

## FLORIDA CWFL

# COURSE

## COURSE OUTLINE

- Florida CWFL common questions
- Firearm owner responsibility
- Safety rules
- Types of pistols
- Parts of a pistol
- Ammunition
- Loading and unloading

- Common malfunctions
- Holsters and carry options



### SECOND AMENDMENT — US CONSTITUTION

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



## RIGHT TO BEAR ARMS — FL CONSTITUTION

#### SECTION 8

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



## FLORIDA CWFL COMMON QUESTIONS

- What is it?
- How do I get it?
- What can I carry with it?
- What are my responsibilities once I get it?
- Where can I carry?
- When can I legally shoot?
- Do I need self-defense Insurance?

I am not an attorney.



## FLORIDA CWFL COMMON QUESTIONS — WHAT IS IT?

► A Concealed Weapon or Firearm License is a Florida issued license, much like your driver's license, which empowers the holder to legally carry a concealed handgun or weapon in locations otherwise not restricted by law.

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## FLORIDA CWFL COMMON QUESTIONS – HOW DO I GET IT?

- Step 1: Sign up for CWFL course.
- ► Sep 2: The check list
  - Your Completed Application (be sure to proofread for errors)
  - A Certificate of Completion from a Training Class taught by NRA certified instructor

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## FLORIDA CWFL COMMON QUESTIONS – HOW DO I GET IT?

- Sep 2: The check list (continued)
  - Documentation of Citizenship and Residency: Driver's License, Passport, State ID, Voter Registration
  - A Passport Photograph
  - ► A legible set of your fingerprints or the receipt from your electronic fingerprint submission. Use an envelope that is large enough to ensure the application and fingerprint card lie flat and are not folded or creased

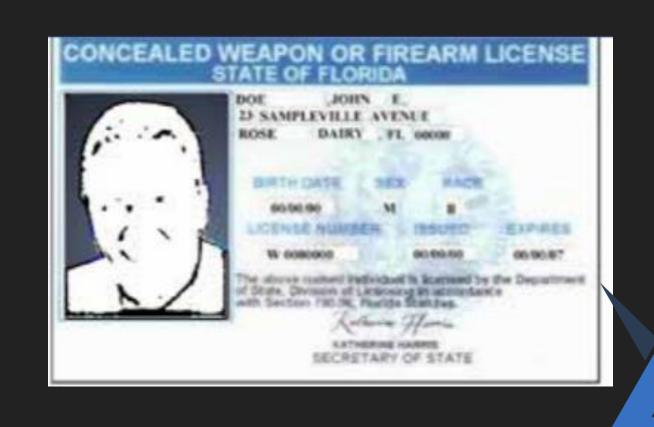
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## FLORIDA CWFL COMMON QUESTIONS – HOW DO I GET IT?

- Sep 2: The check list (continued)
  - ► A Check or Money Order for the appropriate fees which apply to your application; \$97 if you are submitting a hard-copy of your fingerprints or \$55.00 if you have submitted your fingerprints electronically
  - Court documents reflecting the final disposition of any arrests (if applicable)
- Step 3: Mail it
- Step 4: If approved receive CWFL

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## FLORIDA CWFL COMMON QUESTIONS – WHAT CAN I CARRY?

The list of weapons that maybe legally carried with a CWFL is contained in Florida Statute §790.06. It allows for the concealed carry of:

- Handgun
- Knife
- Electronic Weapon
- Billie club
- Tear Gas Gun

















## FLORIDA CWFL COMMON QUESTIONS – WHAT CAN I CARRY?

- ▶ Despite its name, a CWFL does not authorize you to carry concealed weapons which are not specifically mentioned in this statute. For example, metallic knuckles, throwing stars, and nunchucks are not legal to carry concealed.
- ▶ Be careful before you start carrying any variations of these legal concealed weapons. Florida law allows municipal ordinances to restrict what types of knives, electric weapons, billies, and tear gas guns you may carry in your locale. Florida state law, however, does not allow municipal ordinances to regulate the carry of handguns.





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## FLORIDA CWFL COMMON QUESTIONS — RESPONSIBILITIES

- Keep it concealed: If you are carrying a concealed firearm (Florida Statute §790.001, §790.053):
  - "it must be carried on or about a person in such a manner as to conceal the weapon from the ordinary sight of another person."
  - However, Florida law also provides that if you are lawfully carrying a concealed firearm, it is not a violation if you "briefly and openly display the firearm to the ordinary sight of another person," so long as the firearm was not "intentionally displayed in an angry or threatening manner."

