

## Utah Concealed Firearms Permit

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Three-Peaks Gun Safety  
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- Permit application
- Class Roll
- Handouts
- CD-ROM
  - Syllabus
  - PowerPoint slides
  - Utah & federal laws
  - Training log
  - Articles
  - Useful websites
- Course Fee
  - \$50/person, \$70/couple
  - \$30 discount for military veterans, public school staff, students
- Breaks
- No live ammo in the classroom
- Questions

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## Course Objectives

- The trainee will be able to identify the principal parts of a handgun and types of actions and demonstrate how they function
- The trainee will be able to identify firearm accessories and relative advantages of each
- The trainee will explain and demonstrate safe firearm handling practices
- The trainee will demonstrate shooting proficiency
- The trainee will be able to explain how to plan for travel out of state with a firearm
- The trainee will be able to explain of the legal responsibilities & liabilities of using deadly force

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## This is a Basic Course

- Utah Concealed Firearm Permit Course
- NRA Personal Protection in the Home Course
- NRA Instructors may not teach the law
  - Attorney
  - POST (Peace Officer Standards and Training) certified law enforcement officer

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## The Law

- A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed. — US Constitution, Amendment 2
- The individual right of the people to keep and bear arms for security and defense of self, family, others, property, or the state, as well as for other lawful purposes shall not be infringed; but nothing herein shall prevent the Legislature from defining the lawful use of arms. — Utah State Constitution, Article 1, Section 6

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## The Law

- 53-5a-102. Uniform firearm laws. (Amended 2008)
- (1) The individual right to keep and bear arms being a constitutionally protected right under Article I, Section 6 of the Utah Constitution, the Legislature finds the need to provide uniform civil and criminal firearm laws throughout the state.
- (2) Except as specifically provided by state law, a local authority or state entity may not:
  - (a) prohibit an individual from owning, possessing, purchasing, selling, transferring, transporting, or keeping a firearm at the individual's place of residence, property, business, or in any vehicle lawfully in the individual's possession or lawfully under the individual's control; or
  - (b) require an individual to have a permit or license to purchase, own, possess, transport, or keep a firearm.
- (3) In conjunction with Title 76, Chapter 10, Part 5, Weapons, this section is uniformly applicable throughout this state and in all its political subdivisions and municipalities.
- (4) All authority to regulate firearms is reserved to the state except where the Legislature specifically delegates responsibility to local authorities or state entities.
- (5) Unless specifically authorized by the Legislature by statute, a local authority or state entity may not enact, establish, or enforce any ordinance, regulation, rule, or policy pertaining to firearms that in any way inhibits or restricts the possession or use of firearms on either public or private property.

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## Reasons for Training

- Utah Concealed Firearm Permit
- Make sound life-and-death decisions
- You will be judged by a jury consisting of persons who know nothing about the laws of self defense
- You must prove to them that you acted reasonably and prudently
- What seems reasonable and prudent to an untrained person (ie juror) is not the same as what is reasonable and prudent for a trained person
- Document your training – Keep a training log
- Your attorney may use your record of training to teach the laws of self defense as you know them to the jury so they will understand why what you did was reasonable and prudent

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## Why Americans Own Handguns

- Constitutional right
- Competitive shooting
- Recreational shooting
- Hunting
- Collecting
- Personal protection
  - Never be the victim
  - It's my obligation to protect myself and my family
  - A gun is a lighter burden than regret

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## Firearm Safety

- Firearm ownership is at an all-time high (90 million gun owners of 300 million guns) and grows by 4.5 million per year, yet accidental discharges continue to decline
- Today, the odds are a million to one, against a child in the US dying in a firearm accident
- Firearms account for less than 2 percent of accidental deaths
- Education is the primary cause of this reduction in accidental firearms deaths

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## Firearm Safety

- Since 1904, accidental firearm-related deaths have decrease 94%
- Since 1930, the US population has more than doubled
- Since 1930, the number of firearms has quintupled (5X)
- Since 1930, deaths due to accidental firearm discharges have decreased 80%
- Since 1975, accidental firearm deaths among children under age 18 have decreased 89%
- From 1978 to 1988 accidental deaths by firearms dropped 22 percent
- From 1989 to 1999 accidental deaths by firearms dropped another 49 percent

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## Leading Causes of Unintentional Injury Deaths

United States, 2001, All Races, Both Sexes, Ages: 1-14  
Source: Center for Disease Control

- Motor vehicle - 46.2%
- Drowning - 17.4%
- Fire/burn - 10.6%
- Suffocation - 5.5%
- Pedestrian, Other - 3.2%
- Other Land Transport - 3.2%
- Fall - 2.2%
- Poisoning - 1.8%
- Natural/ Environment - 1.6%
- Firearm - 1.6%
- Other Transport - 1.5%
- Struck by or Against - 1.5%
- Other Spec., classifiable - 1.1%

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## Sports Injuries

United States, 2006, All Races, Both Sexes, All Ages  
Source: American Sports Data, Inc.

- Basketball – 13.8%
- Running/Jogging – 8.2%
- Soccer – 8.1%
- Football – 5.4%
- Baseball – 3.0%
- Bicycling – 2.2%
- Tennis – 2.1%
- Ice Hockey – 2.1%
- Skateboarding – 2.0%
- Walking – 1.9%
- Golf – 1.0%
- Hunting – 1.0%
- Gymnastics – 0.7%
- Ice Skating – 0.5%
- Swimming – 0.4%
- Bowling – 0.2%
- Paintball – 0.1%
- Trap & Skeet – 0.1%
- Archery – 0.1%
- Canoeing – 0.1%

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## Firearm Safety

- There is no such thing as an accidental discharge of a firearm
- Negligent discharge is the primary cause of firearm related incidents:
  - Ignorance
    - Know and practice safety rules
    - Be familiar with your pistol
    - Practice regularly
  - Carelessness
    - Know and practice safety rules
  - Defective firearms

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## Elements of Firearm Safety

- Positive Attitude
- Knowledge
- Skill

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## Rules For Safe Gun Handling

- Always keep the gun pointed in a safe direction. Never point a firearm at anything you are not willing to destroy.
- Always keep your finger off the trigger until ready to shoot -- your sights are on target and you have made the decision to fire.
- Always keep the gun unloaded until ready to use.
  - Treat all firearms as if they are loaded.
  - Safety check

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## Rules For Using or Storing a Gun

