.16 employment.

12.17 [EFFECTIVE DATE.] This section is effective the day  
12.18 following final enactment.

12.19 Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 624.714, is  
12.20 amended by adding a subdivision to read:

12.21 Subd. 24. [PREDATORY OFFENDERS.] Except when acting  
under  
12.22 the authority of other law, it is a misdemeanor for a person  
12.23 required to register by section 243.166 to carry a pistol  
12.24 whether or not the carrier possesses a permit to carry issued  
12.25 under this section. If an action prohibited by this subdivision  
12.26 is also a violation of another law, the violation may be  
12.27 prosecuted under either law.

12.28 Sec. 11. [ADOPTION OF STANDARDS.]

12.29 By October 1, 2005, the Department of Public Safety shall  
12.30 adopt and publish minimum standards that organizations and  
12.31 government entities must meet to certify individuals as  
12.32 certified firearms instructors under Minnesota Statutes, section  
12.33 624.714, subdivision 2a, paragraph (d).  
12.34 [EFFECTIVE DATE.] This section is effective the day  
12.35 following final enactment

## **2012 Minnesota Statutes**

624.714 CARRYING OF WEAPONS WITHOUT PERMIT; PENALTIES.  
Subdivision 1.

[Repealed, 2003 c 28 art 2 s 35; 2005 c 83 s 1]  
Subd. 1a. Permit required; penalty.

A person, other than a peace officer, as defined in section 626.84, subdivision 1, who carries, holds, or possesses a pistol in a motor vehicle, snowmobile, or boat, or on or about the person's clothes or the person, or otherwise in possession or control in a public place, as defined in section 624.7181, subdivision 1, paragraph (c), without first having obtained a permit to carry the pistol is guilty of a gross misdemeanor. A person who is convicted a second or subsequent time is guilty of a felony.

Subd. 1b. Display of permit; penalty.

(a) The holder of a permit to carry must have the permit card and a driver's license, state identification card, or other government-issued photo identification in immediate possession at all times when carrying a pistol and must display the permit card and identification document upon lawful demand by a peace officer, as defined in section 626.84, subdivision 1. A violation of this paragraph is a petty misdemeanor. The fine for a first offense must not exceed \$25. Notwithstanding section 609.531, a firearm carried in violation of this paragraph is not subject to forfeiture.

(b) A citation issued for violating paragraph (a) must be dismissed if the person demonstrates, in court or in the office of the arresting officer,

that the person was authorized to carry the pistol at the time of the alleged violation.

(c) Upon the request of a peace officer, a permit holder must write a sample signature in the officer's presence to aid in verifying the person's identity.

(d) Upon the request of a peace officer, a permit holder shall disclose to the officer whether or not the permit holder is currently carrying a firearm.

Subd. 2. Where application made; authority to issue permit; criteria; scope.

(a) Applications by Minnesota residents for permits to carry shall be made to the county sheriff where the applicant resides. Nonresidents, as defined in section 171.01, subdivision 42, may apply to any sheriff.

(b) Unless a sheriff denies a permit under the exception set forth in subdivision 6, paragraph (a), clause (3), a sheriff must issue a permit to an applicant if the person:

(1) has training in the safe use of a pistol;

(2) is at least 21 years old and a citizen or a permanent resident of the United States;

(3) completes an application for a permit;

(4) is not prohibited from possessing a firearm under the following sections:

(i) 518B.01, subdivision 14;

(ii) 609.224, subdivision 3;

(iii) 609.2242, subdivision 3;

(iv) 609.749, subdivision 8;

(v) 624.713;

(vi) 624.719;

(vii) 629.715, subdivision 2;

(viii) 629.72, subdivision 2; or

(ix) any federal law; and

(5) is not listed in the criminal gang investigative data system under section 299C.091.

(c) A permit to carry a pistol issued or recognized under this section is a state permit and is effective throughout the state.

(d) A sheriff may contract with a police chief to process permit applications under this section. If a sheriff contracts with a police chief, the sheriff remains the issuing authority and the police chief acts as the sheriff's agent. If a sheriff contracts with a police chief, all of the provisions of this section will apply.

Subd. 2a. Training in the safe use of a pistol.

(a) An applicant must present evidence that the applicant received training in the safe use of a pistol within one year of the date of an original or renewal application. Training may be demonstrated by:

(1) employment as a peace officer in the state of Minnesota within the past year; or

(2) completion of a firearms safety or training course providing basic training in the safe use of a pistol and conducted by a certified instructor.