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- Carry your license
  - ► IF YOU ARE IN THE POSSESSION OF YOUR CONCEALED WEAPON, THEN FLORIDA LAW PROVIDES THAT YOU MUST ALSO BE IN POSSESSION OF YOUR CWFL AND VALID IDENTIFICATION.
- Present your CWFL
  - ► IF YOU ARE IN THE POSSESSION OF YOUR CONCEALED WEAPON, AND A LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER DEMANDS YOUR IDENTIFICATION, THEN IT IS PROBABLY A GOOD IDEA TO PROVIDE BOTH YOUR VALID IDENTIFICATION AS WELL AS YOUR CWFL; HOWEVER FLORIDA LAW DOES NOT REQUIRE YOU TO DO SO.



## FLORIDA CWFL COMMON QUESTIONS – WHERE CAN I CARRY?

Both before and after you get your CWFL you will want to familiarize yourself with the locations where it is legal for you to possess a firearm.

	LOCATION	With CWFL	Without CWFL
		Handgun	Handgun
	In a person's own home or place of business.	<b>√</b>	
	In a motor vehicle if the firearm is concealed but not in a secured case or is readily accessible.		×
	In a motor vehicle if the firearm is in a secured case and carried for self-defense or other lawful purposes.		
X	Public places not otherwise prohibited by law.		×
/	Property of any public or private school, school bus, school bus stop, or school activity or event, career center, college, technical school, or university.	*	*
/	Any school, college, or professional athletic event not involving firearms.	×	×
<b>⊕</b>	Hospitals that do not provide mental health services.		×

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## FLORIDA CWFL COMMON QUESTIONS – WHERE CAN I CARRY?

g,0	Any Police, sheriff, or highway patrol station; or detention facility, jail, or prison.	*	*
70	Any courthouse or courtroom without the judge's permission.	×	×
	Any polling place.	*	×
Δ	Private property upon receiving actual or posted notice that entrance with a firearm is not permitted.	*	*
Î	Any meeting of the Legislature or legislative committee.	×	×
Î	Any meeting of the governing body of a county, municipality, public school district or special district.	×	×
Î	State or local government property any time a meeting is not occurring.		×
$\times$	Any United States Post Office or other place not permitted by federal law.	×	×
Y	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.	*	*

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## FLORIDA CWFL COMMON QUESTIONS – WHERE CAN I CARRY?

<b>★</b>	The inside of an airport terminal, except for a firearm encased for shipping as checked baggage.	×	×
4	Inside a seaport including parking lots at the seaport.	×	×
7	Any place of nuisance as defined in Florida Statute §823.05.	×	×
1	While engaged in camping, hunting, or fishing.	<b>√</b>	
F	While engaged in firearms training, testing, or at a shooting range.		
<b>_</b>	Grocery, convenience, or liquor stores which are not posted as prohibiting firearms.	<b>√</b>	X

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- As a general rule, it is illegal to shoot someone, however, if done under a particular set of circumstances (i.e., self-defense, defense of others, etc.), the law states a person is excused from the illegality or is legally justified.
- ► Florida law defines "deadly force" as force that is likely to cause death or great bodily harm. Discharging a firearm is considered the use of deadly force.

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DEADLY FORCE IS LEGALLY JUSTIFIED IF YOU REASONABLY BELIEVE IT IS

IMMEDIATELY NECESSARY TO PREVENT:

- Murder and Manslaughter
- Kidnapping and Sexual Battery
- Robbery and Aggravated Assault
- Carjacking and Aggravated Battery
- Home Invasion Robbery and Aggravated Stalking



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#### DEADLY FORCE IS LEGALLY JUSTIFIED:

- When a person has a reasonable belief that deadly force is necessary to prevent <u>imminent</u> death or great bodily harm to themselves;
- When a person unlawfully and <u>forcefully</u> enters or entered a dwelling, residence, or occupied vehicle;
- ► When a person unlawfully and **forcefully** removes or attempts to remove you from a dwelling, residence, or occupied vehicle; or
- When a person has a reasonable belief that deadly force is necessary to protect themselves from the **imminent** commission of a forcible felony.

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**Dwelling** - 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.

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Consult your attorney.

**Residence** - a dwelling which a person resides either temporarily or permanently or is visiting as an invited guest.

Vehicle - a conveyance of any kind, whether or not motorized, which is designed to transport people or property.



