

# ARIZONA BASIC CONCEALED CARRY

Conquest Arms Basic Concealed Carry Permit Course Curriculum:

Time: 3 Hours ( Classroom Only No Range Time )

Prerequisites: None

Course Tuition: \$50.00



## Course Includes:

- Safe Handling and Storage of Firearms
- Review of Current Arizona Firearm Law
- Legal Issues Relating to the Use of Deadly Force
- Where You Can Legally Carry a Firearm
- Course Completion Certificate
- Completed AZDPS Application
- Completed AZDPS Fingerprint Cards
- Return Envelope to Submit Application

This is not an NRA Approved Course

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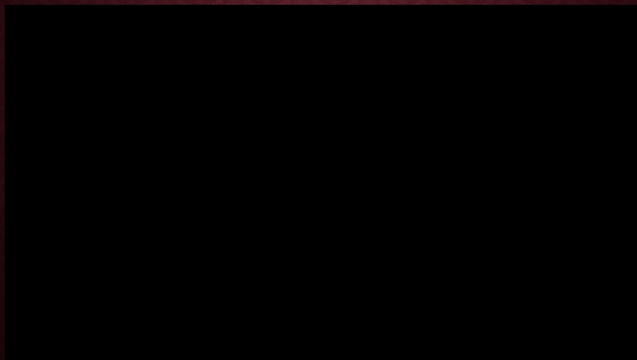
## HOUSE KEEPING AND SAFETY

- No loaded firearms in any training area.
- **DO NOT HANDLE YOUR FIREARM!**  
Keep all firearms in their case or holster unless instructed otherwise.
- Please Turn off or Silence all Cellular Phones.
- Bathroom are located through the Side Door. Refreshments are in the Kitchen and if you need to Smoke please do so out the Front Door and towards the Side of the Building.
- Questions and Interaction Encouraged



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## POLICE INSTRUCTOR SHOOTS HIMSELF IN THE FOOT FOR THE CLASS



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## ITS ALL ABOUT ME! GETTING TO KNOW ME INTRODUCTIONS

- Travis Thompson
- One of Three Owners of Conquest Arms
- Owner of AZGPS
- NRA Certified Instructor
- Favorite Firearm – (for Concealment) Glock 43
- To provide a training option for our Customers and our Community

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ENOUGH ABOUT ME LET TALK ABOUT YOU  
**GETTING TO KNOW YOU**  
 INTRODUCTIONS

- Name
- Job & Interests (What you do for Work and Fun)
- Favorite Firearm (Or just one you want)
- Previous Training
- What do you want to get out of this class (Other than CCW Permit)

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## AGENDA

- Arizona Concealed Carry Law
- Firearm Safety and Storage
- Types of Handguns
- Ammunition
- Self Defense and Incident Avoidance
- Handgun Carry Options

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## ARIZONA CCW QUALIFICATIONS

(ARS 13-3112)

- US Citizen or Legal Alien for at least 6 Months
- 21 Years of Age or Older or is at least nineteen years of age and provides evidence of current military service or proof of honorable discharge or general discharge under honorable conditions from the United States armed forces, the United States armed forces reserve or a state national guard.
- Not Convicted of Any Felony
- Not Under Indictment
- Never Convicted of Domestic Violence
- Not declared mentally incompetent

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## ARIZONA CCW QUALIFICATIONS

(ARS 13-3112)

- Not Unlawfully Present in the USA
- Not Discharged from the Military Dishonorably
- Completion of any other firearms safety or training course or class that is conducted by a department of public safety approved or national rifle association certified firearms instructor.
- Complete DPS Application and Fingerprint Cards
- Pay \$60 Application fee
- Send Application Fee, along with Completed Application and Fingerprint Cards to Arizona DPS

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## ARIZONA CCW PERMIT

- Effective July 29, 2010, the new Arizona Constitutional Carry Law permits Arizona citizens the right to carry a concealed firearm without a concealed carry permit.
- The new Arizona laws re-affirm the right of Americans in Arizona to defend themselves with a concealed weapon. Arizona will continue to issue the Arizona Concealed Carry Weapons (CCW) Permit to qualified citizens
- You may ask yourself....why would I want an AZ CCW Permit when I am allowed to carry concealed without a permit. The following are some of the possible life saving reasons.

