



National
Institute
^{of}
Firearms

Concealed Carry Course

Concealed Carry Permit Course - Florida

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Orientation

Introduction

Restrooms

Silence Phones - Ammo-Free Zone

What to expect with this class

Next steps after this class

- Receipt of Certificate of Completion
- Instructions on what to do next to apply for your Concealed Carry Permit in Florida

*Estimated Time to Complete: 2 Hours



NIOF Classrooms are ammo free zones - we request all attendees leave any and all firearms and ammunition in a safe place outside of the classroom/building.

Many in the class might be new to firearms or have no training. The Ammo-Free Zone is to insure everyone is comfortable and safe.

Please ask attendees to leave firearms and ammo in a safe place not inside the classroom/building. If they have specific questions about their firearm or ammo we can address after the class individually.

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Today's Objectives

Common
Firearm
Terminology

Carrying
Your
Firearm

Make
It
Safe!

State
Statutes
& Tips!

Live-Fire Requirement

Class Objectives:

- Learn about some common firearm terminology and parts of a firearm
- Learn some basics about carrying your firearm
- Learn hands-on how to make a firearm safe to handle
- Cover some basic Florida Statutes and tips related to carrying and using a firearm

Once completed, this class will also meet the live-fire requirement for the state of Florida. Attendees who pass this course will receive a certificate which is required in order to apply for your concealed carry weapons license, along with instructions and additional information on how and where to apply.

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Basic Parts of a Pistol

All modern handguns have 3 basic groups of parts:

- Action
- Frame
- Barrel



All modern handguns have 3 basic groups of parts:

- Action - the action, also known as the trigger group, contains the parts of the firearm that fire the cartridges/ammunition.
- Frame - the frame is the metal housing that also serves as the handle or grip of the handgun.
- Barrel - the barrel is the metal tube that the bullet travels through as it exits the firearm.

This course references the following parts of a pistol pictured in this slide:

- Muzzle
- Trigger
- Trigger Guard
- Chamber
- Magazine
- Magazine Release
- Slide Lock

Pistol Ammunition



Full-Metal
Jacket
Or
FMJ



Hollow Point
Or
Home Defense
Round

Self-defense ammunition has to do three things:

1. It has to work every single time, possibly under the worst of conditions. Whether wet, dirty, hot, or freezing, it's got to go bang when you most need it.
2. It has to penetrate the target to an appropriate depth to cause enough damage to stop whatever aggressive behavior caused the user to fire it in the first place.
3. It has to expand reliably under a variety of target conditions to maximize its fight-stopping effectiveness.

Additionally, less issues with Over-Penetration are seen with Hollow Point ammunition, meaning that the bullets don't go beyond what you were intending to fire your weapon into.

Consider:

1. If someone unwanted is in your home and between you and your children, what ammunition will stop the ONLY this threat and keep your children safe? Hollow Point rounds are considered safer for home defense because they are less likely to pass through the target or walls - keeping things beyond your target safe from harm.
2. When an attacker is in full force, the stopping power of your ammunition is something you must consider. Hollow Points expand on contact which increases the force delivered when the bullet hits its mark; meaning Hollow Point rounds increase the stopping-power in handguns of a smaller caliber.

*****There's no Guarantee Self Defense Round will not go through people or walls, but it's far safer than FMJ which is almost guaranteed to travel through it's target and continue forward with enough force to still be deadly. That is why NIOF recommends using Hollow Point Rounds for self-defense.*****

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“Printing”



Seeing the firearm or its shape through your clothing



Want to avoid as much as possible, but not against the law in FL

Florida Statute 790.001

*“Concealed firearm” means any firearm, as defined in subsection (6), which is carried on or about a person in such a manner as to conceal the firearm from the **ordinary sight** of another person.*

Consider:

1. You're in a store and a threat enters the premises with intent to do harm. They scan their surroundings before taking any action and determine you are a threat because they can see the firearm you are carrying underneath your clothing... what do you believe they will do as their first action? (before you are even aware of the threat)
2. You're concealed carrying under the law but your firearm outline is visible to anyone passing by. You first notice a sideways glance from a woman who next decides to approach you, harassing you for carrying a firearm and creating a scene. Had you not been printing, would she have had the same inclination to harass you?

Important:

- If you are carrying while on private property like a store and are confronted by someone on behalf of that location and asked to leave, you must do so immediately.