(b) Basic training must include:

(1) instruction in the fundamentals of pistol use;

(2) successful completion of an actual shooting qualification exercise;  
and

(3) instruction in the fundamental legal aspects of pistol possession, carry, and use, including self-defense and the restrictions on the use of deadly force.

(c) The certified instructor must issue a certificate to a person who has completed a firearms safety or training course described in paragraph (b). The certificate must be signed by the instructor and attest that the person attended and completed the course.

(d) A person qualifies as a certified instructor if the person is certified as a firearms instructor within the past five years by an organization or government entity that has been approved by the Department of Public Safety in accordance with the department's standards.

(e) A sheriff must accept the training described in this subdivision as meeting the requirement in subdivision 2, paragraph (b), for training in the safe use of a pistol. A sheriff may also accept other satisfactory evidence of training in the safe use of a pistol.

Subd. 3. Form and contents of application.

(a) Applications for permits to carry must be an official, standardized application form, adopted under section 624.7151, and must set forth in writing only the following information:

(1) the applicant's name, residence, telephone number, if any, and driver's license number or state identification card number;

(2) the applicant's sex, date of birth, height, weight, and color of eyes and hair, and distinguishing physical characteristics, if any;

(3) the township or statutory city or home rule charter city, and county, of all Minnesota residences of the applicant in the last five years, though not including specific addresses;

(4) the township or city, county, and state of all non-Minnesota residences of the applicant in the last five years, though not including specific addresses;

(5) a statement that the applicant authorizes the release to the sheriff of commitment information about the applicant maintained by the commissioner of human services or any similar agency or department of another state where the applicant has resided, to the extent that the information relates to the applicant's eligibility to possess a firearm; and

(6) a statement by the applicant that, to the best of the applicant's knowledge and belief, the applicant is not prohibited by law from possessing a firearm.

(b) The statement under paragraph (a), clause (5), must comply with any applicable requirements of Code of Federal Regulations, title 42, sections 2.31 to 2.35, with respect to consent to disclosure of alcohol or drug abuse patient records.

(c) An applicant must submit to the sheriff an application packet consisting only of the following items:

(1) a completed application form, signed and dated by the applicant;

(2) an accurate photocopy of the certificate described in subdivision 2a, paragraph (c), that is submitted as the applicant's evidence of training in the safe use of a pistol; and

(3) an accurate photocopy of the applicant's current driver's license, state identification card, or the photo page of the applicant's passport.

(d) In addition to the other application materials, a person who is otherwise ineligible for a permit due to a criminal conviction but who has obtained a pardon or expungement setting aside the conviction, sealing the conviction, or otherwise restoring applicable rights, must submit a copy of the relevant order.

(e) Applications must be submitted in person.

(f) The sheriff may charge a new application processing fee in an amount not to exceed the actual and reasonable direct cost of processing the application or \$100, whichever is less. Of this amount, \$10 must be submitted to the commissioner and deposited into the general fund.

(g) This subdivision prescribes the complete and exclusive set of items an applicant is required to submit in order to apply for a new or renewal permit to carry. The applicant must not be asked or required to submit, voluntarily or involuntarily, any information, fees, or documentation beyond that specifically required by this subdivision. This paragraph does not apply to alternate training evidence accepted by the sheriff under subdivision 2a, paragraph (d).

(h) Forms for new and renewal applications must be available at all sheriffs' offices and the commissioner must make the forms available on the Internet.

(i) Application forms must clearly display a notice that a permit, if granted, is void and must be immediately returned to the sheriff if the permit holder is or becomes prohibited by law from possessing a firearm. The notice must list the applicable state criminal offenses and civil categories that prohibit a person from possessing a firearm.

(j) Upon receipt of an application packet and any required fee, the sheriff must provide a signed receipt indicating the date of submission.  
Subd. 4. Investigation.

(a) The sheriff must check, by means of electronic data transfer, criminal records, histories, and warrant information on each applicant through the Minnesota Crime Information System and the National Instant Criminal Background Check System. The sheriff shall also make a reasonable effort to check other available and relevant federal, state, or local record-keeping systems. The sheriff must obtain commitment information from the commissioner of human services as provided in section 245.041 or, if the information is reasonably available, as provided by a similar statute from another state.

