Reading Material for Florida Concealed Weapon or Firearm License Class

Material de lectura para la clase Licencia de Porte de Arma Oculta en la Florida

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Instructor Credentials
Credenciales del Instructor

Mauricio Morello
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- **Instructor Certificado por la NRA (National Rifle Association)**
  - Pistola
  - Rifle
  - Escopeta
  - Protección personal dentro del hogar
  - Protección personal fuera del hogar
  - Porte Oculto de Armas -CCW / Concealed Carry Weapon
  - Oficial de seguridad de campo de tiro

- **Instructor de la USCCA (United States Concealed Carry Association)**
  - Porte de Arma Oculta y Defensa del Hogar
  - Seguridad de Armas para niños
  - Pistola y Defensa Personal para Mujeres
  - Contrarrestando un tiroteo en masa
  - Primeros Auxilios
  - Disparo de precisión con Pistola

- **Instructor Certificado en Leyes de Defensa Personal**

- **Instructor MAG (Masaad Ayoob Group)**
  - Fuerrza Letal
  - Practicante nivel 3 (MAG120)

- **Armero certificado de pistolas Glock y pistolas Sig Sauer P365.**
- **Instructor de Combat Profiling para profesionales en seguridad.**
- En curso National Force Science Institute De-escalation instructor.
- En curso Tactical Hyve Instructor.

- **NRA Instructor (National Rifle Association).**
  - Pistol
  - Rifle
  - Shotgun
  - Personal Protection Inside the Home
  - Personal Protection Outside the Home
  - Concealed Carry Weapon -CCW-
  - NRA Range Safety Officer.

- **USCCA Instructor (United States Concealed Carry Association).**
  - Concealed Carry and Home Defense
  - Children’s Firearm Safety
  - Women’s Handgun and Self Defense
  - Countering the Mass Shooter
  - Emergency First Aid
  - Marksmanship Simplified

- **Law of Self Defense Instructor.**

- **MAG Instructor (Masaad Ayoob Group).**
  - Deadly Force
  - MAG Level 3 Practitioner.

- **Glock and Sig Sauer P365 Pistol Certified Armorer.**
- **Combat Profiling Security Professional Instructor**
- Ongoing Force Science Institute De-Escalation Instructor
- Ongoing Tactical Hyve Instructor Certification

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Legal Disclaimer
Aviso Legal y Descargo de Responsabilidad

DISCLAIMER:
This presentation is for informational and educational purposes only. It is not legal advice. While I am a certified Deadly Force instructor and a Law of Self Defense Instructor, I am not an attorney and do not represent any legal authority.

The laws regarding the justified use of force—especially deadly force—are complex, vary by state and jurisdiction, and depend heavily on the specific facts of each situation.

It is essential that you understand the law in advance so that, if you ever need to use or threaten to use force or deadly force, you are already informed about the legal boundaries, consequences, and aftermath of your actions.

DESCARGO DE RESPONSABILIDAD:
Esta presentación tiene fines exclusivamente informativos y educativos. No constituye asesoría legal. Aunque soy Instructor Certificado en Uso Justificado de Fuerza Letal y también Instructor Certificado en Ley de Defensa Personal, no soy abogado ni represento ninguna autoridad legal.

Las leyes que regulan el uso justificado de fuerza—especialmente fuerza letal—son complejas, varían según el estado o jurisdicción, y dependen en gran medida de los hechos específicos de cada situación.

Es fundamental que usted comprenda la ley con anticipación, de modo que, si alguna vez necesita usar o amenazar con usar fuerza o fuerza letal, ya esté informado sobre los límites legales, las consecuencias y las posibles repercusiones de sus acciones.

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United States of America Constitution: The 2nd amendment
Constitución de los Estados Unidos de América: La 2da enmienda

A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

Because a well-organized militia is necessary to keep our country free and secure, the people have the right to own and carry weapons, and the government is not allowed to violate that right.

It reflects a historical belief that **armed citizens** can defend their freedom and protect against tyranny

Una milicia bien regulada, siendo necesaria para la seguridad de un Estado libre, el derecho del pueblo a poseer y portar armas no será infringido.

Debido a que una milicia bien organizada es necesaria para mantener al país libre y seguro, el pueblo tiene el derecho de poseer y portar armas, y el gobierno no puede violar ese derecho.

Refleja una creencia histórica de que **solo los ciudadanos armados** pueden defender la libertad y protegerse contra la tiranía.

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Florida Constitution: Article I section 8
Constitución de la Florida: Articulo I sección 8

The right of the people to keep and bear arms in defense of themselves and of the lawful authority of the state shall not be infringed, except that the manner of bearing arms may be regulated by law.

In Florida, people have the right to own and carry weapons and firearms to defend themselves and the State. That right cannot be taken away; however, the state's government can enact laws to regulate how weapons and firerms are carried.

El derecho del pueblo a poseer y portar armas en defensa de sí mismos y de la autoridad legal del Estado no será infringido, excepto que la manera de portar armas podrá ser regulada por la ley.

En la Florida, el pueblo tiene el derecho de tener y portar armas y armas de fuego para defenderse a sí mismas. Ese derecho no puede ser eliminado, sin embargo, el gobierno estatal de la florida puede emitir leyes que regulan la portación de armas.

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Florida Statutes that are important to all armed citizens

Estatutos de la Florida que son importantes para los ciudadanos armados

Florida Statute 776
JUSTIFIABLE USE OF FORCE

The 2024 Florida Statutes (including 2025 Special Session C)

Title XLVI CRIMES | Chapter 776 JUSTIFIABLE USE OF FORCE | View Entire Chapter

CHAPTER 776
JUSTIFIABLE USE OF FORCE

776.012 Use or threatened use of force in defense of person.
776.013 Home protection; use or threatened use of deadly force; presumption of fear of death or great bodily harm.
776.031 Use or threatened use of force in defense of property.
776.032 Immunity from criminal prosecution and civil action for justifiable use or threatened use of force.
776.041 Use or threatened use of force by aggressor.
776.05 Law enforcement officers; use of force in making an arrest.
776.051 Use or threatened use of force in resisting arrest or making an arrest or in the execution of a legal duty; prohibition.
776.06 Deadly force by a law enforcement or correctional officer.
776.07 Use of force to prevent escape.
776.08 Forcible felony.
776.085 Defense to civil action for damages; party convicted of forcible or attempted forcible felony.
776.09 Retention of records pertaining to persons found to be acting in lawful self-defense; expunction of criminal history records.

Florida Statute 790
WEAPONS AND FIREARMS

Title XLVI CRIMES | Chapter 790 WEAPONS AND FIREARMS | View Entire Chapter

CHAPTER 790
WEAPONS AND FIREARMS

790.001 Definitions.
790.01 Carrying of concealed weapons or concealed firearms.
790.013 Carrying of concealed weapons or concealed firearms without a license.
790.015 Nonresidents; reciprocity.
790.02 Officer to arrest without warrant and upon probable cause.
790.051 Exemption from licensing requirements; law enforcement officers.
790.052 Carrying concealed firearms; off-duty law enforcement officers.
790.054 Prohibited use of self-defense weapon or device against law enforcement officer; penalties.
790.06 License to carry concealed weapon or concealed firearm.
790.0601 Public records exemption for concealed weapons.
790.061 Judges and justices; exceptions from licensure provisions.
790.062 Members and veterans of United States Armed Forces; exceptions from licensure provisions.
790.0625 Appointment of tax collectors to accept applications for a concealed weapon or firearm license; fees; penalties.
790.064 Firearm possession and firearm ownership disability.
790.065 Sale and delivery of firearms.
790.0655 Purchase and delivery of firearms; mandatory waiting period; exceptions; penalties.
790.07 Persons engaged in criminal offense, having weapons.
790.08 Taking possession of weapons and arms; reports; disposition; custody.
790.09 Manufacturing or selling metallic knuckles.
790.10 Improper exhibition of dangerous weapons or firearms.
790.115 Possessing or discharging weapons or firearms at a school-sponsored event or on school property prohibited; penalties; exceptions.
790.15 Discharging firearm in public or on residential property.
790.151 Using firearm while under the influence of alcoholic beverages, chemical substances, or controlled substances; penalties.
790.153 Tests for impairment or intoxication; right to refuse.
790.155 Blood test for impairment or intoxication in cases of death or serious bodily injury; right to use reasonable force.
790.157 Presumption of impairment; testing methods.
790.16 Discharging machine guns; penalty.
790.161 Making, possessing, throwing, projecting, placing, or discharging any destructive device or attempt so to do, felony; penalties.
790.1612 Authorization for governmental manufacture, possession, and use of destructive devices.
790.1615 Unlawful throwing, projecting, placing, or discharging of destructive device or bomb that results in injury to another; penalty.
790.162 Threat to throw, project, place, or discharge any destructive device, felony; penalty.
790.163 False report concerning planting a bomb, an explosive, or a weapon of mass destruction, or concerning the use of firearms in a violent manner; penalty.
790.164 False reports concerning planting a bomb, explosive, or weapon of mass destruction in, or committing arson against, state-owned property, or concerning the use of firearms in a violent manner; penalty; reward.
790.165 Planting of "hoax bomb" prohibited; penalties.
790.166 Manufacture, possession, sale, delivery, display, use, or attempted or threatened use of a weapon of mass destruction or hoax weapon of mass destruction prohibited; definitions; penalties.
790.169 Juvenile offenders; release of names and addresses.
790.17 Furnishing weapons to minors under 18 years of age or persons of unsound mind and furnishing firearms to minors under 18 years of age prohibited.
790.173 Legislative findings and intent.
790.174 Safe storage of firearms required.
790.175 Transfer or sale of firearms; required warnings; penalties.
790.18 Sale or transfer of arms to minors by dealers.
790.19 Shooting into or throwing deadly missiles into dwellings, public or private buildings, occupied or not occupied; vessels, aircraft, buses, railroad cars, streetcars, or other vehicles.
790.22 Use of BB guns, air or gas-operated guns, or electric weapons or devices by minor under 16; limitation; possession of firearms by minor under 18 prohibited; penalties.
790.221 Possession of short-barreled rifle, short-barreled shotgun, or machine gun; penalty.
790.222 Bump-fire stocks prohibited.
790.225 Ballistic self-propelled knives; unlawful to manufacture, sell, or possess; forfeiture; penalty.
790.23 Felons and delinquents; possession of firearms, ammunition, or electric weapons or devices unlawful.
790.233 Possession of firearm or ammunition prohibited when person is subject to an injunction against committing acts of domestic violence, stalking, or cyberstalking; penalties.
790.235 Possession of firearm or ammunition by violent career criminal unlawful; penalty.
790.24 Report of medical treatment of certain wounds; penalty for failure to report.
790.25 Lawful ownership, possession, and use of firearms and other weapons.
790.251 Protection of the right to keep and bear arms in motor vehicles for self-defense and other lawful purposes; prohibited acts; duty of public and private employers; immunity from liability; enforcement.
790.256 Public service announcements.
790.27 Alteration or removal of firearm serial number or possession, sale, or delivery of firearm with serial number altered or removed prohibited; penalties.
790.29 Paramilitary training; teaching or participation prohibited.
790.31 Armor-piercing or exploding ammunition or dragon's breath shotgun shells, bolo shells, or flechette shells prohibited.
790.33 Field of regulation of firearms and ammunition preempted.
790.331 Prohibition of civil actions against firearms or ammunition manufacturers, firearms trade associations, firearms or ammunition distributors, or firearms or ammunition dealers.
790.333 Sport shooting and training range protection; liability; claims, expenses, and fees; penalties; preemption; construction.
790.335 Prohibition of registration of firearms; electronic records.
790.336 Lists, records, or registries to be destroyed.
790.338 Medical privacy concerning firearms; prohibitions; penalties; exceptions.
790.401 Risk protection orders.

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Florida Statute 776
Justifiable use of force
Estatuto 776 de la Florida
Uso justificado de fuerza

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Florida Statute 776 Justifiable use of force
Estatuto de la Florida 776 Uso justificado de fuerza

The 2024 Florida Statutes (including 2025 Special Session C)

Title XLVI
CRIMES

Chapter 776
JUSTIFIABLE USE OF FORCE

View Entire Chapter

CHAPTER 776
JUSTIFIABLE USE OF FORCE

776.012 Use or threatened use of force in defense of person.
776.013 Home protection; use or threatened use of deadly force; presumption of fear of death or great bodily harm.
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776.06 Deadly force by a law enforcement or correctional officer.
776.07 Use of force to prevent escape.
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776.085 Defense to civil action for damages; party convicted of forcible or attempted forcible felony.
776.09 Retention of records pertaining to persons found to be acting in lawful self-defense; expunction of criminal history records.

When reviewing Chapter 776 in its entirety, pay close attention to these laws. Understanding and following them is critical.

Mientras lee todo el 776, préstele bastante atención a estas leyes, es indispensable que usted las conozca, entienda y siga.

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776.012
Justifiable use or threatened use of force in defense of person.

776.012
Uso o amenaza de uso de fuerza en defensa de personas

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Florida Statute 776.012 Use of force in defense of a person

Estatuto de la Florida 776.012 Uso de fuerza en defensa de personas

The 2024 Florida Statutes (including 2025 Special Session C)

Title XLVI	Chapter 776	View Entire Chapter
CRIMES	JUSTIFIABLE USE OF FORCE	

776.012 Use or threatened use of force in defense of person.—

(1) 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.

(2) 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.

History.—s. 13, ch. 74-383; s. 1188, ch. 97-102; s. 2, ch. 2005-27; s. 3, ch. 2014-195.

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Florida Statute 776.012 (1) Use of force, except deadly force in defense of a person.

Estatuto de la Florida 776.012 (1) Uso de fuerza, excepto fuerza letal para defender personas.

776.012 Use or threatened use of force in defense of person.—
(1) 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.

Non-Deadly Force (like pushing, punching, or threatening to use pepper spray or a taser)
You are allowed to use (or threaten to use) non-deadly force if:
You reasonably believe it's needed to stop someone who is about to use or uses unlawful force against you or someone else that you have made the decision to defend.
The threat must be immediate (it's about to happen right now — not later), or the attack has already started.
You don't have to run away first. You're not required to retreat before using non-deadly force.
✅ Example: If someone is about to punch you, you can block them, push them back, or warn them you'll defend yourself — even if you could've walked away.
Key Points to Remember:
The threat must be imminent — something that's about to happen, not just a vague fear.
Your belief must be reasonable — what an average person would think in the same situation.
The "Stand Your Ground" part means you don't have to retreat if you're legally present and not breaking the law.

Uso de fuerza no letal (como empujar, golpear o amenazar con usar gas pimienta o un taser)
Una persona está justificada en usar o amenazar con usar fuerza no letal si:
Tiene una creencia razonable de que es necesario para parar a alguien que está a punto de usar fuerza ilegal contra ella o contra otra persona que ha decidido defender, o si el ataque ya ha iniciado.
La amenaza debe ser inminente, es decir está a punto de suceder de forma inmediata, no en el futuro.
En la Florida no existe obligacion legal de retirarse / huir, antes de usar la fuerza no letal para de defenderse.
✅ Ejemplo: Si alguien está a punto de golpearle, usted esta justificado a bloquearlo, empujarlo o advertirle que se defenderá — incluso si tenía la posibilidad de alejarse del lugar.
Puntos clave para recordar:
La amenaza debe ser inminente — algo que está por suceder en ese momento, no un temor vago o futuro.
Su creencia debe ser razonable — lo que una persona promedio consideraría lógico en la misma situación.
La ley de "Defienda su posición" (Stand Your Ground) establece que usted no está obligado a retirarse si se encuentra legalmente en el lugar y no está cometiendo ningún delito.

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Florida Statute 776.012 (2) Use of deadly force in defense of a person.
Estatuto de la Florida 776.012 (1) Uso de fuerza letal para defender personas.

