

Minnesota Firearms Training, LLC.



Permit to Carry Course

SAFER RESPONSIBLE EDUCATION

WELCOME & THANK YOU



Please do not write in or take the class room handouts with you.

Course Overview



Chapter 1 Carrying Considerations

- Mindset
- Firearms Safety
- Personal Protection Lifestyle
- Ethics

Chapter 2 Handgun Basics

- Shooting Fundamentals
- Anatomy
- Choosing the right weapon
- Precision Shooting

Course Overview



Chapter 3 Use of Force

- Home Defense
- Color Conditions of Awareness
- Physiological & Emotional Effects
- Force Continuum & Alternatives to Deadly Force
- Threat or Use of Lethal Force

Chapter 4 Other Legal Considerations

- Transporting
- Police Encounters & The Aftermath
- Airline Travel
- Prohibited vs. Banned from Carry
- The Permit Itself

Chapter 1

Carrying Considerations



Mindset

Firearms Safety

Personal Protection Lifestyle

Ethics

Mindset of an armed individual in this course:

- **Plan A:** To stop a lethal confrontation as fast as possible or create an escape.
- **Plan B:** Deliver foot pounds of energy center mass of the target offered to gain control or create an escape.
- *"The only thing that stops a bad guy with a gun is a good guy with a gun" – Wayne LaPierre*

Defensive shooting

- You are in a defensive class not an offensive class.
- No finishing shots and no head shots.
- Apply force until the attack stops then you stop.
- Remember plan B

Defensive Shooting

- 90% of the time if you present a weapon in defense to a criminal adversary the engagement will end without discharging your firearm.
- 9 out of 10 times pointing a firearm at a bad guy will make him/her rethink their behavior.

Defensive Shooting

- Bad guy will likely stop turn and run.
- This is the exact outcome you are looking for, let them go.
- Report the incident. He/she looked like this and went that way... GOOD LUCK.
- This is why we carry.

Firearms Safety



Safety is a conscious effort.

- Safety is between your ears and not something you hold in your hands.
- Never rely on mechanical safeties.
- Many firearms can fire without the magazine in place.
- There are no accidental discharges.

Firearms Safety



The 4 Universal Rules of Firearms Safety

1. Treat all firearms as if they are loaded.
2. Never point the muzzle of a firearm at anything you are not willing to destroy.
3. Your finger should remain straight and off the trigger until you intend to shoot.
4. Identify your target and beyond.

Firearms Safety



Proper Clearing

To perform a proper clearing exercise, you must remove the source of ammunition, then lock the slide in the rear position or open the cylinder. Visually and physically inspect your weapon.



Firearms Safety



Maintenance

- Always inspect your firearm and ammunition for defects before every use.
- Clean your firearm regularly, and when it comes to oil, less is more.



Firearms Safety



- Store your firearms unloaded and secure them from individuals who may not legally possess them.
- It is a crime to negligently store or leave a loaded firearm in a location where you should have reasonable knowledge that a child could gain access of it
- This is a gross misdemeanor punishable by up to \$3000 and one year in jail



Personal Protection Lifestyle



Develop a plan to meet your individual needs and consider the following:

- Personal habits, and current lifestyle.
- Physical ability and willingness to train.
- Your work, family, and geographic situation.
- Spiritual and moral beliefs.
- Willingness to carry a firearm.

Every time you put on a firearm, you must be prepared to make life changing decisions.

Personal Protection Lifestyle



Carrying a firearm is a tremendous responsibility

- An aura will change about you, you will naturally become what we refer to as a hard target and predators pick up on this.
- You will treat people with more respect.
- You will make eye contact with individuals you normally may not have, you will carry yourself with more confidence.

Personal Protection Lifestyle



Build and develop muscle memory skills.

- To build muscle memory you need to practice an exercise in excess of 1000 times and then continue to rehearse it... **Be an Expert.**
- Shooting is a diminishing skill.
- Driving a manual transmission is muscle memory.

Personal Protection Lifestyle



Develop a Defensive Mindset

- Consider potential defensive situations and how you would react....Visualize success
- Once you clear the holster... Hold your ground.
- Walking backwards while negotiating the physiological effects of a lethal conflict is very difficult without advanced training.