- Know your target and what is beyond. Before a decision to fire be sure of your target, your target's environment and any other safety hazards.
- Know how to use the gun safely.
- Be sure the firearm is safe to operate:
  - Keep guns clean and in good repair.
  - Always check to ensure handgun is unloaded when picking it up.
- Use only the correct ammunition for your firearm.
- Wear eye and ear protection as appropriate.
- Never use alcohol or drugs when you have your firearm with you. (Ref UCA § 76-10-528 UCA)
- Store all firearms so they are not accessible to unauthorized persons such as children, restricted persons, etc. (Ref UCA § 76-10-509-509.7, UCA § 76-10-503 UCA and Title 18 Sec. 922 Subsection (d), (g) USC)
- Treat every firearm as if it is loaded

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## Guns and Alcohol

- Carrying a dangerous weapon while under influence of alcohol or drugs unlawful. (Ref UCA § 76-10-528)
- Under the influence means the same level of influence or blood or breath alcohol concentration as for driving a motor vehicle (Ref UCA § 41-6a-502)

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## Guns and Children

- Permit holders are responsible for teaching their children and other occupants of their home about firearm safety
- Children should be taught what to do if they come across a firearm without an adult present:
  - Stop and don't touch
  - Leave the area
  - Tell an adult
- Children should be taught the difference between make-believe (television, toys) and real life
- Permit holders and parents should be a positive role model for their children. (Ref UCA § 76-10-509.5 through 509.7)
  - Talk openly about gun safety
  - Don't make guns a taboo subject
- Parents should decide when their children are old enough to receive gun safety training
  - Child shows interest
  - Maturity
  - Ability to communicate and reason

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## Guns and Children

US Codes of Federal Regulations, Title 18, Part 1, Chapter 44, Sec. 922(k)

- It shall be unlawful for a person to sell, deliver, or otherwise transfer to a person who the transferor knows or has reasonable cause to believe is a juvenile (under age 18)
  - A handgun
  - Ammunition that is suitable for use only in a handgun
- It shall be unlawful for any person who is a juvenile to knowingly possess
  - A handgun
  - Ammunition that is suitable for use only in a handgun
- This subsection does not apply to
  - Temporary transfer of a handgun or ammunition to a juvenile:
    - In the course of employment, ranching, farming, target practice, hunting, or a course of instruction in the safe and lawful use of a handgun;
    - With the prior written consent of the juvenile's parent or guardian who is not prohibited by Federal, State, or local law from possessing a firearm
    - The juvenile has the prior written consent in the juvenile's possession at all times when a handgun is in the possession of the juvenile
  - A juvenile who is a member of the Armed Forces of the United States or the National Guard who possesses or is armed with a handgun in the line of duty
  - Transfer by inheritance of title (but not possession) of a handgun or ammunition to a juvenile
  - Possession of a handgun or ammunition by a juvenile taken in defense of the juvenile or other persons against an intruder into the residence of the juvenile or a residence in which the juvenile is an invited guest

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## Guns and Children

(Ref UCA § 76-10-509)

- A minor under 18 years of age may not possess a dangerous weapon unless he:
  - (a) has the permission of his parent or guardian to have the weapon or
  - (b) is accompanied by a parent or guardian while he has the weapon in his possession
- Any minor under 14 years of age in possession of a dangerous weapon shall be accompanied by a responsible adult



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## Guns and Children

- A minor under 18 years of age may not possess a handgun (Ref UCA § 76-10-509.4)
- Except as provided by federal law, a minor under 18 years of age may not possess the following:
  - a sawed-off rifle or sawed-off shotgun (Ref UCA § 76-10-509.4)
  - a fully automatic weapon (Ref UCA § 76-10-509.4)
- Exceptions (Ref UCA § 76-10-512):
  - Lawfully operated target concessions at amusement parks, etc.
  - Attendance at a hunter's safety course or a firearms safety course
  - Engaging in practice or any other lawful use of a firearm at an established range or any other area where the discharge of a firearm is not prohibited by state or local law
  - Engaging in an organized competition involving the use of a firearm, or participating in or practicing for such competition
  - On real property with the permission of the owner, licensee, or lessee of the property and who has the permission of a parent or legal guardian or the owner, licensee, or lessee to possess a firearm not otherwise in violation of law
  - With a valid hunting license or other persons who are lawfully engaged in hunting
  - Traveling to or from any activity described above except target concessions

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## Firearm Selection

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## Firearm Selection

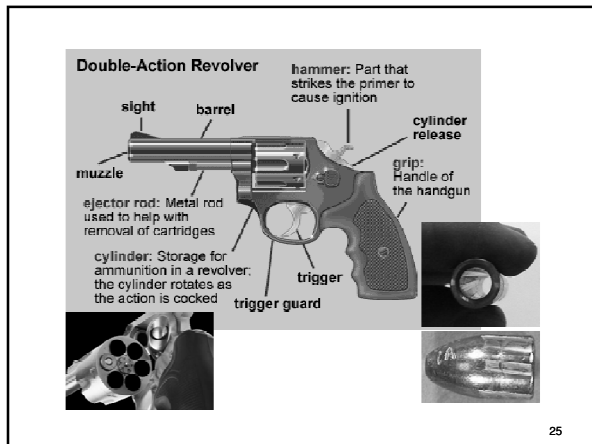
- Long gun (shotgun or rifle) is usually best for personal defense because of its greater knockdown power
  - Usually weapon of choice at home
- Handgun is usually less effective than a long gun in stopping an attack
  - More shots required to stop an attack
  - Handgun is more convenient for carry, immediate deployment
  - Easily concealable

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## Revolver vs Semi-Auto

	Pros	Cons
<b>Revolver</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Easy to use - point and shoot</li> <li>• Simple action</li> <li>• Fewer Jamming issues</li> <li>• Easy to clean</li> <li>• Fewer controls to manipulate</li> <li>• Interchangeable grips</li> <li>• Ammo substitution</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited round capacity</li> <li>• Harder to conceal due to cylinder</li> <li>• Takes longer to reload</li> <li>• Jams difficult to clear</li> </ul>
<b>Semi-Auto</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Higher round capacity</li> <li>• Faster to reload</li> <li>• Easier to conceal (thinner)</li> <li>• Malfunctions easy to clear</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More complex action</li> <li>• More maintenance</li> <li>• More training and practice</li> </ul>

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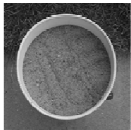
### Operation of a Revolver

- Single action
  - Hammer must be manually cocked for each shot
- Double-action
  - Either trigger pull or cocking hammer automatically rotates and aligns cylinder
  - Always use double action in personal defense and personal defense practice
- Safeties - none

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### Revolver Handling


- Read the manual
- Clearing firearm
- Loading
- Unloading
- De-cocking
- Safeties (double-action trigger-pull)
- Malfunctions



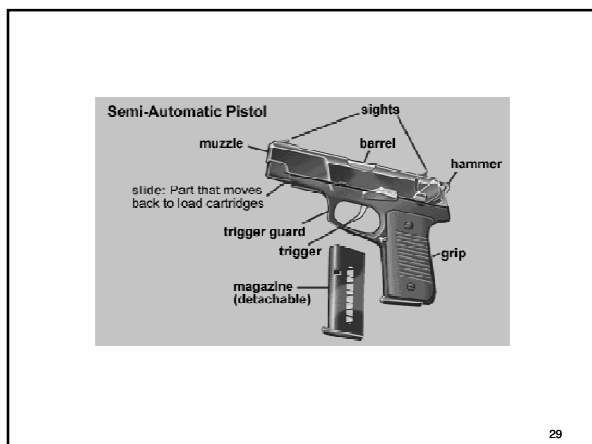
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### Revolver Accessories

- Speedloaders
- Speedstrips
- Holsters
- Night sights
- Laser sights?
- Ported barrel?



