

Class for Florida Concealed Weapon or Firearm License
Clase para Licencia de Porte de Arma Oculta en la Florida



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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 la Fuerza Letal y también Instructor Certificado en Ley de Defensa Propia, no soy abogado ni represento ninguna autoridad legal.

Las leyes que regulan el uso justificado de la fuerza—especialmente la 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.

Florida Statutes that are important to all armed citizens

Estatutos de la Florida que son importantes para los ciudadano Armados

Florida Statute 776

JUSTIFIABLE USE OF FORCE

The 2024 Florida Statutes (including 2025 Special Session C)

Title XVI CRIMES	Chapter 776 JUSTIFIABLE USE OF FORCE CHAPTER 776 JUSTIFIABLE USE OF FORCE	View Entire Chapter
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

The 2024 Florida Statutes (including 2025 Special Session C)

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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; 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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)

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- [776.041](#) Use or threatened use of force by aggressor.
- [776.05](#) Law enforcement officers; use of force in making an arrest.
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The 2024 Florida Statutes (including 2025 Special Session C)

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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.

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 a una persona.

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 autorizada a usar (o amenazar con usar) fuerza no letal si:

Tiene una creencia razonable de que es necesario para detener 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 (está por suceder de forma inmediata, no en el futuro).

No existe el deber de retirarse antes de usar la fuerza no letal.

✔ Ejemplo: Si alguien está a punto de golpearle, usted puede 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.

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 a una persona.

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.

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 a una persona.

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 autorizado 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 hacerlo para evitar que alguien lo mate, o evitar que alguien le cause a usted (o a otra persona) daño físico grave, o Impedir la comisión inminente de un delito violento (como una violación, secuestro, invasión de hogar, etc.) — y ese delito está a punto de suceder de forma inmediata.
- 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.

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

The 2024 Florida Statutes (including 2025 Special Session C)

[Title XLVI](#)
CRIMES

[Chapter 776](#)
JUSTIFIABLE USE OF FORCE

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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.

Florida Statutes that are important to all armed citizens

Estatutos de la Florida que son importantes para los ciudadano Armados

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:

- Treason
- Murder
- Manslaughter
- Sexual battery (rape)
- Carjacking (not auto theft)
- Home-invasion robbery (not trespassing)
- Robbery (not 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

Florida Statute 776.08 Forcible Felony.

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

Un **delito grave con violencia** (*forcible felony*) es un crimen serio que implica violencia o la amenaza de violencia.

La ley de Florida enumera específicamente como delitos graves con violencia los siguientes:

- Traición
- Homicidio (asesinato)
- Homicidio culposo (*manslaughter*)
- Agresión sexual (*sexual battery*)
- *Carjacking* (no robo de vehículo)
- Robo en vivienda ocupada (*no trespassing*)
- Robo (*No hurto*)
- Allanamiento o robo con fractura (*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

776.08 Forcible felony.—

Most commonly confused crimes that can get an armed citizen in trouble

Crímenes que ciudadanos armados confunden mas comunmente

1. Auto Theft vs. 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 vs. 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. Home Invasion vs. Trespassing

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

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

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.

Most commonly confused crimes that can get an armed citizen in trouble

Crímenes que ciudadanos armados confunden mas comunmente

1. Robo de Vehículo vs. 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 vs. 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. Invasión de Vivienda vs. Allanamiento

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.

Trasspassing: Según el Estatuto de Florida § 810.08, el trasspasing 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.

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 trasspasing es la entrada o permanencia no autorizada en una propiedad sin la intención de cometer un delito adicional

Legal definitions found in other Florida Statutes

Definiciones legales que se encuentran en otros estatutos de la Florida

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.	

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.

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.

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.

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.

Si usted se encuentra legalmente dentro de una vivienda, residencia o vehículo ocupado, no tiene el deber de retirarse (es decir, no está obligado a intentar huir antes), y tiene el derecho a mantener su posición (Stand your ground) y a usar o amenazar con usar 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 ilegal y violentamente a su vivienda, residencia o vehículo ocupado, la ley presume que lo hace con la intención de cometer un delito que implique fuerza o violencia.

📘 Definiciones que debe conocer:

Vivienda: Toda estructura, permanente o temporal, móvil o inmóvil, que tenga techo — incluyendo carpas — diseñada para ser habitada por personas 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 — incluye automóviles, motocicletas, bicicletas, entre otros.

✅ 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 autoriza el uso de fuerza letal.

Sin embargo, esta presunción no aplica en ciertas circunstancias, como cuando la otra persona tiene derecho legal a estar allí o es un oficial de policía en cumplimiento de su deber.

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.—

776.031 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.

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.—

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.

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.—

Uso de fuerza no letal para proteger bienes

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

Tiene una creencia razonable de que es necesario para detener a alguien que está invadiendo un terreno que usted posee o controla (pero no su vivienda), o está interfiriendo con propiedad personal (suya o de otra persona), como por ejemplo intentar robar, dañar su carro, bicicleta u otras pertenencias.

Esto incluye bienes que están bajo su posesión legal, pertenecen a un miembro cercano de su familia o del hogar, o Pertenecen a alguien cuyo patrimonio usted tiene el deber legal de proteger (por ejemplo, un security protegiendo los activos de una empresa).

● No está obligado a retirarse o retroceder primero — puede mantener su posición cuando utilice fuerza no letal para proteger bienes.

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 probablemente cause la muerte o lesiones graves) si:

Tiene una creencia razonable de que es necesario para evitar la comisión inminente de un delito violento (como robo, incendio intencional, secuestro de vehículo, etc.) — y dicho delito debe estar a punto de ocurrir (inminente).

● Si se cumple esa condición, usted no tiene el deber de retirarse, siempre que:

Usted no esté cometiendo un delito, y se encuentre en un lugar donde tiene derecho legal a estar.

✓ En resumen:

Puede usar fuerza no letal para proteger terrenos o bienes sin necesidad de retirarse.

Solo puede usar fuerza letal para detener la comisión de un delito violento, no simplemente para evitar el robo o daño de objetos materiales.

La ley protege su derecho a mantener su posición si usted no está infringiendo la ley.

776.041 Use or threatened use of force by aggressor
776.031 Uso o amenaza de uso de fuerza por parte de un agresor.

The 2024 Florida Statutes (including 2025 Special Session C)

[Title XLVI](#)
CRIMES

[Chapter 776](#)
JUSTIFIABLE USE OF FORCE

[View Entire Chapter](#)

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.

776.041 Use or threatened use of force by aggressor

776.031 Uso o amenaza de uso de fuerza por parte de un agresor.

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

- Are in the middle of committing, trying to commit, or escaping from a **forcible felony** (serious violent crime).
- **Started the fight** by provoking the other person, **unless** one of these exceptions applies:

776.041 Use or threatened use of force by aggressor.—

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.

776.041 Use or threatened use of force by aggressor
776.031 Uso o amenaza de uso de fuerza por parte de un agresor.

Usted **no** puede alegar justificación legal para usar la fuerza si:

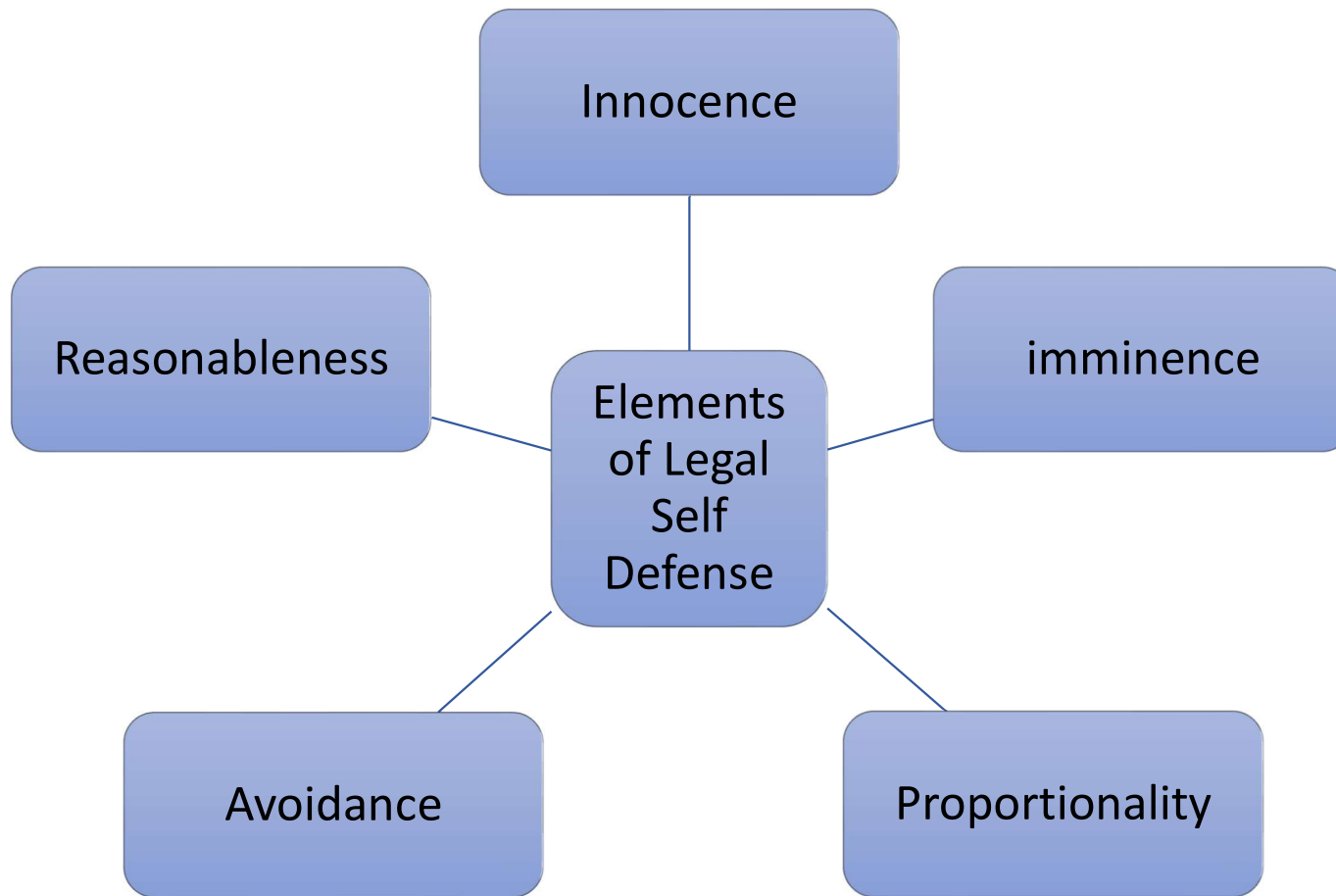
- Se encuentra cometiendo, intentando cometer, o huyendo después de cometer un **delito grave con violencia** (*forcible felony*).
- **Usted Inicia la confrontación** provocando a la otra persona, **salvo** que aplique una de estas excepciones:

776.041 Use or threatened use of force by aggressor.—

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 ha agotado **todas las formas razonables de escapar** antes de usar fuerza letal usted mismo.

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.