"Flashing"



Brandishing or Showing
Your Firearm



Accidental flashing is not
illegal in FL, but
intentional flashing is
prohibited

Florida statute 790.053: Open carrying of weapons

*(1) Except as otherwise provided by law and in subsection (2), it is unlawful for any person to openly carry on or about his or her person any firearm or electric weapon or device. It is **not** a violation of this section for a person licensed to carry a concealed firearm as provided in s. 790.06(1), and who is lawfully carrying a firearm in a concealed manner, to briefly and openly display the firearm to the ordinary sight of another person, unless the firearm is intentionally displayed in an angry or threatening manner, not in necessary self-defense.*

Important Tips:

- A good test to check your wardrobe's ability to conceal your firearm is to raise your hands over your head or bend over to pick something up. If your firearm is visible, you might want to rethink your carry-location or covering attire.
- Especially If you are carrying while on private property, like a store or place of business, and are confronted by someone on behalf of that location and asked to leave, you must do so immediately.



“Holster”



Device used to carry your firearm



2 Main Ways To Carry

- On-Body
- Off-Body

Choosing how to carry your firearm is a very personal choice with factors like comfortability and fit for both on-body and off-body placement weighing in heavily on your decision. The material the holster is made out of can also affect comfort, though it should be weighed against the fit of the holster for the firearm as well - we recommend a snug fit that completely covers the trigger guard.

One of the most common holstering options for men is inside the waistband (often in the 4-o'clock position) when carrying on-body, though there is no “common” placement for women.

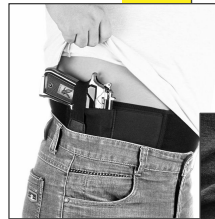
On-Body Holsters

You can carry on-body many different ways

- Inside-the-waistband (IWB)
- Outside-the-waistband (OWB)
- Ankle, Thigh, Vest, Chest, etc.

Tip:

If carrying on-body and on-hip, consider a thicker belt to hold the weight.



Positions for on-body carrying are numerous, but the most common are:

- Inside-the-waistband (IWB)
- Outside-the-waistband (OWB)
- Ankle, Thigh, Vest, Chest, etc.

Most Popular Holster for Men is Inside-the-Waistband

There is a lot of person preference here so it's hard to recommend, but here is what your holster should have:

1. Complete coverage of the Trigger Guard(you don't want anything getting in there and touching the trigger.)
2. Sturdy Polymer holster (Kytex, or Kytex Hybrid)
3. Ease-of-accessibility
4. Retention of Pistol, usually custom fitted for your firearm(insures it stays where it needs to be)
5. Padded and/or Comfortable

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Off-Body Holsters

Off-Body:

Bags, backpacks, and purses made specifically for concealed carrying a firearm

Tip:

Only carry in bags meant specifically for carrying a firearm to prevent accidental discharge



There are some negatives for carrying off-body, even when you are using the right type of firearm-carrying bag:

- They are not as secure - it's easy to feel if your firearm has shifted in its holster when it is on your body, but the only way to tell if this has happened when it is in a bag is to open the bag and check. Additionally, it's more accessible to be stolen by someone who only wanted to steal the bag contents (like personal identification, bank and credit cards, or money).
- Not as quick to access your firearm - in order to access your weapon, you'll have to access the bag which can take time from your much-needed defensive time.

The biggest thing to remember with self-defense carrying is that every second counts!



Important Tip!

When purchasing any holster, we recommend paying special attention to the Firearm Retention capabilities of the holster and that the Firearm's Trigger Guard is completely covered to prevent accidental or unintended discharge.

Important Tip:

- Ensure that the trigger guard is completely covered with whichever holster you choose to ensure that there is no chance foreign items like lint or the corner of your shirt have the ability to accidentally slip into your trigger guard area which can cause an accidental discharge of your firearm.

"Make it Safe"



***CLEAR THE FIREARM
EVERY SINGLE TIME
YOU PICK ONE UP BY:***

- Removing the magazine
- Opening the breach and making sure that the chamber is clear and no bullets are inside



Complacency is one of the biggest causes of accidental discharge. NIOF recommends making your firearm safe each and every single time you pick up a firearm - even if you just set it down for a second.