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<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e-3lhpq9T4>

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## Operation of a Semi-Auto

- Single action
  - Hammer must be cocked manually or by slide operation for each shot
- Double-action only
  - Trigger pull cocks and fires all shots
- Double-action-single-action
  - Trigger pull cocks and fires first shot with no other action required
  - Subsequent shots are single-action mode
  - Always use double action (if available) in personal defense and personal defense practice
- Safeties used on semi-automatics
  - Not 100% reliable

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## Semi-Auto Handling

- Read the manual
- Clearing firearm
- Loading
- Unloading
- De-cocking
- Safeties

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## Semi-Auto Malfunctions

- Types
  - Type 1 – Failure to fire
  - Type 2 – Failure to eject
  - Type 3 – Feedway stoppage / double feed
  - Type 4 – Failure to go into battery
- Tilt – Tap – Rack – Reassess threat
- One-handed

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## Semi-Auto Accessories

- Extra magazines
- Magazine loading devices
- Holsters
- Night sights
- Laser sights?
- Lights?
- Ported barrel?



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## Handgun Selection: Size

- Concealability
- Firearm size vs hand size
  - Finger comfortably reaches trigger
  - Grip size
- Weight vs hand & arm strength
  - Heavier pistols harder for small persons to hold
  - Heavier pistols dampen recoil better
- Barrel length
  - Short barrels lose velocity and accuracy but are easier to conceal
- Cuteness

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## Handgun Selection: Reliability

- Bet your life!
  - Manufacturer
  - Quality
  - Imports
- Parts, service, accessory availability
- Plan on spending \$500 to \$800 for gun & basic accessories

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### Handgun Selection: Manufacturers

- Popular Manufacturers: Beretta, Bersa, Browning, Charter Arms, Colt, CZ, FN, Glock, H&K, Hi-Point, Kahr, Kel-Tec, Kimber, North American Arms, Para USA, Remington, Ruger, Sig Sauer, Smith & Wesson, Springfield, Taurus, Walther

Source: Survey at nra.civicscience.com, 12 Feb 2010

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### Handgun Selection: Caliber

- A measure of the diameter of bullet
- Largest caliber the shooter can confidently and accurately shoot and control
- Recoil vs controllability vs effectiveness
- Most experts recommend 9mm Parabellum or .38 Special minimum
- The smallest caliber on earth is the one in your hands when you're being attacked.
- The largest caliber on earth is the one in the bad guy's hands when you're being attacked.

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### Handgun Selection: Caliber

Best quote I ever heard was from my wife when I presented her with a brand new Beretta Tomcat. She looked it over and then said, "I don't want this. The hole in the end is not big enough. I want one with a big hole in the end."  
- Grampster on www.thehighroad.org



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### Handgun Selection: Caliber

As we used to teach in the spook business, carry a .25 if it makes you feel good, but do not ever load it. If you load it you may shoot it. If you shoot it you may hit somebody, and if you hit somebody - and he finds out about it - he may be very angry with you. - Jeff Cooper



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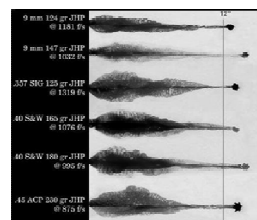
### Handgun Selection: Caliber

We hear of an unfortunate woman who, during a nighttime asthma attack, confused the small handgun she kept under her pillow with an asthma inhaler and proceeded to relieve her symptoms. It was not a fatal mistake, partly because she used a .25 ACP, which everyone knows is not sufficient to clear sinuses. - Jeff Cooper



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### Handgun Selection: Caliber



Source: <http://www.gothamsurvival.com/tag/bullet-shapes/>

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## Reloaded Ammunition

- Reloaded ammo is cheaper to shoot – more likely to practice regularly
- Factory ammo is generally more reliable
- Factory ammo facilitates post-shooting forensic investigation

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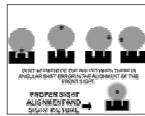
## Dangerous Range of Ammunition

- Be sure of your target, your target's environment and safety hazards
- Dangerous range of handgun ammunition
  - .22 LR – 1,600 yards
  - .38 Special & 9mm - 2,400 yards
- Can penetrate sheetrock walls, doors, windows, ceilings, floors, fences, etc to endanger innocent persons
- Can pass through your assailant etc to endanger innocent persons

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## Fundamentals of Marksmanship

- Aiming
  - Sight alignment
  - Sight Picture
- Breath Control
- Hold Control
- Trigger Control
- Follow-through



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## Proper Grip



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iDzC6dJUQxM>

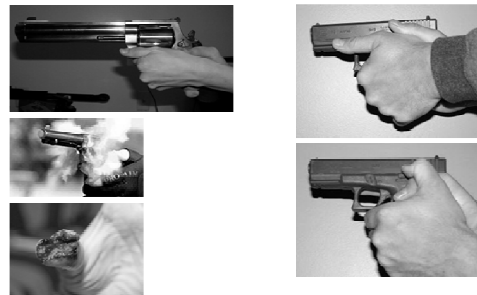
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## Proper Grip



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## Proper Grip



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### Elements of a Good Shooting Position



[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Fp\\_2ECfbwKo](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Fp_2ECfbwKo)

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### Elements of a Good Shooting Position

- Consistency
- Balance
- Support
- Natural point of aim
- Comfort



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### Firearm Maintenance

- Regular cleaning and maintenance
- Safety considerations when cleaning
- Cleaning kit



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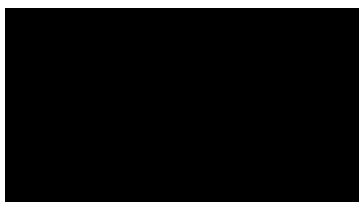
### Cleaning a Revolver



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5NAZQr33nUo>

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### Cleaning a Semi-auto Pistol



