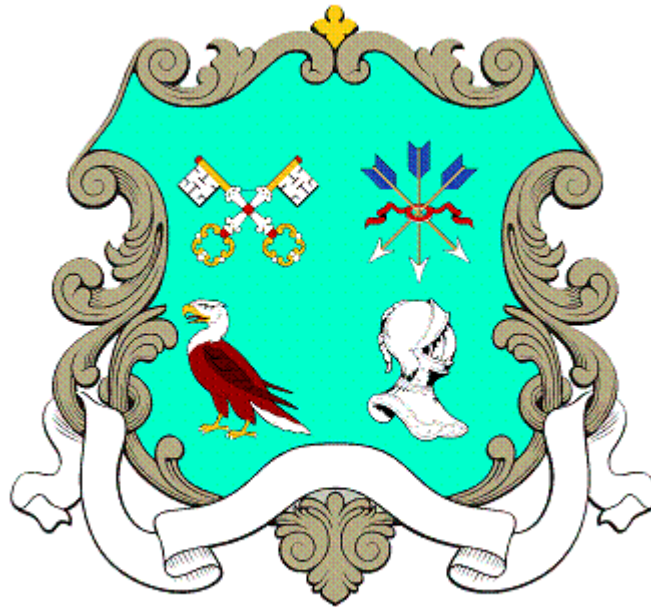


SCFH TRAINING ACADEMY

By skill and valor



HARKNESS

TEXAS CONCEALED HANDGUN TRAINING STUDENT MANUAL

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Introduction and Orientation

Sec. 411.171. **DEFINITIONS.** In this subchapter:

(1) "Action" is used to define if your pistol is single action, revolver, or semi-automatic action. This definition is confusing and indicates that the law makers really did not understand what an "Action" really was. The NRA refers to the Action as the moving parts of the pistol and separates them as Single or Double action. Single or Double action can be applied to both Revolvers and Semi-automatic pistols.

- Single action is when the hammer must first be pulled to the rear and locked into place. Then pulling the trigger simply releases the hammer to strike the firing pen.
- Double action is when the hammer is pulled back with the pulling of the trigger. As soon as the hammer is pulled back far enough, it releases and strikes the firing pen.
- Some semi-automatic firearms start off as double action, but after firing, the upper slide will automatically lock the hammer back for the next shot. This changes the firearm from double action to single action.

There are two types of handgun: Revolver and Semi-automatic. Texas Department of Public Safety refers to these as _____ for Revolver and SA for Semi-automatic.

- A revolver is a type of handgun that is designed with several chambers each holding a round of ammunition. As the trigger is pulled, a new chamber with a new round is moved into place for firing. The Chambers are located in the Cylinder.
- A semi-automatic type handgun is one that is designed with only one chamber. Once a round is fired, the firearm will automatically remove the spent casing and load a new round into the one chamber. This is referred to as; Unlocking, Extracting, Ejecting, Feeding, and Locking of a new round.

(2) "Chemically dependent person" means a person who frequently or repeatedly becomes intoxicated by excessive indulgence in alcohol or uses controlled substances or dangerous drugs so as to acquire a fixed habit and an involuntary tendency to become intoxicated or use those substances as often as the opportunity is presented. If you are unable to effectively cope with the day without using a control substance, then you are considered to be a "Chemically Dependent Person".

(3) "Concealed handgun" means a handgun that is not openly discernible to the ordinary observation of a reasonable person. This meaning is open to interpretation by the Law Enforcement community and Judges. [Magistrates are Judges]. This is important as a licensee must have the handgun both concealed as well as have the handgun easily accessible. If you are unable to get to the handgun when needed, there may be no reason for having it. If the handgun is not properly secured or is too easily accessible, the handgun could fall from its hiding place and become a liability. Each Licensee is responsible for finding the right type of carry device for

his/her handgun. Purses are not always a good idea as criminals usually focus on taking the purse first. Then the criminal has both the purse and the handgun.

(4) "Convicted" means that you have been found guilty or you have entered a plea of "*Nolo contendere*", which is Latin for "I do not wish to contend". In many cases this allows for the court to enter a "Deferred Adjudication of Guilt." Deferred Adjudication of Guilt is where you accept a limited punishment for the crime but it does not go on your record if you remain "out of trouble" for a period of time. You are not considered to be convicted if you have had your record

(A) _____; or

(B) _____ under the authority of a state or federal official.

However, a crime of violence [especially family violence] is considered a Conviction even if Deferred, and the time period has ended. It continues for life.

(5) "Handgun" is any type of firearm that is designed to be fired with only one hand.

(6) " _____ " means that you are impaired. Texas has specific standards for the legal definition of Intoxicated. However, impairment is in the "Eye of the Beholder" and falls within a great deal of interpretation by the Officer and the Judge. It is best that you do not drink while carrying your concealed firearm... just to be safe. _____.

CERTAIN EXEMPTIONS FROM CONVICTIONS. A person is not convicted if an order of deferred adjudication was entered against the person on a date not less than 10 years preceding the date of the person's application for a license under this subchapter.

However, if the order of deferred adjudication was entered against the person for an offense of family violence, any violent offense where there was a use of Illegal Deadly Force, or the use of a firearm to commit a violent offense, then you are considered Convicted even if it was dismissed after deferred adjudication. Also, if you have a record of an offense from another state that has elements that are similar to the elements of an offense that would prohibit you from having a firearm in Texas, then you are not allowed to have a Texas CHL.

ELIGIBILITY: To get a license to carry a concealed handgun in Texas you must meet to following requirements. **First, let me point out that everyone is eligible to take the training for the Concealed handgun License. Taking the class does not automatically make you eligible for the license... it only makes you eligible to apply for the license. Second, let me point out that your payment to the instructor as well as to the Texas DPS is non-refundable. Therefore, if you are ineligible, you have done nothing more than make a sizable donation to both. You must be:**

1. Be at least ____ years of age: Federal law requires you to be ____ years of age to purchase a handgun or ammunition for a handgun.
 - a. Texas has an exception for this age limit that allows for an individual as young as 18 years of age, that has served Honorably in the U.S. Military (or the Texas State Military), to apply for and receive a concealed handgun license.
 - b. Even though someone that is less than ____ can get a Texas concealed handgun license, Federal Law still prohibits this individual from purchasing a handgun or ammunition for that handgun.

Therefore, you would still have to get someone over the age of ____ to purchase the handgun and ammo for you. That person would have to be very trusting of you!!

2. You do not need to be a resident of the State of Texas to receive a Concealed handgun License. However, if you are a resident, you must meet the standard legal requirements of living here for at least six months. If you are not a resident, you will need to prove residency of the State that you are from. Some states do not honor a Concealed Handgun License if it is not from the state that you are a resident of.

You don't have to be a U.S. Citizen to have a Texas Concealed handgun License. There are some very big hoops to jump through for this type of license. Check with DPS before you apply for the license to see if you are eligible under this condition.

