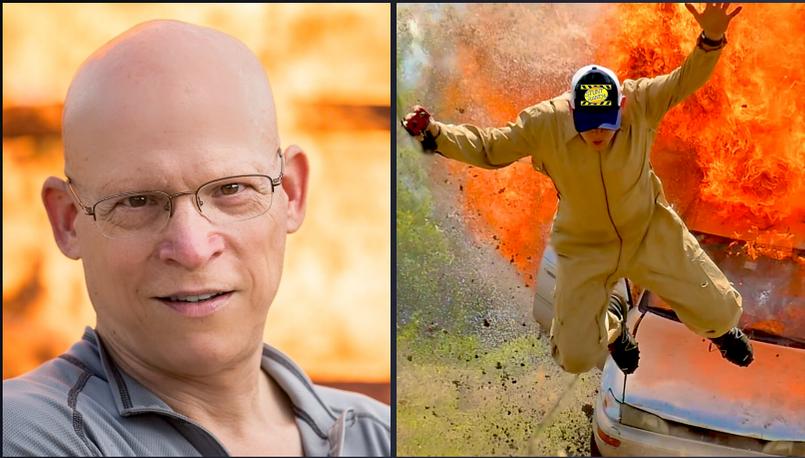


# Tactical Choices Presents:

## CHL Class



Copyright: Tactical Choices 2010-2020



Steve Wolf has been a firearms instructor since 1994, and has taught shooting skills for 30,000+ clients ranging from movie stars to SWAT Team members. He founded Target Tutors, Rangemaster, and Tactical Choices. In addition to 30 years of experience as a movie stunt and special effects coordinator, Steve's education, training and experience also includes:

- NRA Range Development School
- NRA Firearms Instructor Development School
- Certified Texas Handgun Instructor, Texas DPS
- Certified Handgun Instructor, Tennessee DPS
- Youth Firearms Safety Training Instructor, NRA
- Refuse To Be A Victim Instructor, NRA
- Anti-Crime Driver Training Instructor
- Navy Special Warfare Department
- Secret Service Training Developer
- Single Action Pistol Training
- Advanced Tactical Pistol Training
- Explosives Entry Techniques
- Explosives Instructor, Special FX International
- Weapons Development for Navy Special Warfare Dept.
- Subject of dozens of articles on defense training
- Host of nationally syndicated radio show, "Crime Talk"
- IDPA Defensive Pistol Top Ranked Shooter
- Certified Expert Witness on firearms use
- Licensed Private Investigator
- EMT, First Aid & CPR Instructor
- Licensed Scuba Instructor
- Licensed Explosive Manufacturer
- Licensed Pyrotechnician



# Contents

-  Avoiding crime
-  Perception & detection
-  Violence aversion
-  Color codes
-  Principles of self defense
-  How criminals operate
-  Creating surprise
-  Force continuum
-  Deadly force law
-  Firearm safety rules
-  Clearing & checking
-  Physics & physiology
-  Plumbing & electrical
-  Causing injury
-  3rd Party & negligence
-  Incident aftermath
-  Legal defense
-  Handgun nomenclature
-  Selecting a sidearm
-  Ammunition
-  How to shoot a gun
-  Carry methods
-  Social & asocial violence
-  Communication
-  Law
-  Child safety & gun storage
-  Traffic stop
-  Flying with guns
-  Need for additional training

On a computer, these are hyperlinks



# Course Goals

By the end of this class, you'll be able to:

- Recite the principles of gun safety
- Recite the conditions under which deadly force is justified.
- Demonstrate proficiency in safe firearm handling, and pass a written exam.
- Recite principles of awareness and alertness.



# Personal Responsibility

You are training for a license to carry a tool that instantly and literally gives you the power of life and death over others.

Think about the implications of this capacity, and the enormous responsibility that comes with “going armed.”

If you lack the maturity, knowledge and skill to wield this power safely, don't carry a gun.



# Why a Gun?

- Because they *work*. Handguns enable you to solve specific life threatening problems at a *distance*, minimizing your chance of injury. Physical contact with an attacker is more likely to end badly for you.
- Guns level the field with regard to size, age, weight and strength.
- It's easier and more effective to learn to protect yourself with a handgun than with any other method.



# Why not just call the police?

Crimes don't often occur within view  
of the police.

The police are therefore “elsewhere”  
at the moment you need them.



# Why not just call the police?

By definition, then, the police arrive  
AFTER an incident. In many cases  
they function simply as armed  
stenographers.



# Why not just call the police?



Kidnappers, rapists, robbers and murderers lack the courtesy to excuse you to make a phone call, and then wait patiently until the police arrive to arrest them.



# Why not just call the police?

It is *physically impossible* for the police to protect you. At any given time there are just a handful of police on duty, working in areas of thousands of acres. Do the math...





## *Guns & Fire extinguishers have a lot in common.*



- You must have them *before* you need them.
- You must have *immediate* access to them.
- You must know how to use them at once.
- If you don't use them quickly, they're not much use.
- There aren't good substitutes for them.

*The next time  
someone asks you*



*“Why do you need a  
gun, why don’t you  
just call the police,”*



*ask them,*



*“Why do you need a  
fire extinguisher, why  
don’t you just call the  
Fire Department?”*



*When seconds count,  
the police are just  
minutes away.*





**Question:**  
*“Why do you carry a gun, you think someone’s gonna attack to you?”*



**Answer:**  
*“Why do you own a fire extinguisher, you think you house is gonna burn down?”*



The lazy pigs said their prepared brother was paranoid... until the wolf came and ate them. When the results of being unprepared include death, err on the side of preparedness.



Does your attendance  
here today indicate that  
you are paranoid?



Paranoia:

(pär'ə-noi'ə)

A psychotic disorder characterized by persistent **unfounded** delusions of persecution.

**The FBI reported 1,206,836 violent crimes in 2018.**

Rape, Robbery, Murder, Aggravated Assault.

If you're afraid that concerns about safety are **unfounded**, you need to look up "delusional."



The most honest answer to the question, “Why do you carry a gun” is also the least satisfying answer.

The truest answer is, “I don’t know; It’s a tool that prepares me to survive circumstances that I don’t yet know about, and can neither foresee nor avoid.”



“The feeling of security and the reality of security don't always match. We can feel secure when we aren't, and we can be secure but not feel it.”

Bruce Schneider

Possessing a gun may make you “feel” secure, but realistic security comes only with skill and awareness. Even then, you are not bullet-proof.





Owning a handgun  
doesn't make you  
qualified to defend  
yourself any more than  
owning a guitar makes  
you a musician.

It's training, skill and  
practice that gives you  
this capability.

# Stay out of trouble...

- With Alertness and Awareness, you can AVOID most situations in which a gun might be needed.
- AVOIDING danger is the very



# Proper Defensive Mindset

“You better get your mind right.”

- *Cool Hand Luke*

- Maintain “situational awareness.”
- Stay Alert
- Let your imagination prepare you for what *might* happen.
- Mentally rehearse your actions when possible.



Earliest humans took advantage of our remarkable ability to imagine and prepare for violent encounters.



# Situational Awareness

- Be appropriately alert so you can *identify* and *respond* to threats in your surroundings.



# Situational Awareness

- Know who is around you, and why they are there. Pay special attention to what is *behind* you.



# Situational Awareness

- Anything that is out-of-place and unexplained is *suspicious*, and therefore warrants your attention.



# Examples of Suspicious Phenomena

- A clean license plate on a dirty car
- A broken window on home
- A light out in a parking lot
- Movement behind bushes or cars
- An exterior door found open
- Loiterers in parking lots



You can only respond to what  
you NOTICE.

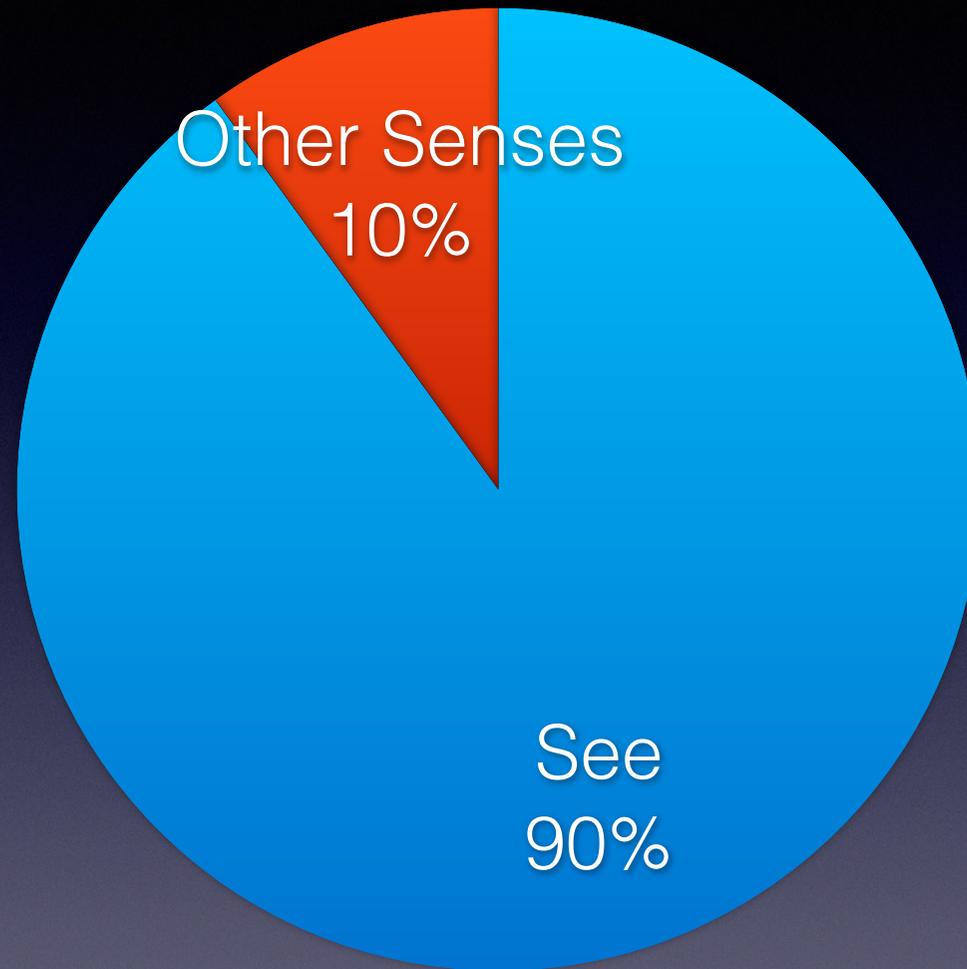


How does the process of  
“noticing” work?



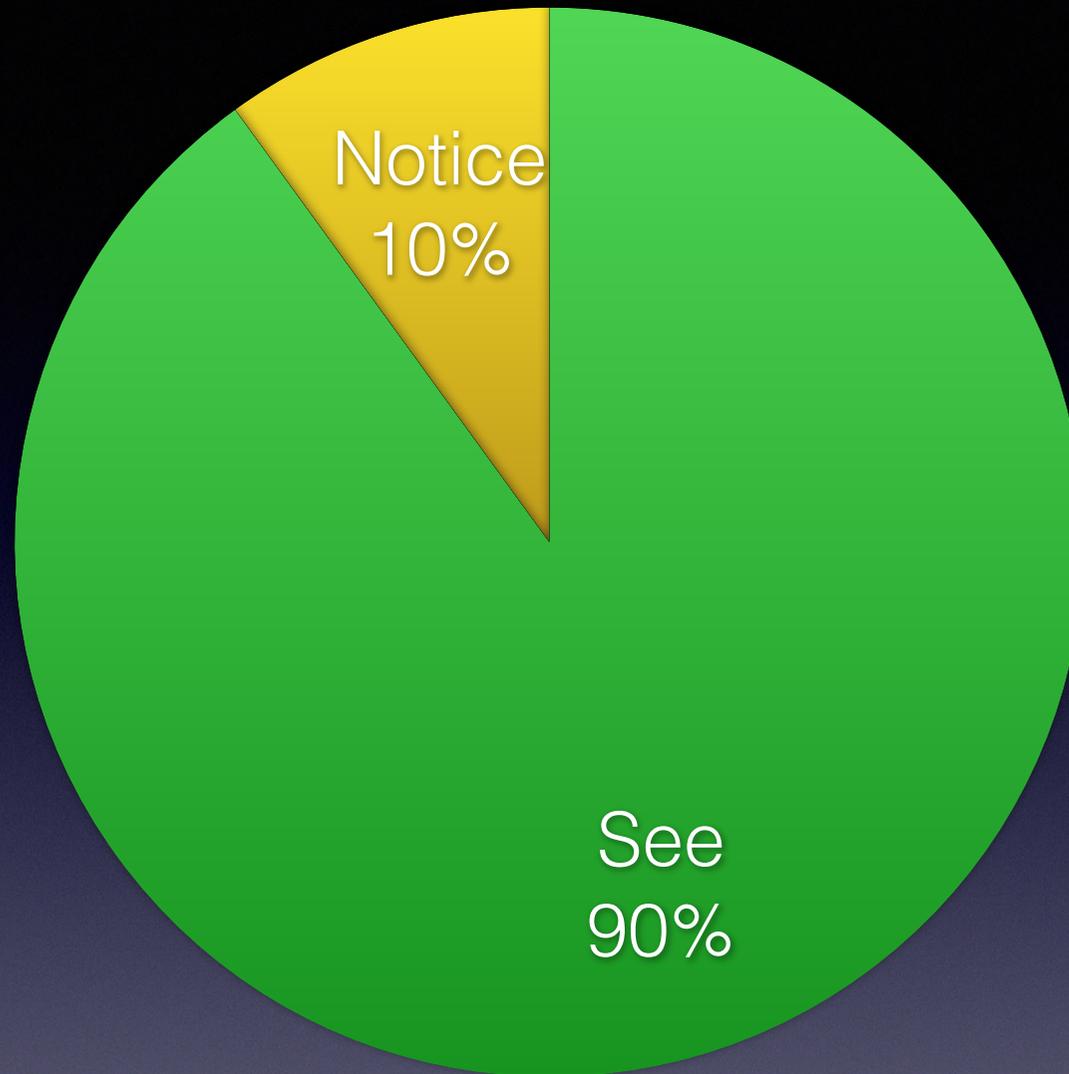
# How we take in the world

90% visual, 10%  
other senses\*  
\*Boston Foundation for Sight



90% of what we know of the world  
comes through our eyes



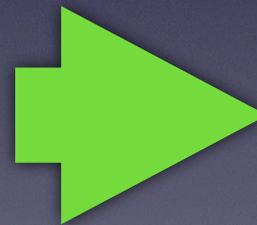
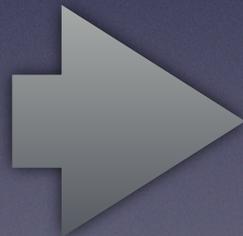


Of the data our eyes "see"  
Our brains NOTICE less than 10%\*

\*Perception" by Kathleen Aikins



When your eyes see something dangerous that your conscious brain does not notice, your subconscious tries to get your gut to help you pay attention by giving you a FUNNY FEELING...



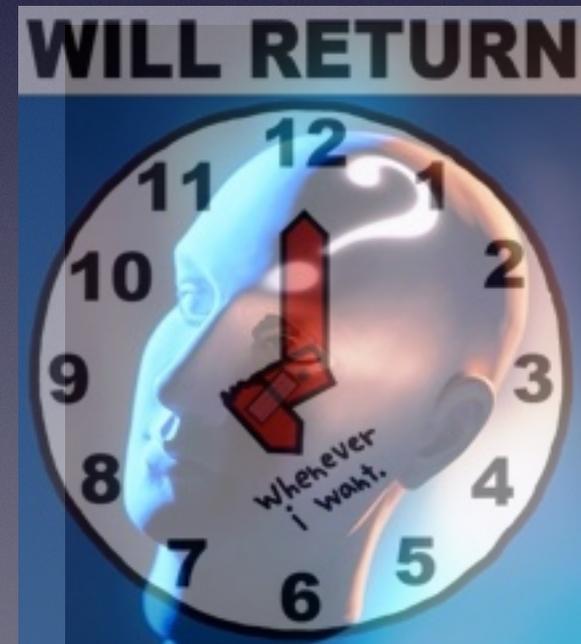
# Countless crime narratives begin with the words, 'I had a funny feeling...'

- I had a funny feeling as I was leaving the store...
- I had a funny feeling as I was walking to my car...
- I had a funny feeling when I pulled up to my house...



# Get a clue

A funny feeling is likely not supernatural, but a case of your eyes having seen a clue that something is wrong, but your brain not attending to the information.  
(Because you're not paying attention)



# Listen your gut

When you get a funny feeling, *stop* and figure out what is wrong *before* you press on.



Many crimes happen not because the victim was unaware that danger was emerging, but because they ignore their gut instincts.



# YOU are the weakest link - (it's not your fault)

Because you are a nice, civilized person, you have a distaste for violence.

You were taught 'if you want something, you work for it.'  
Your adversary was taught 'if you want something, take it.'

You were taught 'violence is no way to solve a problem.'  
Your adversary was taught 'violence is the only way to solve a problem.'

*Based on these beliefs, who will be more successful in a violent encounter?*





Who will win?





What about now...?



# Overcoming your bias against violence

To prevail in a violent encounter, we have to reduce your mental barriers against the use of violence.



# Overcoming your bias against violence

You must understand that sometimes violence is not just *a* tool you *can* use to save a life, **sometimes it is the *only* tool that will save a life.**



One way to lower your mental barrier against using violence is to step up your level of alertness and begin planning a response to possible threats in your environment.



Colonel Jeff Cooper developed a system for simultaneously raising our alertness and reducing our hesitation to use violence through the use of a color code system.



Asleep at  
the wheel

Generally  
Alert,  
Aware of your  
surroundings  
no focal point

Focal point.  
Begin your  
"If... Then..."  
planning:

Ready to  
fight

Set a mental  
trigger

Ready to  
follow  
through on  
your plan

FIGHT IN  
PROGRESS...

