

POLICE SCIENCE INSTITUTE AND THE RANGE PISTOL CLUB
PRESENT

2017 CCW

THE MAGAZINE

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA CONCEALED CARRY



**A GUIDEBOOK
FOR CARRYING
A CONCEALED
WEAPON**

2017

We take pride in providing the highest level of CCW instruction since 1991. During the 25 years of operation, it has been recognized that instruction and training must evolve with technology. Combining the latest tools with the courses has elevated the level of training. We aim to provide the best learning experience in California.

Active Participation Interactive remotes are used to engage you. It promotes classroom participation and adds an element often excluded in any lecture. It provides instant feedback to an instructor to evaluate each topic being discussed. This allows the instructor to expand on any issue which someone may have not been inclined to ask. Your instructor can poll the class and the replies are anonymous. The remotes are also used in a scenario based examina-

tion. A video will play and you will be timed in a response to a lethal encounter. This elevates the stress and allows you to gauge your reaction times.



Airsoft Pistols The use of airsoft guns during tactics and scenario based training helps to simulate real life conditions. This assists in weapon handling and operation during high stress situations.



Robot Targets Robotic and pop-up targets are used during live-fire and tactics training. This introduces an element of motion during training; shooting at a moving target. The targets are used in a wide array of exercises. There is no substitute for moving targets and live fire training.

****New for 2017****

Simulators Firearm simulators are being introduced into courses in 2017. These simulators will be used in the CCW initial and renewal courses as well as many of the other firearm courses. Simulators are used by law enforcement and military to place you in a controlled environment while inducing stress during scenario based training. The simulators allow for evaluation and assessment while maintaining the safest environment. The simulators are so widely recognized as being beneficial that law enforcement programs often require officers to attend annual simulator training.



WELCOME



Welcome to our first issue of the CCW annual. For 25 years The Range has proudly provided recreation, training and protection skills for Central California. Our training division, The Police Science Institute has provided range services for the California Highway Patrol, US Marshal's Service and Homeland Security.

With this issue of CCW 2017 we turn our focus to your concealed carry weapon permit (CCW). This is the year of the CCW for you. We will guide you through the process of applying for a CCW permit, the purchase of a firearm and how to protect you and your family.

In fact there has never been a better time to apply for your concealed weapon permit. This is the ultimate safe guard for your self protection and your family.

In this issue Sheriff Mims and Chief Dyer are sharing with you their personal views on self-protection and why they support CCW programs.

In this issue, you will get every aspect of CCW:

- Assistance in filling out your application.
- Training, including local law enforcement and NRA certified instructors.
- Selection of your firearm and holsters. Try before you buy program.
- Legal guidelines from San Joaquin Valley judges and prosecutors.
- Tactical training with robotic target systems.
- Shoot / Don't Shoot Video Simulations

If you have questions or ideas for CCW training, please let us know. Currently we provide CCW training every day of the week. Group classes, one on one training, women's training and advanced firearms training. I have no doubt we can provide you with state of the art training and a healthy dose of fun.

I am looking forward to seeing you at the next class.

Be confident and be safe.



George Contreras
General Manager
The Range





SHERIFF MARGARET MIMS

You can't protect anyone with a weapon you left at home

Many years ago I was off duty at the grocery store and I recognized a parolee I had previously arrested. I had my little girl with me. It was just us. This guy wasn't very happy with me. If he recognized me and something happened, all I could think of was that, thank God, I had my gun on me. Where am I going to go? How do I keep my little girl safe from this potentially dangerous situation? Thankfully, nothing happened. He left the store and I kept an eye on him, trying to make sure he didn't see me. I was scouting cover if I needed it and had already decided where I would put her if it came to that. All of these things were going through my mind.

I've had people tell me that they have had CCWs from four sheriffs now and they are very proud of that, but very rarely do they actually carry a weapon. The percentage of consistent carrying is actually very low compared to the number of people who have permits. There are 10,000 CCW permits throughout the county

If I hadn't had that protection, then I wouldn't have had that peace of mind

Most people have had some experience or point where they felt they had peace of mind due to the CCW program. I set out to change the complexion of this program. I grew up in a time when only people who owned businesses or were in politics had the right to carry a gun. The CCW permit was more of a status card than a personal right for peace of mind. It was not available to the everyday man and certainly not women. In fact, it was unheard of to get a permit for your wife. Clearly, I came into this with a different agenda: that everyone has a right to protect themselves, everyone has a right to protect their family. It was clear from the beginning of when I took office that it was something to be changed.

I'm going to go back to being a Mom. I thought about my daughter. Applicants would state they needed a CCW because they traveled late at night, or carried a lot of money, or needed to defend their business from robberies and various other reasons. I had to remember my daughter. My thought process was that she doesn't travel a lot at night, she doesn't carry a lot of money, she doesn't go through high crime areas, she doesn't own a business, but doesn't she have a right to protection? Just like anyone else. Couldn't she be a victim just as often as anyone else? Why shouldn't she be able to apply and get a CCW like anyone else?

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Responsibility

I always worry about guns in the wrong hands. The question is, whose hands are they in? Very rarely do I ever have a problem with someone who I issued a concealed weapons permit to. Very few in 9 ½ years now. The biggest threat is from the criminals, who obviously don't have a permit. The guns are in the wrong hands and gun control laws probably wouldn't even affect that since they wouldn't obey them. They are not going to obey any new laws, just as they are not going to obey any current laws we have. That's why I'm really concerned about any direction that state or federal legislators take when it comes to gun control. Criminals are not going to follow the laws and will still find a way to get guns. That means the only people following the laws will be unarmed, law-abiding citizens. That doesn't pass the logic test.

What would be the quickest way that someone can lose their permit?

The lowest threshold that we've had is drunk driving. Even if there is no incident or crash, just someone getting arrested for DUI. It's right on the license, if you drink, don't carry your weapon. That's the lowest threshold. I've had someone brandish the weapon inappropriately and I've pulled the permit.

If someone loses their permit, can they reapply? Are there rules on that?

It is case by case. Usually, I wait until the probation period is over and I see no charges are pressed. Then I decide to wait a year just to see if there are not other incidents.

If someone had a DUI years ago, would they be encouraged to make an application?

Certainly. I don't discourage anyone. This used to be the case, too. People would get on the phone and do a mini interview and intimidate people from actually applying. I put a stop to that. I reminded them that it's a privilege to apply and we have to honor that. I have approved CCWs if people have minor criminal histories in their background years ago, especially if they were very young. I haven't had any problems with that. A lot of people rarely get through their teenage years unscathed without making some poor decisions along the way, but if they have proven that they have learned their lesson, then we can get past that.

FRESNO COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE



Child Safety

As a kid, I grew up with guns and hunting so I was always comfortable with them. I would go pheasant hunting with my Dad. You don't see them so much anymore as there is more development. We did a lot of pheasant and dove hunting.

Years ago, you know where our guns were? On a rack on the wall or behind a glass cabinet. Now we tell people to have a gun safe, lock up your weapons. The way our society has changed. As a child, I never thought about taking the gun myself or take the gun off the rack on the wall. It never even occurred to me. Times have changed. We didn't lock them up. They were right there. Today, if you have firearms, keep them in a safe.

I think children can be taught at a very young age. For people who are serious about teaching their children, they make smaller rifles and child-size weapons. As far as teaching children about weapons that are in the home, if they start showing some curiosity, that's when the lessons need to begin. The same way you teach them not to touch the hot stove. Those kinds of lessons need to start early, as soon as they start showing curiosity. I'm starting to encourage people to get the biometric safes because even if you have the combination and something urgent is going on where you need your weapon, you might not be steady enough to open the safe in a hurry. The biometrics allows you to open it quickly with a fingerprint or quick touch combination. That's the best way to go.

How can we reach women on the issue of self protection?

Women are more likely victims of violence than men. My daughter or your daughter are more apt to be a victim, so then why as a parent would I not want her to be able to protect herself or defend herself? That's what crossed my mind and my thought process. I personalized it like that.

At what age or at what point is it a good time to give up the permit?

I think family members really need to get involved in that. There are many people that I have found who have their permit, but they don't carry weapons anymore. That might be a family decision. It's such an individual thing, just like driving. I don't think there is a number or certain age that you could say is the stopping point.

I would like people to appreciate the cost. People will ask why it's not \$5?

People are waiting 6 months for an interview, and that's down from one year. We have caught up. I just signed a bunch of new CCWs. I know that when I received that packet and they recommend approval, it's been vetted by trained investigators who are already vested in their experience and training that doesn't cost the county more money to do. They are trained detectives, they are trained police officers, they know what to look for and I can trust them. I know and am very secure when I sign those CCWs that I'm doing the right thing. I'm taking advantage of that experience and the cost savings. Right now, I have 5 people in there. It costs me about \$167,000 per year for five people. One deputy sheriff is \$140,000 per year. I have five people working half time. That's 2 ½ people full time that I couldn't afford otherwise. So it's a bargain and I'm getting the best people for the job.

It costs me about \$167,000 in expenses last year and I brought in \$166,000 in permit fees, so it was less than a thousand dollars difference. I try to only charge what my costs are to keep the program going. The county is not making money on this, although I've been encouraged by people to do that. Some people would be willing to pay a lot more and we could make money. That's not my philosophy and it's not the right thing to do.





CHIEF JERRY DYER

Why you recommend the CCW program and why it's important to you?

I believe our citizens have the absolute right to protect themselves and their families. It's my job as a police chief to ensure that they are able to do so legally, and that is through the issuance of a CCW permit. I don't believe that people should have to live in any community in fear. When they go into certain places within that community, especially those that have a reputation for having high crime rates, they should be able to protect themselves. I believe that people should be able to go wherever and whenever they want and not have that feeling of fear. Sometimes just having a firearm in their possession and a concealed weapons permit with them takes away that fear.

Does CCW permit and having a weapon with you create a sense of peace of mind?

Several years ago I was out late at night in Southeast Fresno. I stopped at a carwash. When I exited the car and was preparing to put money in the machine, an eerie feeling came over me. I started looking around but no one was there. I suddenly realized that I didn't have my handgun on my side. I reached into the glovebox, retrieved my handgun and slipped it into my waistband. When I exited the car again, that eerie feeling went away. This was really an eye-opener for me and I started to think, "If I feel that way as a trained police officer and as a police chief, I can only imagine how other citizens might feel when they're in certain parts of our city, and they don't have the ability to carry that firearm, even though they would like to do so." It is a comforting feeling when you know you are able to protect yourself should you need to. Having a firearm readily accessible to you and knowing that you are carrying it legally brings comfort. That is important for our citizens.

Does the CCW program add to the safety of the community?

There's no doubt that when people are able to carry a firearm legally, there is a potential for them to come across an incident where they not only are able to protect themselves but may be able to protect another citizen. I do know that when a criminal element is aware that there are legally armed citizens in your community, they are far more hesitant to carjack someone or to rob a victim who is at an ATM machine. And so yes, I do believe it makes the city safer.

I remember an incident that occurred this past year in Fresno when a retired officer was using an ATM machine in an affluent part of Fresno during the early morning hours. A drug addict who was armed with an electronic stun gun attempted to rob him. Fortunately, the retired officer had his firearm with him and was able to defend himself. Who knows what might have happened had this retired officer not had his firearm with him? I believe every other citizen has that same right, not just retired officers or police officers, but every law abiding citizen should have that right as well.



FRESNO POLICE DEPARTMENT



How many applications do you get monthly?

I approve about 50-60 concealed weapon permits per month with the Fresno Police Department. In terms of whether the demand is increasing is determined by what is happening in our society at the time. When there is an incident that occurs such as the mass shooting in San Bernardino or The Pulse Nightclub in Orlando, the applications soar in our department. Or, when the President starts talking about the need for gun control, we also see the number of applicants increase as well, just as I understand gun purchases increase. So I think it really depends on what's happening in society at that time that determines whether applications increase.

I know sometimes locally, we'll have a high profile incident, such as a carjacking or a shooting in an affluent part of our city that generates a lot of media attention. When that occurs, there is a corresponding increase in the number of people either inquiring about the CCW application process or actually applying for their CCW.

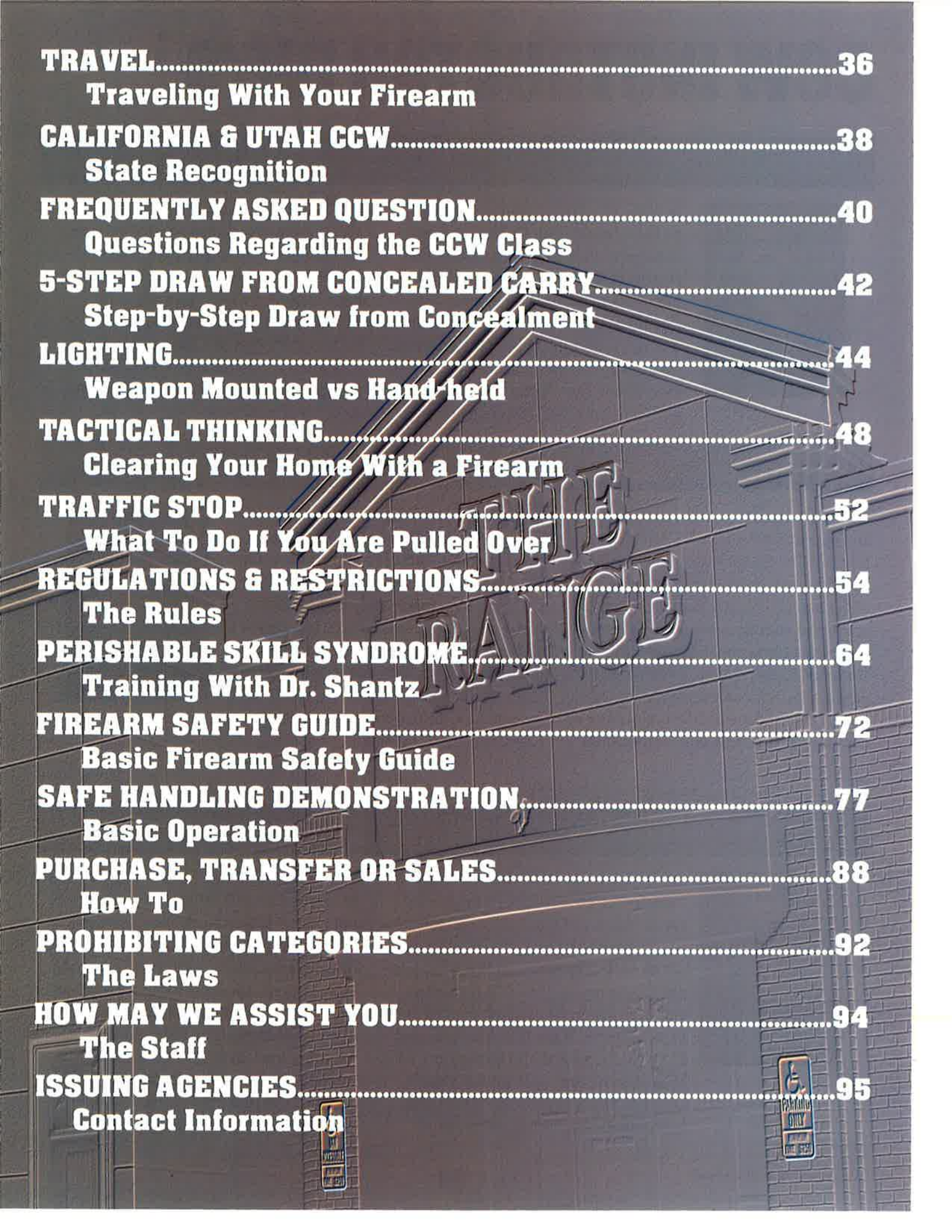
Advice to current licensees to keep their permits? In other words, what's the quickest way to lose your permit?

When I issue a CCW permit to a citizen, it is important for them to know that there is a tremendous amount of responsibility that goes along with the ability to carry a firearm. The expectation is for them to be responsible. They need to understand that whenever a decision is made to display or use that firearm, that it is an absolute last resort. The fastest way to lose a CCW permit is to recklessly display that firearm, to possess that firearm after consuming alcohol, or to do something that's going to bring embarrassment to the agency that issued that CCW. I am looking for law abiding citizens who are willing to be responsible in how they carry that firearm.



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CCW INSTRUCTOR BIO'S

Kendra D. Weber, Esq.



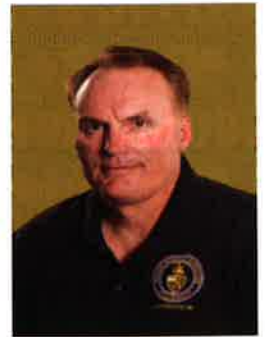
In 2005, Ms. Weber graduated Magna Cum Laude from California State University, Fullerton with a Bachelor's Degree in Criminal Justice and a minor in Spanish. Ms. Weber attended Chapman University School of Law in Orange, California, where she graduated Magna Cum Laude. In 2009, Ms. Weber joined Sawl Law Group. She has handled both misdemeanor and felony criminal

matters in state and federal court. Ms. Weber began teaching at Police Science Institute in 2009. In 2012, Ms. Weber fulfilled her life-long dream of becoming a Deputy District Attorney at the Hanford District Attorney's office. She is an avid shooter and passionate about educating the public on the necessary rights and responsibilities that accompany firearm ownership.