3. You are _____ if you have ever been convicted of a _____. Texas has an interesting interpretation of this when the conviction comes from another state.
 - a. If the crime from the other state is called a felony but is considered a misdemeanor here in Texas, Texas considers it a "Felony".
 - b. If the crime from the other state is called a misdemeanor but would be called a felony here in Texas, Texas considers it a "Felony".
 - c. If you are from another Country and have come to the State of Texas to escape criminal charges from a country that the U.S. does not extradite, then you are considered to be a "fugitive from justice". In this case, it does not matter if it is a felony, or misdemeanor [A or B], you are still prohibited from having a CHL in Texas.
4. You are ineligible if you have been determined to be "chemically dependent". This includes alcohol as well as drugs, legal or illegal. If you have a reason for the diagnosis due to illness or injury, you will need to be cleared by your physician before you can apply for a Concealed handgun License. However, if you have received two Class B or greater convictions related to the use of alcohol, within 10 years, you are permanently denied the ability to have a concealed handgun license in the State of Texas.
5. You must be able to use _____ with respect to the proper _____ of a handgun. This may be determined by a past failure on your part to properly secure a firearm, or if a physician believes that you might not be mentally capable of understanding the need for such safe storage of a firearm.
6. If you have been convicted of a Class A or B misdemeanor here in Texas, you are prohibited from applying for a Concealed handgun License for five years after the date of conviction. Remember that a misdemeanor from another state might cause you to be permanently prohibited. Also, a conviction based on Family Violence will permanently prevent you from applying for this license.
7. You must not be behind on _____ payments: This is interpreted by DPS as someone that has fallen behind and has been taken back to court for a judgment concerning the failure. If you are

behind on your child support, but there is no legal determination of delinquency, then you may still apply for the license. However, remember that, if your spouse decides to take you to court and have you punished for not paying your support, they will simply revoke the license that you have just paid for...and “No”, you will not get a refund for any of the license or the training. Best not to fall behind in this category.

8. You must not be behind in your _____: This also has the same interpretation as above. If you are behind on your taxes, but you have made arrangements to “Catch up”, then you can still apply for a Concealed handgun License. If you have been taken to court and ordered to pay your taxes, then you are **not** allowed a license... and, yes, if they take you to court afterwards, you lose the license.
9. It use to be that you could not have a license if you fell behind on your student loan, but the State of Texas no longer finds this to be a good reason to say “No”. Therefore, you may still be eligible for a Concealed handgun License.
10. You must **not** be under the control of a “Protective Order”. This does not include those protective orders that restrain you from property interest. It only covers _____ that are designed to prevent acts of violence.
11. If you have been charge with a _____, but had it “Adjudicated” under a Deferred Adjudication ruling, then you are eligible for a concealed handgun license 10 years from the date of the deferral. This is for those of you that had a **Non-Violent** felony charge and the court agreed to dismiss it if you completed probation.
12. You could be denied a concealed handgun license if you lie or fail to disclose any facts in your application that would prohibit you from having a License. This includes sending DPS a check that does not clear due to insufficient funds. Don’t make the mistake of sending a bad check to DPS.
13. If you have ever had a diagnosis of mental illness, insanity (Temporary or otherwise), schizophrenia, delusional disorders, or other diagnosis that would indicate an inability to make sound judgments, you will not be able to get a concealed handgun license. There are some exceptions to this rule, but they are very limited. It will cost you a lot of medical treatment (psychiatric review) to clear this up once it is established.
14. If you are taking this class simply to get a really neat looking license, you might be in it for the wrong reason.

Your Application to the State of Texas.

Application: You may apply for the Texas Concealed handgun License online at _____.

1. There are three (2) affidavits that must be completed. These affidavits are located on the TxDPS website _____ and you may complete these forms online while completing the application online or download them and have them notarized by the instructor (or you local bank). Most individuals will simply complete these online along with the application. The Notary for the online affidavits is done with your credit card.

2. The actual application is only 3 pages. **If you choose to complete the application online, then you will not have to download the application at all. However, if you choose to download the application from the DPS website and use it for preparing for the online process, this could save you a lot of time and allow you to complete the application in only one setting. The new application can be found online at _____] under “Downloadable Forms”. They are CHL-78A (main application), CHL-78B (Declaration of residence for the last 5 years), and CHL-78C (any Criminal History). Be sure to report all arrest or detentions. Failure to do so may delay or prevent the issuing of your license. After completing the online application, keep the forms that you printed up for future reference.
3. You will need to have two color photographs. These will need to be “Passport Quality” and placed in a separate envelope that will be placed in the packet for sending to DPS. Many local store offer Passport Photos for about \$10. You are no longer required to sign your name or have the fingerprinter sign their name on the back of the passport photo. However, please print your name somewhere on the back of the photo paper so that they do not get the photos mixed up with other photos.
4. As of March 1, 2011, all fingerprints must be taken by a digital process and transmitted directly to DPS. **L-1 Services is the organization that provides this service and can be located by using the information on their website: <http://www.ibtfingerprint.com/locations/?st=tx>
5. Students have asked me to assist them with filling in the blanks on the application by asking me about their eye color, hair color, and other information. My instruction to them is this: **use the same information that is on your driver’s license.** Use the same signature that you used on your drivers license. If the information on your driver’s License is different that what you put on your CHL application, DPS will delay and ask you for more information.
6. For those of you that have a Class “A” CDL drivers license, you may have a post office on your drivers license, but you must supply a physical 911 address for both the DL and the CHL. If you cannot remember what 911 address you gave for the CDL license, you might be in some trouble. DPS is very sensitive to “Misinformation” or “falsified Information”.
7. After you have completed the application process online, you will receive a letter in the mail in about 3 to 5 days. This letter will instruct you supply additional information. It could include;
 - a. Send in the passport photos. Send your photos to DPS in an envelope that clearly identifies that they belong to you. Put your name somewhere on the back of the photos so that they can be identified as yours. Do not write on the photo itself.
 - b. If you have not had your fingerprints taken, you will be instructed to complete this process as well. You will no longer be given a copy of your fingerprints. DPS will receive them automatically by direct intranet.
 - c. You will be instructed to download and complete the CHL-6 form from the DPS website. Make sure you complete this form legibly. You must place your signature in the large rectangular box at the bottom of the page. This is the signature that will be placed on your license.

8. Range Qualification and the Classroom training can be completed at the same time or at different times. SCFH Academy offers the Range Qualification at the end of the NRA Basic Pistol Orientation Program. If you do not take the NRA BPO program, you will be expected to take and complete the Range Qualification with little or no assistance. For practice, you should be able to hit a 9 inch Paper Plate at 9ft, 21ft, and 45ft with 20 rounds, 20 rounds, and 10 rounds (respectively)
9. Classroom Training is _____ for all _____ and _____ licenses. The classroom training is 10 hours (4 for renewals) in length and may be attended by a DPS Officer for completeness. You will be required to complete a 50 question exam at the end of the training. All the answers are listed in this textbook in some way, form, or fashion.
10. When you are ready to send your packet to DPS, put the Photos, CHL-6, and the CHL-100 into a large envelope (do not fold anything) and Send to the address on the letter that you received at the end of the online application process (or in the mail).
11. The cost of the training is separate from the cost of the license itself. The average cost of the training can range from \$85 to \$250, depending on the instructor and the type of program presented.
12. The cost of the license itself depends on if you are a veteran, senior citizens, or other. The most it will cost for the license is \$140. The least you will have to pay is \$0 if you are a full-time, active duty, military person (U.S. or State). Note that, when you send in your check, it is non-refundable. This means that anyone can take the training and anyone can submit their application... but if you are ineligible for a license, you just made a nice donation to DPS. One of the affidavits that you will sign indicates that you say that you are eligible. If you are not, then you have made a false statement and are now ineligible on two separate counts.
13. If you have ever been arrested for anything [It does not matter for what], you must get a copy of that arrest and the final disposition and then send copies of it with a letter of explanation to DPS for review.
14. If you have ever had any treatment for psychiatric, drugs/alcohol or any other commitment by the court, you will also need to send information with a letter to DPS. Failure to do so may mean that you have just made a donation to DPS.
15. DPS will use the monies that you send to them to request a records check from the Sheriff's Department of every county that you have resided in within the last 5 years. How many counties that you have lived in, and the amount of time that the Sheriff in that county takes to return the paperwork to TxDPS, will affect how long it takes for your license to be approved. *Therefore, it will vary as to how much time it will take for your license to be approved and mailed to you.*
16. DPS will also use some of the monies for the application to request an investigation from the FBI on your background.
17. If your application is denied, DPS will notify you and give you an appropriate amount of time to challenge and reply to that denial. Check the DPS website for more information.