776.012 Use or threatened use of force in defense of person.—
(2) 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.

You are legally allowed to use or threaten to use deadly force — such as using a firearm or any force that could kill or cause serious injury — if all the following are true:
-You reasonably believe it's necessary to stop someone from killing you, or causing you (or someone else) serious physical harm, or to stop someone from committing a violent felony (like rape, kidnapping, home invasion, etc.) —that is about to happen right now.
-You are not doing anything illegal at the time.
-You are in a place where you have a legal right to be (like your home, a public sidewalk, a store, etc.).

🔒 No Duty to Retreat (Stand Your Ground)

If the conditions above are met, you do not have to try to run away or avoid the situation first, and you have the right to "stand your ground" and defend yourself with deadly force.

🔍 Key Points

-Your belief must be reasonable — meaning that an average person in your situation would also think deadly force is necessary.
-The danger must be imminent — it's happening right now, not something that might happen later.
-You lose this protection if you're committing a crime or somewhere you're not legally allowed to be.

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Florida Statute 776.012 (2) Use of deadly force in defense of a person.
Estatuto de la Florida 776.012 (1) Uso de fuerza letal para defender personas.

776.012 Use or threatened use of force in defense of person.—
(2) 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.

Usted está legalmente justificado a usar o amenazar con usar fuerza letal — como un arma de fuego o cualquier otro medio que pueda causar la muerte o lesiones graves — si se cumplen todas las siguientes condiciones:
-Usted cree razonablemente que es necesario usar fuerza letal para evitar que alguien lo mate, o evitar que alguien le cause a usted (o a otra persona) daño físico grave, o para impedir la comisión inminente de un delito violento (como una violación, secuestro, invasión de hogar, etc.) —.
-Usted no está cometiendo ningún delito en ese momento.
-Usted se encuentra en un lugar donde tiene derecho legal a estar (como su casa, una acera pública, una tienda, etc.).

🔒 Sin obligación de retirarse ("Stand Your Ground") Si se cumplen esas condiciones, usted no está obligado a huir o evitar la confrontación antes de defenderse, y tiene el derecho de “mantener su posición” y defenderse con fuerza letal.

🔍 Puntos clave
-Su creencia debe ser razonable — es decir, lo que una persona prudente y razonable pensaría si estuviera en la misma situación.
-El peligro debe ser inminente — está ocurriendo en ese momento, no en un futuro hipotético.
-Usted pierde esta protección si está cometiendo un delito o si se encuentra en un lugar donde no tiene derecho legal a estar.

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776.08
Forcible felonies
776.08
Crímenes violentos

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776.012 Use or threatened use of force in defense of person.—

(2) 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.

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Florida Statute 776.08 forcible Felony.

Estatuto de la Florida 776.08 Crímenes Violentos / Felonía con fuerza o violencia.

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776.08 Forcible felony.—"Forcible felony" means treason; murder; manslaughter; sexual battery; carjacking; home-invasion robbery; robbery; burglary; arson; kidnapping; aggravated assault; aggravated battery; aggravated stalking; aircraft piracy; unlawful throwing, placing, or discharging of a destructive device or bomb; and any other felony which involves the use or threat of physical force or violence against any individual.

History.—s. 13, ch. 74-383; s. 4, ch. 75-298; s. 289, ch. 79-400; s. 5, ch. 93-212; s. 10, ch. 95-195.

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Florida Statute 776.08 Forcible Felony.

A **forcible felony** is a serious crime that involves violence or the threat of violence.
Florida law specifically lists the following as forcible felonies:

776.08 Forcible felony.—

- Treason
- Murder
- Manslaughter
- Sexual battery (rape)
- Carjacking (not the same as auto theft)
- Home-invasion robbery (not the same as trespassing)
- Robbery (not the same as theft)
- Burglary
- Arson (setting fire to property)
- Kidnapping
- Aggravated assault
- Aggravated battery
- Aggravated stalking
- Aircraft piracy (hijacking an airplane)
- Unlawfully throwing, placing, or setting off a bomb or destructive device
- **Any other felony that involves the use or threat of physical deadly force or violence against another person**

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Estatuto de la Florida 776.08 Delito grave (Felonia) con fuerza o violencia.

Un **crimen violento** (*forcible felony*) es un crimen serio que implica violencia o la amenaza de uso de violencia.
La ley de Florida enumera específicamente como crímenes violentos (forcible felonies) los siguientes:

776.08 Forcible felony.—

- Traición
- Murder (asesinato)
- Homicidio culposo (*manslaughter*)
- Agresión sexual (*sexual battery*)
- *Carjacking (no es lo mismo que robo* de vehículo)
- Robo en vivienda ocupada (*no es lo mismo que tresspasing*)
- Robo (*No es lo mismo que hurto*)
- Intrusión ilegal y delictiva (*burglary*)
- Incendio intencional (*arson*)
- Secuestro (*kidnapping*)
- Agresión agravada (*aggravated assault*)
- Lesiones personales agravadas (*aggravated battery*)
- Acecho agravado (*aggravated stalking*)
- Piratería aérea (*aircraft piracy*)
- Lanzar, colocar o detonar de manera ilegal un artefacto destructivo o bomba
- **Cualquier otro delito grave que implique el uso o la amenaza de uso de fuerza física letal o violencia contra otra persona**

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Commonly confused crimes that can to serious legal consequences if a law-abiding armed citizen threatens to use or uses deadly force.

1. Auto Theft is NOT Carjacking

•**Auto Theft**: Under Florida Statute § 812.014, auto theft involves the unlawful taking of a motor vehicle with the intent to permanently or temporarily deprive the owner of its possession. This offense does not necessarily involve the use of force or violence.

•**Carjacking**: Defined in Florida Statute § 812.133, carjacking is the forcible taking of a motor vehicle from the person or custody of another, with the intent to permanently or temporarily deprive the owner, and it must involve the use of force, violence, assault, or putting in fear.

Key Difference: The primary distinction is the use of force or threat of violence; carjacking involves direct confrontation and coercion, whereas auto theft may not.

2. Theft is NOT Robbery

•**Theft**: According to Florida Statute § 812.014, theft is the unlawful taking of property with the intent to permanently or temporarily deprive the owner of its possession, without the use of force, violence, assault, or putting in fear.

•**Robbery**: As per Florida Statute § 812.13, robbery involves the taking of money or other property from the person or custody of another, with the intent to permanently or temporarily deprive the owner, and it must involve the use of force, violence, assault, or putting in fear.

Key Difference: Robbery includes the element of force or intimidation during the commission of the crime, whereas theft does not.

3. Trespassing is NOT home invasion robbery

•**Trespassing**: Under Florida Statute § 810.08, trespassing is the act of willfully entering or remaining in any private property, structure or conveyance without being authorized, licensed, or invited, or after being warned to depart.

•**Home Invasion robbery**: Florida Statute § 812.135 defines home-invasion robbery as any robbery that occurs when the offender enters a dwelling (home, residence) by force with the intent to commit a robbery and does commit a robbery of the occupants therein.

Key Difference: Home invasion involves unlawful entry of a dwelling or residence with the intent to commit a robbery, typically accompanied by force or threat, whereas trespassing is the unauthorized entry or remaining in a property without the intent to commit a further crime.

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Delitos que suelen confundirse y que pueden llevar a ciudadanos armados a enfrentar consecuencias legales graves si se amenaza con usar o se usa fuerza letal

1. Robo de Vehículo NO es Carjacking

Robo de Vehículo: Según el Estatuto de Florida § 812.014, el robo de vehículo implica la toma ilícita de un vehículo motorizado con la intención de privar al propietario de su posesión de manera temporal o permanente. Este delito no necesariamente involucra el uso de fuerza o violencia.

Carjacking: Definido en el Estatuto de Florida § 812.133, el carjacking consiste en la toma forzosa de un vehículo motorizado de la persona o custodia de otro, con la intención de privar al propietario de manera temporal o permanente, y debe implicar el uso de fuerza, violencia, asalto o intimidación.

Diferencia clave: La distinción principal radica en el uso de la fuerza o la amenaza de violencia; el carjacking implica confrontación directa y coerción, mientras que el robo de vehículo puede no involucrarlas.

2. Hurto NO es Robo

Hurto: Según el Estatuto de Florida § 812.014, el hurto es la toma ilícita de propiedad con la intención de privar al propietario de su posesión de manera temporal o permanente, sin el uso de fuerza, violencia, asalto o intimidación.

Robo: De acuerdo con el Estatuto de Florida § 812.13, el robo implica la toma de dinero u otra propiedad de la persona o custodia de otro, con la intención de privar al propietario de manera temporal o permanente, y debe implicar el uso de fuerza, violencia, asalto o intimidación.

Diferencia clave: El robo incluye el elemento de fuerza o intimidación durante la comisión del delito, mientras que el hurto no lo incluye.

3. Trespassing NO es Invasión de Vivienda.

Trespassing : Según el Estatuto de Florida § 810.08, el Trespassing consiste en el acto de entrar o permanecer voluntariamente en cualquier estructura o vehículo sin autorización, licencia o invitación, o después de haber sido advertido de salir.

Invasión de Vivienda: El Estatuto de Florida § 812.135 define la invasión de vivienda como cualquier robo que ocurre cuando el infractor entra en una vivienda con la intención de cometer un robo y efectivamente comete el robo a los ocupantes de la misma.

Diferencia clave: La invasión de vivienda implica la entrada ilícita a una vivienda o residencia con la intención de cometer un robo, típicamente acompañada de fuerza o violencia, mientras que el Trespassing es la entrada o permanencia no autorizada en una propiedad sin la intención de cometer un delito adicional.

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Legal definitions of forcible felonies found in other Florida Statutes

Crime	Florida Statute	Notes / Key Definition Elements from Statute
Murder	782.04	Defines “murder” (various degrees) as unlawful killing, including killings during enumerated felonies.
Manslaughter	782.07	Defines manslaughter (and aggravated manslaughter) under Chapter 782 (Homicide)
Sexual battery	794.011	The sexual battery chapter defines what constitutes sexual battery, consent, etc.
Carjacking	812.133	Defines carjacking (taking a motor vehicle by force, violence, assault, or putting in fear) with intent to deprive temporarily or permanently.
Home-invasion robbery	812.135	Defines home-invasion robbery (robbery committed when offender enters a dwelling with intent to commit robbery)
Robbery	812.13	Defines robbery (unlawful taking from person or in presence by force, violence, assault, or putting in fear)
Burglary	810.02	Defines burglary (entering or remaining in a dwelling, structure, or conveyance with intent to commit an offense)
Arson	806.01, 806.031 806.07, 806.10	The arson statutes define offenses related to damaging property by fire or explosion under various circumstances
Kidnapping	787.01	Defines kidnapping (confined, abducted, or imprisoned without lawful authority)
Aggravated assault	784.021	Defines aggravated assault (assault with an intent to commit a felony, or with a deadly weapon, or putting someone in fear of serious injury)
Aggravated battery	784.045	Defines aggravated battery (battery with a deadly weapon, or resulting in great bodily harm, permanent disability, or disfigurement)
Aggravated stalking	784.048	Defines stalking and aggravated stalking (stalking with credible threat, repeating, etc.)
Aircraft piracy	There is no separate stand-alone statute named “aircraft piracy” in the Florida statutes under that title, but it is enumerated in § 782.04 as one of the felonies during which a killing might elevate to first degree murder.	

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Definiciones legales de crímenes violentos (Forcible Felonies) que se encuentran en otros estatutos de la Florida

Crimen	Florida Statute	Notas / Conceptos básicos
Murder (asesinato)	782.04	Define “murder” –Asesinato / homicidio intencional, como la muerte ilegal de una persona, incluyendo homicidios durante la comisión de ciertos delitos graves en donde hay intencionalidad y alebosia.
Manslaughter (homicidio culposo)	782.07	Define *manslaughter* y *aggravated manslaughter* conforme al Capítulo 782 (Homicidio).
Sexual battery	794.011	El estatuto define qué conductas constituyen agresión sexual, abuso sexual, consentimiento, etc.
Carjacking	812.133	Tomar un vehículo motorizado mediante fuerza, violencia, asalto o poniendo a la víctima en temor, con la intención de privarla temporal o permanentemente del mismo.
Home-invasion robbery Invasion a vivienda	812.135	Define la intrusión ilegal y delictiva en una vivienda, cuando el delincuente entra con la intención de cometer un robo y hay personas presentes.
Robbery - Robo	812.13	Tomar dinero o propiedad de otra persona, de su persona o presencia, mediante fuerza, violencia, asalto o intimidación.
Burglary –Intrusion illegal y delictiva	810.02	Entrar o permanecer ilegalmente en una vivienda, estructura o medio de transporte, con la intención de cometer un delito.
Arson – Incendio provocado	806.01, 806.031 806.07, 806.10	Define los delitos relacionados con causar daños mediante fuego o explosión bajo diversas circunstancias.
Kidnapping - Secuestro	787.01	Define el secuestro como el confinamiento, rapto o encarcelamiento ilegal de una persona con intención criminal.
Aggravated assault – Asalto Agravado	784.021	Agresión acompañada de intención de cometer un delito grave, uso de un arma mortal o poner a la víctima en temor fundado de violencia.
Aggravated battery –Agresion Agravada	784.045	Agresión que causa lesiones corporales graves, discapacidad permanente o desfiguración, o que se comete con un arma mortal.
Aggravated stalking –Acoso Aggravado	784.048	Conducta repetitiva de acecho que incluye amenazas creíbles, violación de órdenes judiciales, etc.
Aircraft piracy –Pirateria Aerea	No existe un estatuto separado denominado “aircraft piracy” en el Título XLVI; el homicidio cometido durante el secuestro de una aeronave se enumera como *first-degree murder* bajo 782.04.	

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776.013

Home protection; use or threatened use of deadly force; presumption of fear of death or great bodily harm.

776.013

Protección del hogar; uso o amenaza del uso de fuerza letal; presunción de temor razonable de muerte o daño corporal grave.

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776.013 Home protection; use or threatened use of deadly force; presumption of fear of death or great bodily harm.—

776.013 Protección del hogar; uso o amenaza de uso de fuerza letal; presunción de temor de muerte o de daño corporal grave.

776.013 Home protection; use or threatened use of deadly force; presumption of fear of death or great bodily harm.—

(1) A person who is in a dwelling or residence in which the person has a right to be has no duty to retreat and has the right to stand his or her ground and use or threaten to use: (a) Nondeadly 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; or (b) 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.

(2) A person is presumed to have held a reasonable fear of imminent peril of death or great bodily harm to himself or herself or another when using or threatening to use defensive force that is intended or likely to cause death or great bodily harm to another if: (a) The person against whom the defensive force was used or threatened was in the process of unlawfully and forcefully entering, or had unlawfully and forcibly entered, a dwelling, residence, or occupied vehicle, or if that person had removed or was attempting to remove another against that person's will from the dwelling, residence, or occupied vehicle; and (b) The person who uses or threatens to use defensive force knew or had reason to believe that an unlawful and forcible entry or unlawful and forcible act was occurring or had occurred.

(3) The presumption set forth in subsection (2) does not apply if: (a) The person against whom the defensive force is used or threatened has the right to be in or is a lawful resident of the dwelling, residence, or vehicle, such as an owner, lessee, or titleholder, and there is not an injunction for protection from domestic violence or a written pretrial supervision order of no contact against that person; or (b) The person or persons sought to be removed is a child or grandchild, or is otherwise in the lawful custody or under the lawful guardianship of, the person against whom the defensive force is used or threatened; or (c) The person who uses or threatens to use defensive force is engaged in a criminal activity or is using the dwelling, residence, or occupied vehicle to further a criminal activity; or (d) The person against whom the defensive force is used or threatened is a law enforcement officer, as defined in s. 943.10(14), who enters or attempts to enter a dwelling, residence, or vehicle in the performance of his or her official duties and the officer identified himself or herself in accordance with any applicable law or the person using or threatening to use force knew or reasonably should have known that the person entering or attempting to enter was a law enforcement officer.