#### Defense of your Property:

- ▶ §776.031 of Florida Statutes allows for legal use of force, **NOT** deadly force, to terminate a trespass or interference with property
- Although Florida Statute Chapter 776 provides that you are not legally justified in using deadly force to defend your property or to terminate a criminal trespass, it does provide that if the perpetrator begins to commit a forcible felony, such as arson, burglary, or aircraft piracy, then you are legally justified in using deadly force to prevent the imminent commission thereof.



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#### Defense of someone else's Property:

- Florida Statute §776.031 provides that you may use force, **NOT**deadly force to protect a third person's property to the same extent as the law allows you to protect your own property as long as:
  - You have a legal duty to protect the third person's property; or
  - The third person's land or property is that of your immediate family member or household.

#### However

You may use deadly force to stop the <u>imminent</u> commission of a forcible felony against the 3rd person's property

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## FLORIDA CWFL COMMON QUESTIONS — WHAT IF I HAVE TO SHOOT?

- Scan, Assess, and Reload
- Re-holster and re-conceal
- ► Call 911
  - I have been the victim of a crime and need help
  - Send police and emergency services
  - My name is xxxxxx, I am wearing xxxxxxxx, and I am at xxxxx
  - HANG UP
- Call Attorney

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## FLORIDA CWFL COMMON QUESTIONS – SELF DEFENSE INSURANCE

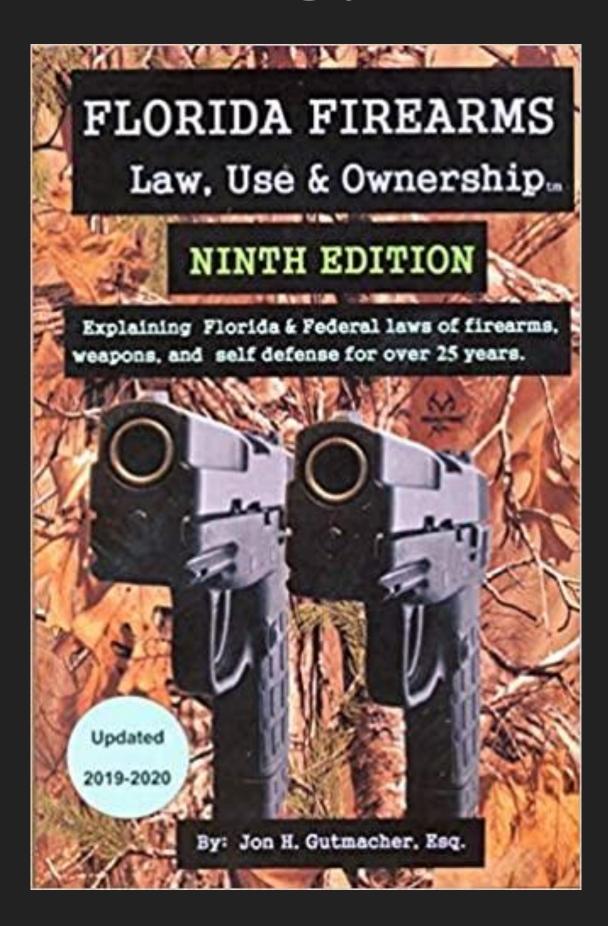
- ► If you are involved in a self defense shooting:
  - You may be arrested even if it is later determined it is justified
  - You will likely have your weapon taken from you and held in evidence for an undetermined period
  - You may run into an DA that decides to prosecute due to pressures (political or otherwise)
  - You may face civil legal action from assailant or their family

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## FLORIDA CWFL COMMON QUESTIONS – REFERENCE BOOK

We strongly recommend:



Available on Amazon

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## FLORIDA CWFL COMMON QUESTIONS – SELF DEFENSE INSURANCE

- Most self-defense insurance programs:
  - Provide on-call attorneys that will defend you free of charge
  - Provide legal advice before and after a self-defense incident
  - Provide guidance on what you should or should not say to police
  - Provide training classes and webinars
  - Have reasonable monthly costs

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### FIREARM OWNER RESPONSIBILITY

Americans enjoy a right that citizens of many other countries do not—the right to own firearms. But with that right comes responsibility.

It is the gun owner's responsibility to:

- Store safely
- Operate and maintain his or her firearms safely
- Ensure that unauthorized and untrained individuals cannot gain access to his or her firearms.
- Learn and follow all applicable laws that pertain to the purchase, possession and use of firearms in his or her jurisdiction.