(b) When an application for a permit is filed under this section, the sheriff must notify the chief of police, if any, of the municipality where the applicant resides. The police chief may provide the sheriff with any information relevant to the issuance of the permit.

(c) The sheriff must conduct a background check by means of electronic data transfer on a permit holder through the Minnesota Crime Information System and the National Instant Criminal Background Check System at least yearly to ensure continuing eligibility. The sheriff may also conduct additional background checks by means of electronic data transfer on a permit holder at any time during the period that a permit is in effect.

Subd. 5.

[Repealed, 2003 c 28 art 2 s 35; 2005 c 83 s 1]

Subd. 6. Granting and denial of permits.

(a) The sheriff must, within 30 days after the date of receipt of the application packet described in subdivision 3:

(1) issue the permit to carry;

(2) deny the application for a permit to carry solely on the grounds that the applicant failed to qualify under the criteria described in subdivision 2, paragraph (b); or

(3) deny the application on the grounds that there exists a substantial likelihood that the applicant is a danger to self or the public if authorized to carry a pistol under a permit.

(b) Failure of the sheriff to notify the applicant of the denial of the application within 30 days after the date of receipt of the application packet constitutes issuance of the permit to carry and the sheriff must promptly fulfill the requirements under paragraph (c). To deny the application, the sheriff must provide the applicant with written notification and the specific factual basis justifying the denial under paragraph (a), clause (2) or (3), including the source of the factual basis. The sheriff must inform the applicant of the applicant's right to submit, within 20 business days, any additional documentation relating to the

propriety of the denial. Upon receiving any additional documentation, the sheriff must reconsider the denial and inform the applicant within 15 business days of the result of the reconsideration. Any denial after reconsideration must be in the same form and substance as the original denial and must specifically address any continued deficiencies in light of the additional documentation submitted by the applicant. The applicant must be informed of the right to seek de novo review of the denial as provided in subdivision 12.

(c) Upon issuing a permit to carry, the sheriff must provide a laminated permit card to the applicant by first class mail unless personal delivery has been made. Within five business days, the sheriff must submit the information specified in subdivision 7, paragraph (a), to the commissioner for inclusion solely in the database required under subdivision 15, paragraph (a). The sheriff must transmit the information in a manner and format prescribed by the commissioner.

(d) Within five business days of learning that a permit to carry has been suspended or revoked, the sheriff must submit information to the commissioner regarding the suspension or revocation for inclusion solely in the databases required or permitted under subdivision 15.

(e) Notwithstanding paragraphs (a) and (b), the sheriff may suspend the application process if a charge is pending against the applicant that, if resulting in conviction, will prohibit the applicant from possessing a firearm.

Subd. 7. Permit card contents; expiration; renewal.

(a) Permits to carry must be on an official, standardized permit card adopted by the commissioner, containing only the name, residence, and driver's license number or state identification card number of the permit holder, if any.

(b) The permit card must also identify the issuing sheriff and state the expiration date of the permit. The permit card must clearly display a notice that a permit, if granted, is void and must be immediately returned to the sheriff if the permit holder becomes prohibited by law from possessing a firearm.

(c) A permit to carry a pistol issued under this section expires five years after the date of issue. It may be renewed in the same manner and under the same criteria which the original permit was obtained, subject to the following procedures:

(1) no earlier than 90 days prior to the expiration date on the permit, the permit holder may renew the permit by submitting to the appropriate sheriff the application packet described in subdivision 3 and a renewal processing fee not to exceed the actual and reasonable direct cost of processing the application or \$75, whichever is less. Of this amount, \$5 must be submitted to the commissioner and deposited into the general fund. The sheriff must process the renewal application in accordance with subdivisions 4 and 6; and

(2) a permit holder who submits a renewal application packet after the expiration date of the permit, but within 30 days after expiration, may renew the permit as provided in clause (1) by paying an additional late fee of \$10.

(d) The renewal permit is effective beginning on the expiration date of the prior permit to carry.

Subd. 7a. Change of address; loss or destruction of permit.

(a) Within 30 days after changing permanent address, or within 30 days of having lost or destroyed the permit card, the permit holder must notify the issuing sheriff of the change, loss, or destruction. Failure to provide notification as required by this subdivision is a petty misdemeanor. The fine for a first offense must not exceed \$25. Notwithstanding section 609.531, a firearm carried in violation of this paragraph is not subject to forfeiture.