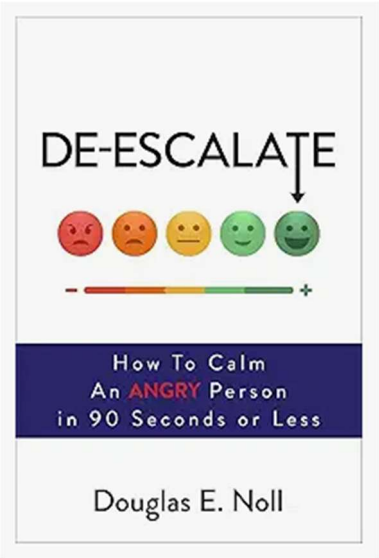
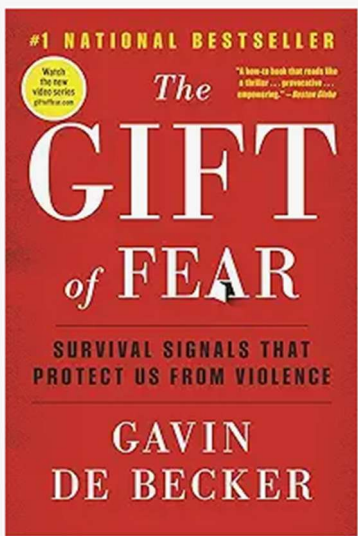
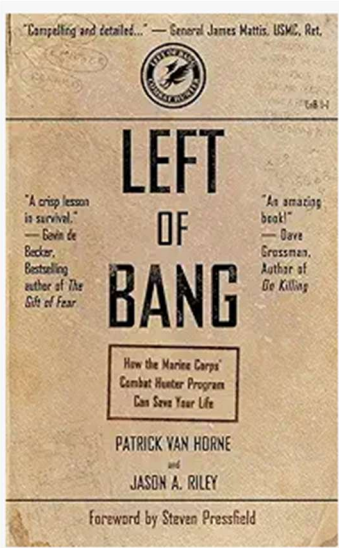
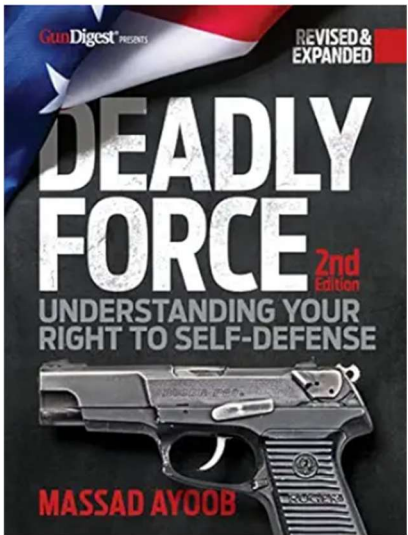
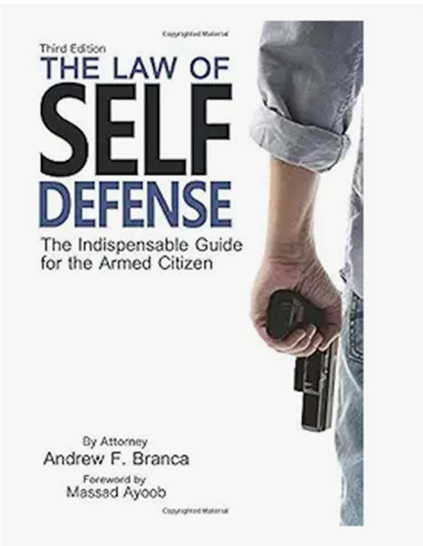
Include in your next classes the TETGO Course “The 5 Elements of a legal Self Defense”
Incluya en sus próximas clases el curso TETGO “Los 5 elementos de la Defensa Personal Legal”





Recommended readings
Libros que se recomiendan

You can purchase all of these titles on Amazon, and some have companion audible books.



Usted puede adquirir todos estos libros en Amazon y algunos tienen Audiolibros.

Florida Statutes that are important to all armed citizens

Estatutos de la Florida que son importantes para los ciudadano Armados

Florida Statute 790

WEAPONS AND FIREARMS

The 2024 Florida Statutes (including 2025 Special Session C)

Chapter 790
CRIMES

WEAPONS AND FIREARMS

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.

790.053 Open carrying of weapons.

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.



Basics of Law of possession and carrying in Florida

Leyes basicas de posesion y porte de armas y armas de fuego en la Florida

In Florida, all the laws and regulations for firearms and weapons are contained **in Florida Statute 790** and in the **Florida Constitution**.

In July 1st of 2023, a new law went into effect: **Permitless Carry**

Some misconceptions, misinformation and half truths are circulating in our community:

- You do not need a permit anymore
- Anybody can carry
- If you can buy it, you can carry it
- You can carry anything
- Etc...

How does the new permitless law actually works?

En Florida, todas las leyes y regulaciones sobre armas de fuego y armas blancas están contenidas en el **Estatuto 790 de Florida** y en la **Constitución de Florida**.

En Julio 1ero del 2023, entró en vigencia una nueva ley: **Portación sin Permiso (Permitless Carry)**.

Algunas ideas erróneas, desinformación y verdades a medias están circulando en nuestra comunidad:

- Ya no se necesita el permiso.
- Cualquiera puede portar un arma.
- Si puede comprarla, puede portarla.
- Se puedes portar cualquier arma.
- Etc.

¿Cual es entonces y en que consiste la nueva ley de porte sin permiso?

Basics of Law of possession and carrying in Florida

Leyes basicas de posesion y porte de armas y armas de fuego en la Florida



Let us read Florida Statute 790, Section 01 that defines how to legally carry a concealed weapon or firearm in Florida.

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).		

Let’s clean up a little bit the “Legalese” and read it again

The 2024 Florida Statutes

Chapter 790 WEAPONS AND FIREARMS
790.01 Carrying of concealed weapons or concealed firearms.—
(1) A person is authorized to carry a concealed weapon or concealed firearm, if he or she:
(a) Is licensed; or
(b) Is not licensed, but otherwise satisfies the criteria for receiving and maintaining such a license .

Leamos la sección 01 del estatuto de la Florida 790 que define como se pueden portar de manera oculta armas o armas de fuego en la Florida.

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).		

Vamos a limpiar la terminología legal para entender mejor

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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 PORTACION OCULTA DE ARMA O ARMA DE FUEGO EN LA FLORIDA, DEBERIA PREGUNTARSE A SI MISMA: CUALES SON LOS PROS Y LOS CONTRAS DE PORTAR CON LICENCIA VERSUS PORTAR SIN LICENCIA –PERMITLESS-



Legal benefits of having a Florida Concealed Weapon or Firearm License.
Beneficios legales de tener una licencia de portación de arma oculta de la Florida.

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

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 de Reciprocidad con otros estados.....

Florida + 37 other states
State Law 790.015 defines non residents legal
rights to carry in Florida.



Basics of Law of possession and carrying in Florida

Leyes basicas de posesion y porte de armas y armas de fuego en la Florida



Let us read Florida Statute 790, Section 01 that defines how to legally carry a concealed weapon or firearm in Florida.

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Vamos a limpiar la terminología legal para entender mejor

Los Estatutos de Florida de 2024

Capítulo 790 ARMAS Y ARMAS DE FUEGO
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, si:
(a) Tiene licencia; o
(b) No tiene licencia, pero de otro modo cumple con los criterios para recibir y mantener dicha licencia



ANY PERSON THAT WANTS TO CARRY 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 OR ARMAS DE FUEGO EN LA FLORIDA, YA SEA CON LICENCIA O PERMITLESS (SIN LICENCIA) DEBERIA PREGUNTARSE:
CALIFICO YO PARA OBTENER Y MANTENER UNA LICENCIA DE PORTACION OCULTA DE ARMA O ARMA DE FUEGO EN LA FLORIDA?



Requirements

(FS 790.06)

- You must be a U.S. citizen or a lawful permanent resident alien.
- You must be 21 years of age or older (unless active military servicemember)
- 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 demonstrate competency with a firearm. There is no mandatory training or education for permitless carry.

Requisitos

(FS 790.06)

- Debe ser ciudadano o residente permanente legal de los Estados Unidos
- Debe ser mayor de 21 años (a menos que este sirviendo en las fuerzas militares)
- 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 pasar por entrenamiento y educación para demostrar que saben como manejar una arma de fuego y que saben las leyes.
No hay entrenamiento ni educación obligatoria para portar sin permiso.

Eligibility / Elegibilidad



Factors that would disqualify a person from obtaining a CWFL or carrying without a license (FS 790.06)

- Formally renounced to 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. (Restraining 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 dishonorable 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 (*applies to persons that choose to carry with a license*)

Factores que descalifican que una persona obtenga una CWFL o portar sin licencia. (FS 790.06)

- Renunció formalmente a su ciudadanía estadounidense.
- Tiene condenas por delitos graves (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 tres 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 profugo de la justicia.
- Haber recibido una baja deshonrosa de las fuerzas armadas.
- Tiene una enfermedad física que le impediría manejar con seguridad un arma de fuego.
- No haber asistido ni aprobado un entrenamiento aprobado por el estado sobre seguridad con armas de fuego (**se aplica a personas que eligen portarlas con una licencia**)

The Process of obtaining the License / Proceso para obtener la licencia



Every state names the legal document that allows for carrying of concealed firearms in public differently. In Florida, the name of the document is CWFL Concealed Weapon or Firearm License.

In Florida, the government office that issues CWFLs is the Florida Department of Agriculture (FDACS). The process to obtain a CWFL is:

- Take a firearms safety class that includes live fire shooting with a firearm and attain a certificate of training
- Apply with FDACS by mail, internet or in person at a regional office by submitting an application, legal status documents, fingerprints, 2 passport pictures, certificate of training and payment for CWFL fees.
- Today in the class, we will make an appointment with FDACS so that you can apply in person at a regional office where you will fill out and submit your application, get fingerprinted and photographed for the license.
- The CWFL will be mailed to your mailing or residence address within 90 days of applying.

Cada estado tiene un nombre para el documento legal que permite portar armas ocultas en público. En la Florida el nombre del documento es CWFL (Licencia de porte oculto de arma o arma de fuego)

En la Florida, la oficina gubernamental que emite las CWFLs es el Departamento de Agricultura (FDACS). El proceso para obtener una CWFL es:

- Tome una clase de seguridad de armas de fuego que incluya una sesión de disparo en vivo y obtenga un certificado de entrenamiento.
- Someta una aplicación al FDACS por correo, por internet o en persona, debe adjuntar documentación de estatus legal, huellas, 2 fotos estilo pasaporte, el certificado de entrenamiento y el pago por la CWFL.
- Hoy en la clase, su instructor le hará una cita para que aplique en persona en una oficina regional del FDACS en donde usted llenara y someterá su aplicación, le tomaran las huellas digitales y la fotografía estilo pasaporte.
- La CWFL le llegara por correo a su casa o a dirección postal dentro de 90 días después de haber apliado.



Appointment with FDACS / Cita con FDACS

One of the objectives of the class is that you have an appointment with the Florida Department of Agriculture. Please hand your ID to the instructor, pick an office where to apply, and have a tentative date and time so that the instructor can create an appointment for you.