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Guns are neither safe or unsafe by themselves. When people practice responsible gun ownership, firearms are safe.

### SAFETY RULES — CAUSES OF FIREARMS ACCIDENTS

- ► IGNORANCE (LACK OF KNOWLEDGE)
  - Ignorance of rules for safe gun handling
  - Ignorance of the proper and safe way to operate a pistol
- CARELESSNESS (POOR OR IMPROPER ATTITUDE)
  - Failure to apply the rules for safe gun handling
  - Failure to observe proper procedures for safely operating a pistol



### SAFETY RULES - THE 3 KEY RULES

- ALWAYS Keep The Gun Pointed In A Safe Direction
- ALWAYS Keep Your Finger Off The Trigger Until Ready To Shoot
- ALWAYS Keep The Gun Unloaded Until Ready To Use



## SAFETY RULES – VIOLATION VIDEO





## SAFETY RULES – WHICH RULE(S) DID HE BREAK?

- ALWAYS Keep The Gun Pointed In A Safe Direction
- ALWAYS Keep Your Finger Off The Trigger Until Ready To Shoot
- ALWAYS Keep The Gun Unloaded Until Ready To Use



## SAFETY RULES – WHICH RULE(S) DID HE BREAK?

ALWAYS Keep The Gun Pointed In A Safe Direction



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## SAFETY RULES – WHICH RULE(S) DID HE BREAK?

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- ALWAYS Keep Your Finger Off The Trigger Until Ready To Shoot
- ALWAYS Keep The Gun Unloaded Until Ready To Use



## SAFETY RULES – WHICH RULE(S) DID HE BREAK?

- **ALL OF THEM** 
  - ALWAYS Keep The Gun Pointed In A Safe Direction
  - ALWAYS Keep Your Finger Off The Trigger Until Ready To Shoot
  - ALWAYS Keep The Gun Unloaded Until Ready To Use

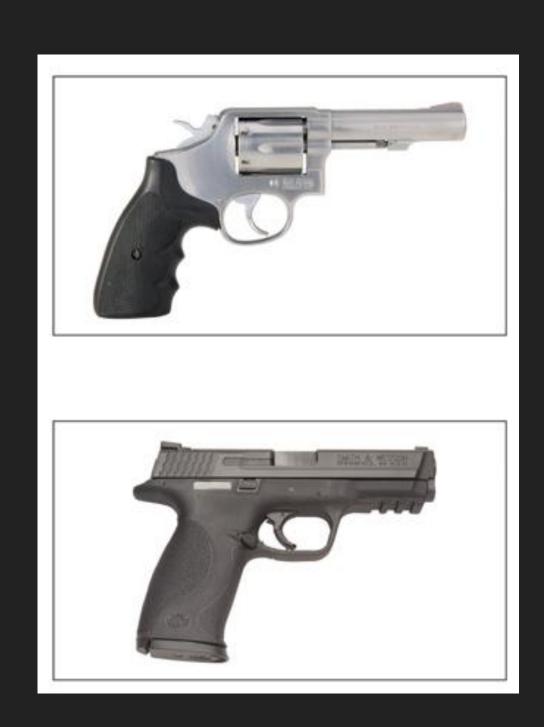


### SAFETY RULES — OTHER RULES TO KEEP IN MIND

- Know your target and what is beyond.
- Know how to use the gun safely.
- Be sure the gun is safe to operate.
- Use only the correct ammunition for your gun.
- Wear eye and ear protection as appropriate.
- Never use alcohol or drugs before or while shooting.
- ▶ Be aware that certain types of guns and many shooting activities require additional safety precautions.



## TYPES OF PISTOLS



Double-Action Revolver

Semi-Automatic Pistols



## TYPES OF PISTOLS — DOUBLE ACTION REVOLVER



- Trigger performs both actions, cocking of hammer and releasing the hammer to fire cartridge
- Can be loaded and unloaded by swinging out cylinder and either using speed loader or one cartridge at a time.
- Popular for home defense.