1. **Treat all firearms as if loaded!** Keep your finger out of the trigger guard completely until you are safely ready to shoot.
2. **Never point a firearm at anything you're not willing to destroy.**
3. **Every time you pickup a firearm, ensure it is safe and clear of any ammunition.**
 - a. *If you're passing a firearm to another person, remember to clear it first, then set it down with the barrel pointed in a safe direction for the next person to pick up. The person you are handing the firearm to should also clear the weapon in the same fashion. If they do not, it's ok to remind them.*

It only takes one mistake to for an accident to happen.



Basic Firearm Safety Rules

Always assume all guns are always loaded!

Always point in a safe direction!

Always keep your finger off the trigger until ready to shoot!

Always keep unloaded until ready to shoot!

Basic Firearm Safety Rules:

Always assume all guns are always loaded!

Always point in a safe direction!

Always keep your finger off the trigger until ready to shoot!

Always keep unloaded until ready to shoot!



“Locked & Loaded”



Common term used for those that carry firearms with the safety on, and a bullet in the chamber.



NIOF does not recommend carrying with a bullet “in the chamber”

Terminology Origin:

- In order to prepare the weapon for firing, the bolt must first be 'locked' back to the rear so that the en bloc clip can be 'loaded' into the fixed magazine. ... “Locked and loaded” means “locking the magazine or cartridge into the gun and loading the ammunition into the gun's chamber.”
- Some people carry with one in the chamber, the firearm ready to fire, and some do not.

*****We at NIOF.ORG recommend NOT carrying “one in the chamber” to prevent accidental discharge and potential harm to yourself or others.*****

FL State Statutes

All Statutes
Available
in-full online:
niof.org

- Justifiable Use of Force
- Stand Your Ground
- Carrying and Drinking
- Carrying in a Car
- Safe Storage of Firearms
- Reciprocity With Other States

On the NIOF.ORG website there is a 77-page pdf that includes all the firearm-related Florida Statutes, today we're talking about some of the key ones when it comes to carrying your concealed firearm in FL.

- Justifiable Use of Force
- Stand Your Ground
- Carrying and Drinking
- Carrying in a Car
- Safe Storage of Firearms
- Reciprocity With Other States

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FL State Statutes

“Justifiable Use of Force” Chapter 776.012

Subsection (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.

Overview of the law for “Justifiable Use of Force”

- Basically this means that you can use deadly force to protect yourself or others in the state of Florida, but keep in mind that you may have to convince a jury that your actions were not only within the law, but also were a “reasonable” and necessary course of action given the situation.

Clear-Cut Examples:

- Using deadly force to stop 200lb man running towards you who says they are going to kill you with a baseball bat will probably seem **very reasonable** to a Jury.
- Preventing a break-in of an unoccupied car with deadly force has a high likelihood of seeming **unreasonable** to a Jury.

REMEMBER:

- The National Institute of Firearms (NIOF) teaching staff are not lawyers, but will help the class understand what situations individuals may find themselves in if they have to use deadly force
- NIOF recommends that you do what ever it takes to STOP THE THREAT to protect yourself or others from death or bodily harm. Do you want to be dead or convincing a jury you were in the right?

Presenter Note: Let people ask question or propose situations. If it runs long or someone has a debatable corner case maybe suggest a discussion after the class.

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FL State Statutes

"Stand Your Ground"

Chapter 776.013

Subsection (1)(a)

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.

**** Summary: In FL there is NO duty to retreat****

Overview of "Stand Your Ground":

- Similar to Justifiable Use, Florida is a "Stand Your Ground" State, with no duty to retreat required. Basically, this boils down to your right, in this state, to use deadly force to protect yourself or others under the law; you do not have to try any other means first.
- Keep in mind that you may have to convince a jury that your actions were "reasonable" given the situation to prevent imminent death or great bodily harm to yourself or another person.

Clear-Cut Examples:

- You are in your home and someone with a gun enters your home, you do not have to try to escape - you can use deadly force to protect yourself and/or your family from this threat.
- You are in your home and hear someone breaking into your truck outside and when you look out the window, you see them running away - you cannot use deadly force to shoot them as there is no immediate threat to your life or to those around you, or of any great bodily harm.

REMEMBER:

- **The National Institute of Firearms (NIOF) teaching staff are not lawyers, but will help the class understand what situations individuals may find themselves in if they have to use "Stand Your Ground"**

Presenter Note: Let people ask question or propose situations. If it runs long or

someone has a debatable corner case maybe suggest a discussion after the class.

