

COUNCIL ON LAW ENFORCEMENT EDUCATION AND TRAINING

LESSON OUTLINE

COURSE: Oklahoma Self Defense Course	FUNCTIONAL AREA: Firearms	LESSON TITLE: Safety, Handling, Shooting
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DURATION: 8 Hours	STUDENT LEVEL: Civilian	PREPARED BY: CLEET Training Division
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METHOD(S) OF PRESENTATION:
Lecture, Discussion, Demonstration, Exercises

UNIT GOAL: The participants will learn to SAFELY handle and shoot their handguns, and will be familiar with pertinent Oklahoma law.

LEARNING GOAL(S) (Lesson): The participant will know, and understand

- (1) firearm safety
 - (2) the six fundamentals of handgun shooting
 - (3) the correct position for firing a handgun
 - (4) the correct methods and/or positions for firing the handgun
 - (5) the correct loading and unloading techniques
 - (6) the correct procedures for clearing malfunctions
 - (7) the dynamics of ammunition and firing a handgun
 - (8) the provisions of Oklahoma laws relating to self-defense
 - (9) the provisions of the Oklahoma Self Defense Act.
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ASSESSMENT: Successful completion of this course is achieved when the participant has completed all practical tasks and exercises to the satisfaction of the instructor(s); and a score of 70% or higher has been attained on a multiple choice exam. This exam will be based upon the PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES:

STANDARDS: (1) Eight hours of instructional time is required to complete this course. The time allowed includes classroom and range time. (2) One hundred percent (100%) participation is required. (3) Only handguns firing .45 caliber ammunition and smaller will be accepted. (4) Each participant will display safety with his or her handgun. (5) Each participant will fire two (2) courses of fire (total 50 Rounds). (6) Each participant's handgun will be safety inspected (Rejected if unsafe). (7) Each student must score a minimum of seventy percent (70%) on a written safety examination. (8) Each participant scoring less than 100 percent (100%) on the written safety examination will review the examination, and cover the correct responses for items answered incorrectly. The participant will then be held accountable for one hundred percent (100%) of firearms safety during the range exercise.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES:

- (1) The student will identify the meaning of "imminent danger."
 - (2) The student will identify the meaning of the phrase "deadly force."
 - (3) The student will identify the circumstances under which they may carry or transport a firearm.
 - (4) The student will identify prohibited acts using a firearm.
 - (5) The student will display safety with their handgun during classroom instruction.
 - (6) The student will display safety with their handgun during dry firing exercises.
 - (7) The student will display safety with their handgun during familiarization courses of fire.
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STUDENT REFERENCES:

1. Performance Objectives
2. Handout #1 - Use of Deadly Force Summary
3. SDA Law Book (available from O.S.B.I.)

INSTRUCTOR REFERENCE:

1. Title 21 Oklahoma Statutes.
 2. Case Law
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MANDATORY EQUIPMENT:

1. A handgun (.45 caliber or smaller)
 2. Eye protection
 3. Ear protection
 4. Baseball type cap or hat with brim or bill
 5. 50 rounds of factory ammunition (NO RELOADS – COMMERCIAL OR OTHERWISE)
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ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDED EQUIPMENT:

1. A container for carrying equipment and ammunition
 2. Pencil
 3. Notebook paper
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NOTES:

1. Ammunition may be purchased from the school, the instructor, or from retail outlets.
 2. Instructors should advise students of all necessary equipment, i.e., proper ammunition, stapler, staples, targets, and cardboard.
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COURSE SCHEDULE:

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OKLAHOMA SELF DEFENSE ACT COURSE SCHEDULE

PERIOD	TIME	SUBJECT
1	10 MIN	ORIENTATION
2	40 MIN	SELF-DEFENSE, USE OF FORCE, CRIMINAL PROVISIONS
BREAK	10 MIN	
3	50 MIN	OKLAHOMA SELF-DEFENSE ACT - TITLE 21 § 1290.1
BREAK	10 MIN	
4	20 MIN	OKLAHOMA SELF-DEFENSE ACT - TITLE 21 § 1290.1
5	30 MIN	SAFETY- GENERAL, HOME AND STORAGE
BREAK	10 MIN	
6	30 MIN	SAFETY – CONTINUED
	30 MIN	SAFETY EXAM, FIREARMS INSPECTION
BREAK	60 MIN	LUNCH
7	10 MIN	REVIEW SAFETY EXAMINATION
8	40 MIN	NOMENCLATURE, CLEANING
BREAK	10 MIN	
9	50 MIN	BASIC SHOOTING FUNDAMENTALS, SIX FUNDAMENTALS OF HANDGUN SHOOTING
BREAK	10 MIN	
10	50 MIN	ERRORS, POSITIONS, HANDLING, LOADING, UNLOADING, CLEARING MALFUNCTIONS, DYNAMICS
BREAK	10 MIN	
11	30 MIN	DRY FIRING
12	50 MIN	PRACTICE SHOOTING SESSION
BREAK	10 MIN	
13	30 MIN	FAMILIARIZATION COURSE
TOTAL	7.66 HOURS	(INSTRUCTION TIME)

ORIENTATION

- A. Instructional Staff Introductions
- B. School Rules
- C. Goals and Objectives

SELF DEFENSE, USE OF FORCE, and CRIMINAL PROVISIONS

A. Constitutional framework

1. All laws related to firearms must be understood within the limitations and rights protected by the U.S. Constitution and the Constitution of the State of Oklahoma.
2. These are the primary legal documents that define the rights of an individual and the authority of government over those rights.
3. The United States Supreme Court is the institution entrusted with the legal authority to interpret and explain constitutional provisions. These interpretations in the form of case law are the guiding rules that every Court uses to decide questions of law.

B. The Second Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America is the key provision directed to ownership of firearms:

1. “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.”
2. In District of Columbia v. Heller (07-290, 2008), The U.S. Supreme Court held that the Second Amendment protects an individual’s right to possess a firearm unconnected with service in a militia, and that a federal law that prevents a law-abiding citizen from keeping a firearm in the home for the core purpose of self defense is unconstitutional.
3. In McDonald v. Chicago (08-1521, 2010), The U.S. Supreme Court held that, because of the 14th Amendment, the Second Amendment also applies to the States. A State law, or city ordinance, that prevents a law-abiding citizen from keeping a firearm in the home for the core purpose of self defense is unconstitutional.

C. The Oklahoma Constitution addresses the extent of a citizen's rights to bear arms as opposed to the state’s regulatory power:

1. Oklahoma Constitution Article 2, Section 26:

“The right of a citizen to keep and bear arms in defense of his home, person, or property, or in aid of the civil power, when thereunto legally summoned, shall never be prohibited; but nothing herein contained shall prevent the legislature from regulating the carrying of weapons.”
2. Within the limitations established by these two critical constitutional provisions, the Oklahoma Legislature has developed a body of law to guide a citizen in the use of force.

Title 21 OS § 1289.25 contains provisions commonly known as the “Make My Day” law or the “Stand Your Ground” law. This and similar laws are addressed in more detail below and allow the use of deadly force in certain circumstances. By contrast, it should be noted that the only action the concealed carry permit allows you, is to legally carry a gun upon property that is not under your control. It does not give you any additional rights in a shooting.

SECTION 1. AMENDATORY 21 O.S. 2001, Section 1289.25, is amended to read as follows:

Section 1289.25

PHYSICAL OR DEADLY FORCE AGAINST INTRUDER

A. The Legislature hereby recognizes that the citizens of the State of Oklahoma have a right to expect absolute safety within their own homes or places of business.

~~B. Any occupant of a dwelling is justified in using any degree of physical force, including but not limited to deadly force, against A person or an owner, manager, or employee of a business is presumed to have held a reasonable fear of imminent peril of death or great bodily harm to himself or herself or another person who has made an unlawful entry into that dwelling, and when the occupant has a reasonable belief that such other person might use any physical when using defensive force, no matter how slight, against any occupant of the dwelling that is intended or likely to cause death or great bodily harm to another if:~~

1. The person against whom the defensive force was used was in the process of unlawfully and forcefully entering, or had unlawfully and forcibly entered, a dwelling, residence, or occupied vehicle, or place of business, or if that person had removed or was attempting to remove another against the will of that person from the dwelling, residence, or occupied vehicle; and

2. The person who uses defensive force knew or had reason to believe that an unlawful and forcible entry or unlawful and forcible act was occurring or had occurred.

~~C. Any occupant of a dwelling using physical~~ The presumption set forth in subsection B of this section does not apply if:

1. The person against whom the defensive force is used has the right to be in or is a lawful resident of the dwelling, residence, or vehicle, such as an owner, lessee, or titleholder, and there is not a protective order from domestic violence in effect or a written pretrial supervision order of no contact against that person;

2. The person or persons sought to be removed are children or grandchildren, or are otherwise in the lawful custody or under the lawful guardianship of, the person against whom the defensive force is used; or

3. The person who uses defensive force is engaged in an unlawful activity or is using the dwelling, residence, or occupied vehicle to further an unlawful activity.

D. A person who is not engaged in an unlawful activity and who is attacked in any other place where he or she has a right to be has no duty to retreat and has the right to stand his or her ground and meet force with force, including deadly force, if he or she reasonably believes it is necessary to do so to prevent death or great bodily harm to himself or herself or another or to prevent the commission of a forcible felony.

E. A person who unlawfully and by force enters or attempts to enter the dwelling, residence, or occupied vehicle of another person, or place of business is presumed to be doing so with the intent to commit an unlawful act involving force or violence.

F. A person who uses force, including but not limited to deadly force, as permitted pursuant to the provisions of subsections B and D of this section, shall have an affirmative defense in any is justified in using such force and is immune from criminal prosecution for an offense arising from the reasonable and civil action for the use of such force and shall be immune from any civil liability for injuries or death resulting from the reasonable use of such force. As used in this subsection, the term “criminal prosecution” includes charging or prosecuting the defendant.

D. G. A law enforcement agency may use standard procedures for investigating the use of force, but the law enforcement agency may not arrest the person for using force unless it determines that there is probable cause that the force that was used was unlawful.

H. The court shall award reasonable attorney fees, court costs, compensation for loss of income, and all expenses incurred by the defendant in defense of any civil action brought by a plaintiff if the court finds that the defendant is immune from prosecution as provided in subsection F of this section.