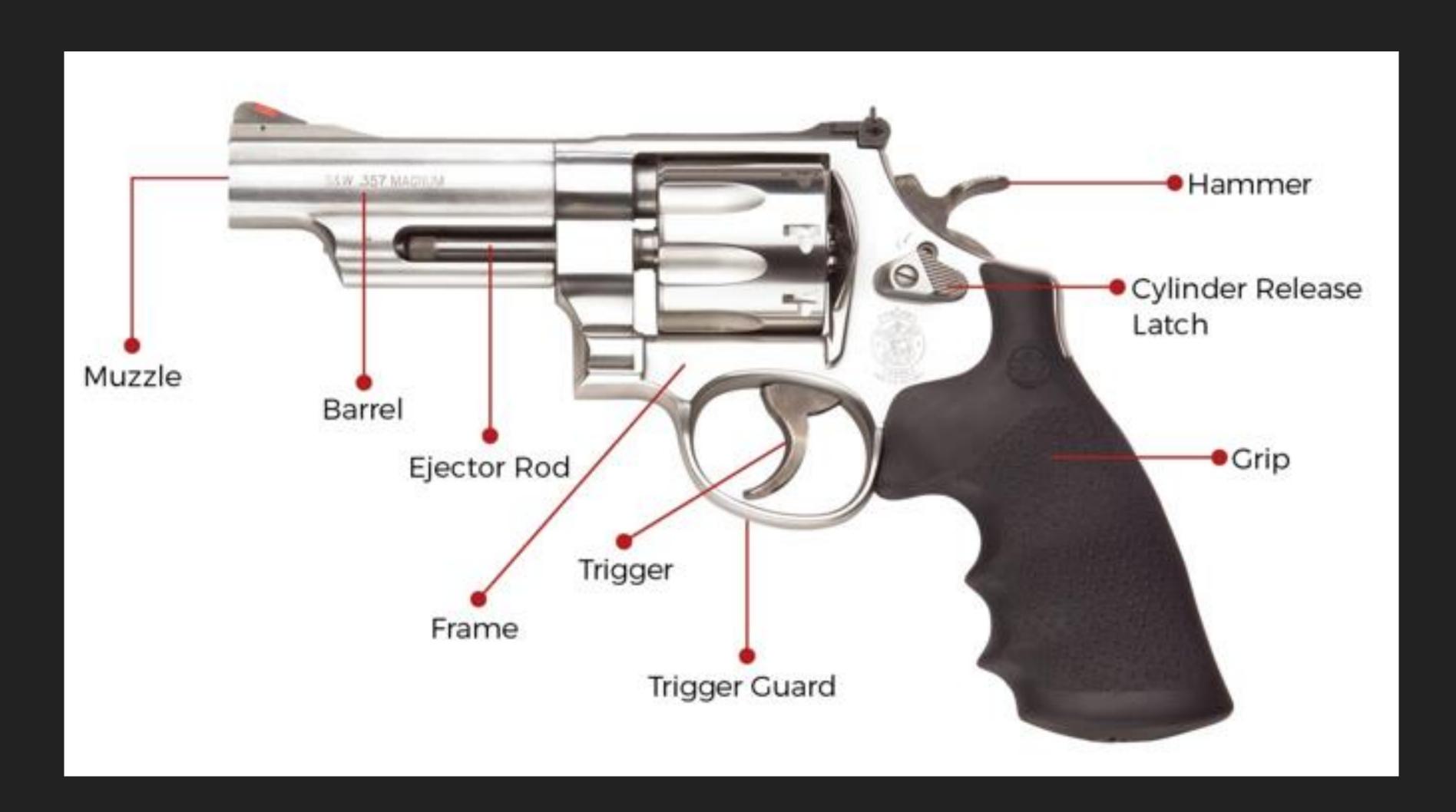
# TYPES OF PISTOLS — SEMI-AUTOMATIC PISTOL



- Magazine fed which normally allows for higher capacity than most revolvers
- Pulling the trigger fires a cartridge and chambers the next one from magazine
- Loading and unloading normally involves magazine
- Popular for home defense.
- Available in single, double, and striker fired actions