18. The information that you send to DPS is confidential and _____ out to the public. A _____ Agency (FBI, Sheriff, City Police) may ask for this information. However, DPS is required to notify you that they have requested this information.
19. _____ with a Government record intentionally or knowingly making a false entry or false alteration is a criminal offense punishable as a Class “____” Misdemeanor. Class “____” Misdemeanors carry a 1 year/\$5000 fine. Be careful what you put on your application.
20. Renewal of your license must be done _____ of the license. However, TxDPS allows for a “_____” of one year _____ the expiration of your license. During this time, you will only be required to take the _____ training to renew your license. After that one year, you will be required to take the entire training program. The _____ on _____ and the actual range time for handgun proficiency should be completed within _____ prior to renewing your license. You do not have the privileges of a license during the expiration period.
21. If you modify your License, you must _____ to the TxDPS. Failure to do so is grounds for suspension of your license. It could be suspended for _____ if you fail to return it within ____ days. The third time you make this mistake, your license will be _____.

Some states require you to carry only certain types of handguns. Some states will not allow you to carry a firearm any bigger than what you fired during your training. Some State issue a Concealed Weapons License. The State of Texas has the following rules concerning the type of firearms you are allowed to carry concealed.

Texas Issues a License to carry only a *HANDGUN* concealed.

Therefore, you are limited to a firearm that is designed to be fired with only one hand. That does not mean that it can only be fired with one hand, only that it was designed to be fired with the use of only one hand.

Handguns are separated into two categories.

_____ which is a semi-automatic.

_____ which is Not semi-automatic [more notably called a *revolver*.]

If you use a revolver (____) during your range qualification, then you are _____ firearm (____). If you use a semi-automatic (____) firearm during your range qualification, you will be allowed to carry either type of firearm. Why? Don’t know; that is the way they do it.

Texas does not limit the number of concealed handguns that you carry on your person at any one time... but if it is a _____ license, you can only carry revolvers.

Do you really need a license to carry a concealed Handgun? Texas State Law changed _____ allowing a citizen to carry a **concealed** handgun on their person without the need for a license under the following conditions:

1. On your _____ or on _____.
2. In the _____ of _____ (any _____ under your control).
3. Note: that the law clearly states that the handgun must be “_____” in order for it to be legal.
4. ***This does not allow someone to carry a firearm under any condition if they are prohibited from carrying a firearm or are known to be a member of a criminal gang.***
5. It does not allow you to carry your firearm openly for any of the reasons listed above. The law only allows for concealed handguns. Therefore, just because you are at a meeting where everyone likes guns, you cannot carry your firearm openly in Texas unless you are a commissioned peace officer.

Your information is safe with Texas:

The Law Enforcement agency (also known as _____) in your area is not normally notified that you are a license concealed carry person. However, they have the right to request that information. They will only get it if they ask for it. Only Law Enforcement Agencies (_____) are allowed to ask for this information. Non Law Enforcement agencies are prohibited from getting this information. If a law enforcement agency requests this information, DPS will notify you that the request was made.

If you change your name or address, you are required to notify TxDPS within _____. This is the standard for your driver’s license or ID card as well. Note that if you change one but not the other, DPS can use this as a reason for investigating if you are trying to hide something. Changing this information is easy and can be completed online for a minimal cost. The only problem that might occur is if you have a Commercial Drivers License which requires that your license be modified in person at DPS. Failing to provide the appropriate change of name or address is grounds for suspension and later, revocation of your license. Your License could be suspended for _____ if you fail to return the old license within _____. If you make this mistake more than two times, it will be _____!

Your first license is issued for 4 years after your next birthday. Each subsequent license is issued for 5 years

THE Written Test: Whether you are taking the original training or renewing your license, you will be required to take a written examination that was prepared by the Texas Department of Public Safety. You are required to have at least ___% on the exam. There are 50 questions on the exam. All 50 questions are addressed within this manual. There are some questions on the examination that are confusing. Select the best possible answer for that question.

PLACES YOU CANNOT CARRY A CONCEALED HANDGUN:

1. Just about everything you need to know about life should have been learned in kindergarten. The general rule is that you respect the rights of the business/land/residence owner to say “NO”, just as you would have them respect your right to have a license to carry a concealed handgun. As Americans, they have the right to be ignorant and you have no right to force them to be mature. Therefore, you should not press the issue. If you can, engage in productive discussion while adhering to their request. Be patient and be prepared. Don’t take your gun with you.
2. _____ may legally prohibit you from bringing your _____ by simply telling you “NO”. They can also put this information into your _____. This prohibition is for

employees only. Employers will need to put up clearly marked signs to prohibit non-employees from carrying their licensed firearms on to the premises.

3. Texas Requires Special types of signs to be displayed on a business that _____ firearms or concealed firearms. Sometimes businesses get confused as to how these signs are displayed or presented. If there is any doubt, you should respect and give them the benefit of the doubt. The signage you should look for are:
 - a. A sign that has a big, red, ____% symbol that indicates that ____% or more of the income of that business is derived from the *selling of alcohol that is consumed on the premises*. Liquor stores make almost 99% of their income from the sell of alcohol, but none of it is consumed on the premises. The ____% sign is for Bars, not liquor stores.
 - b. A sign that clearly states that there is a Court in session. Or a sign that states there is a government meeting being conducted and, that firearms are prohibited during the meeting.
 - c. A sign that meets the requirements set forth in Texas Penal Code 30.06. This part of the Penal Code says that a sign must be written so that it is;
 - i. Clear to you that entering with a concealed handgun is prohibited by the owner or person in charge.
 - ii. The sign must be placed in plain view so that it can be easily read by everyone **before** they enter.
 - iii. Even though the sign clearly prohibits only those individuals that have been cleared by DPS, FBI, and other Law Enforcement agencies as being a “Law-Abiding Citizen” [while clearly ignoring the fact that gangsters, bank robbers, and other violent criminals do not have a License to carry a firearm of any type] it is still their right to make this ignorant and silly demand... and you should respect their right to be ignorant and silly.

Federal Property:

Texas cannot control Federal Property. Therefore, Texas cannot approve you to carry a concealed handgun into, or onto, federal buildings, or lands. As it stands in 2010, the Department of Interior will allow an individual to carry a concealed handgun into “National Forest” as long as you are currently licensed in the state where the forest land is located, but you may not carry into a “National Park”. The difference is subtle but still important. Many of the “National Parks” are listed as “Corps of Engineers” and provide lodging and recreational facilities while National Forest is open areas that are mostly undeveloped. You may not carry your firearm into any of the buildings that are used by the Department of Interior (i.e. Ranger Stations). You may not carry a firearm onto federal military installations without the consent of the commander. Ft. Hood, Ft. Sam Houston, Ft. Bliss (to name a few) are off-limits to the Concealed Handgun Licensee.

State Property:

As of 2010, Texas will allow you to carry your licensed concealed handgun onto a State Park or State Government facility as long as there is not a specific sign prohibiting it. For instance, you are not prohibited

from carrying your licensed concealed handgun onto Texas Military bases that are limited to State Military Forces and owned/operated by the State of Texas. However, because many of the buildings on these facilities are shared with State Military Forces that could be federalized, and some full time Federal Forces, you may not carry your licensed handgun into most of the buildings. Better safe than sorry, lock up your license handgun in your personal vehicle so that it cannot be easily removed without your permission. Camp Mabry and Camp Swift are two such instillations. However, if you are State Military and instructed not to carry your firearm on to these instillations, it would be the same as any other employer telling you “No”.

Generally, if they have metal detectors in the hallway, you are prohibited from entering with a concealed handgun.... Or any other weapon. * Update 2010*** this might not apply. The Texas Capital now allows for CHL individuals to walk around the metal detectors to enter the Capital.**

The following sign is confusing. What does it really say?