I. The provisions of this section and the provisions of the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act, Sections 4-1290.1 through 25-1290.26 of this act title, shall not be construed to require any person using a pistol pursuant to the provisions of this section to be licensed in any manner.

J. As used in this section:

1. “Dwelling” means a building or conveyance of any kind, including any attached porch, whether the building or conveyance is temporary or permanent, mobile or immobile, which has a roof over it, including a tent, and is designed to be occupied by people;

2. “Residence” means a dwelling in which a person resides either temporarily or permanently or is visiting as an invited guest; and

3. “Vehicle” means a conveyance of any kind, whether or not motorized, which is designed to transport people or property.

D. Key Definitions

1. These definitions are critical to understanding lawful use of force:

a. Assault: An assault is any willful and unlawful attempt or offer with force or violence to do a corporal hurt to another. Words alone do not constitute an assault. Words plus an apparent ability to commit a battery, equal assault. Oklahoma’s assault law is different than many other states.

(a.) 21 O.S. 641

b. Battery: A battery is any willful and unlawful use of force or violence upon the person of another. In many States, what Oklahoma law calls a battery is called an “assault”. Because of Oklahoma’s definition of “assault” it is possible to have an assault, or an assault and battery.

(a.) Title 21 O.S. 641

Imminent danger - Danger that is pressing, urgent, or immediate.

(b.) Title 21 O.S. 641

2. Degrees of Force: Oklahoma Law recognizes two categories of defensive force:

a. Non Deadly Force: Any non-consensual, offensive touching of another person with the intent to harm.

b. Deadly Force: Force likely or intended to cause death or serious bodily harm. Serious

bodily harm is harm of a greater degree than a mere battery. *The use of a firearm is always an act of deadly force.*

P.O. #2 -The student will identify the meaning of the phrase “deadly force.”

Distribute Handout #1 - SDA Use of Deadly Force Summary

OKLAHOMA SELF DEFENSE ACT

USE OF DEADLY FORCE SUMMARY

NEVER POINT OR SHOOT YOUR GUN AT A PERSON UNLESS:

- (1) Your life is in danger at that moment;
- (2) The life of your mother, father, husband, wife, child, employee or employer is threatened at that moment;
- (3) Your home is invaded and you believe the person will harm you or another person in your home;
- (4) Only the use of your gun could **STOP THE HARM OR INJURY.**

Oklahoma Self Defense Course Handout #1 Revised 07-25-96

3. Some actions that may be taken with a firearm that are legally considered use of force:

- a. Displaying or flashing a firearm, or
- b. Brandishing or threatening, or
- c. Pointing a firearm, or
- d. Firing or discharging a firearm, or
- e. Committing a battery with a firearm

E. Legal standard for lawful use of force

1. All acts of force against a person must be justified under the general principle of "reasonable and necessary". Unnecessary force is not lawful. Unreasonable force may also subject the actor to criminal and/or civil liability. A basic understanding of these ideas is essential in making a lawful defensive force decision.
2. Reasonableness: This element of lawful use of force examines the purpose or reason for the force. Oklahoma law recognizes a few lawful reasons for a citizen to use defensive force:

Self-Defense: The paramount purpose of government is the protection of its citizenry from danger. The first resource for a citizen who perceives him/herself to be in danger should be to contact the police. Still, State law recognizes a citizen may have to act in self-defense where a threat is imminent. The law strictly defines degrees of force.

NOTE: Under this section a person may only use the degree of force a reasonable person would choose under the circumstances. ***A person can never use deadly force lawfully against a non-deadly threat.***

3. Non-Deadly defense of self, justifiable use:

(a) A person is justified in using force in self-defense if they reasonably believed force was necessary to protect themselves from imminent danger of bodily harm. Self-defense is a defense, although the danger to personal security may not have been real, if a reasonable person, in the circumstances and from the viewpoint of the person using defensive force, would reasonably have believed they were in imminent danger of bodily harm.

The amount of force used may not exceed the amount of force a reasonable person, in the circumstances and from the viewpoint of the person using force, would have used to prevent the bodily harm.

NOTE: If a person chooses to come to the aid of another person, they “step into the shoes” of the person they defend. If the protected person is in the right, the protector may use lawful, non-deadly force. If the person protected is a trespasser or is acting unlawfully, the party attempting to protect may be guilty of a crime for using unlawful defense of another. Using force to protect another (that is, ‘step into their shoes’) is, therefore, a risky decision on the part of the protector.

4. Deadly Force - defense of self, justifiable use:

- a. A person is justified in using deadly force in self-defense if that person reasonably believed that use of deadly force was necessary to protect themselves from imminent danger of death or great bodily harm. Self-defense is a defense, although the danger to life or personal security may not have been real, if a reasonable person, in the circumstances and from the viewpoint of the person using force, would reasonably have believed that they were in imminent danger of death or great bodily harm.
- b. Defense of Another: Usually, if a person witnesses another person in a threatening situation, the best course of action is to call the Police. In limited circumstances, however, an individual may lawfully come to the aid of another person. A critical difference exists between protecting someone we have a relationship with and acting on behalf of a stranger.

(1) The amount of force used may not exceed the amount of force a reasonable person, in the circumstances and from the viewpoint of the person using defensive force, would have used to prevent the bodily harm.

(2) Deadly Force -Defense of Another: Legal Standard, justifiable use: A person is justified in using deadly force in defense of a spouse, parent, child, employer, or employees, if that person reasonably believes that use of deadly force is necessary to protect a spouse, parent, child, employer, or employees from imminent danger of death or great bodily harm.

(a) Defense of another is a defense, although the danger to the life or personal security of the protected party may not have been real, if a reasonable person, in the circumstances and from the viewpoint of the defended person, would reasonably have believed that a spouse, parent, child, employer, or employees was in imminent danger of death or great bodily harm.

(b) Bodily harm under this law means any touching of a person against their will with physical force, in an intentional, hostile, and aggressive manner.

NOTE: The difference between these two sections is a matter of threat assessment - one involves a non-deadly threat and response while the latter authorizes deadly force only where a person's life is immediately threatened.

NOTE: A citizen's use of deadly force to protect another is strictly limited under Oklahoma law. Before use of a firearm can be threatened or used in defense of another, the person protected must be the defender's spouse, parent, child, employer, or employee. To display, point, threaten, or use a firearm in defense of anyone other than a spouse, parent, child, employer, or employee, is unreasonable, unlawful, use of force.

NOTE: The taking of a human life is, by definition, the extreme act of force. Any killing regardless of justification will be reviewed by the police, prosecutors, and, in many cases, a judge and jury. Before choosing deadly force, be prepared to defend your actions with solid justification.

c. **Defense of home, vehicle, business, Title 21 O.S. § 1289.25:** Oklahoma law recognizes a special right of an occupant of a home, dwelling, business, or occupied vehicle to self-protection or to protect other occupants from a threat of harm from an illegal entry or certain other specified threats. This special law makes no distinction between degrees of force.

(1)“A person or an owner, manager, or employee of a business is presumed to have held a reasonable fear of imminent peril of death or great bodily harm to himself or herself or another when using defensive force that is intended or likely to cause death or great bodily harm to another if:

1. The person against whom the defensive force was used was in the process of unlawfully and forcefully entering, or had unlawfully and forcibly entered, a dwelling, residence, or occupied vehicle, or place of business, or if that person had removed or was attempting to remove another against the will of that person from the dwelling, residence, or occupied vehicle; and

2. The person who uses defensive force knew or had reason to believe that an unlawful and forcible entry or unlawful and forcible act was occurring or had occurred.”

(2) Note that this is only a presumption. In other words, the Court will start off with the idea that the use of force is reasonable, but that presumption may be overcome by evidence. An example is Bernay v. State, 989 P.2d 998 (Okla. Cr. 1999). The occupant said the person who was killed was making an illegal entry. The Police and, ultimately, the jury, did not believe him so the presumption was overcome and did not

apply and Mr. Bernay was convicted.

The Oklahoma Court of Criminal Appeals defines “occupant” in this statute to mean “any person legally in the dwelling” and gives illustrative examples like a “baby sitter” or an “invited guest”. State v. Anderson 972 P. 2d 32 (Okla. Cr. 1998)

(2) The presumption does not apply if:

“1. The person against whom the defensive force is used has the right to be in or is a lawful resident of the dwelling, residence, or vehicle, such as an owner, lessee, or titleholder, and there is not a protective order from domestic violence in effect or a written pretrial supervision order of no contact against that person;

2. The person or persons sought to be removed are children or grandchildren, or are otherwise in the lawful custody or under the lawful guardianship of, the person against whom the defensive force is used; or

3. The person who uses defensive force is engaged in an unlawful activity or is using the dwelling, residence, or occupied vehicle to further an unlawful activity.”

(a) in Dawkins v. State, 2011 OK Cr 1, the Oklahoma Court of Criminal Appeals addressed the question of what type of illegal activities will prevent the occupant from claiming this presumption.

d. Necessity: Once they have established a lawful reason, the actions of a person must still be necessary to accomplish a lawful reason.

(3.) - The Courts have stated; "All self-defense rests upon necessity, and when there is no necessity to kill it cannot be self-defense", Ging v. State, 239 P. 685 (Ok. Cr.1925). If a lesser degree of force would solve the immediate threat, a person cannot use greater force without violating the law.

(1). Defense of Self and Another: A citizen must use only the minimum amount of force required to prevent the harm threatened. Force that is greater than necessary or more than a reasonable person would employ, is excessive force that exceeds the authority of a citizen to self-protection.

Example: Fred is using bad language and insulting Tom, so Tom swings a garden hose attempting to strike Fred. Fred chooses to shoot Tom with a pistol. Fred could be guilty of a felony since Tom did not threaten Fred with deadly force. Fred’s use of deadly force was not necessary to avoid the threat. Fred should have used a lesser degree of force.

(2). Defense of Another: In this instance a defender may only exercise that degree of force that the party protected is allowed to use. The defender "steps into the shoes of the party defended."

Example: Tom witnesses a cuss fight between Tom's brother John, and Fred. Tom, who sees Fred swing and hit John with his fist, shoots Fred to defend John. Tom's actions are not lawful since he could not use any greater degree of force than John, and John could not use deadly force to defend a non-deadly attack.