(4) A person who unlawfully and by force enters or attempts to enter a person's dwelling, residence, or occupied vehicle is presumed to be doing so with the intent to commit an unlawful act involving force or violence.

(5) As used in this section, the term: (a) "Dwelling" means a building or conveyance of any kind, including any attached porch, whether the building or conveyance is temporary or permanent, mobile or immobile, which has a roof over it, including a tent, and is designed to be occupied by people lodging therein at night. (b) "Residence" means a dwelling in which a person resides either temporarily or permanently or is visiting as an invited guest. (c) "Vehicle" means a conveyance of any kind, whether or not motorized, which is designed to transport people or property.

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776.013 Home protection; use or threatened use of deadly force; presumption of fear of death or great bodily harm.—

776.013 Protección del hogar; uso o amenaza de uso de fuerza letal; presunción de temor de muerte o de daño corporal grave.

776.013 Home protection; use or threatened use of deadly force; presumption of fear of death or great bodily harm.—

If you're legally inside a dwelling, residence, or occupied vehicle, you have no duty to retreat (you don't have to try to escape first), and you have the right to stand your ground and use or threaten to use non deadly force to defend yourself against the intruder's imminent use of unlawful force. You have the right to use deadly force if you reasonably believe it's necessary to stop someone's forcible and unlawful entering, or had already entered, your home, residence, or occupied vehicle, or if they are trying to remove someone from inside, against their will.

✅ This means you don't have to prove fear of death or harm — the law assumes it.

🚫 That Presumption Does Not Apply if:
(a) The person you used force against had a legal right to be there (like a co-owner or tenant), and there's no restraining order or court order keeping them away.
(b) The person being removed was their own child, grandchild, or someone under their legal guardianship or custody.
(c) You were engaged in criminal activity or using the home/residence/vehicle to commit a crime.
(d) The person you used force against was a law enforcement officer legally entering while performing official duties — and The officer identified themselves properly, or you knew or should have known it was a law enforcement officer.

🔒 Presumed Criminal Intent by Intruders
If someone forcibly and unlawfully enters your home, residence, or vehicle, the law assumes they're doing so with the intent to commit a crime involving force or violence.
📘 Definitions You Need to Know
Dwelling: Any structure (permanent or temporary, mobile or not) with a roof — including a tent — designed for people to sleep in at night, including attached porches.
Residence: A dwelling where someone lives, temporarily or permanently, or is visiting as an invited guest.
Vehicle: Any means of transportation (with or without a motor) designed to carry people or property — includes cars, motorcycles, bicycles, etc.

✅ Summary
Inside your home, residence, or occupied vehicle, you have the right to defend yourself without retreating.
If someone forcibly and unlawfully enters, the law presumes you feared for your life or someone else's — allowing the use of deadly force.
But this presumption doesn't apply in certain situations — like when the other person has a legal right to be there
or is a law enforcement officer.

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776.013 Home protection; use or threatened use of deadly force; presumption of fear of death or great bodily harm.—

776.013 Protección del hogar; uso o amenaza de uso de fuerza letal; presunción de temor de muerte o de daño corporal grave.

776.013 Home protection; use or threatened use of deadly force; presumption of fear of death or great bodily harm.—

Si usted se encuentra legalmente dentro de una vivienda, residencia o vehículo ocupado, no tiene obligacion de retirarse (es decir, no está obligado a intentar huir) y tiene el derecho a mantener su posición (Stand your ground) y a usar o amenazar con usar fuerza o fuerza letal, si cree razonablemente que es necesario para detener a alguien que está entrando ilegal y violentamente, o que ya ha ingresado a su vivienda, residencia o vehículo ocupado, o si dicha persona está intentando sacar a otra en contra de su voluntad.

✅ Esto significa que usted no tiene que probar que sintió temor de muerte o daño grave — la ley lo presume automáticamente.

🚫 Esa presunción no aplica si:
(a) La persona contra quien se usó la fuerza tenía un derecho legal para estar allí (como un copropietario o arrendatario), y no existe una orden judicial de alejamiento o de no contacto vigente contra esa persona.
(b) La persona que se intentaba sacar era el propio hijo, nieto, o alguien bajo la custodia o tutela legal de la persona que entro.
(c) Usted estaba involucrado en una actividad delictiva, o estaba utilizando la vivienda, residencia o vehículo con el fin de cometer un delito.
(d) La persona contra quien se usó la fuerza era un policía, actuando legalmente en el ejercicio de sus funciones oficiales, y el oficial se identificó adecuadamente, o usted sabía o debió haber sabido que se trataba de un oficial de policía.

🔒 Presunción de intención delictiva por parte de intrusos
Si alguien entra ilegalmente y violentamente a su vivienda, residencia o vehículo ocupado, la ley presume que lo hace con la intención de cometer un delito que implica fuerza o violencia.
📘 Definiciones que debe conocer:
Vivienda: Toda estructura, permanente o temporal, móvil o inmóvil, que tenga techo — incluyendo tiendas de camapana — diseñada para ser usada por personas para dormir alli durante la noche, e incluye los porches o terrazas adjuntas.
Residencia: Una vivienda en la que una persona reside, de manera temporal o permanente, o a la cual ha sido invitada como huésped.
Vehículo: Cualquier medio de transporte, motorizado o no, diseñado para transportar personas o bienes, como por ejemplo un automovil, un mobile home o un camper.

✅ Resumen
Dentro de su hogar, residencia o vehículo ocupado, usted tiene el derecho a defenderse sin obligación de retirarse.
Si alguien entra de forma ilegal y violenta, la ley presume que usted temía por su vida o por la de otra persona — lo que justifica el uso de fuerza o fuerza letal.
Tenga en cuenta que la presunción no aplica en ciertas circunstancias, como cuando la otra persona tiene derecho legal a estar allí, es un padre, abuelo o legal guardian de la persona que esta sacando a la fuerza, o es un oficial de policía en cumplimiento de su deber.

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776.031
Use or threatened use of force in defense of property.
776.031
Uso o amenaza de uso de fuerza en defensa de propiedad.

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776.031 Use or threatened use of force in defense of property.—
776.031 Uso de fuerza para defensa de propiedad

776.031 Use or threatened use of force in defense of property.—

(1) 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 prevent or terminate the other's trespass on, or other tortious or criminal interference with, either real property other than a dwelling or personal property, lawfully in his or her possession or in the possession of another who is a member of his or her immediate family or household or of a person whose property he or she has a legal duty to protect. 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.

(2) A person is justified in using or threatening to use deadly force only if he or she reasonably believes that such conduct is necessary 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.

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776.031 Use or threatened use of force in defense of property.

776.031 Use or threatened use of force in defense of property.—

Use of Non-Deadly Force to Protect Property
You are legally allowed to use or threaten to use non-deadly force (like pushing someone, yelling a warning, or physically removing them) if:
You reasonably believe it’s necessary to stop someone from trespassing on land you own or control (but not your home), or Interfering with personal property (yours or someone else's) — like trying to steal or damage your car, bike, or belongings.
This includes property that you legally possess, that belongs to a close family or household member, or Someone whose property you have a legal duty to protect (like a security guard protecting company equipment).
🟢 You don’t have to run away or back down first — you can stand your ground when using non-deadly force to protect property.

Use of Deadly Force to Protect Property
You can only use or threaten deadly force (like using a firearm or other force likely to kill or cause serious injury) if:
You reasonably believe it’s necessary to stop someone from committing a forcible felony (like robbery, burglary, arson, carjacking, etc.) — and it must be about to happen (imminent).
🟢 If you meet that standard, you don’t have to retreat, as long as:
You’re not committing a crime yourself, and
You’re in a place where you legally have a right to be.

✅ In summary:
You can use non-deadly force to protect land or property without backing down.
You can use deadly force **only** to stop a violent felony, not just to protect things from being stolen or damaged.
The law protects your right to stand your ground if you're not the one breaking the law.

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776.031 Uso de fuerza para defensa de propiedad

776.031 Use or threatened use of force in defense of property.—

Uso de fuerza no letal para proteger bienes

Usted está legalmente justificado a amenazar con usar o usar fuerza no letal (como empujar a alguien, advertir verbalmente o retirarlo físicamente) si:

Tiene una creencia razonable que es necesario para sacar a alguien que está invadiendo propiedad privada o para evitar o parar interferencia con propiedad personal. Por ejemplo, usted puede decirle a una persona que se tiene que ir de su patio o su driveway y si no se van, los puede sacar a la fuerza. También puede hacer lo mismo para impedir que alguien hurte o dañe sus bienes

Esta justificación incluye bienes que están bajo su posesión legal o bienes que pertenecen a un miembro cercano de su familia o una persona que vive en su hogar, o los bienes que pertenecen a alguien que le ha confiado a usted la custodia de dichos bienes.

🟢 No está obligado a retirarse o huir antes de defenderse a usted mismo o a otra persona o defender bienes, en cambio, puede mantenerse firme, mantener su posicion y en ese lugar defenderse.

Uso de fuerza letal para proteger bienes

Usted solo puede usar o amenazar con usar fuerza letal (como disparar un arma de fuego u otra acción que pueda causar la muerte o lesiones graves) si:

Tiene una creencia razonable de que usar fuerza letal es necesario para evitar la comisión inminente de un crimen violento como robo, invasión al hogar, carjaking, etc. —o si ya el crimen violento esta ocurriendo.

🟢 Si se cumple esa condición usted no tiene el deber de retirarse siempre y cuando usted no esté cometiendo un delito, y se encuentre en un lugar donde tiene el derecho legal a estar.

✅ En resumen:

Para proteger propiedad privada como terrenos o bienes, solo se puede usar fuerza no letal.

Solo puede usar fuerza letal para evitar la comisión inminente de un crimen violento que envuelve propiedad como robo o invasión al hogar. No se puede amenazar con usa fuerza letal para evitar el hurto o daño de objetos materiales.

La ley protege su derecho a mantenerse firme (stand your ground) si usted no está infringiendo la ley.

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776.041
Use or threatened use of force by aggressor.
776.041
Uso de la fuerza por parte del agresor inicial

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776.041 Use or threatened use of force by aggressor

776.041 Uso o amenaza de uso de fuerza por parte de un agresor inicial.

The 2024 Florida Statutes (including 2025 Special Session C)

Title XLVI	Chapter 776	View Entire Chapter
CRIMES	JUSTIFIABLE USE OF FORCE	

776.041 Use or threatened use of force by aggressor.—The justification described in the preceding sections of this chapter is not available to a person who:

(1) Is attempting to commit, committing, or escaping after the commission of, a forcible felony; or

(2) Initially provokes the use or threatened use of force against himself or herself, unless:

(a) Such force or threat of force is so great that the person reasonably believes that he or she is in imminent danger of death or great bodily harm and that he or she has exhausted every reasonable means to escape such danger other than the use or threatened use of force which is likely to cause death or great bodily harm to the assailant; or

(b) In good faith, the person withdraws from physical contact with the assailant and indicates clearly to the assailant that he or she desires to withdraw and terminate the use or threatened use of force, but the assailant continues or resumes the use or threatened use of force.

History.—s. 13, ch. 74-383; s. 1190, ch. 97-102; s. 7, ch. 2014-195.

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776.041 Use or threatened use of force by aggressor

776.041 Use or threatened use of force by aggressor.—

You **cannot** claim legal justification for using force if you:

- Are in the middle of committing, trying to commit, or escaping after commiting a **forcible felony** (serious violent crime).

- **You Started the fight** by provoking the other person, **unless** one of these exceptions applies:

  Exception A: The other person responds with such deadly or dangerous force that you reasonably believe you're about to be killed or seriously hurt, and you've tried **every reasonable way to escape** before using deadly force yourself.

  Exception B: You clearly **back off** in good faith, show that you want to stop the fight, but the other person **keeps attacking** or starts attacking again.

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776.041 Uso o amenaza de uso de fuerza por parte de un aggresor.

776.041 Use or threatened use of force by aggressor.—

Usted **no** puede tiene justificación legal para usar o amanezar con usar fuerza si:

- Usted esta cometiendo, intentando cometer, o eesta huyendo después de cometer un **crimen violento** (*forcible felony*).
- **Usted Inicia la pelea o provoca** la pelea. Sin embargo, aunque usted inicie o provoque el ataque existen excepciones en donde usted esta justificado a usar fuerza:

  Excepción A: La otra persona responde con una fuerza tan letal o peligrosa que usted cree razonablemente que está a punto de ser asesinado o de sufrir un daño corporal grave, y usted ha agotado **todas las formas razonables de escapar** antes de usar fuerza letal.

  Excepción B: Usted se **retira de la confrontación** de buena fe, indica claramente que desea detener el enfrentamiento, pero la otra persona **continúa atacando** o reanuda el ataque.

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Florida Statute 790
Weapons and Firearms
Estatuto de la Florida 790
Armas y Armas de Fuego

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Florida Statutes that are important to all armed citizens

Estatutos de la Florida que son importantes para los ciudadano armados

Title XLVI
CRIMES

Chapter 790
WEAPONS AND FIREARMS

View Entire Chapter

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790.157 Presumption of impairment; testing methods.
790.16 Discharging machine guns; penalty.
790.161 Making, possessing, throwing, projecting, placing, or discharging any destructive device or attempt so to do, felony; penalties.
790.1612 Authorization for governmental manufacture, possession, and use of destructive devices.
790.1615 Unlawful throwing, projecting, placing, or discharging of destructive device or bomb that results in injury to another; penalty.
790.162 Threat to throw, project, place, or discharge any destructive device, felony; penalty.
790.163 False report concerning planting a bomb, an explosive, or a weapon of mass destruction, or concerning the use of firearms in a violent manner; penalty.
790.164 False reports concerning planting a bomb, explosive, or weapon of mass destruction in, or committing arson against, state-owned property, or concerning the use of firearms in a violent manner; penalty; reward.
790.165 Planting of "hoax bomb" prohibited; penalties.
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790.169 Juvenile offenders; release of names and addresses.
790.17 Furnishing weapons to minors under 18 years of age or persons of unsound mind and furnishing firearms to minors under 18 years of age prohibited.
790.173 Legislative findings and intent.
790.174 Safe storage of firearms required.
790.175 Transfer or sale of firearms; required warnings; penalties.
790.18 Sale or transfer of arms to minors by dealers.
790.19 Shooting into or throwing deadly missiles into dwellings, public or private buildings, occupied or not occupied; vessels, aircraft, buses, railroad cars, streetcars, or other vehicles.
790.22 Use of BB guns, air or gas-operated guns, or electric weapons or devices by minor under 16; limitation; possession of firearms by minor under 18 prohibited; penalties.
790.221 Possession of short-barreled rifle, short-barreled shotgun, or machine gun; penalty.
790.222 Bump-fire stocks prohibited.
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790.23 Felons and delinquents; possession of firearms, ammunition, or electric weapons or devices unlawful.
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790.25 Lawful ownership, possession, and use of firearms and other weapons.
790.251 Protection of the right to keep and bear arms in motor vehicles for self-defense and other lawful purposes; prohibited acts; duty of public and private employers; immunity from liability; enforcement.
790.256 Public service announcements.
790.27 Alteration or removal of firearm serial number or possession, sale, or delivery of firearm with serial number altered or removed prohibited; penalties.
790.29 Paramilitary training; teaching or participation prohibited.
790.31 Armor-piercing or exploding ammunition or dragon's breath shotgun shells, bolo shells, or flechette shells prohibited.
790.33 Field of regulation of firearms and ammunition preempted.
790.331 Prohibition of civil actions against firearms or ammunition manufacturers, firearms trade associations, firearms or ammunition distributors, or firearms or ammunition dealers.
790.333 Sport shooting and training range protection; liability; claims, expenses, and fees; penalties; preemption; construction.
790.335 Prohibition of registration of firearms; electronic records.
790.336 Lists, records, or registries to be destroyed.
790.338 Medical privacy concerning firearms; prohibitions; penalties; exceptions.
790.401 Risk protection orders.