(b) After notice is given under paragraph (a), a permit holder may obtain a replacement permit card by paying \$10 to the sheriff. The request for a replacement permit card must be made on an official, standardized application adopted for this purpose under section 624.7151, and, except in the case of an address change, must include a notarized statement that the permit card has been lost or destroyed.

Subd. 8. Permit to carry voided.

(a) The permit to carry is void at the time that the holder becomes prohibited by law from possessing a firearm, in which event the holder must return the permit card to the issuing sheriff within five business days after the holder knows or should know that the holder is a prohibited person. If the sheriff has knowledge that a permit is void under this paragraph, the sheriff must give notice to the permit holder in writing in the same manner as a denial. Failure of the holder to return the permit within the five days is a gross misdemeanor unless the court finds that the circumstances or the physical or mental condition of the permit holder prevented the holder from complying with the return requirement.

(b) When a permit holder is convicted of an offense that prohibits the permit holder from possessing a firearm, the court must take possession of the permit, if it is available, and send it to the issuing sheriff.

(c) The sheriff of the county where the application was submitted, or of the county of the permit holder's current residence, may file a petition with the district court therein, for an order revoking a permit to carry on the grounds set forth in subdivision 6, paragraph (a), clause (3). An order shall be issued only if the sheriff meets the burden of proof and criteria set forth in subdivision 12. If the court denies the petition, the court must award the permit holder reasonable costs and expenses, including attorney fees.

(d) A permit revocation must be promptly reported to the issuing sheriff.

Subd. 8a. Prosecutor's duty.

Whenever a person is charged with an offense that would, upon conviction, prohibit the person from possessing a firearm, the prosecuting attorney must ascertain whether the person is a permit holder under this section. If the person is a permit holder, the prosecutor must notify the issuing sheriff that the person has been charged with a prohibiting offense. The prosecutor must also notify the sheriff of the final disposition of the case.

Subd. 9. Carrying pistols about one's premises or for purposes of repair, target practice.

A permit to carry is not required of a person:

(1) to keep or carry about the person's place of business, dwelling house, premises or on land possessed by the person a pistol;

(2) to carry a pistol from a place of purchase to the person's dwelling house or place of business, or from the person's dwelling house or place of business to or from a place where repairing is done, to have the pistol repaired;

(3) to carry a pistol between the person's dwelling house and place of business;

(4) to carry a pistol in the woods or fields or upon the waters of this state for the purpose of hunting or of target shooting in a safe area; or

(5) to transport a pistol in a motor vehicle, snowmobile or boat if the pistol is unloaded, contained in a closed and fastened case, gunbox, or securely tied package.

Subd. 10.False representations.

A person who gives or causes to be given any false material information in applying for a permit to carry, knowing or having reason to know the information is false, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

Subd. 11.No limit on number of pistols.

A person shall not be restricted as to the number of pistols the person may carry.

Subd. 11a.Emergency issuance of permits.

A sheriff may immediately issue an emergency permit to a person if the sheriff determines that the person is in an emergency situation that may constitute an immediate risk to the safety of the person or someone residing in the person's household. A person seeking an emergency permit must complete an application form and must sign an affidavit describing the emergency situation. An emergency permit applicant does not need to provide evidence of training. An emergency permit is valid for 30 days, may not be renewed, and may be revoked without a hearing. No fee may be charged for an emergency permit. An emergency

permit holder may seek a regular permit under subdivision 3 and is subject to the other applicable provisions of this section.

Subd. 12. Hearing upon denial or revocation.

(a) Any person aggrieved by denial or revocation of a permit to carry may appeal by petition to the district court having jurisdiction over the county or municipality where the application was submitted. The petition must list the sheriff as the respondent. The district court must hold a hearing at the earliest practicable date and in any event no later than 60 days following the filing of the petition for review. The court may not grant or deny any relief before the completion of the hearing. The record of the hearing must be sealed. The matter must be heard de novo without a jury.

(b) The court must issue written findings of fact and conclusions of law regarding the issues submitted by the parties. The court must issue its writ of mandamus directing that the permit be issued and order other appropriate relief unless the sheriff establishes by clear and convincing evidence:

(1) that the applicant is disqualified under the criteria described in subdivision 2, paragraph (b); or

(2) that there exists a substantial likelihood that the applicant is a danger to self or the public if authorized to carry a pistol under a permit. Incidents of alleged criminal misconduct that are not investigated and documented may not be considered.