Goofy Signs that you need to know about:

Possession of a handgun under authority of Texas Concealed Handgun Permit Law, Texas Civil Statutes, Article 4413(29ee), and Texas Penal Code Article 46.02 (a), Unlawful carrying weapons is prohibited in this building.

First: Texas Civil Statutes, Article 4413 (29ee) does not exist. This part was moved to the Texas Government Code 411 Subchapter H. What exactly happened to Article 4413 (29ee) is a mystery.

Second: Texas Penal Code 46.02 (a) says that you may not carry a firearm if you are doing so “Unlawfully”.

In short, this sign says that you may not carry a handgun into this building if you are doing it in an unlawful or illegal manner. Still, it may be considered a valid attempt to notify you that they don’t like handguns.

Concealed: Concealed mean “Hidden from ordinary View”. Again, just because you are in a place where everyone else has a firearm _____. Your license is for _____ only.

One major argument that is given by many antigun groups for excluding a licensed concealed handgun is that it will cause alarm when viewed by other. Although the term “_____” would seem to refute this argument, it remains an active part of their argument. Cognitive Reasoning is not something that is a major facture in these individuals thought process. Never underestimate the power of stupid people in large groups.

Denial, Revocation, Suspension:

DPS has the right to deny, revoke, or suspend your license for a number of good reasons. Rest assured that you are protected by the law. DPS must present you with appropriate reasons for denial, revocation, or suspension of your license. Some of the reasons include (but not limited to):

1. If you lied on your application or misrepresented anything about yourself in order to get a license that you should not have.
2. If you fail to follow the basic safety rules that apply to everyone that uses a firearm.

3. If you fail to notify DPS of a _____. (note: it can be suspended if you fail to notify them of the change. On the third occasion, it will be _____.)
4. If you violate [or fail to follow] any of the laws that regulate how you can carry or use your firearm. This would follow that you need to be very familiar with all the laws that regulate your license to carry a concealed firearm.
5. If you demonstrate any type of behavior or action that would indicate that you are unsafe or a threat to the safety of others. See Texas Penal Code 42.01 concerning disorderly conduct.
6. If you are a liability to your community through irresponsible behavior as determined by the courts. See Texas Penal Code 42.01 concerning disorderly conduct.
7. If you are found to be _____ in any of the behavior that is listed in 1 through 6.

What to expect when you are addressed by a Law Enforcement Officer and you are carrying a Licensed Concealed Handgun:

1. The license indicates that you have completed basically the same background check that the Law Enforcement Officer has completed before becoming a peace officer. However, the thing to keep in mind here is that there is a very slim possibility of you having to deal with a law enforcement officer until a crime has been committed. Under Texas State law, you are prohibited from having a firearm on your person while committing a crime greater than a Class “C” Misdemeanor.
2. Traffic Stops – It is rare that you will be stopped while driving if you have not violated some type of regulation. If you have been stopped, it is in your best interest to remain respectful of the officer. I have been stopped many times by an officer that only wished to give me a warning that my automobile may be unsafe (i.e. Headlight, taillight, brake light, etc. inoperable). In this case, it is for my own good and safety that I have been stopped. The following is a good way to react to when you are stopped by Law Enforcement Officer:

Daytime Traffic Stops:

- a. Move off the main roadway and park in a safe area. (Do not slam on your brakes)
- b. Turn off your engine.
- c. Roll down your window completely before the officer approaches.
- d. Remove both your _____ and _____ license.
- e. Place _____ on top of the steering wheel. _____ in hand.
- f. There might be some variations to what is listed above due to weather or safety. Just make sure that it is appropriate for the conditions.
- g. Give the Officer _____.

Traffic Stops during the Night:

- a. Slow down and Pull to a safe, well lit, area.
 - b. Turn off your engine and remove your wallet. This is important if your wallet is close to where you keep your handgun. Do this early; as soon as you come to a complete stop.
 - c. Turn off your headlights but keep your warning lights on.
 - d. Turn on your overhead cab lights so that the officer can see you from his/her location.
 - e. _____ completely.
 - f. Place your _____ and then place your _____.
 - g. Again, these tips may vary based on weather and safety conditions. Just make sure that it is appropriate for the conditions.
3. Commissioned Peace Officers may _____ you temporarily for a number of reasons. Under the law (GC 411.207), an _____ disarm a license holder at any time the officer reasonably believes it is necessary. The officer may also keep the firearm if he/she believes it is in the best interest of the community or if they believe that you have violated the law [or are unsafe]. If the officer decides to keep the firearm, the officer must complete an affidavit (CHL-88) concerning this and should perform an _____ as necessary. Otherwise, the officer is required, by law, to _____ to you. If the officer does not see you as a threat, they will usually instruct you to keep the firearm in its current place. If you are told by a Law Enforcement Officer to “**Leave it where it is**”, do not move it or touch it. To do so gives the officer the right to take it away from you and keep it.
4. When you are addressed by an Officer, you are required, by law, to answer correctly **only if you are asked by a Commissioned Peace Officer [or magistrate]**. _____
-
- _____ . *If you are asked by a law enforcement officer or a magistrate for your identification, you will need to present* _____
-
5. You should ***not*** answer questions about your concealed handgun [or indicate that you are armed] if asked by the general public or non-law enforcement personnel (including Security Personnel). You may not lie to a commissioned peace officer, but you can lie to the rest. Why?
- a. Oftentimes anti-gun advocates will try to question you about your possession of a handgun in order present false information, which appears true, to an officer in order to cause you to loose your license and the possession of your handgun. The reason for this is not completely understood but is not uncommon. I once overheard students from a local University in San Marcos, Texas, taking about how to get information about the firearm that a CHL holder is carrying so that they could report that individual for “unlawful display of a firearm”. One student mentioned that it was something they had learned from a professor at the University.
 - b. Criminals may try to get information from you in order to determine the best way to disarm, rob, or burglarize your home at a later time. Use discretion when discussing your possession of, or ownership of, firearms. In many cases, it is someone that you know or even trust that will use this information (knowingly or unknowingly) to help someone plan their crime. Even relatives that are strong antigun advocates, bullies, and control freaks, have been known to use this

information for such purposes. X-spouses and X-in-laws are also a possible source of complications.

- c. Security guards, even if commissioned security officers [armed], do not have the right to ask you, force you to answer, or disarm you of your licensed concealed handgun unless they have personally witnessed you committing a felony or “breach of peace”. In this case, you are in big trouble. It is illegal for you to have a firearm on you if you are committing either type of crime. In this case, anyone may legally disarm you.

1. **Trespass** is defined as being where you are _____ to be.
2. **Criminal Trespass** is defined as being where you are not legally allowed to be _____
_____ that you are not allowed to be there. Texas Penal Codes 46.03 and 46.035
 - a. Being “clearly informed” means that you had some type of notice, written or oral, that you were legally prohibited from entering a place.
 - b. The following are examples of proper notice:
 - i. A well placed sign indicating that the owner, or person in charge, does not want you entering onto or into the location.
 - ii. A fence, gate, or door that is obviously designed to keep intruders out... or livestock in.
 - iii. Oral or written notice from someone that is in charge. The law says that all they need is the appearance of authority to act for the owner.
 - iv. Even a line of purple paint marks on trees every 100 feet on forest land or 1000 feet on “other than forest land” qualifies as proper notice.
 - v. Where crops are grown.
 - vi. Shelters, and emergency shelters.
 - c. Check with Texas Penal Code 46.03 for more listing and the punishment that may follow from violations. Normally, the penalties will be Misdemeanors, but can go as high as felony if there is any type of violent activity or it can be shown that you intended to cause damage or harm.
3. **Trespass by someone that is licensed** to carry a handgun and is in possession of a handgun. Texas Penal Code 30.06. This law covers only those areas where it is perfectly legal for you to be as long as you are **not** carrying a “Licensed” Concealed Handgun.