An armed society is a civil society

- Not because people will treat you differently when carrying a gun.
- You are the example of model behavior as an armed citizen.
- Uncivil behavior while armed comes with serious consequences.

Ethics



Concealed Carry vs. Open Carry

- Societal climate
- Tactical advantage.
- Negative attention



The best method of resolving a conflict is to avoid the conflict in the first place.

- We are not a crime fighters.
- Carrying a pistol does not make it acceptable to go places you normally wouldn't go.
- First questions law enforcement will ask you if you're involved in a conflict are "why are you here?" and "why did you bring a firearm?"

Defining Reasonable Force

- Reasonable force is the force necessary to gain control of a situation or to create an escape. It is always based on the actions of the offender.
- Reasonable force may or may not be lethal.
- Ask yourself what you can do to de-escalate the situation.
- There is no good Samaritan law attached to carrying a firearm.

Armed Confrontation

- You will be held to a higher standard of what is considered acceptable behavior while armed. Every confrontation you are in while armed, is an **ARMED CONFLICT**.
- Everything you do or say will be perceived differently when carrying a firearm from driving to raciest jokes.

Know exactly when you can use your gun.

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

- **Ability** to inflict serious bodily injury.
- **Opportunity** to inflict serious bodily harm.
- **Intent** (hostile actions) indicates your adversary intends to place you in jeopardy of serious or fatal physical harm.

Know exactly when you can use your gun.

- How fast can the average person close a distance of 21 feet?
- What is the average distance in a defensive shooting scenario?
- What's plan B?

Florida VS. Zimmerman

- If your actions start or cause a series of events that result in another persons death that is the definition of manslaughter.
- Minnesota is **not** a “Stand your Ground” state.

- **609.205 MANSLAUGHTER IN THE SECOND DEGREE.**
- A person who causes the death of another by any of the following means is guilty of manslaughter in the second degree and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$20,000, or both:

- (1) by the person's culpable negligence whereby the person creates an unreasonable risk, and consciously takes chances of causing death or great bodily harm to another; or
- (2) by shooting another with a firearm or other dangerous weapon as a result of negligently believing the other to be a deer or other animal.

Chapter 2

Handgun Basics



Shooting Fundamentals

Anatomy

Choosing the right weapon

Precision Shooting

Shooting Fundamentals



Shooting Stance

- Proper shooting starts with a good platform. The most popular shooting stance is the **Isosceles**.
- **Checklist:** Feet, knees, hips, shoulders, and hands.
- Proper shooting should take an offensive position, don't forget you are delivering energy.
- Think like a boxer, lean into the engagement with a slight bend at the knees and forward at the waist.

Shooting Fundamentals



Isosceles Stance

- Your body is positioned square to the target with a slight bend in the knees and your center of gravity is forward at the waist. Your arms and legs will naturally demonstrate an Isosceles triangle.



Shooting Fundamentals



Proper Grip

- Accuracy will easily improve by consistently performing a proper grip.
- Most of the pressure on the grip should come from the bone in your strong thumb followed by your middle and ring finger



Shooting Fundamentals



Trigger Control is every bit as important as grip.

- Use the center of the pad of your finger and not the distal joint.
- Apply constant and even pressure to the trigger.



SLOW DOWN and feel how the action works.

Shooting Fundamentals



Target Acquisition

- Identify **center of mass** of the target offered.
- During a lethal confrontation you will need to aim for the largest mass to ensure the best odds of hitting the target while negotiating the physiological effects of a lethal conflict.
- Never fire a warning shot and never shoot to wound. Center mass is the objective. You own the projectile and are responsible for everything it hits.

Shooting Fundamentals



Sight Picture

- After you have acquired your target identify everything in your sight picture.
- Pay special attention to what's in line with your target as well as what is beyond it. You own the projectile and are responsible for everything it hits, person or property.

Shooting Fundamentals



Sight Shooting is the relationship between the front and rear sight in view of the target.

Your eyes are looking at three objects and you can only clearly focus on one. Focus on the front sight.