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MddFszFEgKM>

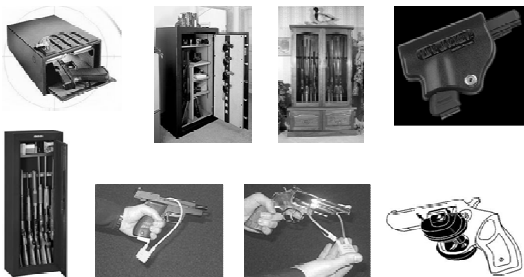
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### Safe Storage of Firearms and Ammunition

- Safety vs accessibility
- Storage area inaccessible to children
- Storage is when the firearm is not available for immediate use
  - Need for safety does not end just because you do not have the firearm with you
  - Clean, dry, cool
  - Firearms must be stored unloaded
  - Do not store firearm where it is visible
  - Store firearms and ammunition separately

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### Safe Storage of Firearms and Ammunition



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### Ammunition Storage

- Out of reach of children and other unauthorized persons
- Cool, dry place (avoid hot trunk or glove box of car)
- Store in factory container
- Wipe fingerprints off to avoid corrosion
- Avoid solvents, petroleum products, bore cleaner, ammonia, other chemicals – may cause malfunction

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### Break Time

(End of free introductory course)

- Never pick a fight with an old man. If he is too old to fight, he'll just kill you.
- If you find yourself in a fair fight, your tactics stink.
- Beware the man who only has one gun because he probably knows how to use it.

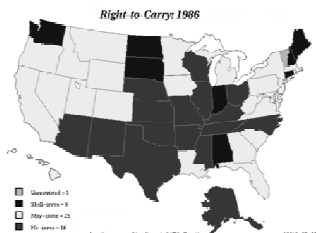
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### Not Reasons to Carry a Gun

- It's my job
- It makes me feel comfortable
- It's my right
- To make a political statement

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### Right to Carry 1986-Present



Source: <http://gun-nuttery.com/rtc.php>

- Over 10 million concealed weapon permits nationwide
- 521,914 Utah permits as of September 30, 2013

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### Why Americans Own Handguns

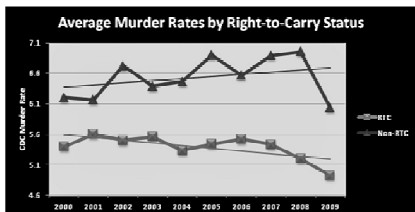
States that adopted nondiscretionary "shall-issue" concealed-handgun laws saw

- Murders decrease by at least 8%,
- Rapes decrease by 5%,
- Aggravated assaults decrease by 7% and
- Robberies decrease by 3%.
- The murder rates of women permit-holders fell by as much as five times the drop of their male counterparts.

(More Guns, Less Crime, John R. Lott, Jr, University of Chicago Press, 1998)

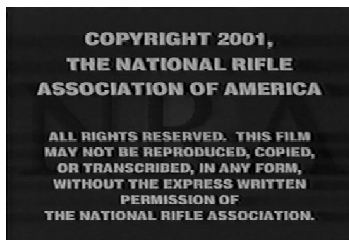
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## Why Americans Own Handguns



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## Basics of Personal Protection



<http://materials.nrahq.org/go/product.aspx?productid=FS%2026840>

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If you call for a cop, an ambulance  
and a pizza, who will arrive first?

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In Nassau County [New York] in 2003, eleven percent of 911 callers got a pre-recorded message and soothing music, rather than a human operator.

("Nassau 911 Callers Are Being Put on Hold," NY Times, Sept. 14, 2003)

Priority One responses in Atlanta and nearby counties take an average of 9-15 minutes.

(<http://www.foxsafety.com/team911.html>)

In Washington, DC the response time for a 911 call measured 47 minutes. With that kind of delay you can see that it is very important for you to be able to survive on your own for those 47 minutes.

([www.themarksman.com/defense.html](http://www.themarksman.com/defense.html))

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## Police Response Time

Source: U.S. Dept of Justice National Criminal Victimization Survey, 2007

**Police Response Time**

Percent distribution of incidents where police came to the victim, by police response time and type of crime. source: U.S. Dept of Justice National Criminal Victimization Survey, 2007. (see table below)

Response Time	Within 5 min	6-10 min	11 min to 1 hour	Within 1 day	Larger than 1 day	Length of time unknown	Not ascertained
Crimes of violence*	24.9%	28.5%	37.6%	3.4%	1.2%	4.2%	0.2%
Robbery	25.4%	25.9%	41.8%	1.6%	0%	5.3%	0%
Aggravated assault	19.1%	34.3%	42.8%	2%	0%	1.8%	0%
Simple assault	27%	27.8%	34.3%	3.7%	2.2%	4.6%	0.4%
Property crimes	12.8%	20.3%	44.5%	14.2%	1.5%	6.7%	0%
Household burglary	14.9%	20.5%	41.3%	13.3%	1.9%	8%	0%
Motor vehicle theft	9.6%	23%	43.3%	17.4	0.4%	8.2%	0%
Theft	12.3%	19.3%	46.4%	14%	1.6%	6%	0%

\*Crimes of violence includes data on rape and sexual assault.

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## When Seconds Count, The Police Are Only Minutes Away

- The Trolley Square Mall shooting lasted approximately 7 minutes
- All 9 victims were shot in the first minute after shootings began (4 fatalities)
- An off-duty cop engaged the shooter at approximately the one-minute point and no innocent victims were shot from that point forward
- The first lone on-duty police officer arrived 3 minutes after the first 911 call and 3 minutes after the off-duty cop engaged the shooter
- SWAT arrived another 3 minutes later and killed the shooter

([http://www.strib.com/news/ci\\_5223643](http://www.strib.com/news/ci_5223643))

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## The Right to Self-Defense

On June 27 2005, in the case of *Castle Rock v. Gonzales*, the US Supreme Court found that Jessica Gonzales did not have a constitutional right to police protection even in the presence of a restraining order. By a vote of 7-to-2, the Supreme Court ruled that Gonzales has no right to sue her local police department for failing to protect her and her children from her estranged husband.