# PARTS OF A PISTOLS - REVOLVER





## PARTS OF A PISTOLS — SEMI-AUTO



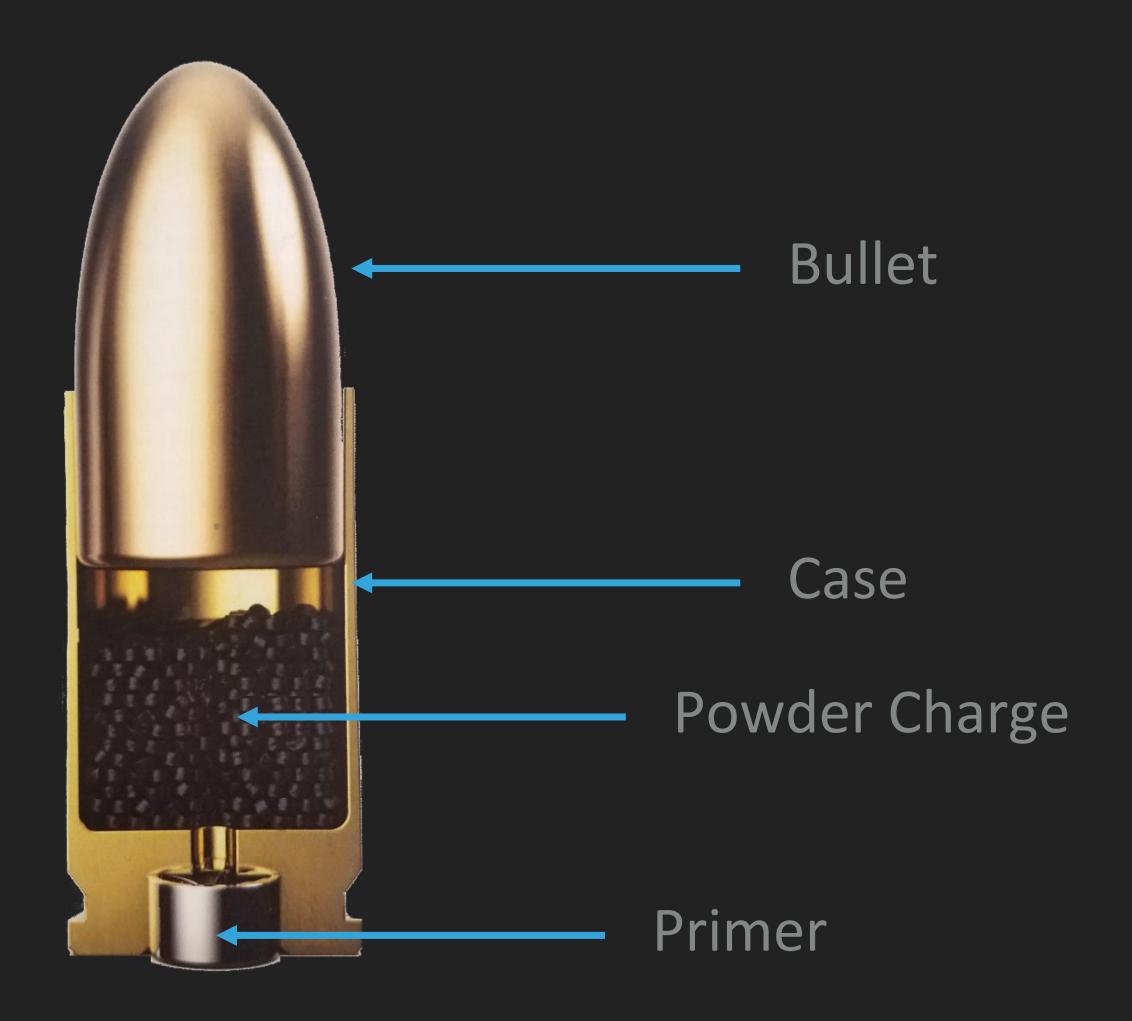


### TYPES OF SEMI-AUTO PISTOL ACTIONS

- ► <u>SINGLE-ACTION</u> Each pull of the trigger performs a single action: releasing the hammer. The hammer must be manually cocked for the first shot.
- ► TRADITIONAL DOUBLE-ACTION The initial long, heavy trigger pull both cocks and releases the hammer. Each subsequent shot is fired in the single-action mode.
- ▶ **DOUBLE-ACTION-ONLY** Each pull of the trigger both cocks and releases the hammer, as with a double-action revolver.
- ► **STRIKER FIRED** Each pull of the trigger both cocks and releases the striker. Does not have a hammer.



# AMMUNITION – CARTRIDGE COMPONENTS





# AMMUNITION – CARTRIDGE TYPES



RIMFIRE CARTRIDGE

Priming compound is contained in the inside of the rim of the case head



CENTERFIRE CARTRIDGE

Priming compound is contained in a metal cup, called a primer, in the center of the case head





A cartridge is loaded in the chamber and the breech closed. The trigger is pulled, causing the firing pin to hit the cartridge primer or cartridge rim, in the case of the rimfire cartridges.