Front sight on the target where you want the bullets to impact.



Shooting Fundamentals

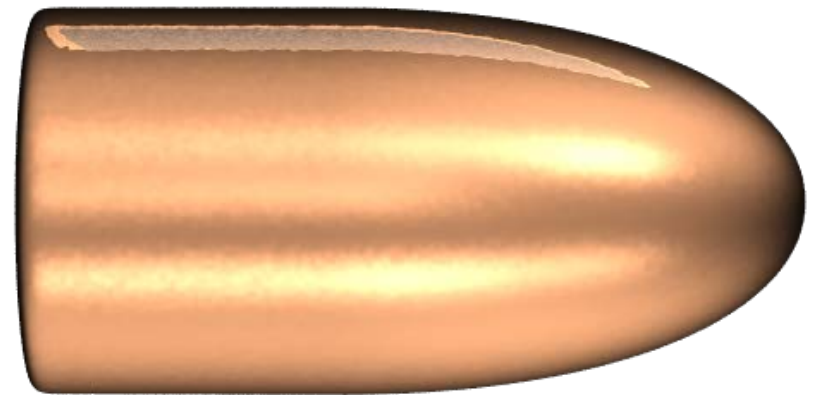
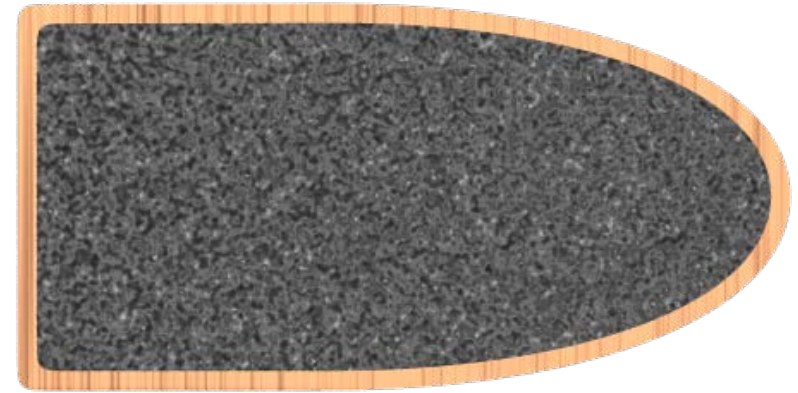


Point shooting/Combat Focus Shooting is more real world when it comes to self defense.

- Simply identify your target with both eyes open as you point your weapon at the target and engage.
- Over half of defensive shooting scenarios are within 5 feet.
- Shoot with both eyes open.

Full Metal Jacket

- One of the most popular projectiles is known as the full metal jacket. This is a lead core bullet completely encased in a copper jacket.



Full Metal Jacket

- What's the number one reason you would not use a FMJ when defensive shooting if plan B is your objective?
- What is the number two reason this projectile should not be used in defensive shooting?

Hollow Point

- A hollow point bullet is a lead core bullet encased in a copper jacket with a partially exposed hollow core. This allows the projectile to mushroom or expand while penetrating its target delivering maximum energy.
- A 9mm 124gr JHP delivers 358 foot pounds of energy from the muzzle.



Hollow Point

- Hollow points are ideal for self defense because of the high probability of the projectile staying on its target delivering 100% of its energy.
- Also known as the jacketed hollow point.

Magazines and Clips

- A **magazine** completely contains your bullets and is spring loaded. A magazine is often incorrectly referred to as a clip. A **clip** is a strip of metal that exposes the bullets and was most common in rifles during WWII.
- When loading your firearm ensure your magazine is seated properly by giving it a light bump with your off hand.



Choosing the right weapon



What is the best gun for close protection?

- The correct answer is the one you shoot the most and are the most comfortable with.
- Keep in mind when it comes to close protection, the goal is to transfer enough energy to stop a lethal confrontation as fast as possible.



Choosing the right weapon



Plan B

- When it comes to choosing a firearm for self defense what's more important than make manufacturer or model is the projectile you transfer and the energy that follows it?
- What's the problem with using a .22 in defensive shooting?