LOOK FOR  
ADDITIONAL  
THREATS

BE AWARE OF  
UNINTENDED  
TARGETS

## Color Codes of Awareness



"In White you are unprepared and unready to take lethal action. If you are attacked in White you will probably die unless your adversary is totally inept.

In Yellow you bring yourself to the understanding that your life may be in danger and that you may have to do something about it.

In Orange you have identified a specific adversary and are prepared to take action which may result in his death, but you are not in a lethal mode.

In Red you are in a lethal mode and will shoot if circumstances warrant."

-Jeff Cooper



# Color Codes of Mental Awareness

## White

- Completely oblivious to your surroundings.
- Your gun, ammo and all the preparation in the world will not help you if you have no awareness of your surroundings.
- Most people are in condition white at home.



# Color Codes of Mental Awareness

## Yellow

- Relaxed state of general alertness.
- Eyes and ears open and paying attention to your surroundings.
- Condition yellow allows your subconscious to detect indicators of potential threats.



# Color Codes of Awareness

## Orange

- Heightened state of alertness with a specific focal point.
- You have identified a potential threat and you are orienting yourself toward it.
- Avoid fixating on one problem.  
Scan for other threats.



# Color Codes of Mental Awareness

## Red

- You are preparing yourself to fight.
- You've set a mental trigger that will initiate fighting.
- Remember to scan for additional threats.



# Color Codes of Mental Awareness

## Black

- Your mental trigger has tripped.
- You are actively fighting or fleeing.
- You are likely to get tunnel vision.
- Be sure to scan for additional threats.





If you leave the house in WHITE,  
you will be in trouble.



# Proper Defensive Mindset

- Remain in condition yellow when out in public, so you can recognize threats *before* they occur, and avoid them.
- Being in condition white leads to parking lot accidents at 5mph, jogging into traffic, and stepping off loading docks.



# Proper Defensive Mindset

If you want to see the effects of living in condition white, your nearest emergency room is rich with examples.



# How Criminals Choose Their Targets

For the most part, crime is a business. Business owners seek to maximize gain and minimize risk.

If you have something of value, and it can be taken easily with little danger, you are a good target.

Risk is lowest when the target is not paying attention.



# Criminals Interview You

- You may be interviewed by observation
- You may be interviewed by a home visit
- You may be interviewed in person, to “test the water” and see if you are someone who will allow a stranger to enter your personal space unchallenged. If you fail to respond defensively, attack will likely ensue immediately.



# You want to fail the interview

To make sure you're a good  
business prospect, you're likely  
to be interviewed before you  
are attacked.



# Personal Space

- “Personal Space” varies from culture to culture. Personal Space is the area around you, which, when entered inappropriately, makes you uncomfortable.
- In the U.S. strangers typically maintain 4 to 12 feet between them in open spaces
- Social Acquaintances - Arms Length
- Intimate friends 0 - 18 inches
- Married couples 3 - 10 miles



# Sample “Interviews”

Common interview techniques:  
A stranger asks you

- For the time
- To read a map to them
- To take them to buy gas
- NEVER GET NEAR A STRANGER’S CAR
- NEVER ALLOW A STRANGER IN YOUR CAR



# Criminals do what works

If surprising a victim, displaying a weapon, and asking for valuables has worked in the past, they will use that method again.

They are unlikely to have a backup plan.



# Why muggers *ask* for money

Because it works.

If criminals did not think that asking for your valuables would be effective, they would not ask. They would simply attack you and take your stuff.



# Action vs. Reaction

They implement their plan because they were able to surprise you. You are now reacting, and reacting is slower than acting.

To prevail, you must now take an unexpected action, and make them react.



# False Expectations

Because every other mugging victim has reacted to an armed request for money by handing over a wallet, the criminal has the expectation that you will do the same.

Bearing in mind that you win only when you are the one creating the surprise...



# Disappointment

Do the unexpected.

If you disappoint a criminal who is expecting your money, by producing and discharging a firearm, you are now the one creating the surprise.

Result: you live.

(of course all of the criteria for the use of deadly force must be met)



# Easy, Fast, and Low Risk

- Don't just be alert, LOOK ALERT.
- Don't display valuables.
- Make things difficult and criminals will likely skip you. Remember, they want the most gain with the least hassle.
- If they wanted to work hard, they would have a job, just as you do.



# Flavors of criminal behavior

- Opportunist
- Ambusher
- Predator



# Opportunistic Criminals Look For:

- Unlocked car doors, unattended valuables.
- People that are not paying attention.



# Ambush Criminals...

- Seek hiding places from which to surprise victims.
- Use props to create ambushes.
- May stage fake accidents or even involve you in a car accident in order to gain access to you and your valuables
- Look for ways to sneak up on you.



# Predators

- Predators also rely on techniques that catch people off-guard.
- They're not deciding whether to attack you, they're deciding how and when.
- They may believe that violent action is the easiest method to achieve results.



# Signs of Weakness

Criminals observe body language, speech patterns, and other traits.

Comport yourself with confidence.

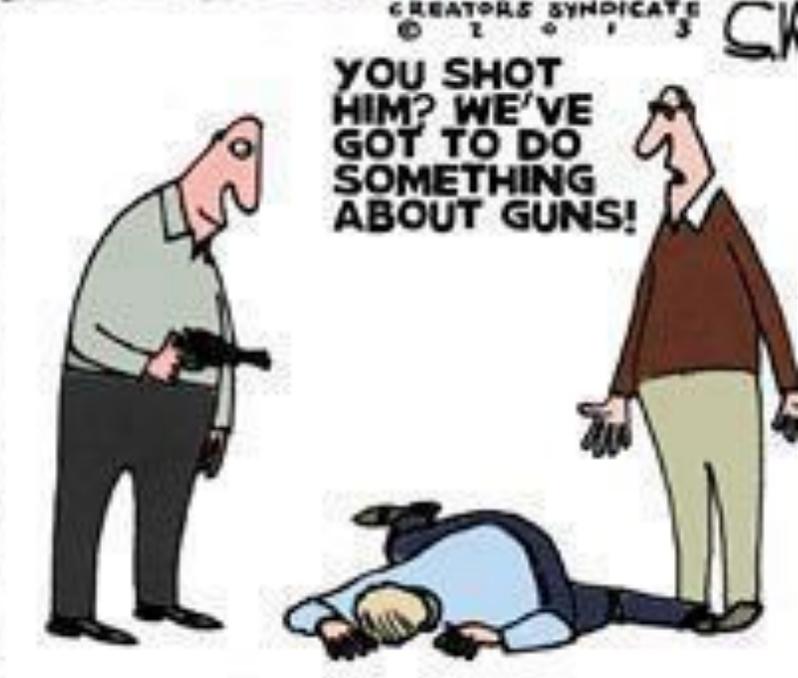
If you look like food, you'll be eaten. Look like an Alpha "meat eater" and criminals will likely avoid you.

Maintain a low profile, be discreet.



For every deadly force  
against you, you must  
have an unequal and  
opposite force with  
which to protect  
yourself.





# Force Continuum

There are several degrees of Force:

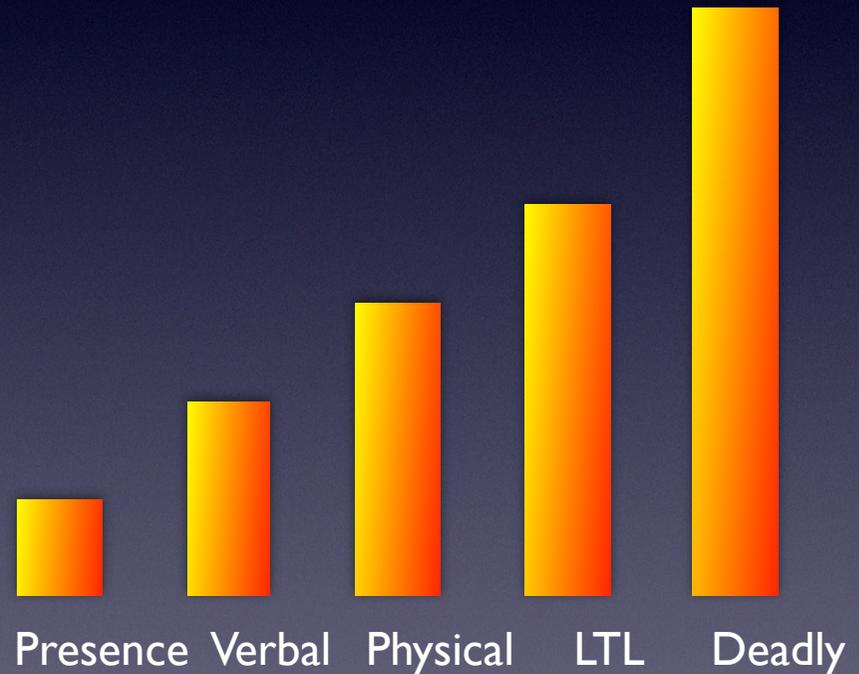
Presence

Verbal

Physical Force

Less-than-lethal weapons

Deadly Force



# Use of Force

- You may use any type or degree of force necessary to stop an imminent deadly threat.
- Your use of force must be “reasonable”



# “Reasonable”

Reasonable, for practical purposes, means that when a jury of your peers hears your story, they nod in agreement that they would have done the same thing, were they in your place.



# “Reasonable”

You explain that a man pointed a knife at you and said he was going to carve you up, then he began running at you. You feared for your life. You drew your gun and fired at him.

The jury nods. You're good to go.



# “Reasonable”

You explain that a man pointed a knife at you and said he was going to carve you up, and began rolling his wheelchair uphill toward you. You felt a little awkward. You drew and fired. The jury scratches their heads. You're in trouble.



# “Reasonable”

“Reasonable” comes down  
to this:

*Is the jury nodding, or scratching  
their heads?*



# Lethal force considerations

- Number of assailants  
(3 of them, 1 of you...)
- Physical disparity between you and assailants  
(270# man, 80# woman)
- Weapons - visible or implied



# Examples of Force

Handgun

Stun Gun

Yelling

Taser

Shoving

Pepper Spray

Edged Weapons

Blunt Weapons

Punch

Kick



# Presence as Force

Simply be “on scene” is a degree of force.

Example: The kids are acting up with mom, dad steps into the room, the kids straighten up.  
(or vise versa)



# Verbal Force

Saying *anything* is a degree of force.

The person who speaks first usually gains a psychological advantage.



# Physical Force

Any physical contact that does not involve a weapon is considered “Physical Force.”

A punch can be Physical Force, or Deadly Force, depending on who is punching and who is being punched.



# Less-than-lethal Force

Weapons that are designed to stop, rather than to kill, are called “less than lethal” weapons.

Their use can still result in death.

# Deadly Force

Deadly Force is any type or degree of force that is likely to result in death or serious bodily injury.

# Serious Bodily Injury

- Injuries that cause death
- Serious permanent disfigurement
- Long term loss, or impairment of the function of any body part
- Forcible rape

# Regarding Deadly Force

- Every city, county and state has its own laws, and you are responsible for knowing and complying with the law in every jurisdiction in which you pass.
- This is not practically possible
- For your convenience, in addition to the Texas Code on Justifiable Use of Deadly Force, we have included the Federal guidelines on which the Deadly Force laws of most states are based.
- You should consult an attorney for regional



# Justifiable use of deadly force:

**Intent**

**Ability**

**Imminent fear of death**

**Preclusion**



# Intent

You reasonably believe that the assailant, through his words or actions, intends to cause death or serious bodily injury.



# Ability

The assailant has the ability, by whatever means, to cause death or serious bodily injury, and you, or an innocent 3rd party, are within the physical range of their method.



# Imminent fear of death

You reasonably believe that death or serious bodily injury is imminent.



# Preclusion

You have no reasonable  
alternative to the use of  
deadly force



When these four  
conditions exist...

Deadly Force is  
justified and likely  
necessary



# Violence

There are times when violence is necessary to save a life.

When someone is actively trying to kill you, attempting to “talk it out,” may result in your imminent death.

Some problems require ACTION.



# Principles of Self Defense

- Mindset
- Speed
- Power
- Surprise
- Completion



# Resolve!

- Acknowledge this every morning:
- *The bullet in the chamber of my gun may be used to take a life today.*
- *I may have to take a life today because an assailant is trying to kill me.*

Don't feel bad about defending your life. You may not have a choice. Get okay with this now, so you can put all your focus on implementing the tactical skills necessary to save a life when the need arises.



Forget "self defense"

Think **"life saving attack"**



# Self Talk

## Attitude effects Outcome

- I will beat this opponent and survive this encounter. If injured, I will fight with everything I have, and stop him.
- I surprise this attacker with speed, force and decisive action.
- I am shutting him down now, before this goes any further.
- I attack powerfully, creating serious injuries.
- I continue to attack until I feel it is safe to turn my back on him.