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FL State Statutes

Carrying & Drinking Chapter 790.151

790.151 Using firearm while under the influence of alcoholic beverages, chemical substances, or controlled substances

(1) As used in ss. 790.151-790.157, to “use a firearm” means to discharge a firearm or to have a firearm readily accessible for immediate discharge.

(2) For the purposes of this section, “readily accessible for immediate discharge” means loaded and in a person’s hand.

(3) ***It is unlawful and punishable as provided in subsection (4) for any person who is under the influence of alcoholic beverages, any chemical substance set forth in s. 877.111, or any substance controlled under chapter 893, when affected to the extent that his or her normal faculties are impaired, to use a firearm in this state.***

(4) Any person who violates subsection (3) commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(5) **This section does not apply to persons exercising lawful self-defense or defense of one’s property.**

Overview of Chapter 790.151:

- Technically, you can drink and carry. HOWEVER, if you are under the influence and have to hold or discharge your firearm you are likely to find yourself facing charges.
- Note the exception (sub-section 5) is in cases of lawful self-defense

*****NIOF Recommends: If you plan on drinking don’t carry.*****

REMEMBER:

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FL State Statutes

Carrying in a Car Chapter 790.25

POSSESSION IN PRIVATE CONVEYANCE.

Notwithstanding subsection (2), it is lawful and is not a violation of s. 790.01 for a person 18 years of age or older to possess a concealed firearm or other weapon for self-defense or other lawful purpose within the interior of a private conveyance,

without a license, if the firearm or other weapon is securely encased or is otherwise not readily accessible for immediate use.

Nothing herein contained prohibits the carrying of a legal firearm other than a handgun anywhere in a private conveyance when such firearm is being carried for a lawful use. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize the carrying of a concealed firearm or other weapon on the person. This subsection shall be liberally construed in favor of the lawful use, ownership, and possession of firearms and other weapons, including lawful self-defense as provided in s. 776.012.

Overview of Chapter 790.25:

- Basically, this statute states that if you are have a firearm and do not have a license to carry, the firearm must be securely encased or otherwise not readily accessible to be used while in your car. If you have a license to carry, you may do so as you usually do (IWB or OWB).

***NIOF RECOMMENDS this Important Tip (advance to next slide!) ***

REMEMBER:

- The National Institute of Firearms (NIOF) teaching staff are not lawyers, but will help the class understand what situations individuals may find themselves in if they have to use deadly force



Important Tip!

When interacting with the police, you don't have to tell them that you carry **BUT** it's logical to inform them from the beginning

- Inform them immediately that you carry
- Keep your hands visible at all times
- Do **NOT** reach for your gun
- Wait for their instructions of what they want you to do.

Overview of Chapter 790.25:

- Basically, this statute states that if you are have a firearm and do not have a license to carry, the firearm must be securely encased or otherwise not readily accessible to be used while in your car. If you have a license to carry, you may do so as you usually do (IWB or OWB).

NIOF RECOMMENDS this Important Tip:

- When interacting with the police, while you don't have to tell them you are carrying but it's logical to inform them first thing, keep your hands visible at all times, and never reach for your firearm. Wait for them to provide instructions to you on how they would like to handle the situation in order to keep yourself and all concerned safe.



Important Tip!

Examples of places
you shouldn't conceal:

- Police, state trooper station
- Prison/Jail facility
- Courthouse
- Polling Place
- Schools/ Colleges
- Any Athletic event not related to firearms
- Any establishment that is licensed to dispense alcohol for consumption
- Airport
- Other places prohibited by federal laws

The 2018 Florida Statutes, Chapter 790.06 contains all the areas that are prohibited, however the quick list is below copied directly from the state website (some may have exceptions or additional restrictions, indicated with an (*)):

- Any place of nuisance as defined in Section 823.05, F.S.
- Any police, sheriff or highway patrol station
- Any detention facility, prison or jail
- Any courthouse
- Any courtroom*
- Any polling place
- Any meeting of the governing body of a county, public school district, municipality or special district
- Any meeting of the Legislature or a legislative committee
- Any school, college or professional athletic event not related to firearms
- Any school administration building
- Any portion of an establishment licensed to dispense alcoholic beverages for consumption*
- Any elementary or secondary school facility
- Any area technical center
- Any college or university facility*
- Inside the passenger terminal and sterile area of any airport*
- Any place where the carrying of firearms is prohibited by federal law

