



THE  
**SECURITY TRAINING**  
GROUP

**STATEWIDE FIREARMS CLASS G LICENSE  
4-HOUR RECERTIFICATION**

**TEST REVIEW**



# Administration

## Schedule

### G Re-cert Schedule

**0745-0830** Admin/Test Review

**0830-0900** Test

**0900-1000** Dry-Fire Practice

**1000-1200** Range

1. **Payments and Ammunition Purchases**
  2. **Firearms inspections**
  3. **Proficiency Sheets (Must have G License #)**
    - **Find on the web <https://licensing.freshfromflorida.com/access/individual.aspx>**
  4. **Gear Issue and sign out**
    - **Must turn in all gear before you are issued a Certificate**
    - **Range must be cleaned before students are issued Certificates**
  5. **Must follow all instructor commands and range safety rules**
  6. **No firearms are to be touched off the firing line**
  7. **Firearms MUST be in Condition 4 (No Magazine inserted, no round in chamber)**
- **We have a employment board on our website [www.securitylicenseflorida.com](http://www.securitylicenseflorida.com)**
  - **Leave us a 5 Star Google Review and we will provide a \$10 Discount next requalification.**

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# Pistol Range Safety Brief

## Your Four Safety Rules Are:

1. Treat every weapon as if it was loaded.
2. Never point your weapon at anything that you do not intend to shoot
3. Keep your finger straight and off the trigger until you ready to fire
4. Keep your weapon on safe until you intend to fire.

## Range Rules:

1. While on the pistol range, all commands will come from the main instructor.
2. All weapons will be pointed downrange when loading, unloading, and firing.
3. It is the responsibility of all shooters to give the command Cease Fire if they see an unsafe condition.
4. If you need to make a bathroom call you will leave your ammunition with range personnel.
5. In the event of a stoppage, the shooter will perform the proper corrective action. If the corrective action fails, raise your non-firing hand and alert range personnel of the situation.
6. A condition one pistol will not be passed to another shooter at any times, range personnel may take a pistol in order to clear a malfunction or a stoppage. Range personnel may also take a pistol if you are performing unsafe actions while on the pistol range.
7. If the shooter hears an audible pop or reduced recoil from the weapon the shooter will stop firing, raise their non-firing hand, and notify their coach immediately.
8. All personnel will have eye and ear protection on at all times while firing is in progress.
9. No one is allowed forward of the firing line while firing is in progress.
10. There is no bending down on the firing line unless told to do so by the instructor.
11. Pistol will remain condition 4 at all times except after receiving the command from the instructor to load.
12. No one will leave the range until they have a condition 4 weapon, holstered, and have been checked by instructors.
13. At no time will a shooter leave the range without permission from range personnel.
14. Shooters you are responsibility to follow all safety procedures. Violation of these procedures will results in immediate removal from the pistol range. On all matters and questions pertaining to the range, the range safety officer has the final say.

## Test Review

### Use of Force

A person is justified in using or threatening to use force, except deadly force, against another when and to the extent that the person reasonably believes that such conduct is necessary to defend himself or herself or another against the other's imminent use of unlawful force. A person who uses or threatens to use force in accordance with this subsection does not have a duty to retreat before using or threatening to use such force.

A person is justified in using or threatening to use deadly force if he or she reasonably believes that using or threatening to use such force is necessary to prevent imminent death or great bodily harm to himself or herself or another or to prevent the imminent commission of a forcible felony. A person who uses or threatens to use deadly force in accordance with this subsection does not have a duty to retreat and has the right to stand his or her ground if the person using or threatening to use the deadly force is not engaged in a criminal activity and is in a place where he or she has a right to be.

Deadly force means force, which a reasonable person would consider likely to cause death or serious bodily harm.

The use of deadly force is justifiable when a person is resisting any attempt to murder such person or to commit any felony upon him or her or upon or in any dwelling house in which such person shall be.

Every security officer or private investigator should be able to explain why he or she felt the need to use force in every situation in which force is used. Security officers and private investigators using physical force should be aware of and stay current with prevailing legal standards associated with the use of physical force.

A security officer or private investigator is generally not authorized under the law to shoot at a fleeing suspect. The only time an officer or investigator is allowed to shoot at a fleeing suspect is if that fleeing suspect is actively trying to kill or cause great bodily harm to the officer or investigator, or the fleeing suspect is committing or about to commit a forcible felony. For example if an officer engages a robbery suspect in the mall parking lot and the officer has a good faith reasonable belief based on the circumstances that the fleeing suspect is about to commit or is actively engaged in the commission of a carjacking (a forcible felony) then the officer would likely have a legal defense for the use of deadly force. But remember that any use of deadly force would only be appropriate if the use of the deadly force would not be reckless or negligent based on the circumstances. If the officer cannot safely shoot the suspect committing the forcible felony without injuring bystanders the officer should not engage the suspect.

Stand your ground: Stand your ground law in Florida simply means that when a person is justified in using physical force up to and including deadly force, the person does not have a duty to retreat prior to using lawful physical force.

## **WARNING SHOTS**

Note to Student: A warning shot is defined as the act of firing or a round from an operable firearm with the specific intent of having the discharged projectile NOT hit or strike any person. A “warning shot” is identified as the threatened use of deadly force under sections 776.012 and 776.031, Florida Statutes. Pursuant to Florida law a “warning shot” is only allowable if the circumstances that would otherwise warrant the use of deadly force are present. The idea that a “warning shot” is somehow a lesser amount of force used than actually shooting a person is not accurate. While the law provides a legal defense for the use of a “warning shot” security officers and private investigators should be aware that a reckless or negligent “warning shot” may expose the licensee to both criminal and civil liability. A licensee who discharges his/her firearm is ultimately responsible for where that round lands.