(<http://wd.ap.org/scotus/pdf/04-278P.ZO.pdf>)

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## Benefits of the Concealed Firearms Permit



- Bypasses some laws regarding certain gun-free zones
- Allows waiver of Brady-bill background check fee (\$7) when buying firearms
- Does not change laws regarding use of deadly force
- Permit allows the carry of a concealed firearm

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## States Honoring Utah Concealed Firearms Permit



<http://www.handgunlaw.us/states/utah.pdf>

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## Concealed Firearms Permit Administration

- Utah permit issued within 60 days of receipt of application
- Utah permit valid for 5 years
- No additional training for renewal of Utah permit
- Keep your address up to date with BCI
  - If they send you a letter that is returned undeliverable, your permit will be suspended resulting in a possible weapon violation
- Privacy of Utah permit holders is protected

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## Permit Denial & Suspension

Class C misdemeanors and non weapon related infractions .....	3 years
Class B misdemeanors .....	4 years
Class A misdemeanors .....	5 years
1st crimes of violence, unlawful use of alcohol, unlawful use of narcotics/controlled substances, moral turpitude and weapons/firearms violations	
Juvenile felony conviction (not violent - property crimes) .....	7 years
Juvenile felony conviction (violent - crimes against person) .....	10 years
Felony conviction or not qualified to purchase and possess firearms pursuant to State and Federal law .....	Lifetime
(unless dismissed, reduced to a misdemeanor or expunged)	
Domestic violence .....	Lifetime
(unless dismissed, reduced to an infraction or expunged)	
Protective orders .....	Lifetime
(unless removed, must be a family member or cohabitant (not a neighbor, friend, etc.))	
Mentally incompetent (adjudicated by a State or Federal court) .....	Lifetime
(unless withdrawn or reversed)	
Danger to self or others (threat of or attempt of suicide, with or without an arrest or conviction) .....	Revocation
(time frame based on the CFP Board's decision)	
Past pattern of violent behavior .....	Revocation
(time frame based on the CFP Board's decision)	
Convicted of a registrable sex offense, as defined in Subsection 77-27-21.5(1)(a) .....	Lifetime
(unless dismissed or expunged)	

77

## No Badge!

Permit holders may not possess or display a badge without authority  
(Ref UCA § 76-8-512(3))



78

## Methods of Concealed Carry

- On person
- In case, purse, etc.
- Safe concealment techniques
  - The firearm should be in a holster or gun case
  - The firearm must be hidden from view and be placed so that it is only accessible to the individual carrying it
  - A handgun should not just be thrown into a glove box, under the car seat or into a drawer
  - The permit holder is responsible for their firearm at all times

79

## Holsters

- Purpose of a holster
  - Safe carry
  - Protect firearm
  - Keep in easy reach for quick, smooth presentation
  - Keep grip oriented for easy draw
  - Concealment
- Comfort vs ability to draw
- Firearm retention
  - Thumb snaps
  - Velcro straps
  - Open top holsters
- Good belt
- Magazine / SpeedLoader Pouch

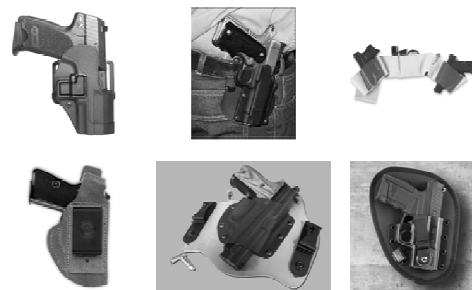
80

## Typical Holsters



81

## More Holsters



82

## More Holsters



83

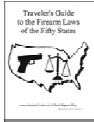



## More Holsters



84

## Traveling With a Gun

Obey the laws of the jurisdiction you're in

85

## Travel In States With Reciprocal Agreement

www.handgunlaw.us



86

## Travel In States With Reciprocal Agreement

www.carryconcealed.net



87

## Travel In States With Reciprocal Agreement

www.usacarry.com



88

## Travel In States With Reciprocal Agreement

www.nra-ila.org/gunlaws



89

## Travel In States With Reciprocal Agreement

bci.utah.gov/CFP/CFPHome



90

## Travel In States With Open-Carry

[www.opencarry.org](http://www.opencarry.org)



91

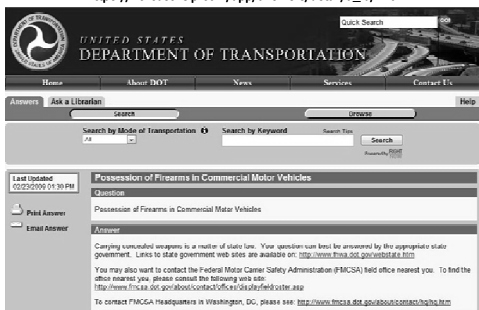
## Travel In Jurisdictions With No Reciprocal Agreement

- Notwithstanding any other provision of any law or any rule or regulation of a State or any political subdivision thereof, any person who is not otherwise prohibited by this chapter from transporting, shipping, or receiving a firearm shall be entitled to transport a firearm for any lawful purpose from any place where he may lawfully possess and carry such firearm to any other place where he may lawfully possess and carry such firearm if, during such transportation the firearm is unloaded, and neither the firearm nor any ammunition being transported is readily accessible or is directly accessible from the passenger compartment of such transporting vehicle: Provided, That in the case of a vehicle without a compartment separate from the driver's compartment the firearm or ammunition shall be contained in a locked container other than the glove compartment or console. (US Codes of Federal Regulations, Title 18, Part 1, Chapter 44, Sec. 920A)
- Carry on Indian reservations controlled by tribal law

92

## Firearms in Commercial Vehicles

[https://ntl.custhelp.com/app/answers/detail/a\\_id/120](https://ntl.custhelp.com/app/answers/detail/a_id/120)



93

## Air Travel With a Gun

- Check with airline in advance
  - Request printed policy or
  - Download and print airline's policy from website
- Advise airline on check-in that you're checking a firearm
- Unloaded
- Locked case as checked luggage
- Ammunition in separate checked luggage
- Consider laws of destination
- Consider problems if flight diverts to a gun-hostile jurisdiction

94

## Gun-Restricted Areas



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fYLOyN110go>

95

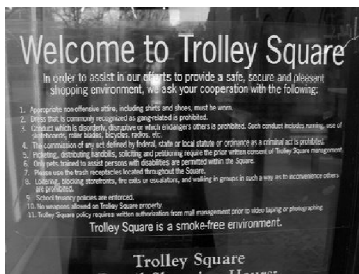
## Gun-Restricted Areas

- Airport secure areas (Ref UCA § 76-10-529)
- Court secure areas (Ref UCA § 78A-2-203, 76-8-311.1)
- Law enforcement facility (Ref UCA § 76-8-311.1)
- Correctional and mental health facilities (Ref UCA § 76-8-311.3)
- Utah State Parks unless (Ref R651-612-1)
  - Unloaded and cased or otherwise packed away to prevent its use in the park area
  - Being used for the legal pursuit of wildlife (Ref R651-614)
  - In accordance with Concealed Weapons Act (Ref UCA § 53-5-701)
- National Parks (Ref 36 CFR 2.4; 18 USC § 930)
  - Restrictions similar to Utah State Parks restrictions
- Federal facilities (Ref 18 USC § 930)
  - ...shall not apply to...the lawful carrying of firearms or other dangerous weapons in a Federal facility incident to hunting or other lawful purposes.
- Post Offices (Ref 39 CFR 232.1(i))
  - "Weapons and explosives. No person while on postal property may carry firearms, other dangerous or deadly weapons, or explosives, either openly or concealed, or store the same on postal property, except for official purposes."
- Private residence if notice is given verbally or with posted sign (Ref UCA § 76-10-530)
- Horse race track (Ref R52-7-11)
  - In accordance with Concealed Weapons Act (Ref UCA § 53-5-701)
- No provision in Utah law for gun-free businesses