PROHIBITED PLACES: Texas has a long list of places that prohibit the carrying of a concealed handgun, whether that handgun is licensed or not. Texas Penal Codes 46.03 and 46.035

Here is a list of Locations that you may not carry a firearm regardless of License, concealment, etc.

Places that you should not carry a firearm into (licensed or not):

1. Normally, TxDPS wants you to know the following areas that are key locations where a firearm is Strictly Prohibited.
 - a. _____

- b. _____ where courts, or offices used by courts, are located.
 - c. In or near a prison or jail. This includes 1000 ft from the building on a day when an execution is to take place.
 - d. Secure areas of an Airport.
 - e. At a _____. All types.
 - f. _____: Football, Basketball, *Soccer, etc
 - g. _____ (private or public). Any grounds that are being used by the school for a “School Event”, or on transportation that is being used by the school for a school event. (without written permission)
2. Texas Penal Code 46.035 is focused only on the individual that is licensed to carry a concealed handgun.
- a. The interesting part of this Texas State Law is that it clearly states all the places you are expressly prohibited from carrying your **licensed concealed handgun**, only to reverse some of it in later paragraphs as “Maybe not”.
 - b. Questionable places prohibited;
 - i. School (public or private). This is prohibited only if you do not have written permission from the institution. It can be a letter of authority or just written into the rules and regulations of the school. 46.03 vs 46.035
 - ii. Hospital. This is prohibited only if there is a sign clearly placed at the entrance under PC 30.06 that prohibits the carrying of a license concealed handgun. Note that Chapter 241 of the health and safety code prohibits unlicensed firearms.
 - iii. Church, synagogues, or religious place of worship. These places must give a licensed concealed carry person notice under PC 30.06.
 - iv. Government meetings. This, too, is negated if the license concealed carry person is not give proper notice under PC 30.06.
 - v. Amusement Parks. This is confusing as some amusement parks do not qualify as “Amusement Parks” as this chapter addresses them. Read Texas Penal Code 46.035, section (f), paragraph 1 to get a better understanding of what an amusement park really is as applies to the licensed concealed handgun.
 - 1. "Amusement park" means a permanent indoor or outdoor facility or park where amusement rides are available for use by the public that is located in a county with a population of more than one million, encompasses at least 75 acres in surface area, is enclosed with access only through controlled entries, is open for operation more than 120 days in each calendar year, and has security guards on the premises at all times. The term does not include any public or private _____, _____, _____ or _____, _____ lot, _____ garage, or other _____ area.

If you see the sign or realize that you are about to enter into a place that prohibits the carrying of a Concealed Handgun, simply _____ and take it back to your _____ and secure it for the time that you are there. It is ok to secure it in your vehicle in the _____ lot. Note PC 46.035 (a)(2)

1. Weapons Free School Zone:

- a. There is no Texas State Law concerning a Weapon-Free School Zone. There is only a reference (PC 46.11) to an increase in the penalty for a crime that occurs in a place that is listed under the Weapons Free School Zone Act (overturned by the Supreme Court and later updated to the Federal Gun Free School Zone Act).
- b. The Federal Gun Free School Zone Act prohibits “any individual knowingly to possess a firearm at a place that the individual knows, or has reasonable cause to believe, is a school zone or within 300 feet of a school zone”, but does not include possession of a firearm on private property that is not part of school grounds or possession of a loaded firearm by an individual who is *licensed to do so by the State*. (i.e. a concealed handgun, weapon, or firearm permit.)
- c. Basically, the Federal Gun Free School Zone Act only applies to “increase” the penalty that one would incur if committing a crime on or near a School Zone. Your license prohibits you from committing a crime while carrying your firearm. Therefore, the FGFSZ serves only to be a wordy law designed to make someone think that their politician was working while in Washington.
- d. However, if you are not permitted to carry into the school building by rule or letter of authority, then you must leave that handgun in your automobile.
- e. If you come to any place that you are not allowed to carry your firearm, simply turn around and _____ vehicle and secure your firearm there. It would be in you best interest to always carry some type of lockbox or safe in you vehicle for this type of situation.

2. Children and firearms:

- a. Making a firearm accessible to a child.
 - i. Child is defined as a person under the age of ____ years.
 - ii. Readily dischargeable means that the firearm is _____.
 - iii. Secure means to take steps that a reasonable person would take to prevent the access to a readily dischargeable firearm.
- b. When a child gains access to your _____ firearm because you are negligent and failed to secure it properly, it is punishable under the Texas Penal Code as a Class C Misdemeanor. If this child then _____ or _____ themselves, or someone else, you can be charged with a _____.
- c. This does not apply if the child is given access to a firearm and was being supervised by an adult or if the child is given access to a firearm in the lawful defense of people or property.
- d. Simply _____. Anyone with children can tell you that a child will find things. Children are intrinsically _____ creatures. They will find your _____ firearms. The _____ things that can help you protect children from your firearms are: 1. _____ 2. Teaching your children safe habits concerning firearms (see NRA).

3. **Security Officers and the Texas Concealed handgun License:** This is very confusing because the simple mention of it makes it appear as though there is some connection between the two. Then the law specifically says that there is no connection. The bottom line here is that each license is viewed separately. One license does not excuse, limit, or modify the other. If you violate the law under one license, then you automatically violate the law under the other license... making you guilty of violating the law under both licenses. *Examples:*

- a. You are a non-commissioned security officer and you have a Texas concealed handgun license. You work in a secluded area and you want to carry your concealed firearm for self defense. The concealed handgun laws say that you can carry if you are not prohibited by your _____, the owner of the area that you are securing, and as long as you do not use that firearm in the course and scope of your employment. You cannot use it to stop a criminal act other than self defense or defend the life of another. You can use it only under the limits of the Texas concealed handgun laws. If you do, then you are considered to have left your post and no longer working as a Security Officer.
- b. You are a commissioned security officer and you already carry a gun openly. You also have a concealed handgun license and want to carry your concealed handgun. You may carry a concealed handgun if your _____ allows you to, the owner of the area you secure allows you to, and you do not use that firearm in the course and scope of your duty. You really don't need it and it will only add weight to your uniform. However, if you remove your uniform identification while traveling to and from your place of employment, and then conceal your firearm, this is legal as long as you are not identified as a security officer.
- c. You are a security officer (either commissioned or not). You have a concealed handgun license and want to carry your concealed handgun. There is a sign that clearly prohibits the carrying of a License Concealed Handgun on that property. If you bring your concealed handgun, then you are violating the law under the concealed handgun laws. You are also prohibited from violating any law while working as a security officer. Therefore, you are in violation of both laws.
- d. Please note that under the Occupational Code 1702; it is _____ for anyone to identify themselves as a Security Officer, Body Guard, or "Security" for any purpose, at any time, without first being registered with the Texas Private Security Bureau. The Concealed Handgun License ***does not*** let you skip this. _____

4. THE REASON WHY WE CARRY A TOOL OF DEADLY FORCE;

Deadly force is defined as; any thing that is intended to cause, or known by the actor to cause, or in the manner of its use [**or intended use**] is capable of causing, death _____. Note that Deadly force does not have to cause death, or serious bodily injury... all it has to be is something that is intended or known to cause death or _____. *The Student must understand that the use of Deadly Force is focused on _____ a violent crime. The student must also be aware of the _____ of using deadly force.*

- a. Defense;
 - i. Defense of self: You can use deadly force to prevent someone from using force against you in an illegal manner. However, just because someone is using force against you does

not mean it is illegal or that deadly force is what is necessary to overcome or stop that force. The right to self-defense is “over-defined” in Penal Code chapter 9. Be careful to make sure you understand it.