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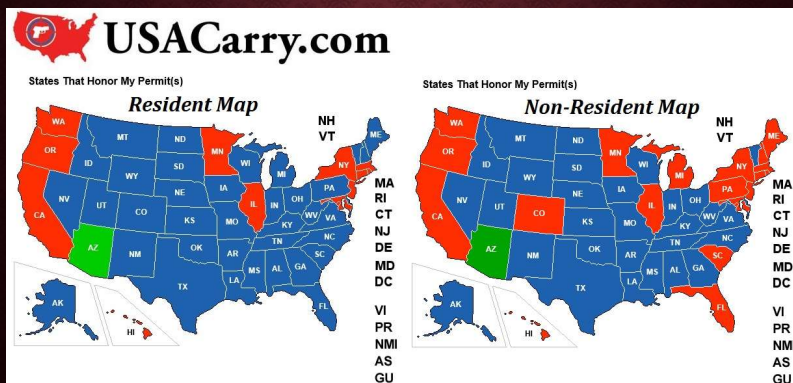
## WHY SHOULD I HAVE AN ARIZONA CCW PERMIT

- 1. **Arizona CCW Permit Holders** are entitled to reciprocity with as many as 38 other states, while in possession of an AZ CCW Permit, provided you follow the gun laws for the state you are visiting. Without the AZ CCW Permit, you may be in violation of several state laws while carrying concealed in these states.

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## AZ CCW RECIPROCITY MAPS

(AS OF APRIL 2016)



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## STATES THAT RECIPROCATATE

- |            |               |                  |                  |                 |
|------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| • Alabama  | • Idaho       | • Missouri       | • Ohio           | • Vermont       |
| • Alaska   | • Indiana     | • Montana        | • Oklahoma       | • West Virginia |
| • Arizona  | • Iowa        | • Nebraska       | • Pennsylvania   | • Wisconsin     |
| • Arkansas | • Kansas      | • Nevada         | • South Carolina | • Wyoming       |
| • Colorado | • Kentucky    | • New Hampshire  | • South Dakota   |                 |
| • Delaware | • Louisiana   | • New Mexico     | • Tennessee      |                 |
| • Florida  | • Michigan    | • North Carolina | • Texas          |                 |
| • Georgia  | • Mississippi | • North Dakota   | • Utah           |                 |

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## STATES THAT DO NOT RECIPROCATE

- |                        |                 |                      |
|------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| • California           | • Maryland      | • Puerto Rico        |
| • Connecticut          | • Massachusetts | • Rhode Island       |
| • District of Columbia | • Minnesota     | • Virgin Islands     |
| • Guam                 | • New Jersey    | • Virginia           |
| • Hawaii               | • New York      | • Washington         |
| • Illinois             | • New York City | • American Samoa     |
| • Maine                | • Oregon        | • N. Mariana Islands |

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- 2. **Arizona CCW Permit Holders** may enter a commercial establishment which serves alcoholic beverages, while carrying concealed, provided the establishment allows firearms on their premises and provided you personally do not indulge in the consumption of any alcoholic beverage.

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## A.R.S 4-229 NO FIREARMS ALLOWED SIGN



A. A person may carry a concealed handgun on the premises of a licensee who is an on-sale retailer unless the licensee posts a sign that clearly prohibits the possession of weapons on the licensed premises. The sign shall conform to the following requirements:

1. Be posted in a conspicuous location accessible to the general public and immediately adjacent to the liquor license posted on the licensed premises.
  2. Contain a pictogram that shows a firearm within a red circle and a diagonal red line across the firearm.
  3. Contain the words, "no firearms allowed pursuant to A.R.S. section 4-229".
- B. A person shall not carry a firearm on the licensed premises of an on-sale retailer if the licensee has posted the notice prescribed in subsection A of this section.
- C. It is an affirmative defense to a violation of subsection B of this section if:
1. The person was not informed of the notice prescribed in subsection A of this section before the violation.
  2. Any one or more of the following apply:
    - (a) At the time of the violation the notice prescribed in subsection A of this section had fallen down.
    - (b) At the time of the violation the person was not a resident of this state.
    - (c) The licensee had posted the notice prescribed in subsection A of this section not more than thirty days before the violation.
  - D. The department of liquor licenses and control shall prepare the signs required by this section and make them available at no cost to licensees.
  - E. The signs required by this section shall be composed of block, capital letters printed in black on white laminated paper at a minimum weight of one hundred ten pound index. The lettering and pictogram shall consume a space at least six inches by nine inches. The letters constituting the words "no firearms allowed" shall be at least three-fourths of a vertical inch and all other letters shall be at least one-half of a vertical inch. Nothing shall prohibit a licensee from posting additional signs at one or more locations on the premises.
  - F. This section does not prohibit a person who possesses a handgun from entering the licensed premises for a limited time for the specific purpose of either:
    1. Seeking emergency aid.
    2. Determining whether a sign has been posted pursuant to subsection A of this section.