# Handgun Nomenclature



**SLIDE STOP / RELEASE**



**MAGAZINE  
RELEASE**



Front Sight

Rear Sight



# The Sights





Ejection Port

SLIDE

Rear Sight

Hammer

Front Sight

Slide Release

Muzzle

De-cocking Lever

BARREL

Take-down lever

Trigger Guard

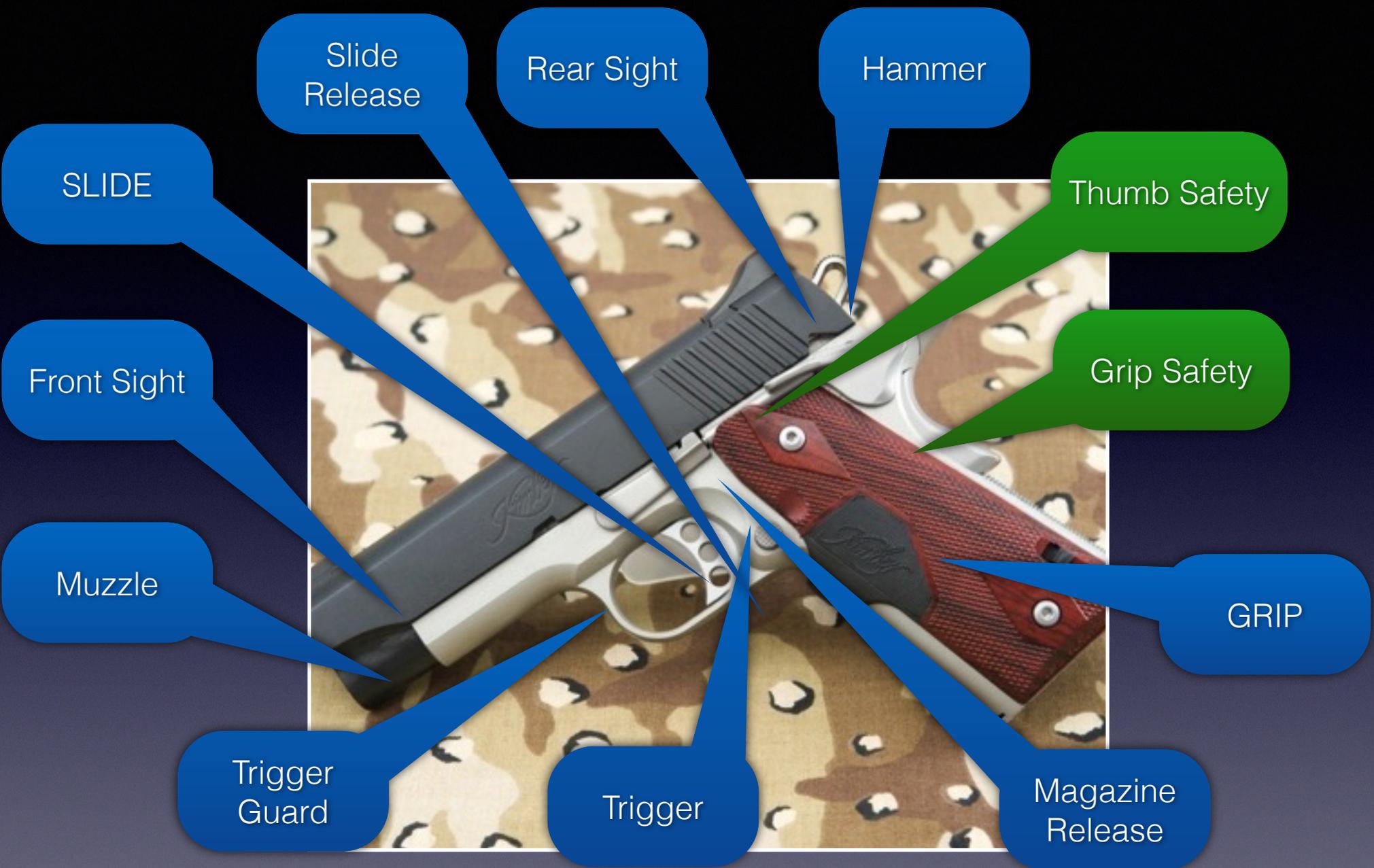
Trigger

GRIP

Magazine Release

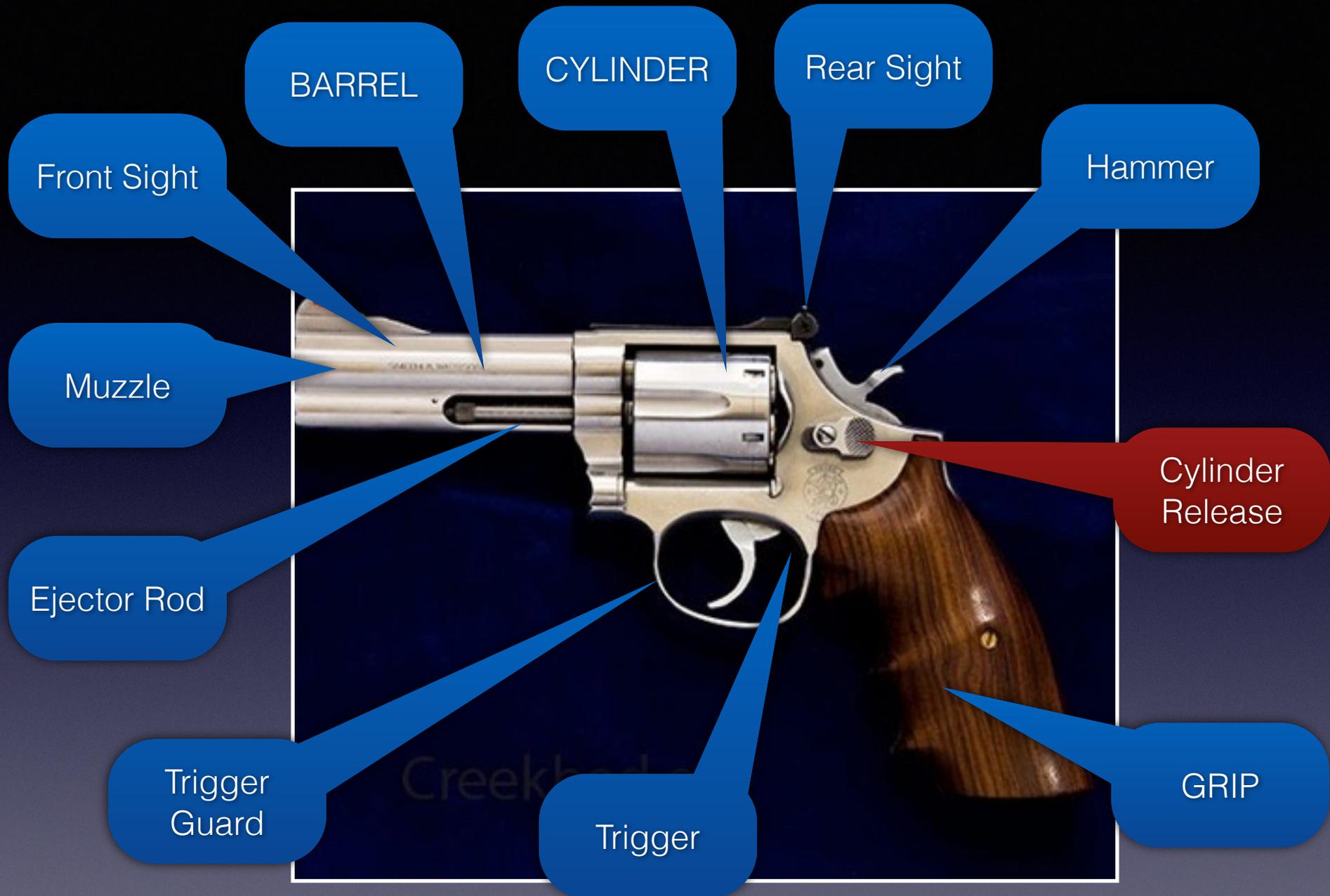
# Sig Parts





# 1911 Style Single-Action Parts





# Revolver Parts



BARREL

CYLINDER

Rear Sight

Front Sight

Internal Hammer

Muzzle

Ejector Rod

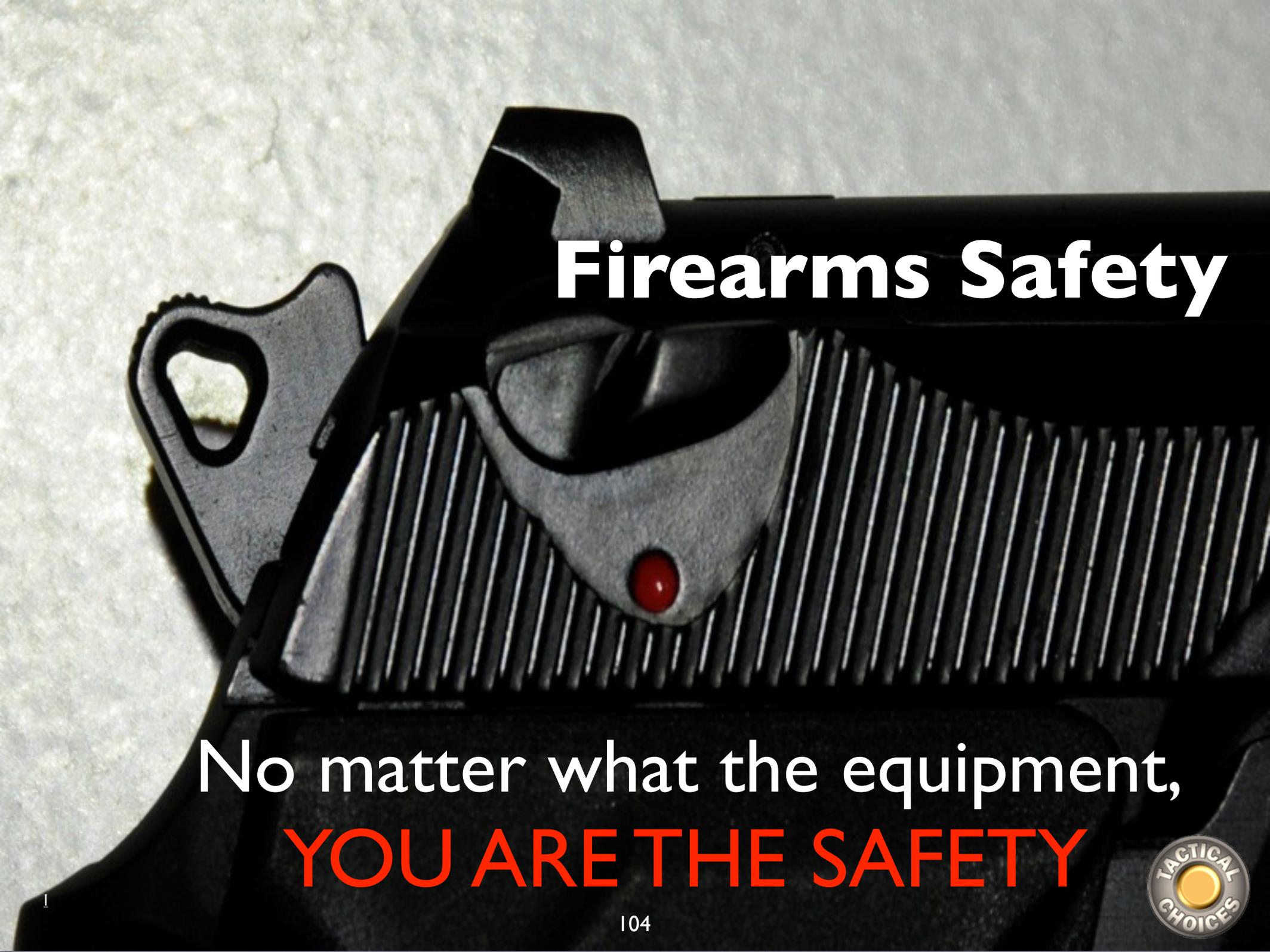
Trigger Guard

Trigger

GRIP

# Snub Nose Revolver Parts



A close-up photograph of a handgun's slide and magazine. The slide is black with a red dot sight mounted on it. The magazine is also black and has a silver-colored base with a red dot. The background is a light, textured surface.

# Firearms Safety

No matter what the equipment,  
**YOU ARE THE SAFETY**



The most common cause  
of firearms accident are  
Ignorance & Carelessness



*You will not be  
ignorant or careless*



# 4 Commandments of Gun Safety

- Learn these rules
- Make them a part of your personality
- These rules apply at ALL times...  
Even in a gunfight



# 4 Commandments of Gun Safety

- All guns are always loaded
- Never allow a gun to point at anything you don't want to destroy
- Keep your finger off the trigger until your sights are on the target
- Always be sure of your target AND what's beyond it.



# All Guns are Always Loaded

- Any gun that you have not personally cleared must be considered loaded, and treated or responded to accordingly. In your hands, that gun is presumed deadly to others... in another's hands, presume that gun is deadly to you.
- Always chamber check and clear firearms before handling.
- A cleared gun only retains “cleared” status while it remains in your hands and under your control.
- The status of a gun that leaves your hands for even an instant reverts to “loaded.”



# Clear and Verify

**Pick up the gun in your shooting hand**  
**Keep your finger off the trigger**  
**Keep the gun pointed in a safe direction**

## **REVOLVER:**

**Slide the Cylinder Release**

**Press the cylinder sideways**

**Hang the gun on your two  
center fingers**

**Inspect the chambers**



# Clear and Verify

**Pick up the gun in your shooting hand**  
**Keep your finger off the trigger**  
**Keep the gun pointed in a safe direction**

## **AUTOMATIC:**

**Press the magazine release**

**Remove magazine and capture it in your shooting hand pinky**

**Cup non-gun hand over ejection port**

**Press the slide all the way to the rear**

**Catch any round that may be in the chamber**

**Look in the chamber**



# Clearing an automatic



# All Guns are Always Loaded

- Know the status of your firearm at ALL times.
- Even when you have confirmed that a firearm is unloaded, all the rules still apply.



# Never allow a firearm to point at anything you don't intend to destroy

- A firearm is a directional device. It typically creates damage only in the direction in which it is pointed.
- If you don't want to see a hole in something, don't ever point a gun at it, intentionally or carelessly, for even an instant.



# Never allow a firearm to point at anything you don't intend to destroy

- Don't build dangerous habits.
- Don't wave guns around.
- Don't sweep your gun across non-targets.
- Don't point guns in the air.



# Never allow a firearm to point at anything you don't intend to destroy

Breaking these rules for a single moment could end a life. Possibly yours...

If you point a gun at someone they may reasonably conclude you intend to cause them death or serious bodily injury, and respond accordingly.

If you shoot me by accident I'm just as dead as if you shot me intentionally. I may respond with whatever degree of force is necessary to protect my life, or that of an innocent third party.



# Never allow a firearm to point at anything you don't intend to destroy

## There are 5 acceptable positions for handguns

- Holstered or otherwise “in service”
- At the ready (just in front of the target's feet)
- Indexed on target
- In maintenance or instructional use
- In a safe

Any other position may be considered “reckless”



# Keep your finger off the trigger until your sights are on the target

- Trigger finger is indexed on the gun's frame when not actually shooting
- This requires diligent frequent and recent training. (More than many police officers undertake)



# Keep your finger off the trigger until your sights are on the target

- Hand muscles often respond simultaneously. Clenching the non-hand can cause the gun hand to clench, which can result in a shot being fired if the trigger finger is on the trigger.
- Sympathetic muscle response
  - = Negligent Discharge
  - = You are in deep trouble

“I shot him because I sneezed”  
is not going to cut it.



# Always be sure of your target and what is beyond it

- Positively identify the target and be able to articulate a reason for firing at it.
- Know who you endanger with each shot.
- Do NOT shoot at shadows, noises, or muzzle flash.



# Always be sure of your target and what is beyond it

- Imagine that you've heard that a gang was operating in your area... that night you hear something in your back yard... several people... there is yelling... you look out in time to see the muzzle flash of a gun behind a bush... You're not waiting till they come in... You shoot toward the gun shot!



# Always be sure of your target and what is beyond it

- When you come out, what do you see? An officer lies bleeding on your lawn. He was chasing criminals. They turned at him with a gun. He fired in self-defense. That's when you saw the gunshot. But you didn't know all that. And now you've shot a police officer.



# Google “accidentally shoots” “son” or “daughter” and you’ll see dozens of stories like this

## Daughter Mistaken For Intruder In Shooting

Officer Shoots Daughter in Leg

POSTED: 8:31 am CDT May 30, 2007

**STRATFORD, Conn.** -- An off-duty police officer thought he was shooting an intruder in his home -- but it was his daughter.

Stratford police told WFSB-TV in Hartford, Conn., that Tasha Scott, 18, had been out with friends late Tuesday night.

Police said she was sneaking through the back basement door of her Soundview Avenue home at about 1 a.m. when her father, New Haven police Officer Eric Scott, mistook her for an intruder and shot her with his 9 mm revolver.

“Oh my God, he must be devastated,” a neighbor said. “That’s absolutely horrible. Well, he’ll be in my prayers.”

“(She) tried to get back into the home quietly without waking her parents up and her father thought someone was breaking into the home,” Stratford police Capt. Thomas Rodia said.

Police said a motion sensor was activated, alerting the father who noticed the basement door open.

Police said he saw, through the dark, someone hiding in the bathroom who he thought was an intruder.

“The homeowner accidentally shot his daughter,” Rodia said.

Tasha Scott was shot in the leg and was taken to Bridgeport Hospital with injuries that were not considered life-threatening.

WFSB reported that the officer could face criminal charges, pending a decision by the state’s attorney’s office.

The officer has been placed on medical leave.

### Related To Story



### VIDEO

- [Police: Girl Sneaking Home Shot By Dad](#)



# Always be sure of your target and what is beyond it

- Unless you are personally involved in the situation, you are likely to mis-interpret what you see. This can easily lead to you wrongfully taking a life.



# Always be sure of your target and what is beyond it

- You are not a police officer, and are under no “duty to act.”



# Always be sure of your target and what is beyond it

- If you are not willing to stake your life, freedom and assets on your understanding of a situation, call the police and be a good witness.



# Always be sure of your target and what is beyond it

- Bullets travel great distances and can be lethal beyond a mile.
- Bullets can penetrate car doors, windshields, windows, people, animals. This may be necessary.
- Bottom line, THINK (not PONDER) before you shoot.



# Choosing a Carry Gun



# Gun Types

- Junk Guns
- Target Guns
- Competition Guns
- Pocket Guns
- Combat Guns
- Concealable Sidearms



# Reliable

**Your gun must be 100% reliable.**



# Powerful

Your gun must be capable of immediately stopping several fully grown men, hopped up on drugs, wearing heavy clothing.



# Carryable

It doesn't matter how amazing your gun is if you can't carry it with you all the time.



# Balance

When looking for a gun to carry, you can't find one small enough. When you need a gun, you can't find one big enough. You have to find a balance between convenience and power.



# Caliber

**Police and military carry 9mm,  
.40 S&W and .45 ACP**

**They also have back-up...**

**You don't have back-up... so you  
need at least as much gun.**

**Carry the largest caliber that you  
can control quickly and accurately.**



# User Friendly

**You should be able to reach the trigger and operate all controls with minimal effort.**



**You will have to work the gun under the influence of 220 volts of adrenaline.**

**Under stress, you will lose all fine motor control. Choose a gun with**

**LARGE, SIMPLE CONTROLS.**



# Weight

(and the price you pay in recoil)

l i g h t g u n  
**PAINFUL**  
**RECOIL**

**HEAVY GUN**  
Pleasant Recoil



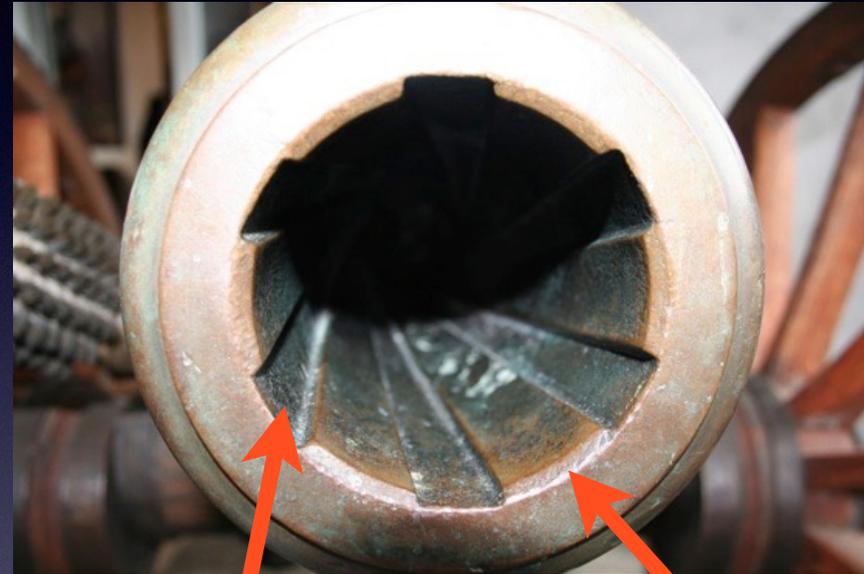
Lighter guns are easier to carry,  
but have more violent recoil.

If your gun is uncomfortable to shoot, you  
won't want to practice and your proficiency  
will suffer.



# Rifling

There are spiral grooves in the barrel of a gun that cause the bullet to rotate in flight, which helps it fly straighter.