III. OKLAHOMA SELF-DEFENSE ACT (TITLE 21 O.S. § 1290.1 et seq.)

It is recommended that the student follow along in the OSBI “SDA Law Book” as these statutes are reviewed. It is available at http://www.ok.gov/osbi/documents/SDA_Lawbook_Nov_2011.pdf.

The law of the State of Oklahoma recognizes the rights of citizens to defend themselves from apparent threats to the life and safety of themselves, certain others, and in legitimate defense of a dwelling from illegal entry and attack.

Title 21 O.S. § 1290.3 Authorizes the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation to issue concealed handgun licenses.

Certain weapons, when lawfully possessed and properly used, are also authorized by law while others are not.

1. Only persons properly licensed may lawfully carry an authorized concealed handgun.
2. Carrying a concealed handgun without a proper license, carrying an unauthorized firearm, improper use of a firearm, and carrying an authorized weapon into prohibited places can result in serious criminal charges being brought against the person and revocation or denial of any license issued under the act.

(Any retired fire marshal, federal, state, county, or municipal peace officer, who has obtained a proper Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training (CLEET) Retired Officers Firearms Permit, may carry a concealed handgun within the state of Oklahoma without the SDA Concealed Carry permit.)

The following materials focus upon the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act, which authorizes only one class of weapons, handguns.

Title 21 O.S. § 1290.2 - Definitions

1. Concealed Handgun

“A loaded or unloaded pistol carried hidden from the detection and view of another person, either upon or about the person, in a purse or other container belonging to the person, or in a vehicle that the person operates or in which the person is riding as a passenger.”

2. Pistol

“Any derringer, revolver or semiautomatic firearm which:

- (1) Has an overall length of less than sixteen (16) inches and can be fully concealed from detection and view;
- (2) Can discharge a projectile composed of any material that may reasonably be expected to cause lethal injury;
- (3) Is designed to be held and fired by the use of a single hand, and
- (4) Uses gunpowder, gas, or any means of rocket propulsion to discharge the projectile. The definition of a pistol for purpose of the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act shall not apply to homemade or imitation pistols, flare guns, underwater fishing guns or blank pistols are not authorized.

B. Title 21 O.S. § 1290.4 – Concealed Weapons – unlawful except where hereby Authorized.

“As provided by Section 1272 of Title 21 of the Oklahoma Statutes, it is unlawful for any person to carry a concealed handgun in this state, except as hereby authorized by the provisions of the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act, Sections 1 through 25 of this act, or as may otherwise be provided by law.”

NOTE: Low point beer and alcoholic beverages include: 3.2 beer or stronger, wine coolers, all liquors or any other beverages that include alcohol.

C. Title 21 O.S. § 1272.1 – firearms in liquor establishments

“It shall be unlawful for any person to carry or possess any weapon designated in Section 1272 of this title in any establishment where low-point beer, as defined by Section 163.2 of Title 37 of the Oklahoma Statutes, or alcoholic beverages, as defined by Section 506 of Title 37 of the Oklahoma Statutes, are consumed. This provision shall not apply to a peace officer, as defined in Section 99 of this title, or to private investigators with a firearms authorization when acting in the scope and course of employment, and shall not apply to an owner or proprietor of the establishment having a pistol, rifle, or shotgun on the premises. Provided however, a person possessing a valid concealed handgun license pursuant to the provisions of the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act, Section 1290.1 et seq. of this title may carry the concealed handgun into any restaurant or other establishment licensed to dispense low-point beer or alcoholic beverages where the sale of low-point beer or alcoholic beverages does not constitute the primary purpose of the business.

Provided further, nothing in this section shall be interpreted to authorize any peace officer in actual physical possession of a weapon to consume low-point beer or alcoholic beverages, except in the authorized line of duty as an undercover officer.

Nothing in this section shall be interpreted to authorize any private investigator with a firearms authorization in actual physical possession of a weapon to consume low-point beer or alcoholic beverages in any establishment where low-point beer or alcoholic beverages are consumed.”

D. Title 21 O.S. § 1277 – Prohibited Places

NOTE: (L.1.) - It is unlawful for a person with or without a license to carry a concealed weapon into places where such action is prohibited. There is no Oklahoma Statute which requires that a sign prohibiting firearms be posted on the building. The SDA Concealed Carry Permit holder is expected to know the law.

- a. Any structure, building, or office space which is owned or leased by a city, town, county, state or federal governmental authority for the purpose of conducting business with the public.
 - b. Any meeting of any city, town, county, state or federal officials, school board members, legislative members, or any other elected or appointed officials.
 - c. Prisons, jails, or detention facilities.
 - d. Any elementary or secondary school, or technical center school property.
 - e. Any place where pari-mutuel wagering is authorized by law.
 - f. Any other place specifically prohibited by law.
2. Concealed Carry Permit holders may carry on the following:
- a. Any property set aside for the use of any vehicle, whether attended or unattended, by a city, town, county, state, or federal governmental authority, by any entity offering any professional sporting event or engaged in pari-mutuel wagering authorized by law.
 - b. Any property adjacent to a structure, building, or office space in which concealed weapons are prohibited.
 - c. Any property designated by a city, town, county, or state, governmental authority as a park, recreational area, or fairgrounds: provided nothing in this subparagraph shall be construed to authorize any entry into any structure, building, or office space which is specifically prohibited

by the provisions above.

d. Firearms and weapons are allowed on school property and deemed not in violation of 21 OS 1280.1(A) when a gun or knife is used during participation in the Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation certified hunter training, fishing, safety or firearms training course or recognized firearms sports event, team shooting program or competition or living history reenactment, provided the course or event is approved by the principal or chief administrator of the school where the course or event is offered, provided the weapon is properly displayed as required by law pending participation in the course, event or competition.

e. Any college or university property set aside for the use of any vehicle, whether attended or unattended, provided the handgun is stored and not removed from the vehicle without the prior consent of the college or university president or technology center school administrator.

f. Any property authorized for possession or use of handguns by college or university policy.

g. Any property authorized by the written consent of the college or university president, provided the written consent is carried with the handgun and valid concealed license while on college or university property.

h. A vessel (boat).

i. While bow hunting and fishing.

j. Carrying and use of firearms and other weapons when used for purposes of living history reenactment.

k. When in possession of any commissioned peace officer or other person authorized by law to possess a weapon in the performance of their duties and responsibilities

E. Title 21 O.S. § 1290.5 - Term of license and renewal ('license renewal')

1. The license shall be valid in this state for five (5) years or ten (10) years, unless subsequently surrendered, suspended or revoked as provided by law. No authority exists for a person to continue to carry a concealed handgun in this state pursuant to the Oklahoma Self Defense Act if the license is expired, or has been voluntarily surrendered, or suspended or revoked for any reason.

2. A license may be renewed any time within ninety (90) days prior to the date of expiration.

3. Licensee must obtain a renewal form from the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation before the license has expired.

4. The applicant must

a. Complete the renewal form;

b. Attach two (2) current passport size photographs of applicant;

c. Submit renewal fee, in the amount set by the statute, to the Bureau;

d. Pay renewal fee by nationally recognized credit card, cashier's check, or money order, made payable to the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation.

5. The Bureau will conduct a criminal history records name search and a search of other records deemed by the Bureau to be relevant to the renewal application.

F. Title 21 O.S. § 1290.6 – prohibited ammunition

“Any concealed handgun when carried in a manner authorized by the provisions of the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act, Sections 1 through 25 of this act, when loaded with any ammunition which is either a restricted bullet as defined by Section 1289.19 of Title 21 of the Oklahoma Statutes or is larger than .45 caliber or is otherwise prohibited by law shall be deemed a prohibited weapon for purposes of the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be punished for a criminal offense as provided by Section 1272 of Title 21 of the Oklahoma Statutes or any other applicable provision of law. In addition to any criminal prosecution for a violation of the provisions of this section, the licensee shall be subject to an administrative fine of Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00), upon a hearing and determination by the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation that the person is in violation of the provisions of this section.”

G. Title 21 O.S. § 1290.7 – A concealed carry permit does not authorize a person to :

1. Carry or possess any weapon other than an authorized pistol as defined by the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act.
2. Carry or possess any pistol in any manner or in any place otherwise prohibited by law.
3. Carry or possess any prohibited ammunition or any illegal, imitation, or home-made pistol
4. Carry or possess any pistol when the person is prohibited by state or federal law from carrying or possessing any firearm, or
5. Point, discharge, intentionally display the pistol, or use the pistol in any manner not otherwise authorized by law.

H. Title 21 O.S. § 1290.9 – Eligibility

1. Eligible persons must
 - a. Be a United States citizen;
 - b. Establish a residency in the State of Oklahoma. For purposes of SDA, residency shall apply to any person who either possesses a valid Oklahoma driver’s license or a state photo identification card and physically resides in the state or has permanent military orders within this state and possesses a valid driver license from another state where such person claims residency.
 - c. Be at least twenty-one (21) years of age.
 - d. Complete an approved training course and demonstrate competence and qualifications with the type of pistol to be carried by the person as provided in Section 1290.14 of this title, and submit proof of training and qualification as authorized by Section 1290.14.
 - e. Submit the required fee and complete the application process.
 - f. Comply in good faith with the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act.

I. Title 21 O.S. § 1290.10 Mandatory preclusions

(F.) - These factors prevent a person from being licensed under this act *except as provided in (a)*.
This is also covered in 21 O.S. § 1283.

1. Felony conviction (anywhere) or adjudication as a delinquent except:
Title 21 O.S. § 1283 - Any person who has previously been convicted of a *nonviolent felony* and who has received a full and complete pardon from the proper authority, and has not been convicted of any other felony offense which has not been pardoned, shall have restored the right to possess any firearm and to apply for and carry a concealed handgun

pursuant to the provisions of the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act, 21 O.S. § 1283.