Uno de los objetivos de esta clase es que usted tenga una cita con el Departamento de Agricultura. Por favor entréguele su ID al instructor, elija una oficina en donde aplicar y tenga una fecha y hora para que el instructor cree su cita.

Miami Dade

1200 NW 78th Ave
Suite 209
Doral, FL 33126
Phone: (305) 639-3500

Plantation

Executive Court at Jacaranda
7800 Peters Rd
Suite C100
Plantation, FL 33324-4021

Phone: (954) 308-4040

West Palm Beach

400 N. Congress Ave.
Suite 140
West Palm Beach, FL 33401-2912

Phone: (561) 681-2530

Appointments are available Monday to Friday.

The first appointment is at 8:00 am, and the last is at 4:00 pm; they have appointments every 30 minutes.

Citas están disponibles de Lunes a Viernes.

La primera cita es a las 8:00 am, la última cita a las 4:00 pm. Hay citas cada 30 minutos.



The appointment/ **La cita**

Bring with you

- ☞ Picture ID (driver's license or ID)
- ☞ Certificate of Training
- ☞ If you are a US Citizen, bring **one** of these:
US Passport, birth certificate if you were born in the US, certificate of naturalization if you were born outside the US.
- ☞ If you are a Legal Permanent Resident Alien:
Bring your Permanent Resident Card (Green Card)
- ☞ A debit or credit card (Discover is not accepted) to make a payment of \$97 for Application and fingerprints processing fees.

A la cita debe llevar

- ☞ identificación con foto (Licencia de conducir o ID)
- ☞ Certificado de Entrenamiento que recibe al final de la clase
- ☞ Si es Ciudadano Americano lleve **uno** de estos:
Pasaporte Americano, certificado de nacimiento si nació en USA o certificado de naturalización si nació fuera de los Estados Unidos y se hizo ciudadano.
- ☞ Si es Residente Legal Permanente:
lleve su tarjeta de Residente Permanente (Green Card)
- ☞ Una tarjeta débito o crédito (no aceptan Discover) para pagar \$97 por procesamiento de la aplicación y huellas digitales.

The appointment/ **La cita**



What will happen during the appointment?

- ☞ You will submit your documents (ID, Certificate of training and legal status documentation)
- ☞ You will fill out an application on a computer terminal.
- ☞ You will pay \$97 with a credit or debit card which include \$55 for the license and \$42 for fingerprints processing. They take your photograph for free.
- ☞ You will receive a printed copy of your application which includes a tracking number and a receipt for payment.
- ☞ You will be fingerprinted for a background check
- ☞ You will be photographed; this is the picture that goes on the CWFL

It can take up to 90 days to receive the license by mail.

¿Qué sucederá en la cita?

- ☞ Usted someterá la documentación necesaria (ID, certificado de entrenamiento, documentos de estatus legal)
- ☞ Usted llenara y firmara una aplicación para el permiso en una terminal de computador.
- ☞ Usted pagara \$97 por el trámite. Lo \$97 cubren \$55 por la licencia y \$42 por las huellas. La foto se la toman gratis.
- ☞ Le entregaran una copia impresa de su aplicación que incluye un número de rastreo y el recibo de pago.
- ☞ Le tomaran las huellas para realizar un background Check.
- ☞ Le tomaran una foto estilo pasaporte, esta foto es la que va en la Licencia CWFL

Puede tomar hasta 90 días para recibir la licencia por correo



The applications has 3 sections:

I. Applicant information

II. Questions to determine eligibility.

III. Oath, signature and date.

La aplicación tiene 3 secciones:

I. Información Personal

II. Preguntas para determinar elegibilidad

III. Juramento, firma y fecha.

4.	Do you qualify for exemption from the public records law as provided by Section 119.071, Florida Statutes?	☐ YES	☐ NO
4a.	If you answered YES to Question 4, do you wish to have the specified information kept confidential?	☐ YES	☐ NO
5.	Section 790.06(2)(a), Florida Statutes, requires an applicant to be a resident in the United States. Are you currently residing in the United States?	☐ YES	☐ NO
	If YES, proceed to Question 8. If NO, proceed to Question 5a.		
5a.	If you answered NO to Question 5, are you serving overseas in the United States Armed Forces?	☐ YES	☐ NO
	If YES, proceed to Question 10. If NO, proceed to Question 6a.		
6.	Section 790.06(2)(a), Florida Statutes, requires an applicant to be a citizen of the United States or a permanent resident alien of the United States. Are you a United States citizen?	☐ YES	☐ NO
	If YES, proceed to Question 7. If NO, proceed to Question 6a.		
6a.	If you answered NO to Question 6, are you deemed a lawful permanent resident alien by the Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services?	☐ YES	☐ NO
	If YES, you are not a permanent resident alien. If NO, you are not eligible for licensure.		
7.	18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(7), prohibits individuals who have renounced United States Citizenship from possessing or purchasing firearms. Have you ever renounced or formally given up United States citizenship?	☐ YES	☐ NO
	If YES, you are not eligible for licensure.		
8.	Have you ever entered into a written agreement as required by Section 790.06(2)(b), Florida Statutes, relating to competency with a firearm?	☐ YES	☐ NO
9.	Section 790.23, Florida Statutes, prohibits firearm from possessing a firearm or carrying a concealed weapon.	☐ YES	☐ NO
	If YES, you have been convicted of a felony. If NO, proceed to Question 10. If YES, proceed to Question 9a.		
9a.	If you answered YES to Question 9, have your civil rights and firearm rights been restored or have you received a Presidential pardon or have you been granted relief from federal firearms disabilities through the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF)?	☐ YES	☐ NO
	If YES, you are not eligible for licensure.		
10.	Section 790.06(2)(a), Florida Statutes, prohibits the licensure of an individual who has had adjudication of guilt withheld or imposition of sentence suspended on any felony less than 3 years have elapsed since probation or any other conditions set by the court have been fulfilled, or expunction has occurred. Have you had adjudication of guilt withheld or imposition of sentence suspended on any felony charged?	☐ YES	☐ NO
	If NO, proceed to Question 11. If YES, proceed to Question 10a.		
10a.	If you answered YES to Question 10, has a period of three years elapsed since probation or any other conditions set by the court have been fulfilled (or the record has been expunged)?	☐ YES	☐ NO
	If NO, you are not eligible for licensure.		
11.	Section 790.06(2)(b), Florida Statutes, prohibits the licensure of an individual who has had adjudication of guilt withheld or imposition of sentence suspended on any misdemeanor crime of domestic violence unless 3 years have elapsed since probation or any other conditions set by the court have been fulfilled, or the record has been expunged. Have you had adjudication of guilt withheld or imposition of sentence suspended on a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence?	☐ YES	☐ NO
	If NO, proceed to Question 12. If YES, proceed to Question 11a.		
11a.	If you answered YES to Question 11, has a period of three years elapsed since probation or any other conditions set by the court have been fulfilled (or the record has been expunged)?	☐ YES	☐ NO
	If NO, you are not eligible for licensure.		
12.	Section 790.06(3), Florida Statutes, prohibits the licensure of an individual who has been found guilty of, had adjudication of guilt withheld for, or imposition of sentence suspended on any one or more misdemeanor crimes of domestic violence 3 years have elapsed since probation or any other conditions set by the court have been fulfilled, or the record has been sealed or expunged. Have you been convicted, found guilty of, or had adjudication withheld on one or more misdemeanor crimes of domestic violence?	☐ YES	☐ NO
	If NO, proceed to Question 13. If YES, proceed to Question 12a.		
12a.	If you answered YES to Question 12, has a period of three years elapsed since probation or any other conditions set by the court have been fulfilled (or the record has been sealed or expunged)?	☐ YES	☐ NO
	If NO, you are not eligible for licensure.		
13.	18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(9), prohibits individuals who have been convicted in any court of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence from possessing or purchasing firearms. Have you been convicted or found guilty of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence?	☐ YES	☐ NO
	If NO, proceed to Question 14. If YES, proceed to Question 13a.		

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28 18 U.S.C. § 822(g)(2), prohibits individuals who are fugitives from justice from possessing or purchasing firearms. If a person is considered a fugitive if they have fled a state to avoid prosecution for a felony or misdemeanor, or to avoid giving testimony in a criminal proceeding. Are you a fugitive from justice? If YES, you are not eligible for licensure.	☐ YES ☐ NO
28 18 U.S.C. § 822(g)(3), prohibits individuals who have been discharged from the Armed Forces under dishonorable conditions from possessing or purchasing firearms. Have you been discharged from the Armed Forces under dishonorable conditions? If YES, you are not eligible for licensure.	☐ YES ☐ NO
Section 790.06(2)(n), Florida Statutes, prohibits the licensure of an individual who is prohibited from purchasing or possessing a firearm by any provision of Florida or federal law. Are you otherwise prohibited from purchasing or possessing a firearm by any provision of Florida or federal law? If YES, you are not eligible for licensure.	☐ YES ☐ NO
Section 790.06(2)(n), Florida Statutes, prohibits the licensure of an individual who has been issued an injunction that is currently in force and effect and that restrains the individual from committing acts of domestic violence or acts of repeat violence. Have you been issued an injunction that is currently in force and effect that restrains you from committing acts of domestic violence or acts of repeat violence? If YES, the division will suspend the processing of your application until the division receives a court document indicating the injunction is no longer in effect.	☐ YES ☐ NO
Section 790.06(3), Florida Statutes, prohibits the licensure of an individual who has been arrested or formally charged with a crime that would disqualify such person from licensure under this section, until final disposition of the case. Are you under arrest or currently charged in any court with a felony, any crime punishable by imprisonment for more than one year, or any crime of violence, including crimes of domestic violence? If YES, the division will suspend the processing of your application until the division receives a court document indicating the final disposition of your case.	☐ YES ☐ NO

SECTION III. OATH OF APPLICANT

THIS APPLICATION IS EXECUTED UNDER OATH. FALSIFICATION OR MISREPRESENTATION OF ANY PART OR ANY OTHER DOCUMENT SUBJECTS THE APPLICANT TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION UNDER SECTION 837.06, FLORIDA STATUTES.

Under penalties of perjury, I DO SWEAR AND AFFIRM THAT:

- a) I have been provided with a copy of the Florida Statutes, relating to weapons and firearms, and that I am knowledgeable of the provisions contained therein.
- b) I desire a legal means to carry a concealed weapon or firearm for lawful self-defense.
- c) I do not suffer from a physical infirmity that would prevent my safely handling a weapon or firearm.
- d) The information contained in this application and all attached documents is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.
- e) I have been provided copies of the Privacy Act Statement and Noncriminal Justice Agency's Privacy Rights.

Signature of Applicant _____

Date Signed _____



Section I. Personal Information / Sección I. Información personal



NICOLE "NIKKI" FRIED
COMMISSIONER

Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
Division of Licensing
APPLICATION FOR CONCEALED WEAPON OR FIREARM LICENSE
Chapter 790, Florida Statutes
Post Office Box 6687 • Tallahassee, FL 32314-6687 • (850) 245-5691
www.mylensesite.com



S M I T H 1 2 3

Provide your Green card number.
Leave blank is US citizen.
Provea el número de su
residencia (green card). Déjelo en
blanco si es ciudadano
americano.