Grooves

Lands



# What is Caliber?



Caliber is expressed in hundredths of an inch, or millimeters



# Caliber



**Carry no less than .38 Special in a Revolver.  
Use no less than 9mm in a semi-automatic,  
although .40 and .45 may be more effective.**



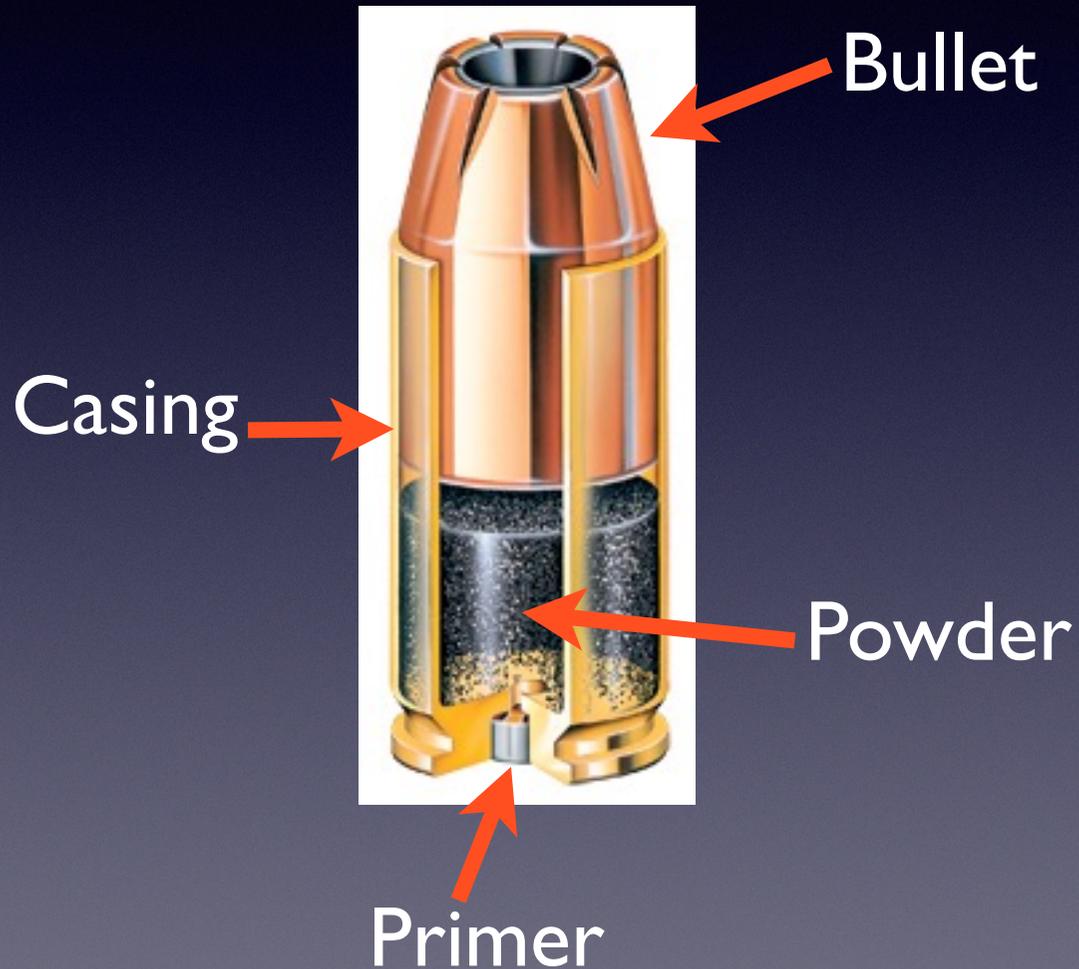
# Ammo Types

- Plinking
- Target
- Paper Punching
- Defensive Use

Select the right kind of ammo for your use. For defensive use, use defensive ammo, also called “Duty Ammo” or “Carry Ammo.”



# Cartridges



# Select Ammo That

- Is large and powerful
- Can go through walls, doors, heavy clothing, and still penetrate 11 inches of bone and muscle
- Expands to maximize energy transfer minimize over-penetration
- Is made by a reputable manufacturer
- Jacketed Hollow Point Factory

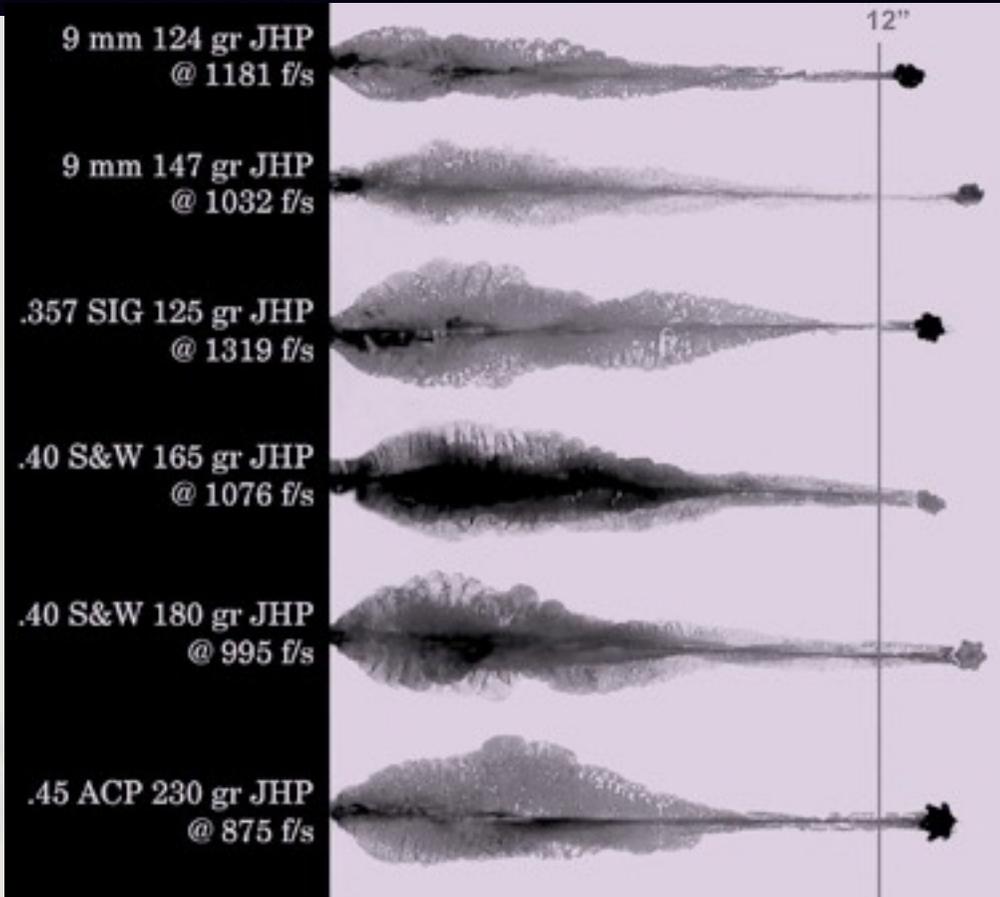


A Wound Passage is the damage  
your bullet makes in a body.  
Think of it as a tunnel through  
which you escape death.

Remember this when  
selecting a handgun  
cartridge.



# Comparative Effect



# Rapid Incapacitation

You will hear about fatalities caused by most any round. The issue is not how many people have been killed with xyz bullet.

The question is “how long did it take to incapacitate the attacker?”

THINK “man with a machete 8 feet in front of you.” You don’t have time for them to die of infection... you must stop them immediately, or you die.

# “Best if used by...”

Ammo you carry daily must be replaced every six months. You should shoot it at the range to get more experience with your “carry load.”

Ammo kept at home in your closet will last indefinitely.

If in doubt, use it up at the range. The ammo in your gun is the ammo you’re trusting to save your life.

# 71 year old grandma shooting her .45



# From “Front Sight”

- Big Bullets Make Big Holes!
- .45 ACP. We’re rediscovering in Afghanistan what our grandfathers knew in World War II. A .45 stops ‘em best.
- .40 S&W is the next best choice and in most handguns allows more magazine capacity than the .45ACP.
- .44 Special, .357 Magnum, .357 Sig, and 9mm Plus P share third place.
- .38 Special and 9mm are in distant fourth place. You should plan on delivering a head- shot when two chest shots fail.
- .380, .32, .25, and .22 -- Don’t bother shooting someone in the chest with these.



# From “Front Sight”

“Stay away from fragmenting bullets. Those bullets are designed to prevent over penetration, and *will get you killed.*”

You WANT penetration.

You want the greatest amount of linear tissue damage possible for the best chance of incapacitation (immediately dropping your opponent). You want penetration.”



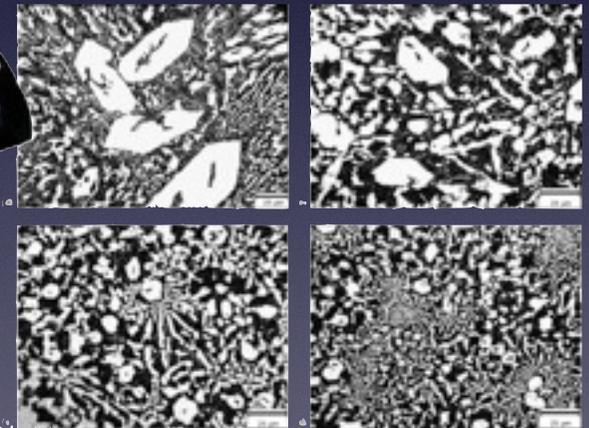
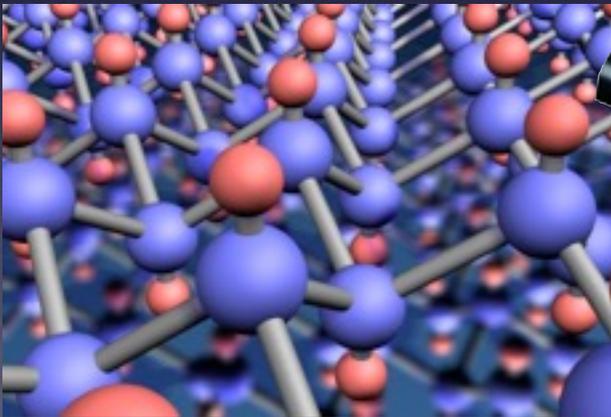
# Gun Selection Tips

There is more to a gun than meets the eye.



# Gun Selection Tips

You can't see atoms... but there are *important* microscopic metallurgical differences between guns.



# Gun Selection Tips

Many guns look “cool” but can fall apart or malfunction under real-life conditions.



# Gun Selection Tips

There are six brands that I recommend because they are extremely well made.

Sig Sauer

Kimber

Smith & Wesson

Springfield Armory

Glock

H&K



# Gun Selection Tips

Not every model made by these manufacturers meets our other criteria for a defensive sidearm.

Some are too large, too complicated, or simply too new to have proven themselves.

Most of the models I recommend have more than 20 years of experience under their belts.

# Gun Selection Tips

If I had to choose one gun to get me through the Zombie Apocalypse, with no opportunity for service, it would undoubtedly be a SIG.



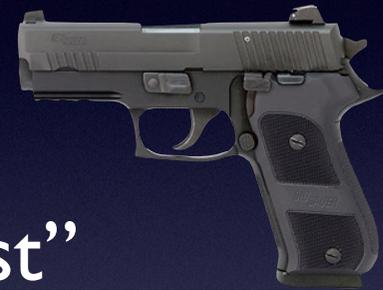
SIG 220, .45 Cal



SIG 229, .40 Cal

# Gun Selection Tips

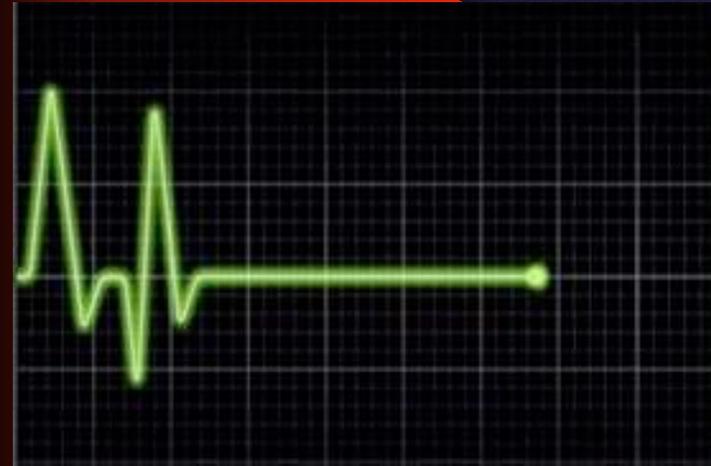
Email me for my  
“Recommended Guns List”



[Wolf.Steve@gmail.com](mailto:Wolf.Steve@gmail.com)

# Where Physics and Physiology Collide

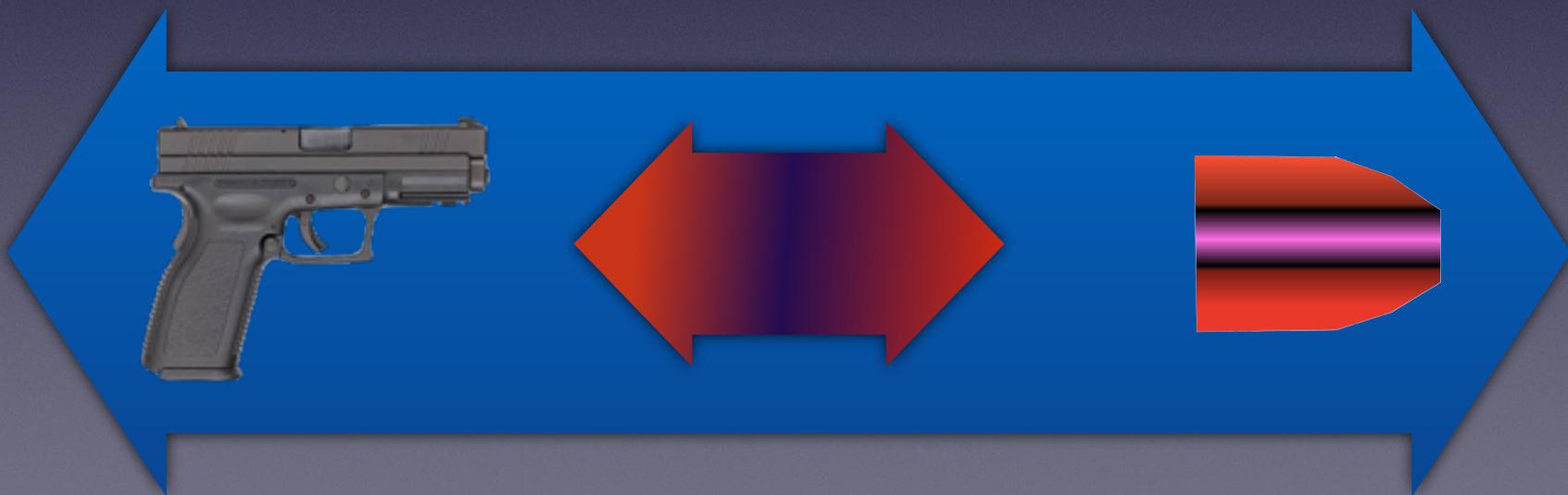
$$\begin{aligned}kl) \quad d &= \frac{N}{\lambda} \quad m = \frac{c}{\lambda} \quad v = \frac{S}{t} = \frac{\Delta p \cdot R}{t} = \omega \cdot R \quad \Delta \phi \\mv_n r_n &= \frac{h}{2\pi} n \quad p = \frac{F}{S} \quad p = \rho gh \quad F = k \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2} \\V_p &= k \frac{q_1 q_2}{r} = Fd = qEd \quad V_{min} = \frac{E_1 - E_2}{h} \quad N = N \\T &= \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 2\pi\sqrt{LC} \quad \omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} \quad A = -\Delta W_p = q(\phi_1 \\-\pi/2) \quad C &= \frac{\epsilon C_0 S}{d} \quad c = c_m \cos \omega t \quad q = \frac{Im}{\omega} \cos(\omega t \\F \cdot \Delta t &= \Delta(m \cdot v) \quad v = \sqrt{\frac{G \cdot m}{\rho}} \quad F = mg\end{aligned}$$



# Simple Physics

For every action, there is an equal and opposite reaction...

The amount of energy carried *forward* by a bullet is **EXACTLY EQUAL** to the amount of energy pushing the gun *back*.



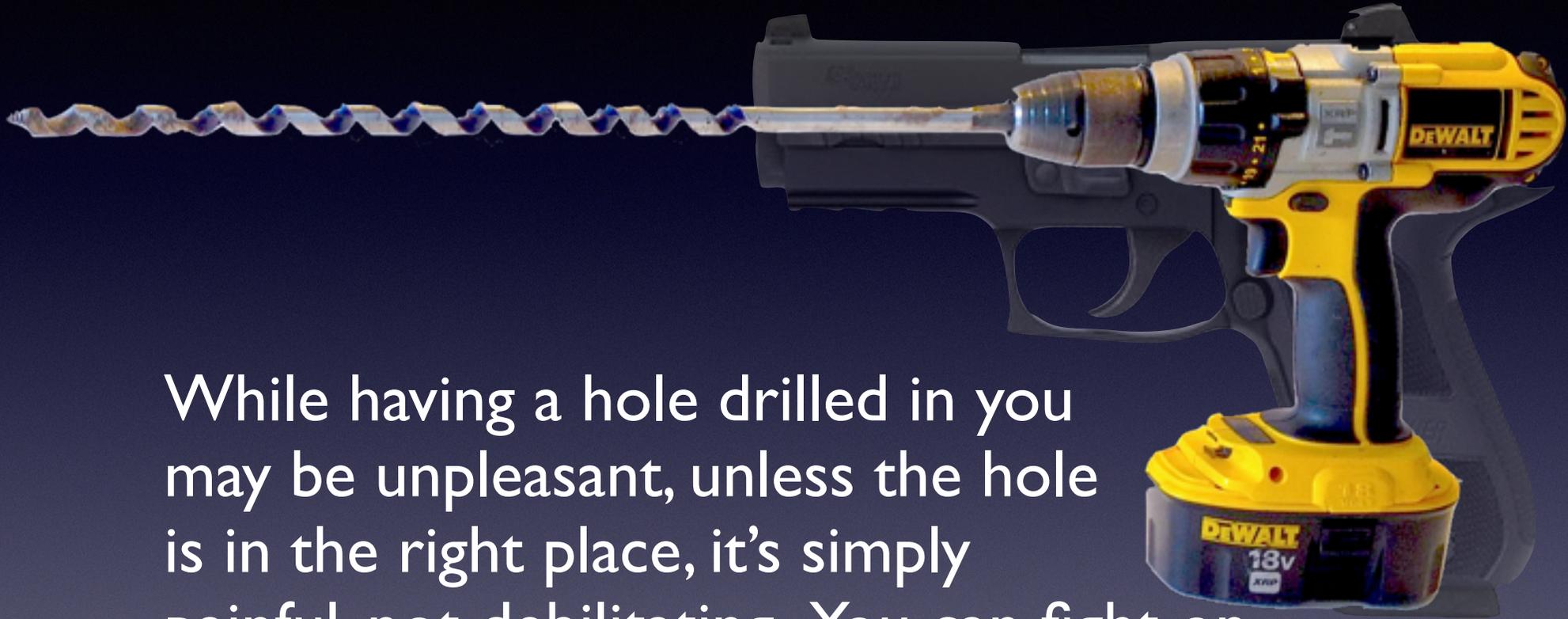
If the recoil of the gun does not knock you down, the energy of the bullet will not knock the assailant down.

There is no substance to the concept of “Knock Down Power” where handguns are concerned.



Bullets just make holes.

Think of a gun as a long range drill.



While having a hole drilled in you may be unpleasant, unless the hole is in the right place, it's simply painful, not debilitating. You can fight on.