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Florida Statute 790 – Florida Estatuto 790

The link to read Florida statute 790 is provided on your student package, it is your responsibility to read and understand the law.

El enlace al estatuto 790 esta en el paquete de l clase, es su responsabilidad leer y entender las leyes.

790.001	Definitions
790.01	Unlicensed carrying of concealed weapons or concealed firearms
790.015	Nonresidents who are United States citizens and hold a concealed weapons license in another state; reciprocity.
790.06	License to carry concealed weapon or firearm
790.062	Members and veterans of United States Armed Forces; exceptions from licensure provisions
790.064	Firearm possession and firearm ownership disability
790.065	Sale and delivery of firearms.
790.0655	Purchase and delivery of firearms; mandatory waiting period
790.07	Persons engaged in criminal offense, having weapons
790.09	Manufacturing or selling metallic knuckles.
790.10	Improper exhibition of dangerous weapons or firearms
790.115	Possessing or discharging weapons or firearms at a school-sponsored event or on school property prohibited; penalties; exceptions.
790.15	Discharging firearm in public or on residential property.
790.151	Using firearm while under the influence of alcoholic beverages, chemical substances, or controlled substances; penalties.
790.161	Making, possessing, throwing, projecting, placing, or discharging any destructive device or attempt so to do, felony; penalties
790.17	Furnishing weapons to minors under 18 years of age or persons of unsound mind and furnishing firearms to minors under 18 years of age prohibited.
790.174	Safe storage of firearms required.
790.175	Transfer or sale of firearms; required warnings; penalties.
790.22	Use of BB guns, air or gas-operated guns, or electric weapons or devices by minor under 16; limitation; possession of firearms by minor under 18 prohibited; penalties.
790.221	Possession of short-barreled rifle, short-barreled shotgun, or machine gun
790.222	Bump-fire stocks prohibited
790.225	Ballistic self-propelled knives; unlawful to manufacture, sell, or possess; forfeiture; penalty.
790.23	Felons and delinquents; possession of firearms, ammunition, or electric weapons or devices unlawful
790.233	Possession of firearm or ammunition prohibited when person is subject to an injunction against committing acts of domestic violence, stalking, or cyberstalking; penalties
790.235	Possession of firearm or ammunition by violent career criminal
790.24	Report of medical treatment of certain wounds; penalty for failure to report.
790.25	Lawful ownership, possession, and use of firearms and other weapons.
790.251	Protection of the right to keep and bear arms in motor vehicles for self-defense and other lawful purposes; prohibited acts; duty of public and private employers; immunity from liability; enforcement.
790.27	Alteration or removal of firearm serial number or possession, sale, or delivery of firearm with serial number altered or removed prohibited; penalties.
790.31	Armor-piercing or exploding ammunition
790.33	Field of regulation of firearms and ammunition preempted.
790.401	Risk Protection Orders

I recommend that while reading the entirety of Florida Statute 790, you pay special attention to these sections.

Le recomiendo que mientras lee todo el estatuto 790, le preste bastante atención a estas secciones.

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790.01
Carrying of concealed weapons or concealed firearms
790.01
Porte oculto de armas y armas de fuego

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The 2024 Florida Statutes (including 2025 Special Session C)

Title XLVI
CRIMES

Chapter 790
WEAPONS AND FIREARMS

View Entire Chapter

790.01 Carrying of concealed weapons or concealed firearms.—

(1) A person is authorized to carry a concealed weapon or concealed firearm, as that term is defined in s. 790.06(1), if he or she:

(a) Is licensed under s. 790.06; or

(b) Is not licensed under s. 790.06, but otherwise satisfies the criteria for receiving and maintaining such a license under s. 790.06(2)(a)-(f) and (i)-(n), (3), and (10).

This is the law that allows concealed carrying without a License. It is commonly known as **Permitless carry.**

This is the part of the Permitless carry law that removes the training and education requirement. Great! Armed people who have no training or education roaming around our communities, not a good idea… no wonder we have the problems we have, right?

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790.01 Porte oculto de armas y armas de fuego

Los Estatutos de Florida de 2024 (incluida la Sesión Especial C de 2025)

Título XLVI — DELITOS

Capítulo 790 — ARMAS Y ARMAS DE FUEGO

Ver el capítulo completo

790.01 Portación de armas ocultas o armas de fuego ocultas. —

(1) Una persona está autorizada a portar un arma oculta o un arma de fuego oculta, según se define ese término en la sección 790.06 (1), si:

(a) Tiene licencia bajo la sección 790.06 ; o

(b) No tiene licencia bajo la sección 790.06 , pero de otro modo cumple con los criterios para recibir y mantener dicha licencia bajo la sección 790.06 (2)(a)-(f) y (i)-(n), (3) y (10).

Esta es la ley que permite la portación de armas ocultas sin licencia. Se conoce como permitless carry.

Esta es la parte de la ley permitless que remueve el requerimiento de entrenamiento y educación. Super! Gente armada que no tiene ni entrenamiento ni educación andando en nuestras calles… ¡No es una buena idea! De razón tenemos los problemas que tenemos…

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790.01 Carrying of concealed weapons or concealed firearms

790.01 Porte oculto de armas y armas de fuego

Any person that wants to carry concealed weapons or firearms in Florida, whether licensed or unlicensed (permitless), should ask themselves this question:

Do I satisfy the criteria for attaining and maintaining a Florida concealed weapon or firearm license?

Toda persona que desee portar armas o armas de fuego ocultas en la florida, ya sea con licencia o permitless (sin licencia) debería preguntarse:

Califico yo para obtener y mantener una licencia de portación oculta de arma o arma de fuego en la florida?

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790.06 License to carry concealed weapon or concealed firearm -Eligibility
790.06 Licencia para porte oculto de armas y armas de fuego -Elegibilidad

Requisites

- You must be a U.S. citizen or a lawful permanent resident alien.
- You must be 18 years of age or older. It used to be 21 but it changed in June of 2026.
- Must currently reside in the United States Unless you are serving overseas in the United States Armed Forces.
- Persons that choose to carry with a license must undergo education to learn the law and training to demonstrate competency with a firearm. There is no mandatory training or education for permitless carry.

Requisitos

- Debe ser ciudadano o residente permanente legal de los Estados Unidos.
- Debe ser mayor de 18 años, antes era 21 pero esto cambio en Junio del 2026.
- Debe residir en los Estados Unidos, a menos que esté sirviendo en el extranjero en las Fuerzas Militares.
- Las personas que deciden portar con licencia, deben tener entrenamiento y educación para demostrar que saben como manejar un arma de fuego y que saben las leyes.
  No hay entrenamiento ni educación obligatoria para portar sin permiso.

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790.06 License to carry concealed weapon or concealed firearm -Eligibility

790.06 Licencia para porte oculto de armas y armas de fuego -Elegibilidad

Factors that would disqualify a person from obtaining or maintaining a Concealed Weapon or Firearm License (CWFL)

- Formally renounced their US citizenship
- Has Felony Convictions (Unless civil rights have been restored)
- Has convictions for Violence or Domestic Violence
- Having adjudication withheld or sentence suspended on a felony or misdemeanor crime of violence unless three years have elapsed since probation or other conditions set by the court have been fulfilled.
- A conviction for violation of controlled substance laws or multiple arrests for such offenses.
- A record of drug or alcohol abuse.
- Two or more DUI convictions within the previous three years.
- Being committed to a mental institution or adjudged incompetent or mentally defective.
- Having been issued a domestic violence injunction or an injunction against repeat violence that is currently in force. (Retraining orders)
- Is under arrest in any jurisdiction for crimes that merit more than 1 year in jail, including violence and domestic violence
- Is a Fugitive from justice
- Has been dishonorably discharged from the armed forces
- Has a physical infirmity that would prevent them from safely handling a firearm

- Has not attended and passed a qualified firearms safety training class or demonstrate otherwise firearms safety and competency. ***This applies to persons who choose to carry with a license, not to permitless carriers.***

Factores que descalifican que una persona obtenga o mantenga una Licencia de Porte oculto (CWFL)

- Renunció formalmente a su ciudadanía estadounidense.
- Tiene condenas por delitos graves –felonías- (a menos que se hayan restablecido los derechos civiles)
- Tiene condenas por violencia o violencia doméstica.
- Que se haya dado un Adjudication Withheld or Sentence Suspended por una felonía o un delito menor de violencia, a menos que hayan transcurrido 3 años desde que se haya cumplido la libertad condicional u otras condiciones fijadas por la corte.
- Una condena por violación de las leyes de sustancias controladas o arrestos múltiples por tales delitos.
- Un historial de abuso de drogas o alcohol.
- Dos o más condenas por DUI en los tres años anteriores a solicitar la licencia.
- Ser internado en una institución mental o ser declarado incompetente mentalmente o mentalmente defectuoso.
- Haber recibido una orden de alejamiento por violencia doméstica que se encuentre vigente. (Restraining order)
- Estar bajo arresto en cualquier jurisdicción por delitos que ameriten más de 1 año de cárcel, incluyendo violencia y violencia doméstica.
- Ser un prófugo de la justicia.
- Haber recibido una baja deshonrosa de las fuerzas armadas.
- Tiene una enfermedad física que impidan manejar con seguridad un arma de fuego.

- No puede demostrar que tiene entrenamiento formal sobre manejar armas de fuego de manera segura. **Esto aplica a personas que eligen portar con una licencia, no aplica a personas que portan sin licencia.**

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Any person that knows that they satisfy the criteria for attaining and maintaining a Florida concealed weapon or firearm license, should ask themselves this question:

What are the pros and cons of carrying with a license versus carrying permitless?

Toda persona que califica para obtener y mantener una licencia de portación oculta de arma o arma de fuego en la florida, debería preguntarse a si misma:

Cuales son los pros y los contras de portar con licencia versus portar sin licencia?

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790.0655 Firearm purchase waiting

This law imposes a waiting period between the retail purchase and delivery of a firearm. The waiting period is 3 days. The Florida Constitution authorizes counties to extend the mandatory waiting period to 5 days. Miami-Dade County, Broward, Palm Beach, Hillsborough, and Volusia are among those counties.

The mandatory, intended to provide a brief cooling-off period before transfer; this requirement applies only to sales by licensed dealers and does not regulate private sales or exchanges between individuals. Additionally, the statute exempts the purchase of rifles, shotguns, and carbines when the purchaser possesses a valid Florida hunting license. The waiting period governs delivery rather than payment or background check initiation and exists independently of other state and federal firearm eligibility and background check requirements, making it essential for purchasers to verify whether a local county ordinance imposes any additional regulations in their jurisdiction.

The waiting period does not apply to law enforcement officers or to individuals who hold a valid Florida Concealed Weapon or Firearm License (CWFL), regardless of firearm type (revolver, semiautomatic pistol, rifle, carbine, shotgun) or in which Florida county the purchaser resides or is purchasing the firearm.

790.0655 Periodo de espera para recibir armas

Esta ley impone un período de espera entre la compra y la entrega de un arma de fuego. El período de espera estándar es de tres (3) días, la Constitución del Estado de Florida autoriza a los condados a extender dicho período obligatorio hasta cinco (5) días. Entre los condados que han adoptado un período de espera de 5 días están Miami-Dade, Broward, Palm Beach, Hillsborough y Volusia.

Este período de espera obligatorio tiene como finalidad establecer un período de reflexión y “enfriamiento” antes de la transferencia del arma y se aplica únicamente a ventas realizadas por tiendas de armas, no aplica a las ventas privadas ni a los intercambios entre particulares. Asimismo, el estatuto exime del periodo de espera la compra de rifles, escopetas y carabinas cuando el comprador posee una licencia de cacería válida del estado de Florida. El período de espera regula la entrega del arma, no el pago ni el inicio de la verificación de antecedentes, y existe de manera independiente a otros requisitos estatales y federales de elegibilidad y verificación de antecedentes, por lo que resulta esencial que el comprador verifique si en su jurisdicción existe una ordenanza del condado que imponga regulaciones adicionales.

El período de espera no aplica a oficiales de policía ni a personas que posean una Licencia de Armas o Armas de Fuego Ocultas de Florida (CWFL), independientemente del arma (pistola, revólver, carabina, rifle, escopeta) o del condado donde viva o se realice la compra.

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Licensed versus permitless, benefits versus pitfalls.

Porte con licencia versus porte sin licencia, beneficios versus desventajas

790.115 and 18 USC 922(q) School grounds and school zones

The combination of federal and state laws restricts the possession, use, or discharge of firearms and other weapons on school property, school facilities, school buses, school bus stops, and school-sponsored events. Under federal law, possession of a firearm within 1,000 feet of a K-12 school is also prohibited unless a statutory exception applies, such as possession by a person holding a valid Florida Concealed Weapon or Firearm License (CWFL).

The federal 1,000-foot school zone restriction generally applies to elementary and secondary schools (K-12), while Florida laws and institutional policies may additionally regulate possession on college and university campuses.

Florida law generally does not prohibit mere possession within 1,000 feet of a school; however, Florida law does prohibit certain conduct on school property and prohibits the improper exhibition of weapons or firearms within 1,000 feet of schools during school hours or school-sponsored activities.

With respect to firearms secured inside motor vehicles parked on K-12 school property, school districts may adopt policies regulating or prohibiting such possession, meaning authorization may vary by district. For example, Miami-Dade and Broward County School Districts prohibit firearms inside motor vehicles parked on K-12 school property.

There are several statutory exceptions to the federal 1,000-foot school zone restriction, including possession on private property not part of school grounds and possession by individuals holding a valid CWFL issued by the state in which the school zone is located. However, a CWFL does not authorize possession inside school buildings, on school grounds, or in vehicles parked on K-12 school property where prohibited by law or school district policy.

790.115 — 18 USC 922(q) Posesión de Armas en Escuelas y zonas escolares

La combinación de leyes federales y estatales restringe la posesión, el uso o la descarga de armas de fuego y otras armas en propiedades escolares, instalaciones escolares, autobuses escolares, paradas de autobús escolar y eventos patrocinados por escuelas. Bajo la ley federal, la posesión de un arma de fuego dentro de 1,000 pies (aproximadamente 305 metros) de una escuela K-12 también esta prohibida, a menos que aplique una excepción legal, como la posesión por parte de una persona que tenga una Licencia de Arma o Arma de Fuego Oculta de Florida (CWFL, por sus siglas en inglés) válida.

La restricción federal de 1,000 pies aplica a escuelas primarias y secundarias (K-12), mientras que las leyes de Florida y las políticas institucionales pueden además regular la posesión en universidades y colleges.

La ley de Florida prohíbe ciertas conductas en propiedad escolar y también prohíbe la exhibición indebida de armas o armas de fuego dentro de 1,000 pies de una escuela durante horas escolares o actividades patrocinadas por la escuela.

Con respecto a armas de fuego aseguradas dentro de vehículos estacionados en propiedad escolar K-12, los distritos escolares pueden adoptar políticas que regulen o prohíban dicha posesión, por lo que la autorización puede variar según el distrito. Por ejemplo, los distritos escolares de Miami-Dade y Broward prohíben armas de fuego dentro de vehículos estacionados en propiedad escolar K-12.

Existen varias excepciones legales a la restricción federal de 1,000 pies, incluyendo la posesión dentro de propiedad privada que no forme parte de terrenos escolares y la posesión por personas que posean una CWFL válida emitida por el estado donde se encuentra ubicada la zona escolar. Sin embargo, una CWFL no autoriza la posesión dentro de edificios escolares, en terrenos escolares, ni dentro de vehículos estacionados en propiedad escolar K-12 cuando dicha posesión esté prohibida por ley o por políticas del distrito escolar.