John Mikkelson

John Mikkelson is a senior instructor and consultant for Police Science Institute and The Range Pistol Club. John has a lengthy background in military, law enforcement, security and terrorism. He graduated with an Associate of Arts and completed his formal education with a Bachelor of Arts degree. John has also graduated from countless military training courses and knows the importance of continuing education and certifications

in his field. He is a leader for the Fresno County Sheriff's Posse Search and Rescue Team and volunteers as President for the Backcountry Horsemen. His certifications are extensive and include NRA Instructor, CA State certified Instructor (DOJ, BSIS and BPPE), Department of Homeland Security, Active Shooter, Counter Terrorism, American Red Cross Instructor, Certified Rangemaster and CCW approved instructor.



Dr. John (Jack) R. Shantz



Dr. Shantz has been in the healthcare industry for greater than 40 years. His career began as a combat medic. He was educated as a Registered Nurse and achieved his Doctorate in Psychology to practice as both a clinical psychologist and organizational psychologist. He is a proud veteran of the U.S. Air Force and Navy (both enlisted and officer) and has treated active duty and veterans extensively during his career. Dr. Shantz has held numerous clinical and executive

leadership positions. He has over 30 years of experience educating both undergraduate and graduate students at several universities. His accomplishments also include published and performed research. Jack has been shooting for more than 40 years. He has shot competitively and has been actively teaching firearm training for more than 15 years. His certifications include NRA Certified Instructor, DOJ certified Instructor, Certified GLOCK Armorer, and CCW approved instructor.

Curt Hamett



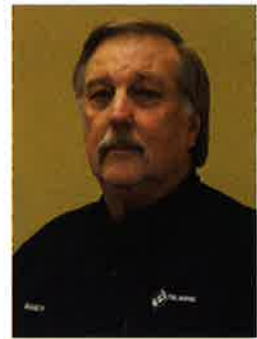
Curt Hamett began his career with Police Science Institute in 2009. He has over 40 years of shooting experience. He teaches a variety of firearms training courses and is versed in Defensive Firearm Training, Personal Protection, Holster Techniques and Marksman-

ship. Curt has been a member of the National Rifle Association since 2009. He is an NRA Certified Instructor. His certifications include Basic Pistol Training, Personal Protection Inside the Home, Range Safety Officer, and Refuse to be a Victim.

Randy Kay

Randy Kay served as an Instructor and Board Member for the Idaho Fraud Investigators. In 2012, Randy turned his attention to teaching and instructing firearms safety and training. An avid outdoorsman, he has over 45 years of experience with many types of firearms. He is a Certified Instructor with California Fish

and Wildlife Department for the Hunter Education program. Randy has been a member of the NRA since 1978 and is an NRA Certified Instructor for Basic Pistol, Rifle, Shotgun, Personal Protection in The Home, Range Safety Officer, Department of Justice Certified Firearms Instructor, CCW approved instructor.



Rob Ray



Rob Ray is the Director of the Police Science Institute. He began licensed security in 1997 and earned his EMT-1 in 2002. Rob is a certified trainer in Taser, Baton, Chemical Weapons, Security and Investigations. Rob is a graduate of The Front Sight Train-

ing Institute and The Police Science Institute Security Academy. He is an approved CCW instructor, NRA Firearms Instructor and most recently earned his certificate as a Department of Justice Firearms Instructor.

Shanna Hesketh

Shanna Hesketh is an expert in self defense for women. In 2013, Ms. Hesketh obtained her Bachelors of Science in Criminology, with an emphasis in Law Enforcement from California State University, Fresno. Ms. Hesketh currently attends San Joaquin College of Law where she is expected to obtain her Juris Doctorate in 2017.

Ms. Hesketh is certified by the California Bar Association to work as a Law Clerk with Sawl Law Group. Ms. Hesketh began to develop her firearm skills and passion for firearm safety after losing a family member to gun violence. She uses her experience in criminal law to make her Women's Handgun classes inviting and informative for students.



The local news outlets have made up my mind! The local crime rate and violent acts covered each night have campaigned enough for me to decide on purchasing a firearm. While purchasing my firearm to protect my family, I saw an advertisement for getting a Concealed Weapons Permit. “That looks interesting”. I go home and decide to research a little more about obtaining a Carrying a Concealed Weapon(CCW) permit. My spouse asks me what I am so intently reading and I explain the idea of getting a CCW. I am immediately bombarded with questions.

SELF-DEFENSE

“Why do you need a CCW? Do you know how to shoot a gun? What if the kids get a hold of your gun? What are you scared of?”

Well, I need a CCW because; haven't you watched the news? I have shot at paper targets and the salesman said I was a great shot. I will keep the firearm in the nightstand drawer in case an intruder breaks into our house while we sleep. I will no longer be scared of anything because I will always be armed.

These questions and answers are being debated every day. Before any of this takes place, a self-examination should have already been

conducted. That begins with the mental preparation for carrying a concealed weapon.

The mindset for obtaining a CCW can begin on both sides of the spectrum. Some may want to have one in reaction to an assault or robbery. Others may wish to have one to prevent anything from happening. A person's mindset can be influenced by a wide array of contributing factors. It can be the action movie genre or the type of upbringing. Each ideal is different yet all have the same goal, SAFETY.

Who taught you to look both ways
before crossing the street?



While attempting to develop and maintain a safe environment for ourselves, we take proper steps to achieve it. For instance, a homeowner will assure all the doors and windows lock to keep unwanted people out. A car owner will make sure the oil is changed and tires are aired up. Drivers will have all the occupants fasten their seatbelts. Parents will have their children check both ways before crossing the street. These are all precautions handed down over generations. Gun ownership is not as common as the aforementioned generationally passed down life precautions. Unless you are from the Earnhardt family, you were not born a driver. You had to learn. This was accomplished



through family members who knew how to drive or a trained professional. You took an exam and were licensed. The skills needed to safely drive on public streets were not obtained solely on reading literature or driving in a simulator. You actually learned from getting behind the wheel and gaining experience. There were bumps and bruises and you learned from mistakes. When you were caught violating a traffic law you were offered to attend training to rectify the offense. A minor mistake could lead to a fender bender. A larger mistake could lead to a major collision. A driver will wear a seatbelt, obey traffic laws and drive defensively to maintain safety.



MINDSET

Driving a motor vehicle was one of our first major lessons in responsibility. Carrying a concealed weapon should be viewed in the same manner. We learn gun safety in all aspects. We learn from a family member who knows gun safety or a trained professional. We test ourselves in our knowledge and abilities. We maintain the skills and knowledge with regular practice. The one gleaming difference is we do not want to have even a slight fender bender when it comes to an incident with a firearm.

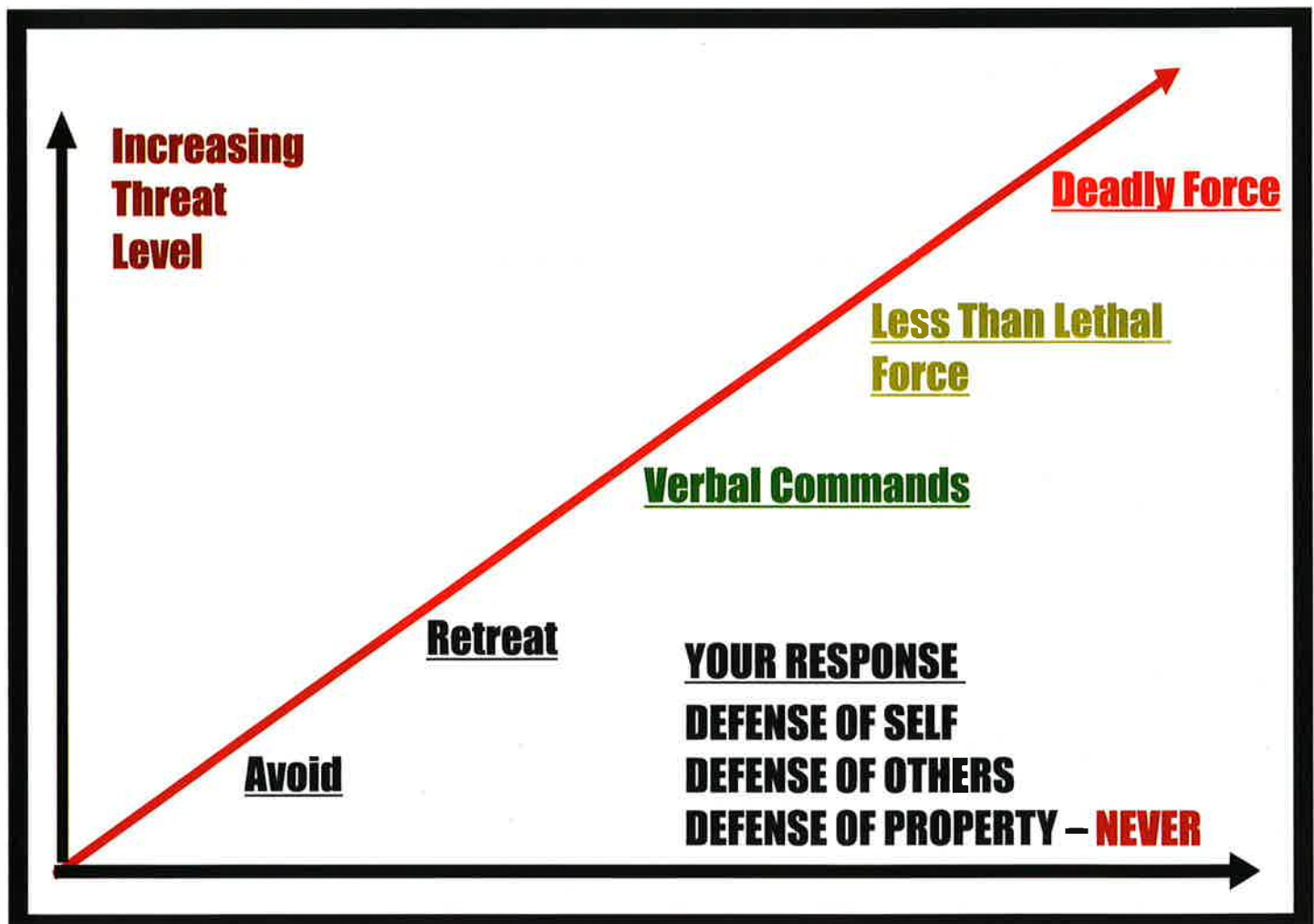
Carrying a concealed weapon is like wearing a seatbelt; to protect ourselves. Following the laws governing concealed carry increases our safety as does following traffic laws while driving a vehicle. Avoiding conflict and de-escalating a situation is much like driving defensively to avoid accidents.

Carrying a concealed weapon should be viewed as a way to maintain safety and not in a way to show off and behave recklessly.



ESCALATION OF FORCE

**GUIDELINES AS TO HOW
MUCH FORCE MAY BE USED AGAINST A
RESISTING SUBJECT IN A GIVEN SITUATION**



When analyzing a need for the use of force; courts, attorneys and subject matter experts will use guidelines to determine whether the force used was reasonable or excessive. Key words are utilized during the evaluation of the type and amount of force used. Lets examine some of the key words used during these evaluations.

Reasonable: That which a sensible person (or twelve of your peers) with the same information and facing the same circumstances as you, would recognize as rational and normal. Fair. Moderate. Not excessive.

Necessary: Absolutely essential to achieve a certain result or effect. Unavoidably determined by prior conditions or circumstances. Inevitable.

Immediate: Right NOW! Lacking an intervening object, place, time, or agent.

Immediate versus Imminent: There is a difference. Imminent is defined as, getting ready to take place. Immediate is taking place now. Use of deadly force in the face of imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury is not within universally accepted standards.

Unavoidable: If you can avoid the lethal confrontation by breaking contact with your assailant and retreating to cover, you should, and in some areas of the world you must. You are only justified to use deadly force if you cannot break contact or avoid the immediate danger of death or serious bodily injury.

Death: Loss of Life

Serious Bodily Injury: Any injury that cripples; permanently disfigures; or could cause death within minutes, hours, days, weeks or months. Cuts, broken bones and internal injuries to the vital organs and brain are considered serious bodily injury. Temporary cosmetic injuries such as black eyes, swollen lips, abrasions and surface bruises are not considered serious bodily injury.

Innocent: Free from guilt or fault. Harmless in effect or intention. You or the person(s) you are defending must be free of guilt, instigation or escalation to the immediate and otherwise.

THE USE OF LETHAL FORCE IN SELF-DEFENSE

The question of whether use of lethal force is justified in self-defense cannot be reduced to a simple list of factors. This section is based on the instructions generally given to the jury in a criminal case where self-defense is claimed and illustrates the general rules regarding the use of lethal force in self-defense.

Permissible Use of Lethal Force in Defense of Life and Body

The killing of one person by another may be justifiable when necessary to resist the attempt to commit a forcible and life-threatening crime, provided that a reasonable person in the same or similar situation would believe that (a) the person killed intended to commit a forcible and life-threatening crime; (b) there was imminent danger of such crime being accomplished; and (c) the person acted under the belief that such force was necessary to save himself or herself or another from death or a forcible and life-threatening crime. Murder, mayhem, rape and robbery are examples of forcible and life-threatening crimes. (Pen. Code, § 197.)

Limitations on the Use of Force in Self-Defense

The right of self-defense ceases when there is no further danger from an assailant. Thus, where a person attacked under circumstances initially justifying self-defense renders the attacker incapable of inflicting further injuries, the law of self-defense ceases and no further force may be used. Furthermore, a person may only use the amount of force, up to deadly force, as a reasonable person in the same or similar circumstances would believe necessary to prevent imminent injury. It is important to note the use of excessive force to counter an assault may result in civil or criminal penalties.

The right of self-defense is not initially available to a person who assaults another. However, if such a person attempts to stop further combat and clearly informs the adversary of his or her desire for peace but the opponent nevertheless continues the fight, the right of self-defense returns and is the same as the right of any other person being assaulted.

HOW A JURY WILL REACH A VERDICT IN THE USE OF LESS-THAN-LETHAL FORCE



In the event you use a less-than-lethal force option, and you face potential criminal liability, a jury will be handed a set of instructions. The following are the instructions for evaluating the use of less-than-lethal force.

3470. Right to Self-Defense or Defense of Another (LESS-THAN-LETHAL)

The defendant is not guilty if he/she used force against the other person in lawful self-defense or defense of another. The defendant acted in lawful self-defense or defense of another if:

1. The defendant reasonably believed that he/she/ or someone else was in imminent danger of suffering bodily injury or was in imminent danger of being touched unlawfully;
2. The defendant reasonably believed that the immediate use of force was necessary to defend against that danger;

AND

3. The defendant used no more force than was reasonably necessary to defend against that danger.

Belief in future harm is not sufficient, no matter how great or how likely the harm is believed to be. The defendant must have believed there was imminent danger of violence to himself/herself or someone else. Defendant's belief must have been reasonable and he/

she must have acted because of that belief. The defendant is only entitled to use that amount of force that a reasonable person would believe is necessary in the same situation. If the defendant used more force than was reasonable, the defendant did not act in lawful self-defense or defense of another.

When deciding whether the defendant's beliefs were reasonable, consider all the circumstances as they were known to and appeared to the defendant and consider what a reasonable person in a similar situation with similar knowledge would have believed. If the defendant's beliefs were reasonable, the danger does not need to have actually existed.

LESS-THAN-LETHAL

The defendant's belief that he/she or someone else was threatened may be reasonable even if he/she relied on information that was not true. However, the defendant must actually and reasonably have believed that the information was true.

If you find that the victim threatened or harmed the defendant or others in the past, you may consider that information in deciding whether the defendant's conduct and beliefs were reasonable.

If you find that the defendant knew that the victim had threatened or harmed others in the past, you may consider that information in deciding whether the defendant's conduct and beliefs were reasonable.

Someone who has been threatened or harmed by a person in the past is justified in acting more quickly or taking greater self-defense measures against that person.

If you find that the defendant received a threat from someone else that he/she reasonably associated with the victim, you may consider that threat in decid-

ing whether the defendant was justified in acting in self-defense or defense of another.