## **LIABILITY**

Liability occurs when a licensee fails to conduct him or herself within the standard of care for a security officer or private investigator, and that failure was the direct and proximate cause of an injury suffered.

## **AMMUNITION**

Licensed agencies shall allow Class “G” license holders to use only factory ammunition of a type and load, which is appropriate for the location and duty requirements of armed employees. The following types of ammunition are prohibited:

- Glaser-type or any other pre-fragmented type bullets
- Exploding bullets
- Full metal jacket /full metal case bullets (this can be used in semi-automatic pistols only)
- Teflon-coated (ktw-type) or any other type of armor piercing bullets
- Full wadcutter bullets (except on the firing range)
- Reloaded ammunition (except on the firing range)
- Armor piercing ammunition may not be used by anyone in the State of Florida.

## **Crimes**

### **Battery**

Battery occurs when a person actually and intentionally touches or strikes another person against the will of the other; OR intentionally causes bodily harm to another. See s. 784.03(1)(a), FS. (Note: Simple battery is NOT a forcible felony)

### **Fraudulent Training**

It is a 3rd degree felony to knowingly possess, issue, cause to be issued, sell, submit, or offer a fraudulent training certificate, proficiency form, or other official document that declares an applicant to have successfully completed any course of training required for licensure under this chapter when that person either knew or reasonably should have known that the certificate, form, or document was fraudulent.

## **Firearms**

### **Types**

A licensee may only carry a firearm of the specific type and caliber with which she or he is qualified pursuant to the firearms training referenced in section 493.6115(8), or in accordance with the training documentation submitted pursuant to section 493.6113(3)(b), FS.

### **Range**

While on the firing range always keep the firearm secure and in its holster unless otherwise instructed.

If a weapon fails to fire, keep it pointed in a safe direction and immediately attempt to clear the malfunction. If the attempt to clear the malfunction fails, notify your instructor by raising your support hand.

### **Semiautomatic**

A semiautomatic pistol functions by using the energy from the recoil of a single round of ammunition to extract and eject a fired cartridge from the pistol's chamber and load an unfired round from a magazine into the chamber for the next shot. As noted above, semiautomatic pistols may be double/single action or double action only.

### **Malfunctions**

- A failure to fire occurs when the trigger is pulled, but the round fails to detonate. The following conditions cause a failure to fire:
- The safety is engaged. Disengage the safety
- Failure to chamber a round. Correct this with Tap, Rack, Ready
- The magazine is not seated in the magazine well. Tap up on the magazine
- The primer fails to fire after the firing pin or striker hits it. The result is a misfire and a dead round. Tap, Rack, Ready

### **Marksmanship**

Sight picture is the relationship between the eye, front sight, rear sight, and target. Follow these steps:

1. Look through the notch of the rear sight.
2. Align the top of the front sight with the top of the rear sight with equal space on each side.
3. Place the sights on the target.
4. Focus on the front sight. (The target will be blurry.)
5. Use your dominant eye to align sights.

## **Follow-Through**

Follow-through involves maintaining sight alignment before, during, and after firing a round. You must maintain proper grip, stance, and finger placement on the trigger. You must also acquire sight picture, re-establishing it each time you fire a weapon. Do not try to force a handgun down at the time of discharge (anticipating recoil), but rather keep your body and weapon in a controlled position during discharge.

## **Stance**

- When firing from an Isosceles Stance, your head and shoulders should be square with the target.
- When firing from the Weaver Stance, your weapon-side foot is to the rear.
- When a subject is three to four feet away, one should employ the hip-shooting stance.

## **Identify a Target**

You must be able to identify a target or threat before engaging it with your handgun. Ideally, you should fire in reduced light (at night) only at close proximity because of the risk involved in identifying targets and threats. Focus on your weapon's front sight if you can see it. If you cannot, you must use the point shooting technique. Point shooting is the technique used when you cannot use the sights on your weapon or you have no time to align the sight properly. The handgun becomes an extension of your arm and hand. You use this "extension" to point to the target or threat and fire. Most flashlight -assisted shooting requires point shooting skills because point shooting can be very effective when the target is in silhouette. Also, flashlight-assisted conditions may alter how you see or use your sights. Again, you should use this method only if you are close to the target or threat. At more than seven yards, seek cover, and evaluate your options.

## **Cover**

Cover should be chosen for its bullet-stopping capabilities, not its size. Walls and doors made of materials that bullets can penetrate may serve as concealment. Do not consider them cover, however. The objective of cover is to save your life by stopping or deflecting bullets and to provide a safer environment while you evaluate a situation

## **Firearms Maintenance**

Lubricating your weapon is very important. Check your weapon at regular intervals to ensure it is properly lubricated. Also, check the manufacturer's recommended lubrication points and amounts.

Lubricate the frame or slide rails to reduce drag or friction between surfaces when the weapon cycles. Lubricate any other points recommended by the manufacturer. REMOVE EXCESS LUBRICATION. A little lubrication goes a long way. Excess lubrication can harm ammunition. Wipe it off using a clean, dry cloth. Heavy lubrication or solvents may destroy the primer and powder of loaded cartridges. Wipe the inside of the magazine dry; leave no lubricant.

## **Shotgun**

wad (shotgun)—the only part not found in any other centerfire cartridge; this is used to seal/confine gases; can be made of plastic or compressed cardboard.

**Tip: Read the Test Questions Carefully**