96



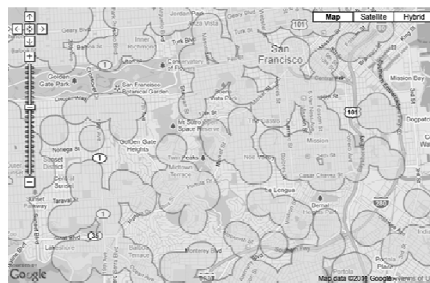
## Gun-Restricted Areas



Note items 3, 4, 10

## No Guns Within 1000 ft of a School

(US Codes of Federal Regulations, Title 18, Part I, Chapter 44, Sec. 922(q))



Source: <http://www.sf-planning.org/index.aspx?page=2337>

## Public School Zones

US Codes of Federal Regulations, Title 18, Part I, Chapter 44, Sec. 922(q)



## Public School Zones

US Codes of Federal Regulations, Title 18, Part I, Chapter 44, Sec. 922(q)

- Public school zone restriction does not apply to the possession of a firearm:
  - On private property not part of school grounds;
  - That is not loaded and in a locked container, or a locked firearms rack that is on a motor vehicle
  - By an individual for use in a program approved by a school in the school zone
  - By an individual in accordance with a contract entered into between a school in the school zone and the individual or an employer of the individual
  - By a law enforcement officer acting in his or her official capacity
  - That is unloaded and is possessed by an individual while traversing school premises for the purpose of gaining access to public or private lands open to hunting, if the entry on school premises is authorized by school authorities
  - If the individual possessing the firearm is licensed to do so by the State in which the school zone is located or a political subdivision of the State, and the law of the State or political subdivision requires that, before an individual obtains such a license, the law enforcement authorities of the State or political subdivision verify that the individual is qualified under law to receive the license
- Private schools may restrict firearms but has no force of law (similar to businesses)

## Public School Zones

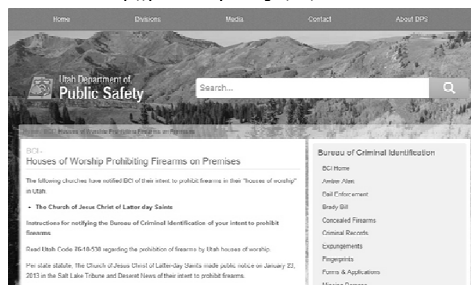
(Ref UCA § 34-45-103)

- A person may not possess any dangerous weapon, firearm, or sawed-off shotgun, as those terms are defined in Section 76-10-501, at a place that the person knows, or has reasonable cause to believe, is on or about school premises
- This section does not apply if:
  - The person possesses a permit to carry a concealed firearm or as otherwise authorized by law;
  - The possession is approved by the responsible school administrator;
  - The item is present or to be used in connection with a lawful, approved activity and is in the possession or under the control of the person responsible for its possession or use; or
  - The possession is:
    - At the person's place of residence or on the person's property;
    - In any vehicle lawfully under the person's control, other than a vehicle owned by the school or used by the school to transport students; or
    - At the person's place of business
- This section does not prohibit prosecution of a more serious weapons offense that may occur on or about school premises.

## Gun-Restricted Areas

Houses of worship (Ref UCA § 76-10-530)

See <http://publicsafety.utah.gov/bci/CFchurch.html>



## Break Time

- An unarmed man can only flee from evil, and evil is not overcome by fleeing from it. — Jeff Cooper
- Giving up the right to arms is a mistake a free people get to make only once. — Jack Childs
- God grants liberty only to those who love it, and are always ready to guard and defend it. — Daniel Webster

103

## Basic Rules for Concealed Carry

- Concealed handgun is for protection of life only
- Draw only to protect self or another innocent person from criminal attack which is life-threatening or which may result in serious bodily injury \*
- Illegal to possess a deadly weapon with intent to assault (Ref UCA § 76-10-507)
- Cannot create or contribute to a nuisance, defined as any condition dangerous to human life (ie brandishing, warning shots, not clearly identifying target, shooting to wound) (Ref UCA § 76-10-801)
- \* Serious bodily injury means bodily injury that creates or causes serious permanent disfigurement, protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily member or organ, or creates a substantial risk of death. (Ref UCA § 76-1-601)

104

## Avoid Confrontation

- A person does not have a duty to retreat from the force or threatened force in a place where that person has lawfully entered or remained (Ref UCA § 76-2-402)
- Develop situational awareness skills to recognize and avoid danger
- Use good judgment with regard to known dangerous situations
- Do not instigate or inflame confrontations
- Fight only as a last resort

KEEP HONKING  
I'M RELOADING



NO  
TRESPASSING  
VIOLATORS  
WILL BE SHOT  
SURVIVORS  
WILL BE SHOT  
AGAIN

105

## Emotions

- Don't let your emotions get the best of you
- If you tend to be short-fused – do not carry!
- Do not handle or carry a firearm if you are in a state of anger, depression or frustration
- Never carry when under the influence of drugs or alcohol (Ref UCA § 76-10-528)

106

## Display of a Firearm

(Ref UCA § 76-10-506)

- A person who, in the presence of two or more persons, draws or exhibits a dangerous weapon in an angry and threatening manner or unlawfully uses a dangerous weapon in a fight or quarrel is guilty of a class A misdemeanor.
- "Threatening manner" does not include:
  - The possession of a dangerous weapon, whether visible or concealed, without additional behavior which is threatening; or
  - Informing another of the actor's possession of a deadly weapon in order to prevent what the actor reasonably perceives as a possible use of unlawful force by the other and the actor is not engaged in criminal activity and did not provoke the confrontation
- This section does not apply to a person who, reasonably believing the action to be necessary in compliance with Section 76-2-402 (Force in defense of person), with purpose to prevent another's use of unlawful force:
  - Threatens the use of a dangerous weapon; or
  - Draws or exhibits a dangerous weapon.