[illegible]

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Alabama^{1, 3}
Alaska¹
Arizona⁵
Arkansas¹
Colorado^{1, 4}
Delaware
Georgia^{1, 3}
Idaho^{3, 5}
Indiana^{1, 3, 5}
Iowa⁵
Kansas¹
Kentucky

Louisiana¹
Maine^{1, 3, 4}
Michigan^{1, 4}
Mississippi¹
Missouri³
Montana³
Nebraska¹
Nevada^{1, 5}
New Hampshire^{1, 3, 4, 5}
New Mexico¹
North Carolina¹
North Dakota^{3, 5}

Ohio¹
Oklahoma¹
Pennsylvania^{1, 4, 5}
South Carolina^{1, 4, 5}
South Dakota^{1, 3}
Tennessee^{1, 3, 5}
Texas^{1, 3, 5}
Utah^{1, 5}
Vermont²
Virginia^{1, 5}
West Virginia¹
Wyoming^{1, 3}

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

A version of this reciprocity map is included in the NIOF.ORG website - class materials section.

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Applying for your Concealed Carry Permit:

*There are several options, but NIOF
recommends going to apply in-person*

Methods to Apply Include:

- In-Person @ FDACS Office
- Online
 - fingerprinting at Sheriff's Office or Police Department
- Mail-In

<https://www.freshfromflorida.com/Divisions-Offices/Licensing/Concealed-Weapon-License/Applying-for-a-Concealed-Weapon-License>



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After The Course...

NIOF recommends applying in person - it's easy to do at either of these locations:

- *Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS) Regional Office, or*
- *Florida Tax Collectors Office*

Additional Locations found on the State Site. Interactive Map:

<https://www.freshfromflorida.com/Divisions-Offices/Licensing/Concealed-Weapon-License/Concealed-Weapon-License-Service-Locations>

<https://www.freshfromflorida.com/Divisions-Offices/Licensing/Concealed-Weapon-License/Applying-for-a-Concealed-Weapon-License>

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To Apply For A Carry Permit You'll Need:

Apply In Person: (At FDACS Office or Your Local Tax Collector's Office)

- A Picture ID: Drivers License / State-Issued ID Card
- A Copy of Your Signed Course Certificate
- Payment For Licensing Fee
 - New: \$97 total - includes fingerprint processing - Florida Resident
 - Renewal: \$45 total - Florida Resident

<https://www.freshfromflorida.com/Divisions-Offices/Licensing/Concealed-Weapon-License/Applying-for-a-Concealed-Weapon-License>



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Polk County Tax Collector's Office - Lakeland

Located At:

916 North Massachusetts Ave.,

Lakeland, FL 33801

(863) 534-4700



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- *Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS) Regional Office, or*
- *Florida Tax Collectors Office*

<https://www.freshfromflorida.com/Divisions-Offices/Licensing/Concealed-Weapon-License/Applying-for-a-Concealed-Weapon-License>

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Orlando Regional Office

Located At:

1707 Orlando Central Pkwy.,

STE. 150,

Orlando, FL 32809-5765

(407) 888-8700



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After The Course...

We recommend applying in person - it's easy to do at either of these locations:

- *Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS) Regional Office, or*
- *Florida Tax Collectors Office*

<https://www.freshfromflorida.com/Divisions-Offices/Licensing/Concealed-Weapon-License/Applying-for-a-Concealed-Weapon-License>

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Tampa Regional Office

Located At:

4510 Oak Fair Blvd.,
STE. 100,
Tampa, FL 33610
(813) 337-5377



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After The Course...

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- *Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS) Regional Office, or*
- *Florida Tax Collectors Office*

<https://www.freshfromflorida.com/Divisions-Offices/Licensing/Concealed-Weapon-License/Applying-for-a-Concealed-Weapon-License>

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Next Up:

- Live-Fire Requirement
- Instructor-Signed Certificate
- Application Handout

Course Materials Available
Online @
<https://TRAINING.NIOF.ORG>
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After The Course...

Thank you for taking our course! From the classroom, we'll be moving to the live-fire requirement portion of our class. Our course materials and additional resources are found on our website, <https://niof.org>.

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