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790.06 (13) Concealed carry Religious Institutions

This law authorizes individuals who hold a valid Florida Concealed Weapon or Firearm License (CWFL) to carry a concealed firearm inside religious institutions, such as churches, synagogues, mosques, and other places of worship.

Religious institutions are not automatically prohibited locations under Florida law for licensed concealed carry; however, this authorization is conditional and subject to the property rights of the institution.

A religious institution may prohibit firearms by policy, including through clearly posted “no firearms” signage or other notice, and when such a prohibition exists, a CWFL holder is not authorized to carry on that property.

Importantly, this statutory authorization applies only to CWFL holders—individuals who carry concealed without a license under Florida’s permitless concealed carry provisions are not authorized to carry inside religious institutions, even if the institution itself allows firearms.

Lawful concealed carry in a place of worship requires both a valid CWFL and the absence of a policy or sign prohibiting firearms.

790.06(13) — Porte Oculto en Instituciones Religiosas

Esta ley autoriza a las personas que poseen una Licencia de Armas o Armas de Fuego Ocultas de Florida (CWFL) válida a portar un arma de fuego de manera oculta dentro de instituciones religiosas, tales como iglesias, sinagogas, mezquitas y otros lugares de culto.

Las instituciones religiosas no se consideran automáticamente lugares prohibidos bajo la ley de Florida para el porte oculto con licencia; sin embargo, esta autorización es condicional y está sujeta a los derechos de propiedad de la institución.

Una institución religiosa puede prohibir las armas de fuego mediante política interna, a través de señalización claramente visible de “prohibido portar armas” u otro aviso equivalente, y cuando dicha prohibición exista, el titular de una CWFL no está autorizado a portar un arma en esa propiedad.

Es importante destacar que esta autorización estatutaria se aplica únicamente a los titulares de una CWFL. Las personas que portan un arma de fuego de manera oculta sin licencia, bajo las disposiciones de porte oculto sin permiso de Florida (permitless carry), no están autorizadas a portar armas dentro de instituciones religiosas, incluso si la propia institución permite la presencia de armas de fuego.

El porte oculto legal en un lugar de culto requiere tanto una CWFL válida como la ausencia de una política o señalización que prohíba las armas de fuego.

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790.015 Armed nonresidents and reciprocity

This law governs the recognition of concealed weapon or firearm licenses issued by other states.

Under this statute, Florida recognizes valid concealed carry licenses from states that grant reciprocal recognition to Florida's Concealed Weapon or Firearm License (CWFL), provided the license holder meets Florida's minimum age requirement of 21 years and complies with all applicable Florida laws governing concealed carry. Nonresident license holders carrying under reciprocity are subject to the same restrictions, prohibited locations, and conditions that apply to Florida CWFL holders and must carry their valid license and government-issued identification while armed.

Reciprocity does not grant broader carry privileges than those allowed under Florida law, and individuals carrying under reciprocity remain responsible for understanding and complying with Florida statutes and local regulations while carrying within the state.

In the following page I have included the official list of states that recognize our CWFL as well as restrictions.

790.015 — No residentes; reciprocidad

Esta ley regula el reconocimiento de licencias para portar armas o armas de fuego ocultas emitidas por otros estados.

Conforme a este estatuto, Florida reconoce las licencias de porte oculto válidas emitidas por aquellos estados que otorgan reconocimiento recíproco a la Licencia de Armas o Armas de Fuego Ocultas de Florida (CWFL), siempre que el titular cumpla con el requisito de edad mínima de 21 años establecido por la ley de Florida y observe todas las leyes estatales aplicables que regulan el porte oculto.

Las personas no residentes que portan un arma bajo acuerdos de reciprocidad están sujetas a las mismas restricciones, lugares prohibidos y condiciones que se aplican a los titulares de una CWFL de Florida, y deben portar consigo su licencia válida y una identificación oficial mientras estén armados.

La reciprocidad no concede derechos de porte más amplios que los permitidos por la ley de Florida, y quienes portan armas bajo reciprocidad son responsables de conocer y cumplir las leyes y regulaciones estatales y locales vigentes mientras portan un arma dentro del estado.

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CWFL Reciprocity, which states recognize our license

Reciprocidad de la CWFL, en donde es nuestra licencia reconocida.

Division of Licensing
Bureau of License Issuance
Concealed Weapons / New Applications
(850) 245-5691
(850) 245-5655 Fax

Post Office Box 6687
Tallahassee, Florida 32315-6687

Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
Commissioner Wilton Simpson

IMPORTANT INFORMATION CONCERNING CONCEALED WEAPON LICENSE RECIPROCITY WITH OTHER STATES

ADVISORY FOR CITIZENS TRAVELING WITH FIREARMS

Gun laws vary from state to state. Citizens traveling with firearms should familiarize themselves with firearms ownership and possession laws of any state they plan to visit. Visit https://www.fdacs.gov/Consumer-Resources/Concealed-Weapon-License/Concealed-Weapon-License-Reciprocity to find links to each reciprocity state's web site. Questions regarding firearms laws in a particular state should be directed to law enforcement authorities in that state for clarification.

Section 790.015, Florida Statutes, allows Florida to recognize concealed weapon licenses issued by another state provided the other state will honor Florida concealed weapon licenses. Florida has reached reciprocity/mutual recognition agreements with the states listed below. A Florida Concealed Weapon or Firearm License is valid in any of these states, and resident concealed weapon license holders of these states can carry concealed weapons in Florida. **Any exceptions are noted below, with explanation in footnotes on reverse side.**

Alabama[1, 3]	Maine[1, 3, 4]	Pennsylvania[1, 4, 5]
Alaska[1]	Michigan[1, 4]	South Carolina[1, 4, 5]
Arizona[5]	Mississippi[1]	South Dakota[1, 3]
Arkansas[1]	Missouri[3]	Tennessee[1, 3, 5]
Colorado[1, 4]	Montana[3]	Texas[1, 3, 5]
Delaware	Nebraska[1]	Utah[1, 5]
Georgia[1, 3]	Nevada[1, 5]	Vermont[2]
Idaho[3, 5]	New Hampshire[1, 3, 4, 5]	Virginia[1, 5]
Indiana[1, 3, 5]	New Mexico[1]	West Virginia[1]
Iowa[5]	North Carolina[1]	Wisconsin[6]
Kansas[1]	North Dakota[3, 5]	Wyoming[1, 3]
Kentucky	Ohio[1]	
Louisiana[1]	Oklahoma[1]	

Please note this list is always kept current and is revised only when states are added or deleted.

Direct questions about concealed weapon license reciprocity with other states to DOLReciprocity@FDACS.gov.

FOOTNOTES

1. While Florida's law allows licensees to carry stun guns, knives and billy clubs in a concealed fashion, the laws in these states allow for concealed carry of handguns or pistols only, not weapons in general. Florida license holders are prohibited from carrying other types of weapons while in these states.
2. Vermont does not issue weapon/firearm licenses. Florida licensees may carry in Vermont, but a Vermont resident may not carry in Florida without holding a valid Florida concealed weapon license.
3. Individuals under 21 years of age qualify for concealed weapon licenses in these states. However, any licensee of these reciprocity states who is not 21 years of age or older is prohibited from carrying a concealed weapon or firearm in Florida.
4. These states will honor the Florida concealed weapon license only if the licensee is a resident of the state of Florida.
5. These states issue concealed carry licenses to qualified individuals who are non-residents. These non-resident licenses cannot be honored under Florida's reciprocity provision.
6. Wisconsin will honor a Florida license issued or renewed to a non-Florida resident on or after August 1, 2013.

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QR Codes for 790 laws that affect permitless carry and benefits carrying with a CWFL

Codigos QR de leyes del 790 que afectan a los que portan sin licencia y benefician a los que tienen licencia.

Some laws that do not apply to License holders

Algunas leyes que no aplican a personas que tienen licencia de porte de arma

-Firearm purchase waiting periods / Periodo de espera para recibir armas después de comprar **State Law 790.0655**

-Gun Free Schools Zone Act / Ley de zonas de escuelas libres de armas **Federal law 18 USCC § 922 State Law 790.115**

Persons that choose to carry without a permit do not have access to these laws

Personas que deciden portar sin permiso no se benefician de estas leyes:

-Religious Institutions Carry / Porte de Armas en Instituciones Religiosas..... **State Law 790.06 (13)**

-Reciprocity Agreements with other States / Acuerdos de Reciprocidad con otros estados..... **Florida License is recognized in 37 other states State Law 790.015 defines nonresidents legal rights to concealed carry in Florida.**

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Notes on some of the provisions contained in Florida Statute 790

Anotaciones sobre algunas de la leyes contenidas en el Estatuto 790 de la Florida

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State Law 790.001, 790.01, 790.06
Florida Constitution Article I Section 8

Knives / Cuchillos

Dirks / Puñales

Pepper Spray

Stun Guns / TASER

Pocketknives (blade is less than 4”) can be carried concealed without a Concealed Weapon or Firearm License (CWFL). Pepper spray which contains 2 or fewer fluid ounces of active ingredient can be carried concealed with or without a CWFL, the same is true for tasers / electrical discharge devices but be aware of certain location restrictions like colleges and universities.

Navajas (hoja de menos de 4”) pueden ser portados ocultos sin Licencia de porte oculto de arma o arma de fuego (CWFL). Pepper spray con menos de 2 onzas de contenido activo pueden ser portados oculto o a la vista, lo mismo aplica para los tasers / descargadores eléctricos, pero hay restricciones en ciertos lugares como colleges o universidades.

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Notes from 790 Purchasing, possessing and carrying of firearms
Apartes del 790 compra, posesión y porte de armas de fuego

FS 790.065 Legal age to purchase firearms in Florida is 21 / Edad mínima para comprar armas de fuego en la Florida es 21

FL Constitution Art 1 section 8
FS 790.25 FS 790.06
You can legally concealed carry a handgun for self defense Usted puede portar oculto pistola (handgun) para defensa personal en la Florida

Handguns / small arms

Pistolas / Armas cortas

Long guns are more to be used for Home Defense, Hunting or Sports shooting; cannot be concealed carried but can be open carried. Armas largas son mas para ser usadas para defensa dentro del hogar, cacería o para tiro deportivo. No pueden ser portadas de forma oculta, pero si se pueden portar a la vista.

Rifles, carbines and Shotguns /long guns

Rifles, Carabinas, Escopetas / Armas Largas

FS 790.23 Convicted felons are prohibited from possessing or purchasing firearms or weapons.
Esta prohibido que personas convictas por felonías posean o compren armas o armas de fuego.

FS 790.25 In Florida a person must be over 18 years of age to have possession of a handgun for any lawful use.
En la Florida, una persona mayor de 18 puede tener posesión de una pistola –handgun- para cualquier propósito legal.

FS 790.153 It is illegal to carry or possess a firearm while intoxicated to the extent that normal faculties are impaired.
Es ilegal que una persona intoxicada y pierde control de sus facultades porte o posea armas de fuego.

FS 790.22 Minors under 18 can have possession of firearms only while under supervision/authorization of parents or legal guardians. Menores de 18 años de edad puede tener posesión de armas de fuego solo si están bajo supervisión de padres o guardianes legales.

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Notes from 790 Carrying, brandishing and menacing, preemption
Apartes del 790 Portación, brandishing, leyes locales

FS 790.06

You can carry open carry or concealed carry Handguns. Concealed means that the handgun is not visible to the naked eye. Long guns (rifles, carbines, shotguns) can only be carried openly, not concealed.
El porte de handguns se puede hacer a la vista u oculto. Oculto quiere decir que el handgun no es visible a simple vista. Armas largas como carabinas, rifles y escopetas puedes se portadas solo a la vista (open carry) no ocultas (concealed).

Printing (you can see the outline of the firearm) is not illegal, especially now with the legality of open carry, but it is recommended not to do it.
Que se marque el arma (Printing) no es ilegal, especialmente ahora con la legalidad de porte a la vista (open carry), sin embargo, se recomienda que no lo haga.

Accidental display of concealed weapons and firearms without malice and for a brief period of time is not illegal, especially now that open carry is legal. El que su arma o arma de fuego oculta se **muestre accidentalmente** no es un delito.

FS 790.10

Brandishing and menacing, displaying a firearm in an angry or menacing manner without the necessity for self defense is illegal (1st degree misdemeanor) you can be fined up to $1000 and be imprisoned for up to 1 year!
¡**Intimidar y amenazar** sin necesidad por defensa personal es ilegal (Misdemeanor de 1er grado) lo pueden multar con hasta $1000 y lo pueden enviar a prisión estatal por hasta 1 año!

FS 790.033

Preemption. Laws for Firearms are the same in the entire state, however local ordinances for Weapons (Knives, Dirks, Pepper Spray, Stun Gun / TASER, Billie) change from municipality to municipality (County, City, Town)
Las leyes de armas de fuego son las mismas en todo el estado. Las regulaciones para Armas (Cuchillos, Puñales, Pepper Spray, Stun Gun / TASER, Billie) cambian de municipalidad a municipalidad.
You can use this website to make sure you follow local ordinances. https://library.municode.com/fl
Utilice el sitio web https://library.municode.com/fl para conocer y seguir ordenanzas municipales

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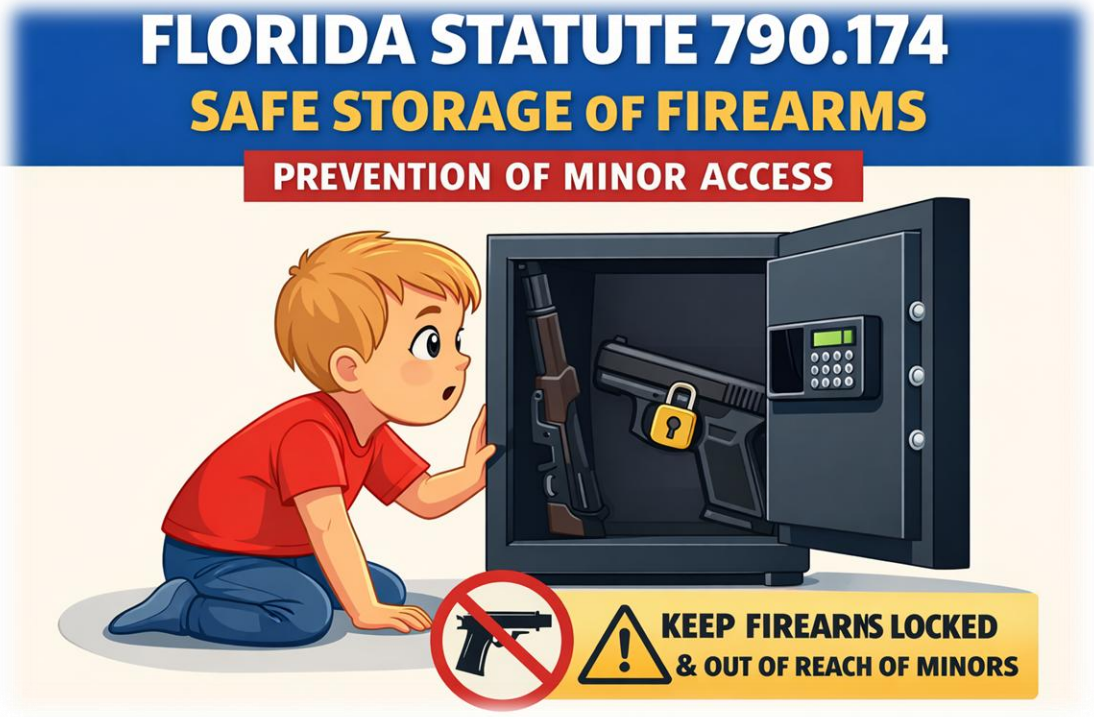
790.174 Safe storage required to prevent access to minors.