Precision Shooting



Rifling

- Rifling refers to the lands and grooves in the barrel. Its purpose is to put a rate of twist on the projectile to give the bullet stability in flight.
- Rates of twist are measured by the inch ($1/7$ to $1/12$) and refer to how many inches of barrel the projectile must travel before it makes a complete rotation.



Precision Shooting



Aim Small Miss Small.

- Shoot different weight bullets of the same caliber through your gun until you figure out which one matches up best with your rifling.
- Don't be afraid to spend money on your ammo and know how different projectiles perform.
- It will be obvious on your target when you find out which ammo your firearm prefers.

Chapter 3

Use of Force



Home Defense and Personal Property

Color Conditions of Awareness

Physiological & Emotional Effects

Force Continuum & Alternatives to Deadly Force

Threat & Use of Lethal Force

Home Defense



**Minnesota is a
Castle Doctrine
state.**

**You are NEVER
required to retreat
from your home.**



609.065 Justifiable Taking of Life

- The intentional taking of the life of another is not authorized by section 609.06, except when necessary in resisting or preventing an offense which the actor reasonably believes exposes the actor or another to great bodily harm or death, ***or preventing the commission of a felony in the actor's place of abode.***

Home Defense



Domicile/Abode

- (1) a dwelling place; place of residence; home;
- (2) a person's fixed, permanent, and principal home for legal purposes.
- This includes your garage if attached with entry to the home.

Examples of felony acts include:

- breaking an entering, burglary, robbery, kidnapping, rape, arson, and murder.

Home Defense



Home Invasion

- If someone has breached the premises and is attempting to make entry you may stop them with lethal force even if that person is unarmed.
- Prevent them from gaining entry, do not give up the tactical advantage.

Home Defense



Home Invasion

- You may not shoot through a door, screen or window.
- The criminal adversary must break entry and attempt to come into the residence.
- Detached buildings are not included such as pole barns in reference to 609.06

Home Defense



MN Supreme Court Summary of State v. Pendleton

“A defendant asserting ‘defense of a dwelling’ is not required to show that he or she feared death or great bodily harm to justify the use of deadly force in preventing the commission of a felony in the defendant’s place of abode.”

Home Defense



In-Home Considerations

- Ensure you have good lighting inside as well as outside.
- Know the layout of your home and what your firearms are capable of penetrating when it come to the interior walls.

Home Defense



In-Home Defense

- If you need to clear your home, search every inch including closets and under beds.
- A strong defensive position might be your best tactical option.

Home Defense



When it comes to home defense, remember the following:

- You will be give much more latitude in your home than out in public.
- If there is any place in the state of Minnesota, where you are expected peace and safety, its in the four walls of your home.

Home Defense



MN Supreme Court Summary of State v. Carothers

“A duty to retreat does not attach to defense of a dwelling claims. So long as a person claiming defense of a dwelling meets all of the criteria for making his or her claim – that the killing was done in the belief that it was necessary to prevent the commission of a felony in the dwelling, that the persons judgment as to the gravity of the situation was reasonable under the circumstances, and that the persons election to defend his or her dwelling was such as a reasonable person would have made in the light of danger, the person need not have attempted to retreat from his or her home.”

Personal Property



Safe & Non-threatening

- In the state of Minnesota you may not defend personal property with lethal force.
- Your car in the driveway may not be defended with a firearm.
- Your Dog is personal property as well.

Color Conditions of Awareness



White

- You are unaware of your surroundings. You are unprepared to defend yourself and make an easy target.

Yellow

- You are completely aware of your surroundings. You make eye contact with everyone you meet and assess potential threats.

Orange

- You have identified a possible threat and are at a heightened state of awareness. Develop an action plan, decide on a mental trigger, and may give verbal commands. Begin to experience physiological effects.

Red

- Action is imminent. You begin to execute the plan developed in condition orange. Be sure to operate within the rules governing lethal force.

Physiological Effects



It is imperative that you become a professional with your firearm if you intend to carry for close protection.

Loss of Motor Skills

Fine motor skills deteriorate at 115 BPM. Ex: Typing, hand-eye coordination.

