



DEADLY FORCE CHECKLIST

Your **7** Rules for the Justified Use of Force

Deadly force may be used only when there is an immediate and unavoidable danger of death or great/grave bodily harm to an innocent person, where no other option exists other than the use of deadly force.

- ☒ You must be reasonably in immediate fear of death or great/grave bodily harm to yourself or another person.
- ☒ You must be an innocent party.
- ☒ There must be no lesser force that is sufficient or available to stop the threat.
- ☒ You must have no reasonable means of retreat or escape.
- ☒ The attacker must have indicated his or her intent to cause great bodily harm or death to you or someone else.
 - Some ways an attacker might show intent would include deliberately pointing a weapon at you or stating his or her plan to kill you.
- ☒ The aggressor must have a conventional or unconventional weapon capable of inflicting great bodily harm or death.
 - Guns and knives are not the only weapons that meet these criteria; many other common objects can be used as weapons. Additionally, an attacker may be able to inflict death or serious injury using only his or her hands or feet. If the physical differences between an attacker and his or her intended victim are so great as to make it clear that the unarmed attacker could cause death or great bodily harm, the potential victim can use deadly force to stop the attack.
- ☒ The subject must have a delivery system — a means of using the weapon to inflict harm.
 - A person armed with a baseball bat, having stated his or her intent to kill you, does not meet the criteria for an imminent threat if he or she is standing 50 yards away from you or on the other side of a fence.





PRESENTED BY
DELTA
DEFENSE LLC

Copyright © 2018 by Delta Defense LLC

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted by any means: electronic, mechanical, photocopy, recording or otherwise, without first obtaining written permission from Delta Defense LLC.

DISCLAIMER – The views expressed in this article are exclusively the personal and/or professional views of the author and do not express the views, policy or position of Delta Defense LLC ("Delta") or the United States Concealed Carry Association, Inc. ("USCCA"). This article is provided solely for educational and entertainment purposes. This article is not offered for legal or other professional advice. Delta and the USCCA do not make any representations or warranties of any kind and disclaim any implied warranties for fitness of use for a particular purpose or merchantability. Delta and the USCCA do not assume and hereby disclaim any liability to any party for any loss, damage or disruption, including incidental or consequential damages caused, directly or indirectly, by the information in this article or reliance thereon, including any errors or omissions. Delta and the USCCA are neither responsible nor liable for any information contained in this article. Nothing in this article is intended to be legal advice or to substitute for legal advice, as this article is a general guide relating to legal issues and/or is specific to a certain set of facts and certain jurisdictions. Every situation is unique, and the reader should consult an attorney in the reader's jurisdiction for legal advice on any legal issue.