



WHAT FEDERALLY MANDATED CONCEALED CARRY RECIPROCITY WOULD MEAN FOR **FLORIDA**

Lawmakers on Capitol Hill are debating a bill that would force each state to recognize the concealed carry laws of every other state, putting Florida’s public safety at risk.

Currently states have the right to choose which states’ concealed carry privileges they recognize, which is important because the requirements to carry hidden, loaded guns in public vary drastically from state to state. If the concealed carry reciprocity bill passes, that will no longer be the case, and **Florida will be forced to allow unqualified, dangerous people from out of state to carry guns in public places.**

State gun laws vary dramatically, with Florida having clear laws to reduce gun violence. If this bill becomes federal law, almost any person from any state would be automatically authorized to carry concealed in Florida, regardless of whether that person meets Florida’s standards for what it takes to carry a concealed gun in public.

Current Florida law limits who can carry concealed, loaded handguns in public. If the concealed carry reciprocity bill passes, Florida would be federally mandated to honor the weak or nonexistent concealed carry standards of other states, **making Florida less safe and putting law enforcement at risk.**

	REQUIREMENTS TO CARRY CONCEALED IN...	
	FLORIDA	MISSISSIPPI
Must meet eligibility requirements?	<div>✓</div> Although a permit is not required to carry a concealed handgun in public, a person must still meet eligibility requirements to carry lawfully.	<div>✗</div> Any person who is not currently engaged in criminal activity is allowed to carry a loaded concealed handgun in public in a holster or a bag.
Must have no convictions for violent crimes?	<div>✓</div> A person who has been convicted of any crime of violence, even at the misdemeanor level, within the last 3 years is not eligible to carry a concealed handgun.	<div>✗</div> Convictions for misdemeanor crimes of violence do not disqualify a person from carrying a concealed handgun unless they meet narrow federal standards.
Must NOT be dangerous?	<div>✓</div> Law enforcement officers can seek a risk protection order to temporarily remove guns from a person at significant risk of harming themselves or others, who is then not eligible to carry a concealed handgun.	<div>✗</div> Law enforcement officers have no authority to prevent a person from carrying a loaded, concealed handgun unless the person is already engaged in criminal activity.
Must be 21 or older?	<div>✓</div> A person must be at least 21 years of age to lawfully carry a concealed handgun in public.	<div>✗</div> Any person 18 years of age or older who can legally possess a firearm can carry a loaded, concealed handgun in public.
Must NOT have a history of drug or alcohol convictions?	<div>✓</div> A person convicted of a drug crime or twice convicted of a DUI within the last 3 years is not eligible to carry a concealed handgun in public.	<div>✗</div> Non-felony convictions for drug or alcohol abuse to not disqualify a person from carrying a concealed handgun in public.