Complex motor skills deteriorate between 120-145 BPM. Ex: Throwing a baseball.

Gross motor skills are left when you have reached 150 BPM. Ex: Kicking a ball.

Most people's primary fight zone is approximately 140 BPM.

Physiological Effects



Fight or Flight

- What happens to my brain and body when I'm afraid?
- How will I perform under high stress?
- You will revert to your lowest level of training while under extreme stress.

Physiological Effects



Fight or Flight

- Your brain identifies a threat and goes to its most primal state of survival.
- Your brain wants to survive whether or not you have the proper training.
- Your cortex then decides which skills are important and which ones are not, like memory.

Physiological Effects



Fight or Flight

- Everyone is programmed with a flight or fight response when it comes to survival instincts, and training will determine how you respond.
- The world is filled with wolves, sheep and shepherds.
- Take control of your personal safety, you may get injured but it will be on your terms.

Physiological Effects



Fight or Flight

During a lethal conflict you will experience.

- Adrenaline dump
- Vascular constriction
- Hearing loss
- Tunnel vision

Physiological Effects



Fight or Flight

- Increased body strength
- Time expansion
- Rational thought becomes difficult
- Critical stress amnesia begins to set in
- Increased ability to endure pain

Emotional Effects



You, the VICTIM, will most likely experience:

- Emotional trauma
- Post traumatic stress disorder
- Shock & shock decompression
- Isolation

Emotional Effects



You, the VICTIM.

- Fear
- Bewilderment
- You may even struggle with this on a spiritual level as well

Force Continuum



Threat or Use of Lethal Force



Weapon to Target

- The threat is the same as the use when it comes to the conditions that must be present for you to legally do either.
- You may not point your weapon at someone unless you can literally use it.
- If you have ever cleared your holster make sure you report it even you don't present it to a target.... Why?

Threat or Use of Lethal Force



Weapon to Target.

- If witnesses are present, they may be able to help during the gathering of evidence.
- The threat or use of lethal force is your last resort.
- Verbal warnings are always encouraged.

Threat or Use of Lethal Force



Weapon to Target.

- **FOUR**...conditions must be present the entire time you are threatening or using lethal force.
- If at anytime one of the following four conditions is not present your right to threaten or use lethal force is no longer valid.

Threat or Use of Lethal Force



1 Reluctant Participant

The **first** condition that must be present to threaten or use lethal force is that you are a **Reluctant participant**.

A **Reluctant participant** is not engaging or escalating a conflict. He/she is trying to avoid the confrontation.

Threat or Use of Lethal Force



- **# 1 Reluctant Participant**
- Random acts of violence
- Someone has chosen you
- You do not want to be involved

Threat or Use of Lethal Force



2 Immediate Fear of Death or Great Bodily Harm

This will be relative to.

- Size or strength
- Weapon or no weapon
- Male or female

Would a reasonable person agree with you that, at that time under those conditions they would be in fear of death or sever bodily injury?

Threat or Use of Lethal Force



Subdivision 8 of 609.065

Great bodily harm: means bodily injury which creates a high probability of death, or which causes serious, permanent disfigurement or which causes permanent protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily member or organ, or other serious bodily harm.

Threat or Use of Lethal Force



3 No Lesser Force Will Do

The **third** condition is that no lesser force will do to take control of the situation or to create an escape.

Threat or Use of Lethal Force



4 Duty to Retreat

The **fourth** condition is that a retreat was not a safe option you could exercise.

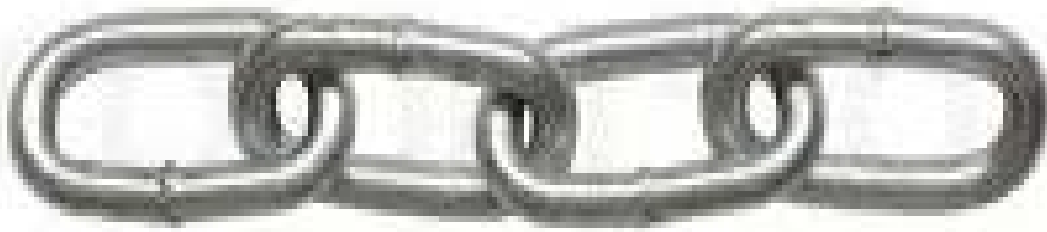
You have a duty to retreat from a lethal conflict if you can safely exercise one.