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- 3. **Arizona CCW Permit Holders** have **NO** wait period when purchasing a new firearm. You may forgo the NICS background check as your background has already been thoroughly checked.

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## ATF FORM 4473 FIREARMS TRANSACTION RECORD

U.S. Department of Justice  
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives

Firearms Transaction Record Part I -  
Over-the-Counter

OMB No. 1145-0020

WARNING: You may not receive a firearm if prohibited by Federal or State law. The information you provide will be used to determine whether you are prohibited under law from receiving a firearm. Certain violations of the Gun Control Act, 18 U.S.C. § 921 et. seq., are punishable by up to 10 years imprisonment and/or up to a \$250,000 fine.

Prepare in original only. All entries must be handwritten in ink. Read the Notices, Instructions, and Definitions on this form. "PLEASE PRINT."

Section A - Must Be Completed Personally By Transferee (Buyer)

1. Transferee's Full Name  
Last Name First Name Middle Name (If no middle name, state "NMV")

2. Current Residence Address (U.S. Postal abbreviations are acceptable. Cannot be a post office box.)  
Number and Street Address City State ZIP Code

3. Place of Birth  
U.S. City and State -OR- Foreign Country 4. Height Ft. In. 5. Weight (Lbs.) 6. Gender Male Female 7. Birth Date Month Day Year

8. Social Security Number (Optional, but will help prevent misidentification) 9. Unique Personal Identification Number (UPIN) if applicable (See instructions for Question 9.)

10a. Ethnicity  
☐ Hispanic or Latino  
☐ Not Hispanic or Latino

10b. Race (Check one or more boxes)  
☐ American Indian or Alaska Native  
☐ Asian  
☐ Black or African American  
☐ White  
☐ Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander

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## NICS CHECK (NATIONAL INSTANT CRIMINAL BACKGROUND CHECK)



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## NICS CHECK (2014 OPERATIONS REPORT)

### NICS Firearm Background Checks: Month/Year

November 30, 1998 - April 30, 2016

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
1998											21,196	871,644	892,840
1999	591,355	696,323	753,083	646,712	576,272	569,893	589,476	703,394	808,627	945,701	1,004,333	1,253,354	9,138,123
2000	639,972	707,070	736,543	617,689	538,648	550,561	542,520	682,501	782,087	845,886	898,598	1,000,962	8,543,037
2001	640,528	675,156	720,532	594,723	543,501	540,493	539,498	707,288	864,038	1,029,691	983,186	1,062,559	8,910,191
2002	665,803	694,668	714,665	627,745	560,247	538,355	535,594	693,139	724,124	849,281	887,647	973,059	8,454,323
2003	653,751	708,281	736,864	622,832	567,436	529,334	533,289	683,517	738,371	856,863	842,932	1,008,118	8,481,588
2004	695,000	723,654	738,208	642,589	542,456	546,847	561,773	666,598	740,260	865,741	890,754	1,073,701	8,687,671
2005	685,811	743,070	768,296	658,954	557,058	555,560	561,358	887,012	791,353	852,478	927,419	1,164,582	8,952,245
2006	775,518	820,479	845,218	709,373	626,770	616,007	631,156	833,070	935,487	970,080	1,045,194	1,253,846	10,036,933
2007	894,608	914,954	975,006	840,271	803,051	792,943	787,884	917,588	944,889	1,025,123	1,079,023	1,230,525	11,177,335
2008	942,556	1,021,130	1,040,863	940,961	886,183	819,893	891,224	956,872	973,093	1,183,279	1,529,635	1,523,426	12,709,023
2009	1,213,885	1,259,078	1,345,096	1,225,980	1,023,102	968,145	966,162	1,074,757	1,093,230	1,233,982	1,223,252	1,407,155	14,003,824
2010	1,319,229	1,243,211	1,380,108	1,231,761	1,016,876	1,005,878	1,069,792	1,089,274	1,145,788	1,348,184	1,286,232	1,521,192	14,486,646
2011	1,323,336	1,475,513	1,449,724	1,351,253	1,230,953	1,168,322	1,157,041	1,310,041	1,253,752	1,340,274	1,534,414	1,862,237	16,454,951
2012	1,377,301	1,749,903	1,727,881	1,427,343	1,316,226	1,302,660	1,300,704	1,326,206	1,459,363	1,614,032	2,006,919	2,783,765	19,592,303
2013	2,495,440	2,309,393	2,209,407	1,714,433	1,435,917	1,281,351	1,283,912	1,419,088	1,401,562	1,687,599	1,813,643	2,043,528	21,093,273
2014	1,660,155	2,006,863	2,488,443	1,742,940	1,485,299	1,382,875	1,402,220	1,746,697	1,454,032	1,601,460	1,803,997	2,309,684	20,968,543
2015	1,772,798	1,859,584	2,012,488	1,711,340	1,580,980	1,529,057	1,600,832	1,745,410	1,795,102	1,976,759	2,243,000	3,314,594	23,141,970
2016	2,548,802	2,613,074	2,523,265	2,145,865									9,828,000
TOTAL:													235,506,486