Provide your SSN. It expedites processing
of the application.
Provea su número de Seguro social. Esto
hará que la aplicación sea procesada más
rápidamente.

INICIAL DEL SEGUNDO
NOMBRE

If you provide a mailing address, your
CWFL will be mailed there and not your
home..
Provea su dirección postal si es diferente
a donde usted reside. Si usted provee una
dirección postal, le enviaran por correo la
licencia a esa dirección sino provee una
dirección postal, se la enviaran a su casa.

ESTADO (Florida es FL) y
código postal.

Date of Birth and weight in lbs.
Fecha de Nacimiento
(mes/día/año) y peso en libras

Sex, race, eye color and hair color are pull
downs on the computer.
Sexo, raza, color de los ojos y del pelo son
menús desplegables en el computador.

We recommend you put the
same height you have on your
driver's license or ID.
Recomendamos que ponga la
misma estatura que tiene en la
licencia de conducir o ID.

SECTION I. APPLICANT INFORMATION Read application instructions before you begin. Place letter/number inside each box as shown above.

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER VOLUNTARY See APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS										ALIEN REGISTRATION NUMBER If you are an alien, provide your 8- or 9-digit Alien Registration Number.											
LAST NAME APELLIDO(S)										FIRST NAME NOMBRE										MI	
RESIDENCE ADDRESS DIRECCION DONDE RESIDE										PHONE NUMBER TELEFONO											
RESIDENCE ADDRESS CONTINUED (SUITE, BLDG., APT., ETC.) NO. DE APARTAMENTO, LOTE, ETC.																					
CITY CIUDAD										STATE		ZIP CODE									
MAILING ADDRESS IF DIFFERENT FROM ABOVE																					
MAILING ADDRESS CONTINUED (SUITE, BLDG., APT., ETC.)																					
CITY										STATE		ZIP CODE									
SEX		RACE		EYE COLOR OJOS		HAIR COLOR PELO		DATE OF BIRTH (MM/DD/YYYY)		WEIGHT		HEIGHT ESTATURA									
										LBS		FT IN									
PLACE OF BIRTH - (INCLUDE STATE OR PROVINCE --- AND COUNTRY) LUGAR DE NACIMIENTO (INCLUYA PROVINCIA /ESTADO Y PAIS)																					
EMAIL ADDRESS DIRECCION DE CORREO ELECTRONICO																					

The application / La aplicación



Are you an active-duty United States military servicemember, as defined in Section 250.01, Florida Statutes, or an honorably discharged United States veteran, as defined in Section 1.01, Florida Statutes, and are requesting expedited processing of your application?

☐ YES ☐ NO

¿Es usted un miembro en servicio activo de las Fuerzas Armadas de los Estados Unidos, según la definición establecida en la Sección 250.01 de los Estatutos de Florida, o un veterano de los Estados Unidos dado de baja honorablemente, conforme a la definición de la Sección 1.01 de los Estatutos de Florida, y está solicitando el trámite acelerado de su solicitud?

Answer YES to this question ONLY IF: You are an active-duty United States military servicemember, as defined in Section 250.01, Florida Statutes; OR You are an honorably discharged United States veteran, as defined in Section 1.01, Florida Statutes; AND You are requesting expedited processing of your application.

IF you answered yes to this question and are an active-duty United States military servicemember, submit your completed application along with any of the following: a copy of your Common Access Card; a copy of your United States Uniform Services Identification Card; a copy of your current deployment orders.

IF you answered yes to this question and are an honorably discharged United States veteran, submit a copy of the DD Form 214 indicating honorable discharge from military service or another acceptable form of identification recognized by the Department of Veterans' Affairs establishing honorable discharge from military service.

Responda SÍ a esta pregunta ÚNICAMENTE SI: Usted es un miembro activo de las Fuerzas Armadas de los Estados Unidos, según lo definido en la Sección 250.01 de los Estatutos de Florida; o Usted es un veterano de las Fuerzas Armadas de los Estados Unidos con baja honorable, según lo definido en la Sección 1.01 de los Estatutos de Florida; Y Usted está solicitando el procesamiento acelerado de su solicitud.

SI respondió "sí" a esta pregunta y es un miembro activo de las Fuerzas Armadas de los Estados Unidos, debe presentar su solicitud completa junto con uno de los siguientes documentos: Una copia de su tarjeta de acceso común (Common Access Card); una copia de su tarjeta de identificación de los Servicios Militares de los Estados Unidos; una copia de sus órdenes de despliegue actuales (Deployment Orders)

SI respondió "sí" a esta pregunta y es un veterano con baja honorable de las Fuerzas Armadas de los Estados Unidos, debe presentar una copia del Formulario DD 214 que indique baja honorable del servicio militar, o otro documento de identificación aceptable reconocido por el Departamento de Asuntos de Veteranos que demuestre dicha baja honorable.



The application / La aplicación

1. Are you applying for this license as a consular security official of a foreign government which meets the standards defined in Section 790.06(2)(a), Florida Statutes?

☐ YES ☐ NO

1. ¿Está usted solicitando esta licencia como un funcionario de seguridad consular de un gobierno extranjero que cumple con los requisitos establecidos en la Sección 790.06(2)(a) de los Estatutos de Florida?

If you answer YES to this question: Complete only Sections I and III of the application form. You will be charged a fee in the amount of \$300, submit a letter of certification stating that you are a consular official engaged in security duties on behalf of your government. This letter must be written in English on embassy or consulate letterhead stationery, and it must be signed by the ambassador, the ambassador's designee, or the consul-general.

Si responde SÍ a esta pregunta: Complete únicamente las Secciones I y III del formulario de solicitud. Se le cobrará una tarifa de \$300, deberá presentar una carta de certificación en la que se indique que usted es un funcionario consular que desempeña funciones de seguridad en representación de su gobierno. Esta carta debe estar redactada en inglés, en papel membretado oficial de la embajada o del consulado, y debe estar firmada por el embajador, su delegado o el cónsul general.

The application / La aplicación



2. Do you hold an active certification from the Florida Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission as a law enforcement officer, correctional officer, or correctional probation officer as defined in Section 943.10(1), (2), (3), (6), (7), (8) or (9), Florida Statutes?

☐ YES ☐ NO

2. ¿Posee usted una certificación activa de la Comisión de Normas y Capacitación en Justicia Penal de Florida como oficial de policía, oficial de correccional u oficial de libertad condicional, según lo definido en la Sección 943.10(1), (2), (3), (6), (7), (8) o (9) de los Estatutos de Florida?

Answer YES to this question ONLY IF: You are CERTIFIED by the Florida Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission as a law enforcement officer, correctional officer, or correctional probation officer as defined in ss. 943.10(1), (2), (3), (6), (7), (8), or (9), Florida Statutes; AND, You are CURRENTLY EMPLOYED as a law enforcement officer, correctional officer or correctional probation officer.

If you answer YES to this question: You will be charged \$55 for the license fee. You will need to submit an official letter on agency letterhead stating that you are currently employed with that agency as a law enforcement officer, correctional officer, or correctional probation officer. This letter must be signed by the agency head, the agency's authorized representative, or the agency's personnel officer.

Responda SÍ a esta pregunta ÚNICAMENTE SI: Usted está CERTIFICADO por la Comisión de Normas y Capacitación en Justicia Criminal de Florida (*Florida Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission*) como oficial de policía, oficial penitenciario u oficial de libertad condicional, según lo definido en las secciones 943.10(1), (2), (3), (6), (7), (8) o (9) de los Estatutos de Florida; Y Usted se encuentra ACTUALMENTE EMPLEADO como oficial de policía, agente penitenciario o agente de libertad condicional.

Si responde SÍ a esta pregunta, Se le cobrará un valor de \$55 por el trámite de la licencia. Además, deberá presentar una carta oficial en papel membretado de la agencia, en la que se certifique que actualmente está empleado por dicha agencia en calidad de oficial de policía, agente penitenciario o agente de libertad condicional. Esta carta debe estar firmada por el director de la agencia, su representante autorizado o el funcionario de personal de dicha entidad.



The application / La aplicación

3. Are you a retired Florida law enforcement officer, correctional officer, or correctional probation officer as defined in Section 943.10 (1), (2) or (3), Florida Statutes?	☐ YES ☐ NO
3a. If you answered YES to Question 3, have you been retired for one year or less?	☐ YES ☐ NO

3. ¿Es usted un oficial de policía, oficial de correccionales u oficial de libertad condicional de correccionales retirado en el estado de Florida, según la definición establecida en la Sección 943.10 (1), (2) o (3) de los Estatutos de Florida?
3a. Si respondió YES a la Pregunta 3, ¿ha estado retirado por un período de un año o menos?

Answer YES to this question ONLY IF you retired from a Florida law enforcement agency by which you were employed as a law enforcement officer, correctional officer, or correctional probation officer.
If you answer YES to this question and *retired within the year immediately preceding the date on which you are submitting your application to the division*: submit your complete application along with a color photograph and a copy of an official document that shows the date of your retirement and the name of the public agency from which you retired. You do not need to submit any fees.
If you answer YES to this question and *retired more than one year ago*: submit a complete application, a fingerprint card, a color photograph, a copy of an official document that shows the date of your retirement and the name of the public agency from which you retired, and a fee payment in the amount of \$72 (license fee \$30 + fingerprint processing fee \$42).
PLEASE NOTE: You must have actually RETIRED as a law enforcement officer, correctional officer, or correctional probation officer in order to qualify for the fee exemptions provided for in statute. Simply having been formerly employed at one time as a law enforcement officer, correctional officer, or correctional probation officer is not sufficient. Note also that Florida law does not extend this fee exemption to federal law enforcement retirees or law enforcement retirees from other states.

Responda SÍ a esta pregunta ÚNICAMENTE SI usted se retiró de una agencia de cumplimiento de la ley en Florida en la cual estuvo empleado como oficial de la ley, oficial de correcciones o oficial de libertad condicional de correcciones.
Si responde SÍ a esta pregunta y se retiró dentro del año inmediatamente anterior a la fecha en que presenta su solicitud ante la división: debe presentar su solicitud completa junto con una fotografía a color y una copia de un documento oficial que indique la fecha de su retiro y el nombre de la agencia pública de la cual se retiró. No necesita presentar ningún pago.
Si responde SÍ a esta pregunta y se retiró hace más de un año: debe presentar una solicitud completa, una tarjeta de huellas dactilares, una fotografía a color, una copia de un documento oficial que indique la fecha de su retiro y el nombre de la agencia pública de la cual se retiró, así como un pago de \$72 (tarifa de la licencia: \$30 + tarifa por procesamiento de huellas dactilares: \$42).
AVISO IMPORTANTE: Para calificar para las exenciones de tarifas previstas en la ley, usted debe haberse RETIRADO realmente como oficial de la ley, oficial de correcciones o oficial de libertad condicional de correcciones. El simple hecho de haber trabajado anteriormente en uno de estos cargos no es suficiente. Además, la ley de Florida no extiende esta exención de tarifas a jubilados federales de agencias de cumplimiento de la ley ni a jubilados de agencias de otros estados.