Threat or Use of Lethal Force



Your Chain of Defense

- All 4 conditions must be present the entire time you are threatening or using lethal force. If at anytime one of these conditions is not present, your right to threaten or use lethal force is no longer valid.



Threat or Use of Lethal Force



Defending a Third Party

- You may threaten or use lethal force on behalf of another, without their permission, as long as you know all four conditions are present the entire time you are threatening or using lethal force.
- A slippery slope?

Chapter 4

Legal Considerations



Transporting

Police Encounters

Aftermath of a Shooting

Prohibited & Banned from Carry

The Permit itself

Transporting



Transport vs. Carry

- Anyone may transport firearms if they can legally possess them. To *transport*, the weapon must be secured and the ammo stored separately.
- Any other version is considered *carrying*, which requires a permit.

Transporting



Airline Travel

- The TSA requires the weapon be unloaded and secured in a hard sided, lockable container. The ammunition must be stored with the firearm. Preferably in the manufacturer's box.
- The gun must be checked in with TSA and will be secured on the aircraft where oversized luggage is stored.

Police Encounters



Cooperating with Law Enforcement

- You are required to carry your permit on you at all times with a valid government issued photo ID if you are carrying a firearm.
- A friendly, positive attitude will go a long way when talking to the police. *Nervous people make nervous people.*
- If directly questioned by law enforcement you are required to speak the truth, but you do not need to volunteer any information.

Police Encounters



Blood Alcohol Level

- It is a crime to carry a firearm at a blood alcohol content of **.04%** or higher.
- The charge is likely to be a misdemeanor.
- We recommend you practice abstinence while armed.

Aftermath of a Shooting



The Scene

- Identify casualties, who has been hurt.
- If the scene is safe, protect the scene as best you can.
- Do not touch any evidence.
- Do not forget you are the **VICTIM**.

Aftermath of a Shooting



Following a Shooting

- If the scene is safe, your weapon should be holstered before the police arrive.
- It is acceptable to leave the scene if it is unsafe, as long as you report the incident to 911 dispatch immediately.

Aftermath of a Shooting



Your Next Steps

- You are required by law to call **911** as soon as it is safe to summon police & medical assistance for anyone injured, including the attacker.
- Give the location details to the best of your ability and get off the phone call as soon as possible. Keep in mind the call is recorded and you may not be in a rational state of mind.

Aftermath of a Shooting



When Police Arrive

- Move slowly, communicate what you are doing and follow their verbal commands.
- Keep in mind law enforcement will not know who the victim is upon arriving at the scene.

Aftermath of a Shooting



When approached by law enforcement, it is recommended you make two very basic statements:

- **He/she attacked me.**
- **I need an attorney present.**



It is standard operating procedure for law enforcement to take you into custody and bring you to a hospital for a urine and/or blood tests.

Aftermath of a Shooting



Criminal and Civil Charges

- After all the evidence is collected the state will determine whether or not you will be charged in a wrongful death lawsuit.
- The approximate cost in the state of Minnesota, if you hire an attorney, is approximately \$25,000.
- Keep in mind civil charges may follow criminal charges.

Aftermath of a Shooting



Criminal and Civil Charges

- You need someone with a clear mind and an understanding of how the system works... an Attorney. We would recommend that you have a lawyers name in your phone if you intend to carry a firearm.

Ron Rosenbaum

phone: 612-414-0327

Email: radioman527@gmail.com

Prohibited From Carry



It is illegal to carry in the following locations:

- School property K-12 including the grounds.
- Licensed Child Care centers.
- School buses in the presence of children.
- Secure area of an airport.
- State correctional facilities & state hospitals including the grounds.

Prohibited From Carry



It is illegal to carry in the following locations:

- Federal buildings such as court rooms or post offices, as well as the grounds.
- State or county court rooms.
- Indian reservations

Note: DNR rules and regulations supersede your permit to carry. You must follow all game and fish rules and regulations while hunting or fishing.