107

## Display of a Firearm

- Open carry lawful in Utah
- The permit authorizes a concealed firearm
- Always keep concealed – you don't know how others will react
- The firearm should never be displayed unless you intend to use it
- Do not display to intimidate or threaten
- Illegal to draw or exhibit a dangerous weapon in an angry or threatening manner or in a fight or quarrel except in necessary self-defense (Ref UCA § 76-10-507)

108

## When You Can Use Deadly Force

- Adversary must have:
  1. Ability to inflict serious bodily injury\* or death
    - Armed or reasonably appears to be armed
    - Disparity of force (flash mobs)
  2. Opportunity
    - Physically positioned to attack
    - Distance, obstacles, no reasonable escape
    - Tueller Drill
  3. Intent
    - Hostile actions or words indicating immediate danger
- \* "Serious bodily injury" means bodily injury that creates or causes serious permanent disfigurement, protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily member or organ, or creates a substantial risk of death. (Ref UCA § 76-1-601)

109

## When You Can Use Deadly Force



91% of shooters in criminal attacks and 78% of victims have criminal histories.  
81% of suspects previously have been arrested for weapons charges.  
80% of homicides are drug- or drug-trade related  
Source: [http://www.dshwarsonline.com/article/20090920/NEWS01\\_0909200364110](http://www.dshwarsonline.com/article/20090920/NEWS01_0909200364110)

110

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  - Distance, obstacles, no reasonable escape
3. Intent
  - Hostile actions or words indicating immediate danger

111

## When You Can Use Deadly Force

(Ref UCA § 76-2-402)

In determining imminence or reasonableness, the trier of fact may consider, but is not limited to, any of the following factors:

- The nature of the danger
- The immediacy of the danger
- The probability that the unlawful force would result in death or serious bodily injury
- The other's prior violent acts or violent propensities
- Any patterns of abuse or violence in the parties' relationship

112

## Force in Defense of Property

(Ref UCA § 76-2-406)

- A person is justified in using force, other than deadly force, against another when and to the extent that he reasonably believes that force is necessary to prevent or terminate criminal interference with real property or personal property:
  - Lawfully in his possession
  - Lawfully in the possession of a member of his immediate family
  - Belonging to a person whose property he has a legal duty to protect
- If it's not worth dying for, it's not worth shooting over.

113

## Deadly Force in Defense of Habitation

(Ref UCA § 76-2-405)

- A person is justified in using force to prevent or terminate the other's unlawful entry into or attack upon his habitation [home, hotel room, tent, vehicle]; however, he is justified in the use of force which is intended or likely to cause death or serious bodily injury only if:
  - The entry is made or attempted in a violent and tumultuous manner, surreptitiously, or by stealth, and he reasonably believes that the entry is attempted or made for the purpose of assaulting or offering personal violence to any person, dwelling, or being in the habitation and he reasonably believes that the force is necessary to prevent the assault or offer of personal violence; or
  - He reasonably believes that the entry is made or attempted for the purpose of committing a felony in the habitation and that the force is necessary to prevent the commission of the felony.
- The person using force or deadly force in defense of habitation is presumed for the purpose of both civil and criminal cases to have acted reasonably and had a reasonable fear of imminent peril of death or serious bodily injury if the entry or attempted entry is unlawful and is made or attempted by use of force, or in a violent and tumultuous manner, or surreptitiously or by stealth, or for the purpose of committing a felony.

114

## Deadly Force in Defense of Habitation

If the thief is caught while breaking in, and is struck so that he dies, there shall be no bloodguiltiness on his account.

Exodus 22:2

115

## Deadly Force in Defense of Persons

(Ref. UCA § 76-2-402)

- A person is justified in using force intended or likely to cause death or serious bodily injury against another in his defense of persons on real property other than his habitation if:
  - He is in lawful possession of the real property
  - He reasonably believes that the force is necessary to prevent or terminate the other person's trespass onto the real property
  - The trespass is made or attempted by use of force or in a violent and tumultuous manner; and
    - The person reasonably believes that the trespass is attempted or made for the purpose of committing violence against any person on the real property and he reasonably believes that the force is necessary to prevent personal violence; or
    - The person reasonably believes that the trespass is made or attempted for the purpose of committing a forcible felony as defined in Section 76-2-402 that poses imminent peril of death or serious bodily injury to a person on the real property and that the force is necessary to prevent the commission of that forcible felony.
- The person using deadly force in defense of persons on real property under Subsection (1) is presumed for the purpose of both civil and criminal cases to have acted reasonably and had a reasonable fear of imminent peril of death or serious bodily injury if the trespass or attempted trespass is unlawful and is made or attempted by use of force, or in a violent and tumultuous manner, or for the purpose of committing a forcible felony.

116

## Deadly Force in Defense of Person

(Ref. UCA § 76-2-402)

- A person is justified in threatening or using force against another when and to the extent that the person reasonably believes that force or a threat of force is necessary to defend the person or a third person against another person's imminent use of unlawful force.
- A person is justified in using force intended or likely to cause death or serious bodily injury only if the person reasonably believes that force is necessary to prevent death or serious bodily injury to the person or a third person as a result of another person's imminent use of unlawful force, or to prevent the commission of a forcible felony.
  - What about defending a third person whom you don't know?
- A person does not have a duty to retreat from the force or threatened force in a place where that person has lawfully entered or remained

117

## Deadly Force in Defense of Person

(Ref. UCA § 76-2-402)

A person is not justified in using force if the person:

- Initially provokes the use of force against the person with the intent to use force as an excuse to inflict bodily harm upon the assailant;
- Is attempting to commit, committing, or fleeing after the commission or attempted commission of a felony; or
- Was the aggressor or was engaged in a combat by agreement, unless the person withdraws from the encounter and effectively communicates to the other person his intent to do so and, notwithstanding, the other person continues or threatens to continue the use of unlawful force.

118

## Tactics

- Interrupt attacker's OODA Loop
  - Observe
  - Orient
  - Decide
  - Act
- Move!
  - It's more important to not get shot than to shoot the assailant
  - Move laterally if possible
  - Move to cover or concealment
    - Behind a vehicle, building, tree, fence, etc. if outside home
    - Safe room if at home

If you're not shootin', you should be loadin'. If you're not loadin', you should be movin'. If you're not movin', someone's gonna cut your head off and put it on a stick. – Clint Smith

119

## Control of Firearm in Close-Quarter Struggle

- Consider using support hand to strike assailant's face, nose, throat – not the skull
- Use hammer blows -- not punches, feet, and elbows to strike
- Always be aware of where your own hands / arms / legs / feet are to avoid shooting yourself
- 30 seconds

120

## Tactics

- Drawing from concealment
- Warning shots?
  - None (Ref UCA § 76-10-801)
  - You may need every bullet in your gun; don't waste one with a warning shot
- Shoot to wound?
  - No! Shoot to stop the attack!