The primer explodes with a hot spark that ignites the powder in the case.







As the powder burns, it creates high-pressure gas that begins to push the bullet down the bore. Increasing pressure in the chamber also causes the case to expand outward tightly against the chamber walls, preventing gas leakage to the rear.







Continued combustion of the powder accelerates the bullet through the bore until it leaves the muzzle. The hot, high-velocity gas exiting the muzzle makes a loud "bang" when it hits the surrounding atmosphere.



### AMMUNITION — IDENTIFICATION







#### THE CARTRIDGE DESIGNATION IS:

- Marked on the pistol
- Stamped on the head of the cartridge case (headstamp)
- Printed on the factory ammunition box
- ► SOME CARTRIDGES HAVE MORE THAN ONE DESIGNATION, SUCH AS 9 MM PARA/9 MM LUGER/ 9X19 MM, AND 45 AUTO/45 ACP.



## AMMUNITION - IDENTIFICATION - +P AND +P+



► Some ammunition has a "+p" or "+p+" designation, indicating it is loaded to higher-than-standard pressure levels for better ballistic performance.



### AMMUNITION — STORAGE

- Ammunition should be stored in a cool, dry place
- Always keep the ammunition in the original factory box or carton
- Store ammunition in a location where children or Other unauthorized persons cannot access it
- Do not expose ammunition to water, solvents, petroleum products or other materials that can Cause cartridge deterioration and malfunctions
- Wipe fingerprints off cartridges to avoid corrosion due to salty residue



## COMMON CARTRIDGE MALFUNCTIONS —TYPES

- ► MISFIRE
- HANGFIRE
- SQUIB LOAD



### COMMON CARTRIDGE MALFUNCTIONS — MISFIRE

- ► A <u>MISFIRE</u> is the failure of A cartridge to ignite when the primer or case rim is struck by the firing pin.
- ► CAUSES:
  - Defect In The Cartridge
  - Defect In The Pistol

#### STOP FIRING IMMEDIATELY!!

Wait 30 seconds, safely open the action and check the bore for obstructions.



### COMMON CARTRIDGE MALFUNCTIONS – HANGFIRE

- ► A HANGFIRE is a perceptible delay in the ignition of a cartridge after the primer or case rim has been struck by the firing pin. This delay may last several seconds.
- When a cartridge fails to fire immediately, it will not be known if the problem is a misfire or hangfire. Because a hangfire condition can cause the pistol to fire after a substantial delay, the pistol should be kept pointed in a safe direction for at least 30 seconds before the action is opened to remove the cartridge.

STOP FIRING IMMEDIATELY!!

Wait 30 seconds, safely open the action and check the bore for obstructions.



### COMMON CARTRIDGE MALFUNCTIONS — HANGFIRE

- CAUSES:
  - Defect in cartridge
  - Old ammo

#### STOP FIRING IMMEDIATELY!!

Wait 30 seconds, safely open the action and check the bore for obstructions.



# COMMON CARTRIDGE MALFUNCTIONS – HANGFIRE





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# COMMON CARTRIDGE MALFUNCTIONS – SQUIB LOAD



SIGNS OF A SQUIB LOAD:

- REDUCED NOISE
- REDUCED MUZZLE FLASH
- REDUCED RECOIL

STOP FIRING IMMEDIATELY!!



# COMMON CARTRIDGE MALFUNCTIONS – SQUIB LOAD



#### • CAUSES:

- Defect in cartridge
- Old ammo
- Mis-loaded cartridge

STOP FIRING IMMEDIATELY!!



# COMMON CARTRIDGE MALFUNCTIONS – SQUIB LOAD





## COMMON CARTRIDGE MALFUNCTIONS — HANDLING

- MISFIRE/HANGFIRE
  - Stop firing immediately
  - Keep gun pointed in safe direction for 30 seconds
  - Tap, Rack, go
- SQUIB Load
  - Stop firing immediately
  - Inspect and clear chamber
  - Disassemble gun if possible
  - Clear barrel with wooden dowel



## HOLSTERS – PRIMARY TYPES – OWB

- Outside the waste-band (OWB)
  - Pros:
    - Comfort
    - Handles bigger, heavier pistols better
    - Easier to draw
    - Safer
  - Cons:
    - Harder to conceal
    - Easier unwanted access and display