The application / La aplicación

4. Do you qualify for exemption from the public records law as provided by Section 119.071, Florida Statutes?	☐ YES	☐ NO
4a. If you answered YES to Question 4, do you wish to have the specified information kept confidential?	☐ YES	☐ NO

4. ¿Califica usted para una exención conforme a la Ley de Registros Públicos, según lo establecido en la Sección 119.071 de los Estatutos de Florida?
4a. Si respondió YES a la Pregunta 4, ¿desea que la información especificada se mantenga confidencial?

Section 119.071, Florida Statutes, excludes from public disclosure specified information such as home addresses, telephone numbers, social security numbers, and photographs pertaining to certain individuals. To determine whether you qualify for an exemption, you can read the complete text of the law online at <http://www.leg.state.fl.us/Statutes/>.

Answer YES to this question ONLY IF you qualify for exemption as prescribed by s. 119.071, F. S.

EVEN IF YOU DO NOT QUALIFY FOR THE EXEMPTION AS DESCRIBED ABOVE: Section 790.0601, Florida Statutes, makes the personal identifying information of any concealed weapon licensee or applicant confidential and exempt from disclosure provisions of Florida’s public records law ***EXCEPT IN THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:*** (1) we have the express written consent of the applicant or licensee or his/her legally authorized representative to disclose information; (2) we receive a court order showing good cause for the disclosure of that information; or (3) we receive a request from a law enforcement agency in connection with the performance of that agency’s lawful duties and responsibilities.



The application / La aplicación

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| 5. Section 790.06(2)(a), Florida Statutes, requires an applicant to be a resident of the United States. Are you currently residing in the United States? | ☐ YES ☐ NO |
| If YES, proceed to Question 6. If NO, proceed to Question 5a. | |
| 5a. If you answered NO to Question 5, are you serving overseas in the United States Armed Forces? | ☐ YES ☐ NO |
| If YES, proceed to Question 6. If NO, you are not eligible for licensure. | |

If you don't reside in the USA you don't qualify for a license, unless you are serving overseas in the military.

A menos que usted este sirviendo en las fuerzas armadas, una persona que no viva en USA no califica para la licencia.

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| 6. Section 790.06(2)(a), Florida Statutes, requires an applicant to be a citizen of the United States or a permanent resident alien of the United States. Are you a United States citizen? | ☐ YES ☐ NO |
| If YES, proceed to Question 7. If NO, proceed to Question 6a. | |
| 6a. If you answered NO to Question 6, are you deemed a lawful permanent resident alien by the Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services? | ☐ YES ☐ NO |
| If you are neither a U.S. citizen nor a permanent resident alien, you are not eligible for licensure. | |

If you are a US citizen answer 6 Yes
If you are a legal permanent resident alien answer 6 NO and 6a Yes

Si usted es ciudadano de los Estados Unidos conteste la pregunta 6 YES
Si usted es Residente Legal Permanente conteste la pregunta 6 NO y la pregunta 6ª YES.

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| 7. 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(7), prohibits individuals who have renounced United States Citizenship from possessing or purchasing firearms. Have you ever renounced or formally given up United States citizenship? | ☐ YES ☐ NO |
| If YES, you are not eligible for licensure. | |

Answer NO if you have not renounced to your US citizenship.

Conteste NO si usted no ha renunciado a la ciudadanía Estadounidense.

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| 8. Have you received training with a firearm as required by Section 790.06(2)(h), Florida Statutes, relating to competency with a firearm? | ☐ YES ☐ NO |
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Answer YES, you have received Firearms Training, you are taking that class right now!

Conteste YES si ha recibido entrenamiento de armas de fuego, esta clase ensena entrenamiento con armas de fuego!



The application / La aplicación

9. Section 790.23, Florida Statutes, prohibits felons from possessing a firearm or carrying a concealed weapon. Have you ever been convicted of a felony? If NO, proceed to Question 10. If YES, proceed to Question 9a.	☐ YES ☐ NO
9a. If you answered YES to Question 9, have your civil rights and firearm rights been restored or have you received a Presidential pardon or have you been granted relief from federal firearm disabilities through the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF)? If NO, you are not eligible for licensure.	☐ YES ☐ NO

Si usted ha sido convicto de una Felonía conteste YES a la 9, solo personas con convicciones por felonías a las cuales se les han restaurado sus derechos civiles y de armas califican por la licencia. Si ese es su caso conteste la 9a YES. Tenga en cuenta que deberá presentar documentación de soporte.

10. Section 790.06(2)(k), Florida Statutes, prohibits the licensure of an individual who has had adjudication of guilt withheld or imposition of sentence suspended on any felony unless 3 years have elapsed since probation or any other conditions set by the court have been fulfilled, or expunction has occurred. Have you had adjudication of guilt withheld or imposition of sentence suspended on any felony charge? If NO, proceed to Question 11. If YES, proceed to Question 10a.	☐ YES ☐ NO
10a. If you answered YES to Question 10, has a period of three years elapsed since probation or any other conditions set by the court have been fulfilled (or the record has been expunged)? If NO, you are not eligible for licensure.	☐ YES ☐ NO

Si a usted se le ha dado una imposición de sentencia suspendida (Imposition of Sentence Suspended) o se la ha aplazado una adjudicación de culpabilidad (Adjudication of Guilt Withheld) por una felonía conteste YES a la 10. Deberán haber pasado 3 años después de haber cumplido los requerimientos de la corte o que se le hayan "limpiado" los antecedentes criminales (expungement).

11. Section 790.06(2)(l), Florida Statutes, prohibits the licensure of an individual who has had adjudication of guilt withheld or imposition of sentence suspended on any misdemeanor crime of domestic violence unless 3 years have elapsed since probation or any other conditions set by the court have been fulfilled, or the record has been expunged. Have you had adjudication of guilt withheld or imposition of sentence suspended on a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence? If NO, proceed to question 12. If YES, proceed to question 11a.	☐ YES ☐ NO
11a. If you answered YES to Question 11, has a period of three years elapsed since probation or any other conditions set by the court have been fulfilled (or the record has been expunged)? If NO, you are not eligible for licensure.	☐ YES ☐ NO

Si a usted se le ha dado una imposición de sentencia suspendida (Imposition of Sentence Suspended) o se la ha aplazado una adjudicación de culpabilidad (Adjudication of Guilt Withheld) por un delito menor de violencia domestica conteste YES a la 11. Deberán haber pasado 3 años después de haber cumplido los requerimientos de la corte o que se le hayan "limpiado" los antecedentes criminales (expungement).



The application / La aplicación

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| 12. Section 790.06(3), Florida Statutes, prohibits the licensure of an individual who has been found guilty of, had adjudication of guilt withheld for, or imposition of sentence suspended for one or more misdemeanor crimes of violence unless 3 years have elapsed since probation or any other conditions set by the court have been fulfilled, or the record has been sealed or expunged. Have you been convicted, found guilty of, or had adjudication withheld on one or more misdemeanor crimes of violence?
If NO, proceed to Question 13. If YES, proceed to Question 12a. | ☐ YES ☐ NO |
| 12a. If you answered YES to Question 12, has a period of three years elapsed since probation or any other conditions set by the court have been fulfilled (or the record has been sealed or expunged)?
If NO, you are not eligible for licensure. | ☐ YES ☐ NO |

Si a usted ha sido encontrado culpable (Guilty) o se le ha dado una imposición de sentencia suspendida (Imposition of Sentence Suspended) o se le ha aplazado una adjudicación de culpabilidad (Adjudication of Guilt Withheld) por un crimen menor de violencia conteste YES a la 12. Deberán haber pasado 3 años después de haber cumplido los requerimientos de la corte o que se le hayan “limpiado” los antecedentes criminales (expungement).

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| 13. 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(9), prohibits individuals who have been convicted in any court of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence from possessing or purchasing firearms. Have you been convicted or found guilty of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence?
If NO, proceed to Question 14. If YES, proceed to Question 13a. | ☐ YES ☐ NO |
| 13a. If you answered YES to Question 13, 18 U.S.C. § 921(a)(33)(C), contains a limited exception to the above prohibition if you have only had a single conviction of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence against an individual in a dating relationship and more than 5 years have elapsed from the later of the judgment of conviction or the completion of your custodial or supervisory sentence. Does this exception apply to you?
If NO, you are not eligible for licensure. | ☐ YES ☐ NO |

Si a usted ha sido encontrado culpable (Guilty) o ha sido convicto por un delito menor de violencia domestica conteste YES a la 13. Una persona que ha sido culpable o convicto por un delito menor de violencia domestica no puede comprar ni tener posesión de armas de fuego a menos que la violencia domestica haya sido cometida contra una persona con la que se tenía una relación sentimental de noviazgo (dating relationship) y han transcurrido más de cinco (5) años desde la fecha más reciente entre la sentencia condenatoria o la finalización de su pena privativa de la libertad o libertad bajo supervisión. Si esta excepción aplica a su caso conteste YES a la pregunta 13a. Tenga en cuenta que deberá presentar documentación de soporte.



The application / La aplicación

14. Section 790.06(2)(i) and (j), Florida Statutes, prohibits the licensure of an individual who has been adjudicated incapacitated, committed to a mental institution, or adjudicated mentally defective. Have you ever been adjudicated incapacitated, committed to a mental institution, or adjudicated mentally defective? If NO, proceed to Question 15. If YES, proceed to Question 14a.	☐ YES ☐ NO
14a. If you answered YES to Question 14, have you been granted relief from firearms disabilities pursuant to Section. 790.065(2)(a)4.d., Florida Statutes, or pursuant to the law of the state in which the commitment occurred? If NO, you are not eligible for licensure.	☐ YES ☐ NO

Si usted ha sido diagnosticado como una persona mentalmente incapacitada o si ha sido internado en una institución para enfermos mentales conteste YES a la pregunta 14. Si ha usted se le ha concedido la rehabilitación de la capacidad para poseer armas de fuego conforme a la Sección 790.065(2)(a)4.d. de los Estatutos de Florida, o conforme a la ley del estado en el que ocurrió el internamiento Responda YES a la pregunta 14a Si ese no es el caso, usted no califica para un licencia de porte de arma o arma de fuego.

15. Section 790.06(2)(f), Florida Statutes, prohibits the licensure of an individual who chronically and habitually uses alcoholic beverages or other substances to the extent that your normal faculties are impaired. Do you chronically and habitually use alcoholic beverages or other substances to the extent that your normal faculties are impaired? If YES, you are not eligible for licensure.	☐ YES ☐ NO
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La Sección 790.06(2)(f) de los Estatutos de Florida prohíbe otorgar una licencia a una persona que consuma bebidas alcohólicas u otras sustancias de manera crónica y habitual al punto de que sus facultades normales se vean afectadas. ¿Consumes usted bebidas alcohólicas u otras sustancias de forma crónica y habitual al punto de que sus facultades normales se vean afectadas? Si su respuesta es Sí, usted no es elegible para obtener la licencia.