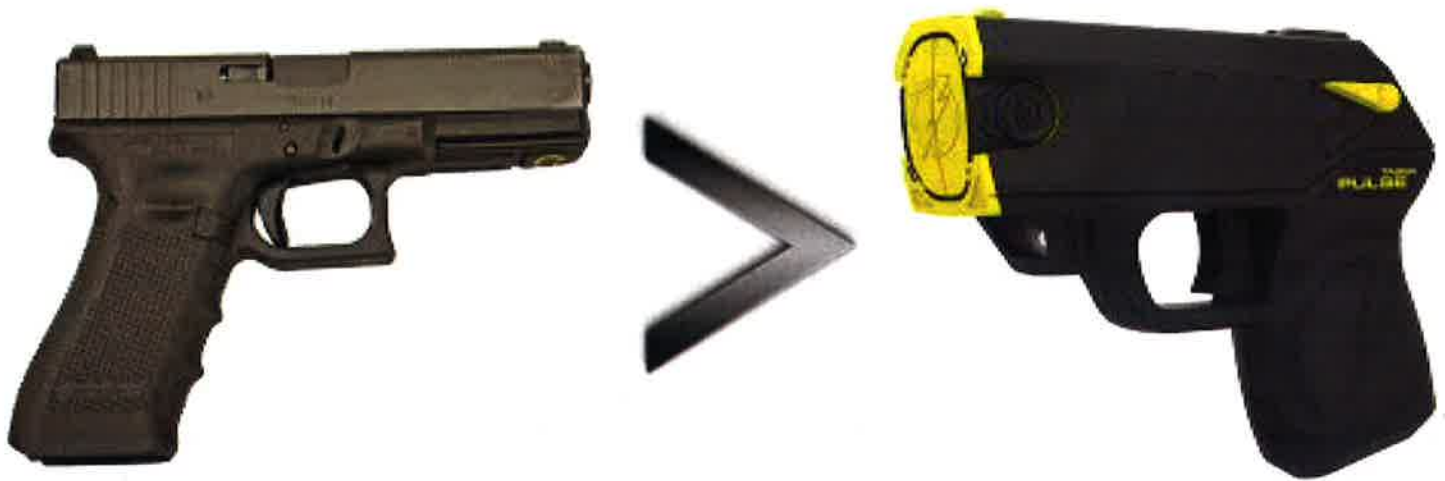
A defendant is not required to retreat. He or she is entitled to stand his or her ground and defend himself or herself and, if reasonably necessary, to pursue an assailant until the danger of death / bodily injury crime has passed. This is so even if safety could have been achieved by retreating.

The People have the burden of proving beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant did not act in lawful self-defense or defense of another. If the People have not met this burden, you must find the defendant not guilty of a crime.



THE DEFENDANT USED NO MORE FORCE THAN WAS REASONABLY NECESSARY TO DEFEND AGAINST THAT DANGER.





LESS-THAN-LETHAL

Is Every Threat a Lethal Threat?

When you have a problem with your vehicle, you take it to the auto repair shop to have it fixed. The mechanic opens the bay door and you see a garage full of tools and car parts. The auto shop is prepared to fix almost any problem that is discovered with your vehicle. You wouldn't take your car to a shop that had a can of WD-40 as the fix-all. The mechanic has encountered squeaks and creaks, warning lights to engine failure. The mechanic has built a collection of tools to be used for any given situation.

**WHEN IT COMES TO CARRYING A CONCEALED WEAPON, CAN WE
REASONABLY SAY EVERY PROBLEM CAN BE SOLVED WITH A FIREARM?**

NO, WE CANNOT.



Consider the law enforcement officer a mechanic when it comes to being a trained professional in their respective field. They have specialized training, encounter problems on a daily basis and have a toolbox(duty belt with various equipment). The duty belt for law enforcement has evolved over the years. The farther you look back, the less there was on the belt. It has gone from carrying a gun and handcuffs to now carrying everything along with the kitchen sink. Load-bearing vests and



drop-down holsters are needed to carry all the tools and equipment the modern law enforcement officer lugs around. Why do you think they carry more equipment now than back in the early days? Just as the mechanic finds new tools to help fix problems, companies have invented or refined tools for law enforcement. From inventing electronic control devices to making the baton less bulky. The law enforcement officer has tools available for handling a wide-array of situations.



**"If the only tool
you have is a hammer,
you tend to see
every problem as a nail."**

Carrying a Concealed Weapon(CCW) permit holders are like a Do-It-Yourself mechanic. The DIY mechanic is not expected to have the same volume of tools but they do have a collection. Having a less-than-lethal option while carrying a concealed weapon can not only prevent the possibility of only having the firearm to combat a threat, but also has the potential to de-escalate a situation based on the characteristics of the force option.



For example; you and your spouse are walking to your vehicle when a panhandler approaches you. The panhandler gets very agitated when you do not provide them any charities. You attempt to walk away when the panhandler grabs your arm and prevents you from leaving. If a firearm is the only option available to you; what will you do next? Draw your handgun and advise the panhandler to leave you alone? That now demands for the person to walk away or be shot.



The panhandler decides to challenge you and begins to walk towards you. What are your options? What if you introduced an electronic control device or pepper spray? The panhandler grabs your arm and you draw a can of pepper spray. You warn the person you will deploy it if not left alone. When the panhandler challenges you, you spray the chemical agent. You are able to get in your vehicle and leave while the subject is in pain. You immediately call police and wait for them while in a safe area.



**SABRE PEPPER
SPRAY AVAILABLE IN
VARIOUS SIZES AND
DELIVERY SYSTEMS
AT POLICE SCIENCE
INSTITUTE OR IN-
DOOR PISTOL RANGE
PRICES RANGE FROM
\$15 - \$17.**



**TASER C2
\$399.99**

**Less-Than-Lethal op-
tions can also be ef-
fective when dealing
with vicious animals**



DISPLAYING A CAN OF PEPPER SPRAY OR SPARKING A STUN GUN MAY DE-ESCALATE A POTENTIALLY VIOLENT CONFRONTATION.



PHOENIX RECHARGEABLE STUN GUN WITH FLASHLIGHT AND HOLSTER. AVAILABLE AT POLICE SCIENCE INSTITUTE OR INDOOR PISTOL RANGE FOR \$37.48

Having a less-than-lethal option provided you with a way to safely avoid harm and possibly having to kill someone. In the eyes of a jury of your peers, the use of pepper spray was without question, reasonable. In this scenario, if you did not have an option and ultimately had to shoot, there is always the realm of analyzing the situation in hindsight. Explaining to an investigator, prosecutor or even your own conscience, you had to shoot someone who was asking for a lending hand. Although that was not the case, it is how it might be viewed to any person who was not present during the encounter.

Having a less-than-lethal option while carrying a concealed weapon can only benefit you. Explore the tools that are out there. Companies are bringing new and innovative tools to help maintain safety and provide the consumer with more and more options.

Find a tool that fits you.

Self-Defense Course at Police Science Institute

This security awareness and defensive course consists of 4 hours of training in self defense and use of Pepper Spray (Pepper Spray included.)

Unarmed self-defense that works! Be prepared to protect yourself and your family.

Cost: \$60.00 per person

Pre-registration and payment required.

Register Today by Calling us at (559) 276-9800



HOW A JURY WILL REACH A VERDICT IN THE USE OF LETHAL FORCE



In the event you discharge your weapon in the defense of self or others and you face potential criminal liability, a jury will be handed a set of instructions.

The following are the instructions for evaluating the use of deadly force.

505. Justifiable Homicide: Self-Defense or Defense of Another

The defendant is not guilty of murder or manslaughter attempted murder or attempted voluntary manslaughter if he/ she was justified in killing/attempting to kill someone in self-defense or defense of another. The defendant acted in lawful self-defense or defense of another if:

1. The defendant reasonably believed that he/she or someone else was in imminent danger of being killed or suffering great bodily injury or was in imminent danger of being raped/maimed/robbed or other forcible and atrocious crime;
 2. The defendant reasonably believed that the immediate use of deadly force was necessary to defend against that danger;
- AND
3. The defendant used no more force than was reasonably necessary to defend against that danger.

Belief in future harm is not sufficient, no matter how great or how likely the harm is believed to be. The defendant must have believed there was imminent danger of great bodily injury to himself/herself or

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someone else. Defendant's belief must have been reasonable and (he/she) must have acted only because of that belief. The defendant is only entitled to use that amount of force that a reasonable person would believe is necessary in the same situation. If the defendant used more force than was reasonable, the [attempted] killing was not justified.

When deciding whether the defendant's beliefs were reasonable, consider all the circumstances as they were known to and appeared to the defendant and consider what a reasonable person in a similar situation with similar knowledge would have believed. If the defendant's beliefs were reasonable, the danger does not need to have actually existed.

The defendant's belief that he/she or someone else was threatened may be reasonable even if he/she relied on information that was not true. However, the defendant must actually and reasonably have believed that the information was true.

If you find that decedent threatened or harmed the defendant or others in the past, you may consider that information in deciding whether the defendant's conduct and beliefs were reasonable.

If you find that the defendant knew that decedent had threatened or harmed others in the past, you may consider that information in deciding whether the defendant's conduct and beliefs were reasonable.

Someone who has been threatened or harmed by a person in the past is justified in acting more quickly or taking greater self-defense measures against that person.

If you find that the defendant received a threat from someone else that he/she reasonably associated with decedent, you may consider that threat in deciding whether the defendant was justified in acting in self-defense or defense of another.

A defendant is not required to retreat. He or she is entitled to stand his or her ground and defend himself

or herself and, if reasonably necessary, to pursue an assailant until the danger of death / bodily injury crime has passed. This is so even if safety could have been achieved by retreating.

Great bodily injury means significant or substantial physical injury. It is an injury that is greater than minor or moderate harm.

The People have the burden of proving beyond a reasonable doubt that the [attempted] killing was not justified. If the People have not met this burden, you must find the defendant not guilty of murder or manslaughter/ attempted murder or attempted voluntary manslaughter.

LETHAL FORCE

BARE FEAR IS NOT A JUSTIFIABLE EXCUSE TO COMMIT HOMICIDE



YOUR CONCEALED HANDGUN IS FOR THE PROTECTION OF YOUR LIFE OR THE LIFE OF OTHERS



Draw it solely in preparation to protect yourself or an innocent third party from the wrongful and life threatening criminal actions of another

KNOW EXACTLY WHEN YOU CAN USE YOUR GUN

A criminal adversary must have, or reasonably appear to have:

The **ability** to inflict injury (armed or reasonably appears to be armed with a deadly weapon)



The **opportunity** to inflict serious bodily harm (physically positioned to harm you with a weapon)



His/Her **intent** (Hostile actions or words) indicate that he/she means to place you in jeopardy to do serious or fatal physical harm



When all three of these “attack potential” elements are in place, you are facing a reasonably deadly threat that can justify a lethal response

IF YOU CAN RUNAWAY- DO SO



Just because you are armed, it does not necessarily mean you must confront someone at gunpoint

Develop your situational awareness skills so you can be alert to detect and avoid trouble altogether

BE CAUTIOUS OF UNINTENTIONAL GUN DISPLAY

Choose a carrying method that reliably keeps your gun hidden from public view at all times. You have no control over how a stranger will react to seeing a concealed handgun. He or she might become alarmed and report you to the police as someone with a firearm.



DO NOT LET EMOTIONS PLAY A ROLE IN SUCH SITUATIONS



It is considered best to avoid heated disputes with another person, as firearms are often used for intimidation.

Exhibiting a firearm may cause a situation to escalate.

HOW A PROSECUTOR WILL EVALUATE A USE OF DEADLY FORCE

IN THE EVENT YOU NEED TO USE LETHAL FORCE TO DEFEND YOURSELF, A PROSECUTOR WILL ANALYZE THE CASE FROM ALL ANGLES. THIS INCLUDES NOT ONLY WHAT OCCURRED DURING THE ACTUAL INCIDENT BUT ALSO THE TIME-LINE THAT PROCEEDED IT. HERE ARE A FEW THINGS A PROSECUTOR WILL WANT TO KNOW:

- Do you have a criminal record?
- Were you the initial aggressor leading to the shooting?
- Did you know the other individual? If you did, was there any history to suggest bad blood?
- How is your character? Do you have a reputation of aggressive behavior?
- Does your social media portray you as violent or display any anti-social behavior?
- If force was necessary for self-defense, did you use excessive force to stop the threat?
- Were you intoxicated or under the influence of alcohol or any other controlled substances? Were you under medication that could impair your judgment?
- What statements did you make to the investigating officers? Did you make any incriminating statements or comments?

While most of these questions would be expected, some of them may need further explanation. A prosecutor may have only one side of the story due to the outcome of the incident. To better understand the incident, an investigator will look for anything that supports or disputes any of the circumstances surrounding the event. For example, if your social media has posts of you displaying reckless behavior, it may suggest otherwise to any statement you provide. Even "Liking" something that someone else has posted may have an affect on how you are viewed.



When trying to figure out your character, what will people say about you to investigators? This will include, family, friends, ex-friends, neighbors and co-workers. It is understood that not everyone will think the best of you. What you don't want is for a majority of them to say that they knew you would be involved in some type of violent incident. If you are viewed as having an aggressive personality, it might be hard to believe you attempted to de-escalate a situation.

- In a search by law enforcement of your person, house or vehicle, was there any contraband found?
- What statements did you make prior to, during and post shooting?

rea·son·a·ble /rēz(ə)nəbəl/

Adjective: 1. (of a person) Having sound judgment; fair and sensible.
2. Based on good sense: "a reasonable request".

Synonyms: rational - sensible - moderate - fair - sane

"Reasonable Person Standard"

This leads us to examining the word "reasonable". This word is used throughout the use-of-force spectrum. Although it is often used, what exactly does it mean when used to describe the "reasonable person standard"? The following is a standard used to determine whether the force used was within reason or excessive based on the circumstances:

-Would someone facing the same/similar circumstances,

-have the same fear of belief,

-act the same way or use similar judgment?

-Not the best decision, only a reasonable decision.

So what makes a decision reasonable? Let's use the four distinct elements that account for reasonable belief in the use of deadly force.

Ability- Determining ability requires that you recount specific feature(s) of the threat that would have, if allowed to fully transpire, result in your(or another's) death or serious bodily injury. For example, if a person pulls out a knife, you do not need to allow yourself to be stabbed to know the knife can cause serious bodily harm or death.

Opportunity- This means the subject may cause harm due to the immediacy or proximity to the endangered other. For instance, a subject who possesses the ability to cause death with a sharpened knife, may lack the opportunity if the knives inherent cutting qualities are mitigated by distance. The element of opportunity must be articulated and must be immediate during the moment force was used.

Intent- Intent is established by the analysis of the observable events and the explanation of the totality of the circumstances that gave rise to your reasonable belief that the actions of another if allowed to continue, would likely cause death or serious bodily injury. A subject holding a knife at his/her side while walking away, is not displaying intent to cause immediate death or serious bodily injury. The subject then turns around, raises the knife above his/her head, begins to run at you and says "I'm going to kill you".

Preclusion- Do not forget that although force must be reasonable it must also be necessary. The decision was based on the circumstances surrounding the incident and no other viable option could have been made due to the immediacy of the threat. Simply put, preclusion is the idea that under the circumstances, the use of deadly force could not be avoided.

Although this may seem like a lot to process during the decision to use force, it is often not the problem. The mind can identify the threat. The problem is the individual having a tough time articulating the elements after an incident. This is why it is always best to consult with an attorney prior to making any statements. What may seem like a harmless comment, could lead to misinterpretation.

Each incident is unique in itself. The responsibility of the CCW permittee lies beyond being armed physically but mentally as well. Conduct yourself in a manner that will not shed a negative light on you.



HOW TO AVOID A GUNFIGHT WITH DE-ESCALATION

By Dr. Jack Shantz



Much has been written and produced about verbal threat de-escalation. Many holders of Concealed Carry Permits believe this is an auxiliary required skill or simply believe life experience will provide the needed intervention. Verbal De-escalation is what we use during a potentially dangerous or threatening situation in an attempt to prevent a person from causing harm to us, themselves or others. Arming your mind with tactics and interventions are as equally advantageous as acquiring competency as a skilled gunfighter. Both are perishable skills.

Essential components while de-escalating another person require a specific emotional state of mind. Remain calm - listen - really listen! Avoid over-reaction. Think of an example when you became angry with a known or unknown person. Did this emotion de-escalate the situation or escalate the emotional state of both of you, resulting in a violent or near violent situation. Could the same situation result in your belief that you may even be killed or result in great bodily injury....thus the use of deadly force was or could be

utilized. Road rage is the perfect example! Remember, de-escalation is not the way our brains are "wired". It is counter-intuitive to our everyday thinking and often-times opposite the way we were raised since childhood. Our emotional response in de-escalation thinking must arm the mind to intervene rather than the firearm. This provides an immense tool chest of options along with the potential use, if necessary, of deadly force. The key to using de-escalation is to be highly trained, confident and mature in the use of your firearm. This allows verbal de-escalation techniques to be deployed all the while you are planning the next higher level of intervention.



The use of verbal de-escalation requires the need to understand if a threat exists; ongoing assessment. Listed are a few interventions to guide a person in quickly assessing a given situation.

- Validate! "I understand why you might be upset."
(This does not indicate that you agree with them.)
- Remove onlookers -- or relocate to a safer place. (Onlookers can become either "cheerleaders" or additional victims.) Send an onlooker for help.
- Watch for non-verbal clues or threats.
- Bring in another trained person to assist whenever possible.
- There is less chance of aggressive behavior if two people are talking to one person. Avoid becoming emotionally involved -- control your emotions at all times.
- Avoid engaging in power struggles.
- Avoid becoming rigid in your process.
- Avoid telling the other person that you "know how he or she feels."
- Avoid raising your voice, cussing, making threats and giving ultimatums or demands.
- Avoid aggressive language, including body language.
- Do not attempt to intimidate a hostile person.