### HOLSTERS — PRIMARY TYPES — IWB

- Inside the waste-band (IWB)
  - Pros:
    - Concealability
    - Harder unwanted access and display
    - More carry position options
  - Cons:
    - Increased risk if careless
    - Not ideal for bigger, heavier pistols
    - Good drawing technics requires practice



## HOLSTERS — PRIMARY TYPES — BELLY BAND

- Belly Band
  - Pros:
    - Comfort
    - Concealability
    - Can be used with athletic clothing
  - Cons:
    - Not very sturdy
    - Drawing can be difficult
    - Gets hot





## HOLSTERS — PRIMARY TYPES — POCKET

- Pocket Holster
  - Pros:
    - Good for quick concealment
    - Good for casual dress
    - Keeps trigger protected
    - Good for small pistols
  - Cons:
    - Drawing can be difficult
    - Not suitable for larger, heavier pistols



### HOLSTERS — PRIMARY TYPES — PURSE

- Carry Purse
  - Pros:
    - Good concealment
    - Option for those that do not or can not carry on their body
    - Keeps trigger protected
  - Cons:
    - If assailant takes purse, you are disarmed, and they are armed with your pistol
    - Unauthorized access if you put down





## HOLSTERS – CARRY POSITIONS - APPENDIX

- Appendix carry
  - Pros:
    - Good concealment, especially for female shooters
    - Faster draw
  - Cons:
    - Increased risk (primarily to male shooters)
    - (Dis)Comfort, especially when sitting





## HOLSTERS – CARRY POSITIONS – STRONG SIDE

► 1-5 O'Clock (Strong Side)

Refers to the position on your waste in comparison to a clock dial.

- Pros:
  - Greater comfort when sitting and standing
  - Safer than appendix
- Cons:
  - Harder to conceal, especially for female shooters and larger men





## HOLSTERS – CARRY POSITIONS – SMALL OF BACK

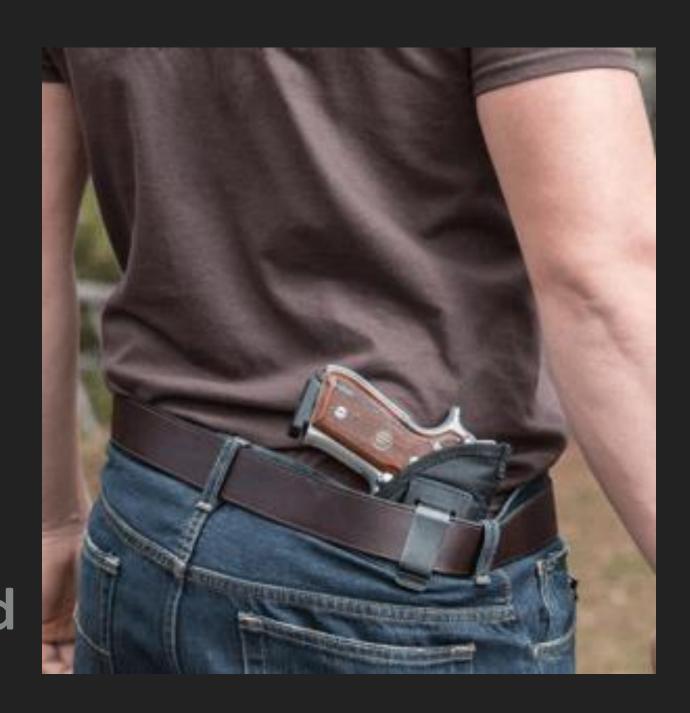
- Small of back
  - Pros:
    - Concealment
  - ► Cons:
    - Hard to avoid flagging your body or others with muzzle
    - ► (Dis)Comfort, especially when sitting
    - Easier unwanted access





### HOLSTERS — KEY POINTS

- A sturdy gun belt is a must
- Choose a holster that fits your daily style
- Choose a carry position you are comfortable with and provides the best concealment
- Practice drawing from your chosen holster and position with an unloaded pistol
- Practice dry firing from your chosen holster and position with snap caps of laser trainer



Practice, Practice, Practice!



Q&A

Questions?



### RANGE TIME – WHAT TO BRING

- Mask
- A firearm (caliber of choice)
- Case for firearm. Gun must be encased and unloaded until instructed otherwise.
- ► 100 rounds of ammo
- 2 functioning magazines for pistol
- Eye and ear protection
- Appropriate range attire
  - Closed toe shoes (no heels)
  - No open tops
  - No sleeveless shirts
- Water



### RANGE TIME

Let's go shoot!!!