2. Adjudication as an incompetent person
3. False or misleading statements on application
4. Conviction of certain misdemeanor offenses:
 - a. Any assault and battery causing serious physical injury to the victim, or any second or subsequent assault and battery conviction.
 - b. Aggravated assault and battery

(4.b.) - An assault and battery becomes aggravated when committed under any of the following circumstances: (1) When great bodily injury is inflicted upon the person assaulted, or (2) When committed by a person of robust health or strength upon one who is elderly, or incapacitated (disabled by reason of mental or physical illness to such extent he lacks the ability to effectively protect his or her property or person).

- c. Any stalking, or a similar law of another state
 - d. Violation relating to the Protection from Domestic Abuse Act (Federal law also prohibits a domestic abuser, who is subject to qualifying Order of Protection, from possessing firearms and ammunition. **(Title 18 U.S.C. Section 922 (g)(8))**).
 - f. Illegal drug use or possession
 - g. An act of domestic abuse or an act of domestic assault and battery or any comparable acts under the laws of another state.
5. Attempted suicide or other condition relating to or indicating mental instability or an unsound mind that occurred within the preceding (10) year period from the date of the application for a SDA license.
6. Currently undergoing treatment for a mental illness, condition, or disorder. *Defined as:* the person has been diagnosed by a licensed physician as being afflicted with a substantial disorder of thought, mood, perception, psychological orientation, or memory that significantly impairs judgment, behavior, capacity to recognize reality, or ability to meet the ordinary demands of life.
7. Significant character defects as evidenced by a misdemeanor criminal record indicating habitual criminal activity.
8. Conditions that would prohibit the possession of a firearm pursuant to any provision of law.
9. Ineligible to possess a pistol due to any provision of law of the State or the United States Code.
10. Failure to pay an assessed fine or surrender the handgun license as required by a decision by the administrative hearing examiner pursuant to authority of the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act.
11. Being subject to an outstanding felony warrant issued in this state or another state in or the United States .

J. Title 21 O.S. § 1290.11 - Other preclusions – apply for the specified time.

1. An arrest for an alleged commission of a felony offense or a felony charge pending in this state, another state or pursuant to the United States Code. The preclusive period shall be until the final

determination of the matter;

2. The person is subject to the provisions of a deferred sentence or deferred prosecution in this state or another state or pursuant to federal authority for the commission of a felony offense. The preclusive period shall be three (3) years and shall begin upon the final determination of the matter;

3. Any involuntary commitment for a mental illness, condition, or disorder pursuant to the provisions of Section 5-410 of Title 43A of the Oklahoma Statutes or any involuntary commitment in another state pursuant to any provisions of law of that state. The preclusive period shall be permanent as provided by Title 18 of the United States Code Section 922(g)(4);

4. The person has previously undergone treatment for a mental illness, condition, or disorder which required medication or supervision as defined by paragraph 6 of Section 1290.10 of this title. The preclusive period shall be three (3) years from the last date of treatment or upon presentation of a certified statement from a licensed physician stating that the person is either no longer disabled by any mental or psychiatric illness, condition, or disorder or that the person has been stabilized on medication for ten (10) years or more;

5. Inpatient treatment for substance abuse. The preclusive period shall be three (3) years from the last date of treatment or upon presentation of a certified statement from a licensed physician stating that the person has been free from substance use for twelve (12) months or more preceding the filing of an application for a handgun license;

6. Two or more convictions of public intoxication pursuant to Section 8 of Title 37 of the Oklahoma Statutes, or a similar law of another state. The preclusive period shall be three (3) years from the date of the completion of the last sentence;

7. Two or more misdemeanor convictions relating to intoxication or driving under the influence of an intoxicating substance or alcohol. The preclusive period shall be three (3) years from the date of the completion of the last sentence or shall require a certified statement from a licensed physician stating that the person is not in need of substance abuse treatment;

8. A court order for a final Victim Protection Order against the applicant, as authorized by Section 60 et seq. of Title 22 of the Oklahoma Statutes, or any court order granting a final victim protection order against the applicant from another state. The preclusive period shall be three (3) years from the date of the entry of the final court order, or sixty (60) days from the date an order was vacated, cancelled or withdrawn;

9. An adjudicated delinquent or convicted felon residing in the residence of the applicant which may be a violation of Section 1283 of this title. The preclusive period shall be thirty (30) days from the date the person no longer resides in the same residence as the applicant; or

10. An arrest for an alleged commission of, a charge pending for, or the person is subject to the provisions of a deferred sentence or a deferred prosecution for any one or more of the following misdemeanor offenses in this state or another state (three (3) years beginning upon the final determination of the matter):

a. any assault and battery which caused serious physical injury to the victim or any second or subsequent assault and battery,

b. any aggravated assault and battery,

c. any stalking pursuant to Section 1173 of this title, or a similar law of another state,

d. any violation of the Protection from Domestic Abuse Act, Section 60 et seq. of Title 22 of the Oklahoma Statutes, or any violation of a victim protection order of another state,

e. any violation relating to illegal drug use or possession, or

f. an act of domestic abuse as defined by Section 644 of this title or an act of domestic assault and battery or any comparable acts under the law of another state.

K. Title 21 O.S. § 1290.12 - Procedure for application

1. Request a license packet from the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation, either in person, or by mail, or from the local Sheriff's office.

2. Contact an approved SDA Instructor for class enrollment.

3. Truthfully answer all questions and fulfill all requirements of the form.
4. The application is then filed with the local sheriff of the county where the person seeking the license resides. The completed application form is sign in person before the Sheriff. Making a false or misleading statement on the application is perjury and subject to criminal prosecution.
5. Submit two passport size photographs.
6. The Sheriff is to take two complete sets of fingerprints, which meet the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) standards.
6. The Sheriff processes and sends the application to the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation.
7. In addition to a national criminal history records search, the Bureau shall inquire of the Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services to determine if the applicant has been committed to a mental institution. Applicants who are age twenty-eight (28) or younger will also be subject to a record check with the Office of Juvenile Affairs.

K. Title 21 O.S. § 1290.17 - Suspension and revocation of license

1. The Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation has the authority pursuant to the Self-Defense Act, and other provisions, to suspend or revoke any concealed handgun license issued pursuant to the SDA.
2. A licensee may voluntarily surrender a license to the Bureau at any time and such surrender shall render the license invalid.
3. A voluntary surrender of a license is not a suspension or revocation.
4. By surrendering the license, the licensee forfeits all fees paid to date.
5. Any license suspended or revoked must be returned to the O.S.B.I.
6. Failure to surrender and return the license shall, upon conviction, be a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not exceeding Five-Hundred Dollars (\$500.00), imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.
7. The licensee may also be subject to an administrative fine of Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) if determined to be in violation of provisions of this subsection.

Any law enforcement Officer shall confiscate the license and return it to O.S.B.I. (if no longer needed as evidence) when:

1. The permit holder is arrested for any felony offense.
2. The permit holder is arrested for any misdemeanor which would be a preclusion (see above for preclusions)
3. The permit holder violated any of the provisions of the S.D.A.
4. The Officer has been “called to assist or is investigating any situation which would be a preclusion” (see above for preclusions).

M. Title 21 O.S. § 1290.22 - Business owner’s rights

Just as you can prohibit anyone from bringing a weapon into your home, you can prohibit anyone from

bringing a weapon into your place of business.

NOTE: - It is unlawful for a person with or without a license to carry a concealed weapon onto property where an owner has barred weapons, with the exception of transporting and storing a firearm in a locked vehicle on any property set aside for any vehicle. **Title 21 O.S. 1289.7a(A)**

“A. Except as provided in subsection B of this section, nothing contained in any provision of the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act, Section 1290.1 et seq. of this title, shall be construed to limit, restrict or prohibit in any manner the existing rights of any person, property owner, tenant, employer, or business entity to control the possession of weapons on any property owned or controlled by the person or business entity.

B. No person, property owner, tenant, employer, or business entity shall be permitted to establish any policy or rule that has the effect of prohibiting any person, except a convicted felon, from transporting and storing firearms in a locked motor vehicle on any property set aside for any motor vehicle.

Note: this statute is the subject of many complaint calls to CLEET. Concealed Carry Permit holders are upset that they cannot carry their firearm into a certain business. The solution is simple – if you are unhappy with the policy of that business, do your business somewhere else. The business owner’s rights to prohibit weapons from entering the business trumps the Concealed Carry Permit. There is no Oklahoma state statute which requires that the business be posted with a ‘no firearms’ sign.

NOTE: The rights of a licensee under this act do not supersede or affect the authority of a peace officer to lawfully investigate, detain, or arrest persons suspected of involvement in crimes whether serious or minor in nature. Further, an officer has received extensive training in the handling and use of weapons and is authorized to use force, including deadly force, in certain instances to make an arrest and in defense of the officer or any other person. Due to the risk that an officer could perceive a citizen’s display, pointing, or reckless handling of a weapon as a deadly force threat, extreme caution should be utilized when a person carrying a weapon is contacted by a peace officer.

N. Title 21 O.S. § 1290.8 - Notification to Police.

The Oklahoma Self Defense Act specifically states that it is “unlawful for any person to fail or refuse to identify the fact that the person is in actual possession of a concealed handgun when the person first comes into contact” with any law enforcement officer during the course of any arrest, detention, or traffic stop.

NOTE: - It is a common complaint among Peace Officers that SDA Concealed Carry permit holders fail to immediately identify themselves during traffic stops. Failing to follow this procedure strictly could result in injury or death as well as serious criminal charges and loss of license. It is difficult to understand (and to explain to a Judge) why a law-abiding SDA Concealed Carry permit holder would not identify themselves to a Peace Officer.

- (1) Contact means:
 - (a) Conversation
 - (b) A stop of a motor vehicle, whether the citizen is driving or a passenger;OR
 - (c) Any arrest, for any reason.

- (2) A person must possess a valid Oklahoma driver’s license or Oklahoma photo identification when in possession of a pistol.

NOTE: - How can Peace Officers better interact with individuals with speech and hearing disabilities?

- (a) If not carrying a weapon, no notice is required

- (b) If carrying a weapon
 - (1) Keep hands visible.
 - (2) Verbally tell the officer you have a concealed weapon.
 - (3) Follow the officer's directions specifically.
- (c) If the weapon is not on your person but in a nearby vehicle:
 - (1) Keep your hands in sight always
 - (2) Verbally tell the officer that you have a concealed weapon in the vehicle
 - (3) Avoid sudden movements unless permitted or instructed by the officer
 - (4) Inform the officer of the weapon's location
 - (5) Follow the directions of the officer specifically
 - (6) Do NOT remove or display the weapon unless specifically instructed by the officer.