Prohibited From Carry



Carrying at the State Capitol

- You may not carry in any state building within the Capitol area, unless you notify the appropriate sheriff or the Commissioner of Public Safety.
- If you would like to carry in either of these restricted areas, you should send a certified letter to the appropriate authority specifying your intent and carry a copy of the letter with you.

Banned From Carry



A facility that bans guns must post an 11 x 17 inch sign with the name of the business in quotations, banning guns on these premises.

To be valid they must give you personal and verbal notification of the sign and demand compliance.



If non-compliance is your only offense, law enforcement could issue you a disorderly conduct citation. This is a civil offense with a maximum penalty of \$300.

The Permit



Reference # **12345678** Expires 2008-06-25

STATE OF MINNESOTA
PERMIT TO CARRY A PISTOL

FIRST MIDDLE LAST NAME

STREET ADDRESS

CITY MN 55433

DRIVERS LICENSE #

Minnesota

Driver's License/State ID/Passport#

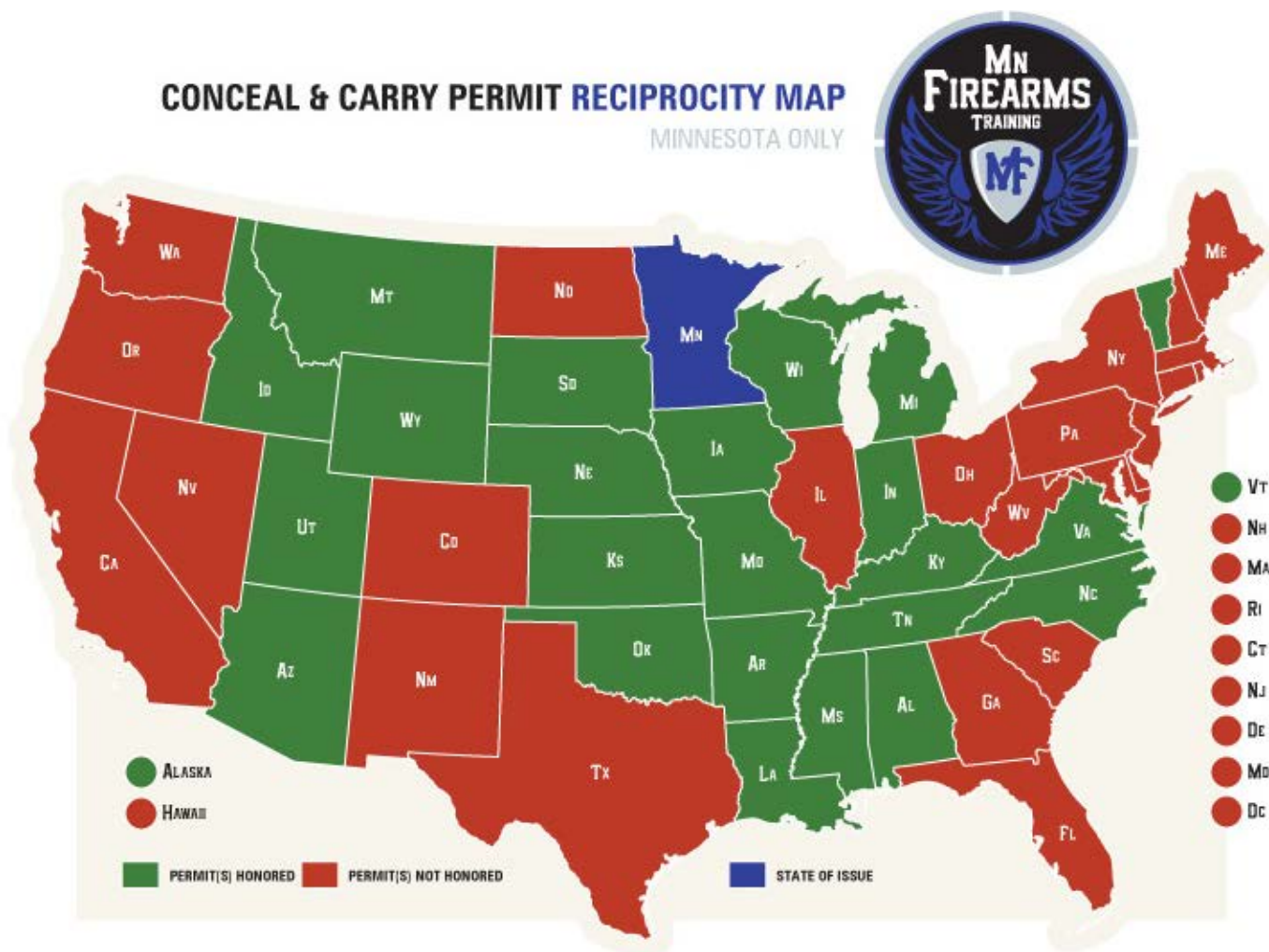
State of Issue

Bruce Andersohn

Anoka County

Issuing Sheriff

Issuing Sheriff's Office



The Permit



Minnesota is a Shall Issue State

- If you meet the requirements of the state, your application cannot be denied. Requirements consist of: classroom instruction and a safe live fire demonstration.
- If your application is denied you have 60 days to notify the county in writing to appeal the decision.

The Permit



Requirements for applying for your permit.

- Must be 21 years of age at application.
- Must not be on the gang strike force list.
- Must complete the appropriate application.
- Must be able to possess firearms on a state and federal level.

The Permit



Requirements for applying for your permit.

- Must complete an authorized training course and apply within 12 months of completion.
- Must be a resident of the county of which you are applying.

The Permit



Minnesota Permit to Carry

- Good for **Five** years from the date of issue.
- You may purchase handguns & assault weapons with your permit.
- You may transport loaded firearms with your permit.
- You may openly carry or conceal firearms in a safe, non-threatening manner.

The Permit



In order to apply for your permit, you will need the following:

- Application (available for download at mnfirearms.com)
- Certificate of completion from this course