(c) If an applicant is denied a permit on the grounds that the applicant is listed in the criminal gang investigative data system under section 299C.091, the person may challenge the denial, after disclosure under court supervision of the reason for that listing, based on grounds that the person:

(1) was erroneously identified as a person in the data system;

(2) was improperly included in the data system according to the criteria outlined in section 299C.091, subdivision 2, paragraph (b); or

(3) has demonstrably withdrawn from the activities and associations that led to inclusion in the data system.

(d) If the court grants a petition brought under paragraph (a), the court must award the applicant or permit holder reasonable costs and expenses including attorney fees.

Subd. 12a.Suspension as condition of release.

The district court may order suspension of the application process for a permit or suspend the permit of a permit holder as a condition of release pursuant to the same criteria as the surrender of firearms under section 629.715. A permit suspension must be promptly reported to the issuing sheriff. If the permit holder has an out-of-state permit recognized under subdivision 16, the court must promptly report the suspension to the commissioner for inclusion solely in the database under subdivision 15, paragraph (a).

Subd. 13.Exemptions; adult correctional facility officers.

A permit to carry a pistol is not required of any officer of a state adult correctional facility when on guard duty or otherwise engaged in an assigned duty.

Subd. 14.Records.

(a) A sheriff must not maintain records or data collected, made, or held under this section concerning any applicant or permit holder that are not necessary under this section to support a permit that is outstanding or eligible for renewal under subdivision 7, paragraph (b).

Notwithstanding section 138.163, sheriffs must completely purge all files and databases by March 1 of each year to delete all information collected under this section concerning all persons who are no longer current permit holders or currently eligible to renew their permit.

(b) Paragraph (a) does not apply to records or data concerning an applicant or permit holder who has had a permit denied or revoked under the criteria established in subdivision 2, paragraph (b), clause (1), or subdivision 6, paragraph (a), clause (3), for a period of six years from the date of the denial or revocation.

Subd. 15.Commissioner; contracts; database.

(a) The commissioner must maintain an automated database of persons authorized to carry pistols under this section that is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week, only to law enforcement agencies, including prosecutors carrying out their duties under subdivision 8a, to verify the validity of a permit.

(b) The commissioner may maintain a separate automated database of denied applications for permits to carry and of revoked permits that is available only to sheriffs performing their duties under this section containing the date of, the statutory basis for, and the initiating agency for any permit application denied or permit revoked for a period of six years from the date of the denial or revocation.

(c) The commissioner may contract with one or more vendors to implement the commissioner's duties under this section.

Subd. 16. Recognition of permits from other states.

(a) The commissioner must annually establish and publish a list of other states that have laws governing the issuance of permits to carry weapons that are not substantially similar to this section. The list must be available on the Internet. A person holding a carry permit from a state not on the list may use the license or permit in this state subject to the rights, privileges, and requirements of this section.

(b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), no license or permit from another state is valid in this state if the holder is or becomes prohibited by law from possessing a firearm.

(c) Any sheriff or police chief may file a petition under subdivision 12 seeking an order suspending or revoking an out-of-state permit holder's authority to carry a pistol in this state on the grounds set forth in subdivision 6, paragraph (a), clause (3). An order shall only be issued if the petitioner meets the burden of proof and criteria set forth in subdivision 12. If the court denies the petition, the court must award the permit holder reasonable costs and expenses including attorney fees. The petition may be filed in any county in the state where a person holding a license or permit from another state can be found.

(d) The commissioner must, when necessary, execute reciprocity agreements regarding carry permits with jurisdictions whose carry permits are recognized under paragraph (a).

Subd. 17. Posting; trespass.

(a) A person carrying a firearm on or about his or her person or clothes under a permit or otherwise who remains at a private establishment knowing that the operator of the establishment or its agent has made a reasonable request that firearms not be brought into the establishment may be ordered to leave the premises. A person who fails to leave when so requested is guilty of a petty misdemeanor. The fine for a first offense must not exceed \$25. Notwithstanding section 609.531, a firearm carried in violation of this subdivision is not subject to forfeiture.

(b) As used in this subdivision, the terms in this paragraph have the meanings given.