121

## Shoot to Stop the Threat

- Most effective areas of body to shoot to stop an attack
  - Center of exposed mass
  - Chest (lungs, heart)
  - Head (may be viewed as intent to kill)
- Continue shooting until the threat ceases
  - **Must** stop when threat ceases
    - Assailant is incapacitated
    - Assailant flees
    - Assailant surrenders
  - Instant incapacitation after one handgun shot are rare
  - May take several shots
- Assailant reactions to being shot are unpredictable
  - Assailant may continue attack even after receiving mortal wounds, especially if high on drugs
  - You may not be able to see where you hit the attacker



122

## Shoot to Stop the Threat



123

## After a Shooting

- Preserve witnesses & evidence
  - "Is anyone hurt?"
  - "Stay away from him, I think he's still armed!"
  - Assign people to call for help
  - Lock doors if possible
- No first aid for attacker
- Don't move the body
- Call 911
  - The first person to call the police and for an ambulance may be perceived to be the good guy
  - Limit statements until you have a lawyer present
  - Have one or more witnesses make the 911 call if available
  - If available have a witness watch for and guide arriving police to scene and advise you of their arrival
  - Position self to face arriving police

124

## 911

- Remember that you are talking into a recorded phone line
- Do not let the dispatcher make your decisions for you
- If situation deteriorates to point where talking to the dispatcher is a distraction, set the phone down but don't hang up
- Do not hang up until dispatcher tells you to or police arrive
- If situation permits, tell dispatcher what you're wearing

125

## When Police Arrive

- Have your gun in the holster or on the ground/floor
- If gun is in the hand, drop it on command
- You will be too upset to talk for a day or two, so limit what you say to the police

126

## After a Shooting



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pCZXMYyRl4>

127

## After a Shooting

- Call your lawyer if you can use your own phone
- If using a police phone, do **not** call your lawyer directly – instead, call a trusted person and have him/her make the call for you.
  - Tell the trusted person you are okay and that you are with Officer \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Then instruct the trusted person to call your attorney and to call Armed Citizens' Legal Defense Network (if a member)
- Be prepared to explain assailant's
  - Ability to inflict serious bodily injury or death (armed or reasonably appears to be armed)
  - Opportunity (physically positioned to attack)
  - Intent (hostile actions or words)

128

## Other Encounters with the Police

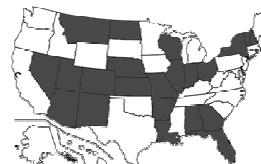
No longer mandatory in Utah (Ref R 724-4-13 DPS Administrative Rule - Rescinded) , but is required in many other states

- Keep your hands visible at all times
- Advise the officer that you have a concealed firearm permit and that you are armed
- Advise the officer of the location of the firearm
- Fully comply with all instructions given by the officer
- Do not reach for your weapon or permit unless instructed to do so

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## Other Encounters with the Police

A peace officer may stop any person in a public place when he has a reasonable suspicion to believe he has committed or is in the act of committing or is attempting to commit a public offense and may demand his name, address and an explanation of his actions. (Ref UCA § 72-2-13)



[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stop\\_and\\_identify\\_statistics](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stop_and_identify_statistics)

130

## Encounters with the Police

- Erik Scott vs Las Vegas Police at Costco
  - Medical device salesman
  - Graduate of the US Military Academy at West Point



131

## Practice Regularly!

- Dry-fire
- AirSoft
- Shooting range
- Local clubs:
  - Iron Springs Practical Shooters
  - Iron County Action Shooters
  - Three Peaks Rangers
- Take advanced training:
  - Massad Ayoob Group
  - Gunsite
  - Thunder Ranch
  - FrontSight (FrontSight certificates on eBay)
  - Many others



132

## Practice Regularly!

Remember that practice means permanent,  
not perfect.  
(Dave Neth)

You won't rise to the occasion -- You'll default  
to your level of training.  
(Baret T. Moran)

When you aren't practicing, somewhere,  
someone is, and when you meet him, he will  
win.  
(Terry Thorpe)

133

## Combat Mindset

- Never give up
- You may be injured yourself in the encounter
- Stop shooting only when the attack stops
- There is no second place winner!
- The mindset to "survive" is not enough

134

## Combat Mindset

A very large percentage of people who carry a concealed handgun do not carry it as a weapon. They carry it as a good luck charm. They think of it as a magic talisman that wards off evil, or as a rabbit's foot. — Tom Givens

Depend on the rabbit's foot if you will, but remember it didn't work for the rabbit. — R. E. Shay

The permit isn't the weapon. — Rich Grassi

135

## Factors for Successful Self-Defense

- Access – Own and Carry
- Ability – Skill, Strength, Dexterity
- Attitude – Willingness to Fight, Desire to Win

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## Factors for Successful Self-Defense

If every woman in every big, high-crime community in America had a gun in her purse or strapped to her thigh, we would have a safer, more courteous society. — Mike Royko, syndicated columnist

Carrying a gun is a social responsibility...A citizen who shirks his duty to contribute to the security of his community is little better than the criminal who threatens it. — Robert H. Boatman

An unarmed man can only flee from evil, and evil is not overcome by fleeing from it. — Jeff Cooper

137

## Join the NRA

Membership Benefits:

- Choice of magazines
  - American Rifleman
  - American Hunter
  - America's 1st Freedom
  - Insights (junior members)
- \$5,000 AD&D Insurance (\$10,000 life members, \$25,000 police in line of duty)
- \$2,500 ArmsCare insurance
- Access to other insurance programs including self-defense liability insurance
- Defense of Second Amendment rights

\$10 Instructor Discount



138

## Exam

### Fingerprints

139

## Handgun Handling Exercise

- Practice all safety rules
- Practice:
  - Loading
  - Unloading
  - Cocking
  - Decocking
  - Dry-fire

140

## Malfunctions on the Range

- Keep firearm pointed downrange
- Raise hand to get attention of instructor
- Any shooter who recognizes an unsafe condition will command, "cease fire"
- All shooters will cease fire upon hearing the command "cease fire" and keep firearms pointed down range

141

## Range Rules

- Follow all firearm safety rules at all times
- Fully comply with training staff instructions
- Eye and ear protection is mandatory for shooters and spectators alike
- After shooting or cleaning firearms, wash hands and face prior to eating, drinking, smoking, or otherwise placing hands near mouth or nose
- All firearms in the training area must be unloaded unless directed by the instructor
- Unless directed by instructor, all firearms will be passed from one person to another unloaded and with the action open
- The training staff reserves the right to refuse service at any time, to anyone
- The training staff has final say in all matters

142