There are numerous non-physical verbal de-escalation tactics that are used to prevent a potentially dangerous situation from escalating into a physical confrontation,

injury, or even the use of deadly force. Some tactics are:

- Simply listening
- Distracting the other person
- Re-focusing the other person on something positive
- Changing the subject
- Use humor (sparingly) to lighten the mood (be very careful with this!)
- Motivating the other person
- Empathizing with the other person
- Giving choices
- Retreating or walking away
- Avoiding the situation by being situationally aware of your surroundings
- Sometimes do the unexpected

This short article enlightens the reader that verbal de-escalation is also an essential companion to the concealed carry holder. Obtaining the skill-set comes with acknowledgment and ongoing self assessment of continued need for education. The challenge to learn more through additional reading, videos and classes will provide the venue for intelligent interventions. Concealed Carry Permits come with the obligation to always improve both the arming of our minds and the enhancements to our firearm skill-sets.



CIVILIAN CARRY ACTION VS REACTION

Planning ahead and developing a personal protection plan are ground rules for the CCW permittee. Our protection plans include becoming proficient with our firearms and other defensive tools. We plan for contingencies and insure ourselves. An area that might go overlooked though, might be our situational awareness. We can use a color code mindset tool to examine our alertness during everyday activities.



REACTION TIME

We must consider how quickly we can react to a threat. When a threat presents itself, we also take into consideration the reactionary gap we fall into. The reactionary gap is the time it takes to perceive an actual threat before we take action. There are many studies that average a person's reaction time. For example, if you are walking towards an ATM and a person jumps out of the bushes. They begin to charge at you with a knife. How much time does it take for the average person to recognize the threat and then begin to react to it? Most studies found that the average person takes 3/4 of a second to recognize the threat and another 3/4 of a second to begin reacting. That puts the average person 1 1/2 seconds behind the actions of the suspect. This same theory is applied to safe driving. It basically says a driver has the same 1 1/2 second reactionary gap to reacting to a possible collision. This is the theory used to create the "3-second safe following distance" rule for driving. So in a situation where seconds count, we want to take into consideration the reactionary gap. This is why you often hear that distance is our friend.

If you look at horror movies, the victims always seem to be in the wrong place at the wrong time. If you change the words from 'wrong' to 'right', you would not have a victim. Place this idea into our everyday activities. Maybe you find that you are in need to conduct bank business. Maybe you need to deposit or withdraw money. You didn't realize it was so late and now it's ten o'clock at night. If you avoid going to an ATM late at night, you have possibly avoided being placed in a position to be robbed. A better decision is to wait until morning. You may not have a story to make a movie out of but you have avoided being placed in a scary situation. The way to look at it is simple; If it's predictable, it's preventable.

**If it's predictable,
it's preventable.**

The majority of firearm classes instruct a color code mindset which was created by Lt. Col. Jeff Cooper. It consists of a chart of colors that represent our levels of awareness. Let's examine the color code chart and see how our situational awareness measures.

COLOR CODE MINDSET

Condition White- Unaware, Preoccupied

This could be at any point of the day or night. During this condition, you are oblivious to what is happening around you. This level is much more common now because of our tendency to be so focused on our cell-phones.

When in a position to fall into a potentially dangerous situation, we want to avoid being preoccupied. This is the stage in which we are most vulnerable and would have difficulties reacting to a possible threat if presented with one.



Condition Orange- Focused

This is the level where something has heightened your awareness. During your calm alertness, you identify something/someone that may be a potential threat. You now have focused your alertness on a specific point.

This is where the planning stages begin. You can initiate the problem solving process. Look for avenues of avoidance. Look for possible escape routes. This is where we play chess and not checkers. We stay ahead of our opponent. Have the plan ready to spring into action. If there is no avoidance than you have a plan in place.



Condition Yellow- Calm Alertness

This is the level of which is normal for our everyday state of awareness. It is at this stage where you are not paranoid but just maintaining an active level of awareness. You are not face down into your cellphone. You have your head up and are aware of your surroundings. Not saying that everywhere you go that you are in life threatening danger, it's just having a good sense of what is around you. If you are sitting down for dinner at a restaurant, you can engage in conversation while being aware of your environment. This is as easy as paying attention and making mental notes of things around you.

You are able to react to a threat and have a mental preparation for any scenarios which may arise.

Condition Red- Ready to Act

This is where a threat has been identified and now you are ready to act. You are now involved in a situation and need to protect yourself, another or both. This is where all the training and practice pay off. You can draw quickly from a concealed carry. You can utilize a less-than-lethal option based on the threat. It's about knowing that you are able to react accordingly and without hesitation.

FIREARMS AND CHILDREN

FIREARM OWNER RESPONSIBILITY

It is a firearm owner's responsibility to take all possible steps to make sure a child cannot gain access to firearms. In fact, this responsibility is mandated by California law. The overall abiding rule is to store your gun in a safe and responsible manner at all times. As a firearm owner, you should be aware of the laws regarding children and firearms.

Summary of Safe Storage Laws Regarding Children

You may be guilty of a misdemeanor or a felony if you keep a loaded firearm within any premises that are under your custody or control and a child under 18 years of age obtains and uses it, resulting in injury or death, or carries it to a public place, unless you stored the firearm in a locked container or locked the firearm with a locking device to temporarily keep it from functioning. Please refer to Page 63 for more specific information regarding safe storage laws related to children.

You Cannot Be Too Careful with Children and Guns

There is no such thing as being too careful with children and guns. Never assume that simply because a toddler may lack finger strength, they can't pull the trigger. A child's thumb has twice the strength of the other fingers. When a toddler's thumb "pushes" against a trigger, invariably the barrel of the gun is pointing directly at the child's face. NEVER leave a firearm lying around the house. Please refer to Page 33 for more information regarding safe storage and methods of childproofing your firearm.

Child safety precautions still apply even if you have no children or if your children have grown to adulthood and left home. A nephew, niece, neighbor's child or a grandchild may come to visit. Practice gun safety at all times. To prevent injury or death caused by improper storage of guns in a home where children are likely to be present, you should store all guns unloaded, lock them with a firearms safety device and store them in a locked container. Ammunition should be stored in a location separate from the gun.

Talking to Children about Guns

Children are naturally curious about things they don't know about or think are "forbidden." When a child asks questions, or begins to act out "gun play," you may

want to address his or her curiosity by answering the questions as honestly and openly as possible. This will remove the mystery and reduce the natural curiosity. Also, it is important to remember to talk to children in a manner they can relate to and understand. This is very important, especially when teaching children about the difference between "real" and "make-believe." Let children know that, even though they may look the same, real guns are very different than toy guns. A real gun will hurt or kill someone who is shot.

Instill a Mind Set of Safety and Responsibility

The American Academy of Pediatrics reports that adolescence is a highly vulnerable stage in life for teenagers struggling to develop traits of identity, independence and autonomy. Children, of course, are both naturally curious and innocently unaware of many dangers around them. Thus, adolescents as well as children may not be sufficiently safeguarded by cautionary words; however frequent contrary actions can completely undermine good advice. A "do as I say and not as I do" approach to gun safety is both irresponsible and dangerous.

Remember that actions speak louder than words. Children learn most by observing the adults around them. By practicing safe conduct, you will also be teaching safe conduct.

RULES FOR KIDS

Adults should be aware that a child could discover a gun when a parent or any other adult is not present. This could happen in the child's own home; the home of a neighbor, friend or relative; or in a public place such as a school or park. If this should happen, a child should know the following rules and be taught to practice them.

1. Stop

The first rule for a child to follow if he/she finds or sees a gun is to stop what he/she is doing.

2. Don't Touch!

The second rule is for a child not to touch a gun he/she finds or sees. A child may think the best thing to do if he/she finds a gun is to pick it up and take it to an adult. A child needs to know he/she should NEVER

touch a gun he/she may find or see.

3. Leave the Area

The third rule is to immediately leave the area. This would include never taking a gun away from another child or trying to stop someone from using a gun.

4. Tell an Adult

The last rule is for a child to tell an adult about the gun

he/she has seen. This includes times when other kids are playing with or shooting a gun.

Please note that, while there is no better advice at this time for children or adolescents who encounter a gun by happenstance, the California Chapter of the American College of Emergency Physicians reports that such warnings alone may be insufficient accident prevention measures with children and adolescents.

SAFETY AND STORAGE DEVICES

If you decide to keep a firearm in your home, you must consider the issue of how to store the firearm in a safe and secure manner. California recognizes the importance of safe storage by requiring that all firearms sold in California be accompanied by a DOJ-approved firearms safety device or proof that the purchaser owns a gun safe that meets regulatory standards established by the DOJ. The current list of DOJ-approved firearms safety devices and the gun safe standards can be viewed at the following DOJ website: <http://oag.ca.gov/firearms/fsdcertlist>.

There are a variety of safety and storage devices currently available to the public in a wide range of prices. Some devices are locking mechanisms designed to keep the firearm from being loaded or fired, but don't prevent the firearm from being handled or stolen. There are also locking storage containers that hold the firearm out of sight. For maximum safety you should use both a firearm safety device and a locking storage container to store your unloaded firearm.

Two of the most common locking mechanisms are trigger locks and cable locks. Trigger locks are typically two-piece

devices that fit around the trigger and trigger guard to prevent access to the trigger. One side has a post that fits into a hole in the other side. They are locked by a key or combination locking mechanism. Cable locks typically work by looping a strong steel cable through the action of the firearm to block the firearm's operation and prevent accidental firing. However, neither trigger locks nor cable locks are designed to prevent access to the firearm.

Smaller lock boxes and larger gun safes are two of the most common types of locking storage containers. One advantage of lock boxes and gun safes is that they are designed to completely prevent unintended handling and removal of a firearm. Lock boxes are generally constructed of sturdy, high-grade metal opened by either a key or combination lock. Gun safes are quite heavy, usually weighing at least 50 pounds. While gun safes are typically the most expensive firearm storage devices, they are generally more reliable and secure.

Remember: Safety and storage devices are only as secure as the precautions you take to protect the key or combination to the lock.



TRAVELING WITH A FIREARM

**KNOW THE
RULES AND
REGULATIONS
BEFORE
PLANNING
YOUR NEXT TRIP**



Federal and State laws generally prohibit a person from carrying any firearm or ammunition aboard any commercial passenger airplane. Similar restrictions may apply to other common carriers such as trains, ships and buses. Persons who need to carry firearms or ammunition on a common carrier should always consult the carrier in advance to determine conditions under which firearms may be transported.

You may transport unloaded firearms in a locked hard-sided container as checked baggage only. Declare the firearm and/or ammunition to the airline when checking your bag at the ticket counter. The container must completely secure the firearm from being accessed. Locked cases that can be easily opened are not permitted. Be aware that the container the firearm was in when purchased may not adequately secure the firearm when it is transported in checked baggage.



FIREARMS

- When traveling, comply with the laws concerning possession of firearms as they vary by local, state and international governments.
- Declare each firearm each time you present it for transport as checked baggage. Ask your airline about limitations or fees that may apply.
- Firearms must be unloaded and locked in a hard-sided container and transported as checked baggage only. Only the passenger should retain the key or combination to the lock.
- Firearm parts, including magazines, clips, bolts and firing pins, are prohibited in carry-on baggage, but may be transported in checked baggage.
- Replica firearms, including firearm replicas that are toys, may be transported in checked baggage only.
- Rifle scopes are permitted in carry-on and checked baggage.

AMMUNITION



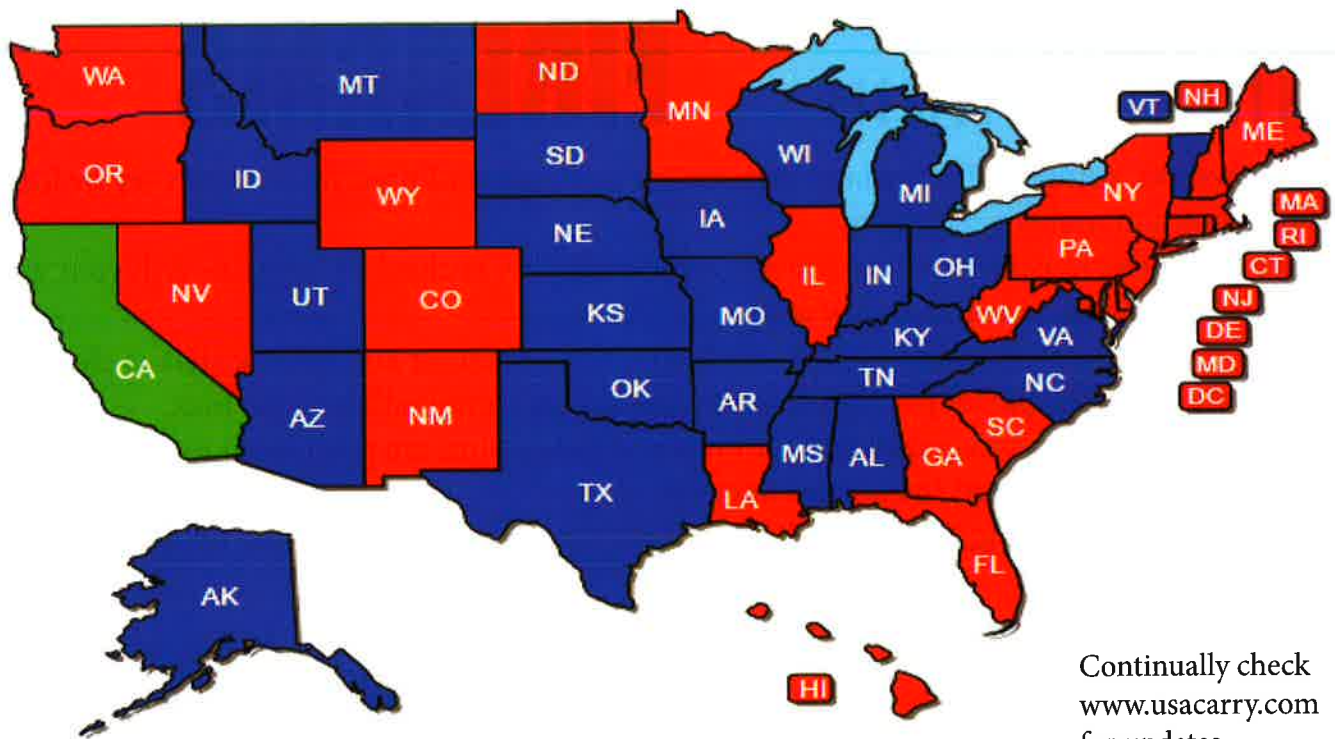
- Ammunition is prohibited in carry-on baggage, but may be transported in checked baggage.
- Firearm magazines and ammunition clips, whether loaded or empty, must be securely boxed or included within a hard-sided case containing an unloaded firearm. Read the requirements governing the transport of ammunition in checked baggage as defined by 49 CFR 175.10 (a)(8).
- Small arms ammunition, including ammunition not exceeding .75 caliber and shotgun shells of any gauge, may be carried in the same hard-sided case as the firearm.

WHAT STATES HONOR CALIFORNIA CCW?

As a concealed carrier, before heading out-of-state, you should get in the habit of always checking to make sure your concealed carry permit will be honored in the state you are traveling to.

Unfortunately, not all states treat concealed carry permits the same... in fact, some laws vary significantly from state to state, which can make traveling with your concealed carry firearm a bit confusing. And if you happen to be found carrying concealed in a state that doesn't honor your permit you could wind up in a heap of legal trouble.

**WE ENCOURAGE ALL CONCEALED CARRIERS TO BE RESPONSIBLE
AND EDUCATE THEMSELVES PRIOR TO TRAVELING.**



Continually check
www.usacarry.com
for updates.