(1) "Reasonable request" means a request made under the following circumstances:

(i) the requester has prominently posted a conspicuous sign at every entrance to the establishment containing the following language:

"(INDICATE IDENTITY OF OPERATOR) BANS GUNS IN THESE PREMISES."; or

(ii) the requester or the requester's agent personally informs the person that guns are prohibited in the premises and demands compliance.

(2) "Prominently" means readily visible and within four feet laterally of the entrance with the bottom of the sign at a height of four to six feet above the floor.

(3) "Conspicuous" means lettering in black arial typeface at least 1-1/2 inches in height against a bright contrasting background that is at least 187 square inches in area.

(4) "Private establishment" means a building, structure, or portion thereof that is owned, leased, controlled, or operated by a nongovernmental entity for a nongovernmental purpose.

(c) The owner or operator of a private establishment may not prohibit the lawful carry or possession of firearms in a parking facility or parking area.

(d) This subdivision does not apply to private residences. The lawful possessor of a private residence may prohibit firearms, and provide notice thereof, in any lawful manner.

(e) A landlord may not restrict the lawful carry or possession of firearms by tenants or their guests.

(f) Notwithstanding any inconsistent provisions in section 609.605, this subdivision sets forth the exclusive criteria to notify a permit holder when otherwise lawful firearm possession is not allowed in a private establishment and sets forth the exclusive penalty for such activity.

(g) This subdivision does not apply to:

(1) an active licensed peace officer; or

(2) a security guard acting in the course and scope of employment.  
Subd. 18. Employers; public colleges and universities.

(a) An employer, whether public or private, may establish policies that restrict the carry or possession of firearms by its employees while acting in the course and scope of employment. Employment related civil sanctions may be invoked for a violation.

(b) A public postsecondary institution regulated under chapter 136F or 137 may establish policies that restrict the carry or possession of firearms by its students while on the institution's property. Academic sanctions may be invoked for a violation.

(c) Notwithstanding paragraphs (a) and (b), an employer or a postsecondary institution may not prohibit the lawful carry or possession of firearms in a parking facility or parking area.  
Subd. 19. Immunity.

Neither a sheriff, police chief, any employee of a sheriff or police chief involved in the permit issuing process, nor any certified instructor is liable for damages resulting or arising from acts with a firearm committed by a permit holder, unless the person had actual knowledge at the time the permit was issued or the instruction was given that the applicant was prohibited by law from possessing a firearm.

Subd. 20. Monitoring.

(a) By March 1, 2004, and each year thereafter, the commissioner must report to the legislature on:

(1) the number of permits applied for, issued, suspended, revoked, and denied, further categorized by the age, sex, and zip code of the applicant or permit holder, since the previous submission, and in total;

(2) the number of permits currently valid;

(3) the specific reasons for each suspension, revocation, and denial and the number of reversed, canceled, or corrected actions;

(4) without expressly identifying an applicant, the number of denials or revocations based on the grounds under subdivision 6, paragraph (a), clause (3), the factual basis for each denial or revocation, and the result of an appeal, if any, including the court's findings of fact, conclusions of law, and order;

(5) the number of convictions and types of crimes committed since the previous submission, and in total, by individuals with permits including data as to whether a firearm lawfully carried solely by virtue of a permit was actually used in furtherance of the crime;

(6) to the extent known or determinable, data on the lawful and justifiable use of firearms by permit holders; and

(7) the status of the segregated funds reported to the commissioner under subdivision 21.

(b) Sheriffs and police chiefs must supply the Department of Public Safety with the basic data the department requires to complete the

report under paragraph (a). Sheriffs and police chiefs may submit data classified as private to the Department of Public Safety under this paragraph.

(c) Copies of the report under paragraph (a) must be made available to the public at the actual cost of duplication.

(d) Nothing contained in any provision of this section or any other law requires or authorizes the registration, documentation, collection, or providing of serial numbers or other data on firearms or on firearms' owners.

Subd. 21. Use of fees.

Fees collected by sheriffs under this section and not forwarded to the commissioner must be used only to pay the direct costs of administering this section. Fee money may be used to pay the costs of appeals of prevailing applicants or permit holders under subdivision 8, paragraph (c); subdivision 12, paragraph (e); and subdivision 16, paragraph (c). Fee money may also be used to pay the reasonable costs of the county attorney to represent the sheriff in proceedings under this section. The revenues must be maintained in a segregated fund. Fund balances must be carried over from year to year and do not revert to any other fund. As part of the information supplied under subdivision 20, paragraph (b), by January 31 of each year, a sheriff must report to the commissioner on the sheriff's segregated fund for the preceding calendar year, including information regarding:

(1) nature and amount of revenues;

(2) nature and amount of expenditures; and

(3) nature and amount of balances.