The application / La aplicación

16. Section 790.06(2)(e)1, Florida Statutes, prohibits the licensure of an individual who has been found guilty of a crime under provisions of Chapter 893 or similar laws of any other state relating to controlled substances within a 3-year period immediately preceding the date on which the application is submitted. During the three years preceding the date of this application, have you been found guilty or convicted of a crime under the provisions of Chapter 893, Florida Statutes, or similar laws of any other state?
If YES, you are not eligible for licensure.

☐ YES ☐ NO

- La Sección 790.06(2)(e)1 de los Estatutos de Florida prohíbe la expedición de una licencia a una persona que haya sido declarada culpable de un delito conforme a las disposiciones del Capítulo 893 o de leyes similares de cualquier otro estado relacionadas con sustancias controladas, dentro de un período de tres (3) años inmediatamente anterior a la fecha en que se presenta la solicitud.
- Durante los tres (3) años anteriores a la fecha de esta solicitud, ¿ha sido usted declarado culpable o condenado por un delito conforme a las disposiciones del Capítulo 893 de los Estatutos de Florida, o de leyes similares de cualquier otro estado?
- Si su respuesta es **SÍ**, usted no es elegible para la expedición de la licencia.



The application / La aplicación

17. Section 790.06(2)(e)2, Florida Statutes, prohibits the licensure of an individual who has been committed for the abuse of a controlled substance under Chapter 397, Florida Statutes, or under the provisions of former Chapter 396, Florida Statutes, or similar laws of any other state. Have you been committed for controlled substance abuse under the provisions of Chapter 397, Florida Statutes, or under the provisions of former Chapter 396, Florida Statutes, or similar laws of any other state? ☐ YES ☐ NO
If NO, proceed to Question 18. If YES, proceed to Question 17a.
- 17a. If you answered YES to Question 17, have you been granted relief from firearms disabilities pursuant to s. 790.065(2)(a)4.d., Florida Statutes, or pursuant to the law of the state in which the commitment occurred? ☐ YES ☐ NO
If NO, you are not eligible for licensure.

La Sección 790.06(2)(e)2 de los Estatutos de Florida prohíbe la expedición de una licencia a una persona que haya sido sometida a tratamiento obligatorio por abuso de sustancias controladas conforme al Capítulo 397 de los Estatutos de Florida, o conforme a las disposiciones del derogado Capítulo 396 de los Estatutos de Florida, o de leyes similares de cualquier otro estado.

•¿Ha sido usted sometido a tratamiento obligatorio por abuso de sustancias controladas conforme a las disposiciones del Capítulo 397 de los Estatutos de Florida, o conforme a las disposiciones del derogado Capítulo 396 de los Estatutos de Florida, o de leyes similares de cualquier otro estado?

•Si su respuesta es **NO**, continúe con la Pregunta 18.

Si su respuesta es **SÍ**, continúe con la Pregunta 17a.

•**17a.** Si usted respondió **SÍ** a la Pregunta 17, ¿se le ha concedido la restauración de derechos en relación con las inhabilidades para la posesión de armas de fuego, conforme a lo dispuesto en la sección 790.065(2)(a)4.d. de los Estatutos de Florida, o conforme a la ley del estado en el cual ocurrió el tratamiento obligatorio?

•Si su respuesta es **NO**, usted no es elegible para la expedición de la licencia.



The application / La aplicación

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| 18. Section 790.065(2)(a)4.b.(I), Florida Statutes, prohibits the purchase of a firearm by an individual who has been committed for substance abuse under Chapter 397, Florida Statutes, or under the provisions of former Chapter 396, Florida Statutes. Have you been committed for substance abuse under Chapter 397, Florida Statutes, or under the provisions of former Chapter 396, Florida Statutes?
If NO, proceed to Question 19. If YES, proceed to Question 18a. | ☐ YES ☐ NO |
| 18a. If you answered YES to Question 18, have you been granted relief from firearms disabilities pursuant to s. 790.065(2)(a)4.d., Florida Statutes?
If NO, you are not eligible for licensure. | ☐ YES ☐ NO |

18. La Sección 790.065(2)(a)4.b.(I) de los Estatutos de Florida prohíbe la compra de un arma de fuego por parte de una persona que haya sido sometida a tratamiento obligatorio por abuso de sustancias conforme al Capítulo 397 de los Estatutos de Florida, o conforme a las disposiciones del derogado Capítulo 396 de los Estatutos de Florida.

•¿Ha sido usted sometido a tratamiento obligatorio por abuso de sustancias conforme al Capítulo 397 de los Estatutos de Florida, o conforme a las disposiciones del derogado Capítulo 396 de los Estatutos de Florida?

•Si su respuesta es **NO**, continúe con la Pregunta 19.
Si su respuesta es **SÍ**, continúe con la Pregunta 18a.

•**18a.** Si usted respondió **SÍ** a la Pregunta 18, ¿se le ha concedido la restauración de derechos en relación con las inhabilidades para la posesión de armas de fuego, conforme a lo dispuesto en la sección 790.065(2)(a)4.d. de los Estatutos de Florida?

•Si su respuesta es **NO**, usted no es elegible para la expedición de la licencia.



The application / La aplicación

19. Section 790.06(2)(f), Florida Statutes, prohibits the licensure of an individual who has been convicted for using a firearm while under the influence of alcoholic beverages, chemical substances, or controlled substances under Section 790.151, Florida Statutes, or similar laws of any other state within the 3-year period immediately preceding the date on which the application is submitted. During the three years preceding the date of this application, have you been convicted under Section 790.151, Florida Statutes, or similar laws of any other state? If YES, you are not eligible for licensure.	☐ YES ☐ NO
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•19. La Sección 790.06(2)(f) de los Estatutos de Florida prohíbe la expedición de una licencia a una persona que haya sido condenada por el uso de un arma de fuego mientras se encontraba bajo la influencia de bebidas alcohólicas, sustancias químicas o sustancias controladas, conforme a la Sección 790.151 de los Estatutos de Florida, o a leyes similares de cualquier otro estado, dentro del período de tres (3) años inmediatamente anterior a la fecha en que se presenta la solicitud.

•Durante los tres (3) años anteriores a la fecha de esta solicitud, ¿ha sido usted condenado conforme a la Sección 790.151 de los Estatutos de Florida, o a leyes similares de cualquier otro estado?

•Si su respuesta es **SÍ**, usted no es elegible para la expedición de la licencia.



The application / La aplicación

20. Section 790.06(2)(f), Florida Statutes, prohibits the licensure of an individual who has been deemed a habitual offender under the provisions of Section 856.011(3), Florida Statutes, (disorderly intoxication) or similar laws of any other state within the 3-year period immediately preceding the date on which the application is submitted. During the three years preceding the date of this application, have you been deemed a habitual offender under the provisions of Section 856.011(3), Florida Statutes, or similar laws of any other state?
If YES, you are not eligible for licensure.

☐ YES ☐ NO

•20. La Sección 790.06(2)(f) de los Estatutos de Florida prohíbe la expedición de una licencia a una persona que haya sido considerada reincidente habitual conforme a las disposiciones de la Sección 856.011(3) de los Estatutos de Florida (embriaguez desordenada), o conforme a leyes similares de cualquier otro estado, dentro del período de tres (3) años inmediatamente anterior a la fecha en que se presenta la solicitud.

•Durante los tres (3) años anteriores a la fecha de esta solicitud, ¿ha sido usted considerado reincidente habitual conforme a las disposiciones de la Sección 856.011(3) de los Estatutos de Florida, o conforme a leyes similares de cualquier otro estado?

•Si su respuesta es **Sí**, usted no es elegible para la expedición de la licencia.



The application / La aplicación

21. Section 790.06(2)(f), Florida Statutes, prohibits the licensure of an individual who has had two or more convictions under Section 316.193, Florida Statutes, (driving under the influence) or similar laws of any other state, within the 3-year period immediately preceding the date on which the application is submitted. During the three years preceding the date of this application, have you been convicted two or more times under Section 316.193, Florida Statutes, or similar laws of any other state for driving under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance?
If YES, you are not eligible for licensure.

☐ YES ☐ NO

•**21.** La Sección 790.06(2)(f) de los Estatutos de Florida prohíbe la expedición de una licencia a una persona que haya tenido dos (2) o más condenas conforme a la Sección 316.193 de los Estatutos de Florida (conducir bajo la influencia), o conforme a leyes similares de cualquier otro estado, dentro del período de tres (3) años inmediatamente anterior a la fecha en que se presenta la solicitud.

•Durante los tres (3) años anteriores a la fecha de esta solicitud, ¿ha sido usted condenado en dos (2) o más ocasiones conforme a la Sección 316.193 de los Estatutos de Florida, o conforme a leyes similares de cualquier otro estado, por conducir bajo la influencia de alcohol o de una sustancia controlada?

•Si su respuesta es **SÍ**, usted no es elegible para la expedición de la licencia.



The application / La aplicación

22. 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(2), prohibits individuals who are fugitives from justice from possessing or purchasing firearms. A person is considered a fugitive if they have fled a state to avoid prosecution for a felony or misdemeanor, or to avoid giving testimony in a criminal proceeding. Are you a fugitive from justice?
If YES, you are not eligible for licensure.

☐ YES ☐ NO

•22. El 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(2) prohíbe a las personas que son prófugas de la justicia poseer o adquirir armas de fuego. Se considera prófuga a una persona que haya huido de un estado para evitar ser procesada por un delito grave (*felony*) o menor (*misdemeanor*), o para evitar rendir testimonio en un proceso penal.

•¿Es usted una persona prófuga de la justicia?
•Si su respuesta es **SÍ**, usted no es elegible para la expedición de la licencia.

23. 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(6), prohibits individuals who have been discharged from the Armed Forces under dishonorable conditions from possessing or purchasing firearms. Have you been discharged from the Armed Forces under dishonorable conditions?
If YES, you are not eligible for licensure.

☐ YES ☐ NO

•23. El 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(6) prohíbe a las personas que han sido dadas de baja de las Fuerzas Armadas en condiciones deshonrosas poseer o adquirir armas de fuego.

•¿Ha sido usted dado de baja de las Fuerzas Armadas en condiciones deshonrosas?
•Si su respuesta es **SÍ**, usted no es elegible para la expedición de la licencia.



The application / La aplicación

24. Section 790.06(2)(n), Florida Statutes, prohibits the licensure of an individual who is prohibited from purchasing or possessing a firearm by any provision of Florida or federal law. Are you otherwise prohibited from purchasing or possessing a firearm by any provision of Florida or federal law? ☐ YES ☐ NO
If YES, you are not eligible for licensure.

•24. La Sección 790.06(2)(n) de los Estatutos de Florida prohíbe la expedición de una licencia a una persona que tenga prohibido comprar o poseer un arma de fuego en virtud de cualquier disposición de la ley de Florida o de la ley federal.

•¿Tiene usted, por alguna disposición de la ley de Florida o de la ley federal, prohibido comprar o poseer un arma de fuego?

•Si su respuesta es **SÍ**, usted no es elegible para la expedición de la licencia.

25. Section 790.06(2)(m), Florida Statutes, prohibits the licensure of an individual who has been issued an injunction that is currently in force and effect and that restrains the individual from committing acts of domestic violence or acts of repeat violence. Have you been issued an injunction that is currently in force and effect that restrains you from committing acts of domestic violence or acts of repeat violence? ☐ YES ☐ NO
If YES, the division will suspend the processing of your application until the division receives a court document indicating the injunction is no longer in effect.