- Payment by cash or check (no credit cards)
- Valid government issued photo ID

The Permit



Renewing your Permit

- You may attend a renewal course **12 months** prior to the expiration of your permit. Certificates are good for one year.
- You may renew your permit with the Sheriff in the county you live in between **30 to 90 days** prior to the expiration date on your permit.
- You have a **30 day grace period** to renew your permit after the expiration date. However, you may not carry after the expiration date on the permit.

The Permit



Address Change

- If you move, you must notify the issuing county Sheriff's Department of your new address within **30 days**.

Failure to do so will result in a petty misdemeanor.

- Replacement of a new card generally costs around \$20.

The Permit



Void Permits

- If you know or should know that you have become ineligible to possess a firearm, your permit becomes void.
- If a permit holder becomes ineligible to possess a firearm, the permit holder must surrender their permit to the county Sheriff.

The Permit



Void Permits

- If the Sheriff has knowledge that your permit has become void, they will provide written notice that the permit holder must surrender their permit. You have the right to appeal within 60 days.

Live Fire Exercise



Total Defense Range
6001 167th Ave NW
Ramsey, MN. 55303

Exam Questions True or False



1. Plan B is to fire 1 warning shot?
2. The third rule of basic firearms safety is know your target?
3. It is a gross misdemeanor to negligently store a firearm where you should have knowledge a child could access it?
4. With a CCW permit you may openly carry true or false?
5. Minnesota is a stand your ground state true or false?
6. Hollow point projectiles would be best for self defense?
7. You may use lethal force to prevent a felony in your home?
8. Minnesota is a "Castle Doctrine State"?
9. In Minnesota you may use lethal force to defend personal property?
10. Most peoples primary fight zone is at about 140 beets per minute?
11. The threat is the same as the use when it come to the conditions that must be present to do either?
12. There are 4 conditions that must be present to use lethal force?
13. You may not defend a stranger with lethal force?
14. It is prohibited to carry a firearm at a BCA of .03 or higher?

Exam Answers



1. False.
2. False
3. True
4. True
5. False
6. True
7. True
8. True
9. False
10. True
11. True
12. True
13. False
14. False