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- 4. **A CCW Permit**, under Federal Law, is required in order to have a firearm in your possession when you are within 1000 feet of a school ground

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## SCHOOL ZONE



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- 4. A **CCW Permit**, under Federal Law, is required in order to have a firearm in your possession when you are within 1000 feet of a school ground.
- 5. **Finally**, taking our new Basic Pistol/CCW Courses is of paramount importance in order to make certain that you are familiar with applicable Arizona Gun laws and statutes regarding the use of deadly force, interfacing with law enforcement, restricted and/or prohibited places of carry (Gun Free Zones) and last but not least, the importance of safe gun handling in your home, place of business or while out in public. Other important topics covered in this course by our highly qualified and experienced instructors, are the importance of defensive positioning and proper Mindset (mental conditioning).

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## RESTRICTIONS

- Businesses serving alcohol for consumption on the premises (exceptions for peace officers and ccw permittees, see [A.R.S. 4-229](#), [A.R.S. 4-244](#), [A.R.S. 13-3102](#))
- Polling places on election days (peace officers are excepted)
- School grounds (some exceptions – see below) (peace officers are excepted)
- Commercial nuclear & hydroelectric generating stations (peace officers are excepted)
- Military installations (peace officers are limited)
- Indian reservations (check w/tribe, peace officers are limited)
- Game preserves (peace officers are limited)

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## RESTRICTIONS

- National parks (peace officers are limited) more information available at [www.doi.gov](http://www.doi.gov) or contact the park service regarding pending federal legislation.
- Correctional facilities
- Federal buildings (peace officers are limited)
- Airports (in or beyond security checkpoints) (peace officers are limited)
- Where federal, state or local laws prohibit weapons (peace officers are limited)
- State or local government/private establishments or events when asked by the operator/sponsor/agent. Most government facilities will provide a location to temporarily store a firearm. Persons who refuse to leave and/or secure their weapon are trespassing and can be cited or arrested for [ARS 13-1502](#) or [ARS 13-1503](#), depending on the venue (peace officers are excepted)

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## SCHOOL RESTRICTIONS

- You are an adult in a vehicle and the firearm is unloaded before entering school grounds. Furthermore, if you must exit your vehicle, the firearm must remain unloaded and be secured (locked) within the vehicle, out of plain view. Use caution and common sense if you must exit the vehicle with a firearm to secure it in the trunk (avoid causing a potentially serious disturbance)
- You are an adult attending a firearms related class (hunter/safety) or participating in a school program that requires you to bring or possess a firearm and the training or event was scheduled and approved by school administrators. This exception also applies to a juvenile accompanied by a parent, grandparent, legal guardian or a certified hunter/firearms safety officer acting with the permission of a parent or guardian. The firearm will be unloaded before entering school grounds and should be placed in a case to avoid causing a potentially serious disturbance
- Additionally, designated employees of a school may order a person off of school property if that person is believed to be interfering with school operations. School boards may also enact specific and more restrictive rules governing firearms and deadly weapons on school grounds ([ARS 13-2911](#)).