790.174 Guardar, mantener armas de manera segura para prevenir acceso por parte de menores.



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790.174 Safe storage required to prevent access to minors.

790.174 Guardar, mantener armas de manera segura para prevenir acceso por parte de menores.

Often abbreviated CAP law (Child Access Prevention) and also sometimes called a “safe storage law”, states that it is it illegal for an adult to keep a gun in a place and manner that allows a child to easily access it. If you store or leave a loaded firearm on a premise under your control, and you know or reasonably should know that a minor (under 16 years of age) is likely to gain access to it without parental permission or lawful supervision, you must store the firearm in a locked container or box, or keep it in a location a reasonable person would consider secure, or secure it with a trigger lock. It is a second-degree misdemeanor if, as a result of failing to properly secure the firearm, a minor gains access to it and possesses or displays the firearm without lawful supervision in a public place, or in a rude, careless, angry, or threatening manner. This provision does not apply if the minor obtains the firearm as a result of an unlawful entry (break-in). The statute does not expressly mention motor vehicles. At the writing of this presentation, there is a 2026 legislative proposal (SB 80 → proposed F.S. 790.176) that would specifically regulate safe storage of firearms in motor vehicles and vessels, but it is not currently in effect, as it has only been introduced. It is recommended that you use common sense and securely store your firearm in your vehicle, specially if you have kids!

Abreviada como ley CAP (Child Access Prevention) “ley de almacenamiento seguro”, establece que es ilegal que un adulto mantenga un arma de una manera que un niño pueda accederla.
Si usted tiene un que esta bajo su control y sabe o debería saber que un menor (<16) probablemente obtendrá acceso sin permiso/supervisión legal, debe guardarla bajo llave (caja/contenedor) o en lugar razonablemente seguro o con trigger lock. Es un misdemeanor 2º grado si por no asegurarla correctamente, el menor accede y la posee/exhibe sin supervisión en público, o de manera amenazante/ruda/descuidada. Esta ley no aplica si el menor obtiene el arma para defenderse de una invasión al hogar. La ley no menciona vehículos, en el momento de escribir esta presentación existe una propuesta de ley para el 2026 (SB 80 → 790.176) específicamente para “motor vehicles and vessels” esta propuesta aún no esta vigente y esta siendo evaluada por la legislatura. Sin embargo, se recomienda que usted siga sentido común y tenga el arma de manera segura en su vehículo, ¡especialmente si en su vehículo hay menores!

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Commonly used safe storage options
Opciones mas usadas para almacenamiento Seguro

GUN SAFE
CAJA DE SEGURIDAD
PARA ARMAS DE FUEGO

CABLE LOCK
CABLE DE SEGURIDAD

TRIGGER LOCK
CANDADO PARA EL
GATILLO

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Notes from 790 Transporation of firearms in private vehicles

Pistola Apartes del 790 Transportacion de armas de fuego en vehículo privado

FS 790.25
790.001
790.251

Currently In Florida, handguns can be transported concealed or openly visible, however it is more prudent to transport the handgun securely stored in the glove compartment, center console or on your person if you qualify for concealed carry. Long guns can be transported in gun cases, gun bags or visibly when locked in a long gun rack. En la actualidad, en la Florida, las armas cortas (pistolas, revolvers) pueden ser transportadas de manera occulta o a la vista, sin embargo es mas prudente transportarlas en un lugar seguro como la guantera, o en la persona si califica para porte oculto. Las armas largas (carabinas, rifles, escopetas) pueden se transportadas en cajas o bolsas para ese tipo de arma o pueden transportarse visibles si están aseguradas en un Rack.

☞ On your person
En la persona

→ Open Carry or Concealed. Concealed is not available to persons who do not qualify for permitless carry. A la vista u oculta. Oculto no esta no esta disponible para personas que no califican para portar sin licencia (permitless).

☞ Securely Encased
Dentro de un container que tenga un metodo de seguridad.

→
- ✓ Glove box
  Guantera
- ✓ Center console
  Consola central
- ✓ Snapped in a holster
  En una cartuchera
- ✓ Closed gun bag that has a zipper
  Bolsa de lona para armas con cierre –cerrada-
- ✓ Closed hard gun case that has a lid and latches.
  Caja dura que tenga pestillos –Cerrada-

☞ Not readily available for use
No disponible para ser usada

→
- ✓ In the trunk
  En el maletero

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790.25 Transportation of firearms in private vehicles. Some options.
790.25 Transportacion de armas de fuego en vehículo privado. Algunas opciones.

In a closed gun case or gun bag
En una caja o bolsa cerrada

Locked in a gun rack
(Rifle, carbine, shotgun)
Asegurada en un rack
(Rifle, carabina, escopeta)

In the center console
En la consola central

In the Glove compartment
En la guantera

In the trunk
En el maletero

It is recommended to keep personal identification and vehicle documents (registration and proof of insurance) in a location separate from where firearms, weapons, and ammunition are stored or transported.

Se recomienda mantener los documentos de identificación personal y los documentos del vehículo (registro y comprobante de seguro) en un compartimento separado de aquel donde se almacenen o transporten armas, armas de fuego y municiones.

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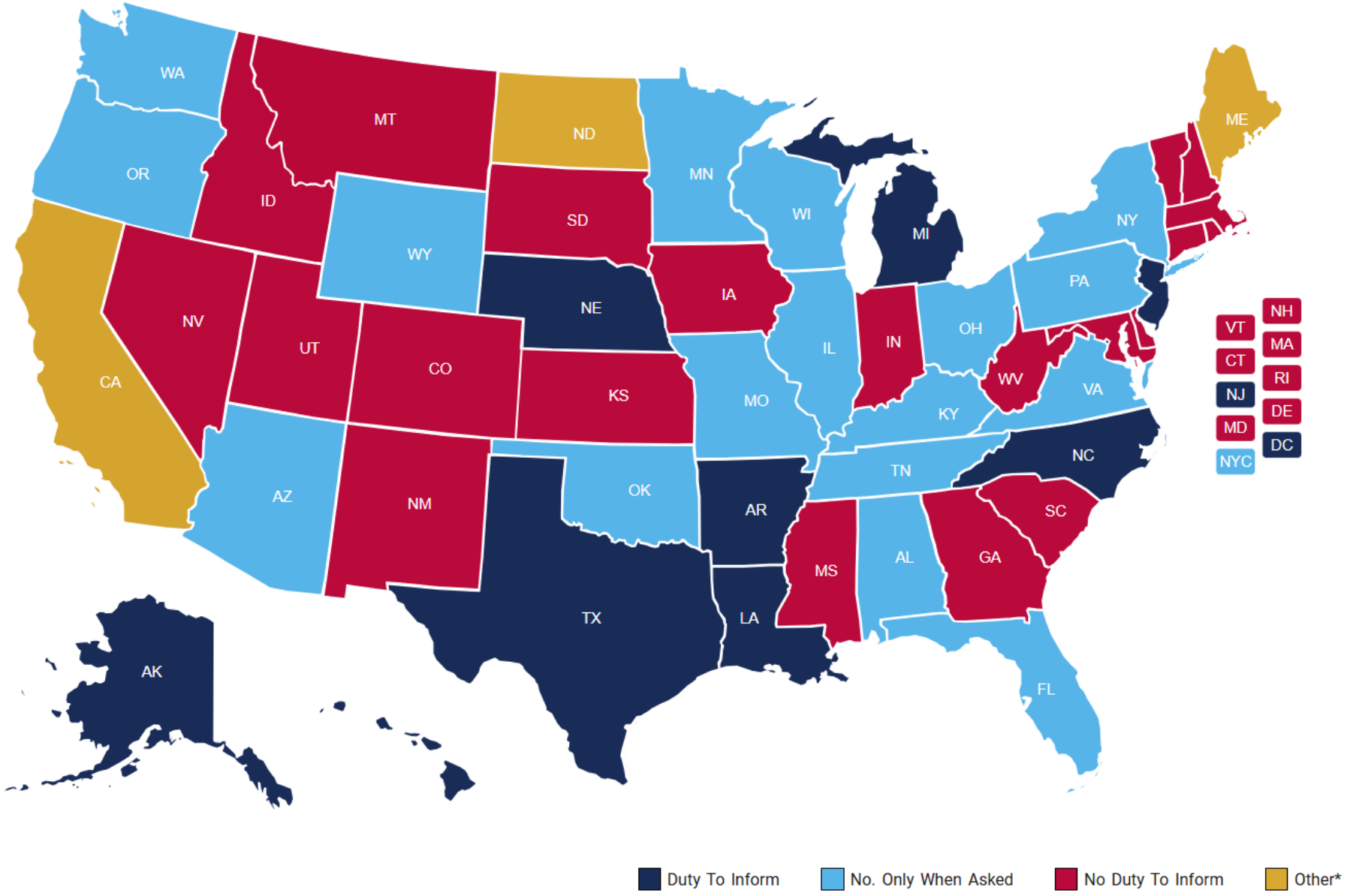
790.06 Duty to inform law enforcement you have firearms in your vehicle.

790.06 Obligación de informar a la policía que se lleva un arma de fuego en el vehículo

Duty to inform changes from state to state. You must check the legality of carrying before traveling!

El deber a informar cambia de estado a estado. Usted debe saber la legalidad de portar antes de viajar!



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790.06 Duty to inform law enforcement you have firearms in your vehicle.

790.06 Obligación de informar a la policía que se lleva un arma de fuego en el vehículo

In Florida there is not duty to inform, unless the officer asks.
If asked you can say: yes officer, there is a firearm in my vehicle, the firearm is located _____. Officer, how would you like me to proceed? What do you want me to do?

En la Florida no hay obligación de informar (duty to inform) a menos que el oficial pregunte.
Si le peguntan, usted puede decir: Si oficial, hay armas en mi vehículo. El arma esta en _____, como quiere que proceda? Que quiere usted que yo haga?

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Protocol to interact with law enforcement during a traffic stop.

Protocolo para interactuar con la policía durante una parada de trafico.

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What the police expects you to do during a traffic stop.

Understand that each situation is unique, and the police officer must alter his or her response to fit the circumstance. Generally, however, a police officer: Will provide his/her name upon request, Will inform a person of the reason for being stopped, Will only arrest a person for a crime committed in the officer's presence, or when the officer has probable cause to believe the person has already committed the crime.

You, as a law-abiding citizen, can do the following to help lessen the uneasiness of the experience:

- When you see the blue overhead lights and/or hear the siren, remain calm, slow down, and pull over in a safe location off the roadway.
- Do not exit your vehicle unless asked to do so. This is for safety reasons.
- If possible, roll down the windows on the vehicle and turn on the internal lights if its dark outside or if pulled over at night.
- Turn off your vehicle. If there are passengers in your vehicle, encourage them to remain still, have their hand visible, be quiet and cooperate with instructions. You, as the operator, are solely responsible for your vehicle and its occupants. You should keep your hands on the steering wheel so the officer can see them
- Comply with the officer's request to see your driver's license, proof of insurance, and vehicle registration. If your documents are out of reach, tell the officer where they are before you reach for them. Remember to never have your firearm together with these documents.
- Answer all questions truthfully. If the officer asks if there are any weapons or firearms in the vehicle, inform the officer where the firearms or weapons are located, do not point or reach. After you've informed the officer of the location of the firearms or weapons ask the officer what should you do next. Follow the instructions the officer gives you. The officer may take possession of the firearm to verify that the firearm(s) in your vehicle don't have an erased serial number, have not been reported stolen or missing or used in the commission of a crime.
- If the officer does not ask if there are firearms or weapons in the vehicle, you do not need to gratuitously provide that information to the officer, Florida is a "no duty to inform" state and is not a crime not to disclose this information to the officer if the officer does not ask.
- If the officer has not asked you if there are firearms or weapons in your vehicle and the officer is going to initiate a search inside your vehicle, let him/her know about the firearms or weapons and their locations before they initiate the search. You have the right to politely deny a request by a police officer to search your car; however, if probable cause is present, the officer has the right to search your vehicle without your consent.
- After the officer issues you a ticket or gives you a warning for the traffic violation, the officer will return the firearm to your possession. Usually, officers have you open the trunk for him/her and place your unloaded firearm inside. Wait for the officer to leave before getting out of your car to get your firearm.
- You should never try to reach for a firearm or attempt to hand over a firearm to a police officer.

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Lo que la policía espera que usted haga durante una parada de trafico

Comprenda que cada situación es única y que el oficial de policía debe modificar su comportamiento para adaptarse a las circunstancias. Sin embargo, por lo general, un oficial de policía: Proporcionará su nombre cuando se le solicite, Informará a una persona de la razón por la cual fue detenido, Solo arrestará a una persona por un delito cometido en presencia del oficial, o cuando el oficial tenga causa probable para creer que la persona ya ha cometido el delito.

Usted, como ciudadano respetuoso de la ley, puede hacer lo siguiente para ayudar a disminuir la incomodidad de la experiencia:

- Cuando vea las luces azules y rojas y/o escuche la sirena, mantenga la calma, reduzca la velocidad y deténgase en un lugar seguro fuera de la carretera.
- No salga de su vehículo a menos que se le pida que lo haga. Esto es por razones de seguridad.
- Si es posible, baje las ventanillas del vehículo y encienda las luces internas si está oscuro afuera o si lo detienen por la noche.
- Apague su vehículo y mantenga las manos en el volante para que el oficial las pueda ver. Si hay pasajeros en su vehículo, anímelos a permanecer quietos, en silencio, a poner sus manos en un lugar visible y a cooperar con las instrucciones del oficial. Usted, como operador del vehiculo, es el único responsable de su vehículo y sus ocupantes.
- Cumpla con la solicitud del oficial de ver su licencia de conducir, comprobante de seguro y registro del vehículo. Si sus documentos están fuera de su alcance, dígale al oficial dónde están antes de alcanzarlos. Recuerde que nunca debe tener su arma de fuego junto con estos documentos.
- Responda todas las preguntas con veracidad. Si el oficial le pregunta si hay armas o armas de fuego en el vehículo, dígale al oficial dónde se encuentran las armas de fuego o las armas, no apunte ni alcance con la mano. Una vez que haya informado al oficial de la ubicación de las armas de fuego o armas, pregúntele qué debe hacer a continuación. Siga las instrucciones que le dé el oficial. Puede ser que el oficial tome posesión del arma de fuego para verificar que el arma de fuego en su vehículo no tenga el número de serie borrado, no haya sido reportada robada o perdida o utilizada en la comisión de un crimen.
- Si el oficial no pregunta si hay armas de fuego o armas en el vehículo, no es necesario que proporcione gratuitamente esa información, Florida es un estado "sin deber de informar" y no es un delito no divulgar esta información al oficial a menos que se le pregunte.
- Si el oficial no le ha preguntado si hay armas de fuego o armas en su vehículo y el oficial va a iniciar una búsqueda dentro de su vehículo, infórmele sobre las armas de fuego o armas y su ubicación antes de que el oficial inicie la búsqueda. Tiene derecho a denegar cortésmente una solicitud de un oficial de policía para registrar su vehículo; Sin embargo, si existe una causa probable, el oficial tiene derecho a registrar su vehículo sin su consentimiento.
- Después de que el oficial le emita una multa o le dé un warning, el oficial le devolverá el arma de fuego y munición. El oficial le pedirá que abra el maletero para colocar su arma de fuego descargada en el maletero. Espere a que el oficial se vaya antes de salir de su vehículo y tomar su arma de fuego. Nunca trate de pasarle un arma de fuego a un oficial de policía.

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Prohibited Locations
Sitios Prohibidos

In Florida, Florida Statute 790.06(12)(a) identifies specific locations where carrying a firearm is prohibited even for individuals who hold a Concealed Weapon or Firearm License (CWFL). Private businesses retain the right to establish their own policies and may post signage indicating that firearms or weapons are not permitted on their premises. While these signs do not create new criminal offenses by themselves, they clearly communicate the business owner's preferences. From a practical and personal standpoint, if you encounter posted signage prohibiting firearms, one reasonable option is to take your business elsewhere—particularly if comparable goods or services are available nearby. Consumers are free to support businesses whose policies align with their own views on personal safety and self-defense.
Ultimately, each individual must make informed, lawful decisions while respecting both Florida law and private property rights.