•25. La Sección 790.06(2)(m) de los Estatutos de Florida prohíbe la expedición de una licencia a una persona contra la cual se haya dictado una orden judicial de restricción (injunction) que se encuentre vigente y en efecto, y que le prohíba cometer actos de violencia doméstica o actos de violencia reiterada.

•¿Se le ha dictado a usted una orden judicial de restricción que se encuentre actualmente en vigor y que le prohíba cometer actos de violencia doméstica o actos de violencia reiterada?

•Si su respuesta es **SÍ**, la División suspenderá el trámite de su solicitud hasta que reciba un documento judicial que indique que la orden ya no se encuentra en vigor.



The application / La aplicación

26. Section 790.06(3), Florida Statutes, prohibits the licensure of an individual who has been arrested or formally charged with a crime that would disqualify such person from licensure under this section, until final disposition of the case. Are you under arrest or currently charged in any court with a felony, any crime punishable by imprisonment for more than one year, or any crime of violence, including crimes of domestic violence? ☐ YES ☐ NO

If YES, the division will suspend the processing of your application until the division receives a court document indicating the final disposition of your case.

•26. La Sección 790.06(3) de los Estatutos de Florida prohíbe la expedición de una licencia a una persona que haya sido arrestada o formalmente acusada de un delito que la descalifique para obtener la licencia conforme a esta sección, hasta la resolución final del caso.

•¿Se encuentra usted arrestado o actualmente acusado en algún tribunal por un delito grave (*felony*), por algún delito sancionable con pena de prisión superior a un (1) año, o por algún delito de violencia, incluyendo delitos de violencia doméstica?

•Si su respuesta es **SÍ**, la División suspenderá el trámite de su solicitud hasta que reciba un documento judicial que indique la resolución final de su caso.

The application / La aplicación



SECTION III OATH OF APPLICANT

THIS APPLICATION IS EXECUTED UNDER OATH. FALSIFICATION OR MISREPRESENTATION OF ANY PART OR ANY DOCUMENT SUBJECTS THE APPLICANT TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION UNDER SECTION 837.06, FLORIDA STATUTES.

I DO SWEAR AND AFFIRM THAT:

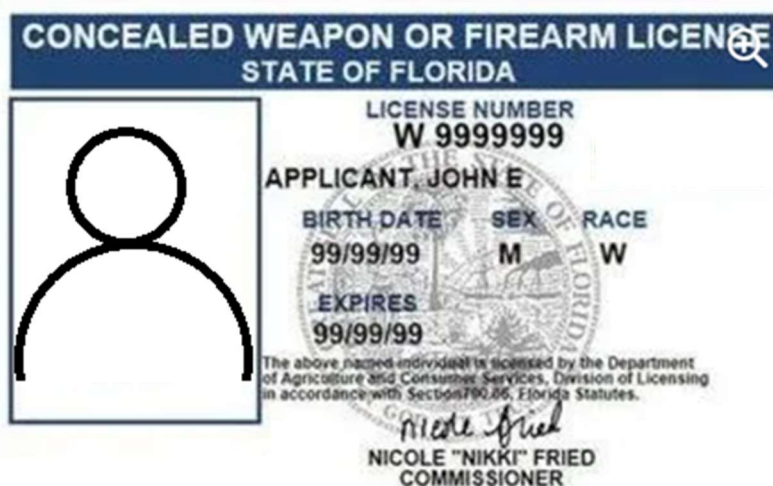
- a) I have been provided a website link to Chapter 790, Florida Statutes, relating to weapons and firearms, and that I am knowledgeable of the provisions contained therein.
- b) I desire a legal means to carry a concealed weapon or firearm for lawful self-defense.
- c) I do not suffer from a physical infirmity that would prevent my safely handling a weapon or firearm.
- d) The information contained in this application and all attached documents is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Signature of Applicant

Date Signed

Application process and the license / **Proceso de aplicacion y la licencia**

Your CWFL license looks like the sample below and is the same size as a drivers license.
Su licencia CWFL luce como este ejemplo y es del mismo tamaño que una licencia de conducir



You will receive the license by mail to your residence address or mailing address if you included that information on the application. Note that the state has 90 days to process you application and that it could take 90 days or longer to receive the license.

La licencia le llega por correo a la casa o a la dirección de correo si usted incluyo esa información en la aplicación. Tenga en cuenta que el estado tiene 90 días para procesar la aplicación y puede tomar 90 días o mas para que usted reciba la licencia.

About your concealed carry permit / Para tener en cuenta con su permiso



3 business days after you apply, you can check the status of your CWFL application by going to <https://licensing.fdacs.gov/CWStatusCheck/CWStatusChk.aspx> This link is provided in your student package.

3 días hábiles después de aplicar, usted puede chequear el estatus de su aplicación en el sitio web <https://licensing.fdacs.gov/CWStatusCheck/CWStatusChk.aspx> Este enlace se provee en el manual de estudiante.

Your CWFL is valid for seven years. 95 days before it expires, you will receive a letter with instructions to renew. Renewal can be done by mail, in person, or by internet; the fee is \$45. The grace period after expiration is 6 months; the renewal fee if within the grace period is \$60.

La licencia es válida por siete años. 95 días antes de que expire, usted recibirá una carta con instrucciones para renovar la licencia. La renovación se puede hacer por correo, en persona o por internet. El costo de renovar la licencia es \$45. El periodo de gracia es 6 meses después de la expiración, si renueva dentro del periodo de gracia el costo es \$60.

Since February 12, 2010, the licensee address is no longer printed on CWFL. While the law does not require you to obtain a revised license after a change of address, you are required by law to update your address information within 30 days of the change, you can update the address information via internet, there is no cost for processing this change.

A partir del 2012, la CWFL no contiene la dirección del titular de la licencia, si usted se muda, tiene 30 días para actualizar la información de dirección en la licencia, sin embargo, no necesita ordenar una nueva licencia. El cambio de dirección se puede hacer por internet.

If your license has been lost, stolen, or destroyed, you can obtain a replacement by going to a regional office and providing a notarized written statement explaining that your license has been lost, stolen, or destroyed and paying the \$15 replacement fee.

Si su licencia ha sido robada, perdida o destruida, usted puede obtener un reemplazo haciendo una cita con el departamento de agricultura para presentar una carta notariada explicando que su licencia fue robada, perdida o destruida, le cobraran \$15 por el reemplazo.

About your concealed carry permit / Para tener en cuenta con su permiso



Check status of application



Chequear el status
de la aplicacion

Update changes in address,
phone number, email or
name on the License.



Actualizar la
dirección, teléfono,
email o nombre en la
licencia.

Renew your CWFL license
online



Renovar la licencia
por internet.

The application / La aplicación



SECTION III OATH OF APPLICANT

THIS APPLICATION IS EXECUTED UNDER OATH. FALSIFICATION OR MISREPRESENTATION OF ANY PART OR ANY DOCUMENT SUBJECTS THE APPLICANT TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION UNDER SECTION 837.06, FLORIDA STATUTES.

I DO SWEAR AND AFFIRM THAT:

- a) I have been provided a website link to Chapter 790, Florida Statutes, relating to weapons and firearms, and that I am knowledgeable of the provisions contained therein.
- b) I desire a legal means to carry a concealed weapon or firearm for lawful self-defense.
- c) I do not suffer from a physical infirmity that would prevent my safely handling a weapon or firearm.
- d) The information contained in this application and all attached documents is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Signature of Applicant

Date Signed



Florida Statute 790 – Florida Estatuto 790

The link is provided on your student package, you can also Google “FS 790” and select the link to the Florida legislature's website. El enlace esta en el manual de la clase, usted también puede realizar una búsqueda en Google por “FS 790” y seleccionar el sitio oficial de la legislatura de la Florida.

<http://www.leg.state.fl.us/statutes/0790ContentsIndex>

Florida Statute § 790 - Online Sunshine

While reading FS 790, pay special attention to the following sections
Mientras lee el estatuto 790, préstele bastante atención a las siguientes secciones

790.001	Definitions	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.
790.01	Unlicensed carrying of concealed weapons or concealed firearms	790.174	Safe storage of firearms required.
790.015	Nonresidents who are United States citizens and hold a concealed weapons license in another state; reciprocity.	790.175	Transfer or sale of firearms; required warnings; penalties.
790.06	License to carry concealed weapon or firearm	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.
790.062	Members and veterans of United States Armed Forces; exceptions from licensure provisions	790.221	Possession of short-barreled rifle, short-barreled shotgun, or machine gun
790.064	Firearm possession and firearm ownership disability	790.222	Bump-fire stocks prohibited
790.065	Sale and delivery of firearms.	790.225	Ballistic self-propelled knives; unlawful to manufacture, sell, or possess; forfeiture; penalty.
790.0655	Purchase and delivery of firearms; mandatory waiting period	790.23	Felons and delinquents; possession of firearms, ammunition, or electric weapons or devices unlawful
790.07	Persons engaged in criminal offense, having weapons	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
790.09	Manufacturing or selling metallic knuckles.	790.235	Possession of firearm or ammunition by violent career criminal
790.10	Improper exhibition of dangerous weapons or firearms	790.24	Report of medical treatment of certain wounds; penalty for failure to report.
790.115	Possessing or discharging weapons or firearms at a school-sponsored event or on school property prohibited; penalties; exceptions.	790.25	Lawful ownership, possession, and use of firearms and other weapons.
790.15	Discharging firearm in public or on residential property.	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. —
790.151	Using firearm while under the influence of alcoholic beverages, chemical substances, or controlled substances; penalties.	790.27	Alteration or removal of firearm serial number or possession, sale, or delivery of firearm with serial number altered or removed prohibited; penalties.
790.161	Making, possessing, throwing, projecting, placing, or discharging any destructive device or attempt so to do, felony; penalties	790.31	Armor-piercing or exploding ammunition
790.401	Risk Protection Orders	790.33	Field of regulation of firearms and ammunition preempted.



b) I desire a legal means to carry a concealed **weapon** or firearm for lawful self-defense.

Which weapons can one legally carry for self defense?
¿Qué armas se pueden portar para defensa personal?

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

Knives / **Cuchillos**



Dirks / **Puñales**



Pepper Spray



Stun Guns / TASER



Billy Clubs / **Garrotes**



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

Navajas (hoja de menos de 4”) pueden ser portados ocultos sin CWFL. Pepper spray con menos de 2 onzas de contenido activo pueden ser portados visible, lo mismo aplica para los tasers / descargadores eléctricos, pero hay restricciones en ciertos lugares. Un Billie no puede ser portado visible.



Basics of law of possession and carrying in Florida

Leyes basicas de posesion y porte de armas y armas de fuego en la Florida

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 carry handguns for self defense

Usted puede portar Pistolas (handguns) para defensa personal en la Florida



Long guns are more to be used for Home Defense, Hunting or Sports shooting; not for carrying. Armas largas son mas para ser usadas para defensa dentro del hogar, cacería o para tiro deportivo. No para ser portadas.

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 while under supervision/authorization of parents or legal guardians. Menores de 18 años de edad puede tener posesión de armas de fuego si están bajo supervisión de padres o guardianes legales.