- b. Deadly Force can be used if;
 - i. Necessity: You believe that the force being used against you will cause imminent harm. You must be able to communicate to the Judge that you knew that deadly force was immediately necessary to prevent imminent harm. Deadly force must be used as a _____ and only when you believe there is no other possible action that could have been taken.
 - ii. Justifiable: Deadly force is justifiable only if you “reasonably” believe that deadly force is specifically required by statute [or if it occurs during an act of war]. One possible case for this is if the use of deadly force is authorized to assist a public servant in the performance of his official duty. According to Texas State Law, a civilian [especially someone with a concealed handgun license] can be summonsed by a law enforcement officer to assist in restoring the peace, apprehending a criminal, or restraining someone that is apprehended. During this time, that civilian will have all the duties and responsibilities as the officer that has assigned them the task. This is not a likely situation, but it is possible.
 - iii. *If you do not intend to use it, don’t show it. If the attacker is on drugs or is mentally ill, they will ignore the threat and continue the attack. If you fail to use the deadly force at that time, you will most likely be killed with your own weapon.

5. You can use force, or deadly force, to:

- a. _____ a person from using force to unlawfully enter (or attempt to enter) your home, vehicle, or business (employment).
- b. _____ someone from using force to unlawfully remove you from your home, vehicle, or business (employment).
- c. To regain access to your home, vehicle, or business (employment) that you were unlawfully removed from.
- d. _____ a violent attack of a wild or domestic animal.
- e. _____ someone that is committing or attempting to commit;
 - i. _____ (the use of a weapon)
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
 - iv. Aggravated _____ (the use of a weapon)
 - v. _____
 - vi. Aggravated _____. (the use of a weapon)

6. When should you be ready to use Deadly Force?

- a. You may use deadly force to protect others from all of the above mentioned acts of violence. It is implied that, if you are justified in using deadly force to protect yourself, then you can use that same amount of force to protect someone else. Whether or not you want to get involved is your decision. It is sad to say that you may justify not getting involved helping someone that you do not know simply because you are more afraid of what your government will do to you for getting involved then you are of what will happen to someone you don’t know.

- b. Protection of property; whether it is yours or someone else's. There is great deal of controversy about the use of deadly force to recover, or protect from loss, "worldly possessions". The argument is based on the blood, sweat, and tears that you have gone through to earn those possessions. Many would argue that the use of deadly force is unjustified because a life is more important than possessions. However, many possessions define us as who we are and are considered priceless even though they may appear to be of little monetary value. To lose a piece of property that can never be replaced can cause severe emotional damage. The violation of a person's personal space can be devastating.
 - c. Deadly force is consider appropriate to _____ someone from committing arson, burglary, robbery, aggravated robbery, theft at nighttime, or violent acts of criminal mischief during the nighttime. Texas State Law also allows for the use of deadly force to prevent a criminal from escaping after committing one of those crimes listed above (*except arson*). However, the use of deadly force to prevent someone from escaping is only to prevent them from getting away with property that cannot be recovered in any other way, or if it would be too dangerous to try to recover it any other way.
 - d. The important thing to remember here is that you can use deadly force only as a last resort. And;
 - Only if it is to _____ or prevent a violent crime that cannot be stopped in any other way.
 - To protect others from violence that cannot be _____ in any other way.
 - To _____ the loss of property that cannot be recovered safely or in any other way.
 - b. You can use the **Threat** of Deadly Force only if the actual use of Deadly Force is justifiable. You cannot use the threat if you cannot use the force. The production of a weapon, as long as you limit it to creating an apprehension that you will use deadly force if necessary, is not considered the "use of deadly force" under Texas State Law (only if the use of deadly force is justified).
 - c. Texas Civil Practice and Remedies Code Chapter 83.001. A defendant who uses force or deadly force that is justified under chapter 9, Penal Code, is immune from civil liability for personal injury or death that results from the defendant's use of force or deadly force, as applicable.
1. Texas Penal Code Chapter 9.31 (e). A person who has the right to be present at the location where the force is used, who has not provoked the person against whom the force is used, and who is not engaged in criminal activity at the time the force is used is not required to _____ before using force as described.
 - a. If you have the legal right to be where you are, then you are not required to _____ before using this force as necessary to protect yourself or someone else. Under the old Texas laws, you were required to make the effort to _____ before you used any type of force.
 - b. If you follow all the rules, if you are not trespassing or committing a crime, and you find it necessary to use deadly force to protect yourself or someone else from a violent crime, then you do not have to try to _____ first and you are "Immune" from any civil liability for injury or death due to the use of deadly force to stop the violence. _____ *or*

..... You can still be sued in _____, but you are immune from liability.

- c. When using deadly force, you must be aware of your surroundings. The injury or death of _____ third party is no excuse. You must be aware of what is in front of, behind, and around your target. Also be aware of the possibility of multiple attackers and the many different types of weapons that they may use. It is important for you not to become too focused on the one attacker. Do not allow yourself to get “tunnel vision”.

2. **When you may not use Deadly Force**

- a. In response to _____
- b. To _____ or search if you know that the person is a peace officer or someone that was directed to do so by a peace officer.
- c. If you consented to the force that is being used on you.
- d. If you _____ that person to use force on you.
- e. If you tried to start a debate with someone while you were carrying a weapon illegally.
- f. You cannot use deadly force to protect yourself while you are committing a crime of Class “B” or greater. *If you are committing a crime, you are not allowed to have a weapon or use it for any reason. In short, your license is null and void the second you begin participating in a crime such as this.*
- g. You cannot use deadly force after the crime has been committed. After the crime has been done, the Constitution requires that the individual be brought before a magistrate for determination of guilt. Everyone is innocent until proven guilty. Therefore, once the crime has been committed, it would be illegal for you to be the _____ for the crime. What’s done is done!
- h. You cannot use a device that is capable of being “Deadly Force” to protect property in your absence. This means that “_____” are illegal. Any type of device used to identify or protect property but not be capable of injury or death is acceptable.
- i. It is a crime in the State of Texas to fire a “_____”. The release of a metal object that is considered “deadly force” into an unknown direction is illegal as it could injure someone unexpectedly. Do not ever fire a firearm in a direction that you do not know is safe.

3. **How to avoid having to use your handgun for *Deadly Force*. Non-Violent Dispute Resolution.**

- a. While there are some people that clearly need to be shot; the hassle and inconvenience of having to address the courts, deal with anti-gun opponents, and prevent the lost of thousands of hours and tens of thousands of dollars (having to justify your need to use Deadly Force), can be overwhelming. It is, therefore, good practice to _____ and _____ where you might need to use deadly force.
- b. Some students make the mistake of saying that they plan on getting the concealed handgun license but do not intent to carry their firearm unless they think it will be absolutely necessary. This is a sad attempt to use “Politically Correct” language to appear to be anti-gun and non-violent. This is not good practice.
 - i. An attorney could easily say that you *intended* to kill someone because you were carrying a firearm after saying that you did not intend to carry your firearm unless you “Thought you would need to use it”.