And the same goes for your attacker!



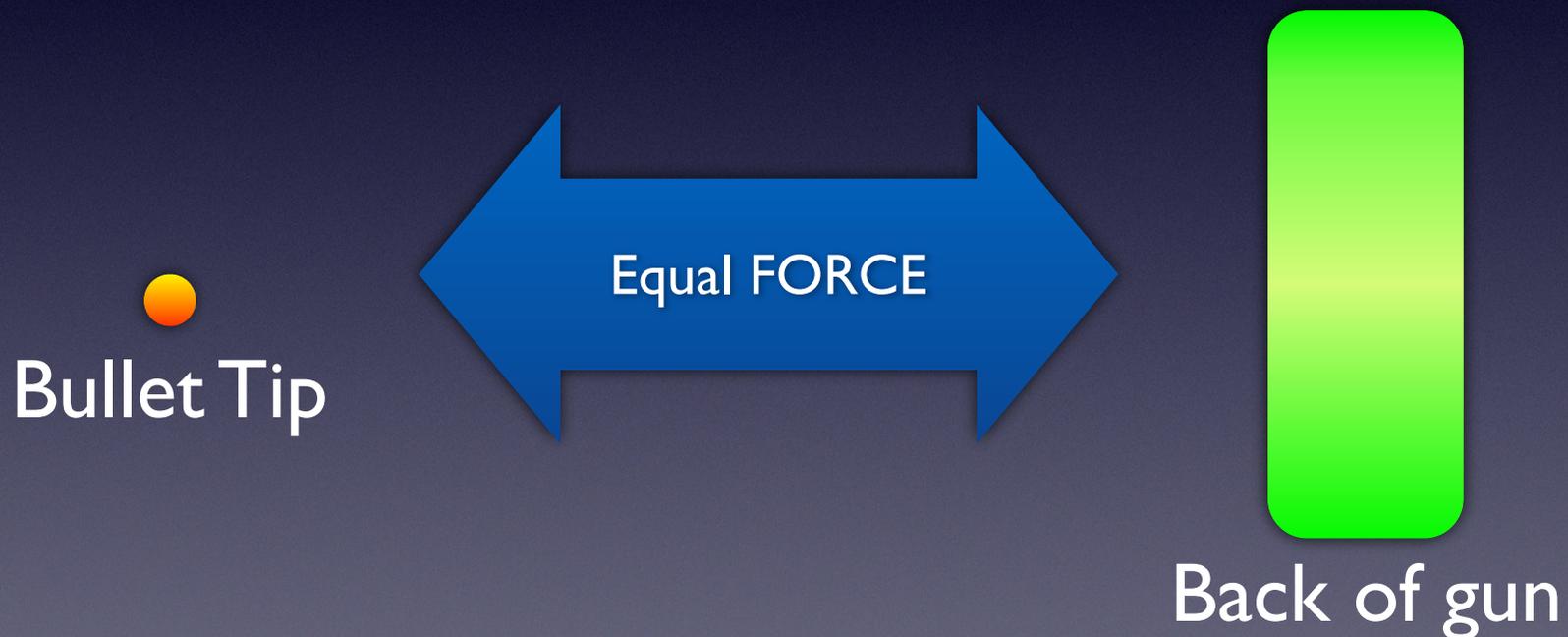
Shot placement must be accurate and deliberate



Don't play bullet roulette



The only difference between experiencing the energy of the tip of the bullet and experiencing the energy at the back of your gun is SURFACE AREA.



The tip of your bullet is about 1/4 square inch.



The surface area of the back of your gun is around 3.5 square inches.

1/4 square inch goes into 3.5 square inches 50 times.

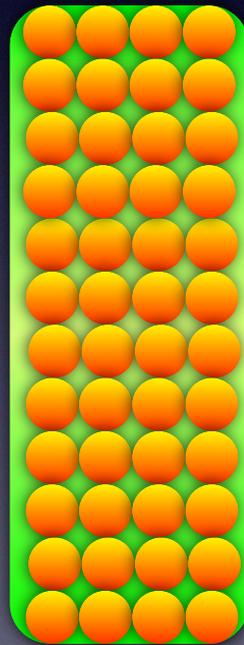


$$\frac{\text{FORCE}}{\text{AREA}} = \text{PRESSURE}$$

Force divided by area equals pressure.



So, the pressure exerted by the tip of your bullet on your target is **50 times greater** than the pressure that your gun exerts on your hand!



# Try not to get this wrong:

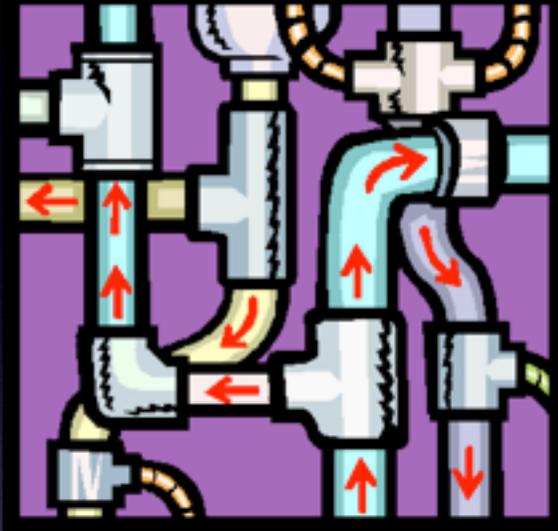
When it comes to guns,  
it's better to **receive**  
than to give...



But when it  
comes to bullets,  
it's better to  
**give** than to  
receive.



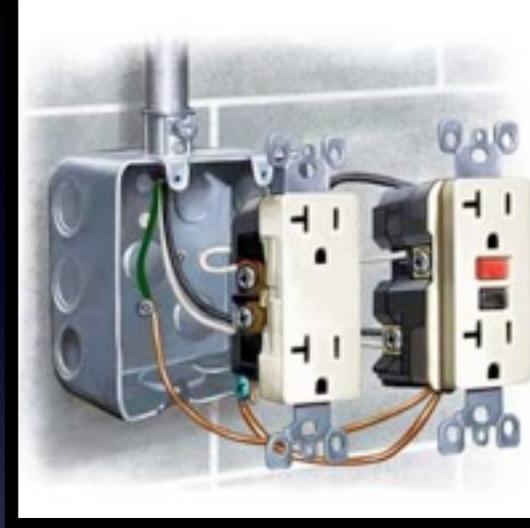
# People run on 2 systems



PLUMBING

The plumbing is the vascular system that carries blood to every cell in your body.

&

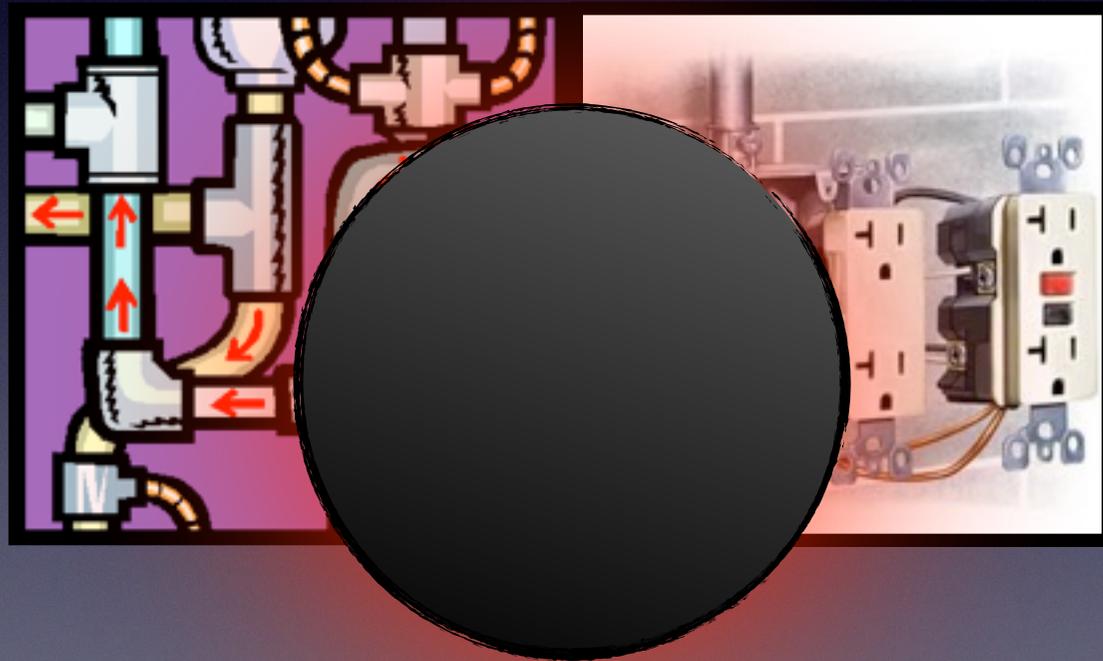


ELECTRICAL

The electrical is the nervous system that carries signals to muscles.



To shut a person down, the hole you make must cause major damage to one or both of these systems.



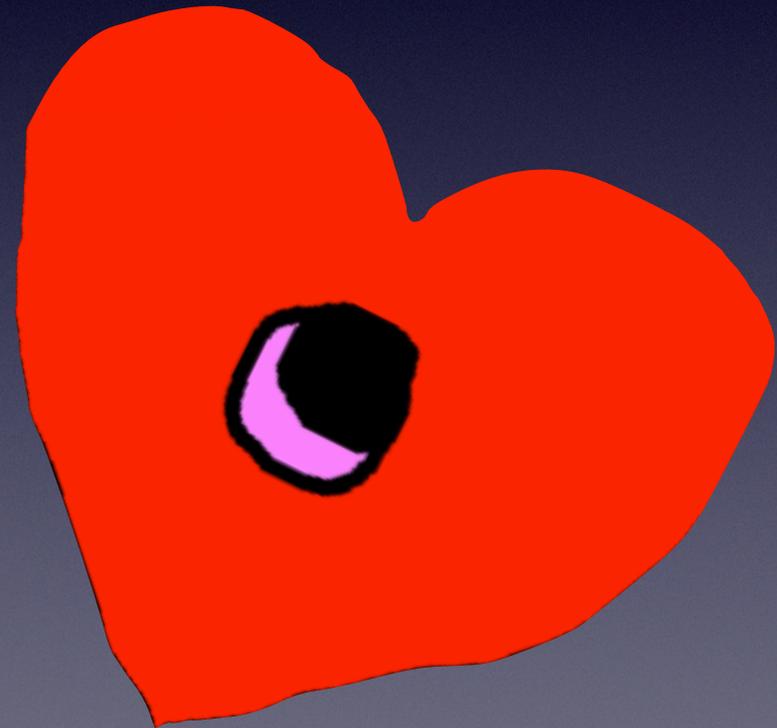
Getting blood to all your cells requires a lot of pressure.



That's called your Blood Pressure, and while too much of it is a bad thing...



A large hole in the heart or major blood vessels causes a leak in the plumbing, which causes blood pressure to drop *fast*, resulting in unconsciousness.



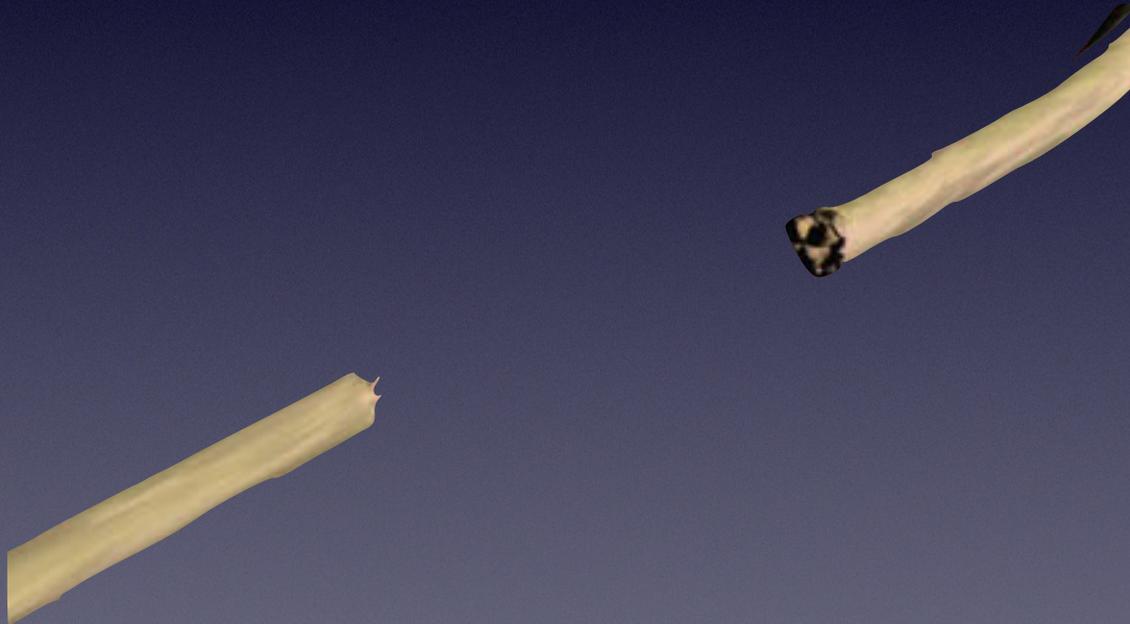


It's the human equivalent  
of a water main break.



Severing nerves interrupts the electrical impulses that allow an attacker to move.

Spinal damage can cut off movement in entire sections of the body.



A hole in the brain can stop nerve impulses where they originate.



# Placement, Power & Penetration

A well placed shot from a powerful gun with the right ammunition will penetrate the sternum, open the heart or aorta, and pass into the spine.

**RESULT:** You may re-direct your attention to the next threat.



Real violence is one sided:  
Someone is doing it, someone  
is having it done to them.

The one who does it first  
almost always wins.



# An attack is not a “fight”



The victim does not get a turn

The predator does not get hurt.



If you wait for your turn,  
you'll be eaten. Act  
first, fast, and hard.

It's always your turn.



# Objective 1

## Cause Serious Injury NOW

- Cause severe bleeding
- Damage brain, spine and nerves
- Interrupt breathing
- Break bones & joints
- Damage vision



# Objective 2

## Cause MORE Serious Injury

Gun, Hands, Feet... Whatever you have, just get in and get it done! You don't have time to waste.



Eyes



Groin



Neck



**YOU**  
are the  
weapon!

Your gun is just a tool



Raise your hand if you  
want to live.

Sorry, but...

**Will to live has nothing  
to do with survival.**

The physics of violence  
are not changed by good  
people, good thoughts or  
good actions.



Preventing the effects of violent crime is accomplished only by stopping the people who are committing the crime.

## COLD FACT:

In deadly encounters, the survivor is NOT the one who most wants to live...

The survivor is the one most committed to the immediate destruction of the other person's body.



# Injury to Innocents

You are responsible for all damage done by your bullet, regardless of the circumstances under which you fired your weapon.

If you cannot safely park a bullet within the body of an attacker, don't fire it.



# Injury to Innocents

If you are being attacked by six zombies with chainsaws and you shoot to save your life, if even one bullet misses it's target and injures an innocent person, you will be charged with that person's injuries, just as if you had walked up and shot them yourself.



# Costs Due to Negligence

If your actions are not deemed to be justified, reasonable and prudent, you will be sued and prosecuted. (In fact, you'll likely be sued all the same.)



# After an Incident

You are not required to remain at the scene of an incident, if you believe remaining on site is dangerous.

**Once you no longer need it, put your gun out of sight.**

Get to safety.

Call the police.

Request an ambulance if anyone is hurt.



# When the police arrive:

- Comply with all commands
- Identify yourself
- Offer only information needed for officer safety
- Expect to be arrested
- Talk with your attorney before making a statement



# When the police arrive:

- Remember that the police have no idea who you are, or what has happened. Their priority is and must be their own safety.
- Listen closely to what they say, and do **EXACTLY** what you are told. There is no point in defeating an attacker, only to be shot by the police.



# After an Incident

"I recommend against giving a statement with any non emergency related information immediately after the incident, as your emotional and physiological state will likely cause you to give information that you think is accurate, but later turns out to be factually incorrect. These innocent errors might later be interpreted as lies by people who don't understand the psychological effects of extreme stress.

Certainly tell the police if there are suspects at large, loose weapons or other dangerous conditions that they must know about to protect life and property. But please wait to give your statement until we have had a chance to confer."

- David Jankowski,  
Attorney at Law  
(admitted to the Texas Bar 1998)



# Remember: Talk with your attorney FIRST...

- The attorney who did the closing on your house or wrote your will is NOT the “go-to” guy for this matter...
- You need an attorney that specializes in defending the justifiable use of deadly force.
- Do you have an attorney like that? YOU DO NOW.



# How to shoot a gun, In 12 easy steps



**NOTE:** Shooting doesn't make you good. Dry practice makes you good. Shooting merely validates your dry practice.



# Perfect Practice Makes Perfect

- When learning to shoot, do it slowly as perfectly as you can.
- Go only as fast as you can practice correctly.
- Everyone makes mistakes, commit to perfection.



# Repetition Builds Muscle Memory

- 300-500 reps for short term memory
- 3,000-5,000 reps for long term memory
- Remember the 3 P's. Practice perfectly so you build good muscle memory.
- Don't build dangerous habits with poor practice.



# Muscle Memory Builds Subconscious Competence

- Subconscious Competence allows you to perform well without thinking about it. Like tying your shoes.
- Build muscle memory, and it will become second nature.



**Don't talk while working your gun.  
You talk and shoot from two different parts of your  
brain, and they don't work well at the same time.**

I can't **talk** while  
you're *shooting!*

Can I finish what I  
was saying?



“Well I can't **shoot**  
while *you're*  
talking!”

Sure, keep talking  
and you'll get us  
**both** killed!



**“When You Have To Shoot, Shoot. Don't Talk.”**

**- The Good, The Bad & the Ugly.**





If the gun is a revolver, insert cartridges into every chamber, and close the cylinder.