En la Florida, el Estatuto de Florida 790.06(12)(a) identifica los lugares específicos en los que está prohibido portar un arma incluso para las personas que poseen una Licencia para Portar Armas o Armas de Fuego de manera Oculta (CWFL). Los negocios privados conservan el derecho de establecer sus propias normas internas y pueden colocar señalización indicando que no se permiten armas o armas de fuego dentro de sus instalaciones. Si bien estos avisos no crean por sí mismos un delito penal, sí comunican claramente la política y la voluntad del propietario del establecimiento. Desde un punto de vista práctico y personal, si usted encuentra señalización que prohíbe armas, una opción razonable es ir a otro lugar, especialmente cuando existen establecimientos que ofrecen los mismos productos o servicios. Los consumidores son libres de apoyar a los negocios cuyas políticas estén alineadas con sus propios criterios sobre seguridad personal y defensa propia. En última instancia, cada persona debe tomar decisiones informadas y legales, respetando tanto la ley del estado de la Florida como los derechos de propiedad privada.

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790.06 Paragraph 12ª Prohibited locations

790.06 párrafo 12ª Lugares prohibidos

	Where is it prohibited to Carry?	
	Within 1000 feet of a school (school zone) in a motor vehicle or concealed on a person. Please note that this law does not apply to persons that have a concealed weapon or firearm license.	Only with license
	In religious institutions. Please note that this law does not apply to persons that have a concealed weapon or firearm license.	Only with license
*	Hospitals that provide mental health services, including Veteran Affairs hospitals (FS 394.458)	⊘
	Public or private school, school bus, school bus stop, or career center, college, technical school, or university	⊘
	Any school, college, or professional athletic event not involving firearms	⊘
	Any police, sheriff, or highway patrol station; or detention facility, jail, or prison	⊘
	Any courthouse or courtroom without the judge's permission	⊘
	Any polling places	⊘
	Private property upon receiving actual or posted notice that entrance with a firearm is not permitted	⊘
	Any meeting of the Legislature or legislative committee	⊘
	Any meeting of the governing body of a county, municipality, public school district or special district	⊘
	Any United States Post Office or other place not permitted by federal law	⊘
!	Any portion of an establishment licensed to dispense alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises, which portion of the establishment is primarily devoted to such purpose	⊘
	The inside of an airport terminal, except for a firearm encased for shipping as checked baggage	⊘
*	Inside a seaport's restricted areas which can include parking lots at the seaport (FS 311.12)	⊘
	Any place of nuisance as defined in Florida Statute §823.05	⊘

This list is not legal advice, it is only for educational purposes, for more information read FL statute 790 Section 06 paragraph 12a or consult with a lawyer.

*These locations are not included in Florida Statute 790.

! The way the law is written it could be interpreted that inside restaurants is ok to carry if you are in the dining room and not in the bar area of the restaurant,

Please note that Florida Statute Chapter 790 expressly provides that possession of a Concealed Weapon or Firearm License does not authorize an individual to carry a concealed weapon or firearm in certain designated locations. Additionally, the Florida Attorney General has issued a memorandum to all law enforcement agencies and state attorneys clarifying that these same locations are likewise prohibited for open carry.
At this time, further guidance regarding open carry regulations will depend on future legislative action.

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790.06 Paragraph 12ª Prohibited locations

790.06 párrafo 12ª Lugares prohibidos

	Donde es prohibido portar armas	
	En parte de la propiedad de una escuela, en un bus escolar, en una parada de bus escolar, un career center, un college, una universidad, una escuela técnica, un evento o actividad escolar.	⊘
	En zonas escolares (1000 pies alrededor de una escuela) a menos que tenga una licencia de porte de armas y armas de fuego (CWFL)	Solo con licencia
	En instituciones religiosas (Iglesias, templos, sinagogas, mezquitas, etc.) a menos que tenga una licencia de porte de armas y armas de fuego (CWFL)	Solo con licencia
	Cualquier evento deportivo de una escuela, college o profesional que no sea de armas.	⊘
*	Hospitales que proveen servicios de salud mental incluyendo hospitales de Veteranos (FS 394.458)	⊘
	Cualquier estación de policía, Sheriff o Highway Patrol o un centro de detención, cárcel o prisión.	⊘
	En un courthouse, en la corte sin aprobación del Juez	⊘
	En un centro de votación.	⊘
	En una propiedad privada que tenga un letrero que indica que no se permite la entrada de armas.	⊘
	Cualquier reunión de comités legislativos.	⊘
	Cualquier reunión de gobierno de condado, municipal, escuelas públicas o distritos especiales.	⊘
	Cualquier oficina de correos de los Estados Unidos u otro lugar no permitido por ley Federal.	⊘
!	Cualquier parte de un establecimiento con licencia para dispensar bebidas alcohólicas para ser consumidas en el local; o en la porción de un establecimiento dedicado principalmente a tal fin.	⊘
	El interior de una terminal de aeropuerto.	⊘
*	Dentro de un puerto marítimo, y puede incluir los estacionamientos en el puerto marítimo. (FS 311.12)	⊘
	Cualquier lugar de molestia público como se define en el Estatuto de Florida §823.05.	⊘

Esta lista es para información general y no constituye asesoría legal. Para más información consulte el Estatuto de la Florida 790.06 párrafo 12a

* Esta restricción no está escrita en el estatuto 790 sino en otros estatutos de la Florida.

! según como está escrita la ley, se puede interpretar que es legal portar en un restaurante mientras que no esté en el área del bar.

Tenga en cuenta que el Capítulo 790 de los Estatutos de la Florida establece expresamente que el tener una Licencia para Portar Arma Oculta no autoriza a una persona a portar armas o armas de fuego de manera oculta en determinadas ubicaciones específicamente designadas por la ley.

Asimismo, el Attorney General del estado de la Florida ha emitido un memorando dirigido a todas las agencias del orden público y a las fiscalías estatales, en el cual se aclara que esas mismas ubicaciones también están prohibidas para el porte abierto de armas.

En este momento, cualquier orientación adicional relacionada con la regulación del porte abierto dependerá de futuras acciones legislativas.

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Firearm Safety

Seguridad de Armas de Fuego

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Universal Safety Rules
Reglas Universales de Seguridad

Gun safety is **everyone's** responsibility.

1. Always treat all guns as though are loaded
2. Never point your gun at anything you are not willing to destroy.
3. Always keep your finger off the trigger and outside the trigger guard until you are on target and have made the decision to shoot.
4. Always be sure of your target and know what's behind, in front of and around the target.

Guns are neither safe nor unsafe by themselves. When **people** practice responsible gun safety, firearms are safe.

La seguridad con las armas es responsabilidad de **todos**.

1. Siempre trate las armas como si estuvieran cargadas.

2. Nunca apunte su arma a nada que no esté dispuesto a destruir.

3. Siempre mantenga el dedo fuera del gatillo y fuera del guardamonte hasta que esté apuntando al objetivo y haya tomado la decisión de disparar.

4. Siempre asegúrese de cuál es el objetivo al cual va a disparar y sepa qué hay detrás, delante y alrededor de él objetivo.

Las armas no son ni seguras ni inseguras por sí mismas. Cuando las **personas** siguen las reglas de seguridad con las armas de fuego de manera responsable, las armas son seguras.

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Semiautomatic handgun
Pistola Semiautomática

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Basic parts of a Semiautomatic handgun / Partes básicas de una Pistola Semiautomática

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Fundamentals of Marksmanship

Fundamentos de disparo

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The 7 Fundamentals of Marksmanship
Los 7 principios del Disparo Certero

Grip	**Empuñe**
Stance	**Postura**
Sight alignment	**Alineación de miras**
Sight Picture	**Imposición de miras**
Trigger control	**Control de gatillo**
Breathing	**Respiración**
Follow thru	**Seguimiento**

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Shooting hand high up on the gun, no spaces between the first distal space (web of the hand) and the tang (back of the gun) or between the middle finger and the trigger guard. If not aiming and ready to shoot, keep the index finger off the trigger and extended over the length of the frame. The grip with this hand is firm but soft enough to allow for moving the trigger finger with dexterity and without moving the gun when firing.

Mano de disparo alta en la pistola, no espacio entre el primer espacio distal y el tang (parte de atrás de la pistola) o entre el dedo del medio y el guardamonte. El agarre con esta mano debe ser firme pero no tan duro que impida que el dedo del gatillo presione el disparador sin mover la pistola de lado a lado o de arriba abajo. Mantenga el dedo indice extendido sobre el armazon de la pistola si no esta listo a disparar.

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Support hand covers the entirety of the handgun, the thenar protuberance high up on the gun and four fingers firmly wrapped around three fingers of shooting hand, the thumb is resting on the frame of the gun above the trigger guard. The thumb of the shooting hand is resting on top of the support hand thumb to form a thumbs forward two-handed grip. The support hand should grip harder than the shooting hand since it will support the handgun during recoil.

La mano de soporte cubre el otro lado de la pistola por completo, la eminencia tenar alta en la pistola, los cuatro dedos de esta mano cubren los tres dedos de la mano de disparo, el pulgar de esta mano descansa sobre el marco de la pistola y por encima del guardamonte. Esta mano debe apretar mas duro, ya que es esta mano la que aguantará la pistola durante el recoil o pateo. El pulgar de la mano de disparo descansa sobre el pulgar de la mano de soporte para formar un agarre con los pulgares hacia adelante.

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Stance
Postura

Pelvis, center of the chest and head squared / centered with the target

Pelvis, centro del pecho y la cabeza de frente, orientados al centro del objetivo.

Arms extended to form an isosceles triangle, elbows and shoulder are relaxed, head is straight.

Brazos extendidos para formar un triangulo isósceles, codos y hombros relajados, cabeza erguida.

Feet shoulder width apart, one foot slightly inf front of the other, knees slightly bent, whole body leaning onto the gun.

Los pies separados al ancho de los hombros, un pie ligeramente adelante del otro, las rodillas ligeramente flexionadas y el cuerpo ligeramente inclinado hacia adelante.

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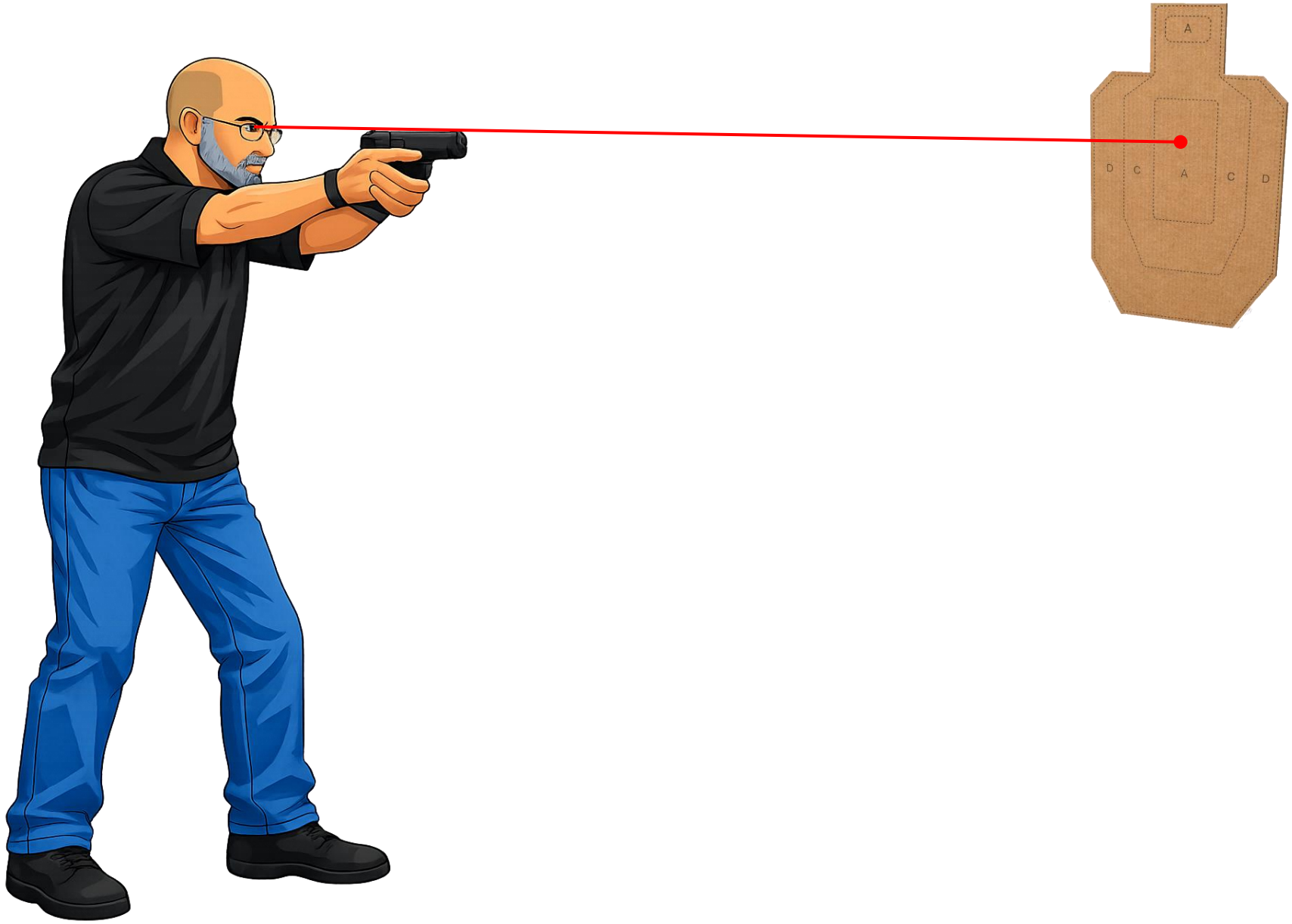
Sight Alignment and sight picture
Alineación de miras e imposición de miras en el objetivo

Having a refined sight alignment and acquiring a proper sight picture positions the gun to deliver an effective shot on target.

Tener las miras alineadas de forma correcta y sobreponer las miras alineadas sobre el objetivo pone la pistola en la posición perfecta para dar en el blanco.



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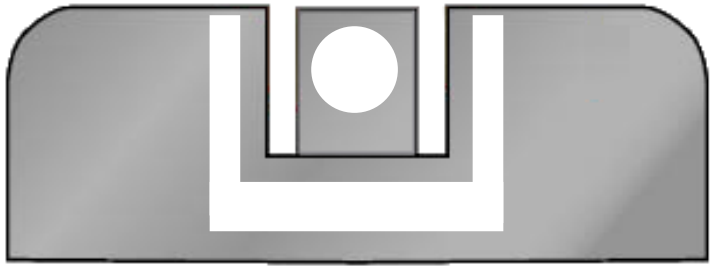
Sight Alignment
Alineación de miras

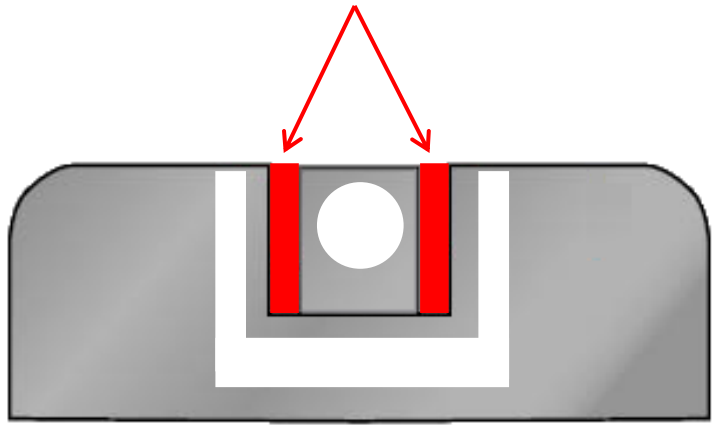
Sight alignment means centering the front sight in the middle of the rear sight.
The front sight must be centered left to right, making sure the space on both sides is equal, and the top of the front sight is level with the top of the rear sight.
The shooter's visual focus should be on the front sight.