O. Title 21 O.S. § 1289.13A – Transferring Loaded Pistol without Concealed Handgun Permit – Penalty – Confiscation of Firearm

If a person is stopped for a moving traffic violation, and that person is transporting a loaded pistol in the motor vehicle without a valid concealed handgun permit authorized by the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act or valid license from another state (whether the loaded firearm is concealed or open in the vehicle) the Officer is to issue a traffic citation in the amount of Seventy Dollars (\$70.00), plus court costs for transporting a firearm improperly.

In addition to the traffic citation provided in this section, the person may also be arrested for any other violation of law.

When the arresting officer determines that a valid handgun license exists, any firearms permitted to be carried shall not be confiscated, unless:

- 1. The person is arrested for violating another provision of law, However, if the person is never charged with a crime or if the charges are dismissed or the person is acquitted, the weapon shall be returned to the person OR
- 2. The officer has probable cause to believe the weapon is:
 - a. Contraband, OR
 - b. A firearm used in the commission of a crime other than a violation of this section.

P.O. #3 - The student will identify the circumstances under which a firearm may be carried or transported.

P. Title 21 O.S. § 1273 - Allowing minors to possess firearms

- 1. It is a misdemeanor to sell or give to any child any of the arms or weapons designated in the Oklahoma Self Defense Act.
- 2. This does not prohibit a parent from giving a child a rifle or shotgun for hunting or sporting events, except if the parent is aware of a substantial risk that the child will use the weapon to commit a crime or if the child has been adjudicated a delinquent, or if the child has been convicted as an adult for any criminal offense.

Q. Title 21 O.S. § 1278 - Unlawful intent to carry

- 1. Any person who carries or wears a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument with the intent of unlawfully injuring another person shall be guilty of a felony.
- 2. Any person having been issued a concealed handgun license who is convicted of a violation of this section shall have the license permanently revoked and be liable for an administrative fine of One

Thousand Dollars (\$1000.00).

R. Title 21 O.S. § 1279 - Misdemeanor pointing a firearm

P.O. #4 - The student will identify prohibited acts using a firearm.

1. Except in self-defense, it is a misdemeanor to point a loaded or unloaded pistol or other deadly weapon at anyone.
2. Any person having been issued a concealed handgun license who is convicted of a violation of this section shall have the license permanently revoked and be liable for an administrative fine of Fifty Dollars (\$50.00).

S. Title 21 O.S. § 1280.1 - Possession of firearm on school property

NOTE: "School Property" means any publicly or privately owned property held for purposes of elementary, secondary or vocational-technical education, and shall not include property owned by public school districts or private educational entities where such property is leased or rented to an individual or corporation and used for purposes other than educational.

1. It is a felony for any person, except a peace officer or other person authorized by the board of education to have in their possession any firearm or weapon on any public or private school property.
2. A handgun carried in a vehicle pursuant to a valid handgun license shall not be in violation provided such vehicle is driven onto school property only to transport a student to and from school and such vehicle does not remain unattended on school property.
3. For the purposes of participating in the Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Safety or Firearms Training courses, the principal or chief administrator of any public or private school where said course is offered may authorize firearms or other weapons to be brought onto school property and used in such training course.
4. Any person having been issued a concealed handgun license who is convicted of a violation of this section shall have the license permanently revoked and be liable for an administrative fine of One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00).

T. Title 21 O.S. § 1283 - Convicted felons and delinquents

1. *Except as provided in subsection (a) below*, it is a felony for anyone previously convicted of a felony to have in their possession or under their immediate control, or in any vehicle which they are operating or riding, or at their residence, any pistol, machine gun, sawed-off shotgun, or rifle, or any other dangerous or deadly firearm.
 - a. Any person who has previously been convicted of a *nonviolent felony* and who has received a full and complete pardon from the proper authority, and has not been convicted of any other felony offense which has not been pardoned, shall have restored the right to possess any firearm and to apply for and carry a concealed handgun pursuant to the provisions of the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act.
2. Any person having been issued a concealed handgun license who knowingly or intentionally allows a convicted felon or adjudicated delinquent to possess or have control of any pistol, is guilty of a felony, punishable by a fine of up to Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00). In addition, the person shall have the handgun license permanently revoked.

Q. Title 21 O.S. § 1287 - Use of firearm while committing a felony

1. It is a felony for anyone, while committing or attempting to commit a felony, to possess a pistol, shotgun, rifle or other offensive weapon, blank or imitation, whether loaded or not, capable of raising fear in the mind of

one that is threatened.

2. Any person having been issued a concealed handgun license who is convicted of a violation of this section shall have the license permanently revoked and be liable for an administrative fine of One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00).

Q. Title 21 O.S. § 1289.7 - Firearms in vehicles

1. Any person, with or without a license, may transport a rifle, shotgun, or pistol, unloaded;
 - a. In plain view;
 - b. In a weapon case (wholly or partially visible);
 - c. In a mounted gun rack; or
 - d. In an exterior locked compartment.

(d.) – Examples of “exterior locked compartment” would include a trunk, or a locked toolbox in the back of a pickup.

OR according to Section 1289.13, if the person is in the possession of a valid handgun license;

- e. in the interior compartment of the vehicle as long as it is not chamber loaded in the case of a rifle or shotgun.

2. It is not a violation to have a properly licensed occupant of a vehicle conceal a handgun in the vehicle and not be the owner of the vehicle. The Concealed Carry Permit licensee must be in, or near the vehicle

W. Title 21 O.S. § 1289.9 - Carrying Weapons Under the Influence of Alcohol

1. It is a misdemeanor for any person to carry or use shotguns, rifles or pistols in any circumstances while under the influence of beer, intoxicating liquors, hallucinogenic, or other drugs. The same applies to prescription drugs if the aftereffects of consumption affect mental, emotional, or physical processes to a degree resulting in abnormal behavior.

2. Any person having been issued a concealed handgun license who is convicted of a violation of this section shall have the license suspended for six (6) months and be liable for an administrative fine up to Fifty Dollars (\$50.00).

X. Title 21 O.S. § 1289.10 - Furnishing firearms to incompetent persons

1. It is a misdemeanor for anyone knowingly to transmit, transfer, sell, lend, or furnish any shotgun, rifle or pistol to anyone adjudicated as mentally incompetent, or to anyone who is mentally deficient or of unsound mind.

2. Any person having been issued a concealed handgun license who is convicted of a violation of this section shall have the license suspended for six (6) months and be liable for an administrative fine of up to Fifty Dollars (\$50.00).

Y. Title 21 O.S. § 1289.11 - Reckless conduct

1. It is a misdemeanor for anyone to engage in actions creating a situation of unreasonable risk and probability of death or great bodily harm to another, and demonstrating a conscious disregard for the safety of another person, while having possession of any shotgun, rifle, or pistol.

2. Any person having been issued a concealed handgun license who is convicted of a violation of this section shall have the license revoked and be liable for an administrative fine of up to One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00).

Z. Title 21 O.S. § 1289.12 - Giving firearms to convicted persons

1. It is a misdemeanor knowingly to sell, trade, give, or transfer a rifle, shotgun, or pistol to any convicted felon or an adjudicated delinquent. Transferring weapons to any individual who is under the influence of alcohol or drugs, or who is mentally or emotionally unbalanced or disturbed, is also unlawful.

2. Any person having been issued a concealed handgun license who is convicted of a violation of this section

shall have the license suspended for six (6) months and be liable for an administrative fine of up to Fifty Dollars (\$50.00).

AA. Title 21 O.S. § 1289.16 - Felony pointing firearms

1. It is a felony to willfully or without a lawful cause point a shotgun, rifle or pistol, or any deadly weapon, whether loaded or not, at anyone for the purpose of threatening, injuring, intimidation, whimsy, humor, prank, or in anger.
2. Any person having been issued a concealed handgun license who is convicted of a violation of this section shall have the license revoked and be liable for an administrative fine of up to One Thousand Dollars (\$1000.00).

BB. Title 21 O.S. § 1364 - Discharging firearm

1. It is a misdemeanor to willfully or without lawful cause discharge a shotgun, rifle or pistol, air gun or other weapon, or throw any other missile in any public place, or in a place where a person is endangered, even if no injury takes place.
2. Any person having been issued a concealed handgun license who is convicted of a violation of this section shall have the license suspended for six (6) months and be liable for an administrative fine up to Fifty Dollars (\$50.00).

CC. Title 21 O.S. § 1289.17A – Felony Discharge Firearms

1. It shall be a felony for any person to willfully or intentionally discharge any firearm, or other deadly weapon at or into any dwelling, or into any building used for public or business purposes.
2. Any violation of the provisions of this section is a felony punishable by imprisonment in the custody of the Department of Corrections for a term not less than two (2) years nor more than twenty (20) years.

Summary

1. Never display a handgun to gain “leverage” in an argument, even if it is not loaded or you never intend to use it.
2. The amount of force used to defend yourself must not be excessive under the circumstances:
 - a. Never use deadly force in self-defense unless you are afraid that if you do not, you will be killed or seriously injured AND THE USE OF THE GUN IS THE ONLY OPTION;
 - b. Verbal threats never justify use of deadly force, and property crime alone never justifies the use of deadly force.
 - c. If you think someone has a weapon and will use it unless you kill them, be sure you are right and are not overreacting to the situation.
3. A cool head and even temper can keep handgun carriers out of trouble. Never carry a gun into a situation where you might get angry.
4. The law permits carrying a concealed weapon for self-defense. Carrying a concealed weapon does not make you a freelance police officer or a “Good Samaritan.”
5. Never carry your concealed weapon into any place where the statute prohibits carrying it.

The preceding outline is not a complete summary of all the statutes and court opinions on the use of deadly force and is not intended as legal advice. Every self-defense case has its own unique set of facts, and trying to predict how a particular case would be decided is unwise. It is clear, however, that the law protects people who keep their tempers under control and use deadly force only as a last resort.