Subd. 22. Short title; construction; severability.

This section may be cited as the Minnesota Citizens' Personal Protection Act of 2003. The legislature of the state of Minnesota recognizes and declares that the second amendment of the United States Constitution guarantees the fundamental, individual right to keep and bear arms. The provisions of this section are declared to be necessary to accomplish

compelling state interests in regulation of those rights. The terms of this section must be construed according to the compelling state interest test. The invalidation of any provision of this section shall not invalidate any other provision.

Subd. 23.Exclusivity.

This section sets forth the complete and exclusive criteria and procedures for the issuance of permits to carry and establishes their nature and scope. No sheriff, police chief, governmental unit, government official, government employee, or other person or body acting under color of law or governmental authority may change, modify, or supplement these criteria or procedures, or limit the exercise of a permit to carry.

Subd. 24.Predatory offenders.

Except when acting under the authority of other law, it is a misdemeanor for a person required to register by section 243.166 to carry a pistol whether or not the carrier possesses a permit to carry issued under this section. If an action prohibited by this subdivision is also a violation of another law, the violation may be prosecuted under either law.

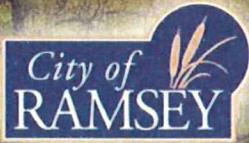


14031 Saint Francis Blvd. Ramsey, MN 55303

**TOTAL  
DEFENSE**

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Presented To:



**CITY OF RAMSEY**

**GROWING LOCAL ECONOMY**

**TRIANGLE RECYCLING**

21226 St Francis Blvd NW  
Nowthen, MN 55303

( 763 ) 753-1164

11/13/2012





November 13, 2012

City of Ramsey  
7550 Sunwood Drive NW  
Ramsey, MN 55303

RE: Moving Clothing Recycling Into the City of Ramsey

Dear City of Ramsey :

Triangle Recycling is pleased to submit its proposal to the City of Ramsey. This proposal requests approval from the City to move my Minnesota-based clothing recycling program, Wear Ever Recycling, into the building located at 6001 – 167<sup>th</sup> Avenue NW.

Our company has been operating out of Nowthen, MN, for the last four years. Since 1946, the Bauer family has resided in Ramsey. My grandfather, father and brother all have operated their businesses out of Ramsey. I hope to do the same with my company.

The building we are interested in is located in the industrial park off of St Francis Boulevard NW and 167<sup>th</sup> Avenue NW. The site has been vacant for approximately four years and it is currently zoned for retail operations. Our proposal enhances the overall useage of the location. We intend to improve the esthetics of the location and to bring additional traffic to the industrial park.

I ask that you give this proposal significant forethought when considering the growth of the local economy. If allowed to do so, my family-owned, full service clothing recycling company will relocate from Nowthen, MN. We would be honored to have the opportunity to operate out of Ramsey and this proposal details the community benefits.

Please contact me with any questions. Thank you for your consideration.

Best Regards,

Jerry Bauer  
CEO, Triangle Recycling  
(763) 464-1140

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## COMPANY BACKGROUND



Triangle Recycling is a family-owned company owned by Jerry Bauer. The Bauer family has resided in the City of Ramsey since 1946. Jerry's Grandparents and Father operated businesses out of Ramsey and today his Brother runs his business in Ramsey also. It has always been Jerry's vision and dream to create and grow a viable Minnesota business for his family. Jerry has three sons that he hopes to teach the recycling industry and to mentor into taking ownership in the business.

The company's clothing recycling program, known as Wear Ever Recycling, is currently operating in Nowthen, MN. The company was formed in July of 2007 and it began with one owner, one driver and an inventory of clothing recycling boxes. Over the last four years the company has grown approximately 400%. Customers will find locations across the state of Minnesota convenient for their recycling needs. Our vision is to continue growing and to offer other recycling programs to the community.

# PROPOSAL

Triangle Recycling is proposing to purchase and utilize the building located at 6001 – 167<sup>th</sup> Avenue NW, Ramsey. This site would become a recycling center and a two phase program would apply:

## Phase One – Relocate Existing Recycling Program

Move the existing clothing recycling program currently operating in Nowthen to the new Ramsey building. The move would include the entire staff, trucks and the baling system.