- ii. Again, an attorney could easily point out that you did not have to go *there*. Unless you are required by law to go to _____ then, to go there with your handgun, would clearly be an act of _____ to use your handgun in and act of deadly force. (i.e. you went *there* because you thought you would have a better opportunity to kill someone.)
 - c. _____ This might appear like a coward's way to deal with conflict, but could save you a lifetime of grievance. Now that you are carrying a firearm that is clearly capable of helping you win the argument, the need to prove yourself is no longer necessary. Just walk away.
 - d. Only as a _____ should you use Deadly Force to "win the argument". A clear indication that you need to use your handgun to kill someone is when people are dying, shots are fired, and you are next in line for being terminated. There are other times when you should "Shoot to Kill", but if you can avoid it... Do so!
- 4. Communications is the act of transmitting information to someone and having them receive that information correctly. The most effective way to determine if the information was received properly is _____. In a conflict situation, you need to _____ rather than _____ to the situation.
 - a. **Positive communications:**
 - i. In order for communication to be positive, you must make sure that the intended transmission of information is designed to help improve the situation. The best way to insure positive communications is to _____.
 - ii. Being the _____ means that you communicate on an equal or level point of view. Statements that use the words 'We' or 'Our' are examples of the "_____" state. When in conflict, "Being the _____" will help others involved in the conflict keep self respect and "Save Face". Remaining in the '_____' state is the best way to neutralize negative behavior.
 - b. **Negative Communications:**
 - i. Avoid being negative when communicating. This only makes the situation worse. Some "control freaks" will intentionally use negative communications in order to seduce you into acting in a way that they can use against you (i.e. instigators, trouble makers, attorneys).
 - ii. Being the 'parent' means that you are taking a superior point of view of the issue. Statements that use the word 'you' or 'your' would indicate that you are trying to focus the issue on the other person. This is a very condescending point of view and can belittle the person that you are talking to. It is an arrogant way to communicate.

- iii. Being the ‘child’ means that you communicate with a spoiled or irrational point of view. Statements that use the words ‘mine’, ‘my’, or ‘I’ are examples of the “Child” state.
- iv. Individuals that use the “Parent” and “Child” states to communicate oftentimes will move back and forth from one state to the other depending on the communication. This is based on their need to be the “Victim” or the “Judge” (or both) within the argument. An Example of this would be:
 - a. ***A politician may say, “I will do this task and I will make it work! If you stop me or make it hard for me to accomplish the task, then you are just being mean and thoughtless! After all, I am doing it for you and for your future! Remember, if you are not a part of my solution, then you are a part of the problem.
 - b. *The statements above allow the speaker to be judgmental of those that he/she is speaking to, as well as, be the victim of the individuals that he/she is addressing. The purpose here is to intimidate, as well as, guilt those individuals into following in promoting the task... without consideration for whether the task is positive or negative.*
- c. A more positive approach to communications is to remain on equal footing with those that you are communicating with. This is the “_____” state. By presenting ideas in an open forum and then listening to _____ (positive or negative) you can approach the basic idea of the communications in a manner in which everyone has input.

Handgun Safety:

- a. **Safety** is the primary concern when dealing with a firearm of any type. Safety is a subject that must be pushed above all else.
 - b. The major cause of gun accidents are based on two fundamental failures: Those caused by **ignorance** (a lack of knowledge of firearm safety or operation), and those caused by **carelessness** (which is the failure of the individual to apply what they have learned about safety to their handling of a gun).
 - i. The National Rifle Association is the lead Non-Governmental Agency in the United States for establishing both gun rights and gun safety. The two fundamental beliefs of the NRA are: 1. that no U.S. Citizen should have to ask the Government for permission to keep and bear arms, and 2. that anyone that keeps and bears arms should do so safely and responsibly.
1. **Always keep the gun pointed in a _____.**

Think of your firearm as having a laser beam coming out of the barrel and extending out indefinitely. Think of this as if the touch of that laser on anyone else as being able to injure or kill. Advanced Law Enforcement training programs refer to this as “Lazing”. To “Laze” another officer during a training program is a failure.

2. **Always keep your _____ until ready to shoot.**

Never allow your finger to enter into the trigger guard or touch the trigger... not until you are absolutely sure you are ready to shoot. Always keep your “trigger finger” pointing straight at the target; along side the firearm. Most semi-automatic handguns have a small notch on the side where you can put your “trigger finger”. Advanced Law Enforcement training programs refer to this as “Index”. Failure for an officer to properly “Index” the firearm is a failure.

***The use of a single word such as “Laze” or “Index” to explain these techniques help instructors to provide a large amount of information in a small amount of time.

3. **Always keep the gun _____.**

Keep firearms unloaded until you are planning to use it. *This might actually sound like a contradiction when dealing with the Concealed Handgun Training.* However, it actually makes perfect sense. When I carry my concealed handgun, **I intend to use it!** If you do not intend to use your firearm, separate it from the ammunition, lock it up, and leave it at home.

When your firearms are placed in storage, separate them from any ammunition, secured both under lock and key, or when you remove your firearms for cleaning or inspection, it is important that you insure that it is not loaded and the chamber is clear. When you are carrying a concealed handgun for self defense, you should plan to use it at any moment.

When you are carrying a loaded firearm (as in the case of the Concealed Handgun License), it should remain in its holster and out of sight at all times. Never remove a loaded gun for any other purpose than to remove the ammunition for storage or cleaning, or for self defense.

When I take my Concealed Handgun to the range for shooting, I remove it and unload it at home, replace it with another handgun, and then take it to the range unloaded. The backup handgun never leaves its concealment during any of this practice or training. This is because it is my intent to use the Unconcealed handgun for shooting paper only, while my concealed handgun for only one purpose; **Deadly Force in the event of an extreme need.

4. Always consider what is in _____ the target you intend to shoot.

This is important whether you are shooting for practice or for survival. You are not protected from injuring or killing an _____ bystander. Especially if this bystander is a child.

1. There are **three main sections** to a pistol. Although there may actually be several hundred parts to a pistol (the price is often-times proportional to the number of individual parts) there are only three main **sections** that you need to understand.
 - a. **The Frame** is the part of the handgun that everything is attached to. This part of the handgun houses most of the moving parts of the action.
 - b. **The Barrel** is the part where the bullet travels. The far end of the barrel, where the bullet exits, is called the Muzzle. This is important to identify as the NRA does not recommend cleaning a handgun by inserting the rod at the Muzzle. There are grooves inside the barrel that are used to “put a spin” on the bullet as it travels down the length of the barrel. These grooves are referred to as “Rifling”. On the Semi-Automatic, the one chamber is permanently attached to the barrel itself. This is where the unfired round is placed for firing.
 - c. **The Action** is defined as “all the moving parts” that cause the handgun to fire the ammunition. These moving parts include, but are not limited to:
 - i. **The Revolver** (____); Trigger, Hammer, Cylinder, Chamber, Cylinder release, Loading gate, ejector, and the ejector rod.
 - ii. **The Semi-Auto** (____); Trigger, Hammer, Upper Slide, Magazine, and Magazine Release.

Some firearms have a mechanical safety and some do not have any safety mechanism at all. Those handguns that do not have any type of mechanical safety usually have a much greater “Trigger Pulls”. This is the amount of effort that you must use to pull the trigger. Many Law Enforcement Agencies purchase only those types of handgun that do not have a mechanical safety with the understanding that the true safety is the Human Mind and the trigger finger working together. The amount of time necessary to operate a mechanical safety can mean the difference between life and death for someone that has to make a “Split-second” decision.

The Texas Department of Public Safety prohibits the use of reloaded ammunition during CHL Training.
The NRA also discourages the use of reloaded ammunition for practice unless you reload your own ammunition and are well trained.

Ammunition should be approved by the *Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturers' Institute* (SAAMI). This will reduce the possibility of the three common malfunctions of ammunition.

There are several different types of ammunition that are available for the gun owner. The type of ammunition you need is based on the purpose that you are planning to use it for. It is important that you purchase and shoot a minimum of 200 rounds of the type of ammunition that you plan on using for self defense (in the gun that you plan to use for self defense). It is possible that the ammunition you use for practice may feed well and properly into your handgun, but a different type of ammunition that you would use for self defense may cause the handgun to malfunction due to improper feeding.

Ammunition can become unusable due to a number of possible situations. Excessive Heat, Water, Oils or lubricants, or impact damage can cause the ammunition to become unserviceable.