PERMIT(S) HONORED IN:

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

PERMIT(S) NOT HONORED IN:

Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Guam, Hawaii, Illinois, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, New York City, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Virgin Islands, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming, American Samoa and N. Mariana Islands

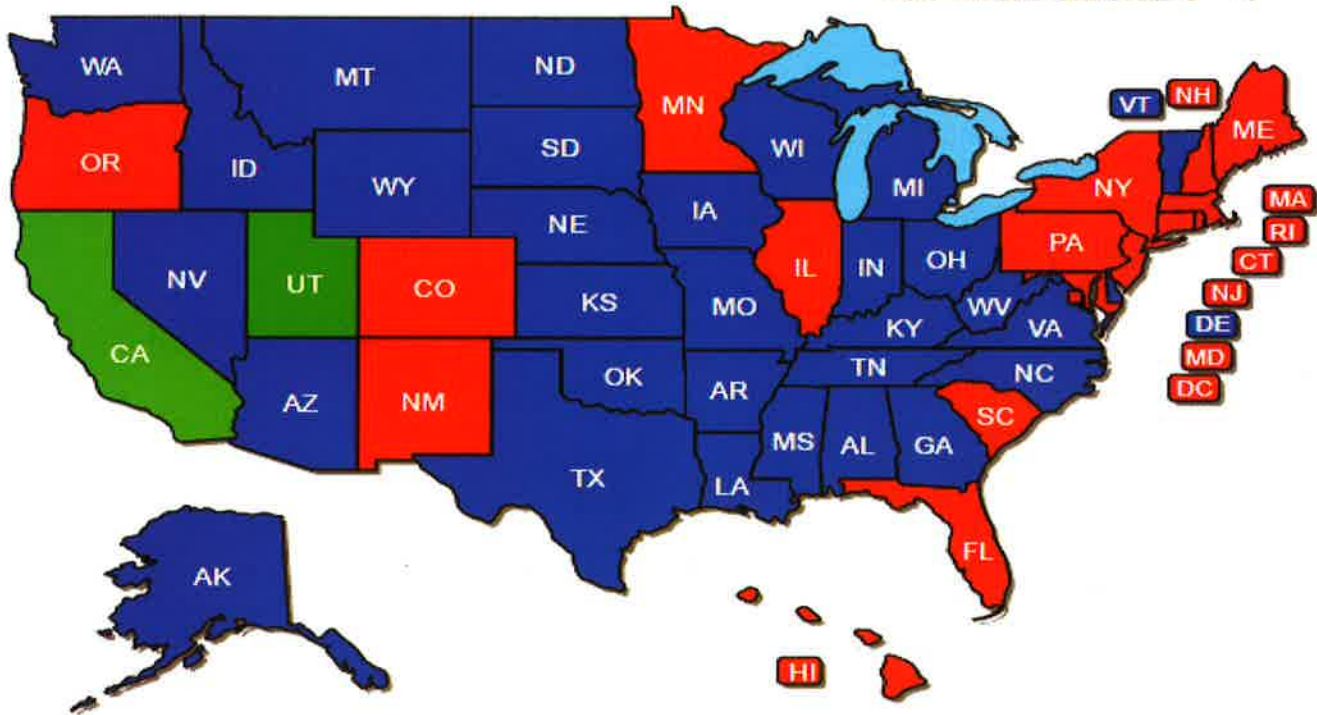
WHAT STATES HONOR UTAH CCW?

Compliment your California CCW by obtaining a Utah CCW, as well. These two CCW permits combined cover up to 33 states. This class is designed to meet all the requirements for the State of Utah for Non-Resident CCW Permits. Utah CCW allows you to carry a concealable firearm in up to 29 states, but not California. You must have a California CCW Permit to carry in California. Classes are offered the second Saturday of each month at 10am.

Course Cost: \$65

Fingerprints: \$30

Register today by calling us at (559) 276-9800



■ PERMIT(S) HONORED IN:

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

■ PERMIT(S) NOT HONORED IN:

Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Guam, Hawaii, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, New York City, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Virgin Islands, American Samoa and N. Mariana Islands

CCW COURSE FAQ

Frequently Asked Questions regarding the CCW Course offered at The Police Science Institute.

Do I get my CCW after I take the class?

Police Science Institute does not issue CCW permits. We provide the training required that the agency you apply with mandates. Once the training is completed based on the hours your agency asks for, you will receive a certificate with your firearm(s) information signed by a DOJ/CCW instructor. After that you may go on and apply for a CCW. Some clients will have applied for their CCW permit before attending the class as well. The agency you apply with will issue your permit. Examples of agencies in the Central Valley are, Fresno Police Department, Fresno County Sheriffs and Madera County Sheriffs.

Where do I apply for a CCW?

Applying for a CCW permit is based on the county or city you live in. Two of the most common agencies used in Fresno County are the Fresno County Sheriffs and the Fresno Police Department. For example anyone living in the city limits of Fresno can apply through the Fresno Police Department or Fresno County Sheriffs. However someone who lives in Clovis, Kerman, Selma, or any smaller surrounding towns will have to apply through the Fresno County Sheriffs. The Fresno County Sheriffs applications are now online. Fresno Police Department still has a paper application that has to be filled out and submitted in person.

Can my girlfriend use my gun for her CCW class?

No, a girlfriend cannot register their boyfriend's gun on their CCW permit. In order to do that they must

be married or the gun must be transferred to the girlfriend's name. The Range does person to person transfers if needed.

When I do a 2 year renewal, can I remove or add guns to my CCW permit?

During a 2 year renewal you can switch out a gun or add a new gun. The gun must then be qualified along with any other gun that you want on your permit totaling up to 50 rounds.

I am not a great shooter. Will I fail the CCW shooting test?

The range qualification is not a scored test. It is an observation of safety, function and the ability to address your target from 7 yards.

I will be buying another gun soon. Do I have to come back and take the class again to add the new gun?

No, you are not required to take a class in order to add a gun to a CCW permit. In order to do so, the person must contact Police Science Institute and ask when a CCW instructor is available and schedule an appointment. The new gun purchased or transferred to you has to be qualified by shooting 50 rounds. A new add on certificate will be issued stating the new gun information. That certificate will have to be turned back in to your issuing agency. A fee of \$20.00 for range time and certificate is charged. Range members have this service waived.

How old do I have to be to apply for my CCW permit?

In order to apply for a CCW permit you must be 21 years of age.

Can I do my CCW Class if I do not have gun yet?

No, you must have a gun registered under your name in order to take a CCW class. The reason for that, guns are registered through the state by the serial number on the gun. That serial number is then linked to you.

Can my wife use my gun for her CCW Class?

Yes, a person legally married can use their spouse's gun.

How early can I do my CCW Class before I apply?

It is recommended that a person not do initial CCW training earlier than 90 days.

How early can I do a CCW renewal?

We recommend renewing your CCW 60 days before expiration. No sooner.

Do I have to bring and shoot all my guns when I do a renewal?

Yes, any gun that you want on your permit must be shot.

Do I have to shoot 50 rounds on each gun?

No, the total rounds must add up to 50. If the person has one gun on their permit then all 50 rounds must be shot on that single gun. If the person has 4 guns on their permit, they must divide the 50 rounds amongst all 4 guns totaling that amount.

I did my CCW training somewhere else and I did not have to shoot all my guns. Why do I have to do it here?

Here at Police Science Institute and The Range, we like to follow all proper and legal procedures. In order to have a gun added to your CCW Training Certificate you must shoot any gun that you want on the permit. If the gun was left at home while you attended the training we will hold the certificate for you until you return with the gun and shoot it. If you choose to not come back, we will delete that gun information from the certificate.

I just moved to California and I have a CCW permit in another state. Is it valid here?

No, California does not recognize any other states permits.

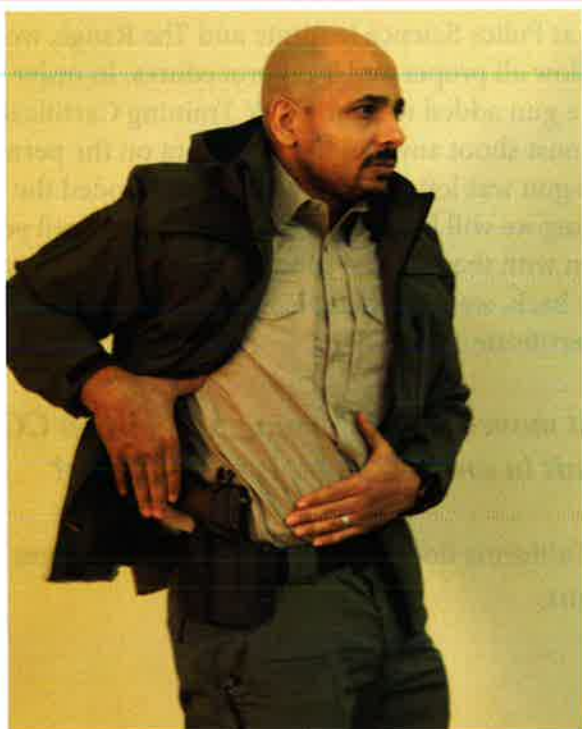
**IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS,
PLEASE CALL US AT**



[559]276-9800

5 STEP DRAW FROM CONCEALED CARRY

DRAWING FROM A CONCEALED CARRY ADDS AN ADDITIONAL STEP TO A STANDARD 4-STEP DRAW FROM THE HOLSTER.

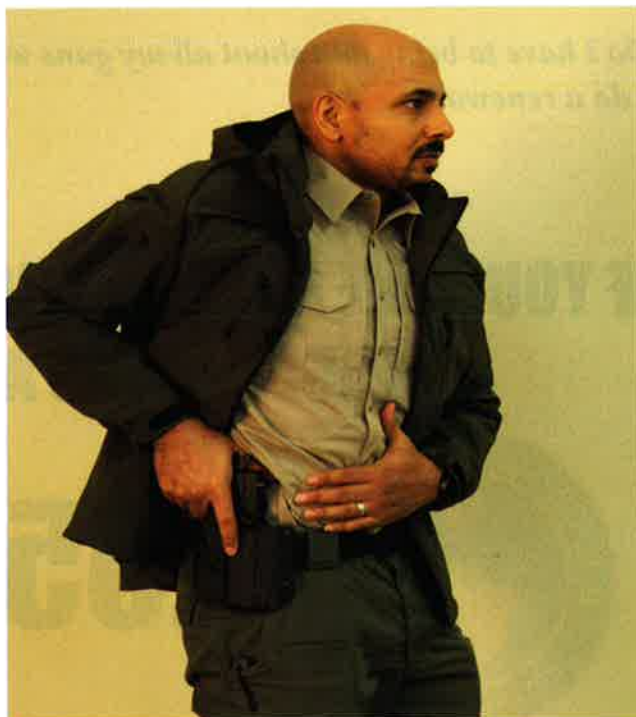


1

Step number one is to clear the layer of clothing which is concealing your firearm. This will depend on the location of your firearm as well as style of holster you wear. The most common area for a concealed holster is the waistband area. Use the strong hand to either peel back or lift the outside layer depending on the garment. Utilize the support hand to help secure any clothing which has a chance of getting hung up during the process.

Step number two is to gain a solid grip on the firearm. Place the web of the hand high on the back-strap. This assists throughout the draw and develops a grip that you will less likely have to adjust. The trigger finger runs along the side of the firearm. The thumb will begin to manipulate any retention mechanisms on the holster (Thumb break or snap). The support hand remains close to the body to ensure that it does NOT cross the muzzle during the draw.

2





3

With a good grip on the firearm, lift it straight up and allow it to clear the holster. Simultaneously disengage any external safety. As the firearm clears the holster, immediately begin to rotate forward smoothly in the direction of the intended target.

Side-note If a threat closes the distance within this step, rounds can be fired from this position. Once pointed toward the threat, slightly cant the firearm away from the body to avoid interfering with the slide and causing a malfunction.

Begin a forward motion with the firearm and as if pushing it forward and away from the body. The support hand now meets with the firearm and strong hand. The support hand locks in and completes a good grip of the firearm. The movement is still pushing away and rising. This takes the firearm through the high-ready position.

4



5



The final process is punching out and elevating the firearm into your line of sight.

This may seem robotic at first but it establishes the fundamentals of a smooth and efficient draw. Practicing this draw will create the muscle memory to maintain a draw which is quick and safe. With any training in firearms, it takes repetitions to improve any technique.

WEAPON MOUNTED VS HAND-HELD LIGHTS



The question often comes up about what is better or preferred in regards to a weapon mounted light or hand-held flashlight. There are pros and cons for both. Handguns with effective lights mounted to them have been with us for a quarter century. They were primarily used by SWAT teams and K9 officers. Today, the majority of departments have transitioned to lights attached to pistols, standard issue for patrol officers. Law Enforcement has the real estate on the duty belt to accommodate larger holsters and additional equipment. When it comes to CCW permit holders, concealment is often times a challenge. This can be due to clothing, body frame, size of handgun and any additional equipment(extra magazine, Less-Than-Lethal options). Let's examine the advantages and disadvantages when it comes to the CCW permit holder.

CONCEAL-ABILITY

Trying to keep a firearm unnoticeable, can be tricky. Most CCW holsters are designed to be slimline and compact. The holsters are generally not designed to accommodate a weapon mounted lighting system. Manufacturers are now making new lighting systems which are compact but they still require a holster designed to hold the handgun with the light attached. There are certain companies which have designed belt clips to hold a weapon light when not attached to the handgun. Bottom-line, make sure if you choose to carry a weapon mounted light, you find a combination that best suits your needs.



The style and size of holster may make it difficult to conceal

WEAPON MOUNTED LIGHT



The convenience of activating the weapon mounted light with the index finger creates a technique often discouraged by experts. Utilizing the thumb to activate the switch is a recommended technique

Now that we have decided to attach a weapon light to our handgun, let's explore the usage of it. The first advantage to having a weapon mounted light is it allows the user to have both hands on the gun. It also allows for the activation of the light with one hand and the other hand available to conduct other tasks(turn on light switches, open doors, lift bed skirts, etc...) Most of the weapon mounted lights have a toggle switch that is manipulated with a finger. The majority have the option of momentary activation or steady-on.

Some have the option of a pressure pad that can be activated with the squeeze of the palm or non-trigger fingers. This now introduces additional dexterity to a shooting process which already demands precision. The other factor is which finger do we use to activate the toggle. Do we utilize our trigger finger or support-hand thumb? Do we leave the light on during the shooting process? Let's tackle some of these questions.

METHODS

Most methods of teaching ask that you manipulate the switch with your support hand thumb. It might be convenient to use the trigger finger to activate the light. Although this encourages indexing, it is spreading the responsibilities of your trigger finger. If it is a momentary toggle switch, the light will turn off during the need to press the trigger. Depending on the situation, this could be good or bad. Leaving the light activated during the shooting process allows a person to see the target without interruption. The threat could be diminished or continue depending on the affects of the bullet strike. The other factor of leaving the light on is the providing of your location for a threat to acquire more easily in the event of exchanging gunfire.

You are adding responsibility to your trigger finger by using it to activate the weapon light



Most lights can be activated with a finger or pressure pad



HAND-HELD FLASHLIGHT

The weapon light is dedicated to the handgun and is pointed in the direction of the line of fire. Simply put, you are pointing a loaded firearm at whatever you are aiming the light at. This brings the importance of having a hand-held light. There are several techniques to efficiently hold a hand-held flashlight while maintaining a good shooting platform. These techniques will all depend on the person, type/style of handgun and the size/type of flashlight.



METHODS

Harries-

You hold the flashlight with your support hand. Grip the light as if holding an ice pick. You operate the light with your thumb. Bring the light underneath the gun and put your hands back to back. Maintain pressure bringing both wrists and the back of your hands together.



A hand-held flashlight allows a visual search without pointing the firearm (hear a noise downstairs which eventually turns out to be your kid sneaking in, thus not pointing a loaded firearm at your loved ones). There are many holsters and pouches designed to accommodate a hand-held flashlight along with other equipment. This allows for easier concealment especially if you plan on sitting down while carrying a concealed firearm.

**TECHNIQUE MAY VARY BASED
ON TYPE AND SIZE OF HAND-
HELD LIGHT**



Rogers-

You hold the light between your index and middle finger. You bring the light up to the side of the gun and have your thumbs touch. The other two fingers wrap around your shooting hand. This allows you to get closer to a two-handed grip.



Chapman-

You hold the flashlight with your support hand. The light is held in an under grip and brought up to meet the shooting hand. The other three fingers wrap around your shooting hand. This technique is designed for flashlights with an activation button on the side of the flashlight.

Ayoob-

This technique has you grip the flashlight much like the Chapman technique. The hand is rotated so that the thumbs may be brought together much like a traditional "thumbs forward" grip. The remaining fingers may be wrapped around shooting hand allowing for better support.



Neck Index-

Utilizing the "ice pick" grip, you hold the light right below your ear close to your jaw and neck. This technique could be used with any type light. Disadvantage is the bad guy may shoot at the light.

FBI Technique-

Uses similar hold but moves the light away from the shooter's person.



Compare this dilemma to deciding on whether or not to wear a jacket or sweater during an outing. If you bring both, you can always take one off or put one on to adjust to the conditions. If you leave your jacket, you are only left with a sweater which may not be suitable for the ever changing conditions. To be on the safe side, it is always better to be prepared and have the tools which can only strengthen your safety and be well trained on the proper usage.



TACTICAL

Mindset for Civilians

HAVE YOU EVER ARRIVED HOME AND FELT LIKE SOMEONE WAS INSIDE? HAVE YOU USED YOUR FIREARM TO RENDER YOUR HOUSE SAFE? A LOOK AT THE POSSIBILITIES SURROUNDING THE USAGE OF A FIREARM TO CLEAR YOUR HOME.