IV. SAFETY

A. Knowing and understanding both range and firearms safety rules is vital to your training in the use of a firearm. You can be held civilly liable for the misuse or negligent handling of a firearm, or the unnecessary use of excessive or deadly force and the consequences of those acts. Failure to follow prescribed safety rules will endanger your life, and the lives of others on the range.

B. Your firearm is not, in itself, dangerous. However, the destructive capability of a firearm makes any human error potentially tragic. Therefore, basic range and firearms safety rules must be followed.

C. The number one priority of all participants will be firearms SAFETY. Whether at home, or training at the range, a person faces a high degree of civil and criminal liability as the result of the mishandling or misuse of a firearm. The following range safety rules are to be strictly followed while the student is involved in firearms training.

D. This lesson groups the study of safety into three areas: **General** Safety Rules, **Range** Safety, and **Home** Safety.

V. GENERAL SAFETY RULES

P.O. #5 - The student will demonstrate safety with their handgun during classroom instruction.

A. Treat all firearms as though they are loaded.

B. Never point a firearm at anyone unless ready and willing to kill that person.

C. Keep your finger (primary safety) off the trigger until your sights are on the target.

D. Always make positive target identification, and be sure of the area behind your target. You are responsible for the projectile until it stops.

VI. HOME SAFETY and STORAGE

A. The safe handling and storage of a firearm is a primary responsibility. As such, you are charged with this responsibility:

1. The Law

a. Municipal, County, State and Federal ordinances or statutes clearly define a person's legal liability for misuse or misconduct with a firearm.

B. A loaded firearm left unguarded poses a physical threat to you, your family, and visitors to your home.

1. Many states have adopted legislation that makes the gun owner both civilly and criminally liable if injury or death occurs with a firearm.

2. In the hands of the untrained, immature, or irresponsible, a firearm can spell tragedy. Safe storage of your firearms at home is paramount.

C. **To store your firearm properly and reduce potential liability, they must be made:**

1. Inaccessible to Unauthorized Persons (and Inoperable to Unauthorized Persons)

a. Store the firearm(s) in an area where unauthorized person(s) do not have access. This could be a gun cabinet or vault, lock box, or safe that has one, or more, locking devices. Once secure, only authorized person(s)* should have a key or the combination.

*** Only the gun owner can determine who should have access to their firearm(s), as they will have to bear the potential liability if the firearm is misused. (Not the police chief, sheriff, or legislature!)**

b. **Store the firearm and ammunition separately in separate locked boxes. When storing a semiautomatic pistol, the magazine should be removed from the firearm and unloaded/chamber empty.** Remove the magazine from the magazine well, unload the chamber, remove the rounds from the magazine, and store the magazine and ammunition in separate locations.

- c. Be cautious about storing the firearm(s) in sleeping areas. If startled or awakened from a deep sleep, innocent person(s) could be injured or killed.

2. Inoperable to Unauthorized Persons

- a. A commercial-type "no-key" or other safety device secures the chambers of the cylinder, thereby preventing it from closing.
- b. The firearm can be secured by running a key or combination lock around the top strap.
- c. Safety devices are available for semiautomatic pistols, which will provide similar security.

D. Summary

1. The safe handling and safeguarding of a firearm is a personal responsibility. All safety rules must be practiced until they are second nature. Violation of these principles can lead to injuries, or death, and the civil liability that will follow.

VII. RANGE SAFETY and SAFETY INSPECTION

A. Firearm safety on the range begins with:

1. The shooter in sound physical and mental condition;
2. The firearm is of sound design, and well maintained;
3. The ammunition used is both safe and fresh;
4. The shooter's holster, if used, is properly designed and constructed to fit that shooter's specific handgun, and the leather, or nylon, is in good condition.

B. Rules

1. WHEN FIRST PICKING UP A FIREARM, ENSURE THAT IT IS UNLOADED. NEVER LAY A FIREARM DOWN WITHOUT FIRST UNLOADING IT.

a. Unloading a revolver involves four steps:

- 1. Open the cylinder.**
- 2. Eject cartridges or cases into your hand.**
- 3. Physically and visually count the chambers in the cylinder to ensure that each is empty.**
- 4. Count the rounds in your hand to ensure that all rounds are accounted for.**

b. Unloading a semiautomatic pistol involves four (4) steps:

- 1. Remove the magazine.**
- 2. Push the slide to the rear to unload the chamber.**
- 3. Lock the slide open.**
- 4. Physically and visually check the chamber to ensure it is empty.**

NOTE: The order (or sequence) of unloading a semi-automatic pistol is important. This, as well as other classroom exercises, must be done with dummy ammunition *only*.

2. ALL FIREARMS BROUGHT TO THE RANGE MUST BE UNLOADED.

a. Remove all ammunition from the firearm, ammunition loops, speed loaders, magazines, any miscellaneous loading devices, and pockets before entering the range.

3. ALL FIREARMS MUST BE SAFETY INSPECTED and APPROVED BEFORE USE ON THE RANGE.

NOTE: Never take anyone's word that a firearm is unloaded, always check it yourself!

A firearm can be presumed empty if you check it yourself and confirm it is unloaded.

a. A firearm, either new or used, must be up to full factory quality specifications, as well as in good safe functional condition, as determined by a qualified armorer or gunsmith.

b. A weapon should not be carried nor used on the range until it has been checked and/or approved by the SDA Instructor.

4. FIREARMS WILL BE LOADED ON THE RANGE ONLY AFTER POSITION HAS BEEN TAKEN ON THE FIRING LINE, and ONLY AFTER THE COMMAND TO LOAD HAS BEEN GIVEN.

NOTE: (4.) - Two conditions must be met to be loaded.

a. Do not anticipate the SDA Instructor's commands.

b. For safety and continuity, load and unload only on command.

5. EJECT SPENT BRASS ON TO THE GROUND, NOT INTO YOUR HAND OR A CONTAINER.

a. Shooters will be given adequate time to retrieve brass from the firing line.

6. NO FIREARM WILL BE TAKEN OUT OF THE HOLSTER, OR OFF THE BENCH, OTHER THAN WHEN ON THE FIRING LINE, OR IN A DESIGNATED DRY-FIRE AREA.

a. When loading or unloading on the firing line, the shooter should be standing at a 45-degree angle to the target, strong side away, with the muzzle pointing down range.

P.O. #6 - The student will demonstrate safety with their handgun during dry firing exercises.

7. ALL FIREARMS WILL BE CHECKED FOR CHAMBER and BARREL OBSTRUCTIONS BEFORE LOADING and FIRING.

a. Standing in the shooting position, the shooter will point the muzzle of the **revolver** down range, open the cylinder, and check each chamber, under the star, and around the forcing cone for obstructions or debris; or

b. Standing in the shooting position, students will point the muzzle of the semiautomatic pistol down range, remove the magazine, lock the slide to the rear, and check both chamber and magazine well for obstructions or debris. Cleaning patches should never be left in the cylinder, chamber, or barrel.

8. NEVER PLACE YOUR FINGER ON THE TRIGGER UNTIL THE FIREARM IS CLEAR OF THE HOLSTER OR BENCH, and SAFELY POINTED DOWN RANGE.

- a. **The trigger finger is the "primary safety"** and, as such, should be placed outside the trigger guard until the firearm is pointed down range and the target has been identified.

9. IN CASE OF A MALFUNCTION, KEEP THE FIREARM POINTED DOWN RANGE and CALL FOR A LINE OFFICER. NEVER FIRE A SUCCEEDING ROUND FOLLOWING A MALFUNCTION UNTIL THE BARREL HAS BEEN CHECKED FOR OBSTRUCTIONS!

The three (3) common cartridge malfunctions are:

- a. A misfire is the failure of a primer to ignite the powder charge. This may be caused by a light hammer fall, a primer not fully seated in the cartridge case, or contaminated ammunition.
- b. A hangfire is the temporary failure of a primer to ignite the powder charge. This may be caused by a defective primer, or contaminated ammunition. Note: A hangfire will usually detonate within five to 10 seconds.
- c. A squib load is a cartridge loaded with an insufficient amount of powder. While rare in factory-loaded ammunition, it does occasionally occur. When a primer is struck and detonated by the firing pin, enough energy is expended to force the bullet out of the cartridge and into the barrel. While it may extend into the barrel, it rarely has enough energy to clear the muzzle. Therefore, two (2) things may happen:
 - (1) The bullet may just slightly leave the cartridge case, partially entering the barrel, but not clearing the cylinder of a revolver. This will prevent the cylinder from advancing to the next round. In a semi-auto, the bullet may move out of the chamber slightly, not allowing the next round to seat fully.
 - (2) Enough energy may exist to push the bullet completely out of the cylinder into the barrel, allowing the cylinder to advance, or in the case of the semi-auto, allowing the next round to fully seat. The bullet would remain lodged in the barrel. If an additional round was fired behind this obstruction, it could cause serious damage to the firearm and injury or death to the shooter or others.

A squib load will have a sound ranging from no report, to a "pop," with a corresponding reduction of recoil. Shooters should be aware of the sound each round makes, and the possibility of weapon or cartridge malfunctions.

Never fire a succeeding round following a squib load until the barrel and cylinder have been checked for obstructions by a line officer.

If in doubt, shooters should immediately cease firing, keep the muzzle pointed down range, raise the off-gun hand and signal a line officer. The shooter should not attempt to clear the malfunction.

10. NEVER GO FORWARD FROM THE FIRING LINE TO THE TARGET AREA UNTIL ALL FIREARMS ARE HOLSTERED OR BENCHED; THE LINE HAS BEEN CLEARED, and SHOOTERS ARE INSTRUCTED TO DO SO.

When the sequences of fire have been completed, unload as directed. After the line is deemed clear and safe, the command will be given to pick up equipment and go forward.

11. WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE LINE OFFICER/S, NO ONE WILL SPEAK TO THE SHOOTERS EXCEPT TO CALL ATTENTION TO AN IMMEDIATELY HAZARDOUS SITUATION. THEN, THEY WILL CALL OUT "CEASE FIRE."

- a. Immediately upon hearing the command to "cease fire," shooters will cease fire, loudly repeat the command, decock, put the weapon on safe, secure the firearm, and await further instructions.

12. IF YOU ARE SPOKEN TO WHILE ON THE FIRING LINE, LISTEN . . . BUT DO NOT TURN AROUND! KEEP THE FIREARM POINTED DOWN RANGE.

