

What you need to apply for Concealed Handgun Permit

- Proof of firearm training
- Completed application (unsigned)
- Proof of residency
(Colorado Drivers license)
- Payment of \$152.50
(\$100 Sheriff's office processing fee
\$52.50 CBI background fee)
Acceptable forms of payment
 - ✓ Cash
 - ✓ Personal Check
 - ✓ Money Order
 - ✓ Cashier's CheckMade Payable to: PCSO

What you need to Renew a Concealed Handgun Permit

- Completed application
(Unsigned)
- Proof of residency
(Colorado Driver's License)
- Payment of \$63.00
(\$50 Sheriff's Office processing fee
\$13 CBI background fee)

Once you have all of these items together then you can call the office to make an appointment. For the appointment we will have you sign your paperwork and take your fingerprints which will be sent in to CBI. This is to check your background for CBI and FBI. Your picture will also be taken at this time for your permit. Permits can take up to 90 days to get after your appointment date.

Reciprocity

Colorado Law (C.R.S. 18-12-213) states that Colorado WILL recognize a permit issued in another state, IF the permit was issued to a resident of the state issuing the permit AND the permittee is at least 21 years of age AND the other state recognizes Colorado permits as valid in their state. **Reciprocity of a Concealed Handgun Permit is for travel ONLY.** If you permanently move from the State of Colorado, you must notify the Pueblo County Sheriff's Office within 30 days or you can be charged with a petty offense. Your Colorado permit will become invalid and you will have to apply within the state you reside. If you have just become a permanent resident of Colorado you must apply for a new Colorado Concealed Handgun Permit and your out of state permit will no longer be recognized.

As of March 23, 2015 these state have reciprocity with Colorado:

<i>Alabama</i>	<i>Kentucky</i>	<i>Ohio</i>
<i>Alaska</i>	<i>Louisiana</i>	<i>Oklahoma</i>
<i>Arizona</i>	<i>Michigan</i>	<i>Pennsylvania</i>
<i>Arkansas</i>	<i>Mississippi</i>	<i>South Dakota</i>
<i>Delaware</i>	<i>Missouri</i>	<i>Tennessee</i>
<i>Florida</i>	<i>Montana</i>	<i>Texas</i>
<i>Georgia</i>	<i>Nebraska</i>	<i>Utah</i>
<i>Idaho</i>	<i>New Hampshire</i>	
<i>Indiana</i>	<i>New Mexico</i>	<i>W. Virginia</i>
<i>Iowa</i>	<i>North Carolina</i>	<i>Wisconsin</i>
<i>Kansas</i>	<i>North Dakota</i>	<i>Wyoming</i>

Website References

www.pueblosheriff.com

www.cbi.state.co.us

www.csoc.org

www.atf.gov

These are references ONLY. The Pueblo County Sheriff's Office does not endorse or take responsibility for any information given on these referred sites.

Pueblo County Sheriff's Office



Sheriff Kirk M. Taylor, BA, JD

Concealed Handgun Permits

***Information and Frequently
Asked Questions***

*909 Court Street
Pueblo, CO. 81003
Concealed Handgun Line 719-583-4941*

*Disclaimer: This brochure is intended to answer commonly asked questions and provide helpful information. This is **NOT** to be mistaken as legal advice. For current and up to date information regarding concealed handgun permits please refer to the appropriate Statutes.*

Commonly Asked Questions

Do I need a concealed handgun permit if I have a handgun in my home, automobile and/or business?

No, a person may lawfully possess a handgun or carry a handgun in their home, automobile and/or business under the current law without a permit.

Can I obtain a concealed handgun permit if I use or possess marijuana for either medical or recreational use?

No, Statue 18-12-203 says:

“Whether a permit applicant is an unlawful user of or addicted to a controlled substance shall be determined as provided in federal law and regulations”. The Sheriff cannot issue a permit to carry concealed handguns to any applicant who is an unlawful user or addicted to a controlled substance, which includes marijuana as it is unlawful under federal law.

How long is a concealed handgun permit good for?

All permits are valid for a period of 5 years from the date of issuance, but can be revoked at any time for misuse. This time period does not pertain to retired law enforcement permits and emergency permits.

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How long does the process to obtain a permit normally take?

After you come in for your appointment the process before you get your permit can take up to 90 days. Your fingerprints are electronically sent to CBI. They then perform a background for FBI and statewide. They will send us back a form which states whether you are eligible to possess a firearm. Our agency also does a local background check. If eligible you will receive a permit within 90 days. C.R.S. 18-12-206

Does my permit work in other states?

This term is called reciprocity. Reciprocity means you can use a firearm in another state as long as the other state recognizes our permits. This statute is C.R.S.18-12-213 you can find more information on the back of this brochure along with the states listed that we share reciprocity. You are responsible to familiarize yourself with the state’s law that you are traveling to.

Can local government prohibit weapons in public facilities?

Yes, review statute 18-12-214/29-11.7-104

If I get pulled over do I have to notify the office that I am a permit holder and have a handgun?

You do not have to notify the officer that you have a permit or a handgun. However, if the officer asks you if you have any guns you must answer “yes”. According to 18-12-214 (1)(b) A peace officer may temporarily disarm a permittee, incident to a lawful stop of the permittee. The peace officer shall return the handgun to the permittee prior to discharging the permittee from the scene.

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Where am I permitted to carry concealed handgun?

Statute 18-12-214 states:

(2) A permit issued does not authorize a person to carry a concealed handgun into a place where the carrying of firearms is prohibited by federal law.

(3) A permit issued pursuant to this part 2 does not authorize a person to carry a concealed handgun onto the real property, or into any improvements erected thereon, of a public elementary, middle, junior high, or high school; except that:

(a) A permittee may have a handgun on the real property of the public school so long as the handgun remains in his or her vehicle and, if the permittee is not in the vehicle, the handgun is in a compartment within the vehicle and the vehicle is locked;

(c) A permittee may carry a concealed handgun on undeveloped real property owned by a school district that is used for hunting or other shooting sports.

(4) A permit issued pursuant to this part 2 does not authorize a person to carry a concealed handgun into a public building at which:

(a) Security personnel and electronic weapons screening devices are permanently in place at each entrance to the building;

(b) Security personnel electronically screen each person who enters the building to determine whether the person is carrying a weapon of any kind; and

(c) Security personnel require each person who is carrying a weapon of any kind to leave the weapon in possession of security personnel while the person is in the building.

(5) Nothing in this part 2 shall be construed to limit, restrict, or prohibit in any manner the existing rights of a private property owner, private tenant, private employer, or private business entity.