There are many variations of a person who owns a firearm. They range from the first-time buyer to the expert marksman. There are week-end warriors to the lifetime hunters. We all know the importance of stressing the responsibility of owning a firearm. We have literature and classes to re-enforce the importance of handling and storing a firearm. Many times the skills to shoot a firearm are handed down from generation to generation

Considering there are less than 1 million law enforcement officers in the United States; What are the odds of receiving training on tactics from a professional? We are not talking about how to perform the duties of a sworn police officer. We are talking about the tactics associated with safely rendering your home safe. I ask the question to every CCW class I instruct; "Have any of you cleared your house with the use of a firearm?" The majority of the students will raise their hand. When asked if any of them have received any formalized training from a professional and the majority of those who raised their hands will lower them.



WHERE DID WE LEARN TO SAFELY CLEAR A HOUSE WITH THE USE OF A FIREARM?

We arrive home from an extended vacation and want our families to enter a safe environment. We depend on the walls, doors and windows to keep any intruders out. To ensure our homes are safe, we draw our handgun and begin to search the inside of the residence. Maybe this is even done during darkness. Have we really taken the time to prepare for the event that one of these times we encounter an intruder?



Are we aware of what advantages someone possesses who is lying in wait? Are there any signs that make us believe there is possibly someone inside? Have we learned about working angles, "slicing the pie", hitting the "hard corners", staying out of the "fatal funnel"? When asking those same questions, students often look confused and concerned. I ask them if they are aware that police officers will not search a house alone due to safety issues.

LIVE FIRE TRAINING IN LOW-LIGHT PISTOL CLASS. TRAINING INCLUDES THE DIFFERENT CARRIES ASSOCIATED WITH FIREARMS HANDLING AND HAND-HELD FLASHLIGHT.

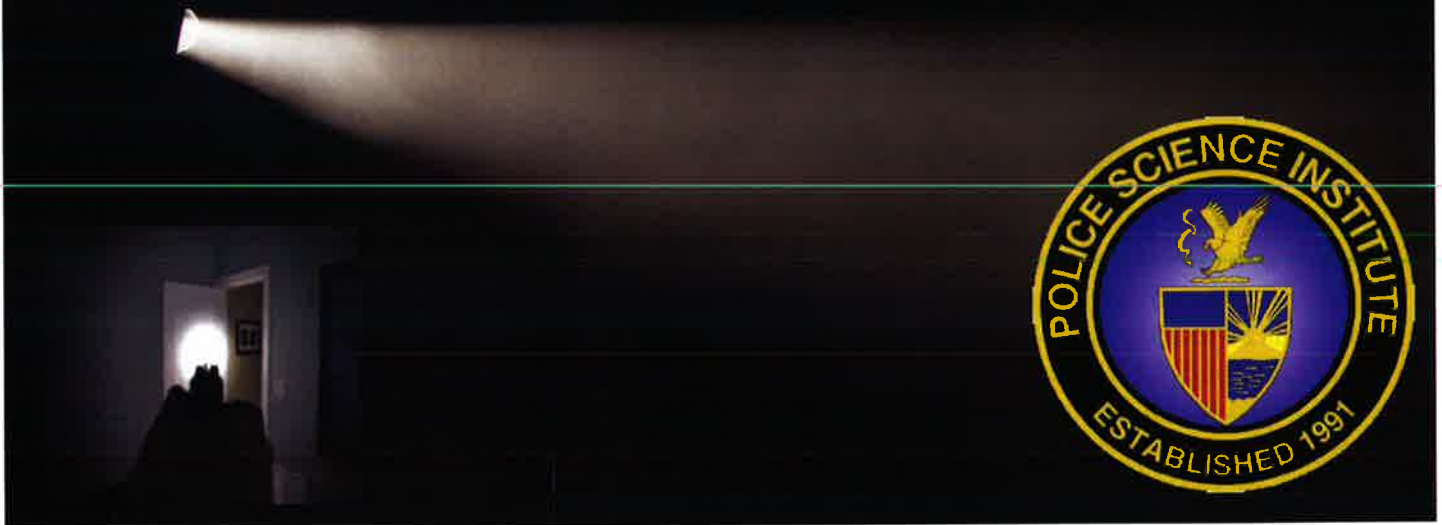
This is where it is important to understand why receiving training can help understand the dangers that lie in attempting to render your house safe with the use of a firearm. I don't want to make it seem unsafe to enter your own home, but the message I want to deliver is the mindset that if you believe someone is inside your house upon returning home, think about the safest option available to you.



COULD AN OPEN DOOR TRANSLATE INTO AN INTRUDER OR MAYBE A FAMILY MEMBER RETURNED UNEXPECTEDLY?

Be pro-active with your planning and preparation. Although the following statement is an oft-used cliché, it seems fitting in regards to receiving professional training; "It's better to have it and not need it than to need it and not have it"

LOW-LIGHT PISTOL COURSE



This course is conducted in low light conditions and instruction will be provided in the use of a flashlight and other lighting methods. The course includes various target identifica-

tion and sighting techniques under tactical situations of limited visibility. This course offers the introduction of tactics associated with clearing a house or building in a safe manner.

- Threat assessment**
- Shooting on the move**
- Flashlight techniques for shooting**
- Ability to recognize targets in low light**
- House Clearing**



Limited Time Price: \$100

Register today by calling us at (559) 276-9800! Pre-registration is required.

New for 2017

FORCE OPTION SIMULATORS

We are proud to announce the introduction of Force Option Simulators into our courses. The simulators will be used in conjunction with live-fire training as well as tactics courses. They will also be used in the CCW and Security classes. Numerous scientific studies have demonstrated and proven the effectiveness of

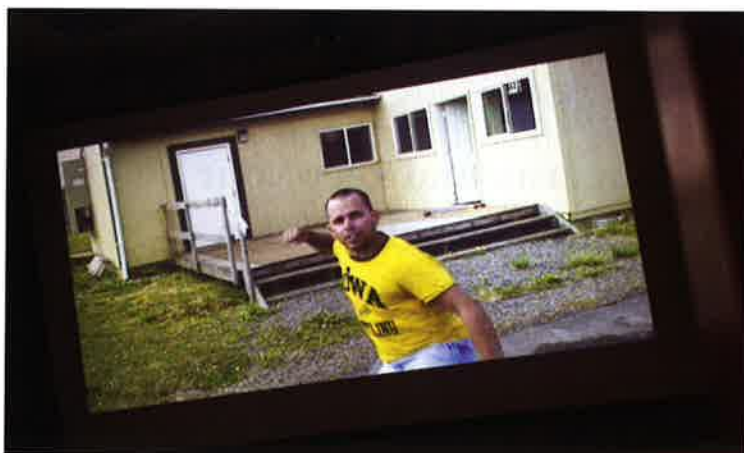
Use of Force Judgment Simulators. Students greatly benefit from the value of the use of the simulators. The simulators allow for the student to be placed in a high stress scenario in a controlled environment. The instructor is then able to evaluate and discuss the outcomes of the scenario with the student.

Simulators are used by the military and law enforcement to provide enhanced training in decision making, tactics and accuracy.



Hundreds of scenarios available to suit the training needs of Law Enforcement, Corrections, Security and Civilians.

Decision making scenarios provide the training in the use of de-escalation tactics, less-than-lethal options and firearms.





TRAFFIC STOP

Trying to keep up with your weekend errands has led you to unknowingly exceed the speed limit. You look in your rearview mirror and see a police vehicle approaching. You are now faced with the situation many CCW permit holders face.

WHAT TO DO WHEN I AM PULLED OVER?

Here are a few tips on what to do-and what not to do-during a traffic stop while you are carrying a concealed weapon

Tip #1: Hands 10 & 2, Dome light on

Remain calm and keep your hands in plain sight. If it is dark, illuminate the inside of your vehicle.



Tip #2: Advise the Officer

Be up front and advise the officer you have a firearm. Let them know you are licensed and currently have the firearm on you. Ask them how they would like for you to proceed.



Tip #3: Display Identification, move slow

At some point you will need to provide identification and requested paperwork. Before reaching for anything, advise the officer of the location you will be retrieving any items.



Tip #4: Know your local and state laws

Be familiar with the local and state laws. Some states/governing permit agencies, require you to inform the officer while carrying concealed.



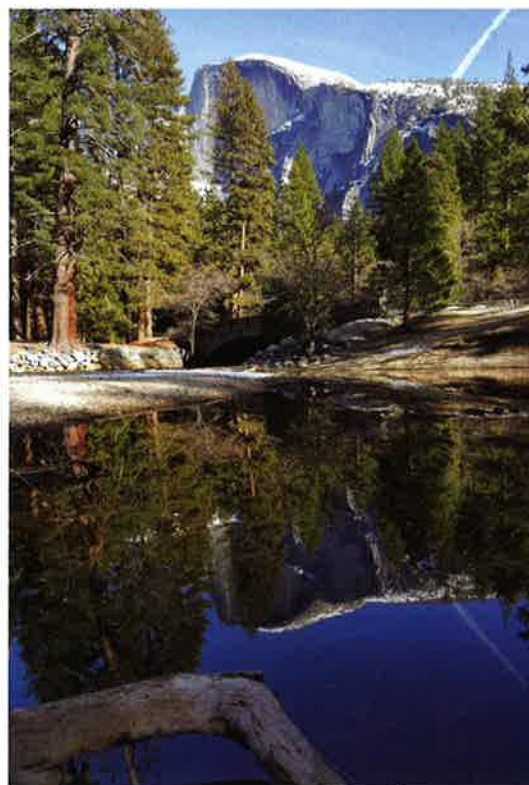


REGULATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS





Issuing agencies may impose restrictions on where a concealed weapon may be carried. It is important for the CCW permit holder to be well aware of ALL restrictions to avoid any possible legal trouble or having your permit revoked.





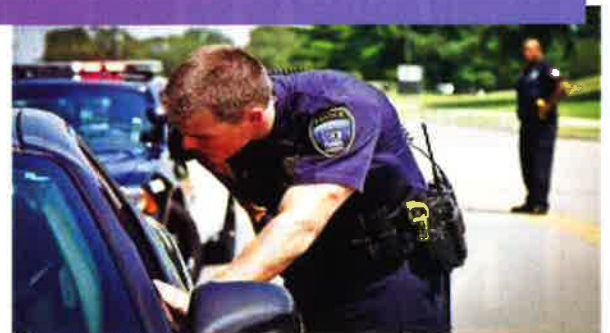
Being familiar with good judgement is a necessity when it comes to the CCW permit holder. A decision on when and where to carry a concealed firearm heavily weighs on each situation. It is a decision that must be made responsibly and with forethought. The issuing agency in which you applied, may impose additional restrictions on

where you are allowed to carry a concealed firearm. Although there may not be legal ramifications, an incident where you are found to be out of compliance with these restrictions could lead to the revocation of your permit. Let's take a look at some situations where carrying a concealed firearm may not be the best choice.



Social or public functions may be posted for not allowing weapons. Issuing agencies may also restrict you from carrying at such events.

Another requirement may include notifying a peace officer with whom you have contact, that you are armed and in possession of your permit.



Businesses may choose to prohibit firearms. If you are asked to leave and refuse, you will be in violation of trespassing laws.

Do you plan on meeting up with friends after work? Some agencies restrict carrying in an establishment which primarily serves alcohol. You may ask how do you determine what differentiates the two? Think of places where you would like to have a family dinner(Red Robin) as opposed to a place which has more barstools than booths(Sports Bar).

Even if there are no restrictions on your permit, it is not a good idea to carry into an establishment that focuses on nightlife, offering music and alcohol. These types of places have the higher potential for violence.



“51%” rule, prohibits carry in a business that obtains more than half of it's revenues from the sale of alcohol.



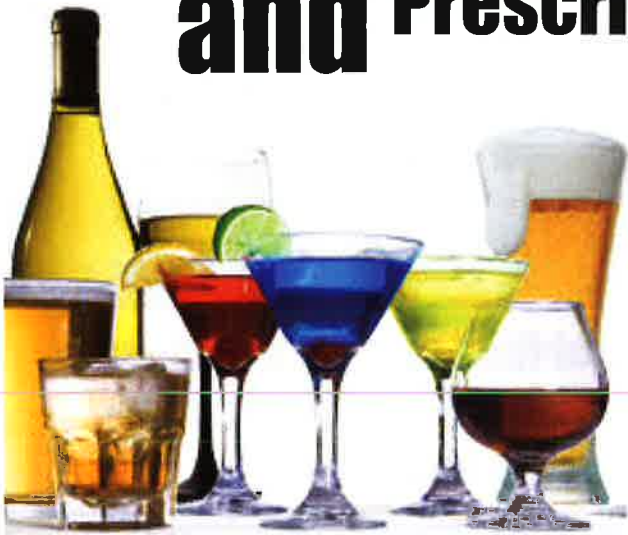
If you have any business at a courthouse than you should leave your firearm at home. Courthouses are generally busy and parking can be an issue. You can never assume your firearm is secure because it is in a locked container or not in plain view.

Parking garages can be very inviting to criminals and can increase the possibility of your vehicle being burglarized or stolen.

Your child will be receiving an award at school. Does your permit restrict you from carrying on school grounds? Parents and school personnel may have a defensive reaction in the case of your firearm being inadvertently displayed(shirt lifts exposing concealed firearm). Driving onto the property and than storing your firearm in your vehicle can still be considered a violation of these restrictions.



Alcohol, Marijuana and Prescription Drugs



The consuming of alcohol or the taking of prescription drugs is prohibited while carrying a concealed firearm.

Being in an impaired state — whether by influence of alcohol, legal medication, or other — is a severe detriment to both a person's capacity to reason and also affects the central nervous system

Drug Facts	
Active ingredients (in each packet)	Purpose
Paracetamol 500 mg Phenacetin 500 mg	For relief of pain Nervous system
Uses	
• temporarily relieve minor aches and pains (e.g. headache, toothache, muscle pain, neuralgia, rheumatism, etc.)	
• relieve moderate to severe pain (e.g. pain due to injury, surgery, etc.)	
• relieve moderate to severe pain (e.g. pain due to injury, surgery, etc.)	
Warnings	
• Do not take if you are pregnant or breastfeeding, or if you are taking other painkillers (e.g. aspirin, ibuprofen, etc.)	
• Do not take if you are taking other painkillers (e.g. aspirin, ibuprofen, etc.)	
• Do not take if you are taking other painkillers (e.g. aspirin, ibuprofen, etc.)	
Directions	
• Take one or two tablets every 4-6 hours, as directed by your doctor.	
• Do not take more than 4 tablets in 24 hours.	
• Do not take more than 4 tablets in 24 hours.	

Should a defensive gun use scenario occur, whether in the home or outside of it, police and the prosecutor will both take into account any use of medication or other controlled substances. This may turn into an argument the prosecutor may make during his review of the case or, and this is more likely, your opponent and/or his next of kin may decide to take up that information if they press for civil charges.

**READ THE LABEL-
EVEN OVER-THE-COUNTER MEDICATIONS CAN
HAVE EFFECTS WHICH MAY IMPAIR YOUR
AWARENESS AND DECISION MAKING**

IN CASE YOU NEED TO TRANSPORT A FIREARM WHILE NOT WITHIN THE GUIDELINES OF A CCW PERMIT; WHAT IS CONSIDERED ACCESSIBLE?

A glovebox or center console is considered accessible to a driver or occupant. Even if the compartment were to be locked, this is still considered to be accessible. The other factor to take into account is; what happens in the event you are pulled over? You may have to retrieve paperwork from the compartments.

STORE THE FIREARM IN A LOCKED CONTAINER

Carrying a Concealed Handgun Without a License on One's Person or in a Vehicle

It is illegal for any person to carry a handgun concealed upon his or her person or concealed in a vehicle without a license issued pursuant to Penal Code section 26150. (Pen. Code, § 25400.) A firearm locked in a motor vehicle's trunk or in a locked container carried in the vehicle other than in the utility or glove compartment is not considered concealed within the meaning of the Penal Code section 25400; neither is a firearm carried within a locked container directly to or from a motor vehicle for any lawful purpose. (Pen. Code, § 25610.)

The prohibition from carrying a concealed handgun does not apply to licensed hunters or fishermen while engaged in hunting or fishing, or while going to or returning from the hunting expedition. (Pen. Code, § 25640.) Notwithstanding this exception for hunters or fishermen, these individuals may not carry or transport loaded firearms when going to or from the expedition. The unloaded firearms should be transported in the trunk of the vehicle or in a locked container other than the utility or glove compartment. (Pen. Code, § 25610.)



There are also occupational exceptions to the prohibition from carrying a concealed weapon, including authorized employees while engaged in specified activities. (Pen. Code, §§ 25630 & 25640.)

Licenses to Carry Concealed Weapons

A license to carry a concealed handgun or other firearm may be granted by the sheriff of the county in which the applicant resides, or the chief of the city police department of the city in which the applicant resides. Such licenses are issued only after finding that the applicant is of good moral character, that good cause exists for such a license and the applicant is not prohibited from possessing firearms. (Pen. Code, § 26150.)

Where the population of the county is less than 200,000 persons, the licensing authority may issue a license to carry a pistol, revolver or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person, loaded and exposed. (Pen. Code, § 26150.)

Unless otherwise restricted, a license is valid throughout the state.