# If the gun is an automatic:

1. Load cartridges into the magazine
2. Insert the magazine into the pistol
3. Tap the magazine to ensure it's properly installed.
4. Hold the slide firmly in your dominant hand, finger off the trigger.
5. Grasp the slide, and hold it still.
6. Press the gun forward, until the slide is all the way back
7. Let go of the slide, it will slam forward.
8. De-cock the gun if necessary.





Your finger on the bullet tip helps  
your hands find the right place



# Inserting the magazine



# Tapping the magazine



If the slide is not back, pull it back and release it.

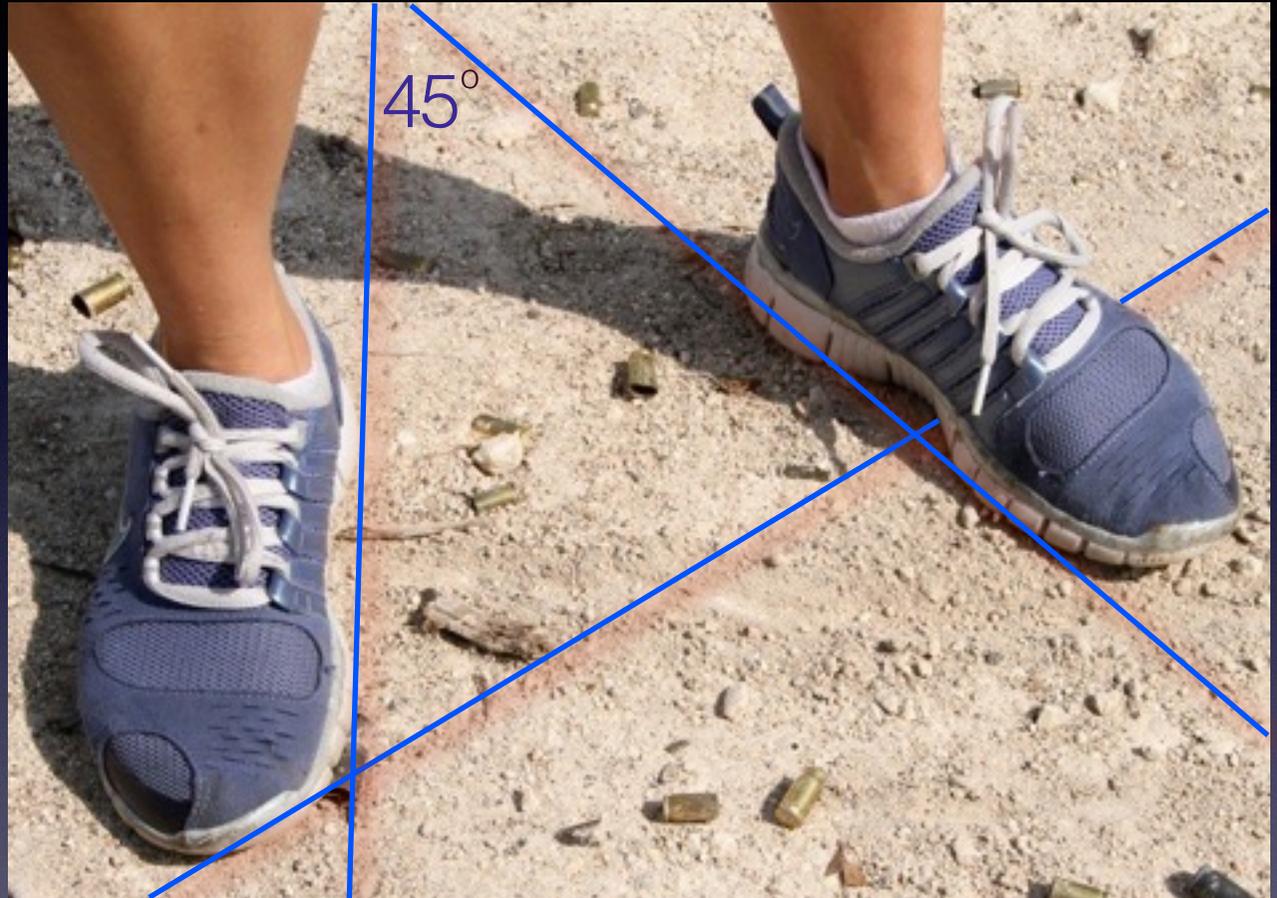


If the slide was already back, release it



# Work from the ground, up.

- Place your feet shoulder width apart
- Point the toes of your non-dominant foot at the target
- Slide your strong-side foot back 1/2 a foot-length, and point that foot 45 degrees off target



# Build a solid foundation.

- Center your hips comfortably over your feet
- Center your shoulders over your hips



# Check where your chest is facing.

- Your body should face halfway between where your toes are pointed, about 22 degrees off target.



# Obtain a proper grip on your gun

- Grasp the grip firmly in your dominant hand.
- Hold the grip as high up as possible.



**How you grasp the gun is critical, and you get one chance to do it right.**



# If you are working from your holster

- Grasp the grip firmly in your dominant hand.
- Hold the grip as high up as possible.



**How you grasp the gun is critical, and you get one chance to do it right.**



# Primary Hand Grip



**The gun should be in line with the center of your forearm.**



# Prepare your hands to work together

- Rock the gun up, bending at your elbow.
- WHILE YOU...
- Bring your support hand to your sternum



# Begin to move the gun towards the target, as you

- Join your hands, support hand around the strong hand.
- Your support wrist is pointed down until locked
- The thumb side of your palm touches the grip where it is exposed.



# High five

- All fingers are as high on the grip as possible.
- A finger from each hand touches the trigger guard



# Push - Pull

- Push the gun toward the target until your gun-hand is straight, but not locked.
- Provide slight resistance with your support hand, while pointing it's elbow to the ground.
- Your trigger finger is still pointed alongside the gun, outside the trigger-guard.



# Handgun presentation in slow motion



# Handgun presentation in real-time.













# While the gun is moving...

- Notice the position of the front sight
- Bring your focus to the front sight.



# Finish aiming the gun

- Follow the directions in the next series of slides





# Sight Alignment

Reveals where the gun is pointed



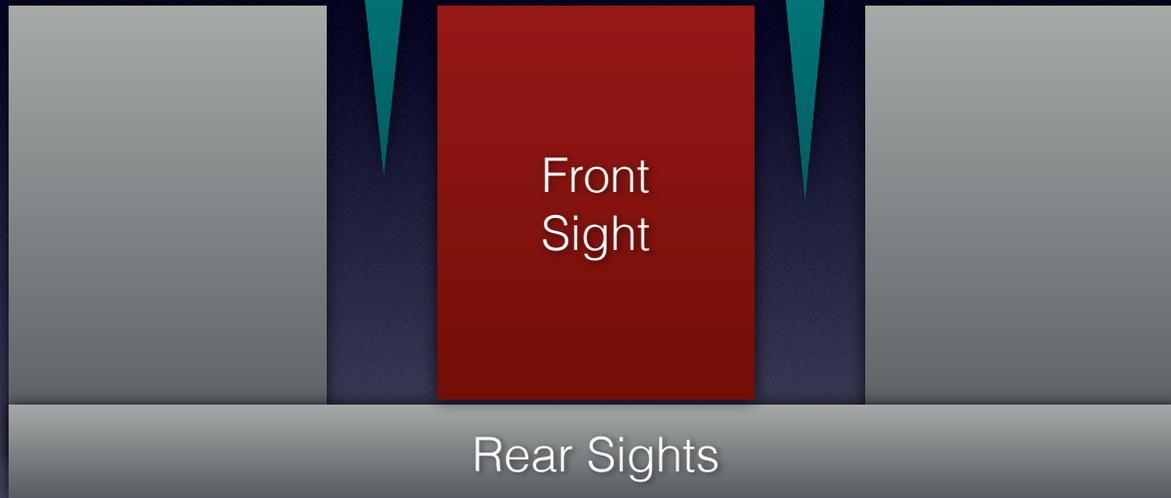
Align the top of front sight  
with the top of rear sights



# Sight Alignment

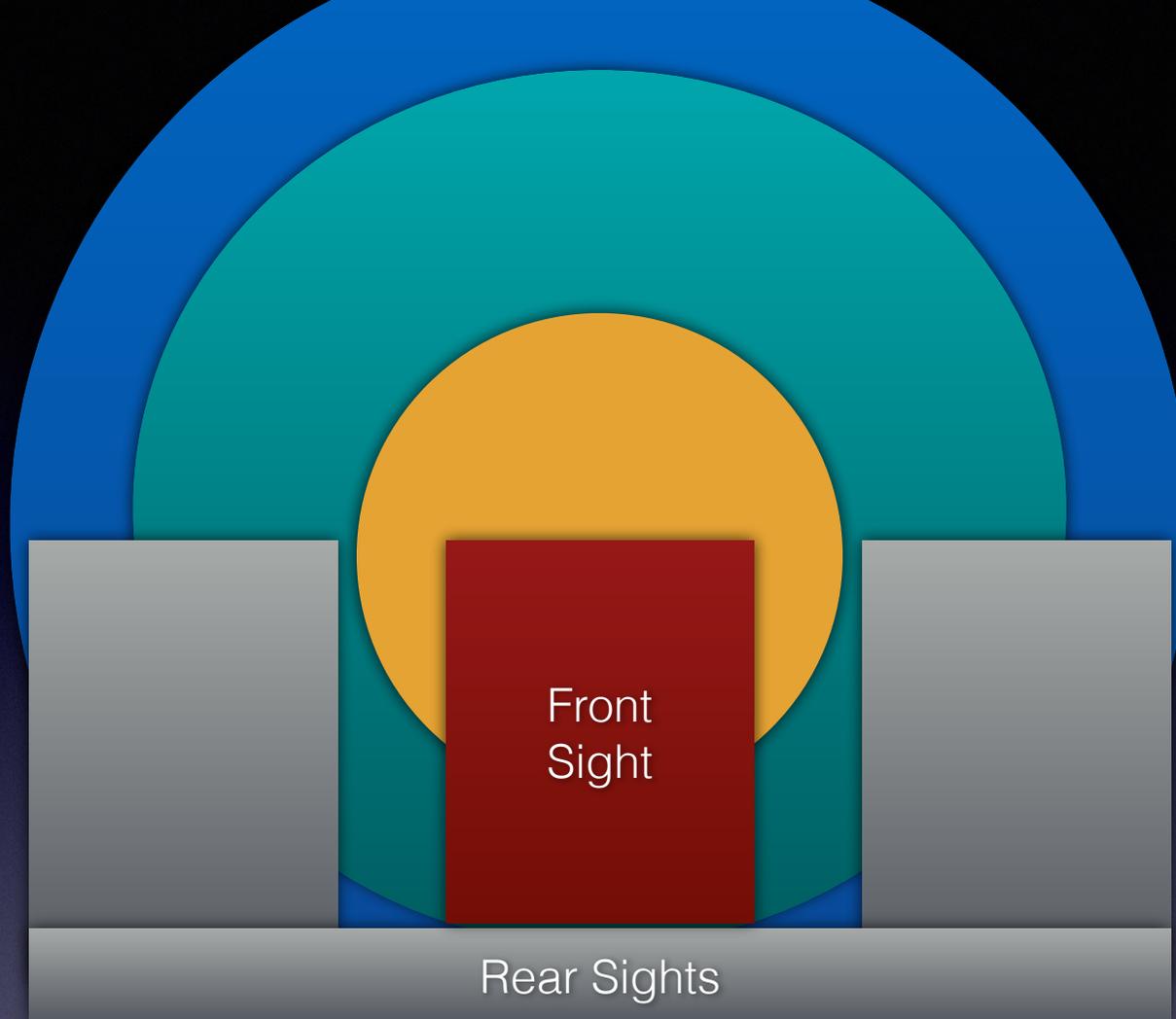


Create equal space on both sides of the front sight



# Sight Alignment





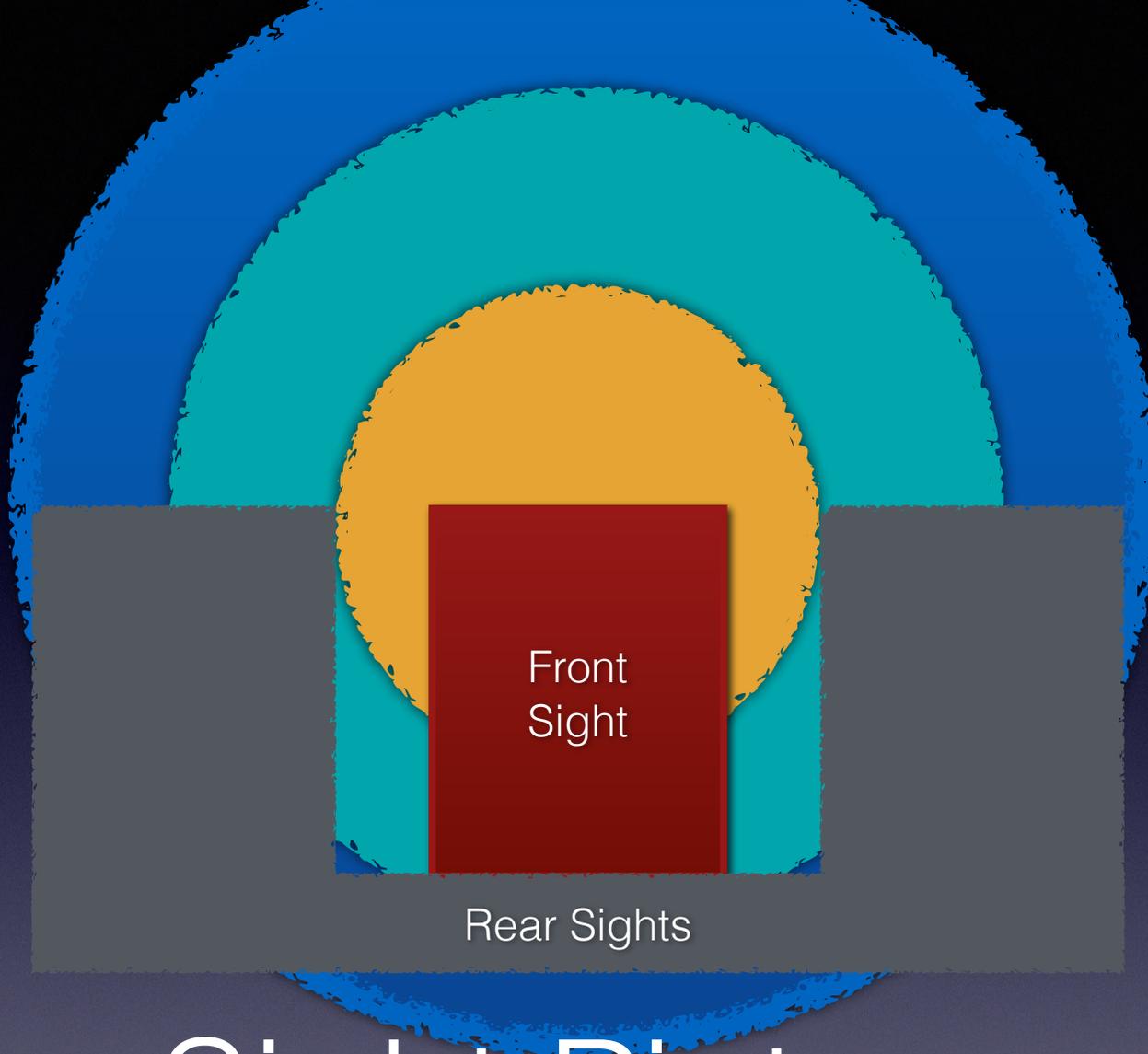
# Sight Picture

Aligned Sights on Target





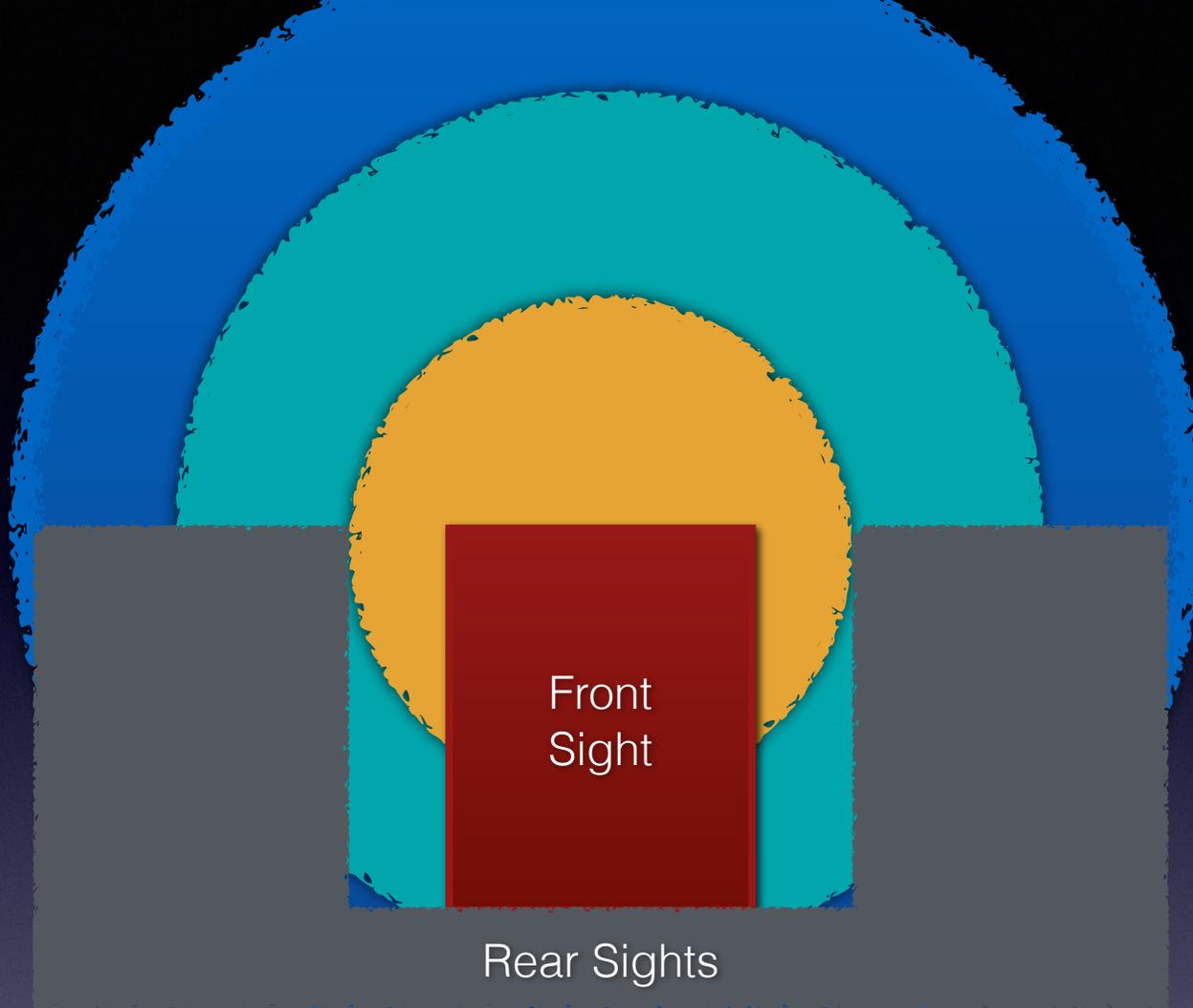
Shift your focus from the TARGET to the FRONT SIGHT



# Sight Picture

Focus on the Top of the Front Sight





# Sight Picture

Because your eyes can only focus  
On one thing at a time,  
The target and rear sight will be slightly blurry



# Finger to Trigger

**When the sites are aligned and you have a proper sight picture, move your trigger finger on to the trigger.**



# Trigger Finger Placement



Automatic



# Trigger Finger Placement

Revolver



# Firing the Gun

## Trigger Press

**Smoothly press the trigger straight back in your hand, disturbing the sight alignment as little as possible..**

**Continue to perfect your sight picture during the entire trigger press.**

**The gun should go off “by surprise” when the trigger is fully pressed.**



# WORDS MATTER

- Different words activate different muscle groups.
- Do not SQUEEZE the trigger. When your brain thinks SQUEEZE, all fingers are activated, and your gun points down & left.
- Do not PULL the trigger. When your brain thinks PULL, back and triceps muscles are activated, and your gun points high-right.