Basics Laws
Leyes básicas

- 790.06
Concealed

You can carry open carry or concealed, concealed means that the handgun is not visible to the naked eye.

El porte se puede hacer visible u oculto. Oculto quiere decir que el arma no es visible a simple vista.
- N/A

Printing (you can see the outline of the firearm) is not illegal, but it is recommended not to do it.

Que se marque el arma (Printing) no es ilegal, pero se recomienda que no lo haga.
- FS 790.10

Accidental display of concealed weapons and firearms without malice and for a brief period of time is not illegal.

El que su arma o arma de fuego oculta se muestre accidentalmente no es un delito.

Brandishing and menacing is illegal (1st degree misdemeanor) you can be fined up to \$1000 and be imprisoned for up to 1 year!

¡Intimidar y amenazar es ilegal (Misdemeanor de 1er grado) lo pueden multar con hasta \$1000 y lo pueden enviar a la cárcel por hasta 1 año!
- FS 790.033

Laws for Firearms are the same in the whole state, but 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 and 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



Firearms storage law in Florida / Ley de almacenamiento de armas de fuego en Florida

CHILD ACCESS PREVENTION LAW

Often abbreviated CAP law and also sometimes called a “safe storage law”, states that it is illegal for an adult to keep a gun in a place and manner so that a child can easily access and fire it.

Proponents of these laws, such as the Law Center to Prevent Gun Violence, argue that they are effective at reducing accidental gun deaths among children, since they reduce accessibility and thereby risk.

Some 2nd amendment organizations like the National Rifle Association NRA has lobbied against such laws, arguing that they are ineffective and infringe on the rights of gun owners to protect their homes.

Regardless of what political view you think is right, please keep in mind that that Florida is one of 27 states that have such provide a provision for safe storage requirements, the specific Florida Statute is 790.174 and it states that in the home, safe storage of firearms and weapons is required, failing to do so can be used to charge you with a crime.

LEY DE PREVENCIÓN DEL ACCESO DE MENORES

A menudo abreviada como ley CAP y a veces también llamada “ley de almacenamiento seguro”, establece que es ilegal que un adulto mantenga un arma en un lugar de manera tal que un niño pueda acceder a ella y dispararla fácilmente.

Los defensores de estas leyes, como el Law Center to Prevent Gun Violence, argumentan que son efectivas para reducir las muertes accidentales por armas de fuego entre los niños, ya que reducen la accesibilidad y, por lo tanto, el riesgo.

Algunas organizaciones de segunda enmienda, como la Asociación Nacional del Rifle NRA, han cabildeado contra tales leyes, argumentando que son ineficaces e infringen los derechos de los propietarios de armas para proteger sus hogares.

Independientemente del punto de vista político que usted crea que es correcto, tenga en cuenta que Florida es uno de 27 estados que cuentan con una disposición sobre los requisitos de almacenamiento seguro, el Estatuto específico en la Florida es el 790.174 el cual establece que en el hogar se requiere un almacenamiento seguro, el no tener las armas de fuego de esta manera es considerado un delito.



GUN SAFE
CAJA DE SEGURIDAD
PARA ARMAS DE FUEGO



CABLE LOCK
CABLE DE SEGURIDAD



TRIGGER LOCK
CANDADO PARA EL
GATILLO

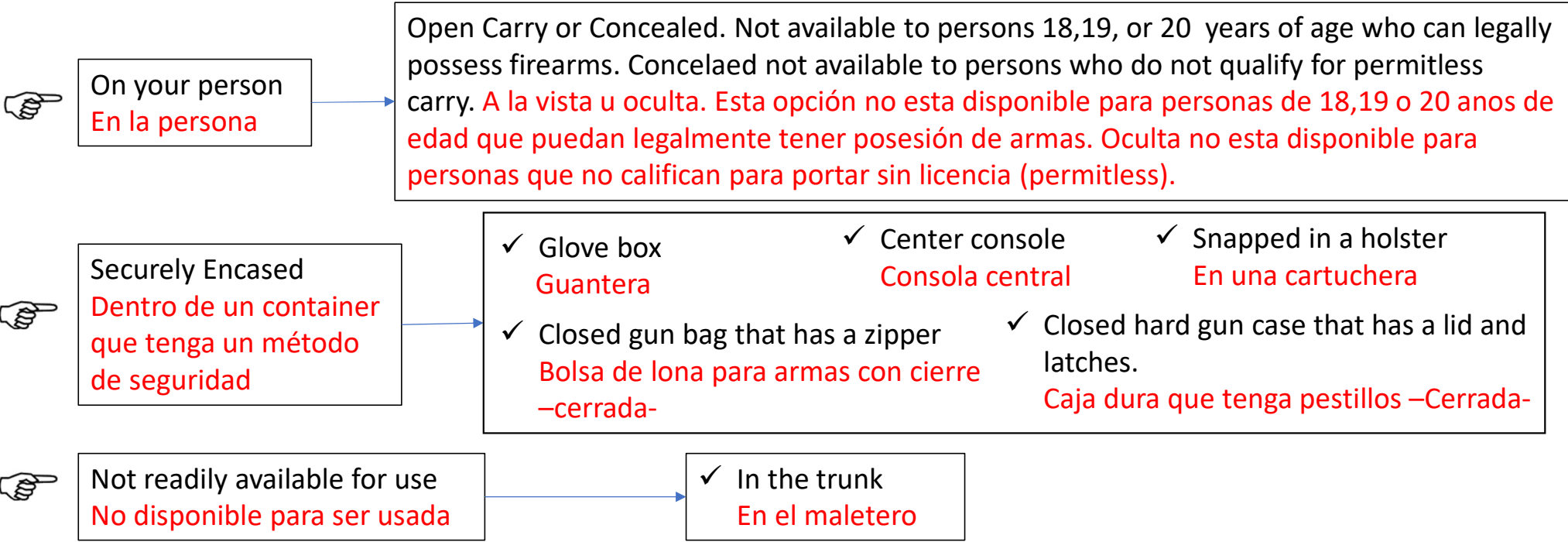




Handguns in the Vehicle / Pistola en el vehiculo

FS 790.25
790.001
790.251

In Florida, handguns can be transported Concealed or openly visible. Long guns can be transported visibly inside a car when locked in a gun rack.
En la Florida, las armas cortas (pistolas, revolvers) pueden ser transportadas de manera oculta o a la vista. Las armas largas (carabinas, rifles, escopetas) pueden estar visible en el vehiculo si están aseguradas en un Rack.



Always keep vehicle documents separated from the firearm and ammunition. Siempre mantenga los documentos del vehículo separados de las armas, armas de fuego y municiones.



Interacting with LEOs 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 or hand a police officer a firearm.



Interactuando con policías 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 vehículo, 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, díglele 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, díglele 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.

Places where it is prohibited to Carry

Lugares donde es prohibido portar



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 <u>persons</u> that have a concealed weapon or firearm license.	⊘
In religious institutions. Please note that this law does not apply to <u>persons</u> that have a concealed weapon or firearm 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,

Places where it is prohibited to Carry

Lugares donde es prohibido portar

Estatuto 790 sección 06	
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)	⊘
En instituciones religiosas (Iglesias, templos, sinagogas, mezquitas, etc.) a menos que tenga una licencia de porte de armas y armas de fuego (CWFL)	⊘
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.

Firearm safety rules

Reglas de seguridad de las armas de fuego



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.

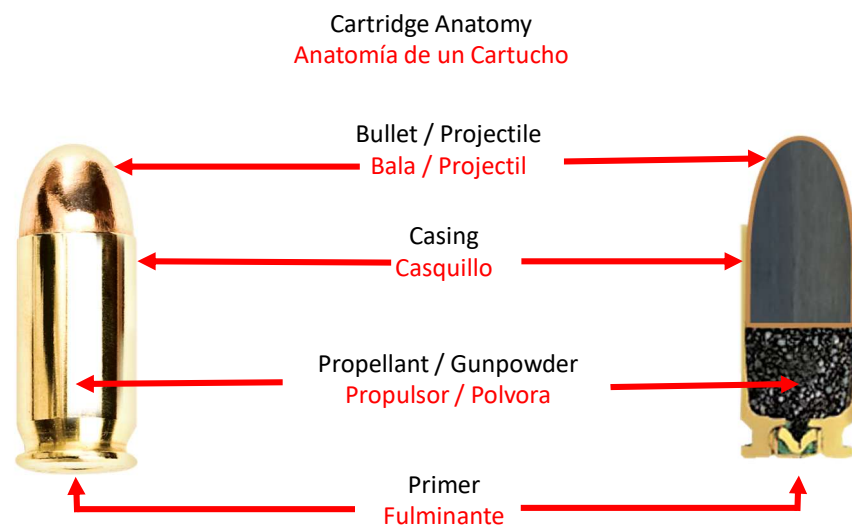


Semiautomatic Pistols / Pistolas Semiautomáticas



Cartridges- Cartuchos

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



Hollow point ammunition for Self Defense / punta hueca para defensa personal



Hollow point Cartridge for Personal Defense

Cartucho tipo Punta Hueca (Hollow para defensa personal)



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 revolver pistols 38 and more potent rounds such as 38 special +P and 357 magnum.

Para semiautomáticas para defensa personal se recomiendan calibres 380 y más poderosos como 9mm, 40SW, 10mm y 45ACP. Para Revólveres se recomienda como mínimo 38 y más poderosos como 38+p y 357 magnum.

Next Steps

Despues de la clase



Read Florida Statute 790, schedule an appointment with the Florida Department of Agriculture, and apply for your Concealed Weapons or Firearms License (CWFL).

Acquire a Liability for self-defense insurance policy for you and your loved ones.

Consistently come to Florida Gun Center's indoor shooting range at least twice a month to practice pistol marksmanship. When it comes to skills, you either use them, or you lose them!

Further your knowledge and training by taking TETGO classes and training related to concealed carry that are available at Florida gun center:

- ☞ Law of Self Defense
- ☞ Vision training for marksmanship
- ☞ Draw Mastery
- ☞ Dynamic pistol shooting
- ☞ Pistol 101
- ☞ Tactical Pistol levels 1,2 and 3
- ☞ Defensive Pistol
- ☞ Inside the home protection

Lea el estatuto 790, asista a la cita con el departamento de agricultura y aplique por su licencia de porte de arma y arma de fuego (CWFL)

Adquiera una póliza de seguro de responsabilidad por defensa personal para usted y para su familia.

Venga a Florida Gun Center por lo menos dos veces al mes y practique seguridad de armas de fuego y disparo de precisión. Cuiando Si no practica lo que aprende, va a perder las habilidades adquiridas.

Avance sus conocimientos y habilidades, asista a clases TETGO relacionadas con porte de armas ocultas y defensa personal que están disponibles en Florida Gun Center:

- ☞ Ley de Defensa Personal
- ☞ Entrenamiento de visión para tiradores
- ☞ Maestría del Desenfunde
- ☞ Pistola Dinámica.
- ☞ Pistola 101
- ☞ Pistola niveles 1,2 y 3
- ☞ Pistola Defensiva
- ☞ Defensa dentro del hogar

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