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## CCW HOLDER REQUIREMENTS

- A qualified person must have the permit in possession when carrying a concealed weapon and is required by any other law to carry the permit
- The permit must be presented to any law enforcement officer, upon request, along with a driver's license, military ID, state ID card or passport
- A law enforcement officer may temporarily take possession of a firearm during traffic stops or other official contacts with the public

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## GUN SAFETY

NRA RULES FOR SAFE GUN HANDLING

- **ALWAYS** keep the gun pointed in a safe direction.  
This is the primary rule of gun safety. ...
- **ALWAYS** keep your finger off the trigger until ready to shoot. ...
- **ALWAYS** keep the gun unloaded until ready to use.
- **ALWAYS, ALWAYS, ALWAYS**

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## GUN SAFETY

SAFE GUN USE AND STORAGE

### 1. Know your target and what is beyond.

**YOU** are responsible for every bullet you fire. Any damage, injury, or death caused by a round you fired is on you! Be mindful of your surroundings. Think first, shoot second. Every bullet fired has a lawyer attached to it.

### 2. Know how to use your gun safely.

Proper knowledge of your firearm is paramount in ensuring safety. Know how it operates, be sure you know how to safely load and unload your firearm, clear stoppages, and engage the mechanical safety. Something to keep in mind is a mechanical safety is a mechanical device, which can and will fail at the most inopportune time, so don't fully rely on it.

### 3. Be sure your gun is safe to operate.

Just like any machine, it is important to remember to maintain your gun. Regular cleaning and proper storage techniques will help ensure your gun lasts. If there are any questionable issues with your gun, take it to a knowledgeable gunsmith.

### 4. Use only proper ammunition.

The only ammunition you should fire through your firearm is the correct caliber, gauge, and power for your gun. There are several ways to identifying the proper caliber on both the gun and the ammunition.

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## GUN SAFETY

### SAFE GUN USE AND STORAGE

#### 5. Wear eye and hearing protection.

Guns are loud and can cause hearing damage if proper precautions are not taken. They can also emit debris and gasses that can cause eye damage. Because of this, wear hearing and eye protection.

#### 6. NEVER use drugs or alcohol before or while shooting.

Any type of alcohol, narcotic, or medication (over the counter or prescription) that can cause impairment in judgement must be avoided at all costs before or during the handling of firearms.

#### 7. Store guns so they're not accessible to unauthorized people.

As a firearm owner, you are responsible for ensuring the wrong person doesn't gain access to your firearm. Any personal injury, property damage, or death caused by a firearm you own could be your legal responsibility. There are several ways of securing your firearms, and with all the different storage devices, there is never an excuse for an unsecured firearm.

## GUN SAFETY

### COMMON CAUSES OF FIREARM ACCIDENTS

- 1. Ignorance - Simply not knowing.
- 2. Carelessness - Poor attitude
- 3. Complacency - an instance of usually unaware or uninformed self-satisfaction

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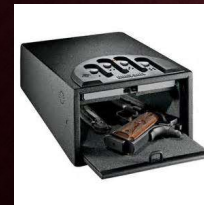
## GUN SAFETY

### CAUSES OF FIREARM ACCIDENTS

- Any time an incident with a firearm is committed, it puts a bad mark on the firearms community as a whole, and is used later on by gun control advocates as an example to why firearms should be illegal. As a responsible gun owner, it is imperative to maintain the proper attitude. Aside from the rules we already discussed, there are a few ways we can do that:
  - 1. Leave any type A personality at home.
  - 2. Understand having a gun does not ever de-escalate a situation.
  - 3. A concealed firearm should remain concealed until needed.
  - 4. Do not be complacent
  - 5. Any law broken with a firearm present could be charged as a felony.
  - 6. Understand the responsibilities and consequences that come with carrying a firearm.

## HOME FIREARM STORAGE

- Out of Sight Out of Mind – Keep firearms stored where they are not visible.
- Weapons are safest when least accessible – Unloaded, Locked Up, Ammunition Stored in a separate location.
- Accessible Weapons demand Extra Safety Precautions.
- No Single Storage Method is always going to work.