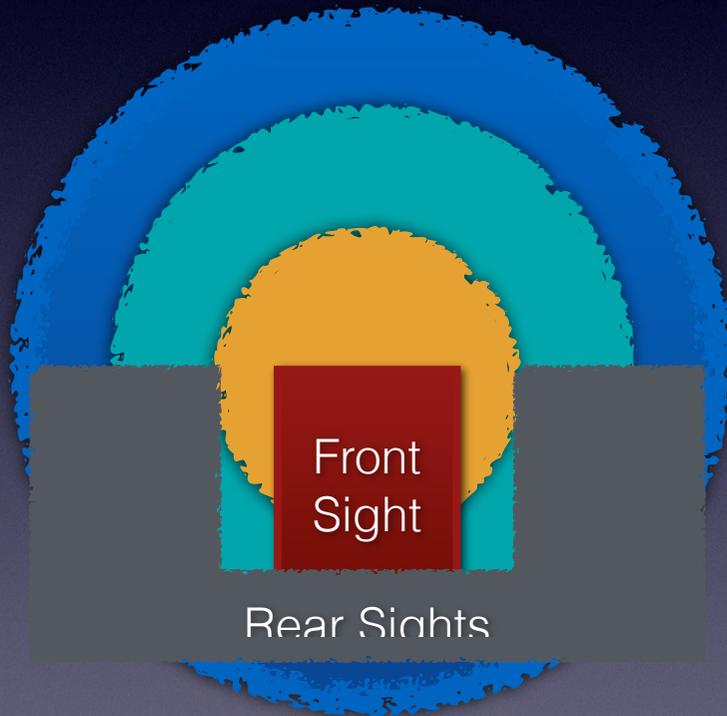
# ***PRESS*** the trigger

- *PRESS* sends a command to the index finger only, as in “*PRESS* the ENTER key” or *PRESS* the UP button.
- The other fingers remain fixed in place, resulting in perfect shot placement.



# Follow Through

*Immediately* get your sights back on target & and partially release the trigger so it re-sets to fire again.



# Follow Through

**This beginner is demonstrating Follow Through for the first time**



**She would be faster if she leaned forward slightly**





## Qualification Drills



# Directions to the Pistol Range



# Carry Methods

Strong side, outside the pants, high hip, forward canted carry is the preferred carry method.



Some of the alternative methods don't work well, and others are outright dangerous.



# Alternative Carry Methods



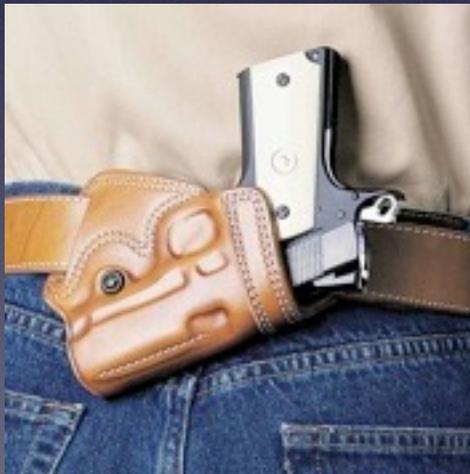
Shoulder Rig



Ankle



Inside Waist Band



Small of Back



Belly Band



Purse / holster



# Alternative Methods Drawbacks



When backed up to a wall, slight pressure against your wrist is all that is needed to prevent you from removing your gun.

## Shoulder Rig



Attempting to raise your pants while you balance on one leg or squat to the ground is difficult, awkward and slow.

## Ankle



This method tends to be very uncomfortable, because the hard gun presses against your bone, so people who carry this way often prefer not to carry.

## Inside Waist Band



If you fall backward while wearing a gun against your spine, you are likely to suffer a spinal fracture.

## Small of Back



Belly bands are not very secure, and require clothing to be removed to access the gun.

## Belly Band



When the perp snatches your purse, he ends up with your gun, your keys, your driver's license and your address.

## Purse / holster



# Concealment Garments



Your holster, belt and magazine carrier and flashlight are essential parts of your weapons system.



# A Holster must:

- Be secure enough to retain the gun when you are running or being shaken upside down
- Keep the gun in the same position on your body all the time
- Be comfortable so you can wear it all the time
- Be fast so you can gain instant access
- Be reliable for years of service
- Snuggly fit your specific gun
- Cover the trigger



# A Gun Belt

- A gun belt is not just any belt
- It works with your specific holster
- It holds the holster securely in place
- It distributes weight over a large area
- It is contoured to sit **on** your hips, rather than dig **into** them
- It does not bend or flop
- It fastens securely
- It's a key part of your weapons system. It holds your flashlight, your magazine carrier and your phone... in addition to your pants



# Social and Asocial Violence

There are two main types of violence:

## Social Violence & Asocial Violence

Social Violence is intended to maintain or upset a pecking order or ego. Social violence is rich in 'talk.' "You looked at my girlfriend, I'm gonna kick your ass" or "You think you're so tuff, why don't you step outside and we'll see what you're made of." SV involves posturing, is conducted in public, and seldom has death as it's goal.

Social Violence can often be defused by capitulation: "I'm sorry, you're right, I was wrong, I had no business saying that, I'll leave now, and again, I'm really really sorry."



# Asocial Violence

Asocial violence, on the other hand, cannot be de-escalated with words. The person simply wants to kill you. They may be mentally ill or criminally insane, but they have selected you and are going to maim, mutilate, violate and dismember you.

You cannot talk your way out of asocial violence. Conditions will likely warrant the immediate use of deadly force. (more on this later)

Talking squanders time you should be using to align your sights, resulting in you dying before you stop the attacker.



# Chasing up the wrong tree

Lawmakers currently believe that CHL holders, statistically the most law abiding, conscientious, level headed and responsible citizens, end up in gunfights because we don't communicate effectively, and hope to remedy this by mandating a lesson on conflict resolution skills that deal with "social violence" which is seldom lethal.

These are excellent and important skills, but are unconnected to CHL-involved shootings.



**“What we’ve  
got here, is...  
Failure to  
Communicate”**

- Strother Martin  
- *Cool Hand Luke*



# The Communication Process

- Under stress, we tend to focus on our anger and make accusations and assumptions.
- When this happens, the possibility of meaningful communication is lost.



# The Communication Process

- Frustration and violence can erupt, causing emotional and physical injury.
- As a society, we have ways to exchange information in order to express what we want, what we need, how we feel, etc.



# Communicating well often requires that we:

- Look at each other when speaking.
- LISTEN to what is being said

(Listening does NOT mean that while the other person is talking, you are busy thinking about what you're going to say back to them.)

- Respond with appropriate words that confirm you received the message correctly.



# Factors in a Conversation

- Verbal - What is said
- Non-verbal - What is seen
- Barriers - What gets in the way



# Verbal Interactions

6

When people talk to each other, there are actually six different interactions taking place.

There are six ways you can get it wrong.



# Six ways to get it wrong



(This does not apply to married men)

For married men, the odds look more like this...



# Verbal Interactions

1. What you meant to say
2. What you actually said
3. What the person heard
4. What the person thinks they heard
5. The FEEDBACK they give back to you
6. What you think they said

Of these, FEEDBACK is the most important component



# Verbal Interactions

Example:

What you meant to say:

**“Honey, can you pass the *potatoes*?”**



# Verbal Interactions

What you actually said:

**“I can’t believe your mother is coming back so soon!”**



# Verbal Interactions

What the person thinks they heard:

“You don’t like my mother!” (and therefore you don’t like me)



# Non-verbal Interactions

While talking, we exchange words, and also signs, signals and behaviors that send messages, that sometimes contradict what we're saying.



# Non-verbal Interactions

- Sometimes “body language” causes messages to be received incorrectly. Non-verbal signs can sabotage well intended words. The messages have to match.
- Information is communicated non-verbally through:

Facial Expressions  
Body Position  
Degree of Eye Contact  
Appearance  
Touch  
Tone of Voice  
Hand Gestures



# Non-verbal Interactions

“Honey, you seem upset...”

“I told you everything is  
*FINE! JUST FINE!!!*”

“Okay, good, just  
checking....”



# Background of People

Customs, accents, language usage or the inability to understand the language can interfere with good communication.



# Assumptions

- If you make assumptions before you hear a person out, you won't hear what they are saying, and you'll create more opportunity for conflict.
- 



# Poor Listening

Some people are not good listeners.

They only hear and voice their own interior monologue, and can't take in what others say.

These people create their own barriers to communication by being unable or unwilling to put their own issues aside.

They cannot focus on what you're saying.



# Poor Listening

Example:

You: My car died today.

REPLYING:

Oh, yeah, I had a car like that, always in the shop, never could keep it running, it was always something, one time I *blah blah blah... (me me me)*

RESPONDING:

Your car died? Wow, I can imagine that must have been very frustrating for you... what did you do?

This leaves you open to share your feelings or tell more about the story and builds “connection.” (Are you getting this guys?)



# Previous Interactions

If people have had problems with each other in the past, there is greater potential for conflict from “old business.”

For communication to be effective, previous disagreements can't be part of the interaction. This is difficult, but...

If you bring old issues to the table, you miss the chance for clean new communication.



# Behavioral awareness

- Body language
- Emotional status
- Verbal language
- Aggression level



# Body language warnings

- What is the expression on their face?
- Are their arms open and receptive, or crossed?
- Are they motioning rapidly and using aggressive hand movements?
- Are they in your personal space?
- What is their stance?



# Emotional status warnings

- Do they seem distressed or upset?
- When someone is angry, their perception of your actions is heavily skewed.
- Has the tone of the conversation taken extreme turns?



# Verbal language

- Direct your concerns at behavior, not character:

“You are a slob” vs. “I need you to clean up your room.”

- Minimize your use of profanity. Maintain civility.
- Choose a friendly tone that invites people to open up to you.
- Do not mock or mimic.



# FEEDBACK is the KEY

- One of our strongest desires is to feel heard and understood.
- You can provide this by repeating back, as closely as possible, what you think you were told, and then asking the person if you have it right.
- Stay with it until they confirm that you have it right.



# How NOT to do it...

- I don't like how you left the room.
- Well you're a bit of a slob too.
- Well if you don't care about how this place looks, why should I? I'm tired of picking up after you.
- And I'm tired of you bitching at me.
- Yelling and fighting ensue...  
(you've been there.)

# How to do it RIGHT

- I don't like how you left the room.
- Are you saying you don't like how I left it messy?
- No, I meant that I didn't like how you left without saying "Goodbye."
- Oh, so you are saying, you didn't like how I left without saying goodbye? Do I have that right?

# The Right Way, cont'd

- Yes, when you left without saying anything, I felt ignored.
- Oh, when I left without saying anything you felt ignored! Is there more?
- No, that's it.

# EXAMPLE, (continued)

- Well that makes sense. I know what it's like to feel ignored. I can see how me leaving without saying anything could make you feel that way.
- Thanks for taking time to listen.
- Thanks for sharing your feelings.
- Feelings heard & understood, no fight!

# Aware & Adapting

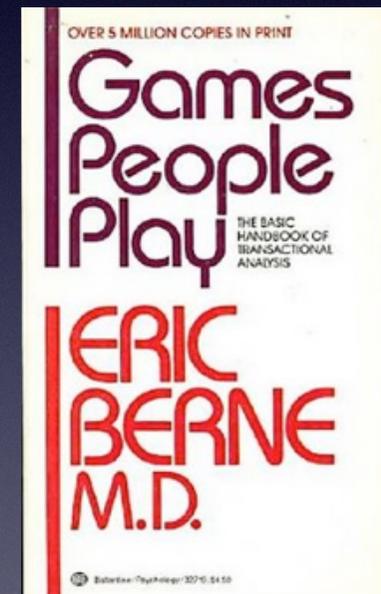
- Look at the person with whom you're talking.
- Note facial expressions, body language, look for confusion, disinterest, anger, fear, hurt...
- Be aware of what is going on and make adjustments to what you are saying and how you are saying it.



# Conflict Situations: Parent-Adult-Child Ego States

In his book "Games People Play" Eric Berne asserts that we are each composed of three separate "selves"  
Parent - Adult - Child

At any moment we are enmeshed in one of these ego states, and we can shift (or be shifted) from one state to another.



If this cover doesn't scream "70's" I don't know what does.



# Parent Ego State

When in the Parent Ego State, you are in the state of mind you perceived your parents to occupy; You respond as they did, with the same posture, gestures, vocabulary and feelings.

In “Parent Mode” we say things like:

"You shouldn't do that" and "You should know better." Parent mode involves shoulding all over people.



# Child Ego State

In the Child Ego State, your reaction is the same as it was when you were a child. We say things like:

"I'll do it if I feel like it."

"I don't have to."

"You can't make me."



# Adult Ego State

In the Adult Ego State you make an objective appraisal of the situation and use the thought processes, or the problems you perceive, or the conclusions you have come to, in a non-prejudicial manner.

Adults use pronouns such as "we", "us" and "our"

“How can we help you feel better?”

“What can we do to make this work well for both of us?”



# Possessive Speech

- When we are in conflict, our parent and child selves become dominate. We become self-consumed and are concerned with "I, Me, and My".
- Possessive pronouns cut out adult perspectives.



# Do you think we might be able to put our yelling aside, and handle this like “Adults”?

According to Dr. Berne, the best way to resolve conflict is to speak in an adult - to - adult mode.

This defuses conflict by not putting someone on the defensive and allowing them to maintain self-respect.



# Non-violent Communication

There are 3 common mistakes that provide a breeding ground for anger, resentment and frustration. These cause communication to be less effective.

Judgments

Comparisons

Denial of Responsibility



- Judgement: You always forget my birthday because your selfish.
- Comparison: My first husband NEVER forgot my birthday.
- Denial: It's not my fault that I forgot, I have a lot on my mind. And you getting old isn't something I want to be reminded of.
- None of these statements will lead to a pleasant day.

# Summary Quiz

- Based on what you've just learned about communication, and the Parent, Adult and Child "voices"...



**What voice would you use?**





**A) “What can WE do to help you feel better about putting down that axe?”**

**B) Two to the body, one to the head.**

**There is no RIGHT answer, but one choice leaves you alive... it’s all about Tactical Choices.**



# LAWS

You've elected politicians to make laws against rape, robbery, murder, assault, kidnapping, arson, burglary, etc.



“How’s that working out for you?”



# LAWS

**Laws do NOT PROTECT you from violence; They simply define the penalty for the perpetrator.**

If the perpetrator is found, arrested, convicted and sent to jail, does that un-rape you, un-kill you, or un-maim you?

**Laws don't undo the effects of violence.**

Consider protecting yourself in the first place.



# LAWS

There are several crimes that justify your use of deadly force:

Rape (Sexual Assault is the new term)

Robbery

Arson

Murder

Kidnapping

Burglary

The law sometimes puts the word “aggravated” in front of these acts. This is not a degree of how annoying these things can be... it’s an indication of the level of force used, if that matters to you.



# LAWS

It doesn't really matter what the crime is, or what you call it. Concerning self defense, it always comes down to this:

Intent

Ability

Imminent fear of death

Preclusion



# Penal Code

You are responsible for knowing and observing the law. Please make sure you read these laws and are familiar with them.

A summary of key points follows.



# Definitions

"Deadly force" is any type or degree of force that is capable of causing death or serious bodily injury.



# Confinement as Justifiable Force

If you are justified in using force against someone, you are justified in “confining” them.

Unless they are being arrested for an offense, don't forget to let them go.



# Threats as Justifiable Force

The threat of force is justified when the use of force is justified.

A threat to cause death or serious bodily injury by showing a weapon or other means, as long as your purpose is limited to communicating that you will use deadly force if necessary, does not constitute the *use* of deadly force.



# Reckless Injury to an Innocent Third Person

Even when justified in using deadly force, if you accidentally injure or kill an innocent third party, you are not justified in causing such injuries. You'll likely be charged with causing those injuries just as if you had caused them intentionally.