LOADED FIREARMS IN PUBLIC

It is illegal to carry a loaded firearm on one's person or in a vehicle while in any public place, on any public street, or in any place where it is unlawful to discharge a firearm. (Pen. Code, § 25850, subd. (a).)

It is illegal for the driver of any motor vehicle, or the owner of any motor vehicle irrespective of whether the owner is occupying the vehicle to knowingly permit any person to carry a loaded firearm into the vehicle in violation of Penal Code section 25850, or Fish and Game Code section 2006. (Pen. Code, § 26100.) Also, see "Miscellaneous Prohibited Acts". In order to determine whether a firearm is loaded, peace officers are authorized to examine any firearm carried by anyone on his or her person or in a vehicle while in any public place, on any public street or in any prohibited area of an unincorporated territory. Refusal to allow a peace officer to inspect a firearm pursuant to these provisions is, in itself, grounds for arrest. (Pen. Code, § 25850, subd. (b).)

The prohibition from carrying a loaded firearm in public does not apply to any person while hunting in an area where possession and hunting is otherwise lawful or while practice shooting at target ranges. (Pen. Code, §§ 26005 & 26040.)

There are also occupational exceptions to the prohibition from carrying a loaded firearm in public, including authorized employees while engaged in specified activities. (Pen. Code, §§ 26015 & 26030.)

LARGE-CAPACITY MAGAZINES



It is generally illegal to manufacture, offer for sale, give, lend, buy, or receive any large- capacity magazine or any large-capacity conversion kit that is capable of converting an ammunition feeding device into a large-capacity magazine. (Pen. Code, §§ 32310 & 32311.)

FIREARM STORAGE DURING PROHIBITION

A person who is prohibited from owning or possessing a firearm can transfer his or her firearm(s) to a licensed firearms dealer for storage for the duration of the prohibition, provided the prohibition will end on a date specified in a court order. (Pen. Code, § 29830.)

MISCELLANEOUS PROHIBITED ACTS

Obliteration or Alteration of Firearm Identification

It is illegal for any person to obliterate or alter the identification marks placed on any firearm including the make, model, serial number or any distinguishing mark lawfully assigned by the owner or by the DOJ. (Pen. Code, § 23900.)

It is illegal for any person to buy, sell or possess a firearm knowing its identification has been obliterated or altered. (Pen. Code, § 23920.)



Openly Carrying an Unloaded Handgun

It is generally illegal for any person to carry upon his or her person or in a vehicle, an exposed and unloaded handgun while in or on:

- A public place or public street in an incorporated city or city and county; or
- A public street in a prohibited area of an unincorporated city or city and county. (Pen. Code, § 26350.)

UNAUTHORIZED POSSESSION OF A FIREARM ON SCHOOL GROUNDS

It is illegal for any unauthorized person to possess or bring a firearm upon the grounds of, or into, any public school, including the campuses of the University of California, California State University campuses, California community colleges, any private school (kindergarten through 12th grade) or private university or college. (Pen. Code, § 626.9.)

UNAUTHORIZED POSSESSION OF A FIREARM IN A COURT- ROOM, THE STATE CAPITOL, ETC.



It is illegal for any unauthorized person to bring or possess any firearm within a courtroom, courthouse, court building or at any meeting required to be open to the public. (Pen. Code, § 171b.)

It is illegal for any unauthorized person to bring or possess a loaded firearm within (including upon the grounds of) the State Capitol, any legislative office, any office of the Governor or other constitutional officer, any Senate or Assembly hearing room, the Governor's Mansion or any other residence of the Governor or the residence of any constitutional officer or any Member of the Legislature. For these purposes, a firearm shall be deemed loaded whenever both the firearm and its unexpended ammunition are in the immediate possession of the same person. (Pen. Code, §§ 171c, 171d, & 171e.)

DRAWING OR EXHIBITING A FIREARM

If another person is present, it is illegal for any person, except in self-defense, to draw or exhibit a loaded or unloaded firearm in a rude, angry or threatening manner or in any manner use a firearm in a fight or quarrel. (Pen. Code, § 417.)

THREATENING ACTS WITH A FIREARM ON A PUBLIC STREET OR HIGHWAY

It is illegal for any person to draw or exhibit a loaded or unloaded firearm in a threatening manner against an occupant of a motor vehicle which is on a public street or highway in such a way that would cause a reasonable person apprehension or fear of bodily harm. (Pen. Code, § 417.3.)

DISCHARGE OF A FIREARM IN A GROSSLY NEGLIGENT MAN- NER

It is illegal for any person to willfully discharge a firearm in a grossly negligent manner which could result in injury or death to a person. (Pen. Code, § 246.3.)

DISCHARGE OF A FIREARM AT AN INHABITED/OCCUPIED DWELLING, BUILDING, VEHI- CLE OR AIRCRAFT

It is illegal for any person to maliciously and willfully discharge a firearm at an inhabited dwelling, house, occupied building, occupied motor vehicle, occupied aircraft, inhabited house car or inhabited camper. (Pen. Code, § 246.)



DISCHARGE OF A FIREARM FROM A MOTOR VEHICLE

It is illegal for any person to willfully and maliciously discharge a firearm from a motor vehicle. A driver or owner of a vehicle who allows any person to discharge a firearm from the vehicle may be punished by up to three years imprisonment in state prison. (Pen. Code, § 26100.)

DISCHARGE OF A FIREARM AT AN UNOCCUPIED AIR- CRAFT, MOTOR VEHICLE, OR UNINHABITED BUILDING OR DWELLING

It is illegal for any person to willfully and maliciously discharge a firearm at an unoccupied aircraft. It is illegal for any person to discharge a firearm at an unoccupied motor vehicle, building or dwelling. This does not apply to an abandoned vehicle, an unoccupied motor vehicle or uninhabited building or dwelling with permission of the owner and if otherwise lawful. (Pen. Code, § 247.)



CRIMINAL STORAGE

“Criminal storage of firearm of the first degree” –

Keeping any loaded firearm within any premises that are under your custody or control and you know or reasonably should know that a child (any person under 18) or a person prohibited from possessing a firearm or deadly weapon pursuant to state or federal law is likely to gain access to the firearm without the permission of the child’s parent or legal guardian and the child or prohibited person obtains access to the firearm and thereby causes death or great bodily injury to himself, herself, or any other person. (Pen. Code, § 25100, subd. (a).)



“Criminal storage of firearm of the second degree”–

Keeping any loaded firearm within any premises that are under your custody or control and you know or reasonably should know that a child (any person under 18) or a person prohibited from possessing a firearm or deadly weapon pursuant to state or federal law is likely to gain access to the firearm without the permission of the child’s parent or legal guardian and the child or prohibited person obtains access to the firearm and thereby causes injury, other than great bodily injury, to himself, herself, or any other person, or carries the firearm either to a public place or in violation of Penal Code section 417. (Pen. Code, § 25100, subd. (b).)

“Criminal storage of firearm of the third degree” –

Keeping any loaded firearm within any premises that are under your custody or control and negligently storing or leaving a loaded firearm in a location where you know or reasonably should know that a child (any person under 18) is likely to gain access to the firearm without the permission of the child’s parent or legal

guardian, unless you have taken reasonable action to secure the firearm against access by the child. (Pen. Code, § 25100, subd. (c).)

None of the criminal storage offenses (first degree, second degree, third degree) shall apply whenever the firearm is kept in a locked container or locked with a locking device that has rendered the firearm inoperable. (Pen. Code, § 25105.)



CCW

Dr. Jack Shantz
Certified Firearm Instructor

and the Perishable Skill Syndrome

Introducing the F.I.R.E. Practice System

Concealed Carry permit holders (CCW) have assumed an extraordinary responsibility in their decision to legally carry a firearm (concealed). We all must undergo a lengthy application process, law enforcement interviews, background investigative checks, and a 4-8 hour educational process. The key focus is placed on the legality and use of deadly force along with places CCW licensees are permitted to carry their firearm (along with several other topics). Also, range time shooting of the firearm is evaluated for safety and accuracy (50-100 rounds).

Since 2007, the number of concealed handgun permits has soared from 4.6 million to over 14.5 million nationally, and murder rates have fallen from 5.6 killings per 100,000 people to just 4.2 (about a 25 percent drop) according to the report from the Crime Prevention Research Center. The number of Concealed Carry permits issued is increasing faster every year. Over 1.73 million new permits were issued last year- a 15.4 percent increase over 2014. This is the largest such single-year jump ever, according to the report from the center led by President John R. Lott and research director John E. Whitley (Washington Times, July 27, 2016). The number of concealed carriers is likely even higher, since permits are not required now in 11 states; known as Constitutional Carry.

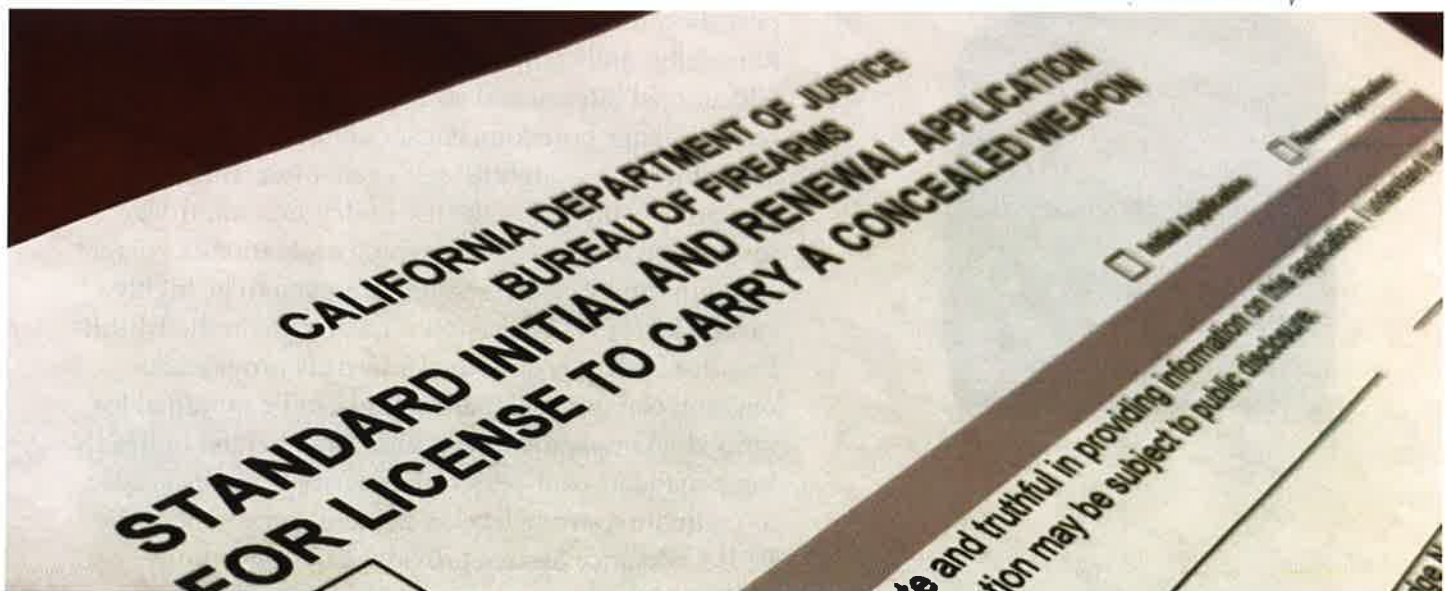
The Concealed Carry Permits in California have seen dramatic increases, although one must note this is a regional phenomena rather than statewide trend. A review of the following table reveals these increases throughout the Central Valley, and the dramatic differences in other parts of the state. This data is from year 2015. Continued increases have occurred during 2016 in those counties trending higher on the table. The focus of this article is NOT on the statistics, rather it is on the significant responsibility you, the CCW permit holders, have in enhancing and maintaining your shooting skills and knowledge. Make this fun, challenging and routine. Shooting is a perishable skill. Many experts acknowledge the decay rate of not shooting at least every two (2) weeks is significant.

Concealed Carry Permits in California:

Counties with the most adult populations.

NOTE: Year 2015 data was utilized given the 2016 data is not available at this writing. Communication with both Fresno and Sacramento Counties reveal a substantial increase from 2015 to current 2016.

County	2012	2015	Change
Fresno	5319	7449	2130
Orange	687	7248	6561
Sacramento	2789	6824	4035
San Bernardino	2158	3333	1175
Ventura	702	1554	852
Riverside	679	1500	821
San Diego	904	890	-14
Los Angeles	228	494	266
Contra Costa	142	263	121
Alameda	134	151	17
Santa Clara	70	123	53
San Francisco	2	4	2



The F.I.R.E. Practice System focuses on Four (4) primary components.

Fire (Dry Fire) Instruction Range Evaluate

It has become quite evident to most CCW instructors, including me, that a great number of initial and renewing licensees have NOT been steadfast in their firearm practice. Furthermore, it has become the norm to learn many have live-fired only 1-2 times per year and some admit to no-live fire in the previous 2 years. Essentially, the only range time is during their renewal class. Instructors and Range Safety Officers easily identify these people. They typically return for additional range time or private lessons to obtain and renew their CCW License.



My F.I.R.E. Practice System is not a panacea for expert shooting. It was developed to continually enhance knowledge and competent shooting skills. It stimulates educational interest and additional class attendance, reduces range boredom, engages dry fire skill building, and allows for thoughtful self-evaluation. This inclusive process mandates the use of dry-fire, multi-level instruction, live-fire, and ongoing evaluation of current strengths and weaknesses. It has proven to be highly successful for CCW licensees. Each topic in the F.I.R.E. Practice System is described and truly provides an ongoing plan for each person and can be modified for individual implementation. Our potential use of deadly force mandates our personal integrity and ethical base to maintain a strong level of firearm competence. The F.I.R.E. Practice System provides this opportunity.

I. Fire (Dry-Fire):

Dry-fire is an essential part of practice for the CCW holder (I would also state all shooters). Use of your firearm without live ammunition enhances muscle memory. The instantaneous and intuitive manipulation of your firearm is probably the single-most important factor in surviving a close-range encounter

Exercise 1. Trigger Control

While standing in your two handed shooting position (or even sitting in your living room recliner) squeeze the trigger, rack the slide and squeeze again. For best accuracy and consistency, the trigger must be pressed or pulled with a uniform movement that acts in a straight rearward direction. Simply stated,

There are numerous dry-fire drills one can recommend. The F.I.R.E. Practice System focuses on two. Always remember, firearm safety is our essential priority. **For any dry-fire exercise unload the firearm and place the ammunition in another room.**

when squeezed, your finger will move the trigger in a perfectly straight fashion until it produces a surprise break and the shot is fired. That's correct, be surprised!!! If you anticipate the bang the common result will be to pull the muzzle of the firearm in a downward jerk and the shot will be low and often left.

Complete this trigger exercise 60 times per week. It will take less than 30 minutes and will produce positive results in trigger control.

Exercise 2: Sight Picture and Sight Alignment

This dry-fire exercise is performed in your standing two handed shooting position. Tape three (3) small targets (I use post-its) to your wall. One will be at eye level, and the other two should be placed 1 foot above and below the eye level target. Simply align the front sight between the sight posts in the rear sight notch with an equal amount of light on each side of the post. The top of the front sight should be equal with the top of each rear sight post. Sight alignment is a constant whether or not you have an object (target) in your sights. The balance between the front and rear sight and sight alignment cannot be compromised. Practice sight alignment in dry fire from moving from 1 target to another.

The front sight should be clear and sharp, while the target and rear sight will be blurred. It is all about the front sight—FRONT SIGHT, FRONT SIGHT, FRONT SIGHT!!!!

Sight picture is the superimposition of the sights (sight alignment) on your target. You must hold the sight alignment true while the sights are placed on the object (target) you want to strike with a bullet. Keep the sights aligned properly and then place the front sight directly under the target for the "six o'clock" hold. Holding under the target in the six o'clock hold is most common and most combat handguns are designed for it.

Complete this exercise 60 times per week. You can also add the trigger exercise to truly enhance both dry-fire exercises.



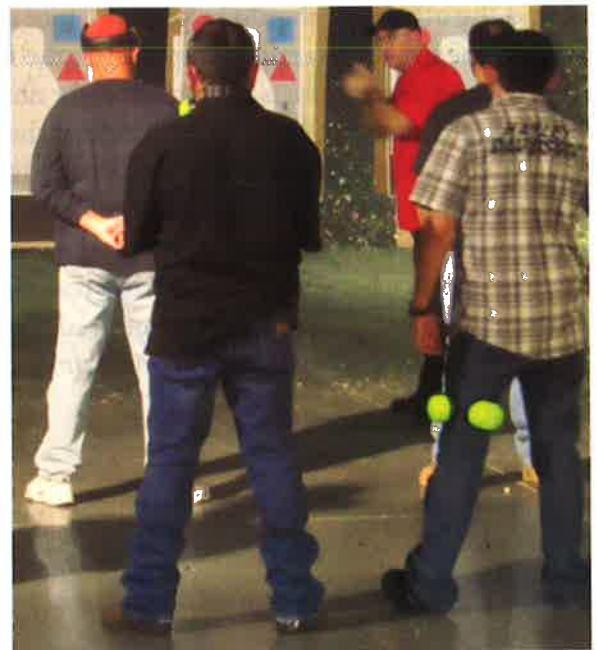
II. Instruction:

The F.I.R.E. Practice System emphasizes the process for continual skill and knowledge building. I am pleased to state The Police Science Institute/The Range have excellent Firearm Instructors that provide expert private lessons, CCW and 1-2 day CCW defensive shooting classes. These are only a few. Custom classes can be designed for individuals or groups. Limiting yourself to these instructional opportunities diminishes your readiness and skill set if a deadly force encounter should arise.