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## VEHICLE FIREARM STORAGE

Same Rules as Home Firearm Storage plus **PLAN AHEAD**

Whether where you're going is gun friendly or not, where will you put your gun when:

- you go to the gym?
- you go to the doctor's office?
- you go to the grocery store?



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## CHILDREN AND FIREARMS

Talk openly about firearms and firearms safety with your children

Do not make firearms a taboo subject for your family & your children

Teach children to:

Stop and don't touch

Leave the area

Tell an adult



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## TYPES OF HANDGUNS



**Single Action  
Revolver**

A single-action revolver requires the hammer to be pulled back by hand before each shot, which also revolves the cylinder. This leaves the trigger with just one "single action" left to perform - releasing the hammer to fire the shot.

**Double Action  
Revolver**

A Double Action revolver allows for one long squeeze of the trigger which pulls back the hammer and revolves the cylinder, then finally fires the shot.

**Semi-Automatic  
Pistol**

A semi-automatic pistol is a type of pistol that is semiautomatic, that is it uses the energy of the fired cartridge to cycle the action of the firearm and advance the next available cartridge into position for firing. One round is fired each time the trigger of a semi-automatic pistol is pulled.

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## WALLET HOLSTERS

**Notice:** All "Any Other Weapons" have a mandatory tax of \$200.00 for making. Transfer of an "Any Other Weapons" is an additional \$5.00.

### Classification

Any Other Weapon with firearm

### Distinctive Characteristics

Holster has hole to fire weapon

### Rate of Transfer Tax

\$5.00 with firearm; no tax without firearm



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### OTHER NFA AOW'S

Cane-Guns



Knife Gun or Ballistic Knife



Pen Guns



**WITHOUT THE PROPER PAPERWORK THESE ITEMS  
COULD LAND YOU A \$250,000 FINE AND 10 YEARS IN  
PRISON**

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### USE THE CORRECT AMMUNITION

- Identification and designation
- Marked on the pistol (check barrel) – Why?
- Stamped on the head of the cartridge case.
- Printed on the factory ammunition box
- Some cartridges have more than one designation, such as
- 9mm Para/9mm Luger/9x19 and .45 Auto/.45 ACP
- .223 Remington, 5.56 Nato, .300 Blackout, .300 Whisper

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### COMMON TYPES OF AMMUNITION

#### • Practice Ammunition

- Wadcutters
- Full Metal Jacket

#### • Defense Ammunition

- Hollow Point
- XTP, SP, HST

#### • Gimmicks

- Interceptor
- RIP
- Zombie
- Frangible



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### USE THE CORRECT AMMUNITION

Whats +P, or +P+

Plus Pressure

**+P**, pronounced "plus pee," is a recognized "overpressure" load for ammunition that SAAMI officially blesses. The institute publishes the maximum allowable pressures for these loads as well as the standard cartridges, allowing firearms manufacturers to produce guns capable of safely handling round after round of the hot stuff without damaging the gun.

**+P+** or "plus pee plus," is a loading above the already over-loaded +P designation. This is for people who don't think that +P is enough "stopping power" and want even more. But this is the point at which SAAMI draws the line. There are no standards for +P+ ammunition, it is simply "more" than +P.

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## AMMUNITION

- |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1- 9x18 Makarov        | 12- .380 Revolver MkII |
| 2- 9x17 Browning Short | 13- 9x23 Winchester    |
| 3- 9x18 Ultra          | 14- .38 Super          |
| 4- 9x20 Browning Long  | 15- 9x23 Steyr         |
| 5- .38 Short Colt      | 16- 9x23 Largo         |
| 6- 9x21 IMI            | 17- .38 Long Colt      |
| 7- .357 SIG (9x22)     | 18- .38 Special        |
| 8- .356 TS&W (9x21)    | 19- .357 Magnum        |
| 9- 9x19 Luger          | 20- 9x29 Win Mag       |
| 10- .38 S&W            | 21- .357 Auto Mag      |
| 11- .38 AMU            | 22- .357 Maximum       |



## AMMUNITION STORAGE

### Store in a Cool Dry Place

Ammunition is water resistant, not water proof.

Avoid prolonged exposure to high temperature.

Keep ammunition off the Floor.

Store Secured away from Unauthorized Persons

Each Gun Owner has to determine what level of Security is best suited for his/her environment.