Handguns that are used for self defense use “Center-Fire” ammunition. What needs to be understood here is that the primer that ignites the powder in the casing is actually fitted into a small port at the bottom of the round. There is actually a small hole between the primer and the inside of the casing. Water, Lubricants (such as WD-40) have the potential of penetrating this opening and causing the powder to become contaminated. It can also enter into the primer itself making the primer unusable. In some of these situations the ignition of the powder may not be strong enough to push the bullet completely out of the barrel. This is an extremely dangerous situation.

Extreme Heat can cause the powder in the casing and the primer to break down and lose its potential. Extreme Cold can also cause the powder to degrade. Ammunition stored in the trunk of your automobile will be exposed to these extreme conditions. Your auto is not a good place for storing Ammunition.

The NRA recommends that you store your ammunition in a Metal Box with Absorbent material so that it will not be subjected to any liquids. Also, the NRA recommends that you **do not mix** ammunition by dumping it all together in one container. Keep your ammo in the original box or casing with the original markings until you shoot that ammunition.

The ammunition that you use must be the appropriate ammunition for the handgun you are shooting. There are times when one type of ammunition can be fired in a handgun that is not marked for that ammunition. One example is the use of .38 caliber ammunition in a handgun marked as .357 caliber. This is acceptable. However, if you do not use the caliber that is recommended for the handgun you shoot, you should first ask a Certified Firearms Instructor, Certified Armor, or contact the manufacturer of the handgun directly for advice on the use of that ammunition. **The use of inappropriate ammunition can cause serious damage or injury.**

1. _____: This is most commonly caused when a liquid has penetrated past the Primer into the Casing and caused the powder to become “Inert”. This is noted by there being an indentation in the primer, but the powder never ignites and the bullet is not fired.
2. _____: In the event that the primer has been damaged by water or lubricant, the primer may have a delayed burning. In this case, the primer will actually have a notable delay of up to 60 seconds. The NRA recommends that you continue to hold the handgun pointed downrange and at the target for a minimum of 30 seconds before attempting to remove the bullet. However, in an emergency requiring

Deadly Force, you may have to perform immediate action to replace the round. In this case, continue to keep the handgun pointed in a safe direction (or at the target)

3. _____: The U.S. Military refers to this as a “Pop, but no Kick”. In this case, the powder in the round does not complete ignite. This is most commonly caused by water, lubricants, or oils entering into the casing and contaminating a portion of the powder. It is also caused by a failure of the loader to install the proper amount of powder or the inappropriate type of powder necessary for that type of, or weight of, bullet. This is why TxDPS prohibits the use of reloaded ammunition for training.

HANDGUN PROFICIENCY: Some individuals are exempt from taking the handgun proficiency test.

However, this is a very limited number of individuals. *Note* _____

_____. These individuals include:

1. Certain Judges: This is listed under GC 411.1882
2. Certain Attorneys: This is listed under GC 411.1882
3. Some Military Personnel: Warning, this only applies to those individuals in the military that can prove they have completed “Handgun Proficiency” training. Most military personnel train only with a rifle. The most common military personnel that are trained and tested with a handgun would be military police/civil affairs, field grade officers, and medical personnel. This will require appropriate documentation from a credible military officer.
4. If you are not one of the individuals listed above, you are required to complete Handgun Proficiency Examination before being licensed or renewing your license.

WHAT TO EXPECT ON THE RANGE:

SAFETY:

You will need to have the following equipment for shooting on the range:

- a. Hearing protection: This should be “over the ear” in order to protect the Mastoid Process.
- b. Eye Protection: This protects the eyes for flying brass of other firearms.
- c. Ball Cap: To prevent brass from falling between your protective eyewear and your eyes.
- d. Long Sleeve shirt: This is to protect your arms from hot brass.
- e. Shirt with a collar: This will prevent hot brass from entering into your shirt.

You will be given verbal commands during the shooting part of the program. The one command that you must know and understand is the word, “_____”. When this phrase is used, stop firing immediately and place your firearm down as instructed by the range safety officer.

TARGETS:

Texas DPS requires that you use the _____ type target. This target comes in a multitude of colors. Any of the colors are acceptable for qualifying. However, it *must* be a _____ style target. This target is scored by counting every shot in the 8, 9, and 10 area as 5 points. Shots in the 7 area are counted as only 4 points. Shots outside the scoring area, but on the silhouette are counted as 3 points. Any shot not on the silhouette or not hitting the target is not counted. Any shot that touches a line will be counted as the next higher score in the shooter’s behalf.

THE Shooting Test:

Rules:

1. Treat all firearms as if they _____. ***If you have to ask, it is loaded!*** So don’t ask.
2. The Range Officer is in charge of the range. Failure to follow instructions can be a failure.
3. Do not _____ until you are instructed to load it.
4. Keep your firearm holstered or secured if you are not on the line.
5. Do not step off the line until you have holstered and secured your firearm.
6. Keep your eye and ear protection on all the time when on the range.
7. _____ before or during range testing.

RANGE TEST:

You will be tested at the 3 yard line, the 7 yard line, and the 15 yard line. This is 9ft, 21ft, and 45ft, respectively. You will be tested under the following conditions:

1. 3 yard line: total of 20 rounds fired
 - a. You will be instructed to load 5 rounds into your pistol’s magazine. Then you will be instructed to shoot only one round at the target at a time. You must follow the instructor’s guidance to the letter or you will be removed from the line.

- b. You will then be instructed to load 10 rounds in your pistol's magazine. If you are using a revolver, this will be modified for your type of firearm. Then you will be instructed to fire two rounds at a time. You must follow the instructor's guidance to the letter or you will be removed from the line.
 - c. Then you will be instructed to load 5 rounds into your pistol's magazine. You will be instructed to fire all five rounds at that time. You must follow the instructor's guidance to the letter or you will be removed from the line.
2. Firing from the 7 yard line: 20 rounds
- a. You will be instructed to load 5 rounds into your pistol's magazine. Then you will be given 10 seconds to fire all 5 rounds.
 - b. You will be instructed to load 5 rounds into your pistol's magazine. This time, you will be instructed to fire only two rounds. After this, you will be instructed to fire the last 3 rounds.
 - c. You will be instructed to load 5 rounds into your pistol's magazine. This time you will shoot only one round each time you are instructed.
 - d. You will be instructed to load 5 rounds into your pistol's magazine. This time you will shoot all 5 rounds when told. Remember to follow the instructor's directions.
3. Firing from the 15 yard line: 10 rounds
- a. You will be instructed to load 5 rounds into your pistol's magazine. Here, you will be instructed to fire only 2 rounds. Then, you will be instructed to fire the last 3 rounds. It is mandatory that you listen to all instructions and follow them to the letter.
 - b. You will be instructed to load the last 5 rounds into your pistol's magazine. You will be instructed to fire all five rounds

If you fail this test, you are allowed a retest (two retest max). Your instructor will set a time for this retest.

INFORMATION ABOUT OTHER STATES AND CHANGES IN THE LAW.

1. The best website for finding more information about the laws that affect your license both in the State of Texas and in other States is _____.
2. Another site that are useful for information about current laws (but you are responsible for the research to make sure that the site is up-to-date) would be www.handgunlaw.us.
3. Each State will usually have a website that will provide information about the laws of that State and how they affect the CHL Holder. It is in your best interest to do the research before leaving the State of Texas.
4. Federal Law would allow for you to enter into States that do not allow for the Texas Concealed Handgun license with a firearm as long as it is: unloaded, separate from the ammunition, and both firearm and ammunition locked in separate boxes.... Both must be stored in separate containers that are not accessible to the occupants of the vehicle.
5. Most States, however, accept the Texas CHL and will allow you to carry. Again, make sure you research the laws of that State before leaving Texas.
6. When traveling by airplane, it is best that you _____ and request proper packing devices for securing your firearm before traveling. Be sure to insure it for enough to purchase a new one when they loose it... and they will.