**Shoot only if you are sure you can safely park all your bullets inside a bad-guy.**



# Necessity

Your use of Deadly Force is justified when:

(1) You reasonably believe the perp **INTENDS** to cause you death or serious bodily injury

(2) The perp has the **ABILITY** to cause you death or serious bodily injury

(3) You believe your life is in **IMMEDIATE DANGER**

(4) You have no acceptable alternative to using deadly force.



# Justifying the use of force

You are justified in using force to the degree you reasonably believe it is immediately necessary to protect yourself against someone who's actions will likely cause you death or serious bodily.



# Justifying the use of force

There are three main factors when determining if your immediate use of force was reasonable.

(1) If the perpetrator:

was entering, or trying to enter your occupied habitation, vehicle, or place of business with force;

was stealing or was attempting to steal from your habitation, vehicle, or workplace with force; or

was committing or attempting to commit aggravated kidnapping, murder, sexual assault, aggravated sexual assault, robbery, or aggravated robbery;



# Justifying the use of force

(2) If you provoked the other person, all bets are off.



# Justifying the use of force

(3) If you were not otherwise engaged in criminal activity, other than a Class C misdemeanor or traffic violation at the time the force was used.



# Invalid justifications for the use of force

The use of force against another is not justified:

(1) in response to verbal provocation alone;

(2) to resist an arrest or search that the you know is being made by a peace officer, even though the arrest or search is unlawful, unless the resistance is justified under Subsection (c);



# Invalid justifications for the use of force

(3) if you consented to the exact force used or;

(4) if you provoked the other's use of unlawful force, unless you abandon the altercation and clearly communicate your intent to abandon the encounter; and the other nevertheless continues or attempts to use unlawful force against you.



# Invalid justifications for the use of force

(5) if you initiated discussion with the other person concerning your differences while you were carrying, possessing or transporting a weapon unlawfully



# Self-Defense

The reasonable use of force to resist an arrest or search is justified if, before you offer any resistance, the peace officer uses or attempts to use greater force than necessary to make an arrest and search.

You are only justified in using a degree of force necessary to protect yourself from the use of excessive force.



# Self-Defense

## "Castle Doctrine"

A person who has a right to be where they are, when threatened with force, is not required to retreat before using force in self defense.

It may not be used against you in court that you did not retreat.

Be grateful you don't live in New York.



# Luby's Day Massacre

On Oct. 16th, 1991 in Killeen, TX, George Pierre Hennard drove his truck into a Luby's Cafeteria, took out a gun, and systematically executed 23 people and wounded 20 more before turning his gun on himself.

Suzanna Hupp and her parents were eating at the restaurant at the time. Suzanna's father tried to subdue the shooter and was killed. Suzanna and her mother attempted to flee. Her mother was also shot and killed.

This shooting and Hupp's testimony of the events that day were a driving force behind concealed carry laws in the state of Texas.

Suzanna had a handgun legally stowed in her vehicle.

She left it in her car because the restaurant posted a No Handguns sign. Because insane people and criminals don't heed such signs, but law abiding people do, these policies cause innocent people to be slaughtered. Had Suzanna been armed she could have saved dozens of lives.



# Luby's Day Massacre

What we learned from this:

- 1) ALWAYS carry your handgun.
- 2) See #1.
- 3) When seconds count, the police are just minutes away.

**Maintain awareness, be alert, be *prepared* to act... not just willing to act, but *prepared*. If that means having a gun, have a gun.**



**Your *will* to defend  
yourself and your loved  
ones means *nothing* if you  
are not *physically and  
mentally prepared* to act  
*effectively* and  
*immediately*.**





Wait! Let me run out to my car  
and get my gun!

**Your will is meaningless if you don't have your loaded gun immediately accessible ON YOUR BODY, and possess the knowledge and skill to use it at once, and without warning.**

**GET YOUR SH\*T TOGETHER NOW**



# Emergencies don't make an appointment.

“Hello, this is 911. If you can let us know when you plan to be attacked, we'll try to have a deputy in the area...”



# Defense of Third Person

You are justified in using force or deadly force to protect a third person if:

(1) under the same circumstances, you would be justified in using force or deadly force to protect yourself, and

(2) you believe that your intervention is immediately necessary to protect that person.



# Protection of Life or Health

You are justified in using force, but not deadly force, against another when and to the degree you reasonably believe the force is immediately necessary to prevent another from committing suicide or inflicting serious bodily injury on himself.

Technically you can shoot a gun out of someone's hand to keep them from killing themselves. Don't miss. The police do not recommend this method, though police snipers have used it successfully.



# Protection of Life or Health

You are justified in using both force and deadly force against another when and to the degree you reasonably believe such force is immediately necessary to preserve the other's life in an emergency.



If you cut off this driver's trapped foot to pull him from his burning car, you are using deadly force, but for the purpose of saving his life.

And... Right! He will probably sue you!



# Protection of Property



# Is it worth it...

There are conditions under which deadly force may be used to protect property.

If you shoot someone, for ANY reason, you can reasonably expect to be investigated, and sued civilly. Even if you are cleared and prevail in court, you will likely sustain enormous legal fees, substantial media attention, and emotional stress beyond your expectations.



# Moral Issues Aside...

From a simple financial perspective, shooting someone over property worth less than \$30,000 is a bad bet.



# Protection of One's Own Property

If you are in lawful possession of land or tangible, movable property you are justified in using force against another when and to the degree you reasonably believe force is immediately necessary to prevent or terminate the other's trespass on your land or unlawful interference with the property.



# Protection of One's Own Property

If unlawfully dispossessed of land or tangible, movable property, you are justified in using force when and to the degree you reasonably believe force is immediately necessary to reenter your land or recover your property if the you use force immediately or in fresh pursuit after the dispossession, AND:



# Protection of One's Own Property

- (1) you reasonably believe the person had no claim of right when he dispossessed you; or
- (2) the dispossession was done using force, threat, or fraud against you.



# Deadly Force to Protect Property

You are justified in using deadly force against another to protect land or tangible, movable property:

When and to the degree you reasonably believe deadly force is immediately necessary:

To prevent the imminent commission of arson, burglary, robbery, aggravated robbery, theft during the nighttime, or criminal mischief during the nighttime; or

To prevent fleeing immediately after committing burglary, robbery, aggravated robbery, or theft during the nighttime from escaping with the property; and

You reasonably believe that:

The land or property cannot be protected or recovered by any other means; or

The use of force other than deadly force to protect or recover the land or property would expose you or someone else to a substantial risk of death or serious bodily injury.



# Protection of Third Person's Property

You are justified in using force or deadly force to protect someone else's land or tangible, movable property, under the same conditions that would justify using force or deadly force to protect your own land or property and:

(1) you believe the unlawful interference constitutes attempted or consummated theft of or criminal mischief to the property; or

(2) you reasonably believe that:

(A) the third person has requested his protection of the land or property;

(B) he has a legal duty to protect the third person's land or property; or

(C) the third person whose land or property he uses force or deadly force to protect is the actor's spouse, parent, or child, resides with the actor, or is under the actor's care.

The law says you can, but you're needlessly looking for trouble if you use force to protect someone else's property.



# Austin Downtown Shooting

Paul Sastrup, a CHL holder, and his girlfriend were approaching their vehicle late at night in downtown Austin when they noticed a man sitting inside and broken glass on the ground. Sastrup drew his weapon and confronted the man, whom upon seeing the weapon, fled. Sastrup testified that the man pointed to a gang tattoo and declared "See this... this means you're dead." Sastrup also testified that the man said he knew where him and his girlfriend lived.

Sastrup pursued the man for several blocks until the man turned and "reached for something in his pants." Sastrup then fired two shots, striking him in the back and killing the man.

Sastrup is put on trial for murder. After a period of years, a deadlocked jury acquits him of the charges.



# Austin Downtown Shooting

What we can learn from this:

1) Do not follow criminals and get yourself into a gun fight.

2) This shooting cost approx. \$100,000 in legal fees and 2 years of defense.

3) Are you willing to risk life in prison and hundreds of thousands of dollars for *any* physical item you own?



# Disorderly Conduct

You commit an offense if you knowingly:

*display a firearm or other deadly weapon in a public place in a manner calculated to alarm;*

If your gun is accidentally and briefly exposed while you are reaching for a gas can on the top shelf at the hardware store, you are not committing the offense of Disorderly Conduct.

This doesn't mean your aren't "Disturbing The Peace."

Be careful, exercise good judgement.



# Rights of Employers

Employers have the right to prohibit the carrying of handguns by license holders on, or in, company property, including company vehicles. This does NOT include company parking lots.

Notice is effectively given in company policy handbooks or by verbal statement to employees thus negating the need for 30.06 signage.

Review your employer's policy regarding licensed handgun possession. If your employer doesn't think you should be able to protect yourself from a violent criminal, what does that tell you about your value to them?



## Seizure of Handgun and License

Upon being arrested, law enforcement will seize your handgun and license.  
(surprise!)



## Authority of Peace Officer to Disarm

A peace officer may disarm a license holder if they reasonably believe it is necessary for the protection of any person.

The peace officer shall return your handgun to you before releasing you from the scene **if** the officer determines that you are not a threat to the officer, yourself, or anyone else, **and** if you have not committed any other violation that results in your arrest.

Law enforcement facilities may disarm you, but must provide a secured gun locker and return you handgun to you upon you departure from the secured, nonpublic portion of the facility.



## Civil Immunity

If you are found to have been justified using force you are immune from civil liability - you might still be sued, but this is a defense.



# Child Safety



If you fail to secure your firearm,  
and a child gains access to it,  
you may be charged with a  
Class C Misdemeanor.

If injury or death results, you  
may be charged with a Class A  
Misdemeanor.



## 4-year-old fatally shot by 5-year-old sibling

9:02 AM, May 6, 2011 | [comments](#)



**AP** Written by  
The  
Associated  
Press

TELFERNER, Texas -- Authorities say a 4-year-old boy is dead after being shot in the stomach by a 5-year-old sibling who was playing with a bolt-action rifle in the family's Texas home.

Victoria County authorities say the children's parents were at the home in Telferner, South Texas, when the shooting happened late Wednesday.

Authorities are investigating Friday.

Chief Deputy Terry Simons tells the Victoria Advocate that investigators are trying to determine why the children were left unsupervised. The parents drove their wounded son to a nearby grocery to meet with paramedics, who then rushed the boy to a hospital.

Authorities have not released the name and gender of the other sibling.

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## Loaded gun in accidental shooting tragedy lay hidden under mattress

By Calvin Palmer

The gun used in the accidental killing of a two-year-old boy by his three-year-old sister was intended for self defense by their parents and ready to fire, police said today.

Bakersfield police Sgt Greg Terry said the gun was not lying on the floor under the parents' bed but in a holster between the mattress and box spring.

Other firearms in the home were properly stored and inaccessible to a child.

"But this gun was for self defense and ready to fire," Terry said.

The shooting tragedy occurred yesterday afternoon when Ariana Soto shot her younger brother, Ruben Soto III, once in the chest with a .45-caliber Glock handgun.

The wounded boy was taken to Kern Medical Center where he was later pronounced dead.

The children's mother was in another part of the apartment at the time of the shooting. Their father was at work.

## Girl, 14, dies after accidental shooting

By SALVADOR HERNANDEZ  
THE ORANGE COUNTY REGISTER

Tweet 0 Recommend Share Comments 86 Email Share

### ARTICLE

MISSION VIEJO – A 14-year-old girl died Sunday after accidentally shooting herself in the stomach with her father's gun, authorities said.

The teenage girl was unpacking with her family Wednesday afternoon after moving in to the 23000 block of La Glorieta, said Jim Amormino, spokesman for the Orange County Sheriff's Department.

"She was unpacking and shot herself in the stomach," he said.

Orange County Fire Authority paramedics were called at 12:54 p.m. and the girl was taken to Mission Hospital, said Capt. Greg McKeown.

The girl told officials she had shot herself, and deputies were investigating whether the gunshot might have been self-inflicted.

Authorities determined that the gun, which belonged to her father, accidentally went off while the family was unpacking, Amormino said.

The girl was identified as Parinaz Naderi.

Contact the writer:  
[s Hernandez@ocregister.com](mailto:s Hernandez@ocregister.com) or 949-454-7361

## Jefferson County man killed in accidental shooting with 'unloaded' gun

By Matt Lakin  
Posted December 23, 2009 at 12:15 p.m.

Email Discuss Share Print A A A



WHITE PINE - Jefferson County authorities today are reviewing a 19-year-old boy's death in an accidental shooting overnight.

William Michael Clarence Evans died around 1:30 a.m. when a 9 mm semiautomatic pistol went off in the hand of a 16-year-old friend, Jefferson County Sheriff David Davenport said.

"They were handling or examining it for some reason," the sheriff said.

"Evidently, they thought it was unloaded. The 16-year-old pulled the trigger and the bullet hit the 19-year-old in the forehead and killed him."

Evans and a 17-year-old friend were visiting the 16-year-old at his home on Bridle Way in White Pine. The 16-year-old's mother and sister were asleep, the sheriff said.

He didn't name the other boys due to their ages but compared the death to that of William S. "Trent" Lockett III, the 20-year-old son of Knox County Law Director Bill Lockett, who was accidentally shot Monday by his 11-year-old brother.

# Proper Firearm Storage Methods

Firearms must be stored such *only*  
the people who are *supposed* to  
access can get them.

This means they must be  
**LOCKED UP, not just HIDDEN.**



# Get a gun safe



In addition to your guns, you'll find all kinds of things you'll want to keep in your safe. It's very comforting to know that when your home is ransacked, some of your stuff is safe. You can get a big strong safe for around \$500.

# A vehicle is not secure storage.

- Leaving your gun in a locked car does NOT constitute proper storage.
- 1/8 of an inch of tempered glass and a flimsy glovebox lock will keep no-one from your gun.
- 22,000 firearms are stolen from vehicles a year. (FBI NCIC)
- (The gun you leave to be stolen might be



If you must leave a gun in a vehicle,  
lock it in proper gun safe that is  
attached to the frame of the car.



# If you are pulled over

There is the law, and your rights... and then there is the *smart* thing to do.



# “Smart” Car Stop

- Pull over as soon as you spot a place where both you and the officer will be safe from traffic.
- Roll down all the windows, if practical
- At night, turn on the dome light
- Do not rummage through your car or make furtive gestures that look like you’re reaching for a weapon
- Place both hands on the steering wheel, with ID in hand
- Say, “Officer, I am a CHL holder, what would you like me to do?”
- Be polite and respectful, comply with any lawful request.

# “Smart” Car Stop



- Think how you would feel in the officer’s position, knowing *nothing* about the person you’ve stopped...
- When you tell the officer you are a CHL holder, he can infer you are not a dangerous wanted felon.
- Of all of the ways for an officer to discover you are armed, telling him is the safest way for both of you.
- Again, keep your hands on the wheel while you are talking, unless you are asked to do something else.

# Flying with Guns



- You may bring your gun with you on a trip.
- It must be in your **checked** luggage.
- It must be unloaded, in a locked, hard-sided case.
- Ammunition must also be in a hard sided case.
- You must **DECLARE** that you are transporting a firearm.

# Flying with Guns

DO NOT joke about your gun or your feelings about the TSA, no matter how witty or accurate your perceptions regarding gross incompetence, theft and sexual misconduct.

You will be searched without cause, and denied freedom of speech.

Flying entails giving up your 1st, 2nd and 4th amendment rights.

Your joke will land you in jail. Save it for later, or share it with me here.



# Flying with Guns

- You will have to check your luggage inside, not curbside.
- DO NOT walk up to the agent, and say “I have a gun.” This will earn you unwanted attention from airport police.
- DO say, “I need an Unloaded Declaration Form.” Using their superior inferential reasoning, they will ask you, “Oh, do you have a gun?” Acknowledge their brilliance.
- Expect a myriad of confused and varied responses. Some agents think they are supposed to examine your gun, some refer you to the TSA screener. There IS a

# Flying with Guns

- If the agent asks to see your gun, request that TSA or the airport police be present before you take out your gun, so that no-one misinterprets the sight of you holding a gun at a ticket counter.
- You will likely be asked to take your bag to the TSA screening desk. Your gun case will be swab tested for explosive residue. Wait while your gun is given clearance, and watch that it's properly returned to your luggage in a locked case, with the Declaration Form inside the case.
- See that the TSA agent places your bag back on the conveyor belt to be loaded on the plane.

# Flying with Guns

- Neither the Airline nor the TSA cares if you may possess your gun at your Destination city. That is your business and your problem.
- If you bring your gun to a city that does not support your right to possess a firearm, you may have a difficult time when you try to bring it back home.
- Enjoy your flight.

# Gun Maintenance



- Keep your gun in perfect working condition
- Clean and lubricate it after every use
- Have it checked by a gunsmith annually
- Ask about my secret gun sauce...



# CHL: A Learner's Permit

Real world encounters require a variety of perfected skills in order to survive. These skills are beyond the scope of this basic class.

We teach these skills in your next class.

Constantly seek additional knowledge, training and practice.



# HIGHLY Recommended Skills

Please sign up to learn these essentials:

- Working from a holster
- Shooting from concealment garment
- Shooting in dim light
- Use of cover and concealment
- Shooting with a flashlight
- Handling multiple attackers
- Shooting on the move
- Shooting against a knife attack
- Shooting at close and long range
- Firearm retention
- Pivoting toward targets  
and much more...



# When the fan is hit...

You will not shoot better on a day that you need to shoot to save a life. The stress will diminish your skills. To be successful under stress, you must have terrific skills at rest.

**TRAIN, PRACTICE & MAINTAIN** your skills.



# You must be fast



2 shots on each of 3  
targets in 2.56 seconds



# And shoot from concealment



2 shots on each of 3 targets in  
2.66 seconds, plus headshots



# Basic pivot



# 180 degree pivots



# Moving forward and firing



# Moving backwards and firing



# Firing while sidestepping



# Slicing the pie



# THANK YOU

We deeply appreciate the trust you place in us to provide you with accurate life-saving knowledge.

If you found this class helpful, please refer your friends and loved ones to us for training.