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Cut .223/5.56 brass to desired length  
2" Harbor Freight Bench Top cut-off saw | 300 blk brass pg eBay

## COMMON AMMUNITION FAILURES

### 1. Misfire or Failure to Fire

The Failure of the cartridge to ignite when the primer or case rim have been struck.

### 2. Hangfire

A perceptible delay in the ignition of a cartridge after the primer or case rim have been struck.

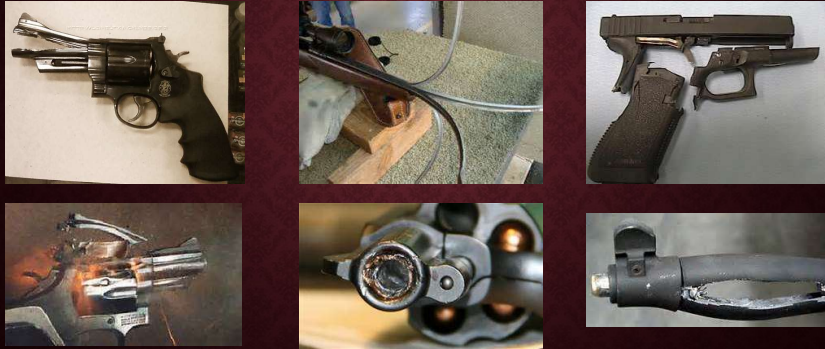
### 3. Squib Load

The cartridge ignites with less than normal pressure causing a bullet to become lodged in the barrel.

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## SQUIB DISASTER



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## LEVELS OF AWARENESS

- Do you maintain a safe level of awareness? We all have busy lives filled with interruptions and we have to be careful that we don't allow those interruptions to distract us from the potential dangers around us.



White – Relaxed and Completely Unaware

Yellow – Relaxed but aware. Minimum acceptable level when in public or carrying a firearm

Orange – Potential threat identified. Attempt to verify, evade if necessary.

Red – Threat verified. Execute necessary response.

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## DEVELOP A PLAN

### • Avoidance

Avoiding dangerous situations can be just as useful as your ability to fight your way through them. The best way to fight is the one you avoid.

### • Know a Way Out

When entering an unfamiliar area, building, or room, look for escapes (traditional and untraditional). Plan ahead to get yourself and loved ones out of an area quick and efficient if needed. If you can run safely and without abandoning those important to you, do it. Leave the ego at home.

### • Prepare for the worst/Visualize

Ask yourself "If \_\_\_\_ happens, what am I going to do?" Put limits out. "If this person does \_\_\_\_, I will \_\_\_\_\_. If they continue, the next step will be \_\_\_\_\_." Plan ahead for different situations.

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## JUSTIFICATION OF THE USE OF FORCE

- A.R.S. - 13-411. Justification; use of force in crime prevention; applicability

A. A person is justified in threatening or using both physical force and deadly physical force against another if and to the extent the person reasonably believes that physical force or deadly physical force is immediately necessary to prevent the other's commission of:

- arson of an occupied structure under section 13-1704,
- burglary in the second or first degree under section 13-1507 or 13-1508,
- kidnapping under section 13-1304,
- manslaughter under section 13-1103,
- second or first degree murder under section 13-1104 or 13-1105,
- sexual conduct with a minor under section 13-1405,
- sexual assault under section 13-1406,
- child molestation under section 13-1410,
- armed robbery under section 13-1904,
- aggravated assault under section 13-1204, subsection A, paragraphs 1 and 2.

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## JUSTIFICATION OF THE USE OF FORCE

### 3 Conditions for Justification

1. Threat
2. Means
3. Opportunity

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## JUSTIFICATION OF THE USE OF FORCE

- B. There is no duty to retreat before threatening or using physical force or deadly physical force justified by subsection A of this section.
- C. A person is presumed to be acting reasonably for the purposes of this section if the person is acting to prevent what the person reasonably believes is the imminent or actual commission of any of the offenses listed in subsection A of this section.
- D. This section includes the use or threatened use of physical force or deadly physical force in a person's home, residence, place of business, land the person owns or leases, conveyance of any kind, or any other place in this state where a person has a right to be.