La alineación de miras significa centrar la mira frontal en el medio de la mira trasera. La mira frontal debe quedar centrada de izquierda a derecha, asegurándose de que el espacio a ambos lados sea igual, y que la parte superior de la mira frontal esté al mismo nivel que la parte superior de la mira trasera. El enfoque visual del tirador debe estar en la mira frontal.

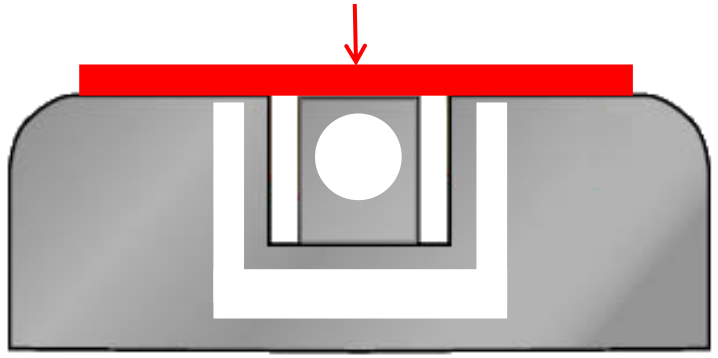
Sights correctly aligned
Miras alineadas correctamente



Equal light on the sides
Igual distancia en los lados



Flush on top
Parejo arriba



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Sight picture
Imposición de miras en el objetivo

Sight picture means placing the properly aligned sights onto the intended target, making sure the front sight's dot is positioned where you want the bullet to go.
Sight alignment is sights to sights. Sight picture is sights to target. Visual focus is on the front sight, the target and rear sight should look a little blurry.

La imposición de miras (sight picture) es el proceso de colocar las miras correctamente alineadas sobre el blanco deseado, asegurándose de que el punto de la mira frontal esté ubicado donde se desea que impacte el proyectil. El enfoque visual es en la mira frontal, la mira trasera y el objetivo deberían verse un poco borrosos.

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Trigger Control
Control del Gatillo

Trigger finger should be placed on the trigger only when you have made the moral, ethical, legal decision to shoot and the sights are on target.
The trigger finger should move straight to the rear to prevent moving the handgun side to side or up and down which perturbs the sights and places the shot somewhere else.

El dedo del gatillo debe ir al gatillo únicamente cuando usted ya ha hecho la decisión ética, moral y legal de disparar y sus miras están en el objetivo. El Gatillo debe moverse derecho hacia atrás sin crear movimiento adicional de lado a lado o arriba abajo para evitar que las miras se salgan del objetivo y el disparo de en otro lugar.

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During bullseye or precision shooting practice, where there is no immediate life-threatening situation, the shooter can deliberately control breathing in order to minimize the natural body movement that breathing creates and prevent it from disturbing the sight picture.

In defensive shooting, however, it is critical to learn how to shoot under stress. Elevated heart rate and hyperventilated breathing create a natural wobble pattern during the presentation of the firearm. Recognizing and managing this wobble is a key defensive skill.

These concepts are introduced at a foundational level during the Concealed Carry course and are further developed in advanced courses such as Handgun Mastery and Defensive Shooting.

El control de la respiración cumple un papel diferente según el contexto del disparo.

Durante la práctica de tiro de precisión o tiro al blanco, donde no existe una situación inmediata de vida o muerte, el tirador puede controlar de forma consciente su respiración con el fin de minimizar el movimiento natural que esta genera en el cuerpo y evitar que afecte la alineación e imposición de miras.

En el tiro defensivo, sin embargo, es fundamental aprender a disparar bajo presión. El aumento del ritmo cardíaco y la respiración acelerada (hiperventilación) generan de forma natural un patrón de oscilación durante la presentación del arma. Reconocer y manejar este patrón es una habilidad clave en el contexto defensivo.

Estos conceptos se introducen a nivel fundamental en la clase de Licencia de Porte de arma y se desarrollan con mayor profundidad en cursos avanzados como Handgun Mastery y Defensive Shooting.

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Follow thru
Seguimiento

Follow-through is the deliberate action of maintaining control of the firearm, proper sight alignment/sight picture, and situational awareness immediately after each shot.
In a defensive context, this means that every shot requires two intentional aiming actions:
The first, to acquire the target and deliver an effective shot intended to stop the threat.
The second, to reconfirm the sights on the target and remain prepared to fire again if the threat continues.
Follow-through prevents the shooter from mentally or physically “abandoning” the shot after recoil and reinforces the mindset of continuously evaluating whether the use of force is still necessary.

El follow-through es la acción consciente de mantener el control del arma, la alineación/imposición de miras y la evaluación del entorno inmediatamente después de cada disparo.
En el contexto defensivo, esto implica que cada disparo requiere dos acciones mentales de apuntado:
La primera, para adquirir el objetivo y realizar un disparo efectivo destinado a detener la amenaza.
La segunda, para reconfirmar las miras sobre el objetivo y estar preparado para efectuar otro disparo si la amenaza continúa.
El follow-through evita que el tirador “abandone” el disparo tras el retroceso y refuerza la mentalidad de evaluar constantemente si el uso de la fuerza aún es necesario.

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All firearms work based on a cartridge
Las armas de fuego funcionan con base en un cartucho

Cartridge components
Partes de un Cartucho

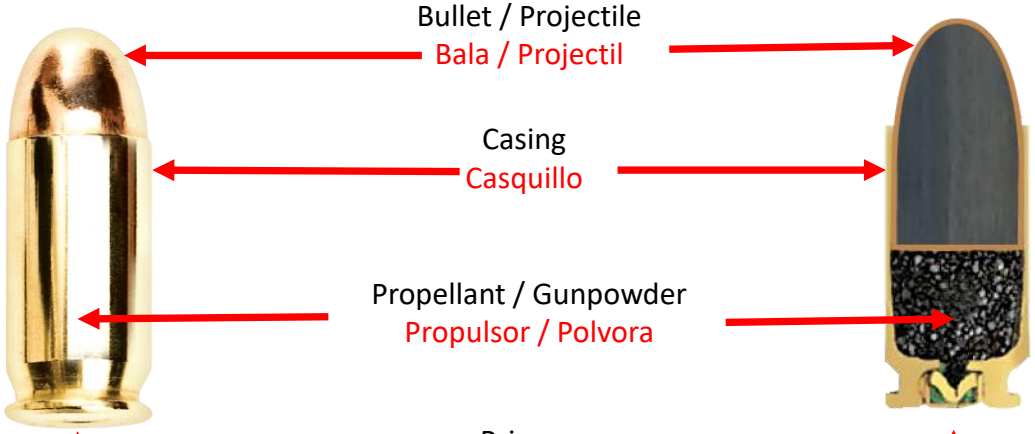
Casing
Casquillo

Primer
Fulminante

Propellant
Pólvora

Bullet
Bala

Cartridge Anatomy
Anatomía de un Cartucho



Hollow point Cartridge for
Personal Defense
Cartucho Hollow Point para
defensa personal

Full Metal Jacket Cartridge
for Target Practice
Cartucho Full Metal Jacket
para tiro al blanco (Practica)

Inert Cartridge (Dummy Rounds) for
dry fire practice
Munición inerte (Dummy Rounds)
para “practica en seco"

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Defensive Ammunition
Munición para defensa personal

Hollow point ammunition for Personal Defense

Cartucho tipo Punta Hueca (Hollow point) para defensa personal

Upon impact, hollow point projectiles open up like a flower, cause more damage and stop.

Al impactar, un proyectil Punta Hueca (Hollow point), se abre como una flor, causa gran daño y para.

For self-defense semiautomatic pistols, we recommend a minimum caliber of 380 ACP and higher calibers like 9mm, 40SW, 10mm and 45ACP- For self-defense revolvers we recommend 38 spcial and more potent rounds such as 38 special +P and 357 magnum.

Para semiautomáticas de defensa personal se recomiendan calibre 380 ACP como mínimo y calibres más potentes como 9mm, 40SW, 10mm y 45ACP. Para Revólveres se recomienda como mínimo 380 ACP y más potentes como el 38 espcial +P y el 357 magnum.

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That’s it! You’ve done it, you’ve read the whole thing! Take a look at the pages below, so you can check out my classes, shooting range prices and hours of operation!

Esto es todo! Lo lograste! Te leíste todo el material! Lee las siguientes paginas para que veas información sobre mis clases y también información sobre el campo de tiro, cuanto cuesta venir a practicar y horarios de atención.

LEARN, TRAIN, PRACTICE, PROTECT

The class for obtaining a concealed weapon or firearm license provides basic knowledge about the legality of carrying firearms for the defense of persons and property; and provides basic firearms training that focuses on safety; however, it is necessary that you further your knowledge and understanding of how to use a firearm for defensive purposes as well as the laws that govern justifiable use of force and deadly force.

We suggest you further your knowledge and training by taking the following classes:

Handgun Precision and Accuracy **1 hour** **$150 per student**

Class size is limited to a maximum of 3 students. In this class you will learn how to shoot a handgun with precision and the fundamentals of defensive accuracy where you shoot fast and accurately. The class is structured for 1.5 hours, but it can last up to 2 hours to accommodate student needs.

Handgun Dyanmic Shooting **1.5 hours** **$200**

In this class you will learn how to clear malfunctions, the fundamentals of shooting from different shooting positions (Kneeling, prone, supine, seating, etc.) shooting while moving and engage multiple targets. The class is structured for 2 hours but it can last up to 2.5 hours to accommodate student needs.

Defensive Shooting **2 hours** **$250**

In this class you will learn how to use barriers and concealment, shoot on the move and shoot under physical and psychological stress. You will run courses of fire that simulate the realities of a violent encounter. The class is structured for 2.5 hours but it can last up to 3 hours to accommodate student needs.

Law of self Defense **10 hours (online)** **$200**

You will learn the 5 principles of a legal self-defense: Innocence, Imminence, Proportionality, Reasonableness and Avoidance. The class goes over how these principles apply to Florida Statute 776 Justifiable use of Force.

Call or text me at 786-856-4006 to schedule your next class!

APRENDA, ENTRENE, PRACTIQUE, PROTEJA

El curso para obtener la licencia de portación de armas ocultas proporciona conocimientos básicos sobre el porte de armas de fuego; sin embargo, es necesario que amplíe sus conocimientos y comprensión sobre cómo usar un arma de fuego con fines defensivos, y también sobre cómo funcionan las leyes que rigen el uso justificado de fuerza y fuerza letal en la Florida. Le sugerimos que amplíe sus conocimientos y capacitación tomando los siguientes cursos.

Clase personalizada de disparo certero **1 hora** **$150 por estudiante**

La clase está limitada a un máximo de 3 estudiantes. En esta clase aprenderá a disparar una pistola con precisión y los fundamentos del tiro defensivo, que consiste en disparar de forma rápida y precisa. La clase está programada para 1 hora, pero puede extenderse hasta 1 hora y media para adaptarse a las necesidades de los estudiantes.

Disparo Dinamico con Pistola **1.5 horas** **$200**

En esta clase aprenderá los fundamentos del tiro desde diferentes posiciones (de rodillas, acostado boca abajo, acostado boca arriba, sentado, etc.) a disparar en movimiento, disparar a múltiples objetivos y a resolver trabas mecánicas en una semiautomática. La clase está programada para 1,5 horas, pero puede extenderse hasta 2 horas para adaptarse a las necesidades de los estudiantes.

Disparo Defensivo con Pistola **2 horas** **$250**

En esta clase aprenderá a usar barreras, disparar en movimiento y a disparar bajo estrés físico y psicológico. Realizará ejercicios de tiro que simulan las realidades de un enfrentamiento violento. La clase está programada para 2 horas pero se puede extender hasta 3 horas para acomodarse a las necesidades de los estudiantes.

Ley de defensa personal **10 horas (online)** **$200**

Aprenderá los 5 principios de la defensa personal legal: Inocencia, Inminencia, Proporcionalidad, Razonabilidad y Evitación. En la clase se explica cómo se aplican estos principios al Estatuto de Florida 776 sobre el uso justificable de la fuerza en Florida.

¡Llameme o envíeme un texto al 786-856-4006 para agendar su próxima clase!

USE IT OR LOSE IT!

It's very important that you practice what you learn in the shooting classes. Shooting skills perishable!

Come to the Florida Gun Center shooting range at least once a month. Their shooting range is open Monday through Sunday from 9:00 am to 7:00 pm. Admission is $20 for handguns and $25 for rifles and shotguns. Targets cost $1.75 each.

The shooting range offers gun rentals; they have a multitude of semi-automatic firearms of different calibers, makes, and models. Renting a pistol or revolver is $15 per hour, and renting a semi-automatic rifle or shotgun is $20. They also have automatic weapons available for rent for $35. If you rent one of their firearms, you must use their ammunition. If you bring your own firearm, you can use your own ammunition or purchase ammunition at the range. They have good ammo prices!

Wednesdays is ladies' night; women get free admission after 3:00 pm ! Come with your wife or girlfriend and enjoy couple's activity that's not only fun but also helps you prepare and practice to stay safer!

Florida Gun Center is family-friendly shooting range; you can bring your children (12 years and older) to enjoy a fun sports shooting activity. If your child is under 12, please speak with the manager to see if they are permitted to use the range.

Visit their store and see why they have the best prices on firearms in Miami! If you find a better price, let the manager know, and he will do his best to match or beat it!

Florida Gun Center and TETGO are here to help you with all your firearms and training needs!

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Felicitaciones por haber tomado la clase, esta en el camino para ser dueño de arma responsable

¡LO QUE NO SE USA SE PIERDE!

Es muy importante que usted practique lo que aprende en las clases. Las habilidades de disparo se pierden si no se practican.

Venga por lo menos una vez al mes al campo de tiro de Florida Gun Center. El campo de tiro abre de lunes a domingo a las 9:00 am y cierra a las 7:00 pm. La entrada cuesta $20 para pistola y $25 para rife y escopeta. La diana o target cuesta $1.75.

El campo de tiro ofrece renta de armas, tienen multitud de semiautomáticas de diferentes calibres, marcas y modelos. La renta de una pistola o revolver es $15 por hora, la renta de un rifle o escopeta semiautomático es $20, también tienen armas automáticas que se pueden rentar por $35. Si renta un arma, debe disparar munición del campo de tiro. Si usted trae su propia arma puede disparar su propia munición o comprar munición en el campo de tiro. ¡Tienen muy buenos precios!

¡Los miércoles las mujeres no pagan la entrada! ¡Venga con su esposa o su novia y disfrute de una actividad de pareja que no solo es divertida, sino que también les ayuda a perpararse y practicar para estar más seguros!

Florida Gun Center tiene un campo de tiro para la familia, puede traer a sus niños (mayores de 12 años) para que disfruten de una actividad de disparo deportivo. Si su niño es menor de 12 años, hable con el mánager para ver si puede o no usar el campo de tiro.

¡Visite la tienda y vea porque tienen los mejores precios en armas de fuego de Miami! ¡Si usted encuentra un precio mejor en otra parte, déjele saber al mánager que si él le puede, le dara el mismo o mejor precio!

¡Florida Gun Center y TETGO están aquí para ayudarle con todas sus necesidades de armas y entrenamiento!

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Reading Material for Florida Concealed Weapon or Firearm License Class

Material de lectura para la clase Licencia de Porte de Arma Oculta en la Florida

1790 W 38th Pl, Hialeah, FL 33012

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