- a. When a shooter, firearm in hand, turns to make eye contact with an instructor, the body (and the firearm) will naturally follow. The muzzle is no longer pointed safely in the down range position and will likely cover another shooter or the instructor. Any such occurrence may cause the shooter to be removed from the line.

13. DRY FIRING WILL BE DONE ONLY IN THE DESIGNATED DRY FIRE AREA, and THEN ONLY WITH THE PERMISSION and AT THE DIRECTION OF THE SDA INSTRUCTOR.

Consult the firearm maker's instruction maker to determine if your firearm is designed to be dry fired. The use of snap caps is encouraged for additional safety, and may reduce wear.

- a. If dry firing with a semi-automatic pistol, the chamber must be empty and the magazine unloaded.
- b. If dry firing a revolver, the chambers in the cylinder must be empty.
- c. Under no circumstances will blank ammunition be used. Blank rounds are as deadly at close range as live ammunition.

14a. WHEN TRANSFERRING A REVOLVER, OPEN THE CYLINDER, UNLOAD THE FIREARM, and PRESENT IT GRIP FIRST (WITH THE MUZZLE DOWN).

- a. When the cylinder is opened, all rounds are emptied into the shooter's hand and counted. Once rounds have been accounted for, grasp the firearm by the top strap and present it grip first (muzzle pointing to the ground) to the recipient.

14b. WHEN TRANSFERRING A SEMI-AUTOMATIC PISTOL, REMOVE THE MAGAZINE, UNLOAD THE CHAMBER, LOCK THE SLIDE OPEN, and PRESENT IT GRIP FIRST (MUZZLE DOWN)

- a. With the safety on (and decocked if applicable), remove the magazine and unload the chamber by pushing the slide to the rear and allowing the chambered round to exit through the magazine well. Lock the slide back and visually check the chamber. Once you have confirmed an empty chamber, present the firearm grip first (muzzle pointing to the ground) to the recipient.

15. IF A ROUND OR MAGAZINE IS DROPPED WHILE RELOADING, DO NOT ATTEMPT TO PICK IT UP. WITH THE MUZZLE POINTING DOWN RANGE, RAISE YOUR OFF GUN HAND and A LINE OFFICER WILL RETRIEVE THE DROPPED ITEM(S).

16. NEVER PERMIT THE MUZZLE OF A FIREARM TO TOUCH THE GROUND.

- a. If a firearm is dropped, raise your off-gun hand and a line officer will assist you. Do not fire that firearm without checking the barrel and chamber for obstructions, i.e.: dirt, mud, a small rock, etc. or other damage.

17. ALL SHOOTERS WILL WEAR EYE and EAR PROTECTION WHILE ON THE FIRING LINE.

- a. Eye protection must be designed specifically for shooting, or be of safety glass.
- b. Ear (hearing) protection may be the standard shooting earmuffs, or the foam, rubber, or plastic plugs. Spent ammunition casings are not acceptable as hearing protection.

18. SMOKING, DIPPING, OR CHEWING IS NOT PERMITTED ON THE FIRING LINE. NO BEVERAGES (COFFEE, TEA, SODA, ETC.) SHALL BE TAKEN TO THE FIRING LINE FOR THE

SHOOTER'S CONSUMPTION.

19. NO ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES; NARCOTIC DRUGS; OR MEDICATIONS THAT ALTER PERCEPTION and/or JUDGEMENT ARE PERMITTED ON THE RANGE AT ANY TIME.

It is the duty of any shooter, or line officer, to report the possible use of alcoholic beverages or other drugs by any shooter on the range. If the shooter(s) are under the influence of alcoholic beverages or drugs of any kind that might impair perception and/or judgment, they are to be removed immediately and appropriate action taken. If, however, a person is taking prescription medication for a specific condition, that shooter should contact the lead instructor prior to the beginning of the firearms course so that the individual situation can be evaluated.

WARNING: Violation of Any of the above Rules Will Result in the Violator's Removal from the Firing Line, or Expulsion from the Range.

ADMINISTER SAFETY EXAMINATION AT THIS POINT
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NOTE: Administer the Safety Examination (20 Minute Time Limit)
Safety Examination May Be Given Orally.

1. Advise the class that they are about to take a fifteen (15) question multiple choice Safety Examination. The examination will cover only firearms safety.
2. Be sure that each individual has a pencil with an eraser with which to mark the examination. (It is suggested that you keep a plentiful supply of pencils for examination purposes.)
3. Have students print their name on the examination itself, or a scoring card.
4. Advise students that they are to circle the correct response or if scoring cards are used, darken the bubble that corresponds with the correct answer.
5. Advise students that they must correctly answer eleven (11) of the fifteen (15) questions to pass the examination (70%). Explain to the class that if they do not pass the examination they will be asked to leave before the examination is reviewed. Students failing the examination must re-enroll in another self-defense firearms course- they may not continue.
6. Advise students they will have twenty (20) minutes to complete the examination.
7. Pass out the examination, and scorecards if they are used. Have everyone begin at the same time. (It is suggested that you allow students to bring their examination to you as they complete it, but do not allow anyone to go to break until everyone has finished. During the break you should finish scoring the examination and visit with those students who do not pass.)
8. During the break, call students in and have them pick up their scored examination.
9. Students who did not pass the examination are to leave before the class resumes. (It is strongly suggested that you do not bring the class back together to return the examination. This will result in students having to gather up belongings and leave in front of the entire group, which could be embarrassing.)
10. Review the examination with only those students who passed. Provide correct answers for each question during the review.
11. Collect all the examinations after the review, and later record the scores on your class roster. (Do not allow students to keep their examination!)
12. Resume instruction with Basic Shooting Fundamentals.

VIII. BASIC SHOOTING FUNDAMENTALS

- A. The fundamentals of handgun shooting are the foundation of this firearms training program. The handgun is a versatile weapon in the hands of those who understand the proper techniques for handling and firing.
- B. Throughout your firearms training, you must keep in mind that you are dealing with Deadly Force!
- C. Everything we teach must contribute to the safe and proficient use of your firearm, while at the same time, not increasing the danger to yourself or others. Safety and good judgment are essential elements of this training.

IX. SIX BASIC FUNDAMENTALS OF HANDGUN SHOOTING

NOTE: Instructor will demonstrate all six (6) basic fundamentals.

A. The six basic fundamentals of handgun shooting are:

1. Stance
2. Grip/Locked Wrist
3. Sight Alignment/Sight Picture
4. Breath Control
5. Trigger Control
6. Follow Through

B. In order to be an effective shooter, one must correctly perform the six basic fundamentals each time the handgun is fired.

1. **Stance:** Another term for body position.

NOTE: - Instructor will demonstrate both stances.

NOTE: - Student may utilize either stance during the range portion of the class.

a. Weaver Stance, the shooter stands at approximately a 45-degree angle to the target, feet spread approximately shoulder-width apart, with equal body weight distribution. Legs should be straight, but not stiff. The body should be balanced with the head over the shoulders, the shoulders over the hips, and the hips over the feet.

b. Isosceles Stance, the shooter stands facing the target feet spread approximately shoulder-width apart, with equal body weight distribution. Legs should be straight, but not stiff. The body should be balanced with the head over the shoulders, the shoulders over the hips, and the hips over the feet.

NOTE: - Allowances will be made for stance to accommodate disabilities that the participant may have. However, safety will not be compromised.

2. **Grip/Locked Wrist:** The grip should be both comfortable and firm, located high on the backstrap and entered in the "V" between the thumb and forefinger. Knuckles should be centered under the

trigger guard with the trigger finger (primary safety) outside the trigger guard.

- a. If the shooter's grip is too tight, a tremor will occur.
- b. Too loose a grip will cause the gun to shift in the shooter's hand and, in the case of a semi-automatic pistol, possibly induce a malfunction
- c. The shooter must maintain the grip while squeezing the trigger. If the fingers are tightened as the trigger is squeezed, the sights will be pulled out of alignment. The shot will then hit the target low, either to the left or right. The meaty portion of the non-gun hand, below the thumb, must touch the grip of the gun. 65% of the weight of the gun is held by the non-gun hand. This allows the gun hand to slightly relax, making it easier to control the trigger.
- d. The proper grip and locked wrist insure first shot accuracy and shot-to-shot consistency. With the correct grip, the shooter's recovery time will be much quicker.
- e. Trigger finger placement has a direct bearing on where the shot will go. Too much finger and the shot will go to the shooter's weak side, and too little finger will put the shot to the shooter's strong side. Place the forefinger on the trigger approx. midway between the tip of your finger and the first joint for the most accurate shot.

3. **Sight Alignment:** Simply stated, sight alignment means the relationship between the front and rear sights of your handgun without consideration of the target. Proper sight alignment is achieved when the eye, front sight and rear sight are on a straight line.

- a. The vision is focused on the front sight.
- b. The top of the front sight must appear to be even with the top of the rear sight (with the front sight in clear focus), and the shooter must see an equal amount of light on either side of the front sight post when viewed through the rear sight for the correct sight picture. *The target, itself, must remain out-of-focus.*

NOTE: - Instructor will utilize a visual aid showing proper sight alignment and sight picture.

4. **Breath Control:** Proper breath control is as important for effective shooting as any of the other basic elements. The movement of the chest and upper body, which is part of the breathing cycle, makes it impossible to maintain a correct sight picture. Therefore, the shooter must control breathing during the shot.

- a. The proper breathing process is to take a breath and expel to the natural respiratory pause, then hold your breath during the shot.

5. **Trigger Control:** Trigger control is described as the continuous pressure to the trigger as the shooter fires. The word "squeeze" implies constant, controlled pressure applied on the trigger until the hammer falls and the gun fires. The trigger is then returned to its' natural resting place and the sequence begins again. The trigger finger never loses contact with the trigger.

6. **Follow Through:** Follow through is maintaining "status quo," and not altering any of the basic fundamentals that have been achieved until the bullet leaves the barrel.

- a. For correct follow-through, the shooter should develop a slow, even rhythm, and complete each action the same way each time the handgun is fired.