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## JUSTIFICATION OF THE USE OF FORCE

- You cannot use deadly force unless you **reasonably believe** you or another are in **imminent danger** of **death or great bodily harm**.
- Reasonably Believe - "A person of average intelligence in the same situation could be expected to believe the same thing when faced with the same situation."
- Imminent Danger: Imminent means "about to happen." In order for the danger to be imminent, the subject's threat must meet all three of these criteria:

Your belief must be objectively reasonable.

A belief can be reasonable even if it is mistaken.

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## JUSTIFICATION OF THE USE OF FORCE CERTAIN EXCEPTIONS

- An AzCDL-requested proposed Constitutional Amendment that would protect crime victims from law suits by those who harmed them, passed out of the Legislature on April 14th and was sent to the Secretary of State where it will be placed on the 2012 ballot.
- Currently, Article 2, Section 31 of the Arizona State Constitution prohibits any law from limiting the amount of damages that can be recovered for causing the death or injury of someone. Article 18, Section 6 mandates that the right of action to recover damages for injuries cannot be stopped and the amount recovered cannot be limited.
- The Legislature attempted to protect crime victims from being sued via legislative means (ARS 12-716) but the courts determined portions of the law to be in violation of the state Constitution. The only remedy is a Constitutional Amendment.
- CCW Training Reform The burden on the Department of Public Safety (DPS) to approve CCW training courses, training organizations, and instructors has been removed. In a nutshell, Arizona law now mirrors Florida's when it comes to qualifying for a CCW permit.
- With the new changes to ARS 13-3112, ways to qualify for an Arizona CCW permit include:
  - Completion of courses, offered by a law enforcement agency, college, or a private or public institution, academy, organization or firearms training school that uses NRA instructors or is approved by DPS.
  - Completion of hunter education courses approved by Arizona Game and Fish or a similar agency of another state.
  - Completion of an NRA firearms safety or training course.
  - Completion of law enforcement or security guard training approved by DPS.
  - Proof of current military service or an honorable discharge or general discharge under honorable conditions. „h/n A valid current or expired CCW permit issued by another state that has a training or testing requirement for initial issuance.
  - Completion of any governmental police agency firearms training course and qualification to carry a firearm in the course of normal police duties.
  - Completion of any other firearms safety or training course that is conducted by an NRA instructor or approved by DPS.

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## AFTER A VIOLENT ENCOUNTER

Regardless of whether you used a firearm or not, there are some key points to remember after you have survived the fight.

1. Don't approach your attacker for any reason
2. Move to cover
3. Scan for additional threats
4. Contact the police
5. Wait for police if you can
6. Be ready for an additional attack
7. Maintain scene integrity
8. If you **MUST** leave the scene, go directly to the police.

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## INTERACTING WITH POLICE

At one point, you will have to interact with the police. This is going to be a very stressful situation for you, your attacker, AND the police. In light of this, to avoid escalating problems, here are a few pointers.

1. NEVER turn towards the police with a gun in your hand
2. Do what they say.
3. Do not argue with the witness.
4. Understand you may be arrested until police can determine what happened.
5. Be careful what you say.

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## CONCLUSION

- Make no Statement until you have an attorney!
- With great power comes great responsibility.
- Don't Give in to Complacency!
- Seek Additional Training

Firearms Training

Martial Arts and Self Defense Training

Use of Non-lethal Tools Training

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## THANK YOU!

### OTHER IMPORTANT LINKS

- [NRA-ILA \( Institute for Legal Action\) Arizona Page](https://www.arizona.org/gun-laws/state-gun-laws/arizona/) - <https://www.arizona.org/gun-laws/state-gun-laws/arizona/>
- [Arizona Department of Public Safety](http://www.azdps.gov/Services/Concealed_Weapons/) - [http://www.azdps.gov/Services/Concealed\\_Weapons/](http://www.azdps.gov/Services/Concealed_Weapons/)
- [Arizona DPS Renewal Application](http://www.azdps.gov/Services/Concealed_Weapons/Documents/808-0720/Renewalapp.pdf) - [http://www.azdps.gov/Services/Concealed\\_Weapons/Documents/808-0720/Renewalapp.pdf](http://www.azdps.gov/Services/Concealed_Weapons/Documents/808-0720/Renewalapp.pdf)
- [USCCA \( United States Concealed Carry Association \)](http://www.usconcealedcarry.net/) - <http://www.usconcealedcarry.net/>

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