## Phase Two – Expand Recycling Program

Triangle proposes to expand the number of materials that can be recycled. Items being considered include: Electronics, Small Metals, Mattresses, Plastics.

Once the current clothing recycling program is relocated, we will continue to research the viability of other recycling items. We view the Ramsey location as a recycling center for the community that offers recycling for multiple items.

# WHAT WE RECYCLE

If it is wearable or made of fabric, we recycle it:

## CLOTHES

- ◆ **Baby & Kid's Clothes**
- ◆ **Dresses**
- ◆ **Jeans & T-shirts**
- ◆ **Socks & Slippers**
- ◆ **Sweaters**
- ◆ **Swimsuits & Shorts**
- ◆ **Ties & Suits**
- ◆ **Undergarments**
- ◆ **Workout Wear**

## OUTERWEAR

- ◆ **Boots**
- ◆ **Coats**
- ◆ **Hats & Caps**
- ◆ **Mittens & Gloves**
- ◆ **Purses & Bags**
- ◆ **Sandals**
- ◆ **Shoes**
- ◆ **Sneakers**

## HOUSEHOLDS TEXTILES

- ◆ **Bedspreads**
- ◆ **Bedskirts**
- ◆ **Blankets**
- ◆ **Comforters**
- ◆ **Fabric Curtains**
- ◆ **Pillow Shams**
- ◆ **Sheets**
- ◆ **Towels**

# CLOTHING COLLECTION

## CONTAINERS

Collection containers are placed throughout Minnesota for convenient community drop off.



## VEHICLES

One of our collection trucks is shown below while assisting the 2012 Twin Cities Marathon team in gathering the clothing discarded from runners throughout the race. This vehicle is also used to empty the collection containers.



## LOCATION

**6001 – 167<sup>TH</sup> Avenue NW, Ramsey, MN**



The location of interest has been vacant for the last four years. It is an 18,000 square foot building that would provide adequate space for our proposed recycling program.

The building currently provides a loading dock and two doors to assist in receiving and shipping material. The on-site drop off location for customers would be located in the back of the building. All materials collected and baled would be inside of the building to maintain the integrity of the material, as well as, keeping the area esthetically pleasing.

Once in the building, we are committed to cleaning up and maintaining the grounds. Below is a list of items we will take care of with possession of the site:

### ***Plans for Maintenance:***

- Paint Building
- Remove Light Posts
- Add Illumination Lights to Building
- Clean Up Landscaping
- Remove & Trim Tees
- Clean Blacktop

## COMMUNITY BENEFITS

The Environmental Protection Agency reports in 2010, that Americans generated about 250 million tons of trash. The country recycled / composted over 85 million tons of this material, which is equivalent to a 34.1 percent recycling rate.\* With these types of numbers filling our landfills, it is important our country focus on ways to reduce waste and increase recycling.

The environmental footprint specific to clothing and textiles is substantial. Americans throw away a whopping 68 pounds of clothes on average each year, and we only buy 10 pounds of recycled clothes annually.\*\*

The good news is that reclaiming clothing and textiles for reuse and recycling saves a staggering amount of energy and natural resources. Some studies of this recycling process show remanufacturing or reusing textiles saving up to 85 percent of the energy required to produce the same product from virgin materials.

Specific to the Ramsey community, there are numerous advantages :

- ◇ Adding six jobs at the location initially
- ◇ Longer term, an additional 3 jobs potentially added
- ◇ Increasing the community's opportunity to recycle
- ◇ Reducing the amount of material going into our landfills
- ◇ Boosting traffic into the area to support neighboring businesses
- ◇ Offering a convenient location in the community
- ◇ Providing an efficient and easy drop off program right from the vehicle
- ◇ Personal assistance for customers as they off- load their recycling
- ◇ Improving the esthetics of an existing location that has been vacant

\* [http://www.epa.gov/osw/nonhaz/municipal/pubs/msw\\_2010\\_rev\\_factsheet.pdf](http://www.epa.gov/osw/nonhaz/municipal/pubs/msw_2010_rev_factsheet.pdf)

\*\* <http://earth911.com/news/2012/10/17/how-much-energy-water-saved-by-recycling/>