Annual class of 1-5 days in length.

There are a great variety of knowledge necessities for the CCW licensee (and others!). A person needs to attend courses that are 1-5 days in length specific to defensive shooting (in the home and outside the home) and gun-fighting, de-escalation techniques, and defensive shotgun. For those with little experience a basic handgun course is essential. Bottom line, your initial and renewal CCW course must be supplemented by ongoing instruction.



The F.I.R.E. Practice System is designed as a complete package. If additional instruction is not obtained annually your knowledge base and skill sets, in my opinion, will suffer the “perishable skill syndrome”.

III. Range:

Time at the range cannot be understated. Previously mentioned, it is not uncommon to have CCW students, both initial and renewal, come to the class ill prepared for the shooting component. As instructors, we can easily determine if a person has not shot for months between the 2 year renewal period. This shooting regime is designed for you to cut-out and take to the range. Feel free to modify and your skill sets improve.

This shooting regimen can be repeated as time and ammunition permits. Two (2) cycles each visit at the range is the most effective way to utilize this approach. The minimum recommendation is two (2) times per month.

Shooting Phases	Semi-A 10 Rd. Mag	Semi-A 6 Rd. Mag	Revolver 5 Rd. Cylander	Target Focus
5 yards	2 Mags	3 Mags	Load 4 Times	Center Mass
5 Yards	1 Mag	2 Mags	Load 2 Times	Head Shots
7 Yards	2 Mags	3 Mags	Load 4 Times	Center Mass
10 Yards	2 Mags	3 Mags	Load 4 Times	Center Mass
7 yards Shooting Hand	1 Mag	2 Mags	Load 2 Times	Center Mass
7 Yards Non-Shooting Hand	1 Mag	2 Mags	Load 2 Times	Center Mass
7 Yards use 5 Bulls-Eye target	2 Mags	4 Mags	Load 5 Times	Rotate shots to each Bulls-eye
Shooting Phases	Semi-A 10 Rd. Mag	Semi-A 6 Rd. Mag	Revolver 5 Rd. Cylander	Target Focus
Total Shots	110 Rounds	114 Rounds	115 Rounds	

IV. Evaluation:

The last component of the F.I.R.E.Practice System is to continually evaluate yourself. It is a time to be honest. To simplify, continually ask these three (3) questions.

1. Am I hitting the target where I want to?
2. Am I continually progressing in my skill set and knowledge?
3. Have I fully implemented all components of a practice system, such as the F.I.R.E. Practice System?

The formula for success is practice. The F.I.R.E. Practice System is designed for continual improvement, can be easily modified, forces self-evaluation, and demands additional instruction.

See you on the range!

Tactical Handgun

This course offers the opportunity to develop and refine basic shooting skill and to concentrate on the dynamic tactical utilization of the pistol.



This course can serve as an excellent individual skill development program for CCW permit holders, police officers, armed security, and military personnel, as well as for the pistol instructor looking for advancement or new ideas. One-fourth of the training in this course will be conducted under low light conditions and one-fourth while moving.



LOW-LIGHT TRAINING

A strong emphasis in this course is placed upon one-handed shooting and holster-work. This short, high speed course will challenge your shooting as well as your mind. There will be shoot / don't shoot targets, and shooting while moving towards cover. We will shoot from 3 through 30 yards using handguns and have timed shooting drills. This is not a beginner course. Shooters must have a holster, eye and ear protection, and closed toe shoes or boots. Knee and elbow pads recommended.



ROBOT TARGETS

Limited Time Price: \$100
Register today by calling us at (559) 276-9800!
Pre-registration is required.

Women's Firearm Training & CCW

Would you like to attend firearms training which allows for a fun and comfortable atmosphere? Do you have reservations of attending firearms training due to fear of embarrassment? Women's classes are offered at The Police Science Institute which focus on the female CCW permittee in mind.

WOMEN'S BEGINNING FIREARM TRAINING AND CCW



This course is specifically designed for women.



The class starts with basic firearms safety, progresses through California Concealed Weapon (CCW) information and ends in actual shooting on the indoor range.



This class also satisfies the requirements needed to obtain your CCW license.

Please bring your photo I.D. and the firearms(s) you would like listed on your permit (up to four).

Cost: \$130

This course is offered the first Saturday of each month from 10:00 am – 4:30 pm.

Space is limited, so please call 276-9800 to pre-register!!



FIREARM SAFETY GUIDE





A REFERENCE FOR BASIC FIREARM SAFETY

WHY FIREARM SAFETY?

Firearm safety is important to all Californians. No one wants firearm accidents to happen yet they do every day. Firearm accidents involving children are especially disturbing. Studies show that easy access to loaded firearms in homes is often a contributing factor in accidental shootings of children.

While there may be no way to guarantee safety, firearm owners can take steps to help prevent many accidental shootings. This study guide will give you valuable information to help you become a safe and responsible firearm owner.

FIREARM SAFETY IS THE LAW

The intent of the California Legislature in enacting the FSC law is to ensure that persons who obtain firearms have a basic familiarity with those firearms, including but not limited to, the safe handling and storage of those firearms. It is not the intent of the Legislature to require an FSC for the mere possession of a firearm. (Pen.Code, § 31610.)

FIREARM SAFETY CERTIFICATE INFORMATION

To obtain an FSC, you must take the DOJ written test and receive a passing score of at least 75% (the information needed to pass the test is contained in this study guide).

An FSC is valid for five years from the date of issuance. If your FSC is lost, stolen or destroyed, a replacement may be obtained from the DOJ Certified Instructor who issued your original FSC. Pursuant to Penal Code section 31700, there are exemptions from the FSC requirement including, but not limited to:

- Federal Firearms License Collectors with a Certificate of Eligibility (for Curio and Relic transactions only);
- Active, active reserve, or honorably retired military;
- Carry Concealed Weapon (CCW) permit holders; and
- Persons who have completed Peace Officers Standards and Training (POST) (Pen. Code, § 832) firearms training.

For a complete list of exemptions visit the DOJ website at <http://oag.ca.gov/firearms> or contact the DOJ Bureau of Firearms, General Information Line at (916) 227- 7527. You are required to provide documentation of your exemption to the firearms dealer each time you

acquire a firearm.

For a complete list of exemptions visit the DOJ website at <http://oag.ca.gov/firearms> or contact the DOJ Bureau of Firearms, General Information Line at (916) 227- 7527. You are required to provide documentation of your exemption to the firearms dealer each time you acquire a firearm.

CAUSES OF FIREARM ACCIDENTS

Ignorance and carelessness are major causes of firearm accidents. To help reduce the number of firearm accidents, it is critical that gun safety rules are understood and practiced at all times by every family member. Following are some examples of firearm accidents that could have been avoided if the basic gun safety rules had been practiced:

Two young children playing in their home found a loaded handgun with the magazine removed on a bedside table. One child was injured when the handgun was fired.

A handgun owner assumed a firearm was unloaded. While cleaning it, he accidentally fired the handgun, causing injury to himself.

A hunter was walking with his finger loosely on the trigger of his rifle. Distracted by a sudden noise behind him, he turned and accidentally fired, injuring his buddy walking nearby.

Knowing the safety rules and applying them most of the time is not enough. Firearm accidents can happen even to a person who knows the safety rules, but is careless in following them.

For example, you may think you can leave your loaded firearm out on the kitchen table just for a moment while you go outside to turn off the garden hose. Although you know you should never leave a firearm where a child may find it, you carelessly think it will be alright “just this once.”

REMEMBER: Ignorance and carelessness can result in firearm accidents. Basic gun safety rules must be applied ALL OF THE TIME.

PREVENTING MISUSE TRAGEDIES

It's a fact that many depressed, intoxicated, substance abusive, or enraged individuals commit suicide every year with firearms, usually handguns. The developmental issues associated with adolescence make teenagers particularly susceptible to this unfortunate outcome. Safe and responsible firearm storage, particularly when a member of the household is experiencing one of the aforementioned conditions, can help prevent tragedies.

BECOMING A SAFE AND RESPONSIBLE FIREARM OWNER

Becoming a safe firearm owner is similar to becoming a safe driver—you combine a good working knowledge of the equipment, the basic skills of operation, and a mindset dedicated to safe and responsible usage and storage.

This means you must have:

- Respect for the danger of firearms;
- An awareness and concern about the possible safety hazards related to firearms; and
- A desire to learn and practice safe conduct with firearms.

Developing a mindset for safe and responsible firearm usage and storage is the first step in actually becoming a responsible firearm owner. The next step is building your knowledge of firearms and gun safety, which you can do by reading and understanding the information in this study guide. The final steps are becoming skillful in handling firearms and using the safety knowledge that you have acquired.

GUN SAFETY RULES

THE SIX BASIC GUN SAFETY RULES

There are six basic gun safety rules for gun owners to understand and practice at all times:

1. Treat all guns as if they are loaded.
2. Keep the gun pointed in the safest possible direction.
3. Keep your finger off the trigger until you are ready to shoot.
4. Know your target, its surroundings, and beyond.
5. Know how to properly operate your gun.
6. Store your gun safely and securely to prevent unauthorized use. Guns and ammunition should be stored separately.

1. Treat all guns as if they are loaded.

- Always assume that a gun is loaded even if you think it is unloaded.
- Every time a gun is handled for any reason, check to see that it is unloaded. For specific instructions on how to unload a firearm, see pages 76-83.
- If you are unable to check a gun to see if it is unloaded, leave it alone and seek help from someone more knowledgeable about guns.

2. Keep the gun pointed in the safest possible direction.

- Always be aware of where the gun is pointing. A "safe direction" is one
- Where an accidental discharge of the gun will not cause injury or damage.
- Only point a gun at an object that you intend to shoot.
- Never point a gun toward yourself or another person.

3. Keep your finger off the trigger until you are ready to shoot.

- Always keep your finger off the trigger and outside the trigger guard until you are ready to shoot.
- Even though it may be comfortable to rest your finger on the trigger, it is unsafe.
- If you are moving around with your finger on the trigger and stumble or fall, you could inadvertently pull the trigger.
- Sudden loud noises or movements can result in an accidental discharge because there is a natural tendency to tighten the muscles when startled.
- The trigger is for firing, the handle is for handling.

4. Know your target, its surroundings, and beyond.

- Check that the areas in front of and behind your target are safe before shooting.
- Be aware that if the bullet misses or completely passes through the target, it could strike a person or object.
- Identify the target and make sure it is what you intend to shoot. If you are in doubt, **DON'T SHOOT!**
- Never fire at a target that is only a movement, color, sound or unidentifiable shape.
- Be aware of all the people around you before you shoot.

5. Know how to properly operate your gun.

- It is important to become thoroughly familiar with your gun. You should know its mechanical characteristics including how to properly load, unload and clear a malfunction from your gun.
- Obviously, not all guns are mechanically the same. Never assume that what applies to one make or model is exactly applicable to another.
- You should direct questions regarding the operation of your gun to your firearms dealer, or contact the manufacturer directly.

6. Store your gun safely and securely to prevent unauthorized use. Guns and ammunition should be stored separately.

- Even when the gun is not in your hands, you must still think of safety.
- Use a California- approved firearms safety device on the gun, such as a trigger lock or cable lock, so it cannot be fired.
- Store your gun unloaded in a locked container, such as a California-approved lock box or a gun safe.
- Store your gun in a different location than the ammunition.
- For maximum safety you should use both a locking device and a storage container.

ADDITIONAL SAFETY POINTS

The six basic safety rules are the foundational rules for gun safety. However, there are additional safety points which must not be overlooked:

- Never handle a gun when you are in an emotional state such as anger or depression. Your judgment may be impaired.

- Never shoot a gun in celebration (such as on the Fourth of July or New Year's Eve, for example). Not only is this unsafe, but it is generally illegal. A bullet fired into the air can return to the ground with enough speed to cause injury or death.
- Do not shoot at water, flat or hard surfaces. The bullet can ricochet and hit someone or something other than the target.
- Hand your gun to someone only after you verify that it is unloaded and the cylinder or action is open. Take a gun from someone only after you verify that it is unloaded and the cylinder or action is open.
- Guns, alcohol and drugs don't mix. Alcohol and drugs can negatively affect judgment as well as physical coordination. Alcohol and any other substances are likely to impair normal mental or physical functions and should not be used before or while handling guns. Avoid handling and using your gun when you are taking medications that cause drowsiness or include a warning to not operate machinery while taking the drug.
- The loud noise from a fired gun can cause hearing damage, and the debris and hot gas that is often emitted can result in eye injury. Always wear ear and eye protection when shooting a gun.

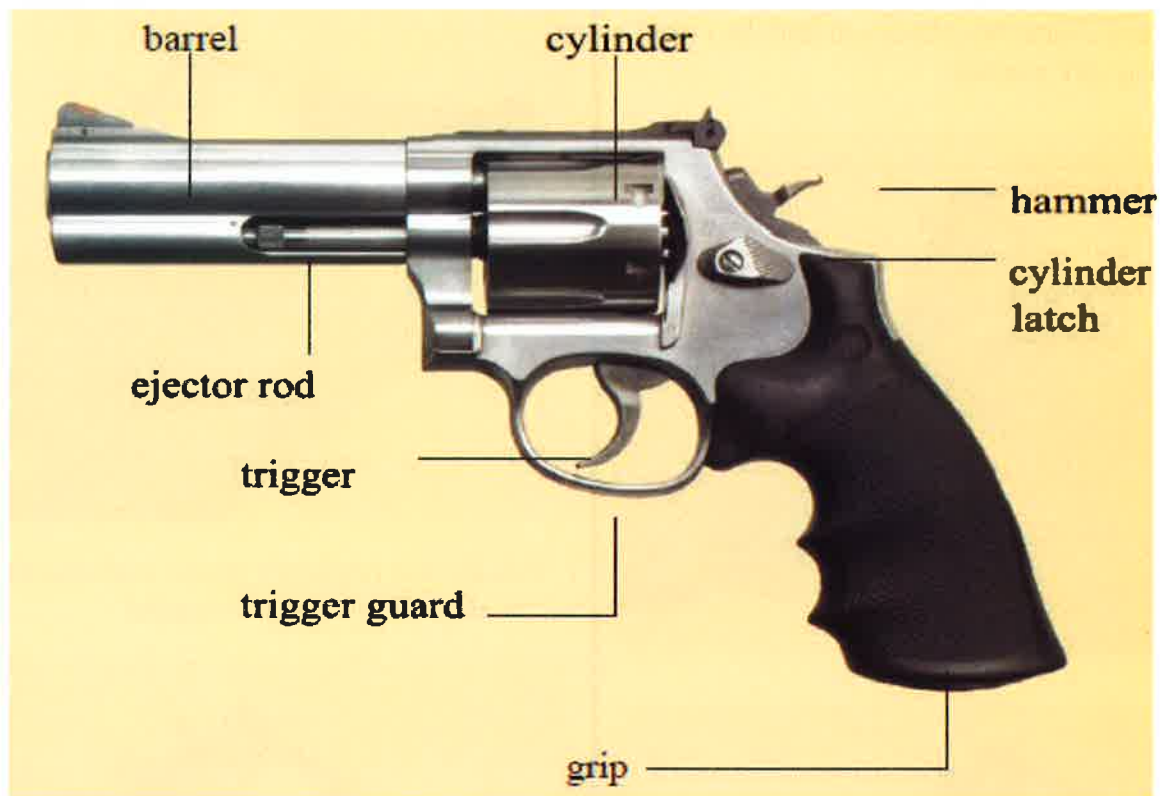
REVOLVER PARTS AND OPERATION

How a Revolver Works

A revolver has a rotating cylinder containing a number of chambers. There are usually five or six chambers. The action of the trigger or hammer will line up a chamber with the barrel and firing pin. Releasing the cylinder latch allows the cylinder to swing out for loading, unloading and inspection.

Revolvers are either single or double-action. The primary difference between these two types of revolvers is the function of the trigger. On a single-action revolver the trigger has a single function to release the hammer. The trigger on a double- action revolver has two functions to cock the hammer and to release it.

DOUBLE-ACTION REVOLVER SAFE HANDLING



1. Open the cylinder.



2. Visually and physically inspect each chamber to ensure that the revolver is unloaded.



3. Remove the firearm safety device. If the firearm safety device prevents any of the previous steps, remove the firearm safety device during the appropriate step.