X. COMMON ERRORS IN HANDGUN SHOOTING

A. Some of the more common errors in handgun shooting are:

1. Breaking the Wrist: Moving the wrist up or down while aiming at the target. The wrist should be locked to

achieve a good shot.

2. Bending of the Waist: Bending at the waist while shooting the handgun will result in **low shots**. The shooter is looking at the target from the top of the eyes and cannot check the alignment of the handgun with peripheral vision.

3. Jerking the Trigger: No follow through. Trying to shoot too quickly. Handgun shooting should be **slow** and **deliberate**.

4. When shooting for accuracy - Failure to Look at the Front Sight: Looking or focusing anywhere else will cause the shot to impact someplace other than where it was intended to go.

XI. POSITIONS FOR FIRING

A. Weaver stance – Push/Pull isometric tension – strong-hand pushing, weak-hand pulling

1. Feet shoulder width apart
2. Strong foot slightly behind weak foot
3. Knees relaxed
4. Weak shoulder slightly closer to the target, strong shoulder farther away from target.
5. Weak arm bent
6. Strong arm straight (may be slightly bent)
7. Head erect

B. Isosceles – intuitive stance – extending hands forward from the ready position until the elbows lock.

1. Feet shoulder width apart
2. Knees relaxed
3. Both shoulders equal distance from the target
4. Both arms extended
5. Head erect

XII. PISTOL HANDLING

A. This lesson will introduce you to procedures that are necessary if you are to perform in a stressful situation.

B. The following material is divided into two major sections. One section deals exclusively with the revolver. The other section deals exclusively with the semi-automatic pistol.

C. Handgun types not covered in this outline are the responsibility of the SDA Instructor to properly and safely instruct in their functions, i.e., top break revolvers, revolvers that require clips.

D. Gun handling practice does not require a range. To become and stay proficient requires daily practice with the exact same equipment that will be used.

XIII. LOADING/UNLOADING THE REVOLVER

NOTE: The instructor will demonstrate all loading and unloading drills, using dummy ammunition. *Never permit live ammunition in the classroom.*

A. Right Handed Loading

1. The shooter positions the revolver at approximately belt buckle-level, with the barrel pointed down range, muzzle down, in the right hand, and places the plate side of the revolver in the left hand while engaging the cylinder release with the right thumb, thereby opening the cylinder. The cylinder is grasped between the two middle fingers and the thumb of the left hand. Both index and little fingers of the left hand hook over the top strap.
2. Using the right hand, feed the rounds into the chambers. Once the rounds are in, close the cylinder with the left thumb.
3. Once the revolver is loaded, both hands may be used to secure it.

B. Right Handed Unloading

1. With the muzzle pointed down range, place the revolver in the left hand as described previously.
2. Open the cylinder and block it open with the two middle fingers on the left hand. With the left thumb on the ejector rod, point the muzzle straight up and push on the ejector rod to force the cartridges out.
3. Pointing the muzzle back down range, muzzle down, physically and visually examine the chambers to ensure that all rounds have been ejected, then either reload or secure the firearm, as required and, in the prescribed manner.

NOTE: If conducting an administrative unload, dump rounds into the hand and count them. If the rounds are spent, dump them onto the ground.

C. Left Handed Loading

1. With the barrel pointed down range, the shooter presents the revolver with a fighting grip and engages the cylinder release with the left thumb.
2. The cylinder is pushed open with the right thumb, and the thumb remains inside the frame or cylinder window, while the right index and middle finger, wrap around the outside of the trigger guard.
3. The cylinder is controlled by the two middle fingers and thumb of the right hand, while the cylinder is reloaded by the left hand. Once the rounds are loaded into the chambers, close the cylinder, and return the revolver to the left hand in a fighting grip.
4. Once the revolver is loaded, both hands return to a two hand fighting grip.

D. Left Handed Unloading

1. With the barrel pointed down range, the shooter presents the revolver with a fighting grip and engages the cylinder release with the left thumb.
2. The cylinder is pushed open with the right thumb, and the gun is gripped with the fingers around the outside of the trigger guard.
3. The shooter ejects the cartridges by pointing the muzzle straight up, placing the right index finger on the ejector rod and pushing downward.

4. Pointing the muzzle back down range, physically and visually examine the chambers to ensure that all rounds have been ejected, then either reload or secure the firearm, as required and, in the prescribed manner.

XIV. LOADING/UNLOADING THE SEMI-AUTOMATIC PISTOL

A. Loading the Semi-Automatic Pistol

1. To execute a load, the pistol is held in the shooting grip. Shift the weapon in the hand to the left for a right hand shooter (to the right for a left hand shooter); depress the magazine release button with the thumb for a right hand shooter (the index finger for a left hand shooter). If the weapon is equipped with a European style magazine release on the butt of the pistol, the release is manipulated with the thumb of the support hand while the strong hand retains a fighting grip.
2. At the same time the strong hand is depressing the magazine release button, the non-gun hand moves to the magazine pouch and the magazine is grasped between the thumb and middle finger with the index finger lined up on the front of the magazine. The magazine is then withdrawn and inserted into the magazine well from heel to toe slowly (flat on flat). As the index finger touches the grip frame, seat the magazine firmly into position, release the slide, and return to the shooting position.

B. Unloading the Semi-Automatic Pistol

1. Starting from the shooting position, shift the pistol slightly in the gun hand and activate the magazine release button. The magazine is allowed to fall to the ground or it may be caught in the non-gun hand.
2. Push the slide to the rear, ejecting the chambered round onto the ground.
3. Lock the slide to the rear.
4. Physically and visually check the chamber and magazine well for any additional ammunition, release the slide, decock, put on safe, holster or bench, and secure an empty weapon.

XV. CLEARING MALFUNCTIONS IN SEMI-AUTOMATICS

NOTE: (A.) Instructor will demonstrate both malfunction clearance drills.

A. There are two (2) types of malfunction clearances for the semi-automatic pistol.

1. Phase I:

- a. **TAP** the magazine to make sure it is seated in the magazine well.
- b. **RACK** the slide by grasping it across the top and pull it to the rear, being careful not to block the ejection port.
- c. **RESUME** dictated by the situation.
- d. This malfunction clearance clears:
 - 1) No round in the chamber.
 - 2) Magazine not seated.
 - 3) Slide not in the battery position.
 - 4) Stove pipes.

5) 90% of all malfunctions.

NOTE: Malfunction clearances should be performed behind cover/concealment. Cover is best as it provides protection from in-coming rounds. Concealment only hides you. Participants will not clear malfunctions on the range, only SDA Firearms Instructors will clear malfunctions.

2. Phase-II: Once the shooter has tried a Phase I malfunction clearance procedure and the weapon still does not fire, proceed with the following:

- a. Lock the slide to the rear;
- b. Strip the magazine from the magazine well;
- c. Work the slide back and forth vigorously, no less than three times;
- d. Insert a new magazine, (tap);
- e. Rack a fresh round into the chamber;
- f. Resume.
- g. This procedure is intended to correct:
 - 1) Double feeds
 - 2) All other malfunctions not cleared by a Phase I malfunction clearance

NOTE: Phase II clearances should be made behind cover whenever possible.

XVI. LOADING/UNLOADING THE SINGLE ACTION REVOLVER

A. Loading the Single Action Revolver

1. Position the revolver in the strong hand, pointed down range, muzzle down, at approximately belt buckle-level.
2. Using the strong hand thumb, pull the hammer back one or two clicks, disengaging the cylinder stop.
3. Using the right thumb, push open the cylinder gate.

NOTE: The cylinder will release on some models by opening the loading gate.

4. Using the support hand thumb and fingers, rotate the cylinder to align an empty chamber with the loading port.
5. Using the strong hand, feed a round into the chamber.
6. Using the support hand, rotate the cylinder to the next empty chamber.
7. After loading, close the loading gate.

B. Unloading the Single Action Revolver

1. Position the revolver in the strong hand, pointed down range, at approximately belt buckle-level.

2. Using the strong thumb, pull the hammer back one or two clicks, engaging the cylinder release.
3. Using the right thumb, push open the cylinder gate.
4. Align a loaded chamber with the loading port by rotating the cylinder.
5. With the index finger of the support hand on the ejector rod, point the muzzle straight up and push on the ejector rod to force the cartridge out. Repeat the process until all chambers are empty.
6. Pointing the muzzle back down range, physically and visually examine the chambers to ensure that all rounds have been ejected, then reload or secure the firearm as directed.
7. Close the loading gate.
8. Keeping the muzzle pointed down range, place the strong hand thumb on the spur of the hammer. While pulling the hammer slightly to the rear, pull the trigger using the strong hand index finger to release the hammer. Use the strong thumb to carefully and gently lower the hammer completely.

Some single action revolvers are designed to be carried with all chambers of the cylinder loaded. Other single action revolvers lack safety devices, such as a hammer transfer bar, and are not traditionally considered safe to carry with all chambers loaded.

XVII. LOADING/UNLOADING THE DERRINGER

NOTE: Always follow manufacture's directions for use of any derringer.

A. Loading the derringer

NOTE: (A.) Display components using a visual aid.

1. Unlock side latch lever
2. Open barrels
3. Insert ammunition
4. Close barrels
5. Lock side latch lever

B. Unloading the derringer

1. Unlock side latch lever
2. Open barrels
3. Extract cases
4. Close barrels
5. Lock side latch lever

XVIII. DYNAMICS OF AMMUNITION and FIRING

A. Ammunition components

1. Case
2. Primer
3. Bullet
4. Powder

B. Firing sequence

1. Trigger is pulled
2. Firing pin strikes primer
3. Primer ignites powder
4. Powder burns, pressure builds
 - a. Loud noise - powder burning
 - b. Recoil - equal and opposite reaction to directional release of pressure, caused by expanding gasses
5. Bullet forced into barrel by gas pressure
 - a. Lands and groves impart gyroscopic spin to bullet
 - b. Bullet is stabilized by spin

NOTE: Persons granted an exemption pursuant to Title 21 O.S. 1290.15 Paragraphs 5 and 6 need only to successfully complete the classroom portion of the training course.

XIX. PRACTICE SHOOTING SESSION

XX. COURSE OF FIRE (SEE ADDITIONAL PAGES)

NOTE: P.O. #7 – The student will demonstrate safety with their handgun during familiarization courses of fire.
